

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LX.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIX.

Vol. XIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898

No. 39.

Mount Vesuvius. According to late despatches the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has assumed such proportions as to cause much alarm and threaten great destruction. The flow of lava is very great, though since the opening of a number of new craters around the central crater there has been a marked cessation of the more violent belchings of fire and smoke. The meteorological observatory on the part of the volcano known as Mount Cataoni, is seriously threatened by the subsiding of the ground on which it is built. "One great lava stream now coming down certainly will overwhelm it unless it is diverted from its present course. This observatory, situated 2,200 feet above the sea level on the shoulder of a hill which divides the lava streams descending from the crater into great branches, was established many years ago for the purpose of putting a scientific watch upon the volcano and of giving warning to the surrounding country of impending dangerous eruptions. Many lives have been saved by notice from it to the inhabitants in time to flee. It was here that in the fearful outbreak of April, 1872, Director Holmeri bravely faced almost certain death to take note of the awful phenomena when fiery streams threatened to engulf his station. The lava torrent near the crater, which has a width of half a mile, is dividing into three principal streams, each 70 to 80 yards wide. These, as they pour down the mountain side, again sub-divide into numerous smaller streams. They advance at the rate of forty yards an hour, submerging everything in their path, searing the vegetation in the vicinity as though fire had passed over it. An enormous quantity of lava keeps pouring out of the crater. It has filled Vetrana Valley, a deep ravine, and ashes lie several inches thick for a long distance down the sides of the mountain and on the adjacent villages. The slope of the mountain is one of the most thickly populated districts in the world. The fertility of the soil is celebrated, and in the best part four crops a year are garnered. But one great aid to this fertility, the numerous wells, are beginning to dry up, and the farmers are in despair. Travellers from all parts of Europe are flocking here to see Vesuvius in eruption. The spectacle at night is one of indescribable grandeur. The faint palpitating glow that normally marks the great crater is now exchanged for a vivid tongue of light, colored at times almost like a rainbow, illuminating the heavens and deflected with exquisite effect in the waters of the bay. These manifestations are accompanied by deep rumblings and thunderous subterranean explosions, followed by great out-pourings of lava and ashes."

The Dreyfus Case. France continues to be greatly agitated over the Dreyfus case. Recent revelations go to show beyond question that a part, at least, of the documentary evidence was forged, and thereby of course serious doubt is cast upon the genuineness of all the evidence upon which the French soldier was condemned on the charge of having revealed the military secrets of his nation. A certain Colonel Henry of the French army had docketed a letter in the trial upon which much reliance was placed as proving the guilt of Dreyfus. A short time since, the suspicions of the government having been aroused as to the genuineness of this document, Col. Henry was arrested, and, after confessing that the letter was a forgery, committed suicide. This, with other evidence of a similar character, has led to a strenuous demand for a new trial, to which the government has so far yielded as to decide to submit to a committee to be selected by M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, all the documents in the case. This committee will advise whether or not the case should be re-opened, and the presumption is

that the government will be guided by the advice to be given. The action taken has, however, led to the resignation of M. Zurlinden, the Minister of War, and another member of the Cabinet. The case is still enveloped in the mystery which has attached to it from the first. The fact that certain evidence admitted in the case was forged does not, of course, prove the innocence of Dreyfus. It may have been that the real evidence was of such a character that the chiefs of the army could not venture to make it public. On the other hand, it may be that Dreyfus is innocent, but that, being a Jew, he has been made a scapegoat for the crime of persons in a high position. Whatever the facts are the case is one which very seriously affects the reputation of France in the eyes of the nations, and which, owing to the imperious stand taken by the chiefs of the army and the popular feeling thereby aroused, may lead to the most serious results for the French republic.

Emperor William's Plans in Syria. Attention is being strongly called to the German Emperor's prospective visit to the Holy Land, and speculation is rife as to the real purpose which it involves. It is stated that the Kaiser is to be attended on his pilgrimage, not only by a great staff of officials, but by some two hundred pastors of the Lutheran church. Lutheran missionaries have been active in Syria for many years past, and a great German-Arabic colony, under Lutheran influences, has been established in the mountainous parts of Syria, so that the interest of the Lutheran pastors in the country is natural enough. But a leading English paper expresses the opinion that the visit of the Emperor, with his ministers, ecclesiastical and civil, to Palestine, has more than a merely religious significance, that it indicates a plan in the mind of the Emperor to make Asia Minor a field for the expansion of German power, and that a rapid development of this plan may be expected, which will make south-western Asia as much a centre of general interest as the far east is at present. German activity in Asia Minor is said to be already very great and rapidly growing, German banking facilities have been introduced, a railroad is being built by a German company, which will ultimately connect Bagdad with the Mediterranean, and a large number of colonists have been settled in Syria. The Emperor, it is said, covets the district extending to the Tigris and Euphrates, not only for German rule, but for German trade. The friendly relations which William has cultivated with the Sultan are supposed to have an important bearing when considered in regard to the Emperor's plans in respect to Syria.

Facts to be Remembered.

1. The Dominion Revenue from the liquor traffic averages \$7,101,537 (see Royal Commission Report, page 26). Last year the revenue was larger. The Finance Minister stated in Parliament that this was because a great deal of liquor was entered for duty in expectation of an increase in charges, and that it would mean less revenue later on. Some persons are unfairly concealing this statement of the Finance Minister, and quoting last year's excessive figures as the revenue that would be lost by prohibition. This is a deception.
2. Prohibition does not involve direct taxation. On February 8th last, in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa Sir Wilfrid Laurier said to a deputation of prohibitionists that direct taxation is NOT a necessary consequence of prohibition, though more taxation must be secured in some other way, if the liquor revenue is discontinued.
3. The advocates of the liquor traffic are misrepresenting the revenue question, though careful statesmen have declared that it is not a reasonable argument against prohibition. The liquor traffic produces no revenue. It merely collects from the people a vast sum, and pays a

small amount of it to the Government. Under prohibition the people will keep the vast sum and pay the small amount themselves.

4. The great amount of capital invested in the liquor traffic, employs comparatively few men, and is thus kept out of other investments in which it would employ a great many people, pay vastly more wages, and benefit the people instead of making them poor.

5. Total prohibition is something far more comprehensive, far more effective, and far more easily enforced than the Scott Act, the Maine Law, or any other partial measure that has yet been tried. Many opponents of the Scott Act have declared that they would support total prohibition of manufacture, importation and sale, which prohibition they believe is the only kind that can be made really effective.

(6) It is not true that the liquor traffickers in Canada are strong enough to defy law, resist government, thwart the will of the people, and make prohibition a total failure. They cannot do it. The liquor traffic exists by permission of the people, and it can be suppressed by the will of the people. The people are responsible for the continuance of the traffic, and the fearful evils that attend it. They have now an opportunity to rid themselves of this awful responsibility.

(7) It is not true that a victory in the Plebiscite will not help the prohibition cause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in promising prohibition if the people voted for it, was not trying to deceive the public. He may be relied upon to honorably keep his word. The friends of the traffic who represent the Premier and other members of Parliament, Conservatives and Reformers as dishonest tricksters, are simply slandering these gentlemen for their own selfish ends.

(8) The Plebiscite only affects the traffic in liquors "for use as beverages." It will not interfere with liquor used in sacrament or liquor honestly used in medicine or arts. It is not true that the prohibition mentioned in the Plebiscite would interfere with the manufacture of sweet cider, cider vinegar, or cider preserved without fermentation. This was made very clear in the debate on the Plebiscite Bill in the House of Commons. In explaining the word "Cider" as used in the Bill, the Minister of Agriculture said:—"The word 'Cider' means apple juice which having been treated in manufacture, has become an intoxicating drink, and it does not mean apple juice simply in its raw state."

9. There are two sides in this contest; the side that is seeking to uphold and strengthen the liquor-traffic, and the side that is seeking to uphold and strengthen the church, the law, the school, the home, and all that helps to make men nobler, happier, and better off. On which side should a Christian citizen be found?

10. The strongest opponents of prohibition are men who desire to grow rich at the people's expense, and men who would rather see others suffer than give up their personal indulgence. There are thousands of honorable and benevolent men who drink liquor now, but who will cheerfully support prohibition, and give up their own personal preference for the public good.

11. It is not right to be neutral or apathetic, when every vote will count for either the continuance of the bars, or the protection of our boys. No home is safe while the dangerous and alluring liquor-traffic continues.

12. A defeat in this contest would be a terrible disaster to the cause of temperance—a mighty triumph for the cause of so much sorrow and sin. We cannot afford it. We must do our duty to the full. Our only danger lies in the indifference of those who ought to be in earnest. The people are right. We have the votes. For the sake of all we love and cherish, let us see that every vote is polled.

—We publish this week on another page an article from the facile pen of Rev. C. K. Harrington, of Japan, entitled "Omachi and its Gods." The article is so graphically descriptive that the reader will almost feel as if he had himself paid a visit to the Sunrise Kingdom, and had seen the land, the people, and their modes of life. The article is pretty long, but we are sure that no one who appreciates instruction presented in an interesting form will find it too long. Two shorter articles will follow.

Omachi and its Gods.

REV. C. K. HARRINGTON.

No. 1.

TO OMACHI.

I wonder if the gentle reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR would be interested in a brief account of an ordinary Japanese town; not one of the show-places of the empire, much trodden by the feet of "planet-pilgrims," and much described in the tones in which they narrate the events of the days of their pilgrimage,—places like Nikkō, Enoshima, Kyōto and Nara; nor one of the great towns which foreign trade has caused to flourish beside the sea, Yokohama, Kōbe, or Nagasaki, where Europe rather throws Asia into the shade; but an average, hum-drum, out-of-the-way, behind-the-times community, sample of the countless unimportant towns that shelter so large a proportion of Mutsuhito's loyal subjects. If that gentle reader thinks he would, or she would, as the case may be,—and that reminds me of a letter which one of the missionary ladies received from a young Japanese, with some ignorance of English. He was evidently armed with a Ready Letter Writer, and began his epistle:

"Mrs.

Dear Sir, Madam, or Miss, as the case may be," and then venturing into the deep waters of original composition, he informed the lady that on the occasion of his recent call upon her, he had been "dumbed by your splendid." And that reminds me of a specimen of "English as she is wrote" in Japan, quoted in a recent Kōbe paper from the label on a tin of Japanese canned goods:

"Direction: If several person will be to eat this in that manner, they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can be put in the Hot Water for the half hour and then take off the Lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years."

But, oh! to hear Japanese as she is spoke by the newly arrived missionary, and some of more mature experience!—I say, if the reader thinks he would enjoy a glimpse of such an every-day town, let me introduce to him this very Omachi where I sit writing this blessed minute, in my prophet's chamber in the home of Mr. Kaneko, the native preacher, right in the centre of the town. Instead of transporting him hither in the twinkling of an eye, and setting him down in *mediis res*, where the multitude of unaccustomed sights would confuse his Canadian eyes, let me ask him to seat himself with me in one of the narrow, old-fashioned cars at the railway station in Yokohama, and make his debut in Omachi in the ordinary manner, when the experiences of the journey shall have prepared him somewhat to distinguish its various features. It is about seven o'clock of a sultry July morning when, having checked our baggage, and succeeded in squeezing our way through the gates, amid the jostling crowd of Japanese travelers who, on such occasions, pay slight regard to age, sex, or previous condition of servitude, we board our car, and having put up our pith helmets on the netting, and spread our fans, settle down to enjoy the journey. We are in a second-class carriage, for we are neither "lords, globe-trotters, nor fools," that we should aspire to the luxury of the first, and the gentle reader might find the atmosphere of the third rather trying this warm day, crowded as it is, and redolent of tobacco and other fragrances. Third class is quite good enough for a missionary, and the half cent a mile which he pays for his transportation is a sufficient drain upon the funds for mission work which the liberality of the churches places at his disposal; and then the third-class car, crowded with the common people, offer good opportunities for seed-sowing, as he goes on his journey. In this middle-class car in which we find ourselves we notice that our fellow-passengers are well-to-do Japanese, the men largely in foreign dress, and the women in expensive native attire, much more becoming to them than western fashions would be. Foreign clothing is sufficiently unbecoming to the average Japanese gentleman, but when his wife commits the unusual folly of decking herself out in imported finery, it is a grief to all who pass by. Even in her own becoming and soft-toned attire she is far behind her western sisters in personal charms, although some tourists of a certain stamp profess to find Japan a "garden of beautiful women." One cannot but esteem many of them for the gentleness, patience, and self-effacement, which are the womanly virtues of Japan, and once in a while, in years perhaps, one sees a face attractive enough to arrest his attention, by the very fact of its rarity, but how anyone can forget the sweet, pure, wholesome faces of our English and America maids and matrons, shining with goodness and intelligence, and expend his exclamation marks on the daughters of Japan, passes my comprehension. "But there is no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow,"—if I may be permitted a homely proverb. However, we did not set out to study our fellow passengers, but to make the best of our way to Omachi.

Pulling out from Yokohama we run north through broad expanses of paddy-fields, rich, dark green with the already earing rice, and past many villages where straw-thatched houses show among the trees, past temples

dimly seen through the great pines or cedars that stand around them, past little, lonely graveyards between the fields or on the edge of the hills. At our right, now close at hand, now hidden from sight, in the Gulf of Yedo, with a fleet of merchant men and men-of-war flying many flags, for Yokohama is one of the marks of the nations. About an hour brings us to the southern extremity of Tōkiō, and thence, instead of proceeding into the city, we transfer to a suburban branch, on which we skirt the city on the west till we strike the main trunk line for the north and northwest. This circuit occupies about an hour, and gives us glimpses of tea-gardens, where groups of girls, their heads bound in bright kerchiefs, are picking the young leaves into deep baskets. Here, also, are plantations of ornamented trees and shrubs, destined for the tiny, picturesque Japanese landscape gardens. We arrive at the main line just in time, if our engineer has lived up to his schedule, to catch the train from the Ueno station of Tōkiō, for the north and west. Running midway between those points of the compass, we first cross the broad, rich plain of Musashi. As far as the eye can reach it is one sea of waving rice, dotted with little islands of villages and groves, and, with the mid-forenoon sun shining upon it, truly a beautiful sight. The farmers are doing the second weeding, and as they work along, stooping low between the rows of rice-plants, merely their broad concave straw hats appear above the grain, and look for all the world like rows of mammoth mushrooms. An hour or two and we reach the first gentle slopes that stretch up toward the yet distant mountains, and find the rice fields gradually giving place to fertile, undulating plains, devoted to barley, beans, mulberry vines and other upland crops. The country here is especially beautiful in May, when the grain, yellowing for the sickle, clothes all the rolling prairie, and reminds one of the best parts of Iowa. Now the wheat and barley are harvested, and the second crops do not yet make amends for this loss to the landscape. As we proceed, and cross the province of Kōzuke, between the plains of Musashi and the mountains of Shinano, we find a large part of the soil devoted to mulberry plantations, and as we go farther this will be still more noticeable, for we are on the border of one of the chief silk producing districts of Japan. It is the time of the second crop of silk-worms, and the silk-raiser and his family are as busy as bees attending to their wants. The worms are diligently feeding, with an eye single to business, in their shallow trays of plaited bamboo, in the spare rooms of his house, and the mulberry branches are swaying in the breeze a mile or two miles away, perhaps, and to gather the leaves, carry them home, chop them up, deacon them out, and so forth, is no light task when a large crop of worms is being pastured. But we will pass on, for we can examine the silk industry at Omachi at our leisure, if we so desire.

Mid-afternoon finds us at the western limit of Kōzuke, and at the base of the mountain range which divides that province from Shinano. We have not come very far in our eight hours travel, about 120 miles only, for the iron horse in Japan is like the rest of the equine species there, and not much accounted of for his speed. Here a cog line, with an inclination of one foot in fifteen, takes us up the mountain side. A different species of iron horse is attached, and we go slowly puffing up through 26 tunnels, to the Plain of Karuizawa, some three thousand odd hundred feet above the sea, say 3,500. We have passed, during our leisurely skyward journey of about an hour, from the Province of Kōzuke into that of Shinano, which, with that of Hida, west of it, forms the central mountain mass of Japan, the Switzerland of the sunrise kingdom. The plains and valleys of this region are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level, and up from them rise the mountains, massive and lofty on every side. Here, in full view of us, as we emerge from the 26th tunnel, is great round-shouldered Asama, a yet live volcano 8,500 feet in height, with a heart of fire which tourist's make nocturnal ascents to the edge of the crater to behold, and, as we look at it now, a white banner of sulphurous steam waving at its summit. A little farther west are mighty ranges of granite hills, lifting their rugged crests eight, nine, ten thousand feet into the blue and showing patches of snow even when the dog-star burns. It is a land of pure air and sweet water, whose scenery satisfies the heart, and whose mountain paths invite to health-restoring exercise, and on yonder edge of this Plain of Karuizawa, at the foot of one of the encircling ranges of hills, is the summer colony of missionaries and other foreigners, 300 strong. They are gathered from all parts of Japan, with some from Corea and China. They have escaped for a few weeks from the debilitating heat of the low-lands, and are having their annual holiday. There are some tennis courts, and a few have brought their wheels, but to most the broad flowery plain, and the breezy hills form the chief attraction, and walking parties or climbing excursions are the order of the day. Many, who have spent the year in lonely inland stations, cut off from the society of foreigners, find their chief pleasure in forming or renewing acquaintances with their fellow workers from other fields. But rest, and the pleasure of social life and of out-door amusements, do not monopolize these precious

weeks among the hills. Some are holding their annual denominational mission conferences; some are digging away at the difficult Asiatic languages in which they must do their work, Japanese, Korean, or Chinese; some are collecting material for the schools or evangelistic work of the ensuing year. There is very little *dolce far niente* in the atmosphere. There are week-night and Sunday services for both foreigners and Japanese. There are Bible classes, or conferences for the deepening of spiritual life, for all denominations. This year the evangelist, Mr. Needham, is to hold such a conference here, and at other of the summer resorts, as preliminary to his winter's work for the foreign population of Japan. I wish we had time to stop over a train and call at two or three of the neat little summer cottages, but the Gentle Reader's time is precious, as well as my own, and we must go on our way. Our train moves along at the usual moderate gait, across the blooming uncultivated moor of Karuizawa, along the base of Asama, and on west through fertile valleys of rice and mulberry, past many villages and towns of low walled, thatched, or tile-roofed houses, and at six o'clock brings us to Nagano, the chief city of the Province of Shinano. We put our baggage into a jinrikisha, and walk up the long, narrow, steep, busy street, along which the city is built, for Nagano is essentially a city of one street. Every house seems to be a work-shop or a store, or both together, the inmates living in the back or upper rooms, and as all these shops and stores are broad open to the street the air is full of the pleasant clatter and chatter of industry and commerce. Fifteen minute's walk brings us to the Yamaya,—Mountain House—where we shall find hospitality for the night. As we step into the earth floored court which occupies a large part of the lower storey, we are welcomed by the deep bows and honorific salutations of mine host and his subordinates, who are overcome with lowly gratitude that we have deigned to augustly enter. Leaving our shoes in the court we ascend by ladder-like stairs to our neat, pretty little room in the third storey, escorted by several servants on whom has fallen the honor of taking up our baggage. A sort of towel-rack, a little folding screen, a table ten inches high and two feet square, in the centre of the room, with two cushions on the floor beside it, comprise everything in the way of furniture, but these are good of their kind, and with the quiet tints of the wall paper, the clean *ta ami* that form the floor and dainty wood-work, afford a very pretty useful effect. These *tatami*, I may as well explain at once, as we shall sit and lie on them—sleep, I mean, not romance about our youthful exploits in trout fishing—during all our stay in the interior, are mats made of closely packed and bound rice-straw, covered with a matting of fine, well-woven rushes. The mats are three inches thick, three feet wide and six feet long, and are laid side by side over the whole floor. When new, and of good quality, they form as pretty a floor as one could wish. Presently the waiting girl brings us a little brazier at which to light our pipes, and is surprised to find that we eschew the weed, as in Japan everybody smokes, men and women alike, with the exception of a good many of the Christians. Her next venture is more successful and we accept the tray of cakes and tea which she sets on the little table beside us. While we are sipping a few of these tiny cups of milk-and-sugar-less tea, and sampling some of the artistic, but not very toothsome cakes, the paper doors slip aside again and the girl invites us to deign to augustly enter the honorable bath. We welcome the idea of an honorable bath, after the heat and dust of our journey, but we find that a number of other honorable guests have already deigned to augustly enter it, and that several honorable guests, of various sexes, are even now augustly bobbing up and down in it, without any *impedimenta* in the way of clothing, and that moreover the temperature of the honorable hot water, is too near the boiling point for any one but a lobster or a Japanese, and we again augustly climb up to our honorable apartment, and summoning a waiting-girl, by a touch on the electric button, give orders that supper be forthcoming without delay. The usual method of calling a waiter is by clapping the hands smartly several times, when far in the regions below, or the regions beyond, is heard the answering "H-e-e-i-i-i!" which means that you will receive immediate attention, but this hotel puts on a little more style, if you please. Presently two little lacquer trays, or tables, are brought in, and one is placed beside each of us, on the *tatami*. These trays are about a foot square, and stand about five inches from the floor. On each of them are five dishes, like bowls or saucers, one at each corner, and one in the centre. One is for the inevitable rice; one contains a soup made from beans and radish, flavored with bonito; one is for fish, eggs, meat, or some kind of vegetable, and the fourth corner is occupied by a bowl of soup made with eggs, fish or chicken, or sea weed perhaps. The little saucer in the centre contains pickles, or what answers to these in Japan. This last we leave severely alone. The rest are good enough after you get used to them, and the missionary sips heartily from them plying his chopsticks dexterously, while the Gentle Reader dips his spoon in here and there, his look of curiosity gradu-

ally changed
term, till h
from his lu
down a boy
sits near, v
and while
odor of the
room with
over, and
inspection
must be
thick w
one upon t
upper one
above, for
bran make
the narrow
being thus
and sprin
against fe
invited to

Next mo
our toilet
wash-plac
sists of a
it, and a
wait our
copper bas
toilet as
beds have
swept and
the order
brought in
breakfast.
bills paid
apiece for
pare for t
spare the
famous te
of Hagan
put on our
waraji, sti
in *tabi*, fo
seen our b
peasant, w
entreaties
our tramp
No! we
though I d
in one day
and a tender
and we wil
hurry. Om
road, we s
day is we
Shinano R
thousand R
the west
Nagano, w
in the stre
viding pow
little farth
right bank
flat ferry b
not yet be
and traffic
throughout
of the stre
would see
keeping th
many mill
in addition
caused by
but it is at

We ste
our bagga
seems dan
and pulls
of a straw
cent and a
continue c
The scene
making o
close toge
to elbow t
foaming a
make room
with fores
the wild d
are clothe
tiny brow
We halt a
rest in the
cedar gro
the distan
from Nag
us into its
is brought
when we l
plunged th
appreciate

"Thou ga
Our exp
modest h
wash-stan
humble
The futon
night, an
powder,
its seamy
attentive
vice for th
hotel at on
way in the
of 18 cent
a Japanese
lodging, w
so much i
though we
total expe
from, 25c.

ing their annual... some are digging... in which they... Chinese; some... or evangelistic... little *dolce far*... week-night and... Japanese. There... the deepening of... This year the... a conference... as preliminary... of Japan... and call to two or... but the Gentle... own, and we... along at the... uncultivated... Asama, and on... mulberry, past... thatched, or... us to Nagano... We put our... long, narrow... ty is built, for... Every house... together, the... and, as all... of industry and... us to the... shall find... into the earth... of the lower... and honorific... inates, who are... have deigned to... the court we... pretty little rom... servants on whom... gage. A sort of... able ten inches... of the room, with... prise everything... od of their kind... aper, the clean... wood-work, afford... k, I may as well... in them—sleep, I... exploits in trout... erior, are mats... e-straw, covered... shes. The mats... six feet long... le floor. When... pretty a floor as... girl brings us a... pes, and is surr... as in Japan... alike, with the... ans. Her next... pt the tray of... tle table beside... ese tiny cups of... ling some of... thsome cakes,... ain and the... tly enter the... of an honorable... ey, but we find... ts have already... veral honorable... angustly bobbing... genta in the way... perature of the... ing point for any... again angustly... and summoning a... tton, give orders... ay. The usual... ping the hands... gions below, or... "H-e-e-i-i-i!"... ediate attention... if you please... oles, are brought... on the *talami*... stand about five... are five dishes... r, and one in the... one contains a... red with bonito... d of vegetable... bowl of soup made... d perhaps. The... pickles, or what... ve leave severely... you get used to... from them plying... Gentle Reader dips... curiosity gradu-

ally changing into one of dissatisfaction, to use a mild term, till he fishes out some sardines and potted ham from his lunch basket, and with their assistance worries down a bowl or two of rice. Meanwhile the waiting-girl sits near, with a wooden tub of rice and a tray beside her, and while she watches the ebb in our rice bowls, the odor of her well-pomaded and perfumed hair, floods the room with anything but attar of roses fragrance. Supper over, and our passports sent out to the police station for inspection, we ask for the beds to be prepared, for we must be astir early the next day. A number of thick wadded quilts are brought in. Three of these laid one upon the other, with a narrow strip of cotton on the upper one as an apology for a sheet, and a lighter quilt above, for cover, form the bed, and a round bolster of bran makes a very good pillow, much to be preferred to the narrow wooden pillow in common use. Our two beds being thus prepared, and we having spread our sheets, and sprinkled the beds with insect powder, as a precaution against fleas, the mosquito net is hung above, and we are invited to angustly rest.

Next morning we are awake bright and early, and with our toilet articles in our hands go down stairs to the wash-place. This is at the back of the court, and consists of a low wooden sink, with several copper basins in it, and a large earthen jar of water beside it. Here we wait our turn to bathe our hands and faces in one of the copper basins, having first scoured it well, and make such a toilet as the circumstances permit. Meanwhile our beds have been folded up and carried off, and our room swept and dusted, or rather dusted and swept, for that is the order here, and tea and salted plums have been brought in, with which we are to whet our appetites for breakfast. Breakfast being disposed of and our hotel bills paid—40 cents apiece, to which we add 10 cents apiece for the inevitable *chadai*, "tea money"—we prepare for the second stage of our journey. If we could spare the time it would be interesting to visit the old and famous temple of Zenkoji, at the end of the long street of Hagano, but the day promises to be hot, and having put on our lightest garments, and shod ourselves with *waraji*, straw-sandals bound to the feet, which are clad in *labi*, foot-mittens of strong blue cloth, and having seen our baggage safely on the back of a stout-limbed peasant, we receive the parting chorus of thanks and entreaties to take august care of ourselves, and set out on our tramp over the hills to Omachi, thirty miles west. No! we will not attempt thirty miles this hot day, though I did cover the ground from Omachi to Nagano in one day this time last summer. The Gentle Reader is a tender-foot, and finds his new foot-gear rather trying, and we will make it a two day trip. There is no need of hurry, Omachi will keep, and every hour we are on the road, we shall see enough to interest us. Our route all day is westward and upward, beside the swift waters of Shinano River, which gathering up contributions from a thousand hills carries them down to the Japan Sea, on the west. As we draw near the brink of the water, from Nagano, we see the water-wheel, mill-boats anchored out in the stream, their paddles driven by the current, providing power for the pounding of rice, or such work. A little farther up we have to leave the main road, on the right bank of the stream, and cross the river in a little flat ferry boat, for the damage done by recent floods have not yet been repaired. Every year the highway of travel and traffic beside this water, and all similar highways throughout the land, are laid waste either by the overflow of the streams, or the crumbling down of the hills, till it would seem that the national treasuries would be depleted keeping them in repair. I would not dare to say how many million dollars were expended in this way last year, in addition to the great destruction of private property caused by the floods, as I have not the figures at hand, but it is an immense sum.

We step aboard the little, flat, leaky ferry-boat, with our baggage coolie, and several other passengers, till it seems dangerously full. The ferryman stands in the bow and pulls us across the river, hand over hand, by means of a straw rope stretched from shore to shore. We pay a cent and a half for ourselves and baggage man, and then continue our journey up the left bank of the stream. The scenery of the valley up which we are leisurely making our way is very picturesque. How the hills draw close together in craggy, precipitous cliffs, which threaten to elbow the little road off into the river, roaring and foaming at their base; here, again, they draw apart and make room for fields and villages; here they are covered with forest, and the song of the uguisu and the cooing of the wild doves fall pleasantly on the ear, and yonder they are clothed with wheat and barley, and dotted with the tiny brown hamlets of the patient peasants who till them. We halt after three hours march for lunch and a long rest in the shadow of a cliff, or under the boughs of a cedar grove, and when the day begins to cool complete the distance to the little town of Takafuri, fifteen miles from Nagano. The unpretending inn, Takafuri, receives us into its shadow, with the usual welcome. Cool water is brought for our feet and very grateful it feels to them, when we have divested them of *waraji* and *labi*, and plunged them hot and dusty into the foot-bath. We appreciate the Saviour's words to his inhospitable host. "Thou gavest me no water for my feet."

Our experiences here are much like those of the previous night at the Yamaya. This is a very small and modest hotel, however. The honorable bath, and the wash-stand, are both absolutely *al fresco*. The fare is humble. When we need anything we clap our hands. The futon do not look so inviting as those we had last night, and we give them a plentiful dusting of insect powder. We begin to think that hotel life in Japan has its seamy side. But the people of the house are very attentive and kind. If we wish to hold a preaching service for the villagers they will put the front rooms of the hotel at our disposal. When we are ready to resume our way in the morning they will make us the modest charge of 18 cents each, for our supper, bed and breakfast. In a Japanese hotel one always pays so much a night for his lodging, which includes supper and breakfast, and then so much in addition for his noon meal, each day, even though we make a week's stay in the same hotel. The total expense per day, including dinner and *chadai*, is from 25c. to 75c. for first-class guests, except in a few

places frequented by tourists, where fancy prices are asked. One can live very comfortably at a 30 cent hotel when he is used to it.

We are on the road at seven o'clock, and three hours easy walk brings us through a country still hilly, but less rugged than that we passed through yesterday, to the height of land between Nagano and Omachi. To this point we have had a perpetual ascent. Here we rest under the trees beside a brook of clear, cool water, and eat our lunch to the music of its chatter, and when the snowy ranges yonder begin to throw long purple shadows eastward across the emerald plains, we take the easy down grade toward Omachi. Seven o'clock sees us walking down the long, wide main street of the town, where the presence of a strange foreigner with the now well-known missionary arouses a languid interest in the children playing in front of their homes, and the shopkeepers squatting on the *talami* among their wares. The worthy housewives are washing the rice for supper, and the smoke of the newly lit fires on the open hearths is leaking up in a blue cloud from all the roofs. Usually I would take you to the Yamacho, where I have spent many weeks when doing evangelistic work in the neighborhood of Omachi, and where we would be treated with all kindness, and have good fare and a comfortable, airy room in the third storey; but this summer the native evangelist is so situated that he can entertain us in the preaching place, and here it is, half way down the main street. Mr. and Mrs. Kaneko and his old father give us a warm welcome, and express their regret that they had not been apprised of our coming, so that they might have come out two or three miles to meet us and escort us into the town. Mrs. Kaneko brings us water for our feet, her husband carries our baggage up-stairs and makes the room ready for us, and his old father potters over the fire, to hasten the preparation for supper. The family has supped at six, for they keep early hours, but our simple meal is soon set out, and when we have eaten, and have had family worship, there is the usual exchange of good night salutations, and we are soon stretched out on our futon, under the green mosquito net, tired and sleepy, and thankful to be safe in Omachi. Our room is right above the street, and we have removed the paper windows from the whole front, to let in the cool air from the hills, and with that cool air comes in the clatter of scores of wooden shoes—*geta*—and the noisy talk and laughter of the crowds of young people who pass up and down, enjoying the coolness of the evening after the long warm day of labor. Clear through it all sounds the sharp "Click! clack! click! clack!" of the wooden blocks which the thief-scare is clapping together as he patrols the town to warn people to be on the alert for burglars, and to see to their fire, a sort of *garde-veue* performance, taking the place of the Curfew Bell. But presently the weariness of our three days' travel overcomes us, and the Gentle Reader is dreaming of a thousand strange things he has seen during the journey, which are not set forth in this narrative.

Omachi, Shinano, Japan, July 22, 1898.

African Baptist Association.

The African Baptist Association of Nova Scotia opened its 45th annual session on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at the Cornwallis Street Baptist church, Halifax. The Moderator, Rev. James E. Jackson, presided, assisted by Rev. A. Clements. After the usual devotional exercises and roll call of delegates, the officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Moderator, Rev. Edward Dixon; Assistant Moderator, Rev. John A. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, P. E. MacKerrow; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. Langford. The different Committees were also appointed, the chairmen being, Arrangements, Rev. J. F. Robinson; Letters, Jas. R. Johnston; State of Denomination, Rev. A. Clements; Sabbath Schools, W. T. Joseph; Obituary, Rev. James Borden; Denominational Literature, Rev. Dr. Robinson; Missions, Jacob Flint; Temperance, W. N. States; Ministerial Education, Rev. A. Clements; Finance, Wm. Johnstone. At 8 p. m., a very successful Conference meeting was held, conducted by Rev. J. E. Jackson.

The Sunday services were interesting and very largely attended. The church was filled to overflowing at all the services. Large numbers of the colored residents of the neighboring settlements drove into the city to attend the services. The services of the day were as follows: 9 a. m., prayer and praise meeting, conducted by W. N. States; 11 a. m., preaching by Rev. J. E. Jackson; 3 p. m., preaching by Rev. J. A. Smith, assisted by Rev. James Borden; 7 p. m., preaching by Rev. A. Clements, assisted by Pastor Robinson. After the evening service sacrament was administered by Revs. J. E. Jackson and J. A. Smith to a large number of communicants.

On Monday morning after routine business the letters from the different churches were opened and a number read and discussed. In the afternoon the discussion of the remainder of the letters was concluded. The letters from the different churches showed a very healthy growth of membership. The total membership this year is 707, as against 623 last year; 75 were added by baptism.

The Mission Committee's report was then submitted and discussed. Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders being present was invited to a seat in council and was called upon for a few remarks. He spoke encouragingly to those on the mission fields who had encountered difficulties, giving some fitting reminiscences of his own experience. B. H. Eaton, Q. C., was also present, and introduced to the Association by the Moderator. He replied in a few well chosen remarks; his reference to the coming plebiscite being well received.

In the evening a mass missionary meeting was held. The principal speaker was Rev. Dr. Robinson, who took as his subject, "Holy Ghost Baptism," and in a forceful

and eloquent manner showed how essential a baptism of the Holy Ghost was to success. He was followed by Rev. Abram Clements and Rev. H. F. Adams, of Prince Street Baptist church, Truro.

On Tuesday morning the report of several committees were received and discussed. In the afternoon Geo. A. McDonald of the Book Room being present was invited to speak on the Sunday School Committee's report, which he did in a pleasing manner. A strong plea for the establishment of Young People's Societies in the different churches of the Association was made by James R. Johnston, president of the Cornwallis Street B. Y. P. U. He urged its necessity, showing its advantages to the young people, and submitted a resolution which was unanimously adopted, recommending the establishment of Young People's Unions in the various churches, each delegate pledging himself to support and further such a movement. Rev. J. Francis Robinson spoke of the necessity of the Association placing a missionary on the field, and moved, as a means to that end, that a Missionary Board be formed to devise ways and means for the support of a missionary to be appointed by them. The motion carried. The Missionary Board as appointed, Rev. Edward Dixon, chairman, Rev. J. F. Robinson, Rev. A. Clements, Rev. J. Borden, P. E. MacKerrow, Wm. Johnstone and Thomas Langford.

In the evening a mass temperance meeting was held, presided over by Rev. Dr. Robinson. The report of the temperance committee, which was submitted by the chairman, W. N. States, was a strong one. The speakers of the evening were Ex-Mayor J. C. Mackintosh and Mr. Munns. Their addresses were well received. At the conclusion the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The closing session took place on Wednesday morning. The Finance Committee reported. Votes of thanks were tendered the officers of the Association, the members of the church for their hospitality, the choir for all assistance by singing, the pastor of the church, the I. C. R. and D. A. R. for reduced rates. The Association closed with a devotional service, after which we sang "Blest be the tie that binds," and "God be with you till we meet again."

Poverty and Intemperance.

There is no statement more frequent or more erroneous than that poverty is the cause of drunkenness in most cases. As a matter of fact, the case where poverty has caused drunkenness in this country is the exception. Those who make the statement get the cart before the horse. It is drunkenness that leads to poverty in the vast majority of cases, and hopeless, ruinous poverty at that. A man may be poor but not shiftless or lazy, but let him take to drinking and he will lose all self respect, sense of manhood, or desire to work, and become a lazy, shiftless vagabond and plunge himself and family into a hopeless condition of squalor and wretchedness. Those who are poor only make themselves poorer and end in hopeless misery.

Any person who has had the opportunity to observe the practice of drunkard-making, will testify that he can hardly recall a case where poverty has made drunkards, but he will testify to numerous cases where drunkenness has made paupers. Where one takes to drink because of poverty, a thousand are poor because of alcohol, and are making themselves still poorer, dying at last as paupers and dragging their families down with them. Alcohol is the poor man's worst enemy the world over. It is the chief cause of poverty in this country and the principal cause of the waste of earnings and the deterioration of health, morals and manhood. Any measure which would induce wage-workers not to waste their money on intoxicating liquors would be a blow at poverty by abolishing its principle cause. The hope of removing poverty in the future lies in the prospect of removing voluntary intemperance, for sobriety is the first step to economy and industry. There is no tax so destructive as that which liquor levies on the wage-worker and the poor man. It gradually takes his money, his health, his happiness, his mind and his home. If the thousands of workers in this city would save the money they waste on liquor there would soon cease all complaints of poverty. —Chicago Tribune.

There are many intelligent men who think the world is growing worse. I cannot agree with them. I believe that, on the whole, the sun sets on a better world every night. But the fact that many hold the contrary shows that our moral progress is not indisputable while our material progress is. No one questions the reality or the magnitude of the latter. The increase of material wealth is simply prodigious. There has been no corresponding increase in our wealth of literature and of noble ideas; no such massing of moral and spiritual treasure. It is not intemperate to say that there has been more material progress during the nineteenth century than during the entire preceding history of the race. No one would think of making a similar statement concerning the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind. Nor would any one venture the assertion that we in America have surpassed European peoples in moral and intellectual growth as we have in material development? —Josiah Strong, D. D.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company Ltd
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
 } \$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. McC. BLACK, EDITOR.
A. H. CHIPMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 92 Germain St.

—A considerable amount of interest has developed in connection with the Plebiscite contest in St. John. During the past week Rev. A. J. Wheeler, of Auburn, Me., has been speaking every evening in the interests of prohibition. On Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. Wheeler addressed two large meetings in the Mechanics Institute, and, it is understood, will continue his addresses in the city until the day of polling. Hon. Geo. E. Foster is also announced to speak on the subject in the Institute on Friday evening.

—The Baptists of Maine have four academies, Houlton, Waterville, Hebron and Charlestown. Each of them has valuable property and all are giving valuable service. Mrs. B. F. Sturtevant, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has announced to the trustees of Hebron Academy that she will give \$60,000 towards the erection of a new Girls' Dormitory. She will erect the building from the foundation, furnish the heating apparatus and put in the plumbing, cooking ranges and laundry. The trustees are required to purchase the land, excavate the cellar and build the foundation, grade the grounds and furnish the building. It is gratifying to learn that there are persons who believe that it is worth while to make generous provision for the special education of young women.

—In answer to a correspondent who asks whether a majority of the votes of all the electors of Canada is necessary to a declaration in favor of prohibition or only a majority of the votes cast on the 29th, the Toronto Globe remarks, with obvious truth, that the effect of the Plebiscite will be purely moral and political, not legal. "Prohibition cannot be enacted without a law of the Dominion Parliament, passed through the usual stages in the usual way. And Parliament cannot be compelled to pass a prohibitory law or any other law, except in this way, that its members may be made to feel that the people want such a law, and that if they will not enact it they must give place to members who will." It is therefore of great importance to the prohibition cause, as the Globe proceeds to point out, that the affirmative vote in the Plebiscite be made as large as possible. "The stronger the evidence of public sentiment in favor of prohibition, the more likelihood of a prohibitory law being enacted. This is the only answer that can be given to our correspondent's question. There is no cast-iron rule, no law, no constitutional usage, requiring a majority of the total electorate of the Dominion, instead of a majority of the vote cast. But if the vote cast were small the argument for prohibition would be weakened; the greater the vote the greater the influence on Parliament."

—In another column will be found a communication from the clerk of the Second Kingsclear Church, incorporating letters addressed by that church to the pastor of the Gibson Church and to the Frederickton Church, in reference to a resolution passed by the N. B. Western Association on the subject of ordinations, and to the declination of these churches to attend a council of ordination called by the Second Kingsclear Church. We do not know in what sense the resolution adopted by the association was understood, but, so far as appears in the resolution itself, there is no evidence of any intention to usurp any office or function heretofore exercised by our churches. It is simply advised that a church wishing to ordain a brother as its minister should ask the association to act as the usual advisory council in the case. We do not find that it proposes that the association should ordain. We take it that the church, having received the advice of the association, could proceed to ordain at such time and under such conditions as might be convenient. The object of the action taken at the association, as we understand it, was to secure the presence of a suf-

ficiently large and representative council to advise with the church in a matter in which the interest of the whole denomination is concerned. On this understanding of the bearing of the resolution, it seems to us but a reasonable one affording a valuable safeguard against hasty ordinations, which, unfortunately sometimes occur. We find that according to the carefully prepared report of the association, published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of July 6th, the vote on the adoption of the resolution stood 13 to 4, instead of 11 to 7, as the letter from Kingsclear states.

—We are sometimes told, what no reasonable person will dispute, that no prohibitory liquor law, however effective it might be made in its provisions and enforcement, would prove a panacea for all the ills and miseries with which society is afflicted. It would have no power in itself to regenerate the sinful disposition of mankind. Wrong-doing and consequent suffering would continue. There would still be unhappy homes and broken hearts and wasted lives. If every brewery, distillery, saloon and dramshop were at once and forever closed, sin and misery would still abound. All this may be freely admitted, but, on the other hand, no sane person can fail to perceive that the liquor business is the unceasing cause of immense waste of property and productive power, that it is a destroyer of manhood, virtue, home and happiness; that it diminishes industry and immensely increases pauperism and crime, along with the vast expense and misery which crime and pauperism always entail; that it is a foe to the school, the church and the state at large; that it is forever a pit and a snare in the pathway of the young; that in short it is allied with and promotive of almost everything that is evil, and equally opposed to all the highest interests of society, and that as a whole, it constitutes a curse so blighting and withering in its influence that the sovereign electorate of this country cannot afford to do otherwise than to set its heel upon the monster's head and crush it out of existence.

—Every elector who believes in prohibition should vote "Yes." It may be that a good many persons who heartily favor the principle of a prohibitory liquor law entertain doubts, more or less serious, as to whether the sentiment of the country is sufficiently in favor of prohibition to make it wise to enact such a law at the present time. Whether there are any sufficient grounds for such doubts or not, it does not appear to us that they should be permitted to prevent anyone from casting an affirmative vote in the Plebiscite. The object of the Plebiscite, we take it, is to determine how strong, or how weak, the sentiment of the country in favor of prohibition really is. What each elector is asked to do is to say whether or not he himself is in favor of a prohibitory law. He is not asked to estimate the measure of the public sentiment for or against this reform, and only to declare himself in favor of such a law if he thinks that is also the strongly prevailing sentiment of the country. He is asked simply to state his own position and to say whether or not he personally is in favor of prohibition. If he fails to vote "Yes," if, when the ballots are counted which determine what number of the electors want a prohibitory law, his ballot does not make one of the number, he has really voted against prohibition, for, so far as he is concerned, he has said that the electorate is indifferent and therefore cannot be counted upon to support a prohibitory law. Therefore, everyone who on principle is in favor of prohibition should vote "Yes."

—The newspapers which are giving to the infamous liquor business, in its present hour of need, such a measure of comfort and aid as they feel it safe to give, are of course using the taxation bugbear for all that it may be worth as an argument with men to whom they pay the remarkable compliment of supposing that with them pocket counts far more than principle. The method of manipulating the taxation bogey is, to start with, a highly extravagant estimate of the amount of revenue derived by government from the liquor traffic, ignoring entirely the fact that a very large amount of revenue—estimated by some authorities as high as \$2,000,000—would still be derived from alcohol employed in the arts and for use as medicine, and then assume that the entire deficiency must be met by direct taxation. Now, no one need to be alarmed by this scarecrow. A man with half a brain must easily understand that if prohibition should enable the country

to save even one half of the immense sum which it is now wasting annually through the production and consumption of alcoholic liquors, it would be adding immensely to its wealth year by year, and therefore the position of the taxpayer would be growing continually easier and not harder because of prohibition. The liquor traffic costs the country directly about \$40,000,000 annually, and it is safe to say that the direct cost is not half of the whole bill to be truly charged against it. Apart from any moral consideration, no one can contend that it is not wise public policy to make other provision for the \$6,000,000—which is probably about the sum which Canada's public treasury is deriving yearly from the liquor traffic—and thereby save to the country a direct expenditure of \$40,000,000 and an indirect loss which is still larger? Suppose then that for a few years the sacrifice of the revenue from the liquor business should mean for the temperance people of the country some temporary addition to their taxes, must we conclude that those are right who believe that there are no interests which appeal more strongly to the temperance and Christian sentiment of this country than the personal pecuniary interest involved in some possible slight and temporary increase of taxation? Are the temperance men and the Christian men of this country to be scared out of their prohibition principles because they are assured that to stand by them may not be immediately for their pecuniary interests? If this is true, then surely there is little hope for the cause of prohibition in Canada or for the general acceptance of any other cause that does not appeal to base and sordid motives.

—Late despatches from China, of a rather confused character, seem to indicate that complications are thickening in that much disturbed country. There is a rumor that the Emperor is dead, and the Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph intimates that, while there is no positive confirmation of the rumor, it is generally credited. The report is that he died on Sept. 21st, after issuing the edict, giving the Empress Dowager the regency. Kang Yuwei, whose arrest has been ordered on the charge of conspiring against the Empress Dowager, has fled from Peking to Shanghai. He there informed the correspondent of the London Times, that he left Peking in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor, warning him of his danger, and urging him to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare. He further stated that recent events were entirely due to the action of the Manchu party, headed by the dowager empress and Viceroy Yung Lu, and including all the high Manchu officials. The latter were displeased by the emperor's leaning toward the reform party, and decided to restore the regency of the dowager. Further reports indicate that the Empress Dowager is in league with the Russians who, it is said, have undertaken to preserve Manchuria and to maintain Manchu rule in China. There is also said to be a proposal on the part of the Russians to send troops into Peking in order to keep the peace, and it is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters is under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

Some Lessons From Asa's Life.

The Bible lesson for the current week opens with the declaration that "Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God." Every man is under the highest obligation to do that which is good and right, to walk according to the will of God so far as it is made plain to him. It may be admitted that it seems easier for some men than for others to lead a religious life. Some men have had a godly ancestry, and the teachings and other influences of their early years have been wholesome and helpful. With others the conditions are the reverse of these. But heredity and home influence, though they account for much, do not determine everything. We should rejoice in the truth that, by the grace of God, a man may be far better than his antecedents. It may be hard for a man whose mother worships idols, to serve the Lord, yet King Asa's is not the only instance to prove that such a thing is not impossible. But it must be confessed that the cases in which a boy grows up to be morally and spiritually better than his mother are rare. This is a serious consideration for those whose influence is going so far to mould the character of the men of the coming generation. How many mothers in this so-called Christian land of ours are worshipping idols, as Asa's mother did, and thereby making it hard for their sons to serve God? What these idols are it is unnecessary to

point out. heathen wor but, all the the Lord, r ence for g stumbling-t tled to all can afford, But, for all in spite of t Asa served mother's s ing the cha There is Asa made gve to hin prosperity with no ca did not As a lengthen his kingdo eyer emerg in this res so for the College, v turn to bes It is so f and who expensive if not a di prudent e material f happy hor the man o of prosper vision ag disaster, l extent th failure for in the pre almost su prudence The man use of pr most of a referenc us great death an days and responsi world to given of King A the day of Lord deli It look when th against days of day as t men, we enemy. worst c could, a his God. tion for final vic best.

It is v we reco beloved occurred Sunday to educ importa widely y years ag ating a time as became in the Baptist able ser place ar and the became he was journal able ar other q

point out. They are not the material symbols of heathen worship, such as the mother of Asa set up, but, all the same, they turn away the heart from the Lord, rob the home of the strong, sweet influence for good that it should possess, and place a stumbling-block in the way of those who are entitled to all the help which parental love and wisdom can afford, to lead them into the service of God. But, for all this, it is well for us to remember that, in spite of the fact that his mother worshipped idols, Asa served the Lord and enjoyed His favor. Even a mother's influence is not all powerful in determining the character of her son.

There is an instructive lesson in the use which Asa made of the rest and prosperity which the Lord gave to him. Some men use the opportunity which prosperity gives for indulgence in luxurious living, with no care or provision against a day of need. So did not Asa. He employed the opportunity which a lengthened period of peace afforded to strengthen his kingdom, that he might be prepared for whatever emergencies might arise. The example of Asa in this respect is a wholesome one to follow. It is so for the boy at school, or the young man at College, who has the opportunity to waste, or to turn to best account, opportunities of priceless value. It is so for the young man who is earning wages, and who may either spend as he goes and acquire expensive habits which will make him a poor man, if not a dishonest man, all his years, or who may, by prudent economy, acquire thrifty habits and lay the material foundations necessary to a comfortable and happy home of his own. It is a good example for the man of business. Too many men use a season of prosperity, not as an opportunity to make provision against future needs or a day of possible disaster, but to increase expenditure to the fullest extent that income will allow, thereby making failure for themselves and loss for others inevitable in the presence of adverse circumstances, which are almost sure to come, and which economy and prudence would have enabled them to meet in safety. The man who does not make a wise and provident use of prosperity is not honest before God. But most of all, Asa's example should be instructive in reference to our immortal interests. God is giving us great opportunities to prepare for the issues of death and judgment, yet how many spend their days and years neglectful of God's grace and of their responsibility to Him, living as if there were no world to come and as if there were no account to be given of the deeds done here in the body.

King Asa trusted in the Lord and served Him in the day of prosperity, and in the day of trouble the Lord delivered His servant from threatened calamity. It looked like destruction for the little kingdom when that great army from the South came up against Judah. But Asa had done his best in the days of prosperity to make preparation for such a day as this. He had a formidable army of brave men, well equipped for war, to lead against the enemy. He had fortified cities for a refuge, if worst came to worst. He had done the best he could, and for the rest, his trust was in the Lord, his God. The result was victory for Asa and salvation for his kingdom. Be sure that always the final victory is his who trusts in God and does his best.

Death of Dr. Wells.

It is with feelings of sadness and deep regret that we record the death of Dr. Wells, the honored and beloved editor of the Canadian Baptist, which occurred at his home in Toronto, on the evening of Sunday, the 18th inst. Dr. Wells' life was devoted to education and to journalism, and in both these important departments of service his ability was widely recognized. Mr. Wells was born about sixty years ago in Harvey, Albert Co., N.B. After graduating at Acadia College in 1860, he spent a short time as a teacher in his native province, and then became the coadjutor of the late Dr. Fyfe as teacher in the Canadian Literary Institute, now Woodstock Baptist College. He gave seventeen years of valuable service to Woodstock and won a recognized place among the leading educationists of Ontario and the Dominion. About nine years ago Mr. Wells became editor of the Canadian Baptist. For a time he was the leading writer of the Toronto Week, a journal which, for its great literary merit and its able and impartial discussions of the political and other questions of the day, deserved of the country

a much more generous measure of support than it received. The excellence of his work as editor of the denominational paper has been duly recognized, and we believe the Baptist has never been more highly appreciated by the denomination generally than during his incumbency. Dr. Wells was endowed by nature with superior gifts of intellect which he assiduously cultivated and faithfully employed in the service of his God and his country. As a suitable recognition of his ability, scholarship and faithful service, the honorary degree of LL. D. was last year conferred upon Mr. Wells by McMaster University. As a journalist, he was characterized by a judicial and irenic temper. He stood unwaveringly for the Christian faith and the Baptist position, and while he was ever ready to use his pen earnestly in advocacy or defence of the truth, he was too judicial to be dogmatic, too courteous to be offensive and too generous ever to take an unfair advantage of an opponent. The valuable services which Dr. Wells has rendered, both to his own denomination and to the Canadian public, will be gratefully recognized. Except for the loss of hearing, which during his later years had been a serious affliction and impediment, Dr. Wells retained his health and vigor to the last, and died in harness, stricken down by a stroke of apoplexy on the Friday evening preceding his death.

A Letter From Eastern N. S. and C. B.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The best kind of a temperance organization is the church. At least so it is proving in this section of the country. The three great denominations, which have made such a splendid record for temperance in the past, are again at the fore-front in this Plebiscite campaign. The Sons of Temperance, and the Independent Order of Good Templars are doing good work; but the best work is being done by the pastors and members of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches. Single handed, these men are carrying the war into the enemies camp, and it now looks as if the battle will be won if at all by them. The Baptists are not last in this race, but first; they are not lacking in zeal, but abound in it; they are not invertebrates, but have convictions, and the courage to stand by them, and for this they are classed second to none in righteousness. We are proud of them and of the fact that they have something more than the "Big B to make them be big."

It is felt here that about the same number of votes will be polled on this question as were polled in ninety-four. In that year we had the advantage of the Provincial elections, which brought out a large vote; but this year our faith is in the educative value of this agitation. By it, Antigonish county may pull up and vote yes by a small majority.

THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES.

On the whole there seems to be an improvement of the condition of the churches. Special church activities have for the time given place to the more general one of the Plebiscite; but now that this is soon to close, the summer vacation past, the outlook for the fall and winter is promising. Any general Christian activity cannot fail to act favorably upon the work of the church and to stimulate to greater effort. We believe that this prohibition agitation will have that effect.

In recounting our blessings we would begin by enumerating a few of our losses. Sydney church has lost her beloved pastor, and New Germany, N. S., has gained by the change. Bro. Smith will be missed on the Island, but he has the prayers and good wishes of a large circle of friends here. Port Hawkesbury has met with another loss by the death of Mr. Fred L. M. Paint, who died suddenly on the 5th, of blood poisoning. Mr. Paint has been for years the leading business man of the town of Hawkesbury. He was ex-mayor of the town, a member of the Baptist denomination, and the honored clerk and treasurer of the church. During the early summer we were fearful lest one of our strong churches in Central N. S. should take from us the bright and promising young pastor of Port Morien, but the members of that field are rejoicing that Bro. Spidell has decided to remain with them.

The North Sydney church has been so fortunate as to call, settle and ordain, so capable a young man as Malcolm A. MacLean, graduate of Acadia and Rochester Theological Seminary. We hope that the rigorous climate will agree with Bro. MacLean, and if so we have no fear but what this union of church and pastor will be richly blessed. We are glad to know that the church is talking of securing an associate pastor for this field, and believe that it will settle the matter of pastors health, formerly attributed to the climate.

Salem church of Port Hawkesbury, has met with losses as mentioned above, but at present she is highly favored. This church celebrated her jubilee on the 17th of August last, fifty-one years after her organization. An excellent programme was prepared and carried out. But her good fortune is not to be found in the fact that she has successfully passed her jubilee, but more because she has been able to secure the services of Rev. L. J. Slaughterwhite as pastor. Bro. Slaughterwhite enters upon his work there Oct. 1st.

J. H. MacDonald, the successful pastor of Amherst Baptist church, has been spending his vacation in Cape

Breton, his former home. He returned to his people bronzed and hearty. We expect that under the leadership of Pastors MacDonald and Newcomb, Amherst church will give a good account of herself next year.

Bro. Beattie, of Little Glace Bay, is diligently pursuing his way, loved and honored by his people. Bro. Snelling, of Margaree, finds much to encourage him in his work there, and is looking forward hopefully. Bro. Robinson has now returned from a well earned vacation, rested and enthusiastic. R. O. Morse, of Guysboro, is "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," out of a full heart. In the pulpit, in his study, or elsewhere, this brother is faithful. Pastor Beals is still down by the sea, and the Atlantic cables, and is very much alive. Of his own freewill he chose to forego the pleasure of a vacation, that he might devote the time to the plebiscite campaign, and through "thick and thin," without neglecting his church duties, he has wrought with vigor and effect. God bless such a man as that! Pastor Kinley, of Port Hillford, has been hard at work for the Master. With the assistance of Arthur V. Dimmock, he has been laboring in the different sections of his field, and is enjoying a continuous season of refreshing. And so the good work goes on, and we trust that it will continue and spread.

H. H. R.

Cape Breton, Sept. 24th.

EDITOR OF MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

DEAR BROTHER.—Your report of the N. B. Convention, in the issue of 21st inst., contains the following, in Bro. G. G. King's address: "It is now proposed to establish a Home Mission Board [for N. B.] in connection with the Maritime Convention. This was conceding all that had been asked for. If this step had been taken years ago it might have saved trouble." From this I gather that Bro. King, and perhaps many other brethren in the N. B. Convention, are not aware that this would have been readily granted by the Convention in '93 had it been acceptable to the brethren present who are now represented in the N. B. Convention. As a member of the committee appointed by Convention of '93 to confer with the committee appointed at the Brussels Street meeting of May previous, I went into the session of the joint committee prepared to work for this step recently taken by Convention in this matter, having believed for some years previously that such a change was necessary in our H. M. work to the well-being on the whole of our interests in N. B. Little work in committee was needed, however. I found that almost the entire committee of Convention were at once in favor of such a move, and in a little while we were unanimous in the matter, and several of "the Brussels Street meeting" brethren were manifestly with us. In the discussion which followed in open Convention upon the report that was finally brought in by the committee, it was very evident from the start that "a H. M. Board for N. B. connected with the Maritime Convention" would have been acceptable to all, but for the opposition that was made by the N. B. brethren already referred to. Our Brother King, therefore, should know that if the step taken recently at Amherst is "too late to be acceptable to the N. B. churches" (which I trust will not be so) the blame for tardiness does not rest wholly within the Maritime Convention, perhaps no part of it belongs there.

All of which is submitted in the interests of peace, prosperity, and good will towards all.

Fraternally yours,

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 23.

W. F. PARKER.

The Plebiscite: Testimony and Appeal.

Presbyterian Witness.

I am fourscore and four years of age. For three score and six of these years I have been closely associated with the great Temperance reform. In my eightieth year I was President of the Provincial Association that led in the great victory won for Prohibition at our Provincial Plebiscite. Fain would I help to win a still more glorious victory on the 29th of this month; but all that health and strength permit me to do is to pray and to vote for PROHIBITION. In course of my long life I have experienced God's mercies in rich abundance. To-day I testify that among His greatest mercies to me has been that He has enabled me to be a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, and at the same time to help in saving my fellowmen from the dreadful doom of the drunkard. I have witnessed the ravages of strong drink in this community, and I could unfold tales most sorrowful and shocking and heart-breaking; but I need not. How few there are who know not some of these distressing o'er-true tales!—some old and some very new. The facts are patent. The dismal procession down to the drunkard's grave has been moving without pause day and night all these years. I know, perhaps better than most of my contemporaries, what men, what women, have joined this procession. I have seen them at all stages, and at the woful close; and there is nothing sadder, nothing more awful in all the world. I wish to stop that procession!

Because of the tears and anguish of mothers, wives, and children; because of broken-hearted husbands and fathers; because of the property, the reputation, the lives and the immortal souls of my fellow-citizens, I am praying and I am going to vote to stop that procession! Because of the gaunt faces of starving children; because of wounds and bruises and wailings of dying women, I vote for prohibition!

I appeal as with my dying breath, as with my last words, to you, the Electors of Halifax, of Nova Scotia, and of all Canada, to rise in your might and stop forever that procession, thousands strong, now marching ceaselessly towards hopeless graves. Stop it, stop it!

I appeal to you, fellow-countrymen, in the name of common sense and Christian charity, in the name of pure politics and true religion, in the name of justice and patriotism, in the name of mercy and love,—as in the presence of the Lord and Judge before whom I am soon to appear, I appeal to you to do your whole duty fearlessly and faithfully, on the 29th of September, by voting and working for prohibition.

Your fellow-countryman,

W. C. SILVER.

Halifax, Sept. 15, 1898

* * The Story Page. * *

Children's Companionships.

BY MARY WOOD-ALLEN.

A handsomely dressed little boy stood looking wistfully out of the window of an elegant house, at the play of three barefooted children in the yard of a small cottage across the street. "O, do let me go and play with them," he cried; "they have such fun."

"I really don't see, Robbie, why you want to go and play with those rude children. They have no nice toys like yours. Why can't you play with your express wagon or rocking-horse?"

Robbie glanced contemptuously at the beautiful toys and replied, frowningly: "They don't need playthings; they have each other. O, mamma, let me go; they are such beautiful children."

Mamma, looking out of the window, saw only three noisy urchins "tooting" horns, playing drum on a tin pan, hallooing, climbing fences, tearing clothes and occasionally squabbling among themselves, and she did not enjoy the thought of Robbie looking and behaving as they did, so said, quietly but firmly: "I can't let you go to play with them, but I'll play with you."

"O, mamma," said Bobbie, despairingly, "you don't real play, you only play play."

What a keen insight into facts this little outcry displayed, and what a longing for true companionship! It ought to have touched the heart of the mother with a new revelation of Scripture that, "It is not good for man to be alone," be the man six year old or twenty-six or sixty.

As the adult man must live with his kind, so the child-man should live with his kind, and in the varying phases of child life learn to adjust himself to the demands of society. The one child among a family of adults does not learn the social virtues. How can he? He is in a world not made for him, not suited to him, and he is debarred from the world where his interests and opportunities are. He may be taught the superficialities of good manners, but there is nothing to develop within him the emotions, thoughts and desires which would engender the truest politeness. He does not seem selfish, it may be, because no demands for generosity are made of him. He is not learning the property rights of others, because no one wants his possessions. He is not receiving lessons in yielding to the wishes of others, for in important matters he obeys commands; in his plays he has his own way.

A fond mother had brought up her only child in the most select solitude. His nursery was filled with everything that money could buy, his clothing was beautiful, his nurse constant in her efforts to amuse him, and yet the child manifested a depraved desire to run away and mingle with the ordinary children who played in the street. His father, a traveling man, was on one occasion home long enough to observe these facts, and said to the mother: "This boy must go out among his kind and learn some rugged virtues. He's a regular molly-coddle. He cries at the slightest hurt and whines over everything. If he were out there with other boys he'd get that knocked out of him."

The mother shuddered. "O," she exclaimed, "you wouldn't turn him out with those rough children! He would learn so much rudeness. I want him to be a gentleman."

"And I want him to be a man," replied the father. "He must learn to be strong before he can be truly gentle. Weakness is not gentleness. If he will grow up not to lie or be a sneak, I can put up with the rudeness, which will be polished off as he mingles with refined society, but if he grows up not knowing how to be a man among men, he'll never amount to much no matter how much polish he may have. I don't want him to associate with loafers or boys who are immoral, but the mere rudeness of our neighbors' boys is only the innate savagery which means the possession of strength and life. Our boy has this by nature and, if allowed to get rid of it by attrition with other children, will come out all right, but I fear if he is cramped and thwarted now, he will be either a fool or a knave when he grows up."

The language was strong, but there is food for thought in it. Children need children, their peers, as companions. They need not be left to their barbarous instincts untaught and unguided, but they should have opportunity through their association together to develop in each other their gregarious instincts, that later they may understand life and know how to live the social life of the world, of business or of pleasure.

I knew a child who, brought up alone, did not know how to behave when other children came in to visit her. She would look at them timidly and then, perhaps, run to the piano and pound on it and sing at the top of her voice, or she would run up and down the room shouting loudly. Her mother could not understand why the child did not play with her little visitors, but the truth was she did not know how. The presence of another child elated

her, and, as she knew no way to play with other children she tried to entertain them by making a noise of some kind.

Observant parents can learn more of their children's true character by watching them in their play than in any other way, and, if they are wise, can use the knowledge thus obtained in helping the child overcome his defects and strengthen his character. Even children may have character, but they can only attain it by mingling with their kind. If taught self-control, truthfulness, honor, fair-dealing and purity in childhood, not by seclusion, but by meeting the problems of child life under the sympathetic and not too obtrusive guidance of their parents, they will be fitted to meet bravely the problems of adult life when they are perhaps deprived of parental counsel and sympathy.

In excessive fear that their children may be injured by evil influences, parents lose sight of another fact, namely, that children may be taught to become positive moral forces for the influencing of their companions.

"He's not a good boy for you to play with," said a mother to her little son.

"But, mamma, I'm a good boy for him to play with," was the reply of the child, who consciously recognized his own moral worth.

This is suggestive. Why should not the child be taught that he is to be a moral power, taught that instead of being afraid of being led into wrong he is to be a conscious leader into righteousness. As he grows older he will meet evil in its various forms, and it may be that through negative training he will fall an easy victim to temptations, whereas, if he had been taught the positive side of virtue, had grown up with the consciousness of his own divinity and his obligation to lead others into paths of right-doing, evil would have had no power over him.

Child hermits are no more to be desired than adult hermits, but because children are immature of judgment their companionship must be left to chance, nor must it be without supervision. The methods by which his associations shall be regulated must be left to the wisdom of the parent, but companionship of his peers the child must have if he is to grow naturally into the social life of the world, be it in business, pleasure, intellect or religion. —Congregationalist.

* * * * *

The Pebble Under the Wheel.

BY ELIZABETH P. ALLEN.

Mrs. Sproul had heard the maid opening the shutters, and she roused up from her light morning slumber. "What was I dreaming about?" she asked herself. "Oh—yes, I remember. I was riding my wheel up hill, and it came to a dead stop against something that turned out to be a very small pebble. How silly dreams are!"

Just then the blind opposite the bed flew up. "There, Jane!" Mrs. Sproul cried, "how often have I told you not to flare that light in my eyes! You have no more memory than a cow!"

Jane could make no retort, of course; but all the more she resented her mistress's tone, and being compared to a cow! Jane was not feeling well; she had sat up most of the night with a sister's ill child. Nevertheless she had gotten up promptly, and was trying to do her tasks faithfully, when this cross speech slapped her in the face and discouraged her good intentions, making all the rest of the day harder for her, and, consequently, for her mistress.

It was a little thing, perhaps you will say. People are often out of sorts when they first wake in the morning. Jane should not have been so easily upset. Nor would she, if a good night's rest had restored the wear of the day before; as the wheel in Mrs. Sproul's dream would have bounded over the pebble on a down grade or even on a level. But Jane was pushing her wheel up hill that morning, and it came to a most unceremonious halt against that one cross work.

Are we not bound, dear house-mistress, to be on the lookout for wheels going up hill? If your young daughter is sick, if she only feels drowsy, she comes straight to your side to say so. You darken the room and bathe her brow, and softly fan her cheek, asking for every detail of her condition. No doubt Jane, too, knows that when she is really sick you will be good to her; but she also knows that if she would prove herself a valuable servant she must not tax your kindness too often; she must hold up and hold out, and say nothing about it, many a time when head and knees and back are aching for rest. It is at such times that the wheel goes hardly up the hill of the day's work, and a very little pebble carelessly thrust under proves a cruel strain.

When your husband is in trouble, you divine it before he tells the story, the lines of his face are an open book to your anxious, loving eyes, and while waiting for a chance to hear what is the matter, you instinctively smooth the path before him. You do not pick that time

to tell him that the lard is out, as Marion Harland says! You check the child voice that suggests a rasping subject. A true woman, a true wife, keeps the atmosphere clear for John at such a time.

But these silent members of your family are often in sore distress. They are mostly from an ignorant and unwise class; their philosophy is small; their religion is not very enlightened; their circumstances are, oftener than not, hard; indeed, it is generally adversity that has driven them into service; and the keen edge of trial, in one shape or another, presses frequently upon them, when pride, or diffidence, or suspicion of you, keeps them dumb. There are the days that they push the wheel wearily up hill and need your considerate care. Do not scold them on such days if you can avoid it; save correction until your maid is stronger to cope with the temptation "to fly to pieces."

"But how was I to know that Jane had been sitting up over night?" Mrs. Sproul asks querulously.

Well, my dear, it would be a safe rule for you never to fling out a rebuke before you fairly opened your eyes in the morning! And your eyes being open, use them.

When a carpenter takes up his tool for a day's work, he runs his horny thumb against its edge, to test it; you yourself, embarking on some delicate piece of embroidery, will set your needle point against your pink palm, to see that it is in order for working your dainty scarf; and will you snatch rudely at the most finely tempered, but most easily dulled, of all instruments—a human being—expecting perfect results?

Let us go back to our first figure—to Mrs. Sproul's dream—may, friends, to the Word of God: "That no man put a stumbling block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way."—Zion's Herald.

* * * * *

The Herod of Scotland.

Now when the soldiers came near to the huddled cluster of bairns, that same little heart-broken bleating which I have heard the lambs make, broke again from them. It made my heart bleed, and the blood tingle in my palms. And this was King Charles Stuart making war! It had not been his father's way. But the soldiers, though some few were smiling a little, as at an excellent play, were mostly black ashamed. Nevertheless, they took the bairns and made them kneel, for that was the order, and without mutiny they could not better it.

"Sodger man, will ye let me tak' my wee brither by the hand and dee that way? I think he would thole it better!" said a little maid of eight, looking up. And the soldier let go a great oath, and looked at Westerha' as though he could have slain him.

"Bonny wark," he cried, "deil burn me gin I listed for this!"

But the little lass had already taken her brother by the hand. "Bend doon, bonny Alec, my man, doon on your knees!" said she.

The boy glanced up at her. He had long, yellow hair. "Will it be sair?" he asked. "Think ye, Maggie? I hoop-it'll be no awfu' sair!"

"Na, Alec," his sister made answer, "it'll no be either lang or sair."

But the boy of ten, whose name was James Johnson, neither bent nor knelt. "I hae dune nae wrang. I'll just dee this way," he said, and he stood up like one at drill. Then Westerha' bid fire over the bairns' heads, which was cruel, cruel work, and only some of the soldiers did it. But even the few pieces that went off made a great noise in that lonely place. At the sound of the muskets some of the bairns fell forward on their faces, as if they had been really shot, some leaped into the air, but the most part knelt quietly and composedly. The little boy, Alec, whose sister had his hand clasped in hers, made as if he would rise.

"Bide ye doon Alec," she said, very quietly, "it's no oor turn yet!"

At this the heart within me gave way, and I roared out in my helpless pain a perfect "groan" of anger and grief. "Bonny Whigs ye are," cried Westerha', "to dee without even a prayer. Put up a prayer this minute, for ye shall dee, every one of ye."

And the boy, James Johnson, made answer to him, "Sir, we cannot pray, for we be too young to pray."

"You are not too young to rebel, nor yet to die for it!" was the brute-beast's answer. Then with that the little girl held up a hand as if she were answering a dominie in a class.

"An' if it please ye, sir," she said, "me and Alec canna pray, but we can sing 'The Lord's My Shepherd,' gin that will do. My mother learned it us afore she gaed awa'." And before any one could stop her, she stood up like one that leads the singing in a kirk.

Then all the bairns stood up. I declare it minded me of Bethlehem, and the night when Herod's troopers rode down to look for Mary's bonny Bairn. Then from the "tips of babes and sucklings arose the quavering strains":

"The Lo
He'll
In past
The c

As they san
sort and prim
was resolved
a hole in Jam
him for life,
sang, I saw t
being Scot's
The ranks sh
tears hopping
Morton, that
"Curse it,
langer. I'll
the North."
And at last
rode away fro
the victory wa
were, for he,
his mother.
down brae,
bairns' singin
the fells cam

"Ye a,
Yet
For th
And
Then Wes
his horse to
Crockett, in

Once whe
holidays, I h
little town in
on board the
fare; and, th
I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

I had paid f
what I wante
came the roy
I had been l
and past ca
steward, and
"Your bil
"I have n
"Then I
and address
cap he wore
hand. "I s
I gave him
Then came
some little
father in the
"I never
repay it," s
"So am I
As soon
happened.
lives! Now
you meet ar
pass it on t
Years had
it all until
our main li
I saw a lift
trying to ke
with the be
"What i
"If you
my fare.
if he will t
Instantly
long ago.
gave him t
with him.
ago, and of
I said, "I
with any o
on to them
"I will,
and his eye
"I am su
I reached
The last sig
from the w
right, sir,

"The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want,
He'll make me down to lie
In pastures green; He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

As they sang, I gripped out my pistols and began to sort and prime them, hardly knowing what I did. For I was resolved to make a break for it, and, at least, to blow a hole in James Johnston of Westerha' that would mar him for life, before I suffered any more of it. But as they sang, I saw trooper after trooper turn away his head, for being Scot's bairns, they had all learned that Psalm. The ranks shook. Man after man fell out, and I saw the mors hopping down their cheeks. But it was Douglas of Morton, that stark persecutor, who first broke down.

"Curse it, Westerha'," he cried, "I canna thole this langer. I'll war na mair wee bairns for a' the earldom 'o' the North."

And at last even Westerha' turned his bridle rein and rode away from off the bonny holms of Shield Hill, for the victory was o' the bairns. I wonder what his thoughts were, for he, too, had learned that Psalm at the knees of his mother. And as the troopers rode loosely up hill and down brae, broken and ashamed, the sound of these bairns' singing followed after them, and souging across the fells came the words:

"Yea, though I walk in Death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear none ill;
For thou art with me; and thy rod
And staff me comfort still."

Then Westerha' swore a great oath, and put spurs in his horse to get clear of the sweet singing.—S. R. Crockett, in Men of the Moss-Hags.

Pass It On.

Once when I was a school-boy, going home for the holidays, I had a long way to go to reach the far-away little town in which I dwell. I arrived at Bristol, and got on board the steamer with just enough money to pay my fare; and, that being settled, I thought in my innocence I had paid for everything in the way of meals. I had what I wanted as long as we were in smooth water. Then came the rough Atlantic, and the need of nothing more. I had been lying in my berth for hours, wretchedly ill, and past caring for anything, when there came the steward, and stood beside me.

"Your bill, sir," said he holding out a piece of paper.

"I have no money," said I, in my wretchedness.

"Then I shall keep your luggage. What is your name and address?" I told him. Instantly he took off the cap he wore, with the gilt band about it, and held out his hand.

"I should like to shake hands with you," he said.

I gave him my hand, and shook his as well as I could. Then came the explanation—how that some years before some little kindness had been shown his mother by my father in the sorrow of her widowhood.

"I never thought the chance would come for me to repay it," said he pleasantly, "but I am glad it has."

"So am I," said I.

As soon as I got ashore, I told my father what had happened. "Ah," said he, "see how a bit of kindness lives! Now he has passed it on to you. Remember, if you meet anybody that needs a friendly hand, you must pass it on to them."

Years had gone by. I had grown up and quite forgotten it all until one day I had gone to the station of one of our main lines. I was just going to take my ticket, when I saw a little lad crying, a thorough gentleman he was, trying to keep back the troublesome tears as he pleaded with the booking clerk.

"What is the matter, my lad?" I asked.

"If you please, sir, I haven't money enough to pay my fare. I have all but a few pence, and I tell the clerk if he will trust me I will be sure to pay him."

Instantly it flashed upon me, the forgotten story of long ago. Here, then, was my chance to pass it on. I gave him the sum needed, and then got into the carriage with him. Then I told the little fellow the story of long ago, and of the steward's kindness to me. "Now, today," I said, "I pass it on to you, and remember, if you meet with any one who needs a kindly hand, you must pass it on to them."

"I will, sir, I will," cried the lad, as he took my hand, and his eyes flashed with earnestness.

"I am sure you will," I answered.

I reached my destination, and left my little friend. The last sign I had of him was the handkerchief fluttering from the window of the carriage, as if to say, "It is all right, sir, I will pass it on."—Home and School Visitor.

Throw off the harness of your daily lives, get from beneath the hammer that beats the life from out your souls. Go to the smiles of our great Mother Earth, and up from them look for the smile of our great Father—God—and the dull thud of your sluggish pulse will bound with new life . . . and you will see, not flower and sky, not beauty and summer, but the great Immanent Spirit of them all—him in whom you, as they, live, move and have your being.—J. W. F. Warf.

The Young People

EDITOR,

J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic—October 2.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Witnesses, Isaiah 43:10-13; Acts 1:8.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, October 3.—Isaiah 45:8-25. God not sought in vain, (vs. 19). Compare Luke 11:9.

Tuesday, October 4.—Isaiah 46. Everything occurs according to a purpose, (vs. 11). Compare Num. 23:19.

Wednesday, October 5.—Isaiah 47. The wicked cannot escape, (vs. 11). Compare Ps. 52.

Thursday, October 6.—Isaiah 48. Purpose of an over-ruling Providence, (vs. 10, 11). Compare Ps. 106:8.

Friday, October 7.—Isaiah 49:1-12. Promises for the future. Compare Acts 26:15-18.

Saturday, October 8.—Isaiah 49:13-26. We are never forgotten, (vs. 15). Compare Rom. 11:29.

Prayer Meeting Topic, October 2.

Witnesses, Isaiah 43:10-13; Acts 1:8.

The thought of our theme calls for three things:

1. Truth. Evidence presupposes the existence of fact and truth. We possess truth—the truth of God—indestructible and indisputable, because "before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me."

2. Testifier. Truth must be put in evidence by a witness. To be competent for his duty this witness must be possessed of (a) definite, personal knowledge. God has made ample provision for our qualification upon this point in that he has "declared" his truth, "saved" us and "shewed" himself, "that ye may know and believe me, and understand that I am he." (b) Ability to testify. This all have in greater or lesser degrees—in word and work. (c) The power of the Holy Ghost. Observe that the disciples were to become witnesses after the receipt of the power of the Holy Ghost. Have you got that power, brother? If not suppose you "tarry in Jerusalem," praying till you get it.

3. Testimony. Evidence to be of the highest value must be (a) Clear. The demand of the time is for an intelligent and intelligible statement of the truth. A garbled gospel has no place in the Divine economy. (b) Concise. An eager and impatient age must be reached by pointed messages. (c) Consistent. Self-contradictory evidence is always worthless. Let life and lip agree.

J. B. M.

Sacred Literature Course.

The Doctrines of our Faith.

We are making arrangements for a series of articles upon the thirty topics in this year's Sacred Literature Course, from the pens of half a dozen of the brightest thinkers and best scholars in our denomination in these provinces. The aim will not be to furnish matter which will in any wise be a substitute for the excellent Course just beginning in the Baptist Union, under the able conduct of Prof. E. C. Dorgan, D. D., but to supply such simple and brief expositions of the subject as shall be supplemental to the longer and heavier articles in the Union, and prove a helpful stimulus to both those who do and do not have access to the latter. It was our expectation to present the first of these this week, but unfortunately the matter is not in hand. We trust, however, to be able to give short articles upon the first two lessons next week.

Dr. Chivers at Charlottetown.

The Baptist church at Charlottetown, was honored by a visit on Tuesday, August 16th, from E. E. Chivers, D. D., secretary of the International B. Y. P. U. A., and editor of the Baptist Union.

The meeting opened at 8 p. m. with a fair audience and four clergymen present beside Dr. Chivers. As the pastor concluded his remarks, after having introduced the speaker, seven little girls arose in succession and attached to a wire suspended in front of the pulpit, floral letters forming the word "Welcome." Dr. Chivers thanked the children for their "Welcome," and related two most interesting stories. He then spoke to the audience on the principles of B. Y. P. U., and pointed out the great need of an intelligent acquaintance with the word of God. The choir rendered very good music. After the first meeting was over, Dr. Chivers spoke to the young people in the Sunday School. At the closing each one present was presented with a copy of the Union. BRENTON SUTTIS, Sec'y of Junior Union. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 1st.

Letter from Rev. W. V. Higgins.

The Editor is just in receipt of the following letter from Bro. Higgins, with liberty to make whatever use of it he might deem best. Feeling that it will be of interest and profit to many of our young people, we give it place in these columns.

TOURING IN INDIA.

This is always an interesting part of a missionary's work. During the year each of us plans to spend about three or four months "out on the field." Two weeks ago Mr. Hardy and I came here by train—about seventeen miles north of Tekkali. It will be a matter of interest to many to know where we live when on our tour. The government has built "travellers' bungalows" along the highways at a distance of ten miles from each other. These buildings are practically empty when the traveller reaches them, and while he uses them, he must supply the furniture. Hence he takes with him folding cots, folding tables, folding chairs, cooking utensils, provision box, lamp and lantern boxes, dishes, etc. The charge for the bungalow is about thirty cents per day, for each occupant. As we wanted to stay here several weeks and the house rental would cost considerable, we got per-

mission to occupy another building free. It was built for a hospital, but did not suit, and has been allowed to fall into disrepair. It looks more like a stable than a dwelling house. The floors are mud and the doors are either splint mats or minus. The white ants have burrowed in the walls unhindered. The grass roof remaining so long without rethatching, has some holes in it through which the rain and sun occasionally penetrate. Our cooking is done in a small room off one of the two main rooms, and as we have no cooking stove or chimney, the smoke often comes into the room where we are sitting. In the same building with us there are ten natives, six of whom belong to our party. This will indicate some of the inconveniences that attend this touring work. Some may wonder we can be happy amid such uninviting surroundings, but we are nevertheless. We always enjoy touring among the villages. The villages lie thick about us; and the country is now looking beautiful. I have a colporteur and an evangelist with me. My place of work in the morning is reached generally upon the bicycle. The satchel contains a Bible, hymn book, some tracts, set of forceps, some medicine, etc. I take villages along the highway, while the native helpers frequently go to villages that lie off the road. These are sometimes reached by mere footpaths, made upon the ridges that separate the sections of the rice fields. We have all kinds of hearers. Some are haughty and are quite disposed to look with contempt upon us and our message. Some are curious. They are looking straight at you, but are not paying much if any attention to your message. They are chiefly concerned about your person and peculiar dress. Some are provokingly indifferent. I would say that the most trying thing we have to meet with is that stolid indifference, that is born of gross ignorance and terrible degradation. One needs much grace to continue day after day, preaching to those who receive your message as an idle tale. But there are always some who listen well and get some clear idea of the truth. Preaching the truth to people who have been heathen for generations, is very different from preaching it to those who are familiar with the ideas and modes of expression found in the Bible. The people often profess to have completely given up idolatry, and say they are worshipping the one God. So far as this profession is true we rejoice and preach to them about Him whom they "ignorantly worship." Since the famine has subsided and the rains have again made the land smile, the people have in many cases reverted to their idols, which they forsook when starvation stared them in the face. But there is wide-spread evidence of the fact that multitudes have lost faith in their idols. The Lord has a people in these villages, "a remnant according to the election of grace." We pray that these may hear the voice of the Son of man, and come forth from their condition of spiritual death, to serve Him who has bought them with His blood. We have before us continually the vision of dry bones. Oh! for the "breath of God," that these may live. Some few souls seem to be seeking the kingdom. We look for the showers. Our great need is prayer. Paul in writing to the Thessalonians said: "Brethren pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." This is our request of those who read this letter. W. V. HIGGINS. Kasibugga, Aug. 16th.

Talents.

"I remember," said Grannie, "when I was a little girl of seven years old, my father kept a butler—a very solemn, but very kind old man.

"Every night when, exactly as the clock struck eight, my aunt sent me out of the dining-room to go upstairs to bed by myself—for little girls were brought up very strictly in those days—old Thomas was always waiting in the hall to hand me my little brass candlestick to light me up the five long flights of stairs which I had to climb to the little attic room where I slept. I always said 'Good-night, Thomas,' and he would reply in a very slow, solemn way, 'Good-night, Miss Nannie; don't forget to take account of your servants!'

"What he meant was this. My Uncle William, who had come home from India when I was about six years old, had been very kind to me while he stayed with my father, because he saw that I was a very lonely little child in a very big, empty house; for I had neither mother, brother, nor sister. So he would often take me on his knee and tell me Bible stories.

"One day, when we were sitting together in an old summer-house in the very small back garden, which town houses generally have, he told me the parable of the 'Talents.'

"'Nannie,' he said, 'I am going away very soon, and I want you to promise me that every night before you get into bed you will "Take account of your servants."'

"There are many 'talents' God has given other children and not to you, for you are a lonely little girl; no mother to love you, no brothers or sisters to play with you. But there are many other 'talents' you have which some other children have not.

"See here," he said, taking my little hands in his, 'here are ten little fingers, and down there inside your shoes are ten little toes; and inside that mouth is a little tongue; and at each side of this neat, brown head is an ear; and looking straight up at me are two brown eyes. Now, these are all your servants, or 'talents,' given to you by God to use, while many little children are lame, or dumb, or deaf, or blind, and you are his little servant, and I want you every night to "take account of your servants" and find out if they have been pleasing God or only pleasing yourself all through the day.

"For all of those servants of yours are 'talents' or gifts from God, and he is watching every day now what you give them to do, and one day he will make you give an account of their doings."

"And then, after I had promised to do as he told me, he kissed me and set me down, and away I ran to my kind old friend Thomas, to tell him in my own way all about what Uncle William had said.

"And from that time until my aunt took me away to live in the country, old Thomas never forgot every night to say: "Don't forget to take account of your servants, Miss Nannie."—Great Thoughts.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR OCTOBER.

For a revival of missionary zeal among our pastors and churches in the home land, and a great outpouring of God's Spirit upon our missionaries and native helpers, that this year may witness many won to Christ

Notice.

The 13th of October has been appointed "Crusade Day." Shall we not have a general observance of this day in all our Societies this year? What a host might be gathered in. Our membership could be doubled, if each one would heartily engage in this work. The officers of our W. M. A. S., would naturally be expected to lead in this work; but if they have lost their faith and courage or perhaps never had any, let some other sister step out, asking God's help, and plan this "Crusade Day" for your society.

Remember our aim a W. M. A. S., in every Baptist church, and every woman a member. Are there not strangers in your congregation who have recently moved to the place, who have never been asked to join the Missionary Society? Are there not "shut in" ones who could not attend the meetings, but would gladly contribute the dollar and remember us in their prayers? Instead of \$10,000 we should raise \$20,000 the coming year, and that would be the least good accomplished by this movement. Do not forget the prayer in our homes during the morning hours. Let a united petition ascend on high, and He who heareth in secret, will reward us openly. Visiting every sister in the church in the afternoon. The names should be divided up so that no one person will have more than six on whom to call. Public missionary meeting in the evening, at which the work of the year shall be brought before the people, and other interesting missionary intelligence.

Please send short reports of these meetings, and the results of the Crusade for the W. B. M. U. column.

Sydney, C. B.

Perhaps a word or two from our county may be of interest to some. We believe there has been a measure of progress during the past year. In March a Mission Band was organized at Fourchie, through the efforts of Mrs. Arnold Severance. The children chose her for their leader, and the Lord has blessed her work. The membership has increased from thirteen to twenty-seven, and the last letter from there tells of a very successful concert they have just had, the proceeds of which amounted to \$5.12. The children acquitted themselves well, and I think the secret of their success was that it was all done out of love to the Lord Jesus. One of the pleasant things about it, was the help given by a young man belonging to the Methodist church. Mrs. Severance seems to feel very grateful to him. Surely there is nothing that will bind all Christians together like this work of missions.

Last week the first County Convention of our societies was held here in Sydney. Not many delegates were able to be present, owing partly to the long distances, and partly to its being a busy time of year, but those of us who were privileged to attend, felt that the Master was present, and that it was a good thing to meet together at His feet. The reports from the societies were all encouraging. Little Bras d'Or still deserves to be called the Banner Society, having with a membership of twelve, raised over \$38 during the past year.

We had the pleasure of having with us our Provincial Secretary, and two who have spent many years on the foreign field, Mrs. Crawley and Mrs. Churchill, and we believe their presence among us, and their earnest words, will linger in our memories and bear fruit in our lives.

A very kind address of welcome from the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, was read by their President, and the members showed their sympathy with us, and helped us very much by their presence at our meetings, as did also the sisters of the Presbyterian Society.

Three very interesting and helpful papers were prepared, and read at our Convention: One on Mission Bands, by Mrs. Beattie, of Glace Bay; one on Grande Ligne, by Miss Katie Holmes, Homeville; and, one on "Why Christian women should attend the meetings of the Aid Society," by Mrs. A. S. Kendall of Sydney.

We desire to acknowledge the good hand of our God upon us, and praise Him for His blessing throughout the year, and especially at our Convention services. S. H.

Mission Bands Formed.

At the request of the sisters of Hillsdale-Hammond Aid Society, the Provincial Secretary for N. B., met with them on Saturday 17th inst., after a pleasant drive through a beautiful country, lying between Hammond Vale and Sussex. The sisters met in the Baptist meeting house, at Hillsdale, and had a good meeting. They elected their officers for the coming year. Their new President is Mrs. John S. Baird, Hillsdale; Secretary, as before, Mrs. I. N. Faulkner, Hammond Vale. At the close of the meeting four new members joined the society.

On Lord's day morning, at the close of Sunday School, a Mission Band was formed with thirteen members. President, Mrs. J. Jamieson; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Howe; Secretary, Miss Edith Wannamaker; Treasurer, Mrs. Humphrey Smith. We hope for a long life of active usefulness for this band. Lord's day afternoon, a meeting was held at another section of this church, Poodiac, where a Mission Band was also formed, with 16 members, Miss Ella Knollin, President, other officers to be announced later. The visit was most pleasant to the Provincial Secretary of N. B.

Monies Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From Aug. 30th to Sept. 13th.

Tancook, Tidings, 25c; French Village, Mission Band, F M, \$1.13; Amherst Shore, F M, \$1.50; Tidings, 25c; Fourchie, Mission Band, F M, \$5; North Brookfield, F M, \$5; Brookville, F M \$2; Wolfville, Mrs. I. S. Morse, "to be devoted to Mrs. Gullison's building fund," \$4; Paradise, F M, \$9.40, H M, \$1.35; Wittenberg, Tidings, 20c; Clyde River, F M, \$2.50; H M, \$2.50; Wilmot, F M, \$8; H M, \$2; Alexandria, F M, \$5.78, H M, 35c; Midgic, Tidings, 25c; South Brookfield, Mrs. A. W. Christopher, F M, 50c, H M, 50c.

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

Home Missions.

BOARD MEETING.

The Home Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces having charge of the Home Mission work in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, held its first meeting of the new year on the 20th inst.

OFFICERS APPOINTED:

Deacon W. R. Doty, Chairman; Deacon William Corning, Vice-Chairman; Rev. M. W. Brown, Recording Secretary; A. Cohoon, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer; Prof. A. E. Coldwell, Auditor.

GRANTS.

- 1. To the Montague church, P. E. I., \$150.00 for one year; Rev. C. W. Turner, pastor. This church has at present three stations: Montague Bridge, Sturgeon and Georgetown.
2. To Carleton and Forest Glen churches, Yarmouth Co., \$75.00 for one year; viz., \$25 to Carleton and \$50 to Forest Glen, to assist them in making up the salary of Rev. N. B. Dunn, who gives one third of his time to these churches, the remaining two-thirds being given to Deerfield church, which is self-supporting.
3. To Margaree and Mabou churches, \$100.00 for one year; Rev. W. A. Snelling, pastor.

RECOMMENDATION.

Voted to recommend Bro. George C. Durkee, Lic., of Port Maitland, Yar. Co., to visit the Walton and Maitland churches, Hants Co., with a view of remaining with them at least for one year.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The obligations already incurred, and other grants that must be made to keep mission fields supplied with pastoral labor, will make it impossible for the Board to keep the expenditure of the year below \$4,000. As the debt that came over from last convention year, was very nearly \$2,000, the Home Mission Board should receive \$6,000, before Aug. 10th 1899, (in order to enable them to make a satisfactory report to the convention of 1899).

The 33 per cent of the \$15,000, asked for by the convention from Nova Scotia, would give us \$4950, and the same per centage of the \$1,000 for P. E. Island, would give us \$330, and the amounts from W. B. M. U., and from legacies, will probably make up the remainder of the \$6,000. Most earnestly then does the Home Mission Board, appeal to the churches of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, to raise the amount asked for by the convention, that the Home Mission work may be cared for, and other interests helped and not hindered.

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y Wolfville, N. S. Sept. 21st.

A minister called upon a member who had been neglecting the week-night service, and went straight up to the fireplace in the sitting-room, and with the tongs removed a live coal from off the fire, and placed it on the hearth, then watched it while it turned from the red glow of heat to a black mass. The member in question carefully observed the proceeding, and then said, "You need not say a single word, sir; I'll be there on Wednesday night."—The Christian.

Respecting Ordinations.

During the sittings of the Baptist Association, convened at Florenceville in June last, the following was proposed, viz.:

Resolved, That this association recommend the churches within its bounds to present their candidates for ordination at the annual meetings of this body, requesting the delegates assembled to act as the council in the case.

On the measure 18 voted; 11 for, 7 against.

On August 13, desiring to ordain our pastor, F. B. Seeley, Lic., the 2nd Kingsclear church, in accordance with established usage, invited a representation of ministers and lay members for September 15, to witness the rite and participate in its solemnities. In the meantime, letters were received from Rev. J. B. Champion, of Gibson, and from the Fredericton church, declining our invitation and stating their objections. To which the church returned the following answer:

REV. J. B. CHAMPION, Gibson:

DEAR BROTHER.—In reply to your letter of 30th ult., permit us to say: As conservative and loyal Baptists we believe it our duty to repudiate and resist any attempt to meddle with the constitutional independence of our Baptist churches. We adhere to their simplicity as established by the apostles in act and by precept, with which Baptist usage exactly corresponds. Every company of Baptist believers, holding in common with us our views, united as a church, is competent and has authority to select and ordain its own ministers and deacons. And this authority cannot be delegated to any convention to do it for them. This being fundamental—and you know it—any ordination by a convention even of all the churches, is an unwarranted assumption of ecclesiastical power, and can lead only to mischief.

But what is the ulterior drift of that resolution? Is it a conspiracy to limit the exercise of the ministerial office to those, and those only, who have taken a theological course? Are the tinkers and the cobblers henceforth to be precluded—even though there might happen a bonerger amongst them? Certainly we wish and require men of supreme culture and attainments—but we need the rough hewers as well.

Baptists never have established or submitted to a hierarchy—surely they never can. Baptist ministers are expected to be—servants to the churches, and examples to the flock—not lords over God's heritage.

Our act of inviting a few ministers and brethren to sit with us, and participate, is social and customary, you refuse—we are sorry for it—but we must add, how sad and how indignant we feel that there should be such a cause.

With brotherly regard, we are faithfully yours.

G. A. HAMMOND, Clerk.

REPLY TO FREDERICTON.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The Second Kingsclear Baptist church, begs to remind the Fredericton church, that no Baptist association can acquire or exercise legislative authority. Any such attempt is assumptive purely. We hold our independence, and that of our sister churches to be a vested and sacred trust, inalienable, dating from apostolic plantings scriptural and historic. We therefore cannot permit any encroachment upon our right to estimate their fitness and ordain our own ministers. We have complied with the usual social and commendable practice, of inviting members and leaders of neighboring churches. We regret that you are self-debarred and must decline.

Permit us to add, we deprecate and deplore any departure from our Scriptural and traditional usage in the direction of centralization and prelaty.

Dear brethren, believe us, faithfully yours, SECOND KINGSCLEAR CHURCH, G. A. HAMMOND, Clerk.

Sept. 10th.

The attendance at the appointed date, 15th Sept., not being satisfactory, the ordination stands postponed until Oct. 12th at 2 p. m.

G. A. HAMMOND, Clerk. Hammondvale, Kingsclear, Sept. 16.

Keep Well

Easy to say, but how shall I do it? In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then all your nerves; muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Favorite Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely and permanently cures when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. All druggists. 25 cents.

September The Kic are the see many mal all more them ten fatal end. are more than the toms of di a moment to be rest treat the blood, clea ous matte bottom of this purp equal to A Sar "For man sufferer fr tried a num cures witho vised me t use of eight cured my Hancock B A BY Inspired by le Come, let us Not se We mean to And, rally Uphol Our work, so From all that its insi With quench Mid favor of Uphol O temperanc Be temperanc through Not tu Remember, of And blending Uphol Be large in th High Heaven need, It's fa Whatever of Do you, in th Uphol Go forth und Give counsel And st Come, paren To you, O fr Uphol Press forward A strong, un Deter Till men of And all the Uphol Bass Rivel A Charlott E. Saunde from her th six inches lo condition, a R Jenkins Mrs. Saunde ous to the fi tickling in h ers is now e none the w The tree is Hughes, W After a l of the exte which the g Conference rived at and church, in request of quarterly be or fifth year

The Kidneys

are the seat or the starting point of many maladies, all of them serious, all more or less painful, and all of them tending, unless cured, to a fatal end. No organs of the body are more delicate or more sensitive than the kidneys. When symptoms of disease appear in them not a moment is to be lost if health is to be restored. The best way to treat the kidneys is through the blood, cleansing it from the poisonous matter which is usually at the bottom of kidney complaints. For this purpose there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble, and have tried a number of largely advertised kidney cures without benefit. At last a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of eight bottles of this remedy entirely cured my malady."—MART MILLER, 1239 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Temperance Song.

BY PASTOR J. CLARKE.

Inspired by love to God and man,
Come, let us do what good we can,
Not seeking men's applause;
We mean to drive strong drink away,
And, rallying for the Right, we say,
Uphold the Temperance Cause.

Our work, so oft misunderstood,
From all that's noble, pure, and good
Its inspiration draws;
With quenchless hope, with earnest will,
Mid fencer or 'mid scorn, we'll still
Uphold the Temperance Cause.

O temperance folk! be firm and true;
Be temperance workers through and through;
Not turned aside by straws,
Remember, God still reigns above,
And blending powers of law and love,
Uphold the Temperance Cause.

Be large in thought, be brave in deed;
High Heaven that gives the strength you need,
It's favor ne'er withdraws:
Whatever others do or say,
Do you, in this auspicious day,
Uphold the Temperance Cause.

Go forth undaunted, undismayed,
Give counsel, sympathy and aid,
And strive for noblest laws;
Come, parents! children! neighbors, all!
To you, O friends! we loudly call,
Uphold the Temperance Cause.

Press forward, comrades! hand in hand,
A strong, united, holy band,
Determined not to pause,
Till men of influence and weight,
And all the powers of Church and State
Uphold the Temperance Cause.
Bass River, N. S.

A Charlottetown dispatch says that Mrs. E. Saunders, of Winsloe road, pulled from her throat a short time ago a small tree six inches long in a growing and healthy condition, and upon examination by Dr. S. R. Jenkins was found to be a lemon tree. Mrs. Saunders was not troubled much previous to the finding, with the exception of a tickling in her throat at times. Mrs. Saunders is now enjoying the best of health and is none the worse for her serious experience. The tree is now on exhibition at Mr. John Hughes', Winsloe.

After a long and animated discussion of the extension of the pastoral term, in which the giants of the Methodist General Conference participated, the decision arrived at and which becomes the law of the church, is that ministers may on the request of a three-fourths vote of the quarterly board be appointed for a fourth or fifth year.

Notices.

The 13th annual Sunday School Convention for the Province of Nova Scotia will be held at Bridgetown, Oct. 11-13 next. The programme is now in course of preparation, and it is expected that clergymen and laymen interested in advanced Sunday School methods including representatives of the International, will be present and address the convention. All our live and progressive Sunday Schools will be represented, and it is hoped that there will be a large representation.

The regular sessions of the Queens County Quarterly meeting and the Queens County Baptist Sunday School Convention will meet with the New Canaan Baptist church, Friday, October 14, at 2.30 p. m. Large delegations are requested from the churches and Sunday Schools.
F. W. PATTERSON, Sec'y-Treas.

The Association of the Baptist churches of Guysboro West, N. S., will (D. v.) meet with the Baptist church at Goshen on Tuesday, October 4. We hope that every church in the district will send delegates, and as many of the Eastern district as can make it convenient. One of the pastors will preach on Monday evening.
DAVID REID, Sec'y.
Port Hillford, September 12.

The Lunenburg County Quarterly will meet (D. v.) at Foster Settlement, October 3, at 7.30. A good programme is provided. A large attendance is desirable. Will the churches, W. M. A. Societies and B. Y. P. Unions appoint their delegates and urge them to attend. Tuesday p. m. is given to B. Y. P. U. and W. M. A. S. work. Let there be a grand rally preparatory to settling down to real work for autumn and winter.
E. A. ALLABY, Sec'y-Treas.

It is stated that American sportsmen hunting in different parts of the province are all having great luck and are convinced that New Brunswick is a great resort for big game.

Agents Wanted at Once for The War With Spain

Including battles on Sea and land. This work, by a distinguished author, will be a large, handsome volume of nearly 700 pages, and will contain a complete record of the late Spanish-American War, including Terms of Peace and Final Settlement. Sold by subscription only, at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, marbled edges, and \$2.50 in full morocco, gilt edges. Special discounts to Agents who act at once. Canvassing Outfit by mail for 25c. Write for terms to,
R. A. H. MORROW,
59 Garden St., St. John, N. B.

Winter Comfort

Make your house warm by putting on Winter Sashes. It will surprise you what a difference they will make.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.
CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Kidney Trouble FOR YEARS.

Nothing did Mr. R. E. Pitt any good until he got Doan's Kidney Pills.

Throughout the County of Leeds and the Town of Brockville there is no medicine spoken so highly of for all kinds of Kidney Diseases as Doan's Kidney Pills. As Canada's epitome kidney pill, introduced by Mr. James Doan, of Kingsville, Ont., in 1883, they stand to-day far superior to all the imitations and substitutes that have been offered the public in their stead. Mr. R. E. Pitt, the well-known contractor and builder, voices these sentiments when he says, "I have had kidney trouble for years. I had tried numerous remedies without much relief, and had given up my back as gone for good, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills the result has been marvelous! The pain is all gone. I feel like a new man, and can highly testify to the virtues of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



Every Housekeeper

wants pure hard soap that lasts well—lathers freely—is high in quality and low in price.

Surprise is the name of that kind of Soap.

3 Cents a Cake.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Henry Comeau, the sixteen-year-old son of Frank P. Comeau, of Little Brook, Digby Co., was terribly injured about the face and head while breaking a young horse. The vicious animal struck out savagely at him and one of its hoofs, striking the lad in the face, broke his nose and injured one of his eyes. He was unconscious when found, and was with difficulty restored.

READY!



We are ready with whatever man wears—any sized man—particularly for the particular young man.

We are ready for all tastes; ready for all purses, with the best ready-

made Suit and Overcoats made in Canada—"Fit-Reform."

Every other clothing maker says "he makes as good." Every tailor says "he sells as low."

Everybody uses "Fit-Reform" Clothing as the standard. The name is in everybody's mouth.

Compare all other makes as you will, it can't touch it, either in style, make, finish, fit or price.

There is only one Fit-Reform—no other clothing in Canada is made like it.

SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

OVERCOATS \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

TROUSERS \$3, \$4, \$5.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Beautiful Premiums Given Away!

H. L. Coombs & Company, dealers in Soap and Stationery, will give premiums, for a short time, to introduce their goods. High Grade Bicycles for Gents' and Ladies; Gramophones; Gold Watches, guaranteed for 20 years; Handsome Desks, and many other premiums. Special Watches (perfect time keepers) given away with 10 Boxes Toilet Soap at 25c., and 10 Boxes Note Paper and Envelopes at 25c. High grade of goods. Hundreds of men and women, boys and girls already at work, and many have earned a premium in one day. Address—

H. L. COOMBS & CO., P. O. Box 68. St. John, N. B.

The Value of a COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

education cannot be overestimated. A knowledge of business is absolutely necessary to success.

Our course of instruction is thorough and graduates readily find positions.

Send for circular to

S. E. WHISTON, Principal 96 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

ONLY A COUGH

It may be a sign of some serious malady fastening itself upon the vital parts.

Puttner's Emulsion

will dislodge it and restore the irritated and inflamed tissue to healthy action.

Always get PUTTNER'S, it is the Original and BEST.

SALT "I had Salt Rheum of the worst kind, as our family doctor called it, and could not get anything to cure me. I read of Burdock Blood Bitters, and determined to try it. I got one bottle and before I used half of it I could tell it was doing me good, and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and to-day am a happy woman at being cured of that terrible disease." MRS. MAGDALENA VOIGT, Rhineland, Ont.

RHEUM

B. B. B. is the best remedy in the world for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Shingles, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and all Blood and Skin Diseases.



The Home

Jelly Making.

All the vessels and utensils used in preparing and cooking the fruit must be of earthen, stone, granite, or wooden ware. The use of one tin pan, or even an iron spoon, may give a tang to jelly although every other condition is perfect. To keep the natural flavor of fruit dominant the purest sugar, either loaf or granulated, is indispensable.

Boiling the fruit juice and sugar together longer than is necessary thoroughly to combine them, makes jelly darker colored, and pungent flavored. For that reason the sugar must be heated in the oven, and added to the fruit juice after it has been boiled, uncovered, a sufficient length of time. Melted paraffine wax is the best protection for the top of jelly, and it must be stored in a cold, dry room.

Peach Jelly.—Peaches will not make a jelly firm enough to retain its form when removed from the mould, but it is one of the most delicious flavored sweets for cake or puddings. Rub the down from the fruit and halve; remove one-third of the kernel and slice among the fruit; cover to one-third their depth with water; cover the kettle closely and boil, or better yet, bake in a hot oven until soft, no longer. Drip through a jelly bag; allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar for every pint of juice; boil the latter steadily, skimming when necessary, for twenty-five minutes; add the hot sugar, stir until dissolved and as soon as it boils remove from the fire and pour into wet jelly glasses.

Plum Jelly.—In point of color, violet red plums are preferable to blue. Wipe the fruit, pierce each one twice with a silver fork, cover to one-fourth their depth with water, cover closely and cook slowly until soft. Proceed as with peaches, allowing one pound of sugar for every pint of juice.

Crab-Apple Jelly.—The large red Siberian crab-apples make a perfect meat jelly; the yellow varieties a choice one, but it is not as rich in color or flavor as the former. Rub dry or wash the fruit, remove blossom ends and all imperfections, halve, cook closely covered and drip through a bag, gently moving the fruit about or pressing against the sides of the bags with a wooden ladel. Make as above, allowing one pound of sugar for every pint of juice; or four pounds for five pints.

Grape Jelly.—This should be made when the fruit first begins to change color, and the wild variety is preferable to any cultivated sort except the Clinton. Wash fruit, remove stems, and make the same as plum jelly.

Marmalade.—All that was said regarding suitable vessels and utensils, kind of sugar and careful preparation of fruit to be used in making jelly, applies with equal force to marmalade, and indeed to all modes of putting up fruit. While marmalade is only another name for jam, made from the larger fruits, it is far more delicate and wholesome than jam proper, because both the skins and seeds of the fruit are rejected.

Peaches, plums, and crab-apples make excellent marmalade. Fruit a little under or just ripe, gives the finest results, but over-ripe, knotty, or specked fruit can be utilized in this way better than any other. Prepare peaches and plums as for jelly, crab-apples must be cored, then rubbed through a colander, or coarse, sieve to secure the pulp as well as the juice. Use three-fourths of a pound of sugar for every pound of peach pulp, and "pound for pound" of the other two fruits specified.

A porcelain lined preserving kettle is preferable to granite ware, because it is heavier and, therefore, less liable to scorch and cause the fruit to adhere (the danger that threatens marmalade from first to last, and must be prevented by constant stirring with a wooden ladel) Cook the pulp steadily for half an hour; add the hot sugar, skim off the white froth that rises and continue cooking until a little cooled in a saucer can be slowly turned upside-down without running off. Pour in marmalade pots or bowls, and when cold treat the same as jelly.

Quince Marmalade.—Cut out and reject the blossom ends; pare, quarter and core, dropping the fruit into clear water to prevent discoloration. Cover the parings and cores with cold water, and cook slowly for two or three hours, and strain through a jelly bag, squeezing at the last to obtain all the pectine possible. Drain the fruit, weigh and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Stew the fruit in the liquid from the parings until it is soft enough to rub through a colander; return to the kettle with the hot sugar and cook until it is firm.—New York Observer.

Preparing Corn for Winter.

There are two ways in which corn is prepared in the household for winter use which are eminently successful. It is hardly wise for anyone to attempt to can corn at home, as it requires to be cooked with greater heat than boiling water. Occasionally canned corn keeps where it is put up at home, but such cases are exceptional and not the rule.

Old-fashioned dried corn was always excellent, as is the hulled corn which farmers prepare, when it is properly made. We publish three rules furnished by correspondents. Mrs. M. J. H., of Ilion, N. Y., sends the following recipe for drying sweet corn in the old-fashioned manner: "The corn should be taken when just suitable for eating and boiled ten or fifteen minutes—long enough to set the milk. When cool take a sharp knife and cut through every row of kernels (they dry sooner and soak more easily when used), then shave the corn off the cob, spread it on plates near the stove or in the heating closet and let it dry, being careful not to let it brown. It will dry in two or three days. Put the corn in glass jars and it will keep for two years. When you wish to use it soak it in warm water for a couple of hours, then boil in milk, adding a little butter.

Mrs. S. S. H., of Meadville, a Pennsylvania housekeeper, sends the following recipes, which are slightly different: Select fresh ears when they are sufficiently ripe for the table, preferably those you can pick from the stalk. Free them from husk and silk, and then with a thin-bladed sharp knife cut the grains from the cob. Spread thinly on plates and put in a moderately warm oven. Stir frequently until dried. It will require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to complete drying.

"Or with a sharp knife, after preparing as before, split each row of kernels lengthwise of the ear and gently press out the milky pulp. Spread on plates and proceed as before. To be genuine, old-fashioned dried corn it should be prepared immediately after plucking from the stalk and never cooked before cutting from the cob."

The oldest living graduate of Harvard, Dr. William L. Russell of Barre, who will cross the century line if he lives until October of next year, is still enjoying Ciceronian old age. He is still fond of walking and an expert at croquet.

A monument to the memory of the colored leader, once a slave, Frederick Douglass, is being erected at Rochester, N. Y.

Home Enemies.

They Mislead and Deceive Inexperienced Women.

Home enemies in the form of package dyes and dyes composed of a large proportion of common soap and very little coloring matter, are creating great loss and consternation in many homes. These deceptive dyes that only benefit the manufacturer and retailer with fat profits, mislead and deceive inexperienced women. The women who regularly use the Diamond Dyes are never deceived. Diamond Dye users find in the Diamond Dyes all that the manufacturers promise—purity, fastness, fullness of color and great brilliancy. To those who have been deceived by cheap trashy dyes, we say with confidence, "Give the Diamond Dyes a trial, and you will bless the day that such colors were given to women." Diamond Dyes color anything any color.

Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be cured, and that quickly.

Many mixtures are temporary in effect, but Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a permanent remedy.

The oil feeds the blood and warms the body; the hypophosphites tone up the nerves; the glycerine soothes the inflamed throat and lungs.

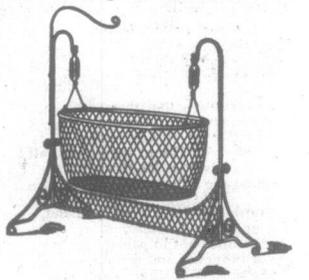
The combination cures. This may prevent serious lung troubles.

See and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ENGAGEMENT BIRTHDAY WEDDING RINGS JEWELS, JEWELLERY. GIFTS FOR BRIDES. Pudding Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Trays, Cake, Baskets, Bon Bon Dishes, Butter Coolers, Castors, Clocks, etc., etc. WATCHES Gold, Gold-filled and Silver. SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES. Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line. M. S. BROWN & CO. Wholesale and Retail Jewellers, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

The "LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT." Agents Wanted.



PATENTED NO HOUSE with CHILDREN should be without one.

Made of Enameled Iron and Wire. LIGHT, ARTISTIC and DURABLE! Three Gentle Motions Combined.

Write for particulars to

The Geo. B. Meadows

Toronto Wire Iron & Brass Works Co. LIMITED 117 King Street West TORONTO Manufacturers of all kinds of Wire and Iron Work. Wire Forms and Display Stands for Milliners. Store and Office Fittings, etc.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHER PUREST BELL & MENEELY & CO. GENUINE WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

September
BIBI
Abridged fr
Fo
JEHOSHAPHAT
Lesson 11. Octo
Read 1 K
Com
Go
In all thy wa
he shall direct t
JEH
I. KING JER
name means "
the son of Asa a
reign when he
reigned twenty-
the best and mo
Judah's existen
into the true roa
one failure was
chief dangers.
11. HIS DEFI
STRENGTHENED
ISRAEL. Which
father Asa. Ho
such a way that
attack.
2. HE PLACED
troops, IN ALL
CITIES OF JUD
which had be
carried on by
vigor by Abijah
tinued on the
"palaces" (or
store" through
the precedent "
he placed in th
(chap. 21: 2,3),
chosen from th
SET GARRISON
commanders, s
strategic places
referred to ab
EPHRAIM. Pr
borders near h
ASA HIS FATE
were first taker
(chap. 13: 19),
strengthened by
his father in ca
went in his na
defenses, Jehosh
of more than a
17: 14-19), we
generals.
111. HIS RE
REFORMS.—Vs.
WITH JEHO
blessed, defend
ever is on the L
blessing. HE
WAYS OF HIS FA
devoted, earned
the first part of
matter of Uriah
BAALIM. Baal
used on account
images of Baal
under which he
its licentious wo
for the people.
5. ALL JUDAH
E. "free-will
the regular tax
loyalty and goo
AND HONOR IN
perity was grea
since the days
(1 Chron. 29: 2
6. HIS HEAR
with pride, but
Jehoshaphat w
sense of the div
to go farther th
TOOK AWAY HI
Or pillars of As
high places wa
the stone was i
top of the hill
Jehoshaphat se
of this; he fel
idolatrous sanct
mowing down
in the soil."
public house i
morrow, and t
throats craving
would still pre
pretation would pr
IV. PROHIBI
V. 7. SENT TO
7. 8. The five
two priests, n
otherwise unkn
thing to have
ages.
9. AND THEY
had a campai
practically a Su
were instituted
ing the reform
ment. "Vice
tunities; it is l
institutions unl
out of evil pro
away the inclin
tunity for corrup

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S GOOD REIGN.

Lesson 11. October 9.—2 Chron. 17: 1-10.

Read 1 Kings 14: 21 to 16: 34.

Commit Verses 3-6.

GOLDEN TEXT.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths, Prov. 3: 6.

EXPLANATORY.

I. KING JEHOSHAPHAT.—V. 1. His name means "Jehovah is judge"; was the son of Asa and Azubah. He began to reign when he was 35 years old, and reigned twenty-five years. His was one of the best and most prosperous reigns in all Judah's existence. It gives us an insight into the true road to prosperity, and by his one failure warns us against one of our chief dangers.

II. HIS DEFENSES.—Vs. 1, 2. I. HE STRENGTHENED HIMSELF AGAINST ISRAEL. Which nation had attacked his father Asa. He defended his borders in such a way that there was little danger of attack.

2. HE PLACED FORCES, garrisoned with troops, IN ALL THE FENCED, fortified, CITIES OF JUDAH. The fortifications which had been begun by Solomon, carried on by Rehoboam, and with less vigor by Abijah and Asa, Jehoshaphat continued on the largest scale. He built "palaces" (or "castles") and "cities of store" throughout Judah; and following the precedent "wisely" set by Rehoboam, he placed in them his six youngest sons (chap. 21: 2, 3), as well as other "princes," chosen from the "host" (chap. 17: 7). SET GARRISONS. Military posts, with commanders, soldiers, and supplies, in strategic places, in addition to the cities referred to above. IN THE CITIES OF EPHRAIM. Probably on the southern borders near his own kingdom. WHICH ASA HIS FATHER HAD TAKEN. They were first taken by Asa's father Abijah (chap. 13: 19), but held, defended, and strengthened by Asa, who probably aided his father in capturing them, so that they went in his name. In addition to these defenses, Jehoshaphat had a militia army of more than a million soldiers (2 Chron. 17: 14-19), well organized under great generals.

III. HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER AND REFORMS.—Vs. 3-6. 3. TED LORD WAS WITH JEHOSHAPHAT. Strengthened, blessed, defended, prospered him. Whoever is on the Lord's side is on the side of blessing. HE WALKED IN THE FIRST WAYS OF HIS FATHER DAVID. His active, devoted, earnest, religious ways. In all the first part of his reign till he fell in the matter of Uriah. AND SOUGHT NOT UNTO BAALIM. Baalim, the plural of Baal, is used on account of the great number of images of Baal, and the various forms under which he was worshiped. Baal and its licentious worship had many attractions for the people.

5. ALL JUDAH BROUGHT . . . PRESENTS, i. e., "free-will offerings," in addition to the regular taxes. They expressed their loyalty and good-will in this way. RICHES AND HONOR IN ABUNDANCE. His prosperity was greater than that of any king since the days of David and Solomon (1 Chron. 29: 28; 2 Chron. 1: 12).

6. HIS HEART WAS LIFTED UP. Not with pride, but with courage and hope. Jehoshaphat was emboldened by his sense of the divine favor resting upon him, to go farther than he had ventured at first. TOOK AWAY HIGH PLACES AND GROVES. Or pillars of Astaroth. "The removing of high places was a very labor of Sisypus; the stone was no sooner rolled up to the top of the hill than it rolled down again. Jehoshaphat seems to have had an inkling of this; he felt that the destruction of idolatrous sanctuaries and symbols was like mowing down weeds and leaving the roots in the soil." "If, for instance, every public house in England were closed to-morrow, and there were still millions of throats craving for drink, drunkenness would still prevail, and a new administration would promptly re-open gin-shops."

IV. PROHIBITION OF EDUCATION.—V. 7. SENT TO HIS PRINCES.

7. 8. The five princes, nine Levites, and two priests, named in these verses are otherwise unknown. But it is a good thing to have such names go down the ages.

9. AND THEY TAUGHT IN JUDAH. They had a campaign of education. It was practically a Sunday School work. Schools were instituted as the only means of making the reformation thorough and permanent. "Vice will always find opportunities; it is little use to suppress evil institutions unless the people are educated out of evil propensities. He would take away the inclination as well as the opportunity for corrupt rites."

The text-book was the BOOK OF THE LAW OF THE LORD. All of the Bible that had then been written. There was no printing, and copies were scarce and expensive.

V. A BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—19: 4-11. We learn later on that another important reform was the better administration of justice. Good government is a great help to moral and to religion. It sets a good example ever before the people. It encourages the good and opposes the evil.

VI. THE EFFECTS OF JEHOSHAPHAT'S PLANS.—V. 10. The fruits of the king's policy were seen in many directions. (1) THE FEAR OF THE LORD FELL UPON ALL THE KINGDOMS. They realized the power of his blessing, and the strength of his defense, so that they dared not attack Judah, but brought presents of peace instead (v. 11). (2) It brought business and prosperity (vs. 12, 13), so that Jehoshaphat's reign was long remembered as one of proverbial splendor.

A high Korean official has made a confession that he ordered the cook of the royal household to poison food intended for the king and the crown prince, both of whom became seriously ill Sunday last. The poisoning plot was instigated by a former interpreter attached to the Russian legation.

Why She Treated Him.

The lady of the house was standing in the vestibule casting an anxious eye down the street.

"Are there no boys in sight?" asked a voice from within.

"Yes, plenty of boys on the street, but you know how particular I am about Pet. I should like to be sure that the boy who rides her will not be rough with her."

Just then a sturdy young fellow of ten came whizzing by on a bicycle. It was not his own, but one that its owner was generous enough to lend to the boys who had none, and he was taking his turn while the other boys lay on the grass and played jackstones, wishing as he rode along, "My, if I only had a wheel for my trip to the farm!"

Just then he suddenly straightened himself up. "Ting-a-ling-ling!" rang out the bell of the bicycle sharply, and as he slowed up the other boys half rose and looked wondering. They could see nothing to ring for.

"What was it, Dick?" they demanded.

"Oh, nothing but a sparrow. I was afraid I'd run over it; the little thing stood so still right in front of the wheel."

"Ho, ho! Rings his bell for a sparrow," sneered the other boys as Dick dismounted. "Mamma's itty wilty baby."

"I don't care how much you make fun of me," he replied, good-naturedly, yet not without a red flush on his brow. "I guess I wouldn't run over a sparrow, even, when I could help it by ringing or stopping."

"Come here, please, Dick," called a voice from the door-step of one of the handsomest houses on the avenue. "You are the very boy I want to drive a pony to the country and back. It is out the Darlington Boulevard. Would you like to go?"

"Why, yes, ma'am," quickly answered Dick. "I have an errand out there, and was just dreading the walk."

"Then I am glad you may ride. I was wondering if I could trust one of those boys to be kind to Pet, when I overheard about the sparrow. That made me willing to trust you."—Junior Christian Endeavor World.

Wife (who has the foreign language "spasm")—"John, do you know I'm getting on splendidly with my French? I am really beginning to think in the language." Husband (interested in his paper)—"Is that so? Let me hear you think a little while in French."—Our Dumb Animals.

Twenty Funny Stories of MARK TWAIN

They relate to Mark Twain's eccentricities, and his aptness in making the most ordinary episodes appear ludicrous. The stories are brimful of fun.



When I Stood Face to Face With Death

General A. W. Greely, the great Arctic explorer, tells here, for the first time in print, the graphic story of his fearful exile of 278 days at the North Pole, when his comrades daily dropped dead at his side, and when all waited day by day for death to come.

Miss Wilkins in Her New England Home

An entire photographic page will show the author of "Jerome" and "Pembroke" as she is at home: her friends as they grouped around her; going out to walk with her dog; with her favorite cat; and in an evening gown ready for a reception.

John Wanamaker's Sunday-School. The Most Interesting Sunday-School in America

How it has grown to be a factor in a city's life, together with the wonderful man who has devoted his energies to its development. Illustrated.

These are Some of the Special Features in the October Number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

We will mail The Ladies' Home Journal from now until January 1, 1899, and The Saturday Evening Post, every week from now until the end of the year, on receipt of only Twenty-five Cents.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Was established in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. It is handsomely illustrated and gives weekly the best serials, short stories and sketches the world can produce. The regular subscription price is \$2.50 per year. Both our publications, balance of the year as an introduction, for only Twenty-five Cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

olds need not they can be at quickly. es are tem- but Scott's od-liver Oil phites is a dy.

the blood body; the one up the rine soothes at and lungs. ation cures. ent serious

druggists. ements, Toronto.

NGS JEWELLERY.

BRIDES Fruit Dishes, Cake, Baskets, Butter Coolers, etc., etc.

illed and Silver. S. KNIVES.

f you want any. lery line.

YN & CO. ail Jewellers, HALIFAX, N. S.

DONALD

ER, Etc. St. John.

BEAUTY "NOT." anted.



ED LDREN should one.

ron and Wire. and DURABLE. ns Combined.

culars to Meadows

reas Works Co.

D

et West

TO

uds of Wire and Forms and Dis- liners. Store ings, etc.

1826 BELLS OTHER PUREST BELLS & CO. GENUINE N. Y. BELL-METAL LOGUE & PRICES FREE

From the Churches.

UPPER GAGETOWN.—The Baptist Church have their meeting house under repairs. Ceiling and arch is having a steel finish. On the 11th inst., one of their Sunday School teachers, Miss Blanch Slipp, joined their number by baptism, which has been an increase of strength. We are anxiously looking for others.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S.—On April 10th, it was my painful duty to resign the pastorate of the Kempt Baptist church, Queens County. This was wholly due to ill health. After resting for the summer, I find my health so far restored that I am able once more to engage in the good work. Having received and accepted a call from the Port Hawkesbury church, I hope to enter upon the work there, about Oct. 1st. Correspondents please notice the change in address.

L. J. SLAUGHENWHITE.

SEAL HARBOR.—It was my privilege to hold a few special meetings at this place. The presence of the Master was with us; as a result, the church was quickened, wanderers reclaimed and sinners converted. One young brother was baptized on Sunday afternoon the 11th inst., another was deterred through sickness. This church is in need of a pastor. We hope some good young brother will be directed this way.

L. J. SLAUGHENWHITE.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, N. S.—The new Baptist church edifice at Black Point, St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., will (D. V.) be dedicated to the worship and service of God on Lord's day, Oct. 9th. Divine service will be held at 10.30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to any and all friends of our cause including pastors and others who can make it convenient to attend. The hearts and homes and barns of your brethren are large and all will be cordially welcomed and cared for.

A. E. INGRAM, Pastor.

Sept. 16th.

ELGIN, ALBERT CO., N. B.—The first roll-call of the 3rd Elgin Baptist church was held in the Hillside House of Worship on the 28th of Aug. The morning meeting was addressed by the pastor on the subject: "Spiritual Wisdom." The roll was called in the afternoon at which session two-thirds of the enrolled members were present. The prayer and social service of the evening was an inspiring one. The manifest presence of our God in this session gave evidence that He had owned and blessed the efforts of the day. Pray with us for further manifestations of His love upon us.

W. H. SMITH, Pastor.

Sept. 19th.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I.—After a pleasant trip to the old country, where we revelled among the historic places of interest, we are once again among our friends at Bedeque. A warm welcome awaited us. At a public meeting of the church and congregation, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., a cordial reception was given to Mrs. Warren and myself. The meeting house was beautifully decorated with flowers, and a goodly number of persons were present. Bro. Albert Schurman, who presided over the meeting, in behalf of the church, extended to us an appropriate and hearty welcome home. He was followed in a similar way by Miss Mary Schurman, who represented the Young People's Union, and by two little girls who represented the Sunday School, and presented elegant bouquets of flowers to the pastor and his wife. The choir sang several suitable pieces of music, and addresses were given by Rev. A. Chipman, a former pastor, and by Rev. Mr. Palmer, the resident Methodist minister. A becoming reply to all these kind things was attempted by the pastor, whose heart was very much cheered by such spontaneous evidences of the esteem and goodwill, of his many friends at Bedeque. We are now fairly at work, and hope to see encouraging signs of a spiritual harvest. Lectures on our trip to England and Scotland, are at present in progress. It would be selfish not to tell our friends about the many great and wonderful things we saw beyond the Atlantic. And the stereopticon gives material aid, in picturing out British scenes and celebrities.

W. H. WARREN.

Bedeque, Sept. 23rd.

Dedication, Forbes Point, Woods Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S.

Sunday, August 28th, people gathered from far and near, to partake in the dedication of our new church. On this same site, just a few days over ten months before, might have been seen the former building wrapped in flames. Many will remember the date, Oct. 17th, as that of the Windsor fire, and we were but one of many communities, who were bereft of either church or private homes that day.

Steps toward rebuilding was taken immediately, and before the ruins ceased smoking a building committee was formed. Nothing but patient and persistent effort, could have accomplished in these few months, the erection of this cosy home, set apart for the service of God, and we cannot be grateful enough to the friends who so generously aided us, from start to finish. The building is modern in every respect. It is thirty-two by forty-two, heated with a furnace and sheathed throughout, all, including the pews, being finished in natural wood. Its seating capacity is about two hundred, though fully four hundred were accommodated at these first services, chairs and benches filling every available space. For hours previous to the opening service, friends were coming in by land and sea, the day being perfect, a fact appreciated by all, after so many weeks of fog and dampness.

The dedicatory sermon from Matt. 16: 18, preached by the Rev. Maynard P. Brown, of Tusket, Yarmouth Co., was enjoyed by all, and we believe made a lasting impression. At the close of the sermon, the pastor gave in the statement of the building committee, and asked that the debt of three hundred dollars be raised, before the formal service of dedication took place. The response was prompt and in about twenty minutes \$296.00 were pledged, which, with the afternoon collection made a total of three hundred and three dollars.

Then followed the service of dedication, conducted by the pastor, the vows being taken by the deacons and officers of the church. The dedicatory prayer was offered and benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Langille, of Clementsvale, Annapolis Co., after which the visiting friends were refreshed in the homes of the community. At half after three o'clock the friends gathered for the sermon, by Rev. Mr. Langille, who took for his text Mark 11: 17, "My house shall be called a house of prayer." The hour was most practical and searching, eminently suited to the occasion. At the close many returned to their homes, but the house was full again in the evening, when the pastor preached from the words found in Matt. 24: 27, closing with a short after service. We missed the old Shelburne Co. pastors, who were always ready to assist and join in the rejoicings, wherever efforts for the cause of Christ were being put forth. The Lord showered His blessings throughout the day, the whole resulting in a great spiritual uplift. Praise the name of the Lord!

ERNEST QUICK.

★ ★ ★

Plebiscite Vote.

Who can estimate the importance of the decision of the 29th inst. The most momentous question placed before the Dominion electorate has to be faced on that day. How important that every temperance voter in Canada should remember that every ballot will count one.

Good Words From Old Students
No. 13.

Without the course of study which I took at your College I could not have taken the position which was offered me here.
J. ARTHUR COSTFR,
Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macaulay Bros. & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

The Latest System of Business Practice—
The Isaac Pitman Shortland.

Send for Catalogue to
S. KERR & SON.



for or against the great cause of prohibition. May we not change those immortal words of Nelson for the occasion, "God expects, this day, every man to do his duty?" I have longed to be with my brethren in the great struggle in which they are engaged, but I have the satisfaction of feeling that those who know me best know I am heart and soul with those who are fighting for the boys and the young men and the wives and the honor of our own fair land.

The friends of temperance in England and the United States and other countries are watching the fight and how much a victory for prohibition in Canada, will do for the cause in other lands.

May God help all to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The responsibility is an individual responsibility, and if every friend of temperance does his duty, on the 29th inst., there is no doubt that such a vote will be rolled up that will make plain the duty of the government and in due time the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic will be placed among our statutes. May God speed the right.

I. E. BILL, sen.

★ ★ ★

Acadia College Forward Movement Fund.

E H Lockwood, \$2.50; S B and E A Kempton, \$1.00; J Higgins, \$7.50; Lavinia and Alice Bigelow, \$5; L S Payzant, \$25; N H Olive, \$3; W C Cross, \$12.50; Mrs Powell, 50c; O T Daniels, \$25; Maud Johnstone, \$12.50; J H Eaton, \$13; H King, \$5; May T Dexter, \$1.25; Tillie Tingley, \$5; Mrs A R Emmerson, \$5; Lewis Woodworth, \$2; M E Hume, \$15; Chas F Smith, \$5; A Wambatt, \$1; Caleb Heister, \$1; Mrs M Beckwith, \$5; W J Ellis, \$5; E W O Daniel, \$1; O L Price, \$15; C H Morris, \$1; Alfred Tingley \$10; B L Hatfield, \$2; Mrs Chas Hatfield, \$4; L Spencer, \$1; Robt Dewis, \$2; Capt J Spicer, \$25; Mrs T L DeWolf, \$5; Mrs M M A Bigelow, \$12.50; Dewis Spicer, \$1; Mrs J D Harris, \$10; Mrs R H Cooper, \$1.25; Miss M M McVicar, \$2; A B Eaton, 50c; Geo Webb, \$1; Chas Hunter, \$1; Mrs R Wood, \$4; T M Johnston, \$5; F L Jenks, \$1; D W Pulsifer, \$1; Stephen Clark, \$1; J E Hickey, \$2; Sydney

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

This institution will re-open on Wednesday, October 5th. Lectures will begin promptly in all departments. Candidates for matriculation examinations should present themselves on October 4th. The B. A. course is thorough and comprehensive. The staff of professors and instructors numbers eleven. The Christian standing of the institution is well known.

Enquiries respecting courses, terms, etc., should be addressed to

T. TROTTER, D.D.,
President.
Wolfville.

Some Good People

still follow antiquated methods of raising cake, biscuit, bread and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda.

They do not know that these articles as now sold in the groceries are almost anything else but cream of tartar and soda.

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. Only by its use can the finest flavored, most wholesome cake, biscuit and pastry be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Brownell, \$3; Jacob Cracker, \$1; Mrs Thos Dixon, \$1; Mrs R V Patterson, \$2.50; Mrs Ed Anderson, \$5; Henry Harper, \$2; John Humphrey, \$5; A C Sears, \$5; Susan Reed, \$1; Silas W Copp, \$5; A W Bennet, \$10; Robert Lowerison, \$2; Richard Nelson, \$1; Eph. Howard, \$5; Burton Lewis, \$5; Daniel Rogers, \$100; Ainsley Atkinson, \$5; Mrs Hubert Elderkin, \$10; Geo Wry, \$5; Bedford Richardson, \$1. Total \$540.50.
S. B. KEMPTON.
Dartmouth, September 15.

FINE TAILORING MODERATE PRICES

An exceptionally fine lot of Black Worsted, Vicunas, Serges and Broadcloths, just received from England, places us in a position to quote very low prices for Black Suits, Black Serges from \$17.50 the suit, Black Worsted from \$20. From \$22.50 to \$30 extra good values in Black Worsted. Imported direct from the makers, with all the advantages that means, and under reduced duties. With fair comparison of trimmings, making and finish you will find these exceedingly good values.

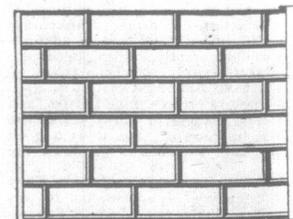
A. GILMOUR,

Merchant Tailor.

68 King St. St. John, N. B.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

makes a most handsome finish for new buildings, and is equally desirable for use in preserving old ones.



It is a dry, warm, fire-proof and durable finish that costs very little. Write us and investigate its merits,—it is suitable for any class of building and is quickly and easily applied.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited.
1196 King St. W., Toronto.

McNAVR—Kings Co., N. Williams, James to Emily Kiener.

SCHAFFNER—dence of the Pinney, Esq., Wallace, Ralph to Edith Pinney.

NICHOLS—DAN Mr. Burton Da Sept. 14th; G. Nichols of Gertrude Dan.

McRAE—AL Sept. 14th, by McRae, of Geo Allen, of Bayfie.

DOBSON—W Richard M O. N. Keith, J. Whiteneet, all.

HORTON—WH Sept. 6th, by E Horton, of Yarm of Chester, Lun.

GRACIE—ADSO sonage, Oxford. P. D. Nowlan, to Rosie Adshae.

CLARK—RUSH sonage, Oxford. P. D. Nowlan, to Bertha Rush.

SMITH—PURD Sept. 6th, by E Smith to Alice.

HATFIELD—S N. B. Hatfield, Sept. 12th, by Hatfield, of Rev Annie L. Smith.

JOHNSON—FR in the Baptist by Rev. H. R Johnson to Blis ville.

GIBSON—CAR 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce and M. D. Ho Excellency, th Eleanor Montg Rev. Dr. Carey.

MCCR—TRID Howard Burt, by Rev. W. J. to Nora N. Teec Co., N. B.

McLEOD—TU Pugwash, Sept Haverstock, E Tuttle, all of Pu.

LEARD—BOU Tryon, P. E. I. Price, W Bowle both of Tryon.

BOULTER—LE by Rev. David Boulter to Lydi.

PERCE.—AT N. S. Sept. 7th. Everet Peirce, the friends who bereaved.

DAY.—At Jed iam Day, aged Peaceable in lif passeth under affections. O old age, consa she was going children and mourn. May th

GROVES.—AT N. B., Sept. 14th and four month sick nine days. to him always a when he came was happy and



children. Walter B.

MARRIAGES.

McNAYR - KINNEY. - At Gaspereaux, Kings Co., N. S., Sept. 14th, by Rev. J. Williams, James H. McNayr, of Springfield, to Emily Kinney, of Gaspereaux.

SCHAFFNER - PHINNEY. - At the residence of the bride's father, Norman Phinney, Esq., Sept. 14th, by Rev. L. F. Wallace, Ralph Schaffner, of Williamston, to Edith Phinney, of Lawrence town.

NICHOLS - DANIELS. - At the residence of Mr. Burton Daniels, father of the bride, Sept. 14th, by Rev. L. F. Wallace, Addy G. Nichols, Conductor on D. A. R., to Gertrude Daniels, of Lawrence town.

MCRAR - ALLIN. - At Port Elgin, N. B., Sept. 14th, by Rev. J. W. Gardner, Alex. McRae, of Georgetown, P. E. I., to Daisy Allen, of Bayfield, Westmorland Co., N. B.

DOBESON - WHITEHEAD. - At the home of Mr. Richard Melvin, Sept. 21st, by Rev. O. N. Keith, James Dobeson to Elizabeth Whitehead, all of Havelock, N. B.

HORTON - WHEALEN. - At Arcadia, Sept. 8th, by Rev. P. R. Foster, George W. Horton, of Yarmouth, and Melinda Whalen, of Chester, Lunenburg Co.

GRACIE - AD SHADE. - At the Baptist parsonage, Oxford, N. S., Aug 31st, by Elder P. D. Nowlan, Charles Gracie, of Wallace, to Rosie Adshade, of Mansfield.

CLARK - RUSHTON. - At the Baptist parsonage, Oxford, N. S., Sept. 6th, by Elder P. D. Nowlan, Simeon Clark, of F. E. I., to Bertha Rushton, of Oxford.

SMITH - PURDY. - At Westchester Station, Sept. 6th, by Elder P. D. Nowlan, Hibbert Smith to Alace Purdy.

HATFIELD - SMITH. - At the residence of N. B. Hatfield, Deerfield, Yarmouth Co., Sept. 12th, by Rev. N. B. Dunn, E. Frazer Hatfield, of Reynardton, Yarmouth Co., to Annie L. Smith, of Lynn, Mass.

JOHNSON - FRANKLIN. - On Sept. 15th, in the Baptist church, Wolfville, N. S., by Rev. H. R. Hatch, Ernest Harding Johnson to Bliss Franklin, both of Wolfville.

GIBSON - CARRY. - In this city on Sept. 21st, by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bruce, Thomas Gibson, M. A. and M. D., Household Physician to His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Eleanor Montgomery West, daughter of Rev. Dr. Carey.

MUCK - TRUD. - At the residence of Howard Burt, Woodstock, on Sept. 22nd, by Rev. W. J. Rutledge, Thomas H. Muck to Nora N. Teed, both of Benton, Carleton Co., N. B.

MCLEOD - TUTTLE. - At the parsonage, Pugwash, Sept. 14th, by Pastor C. H. Haverstock, Edward McLeod to Vivian Tuttle, all of Pugwash Junction.

LEARD - BOUTLER. - At the Baptist church, Tryon, P. E. I., Sept. 21st, by Rev. David Price, W. Bowley Leard to Tillie Boulter, both of Tryon.

BOUTLER - LEARD. - At home, Sept. 21st, by Rev. David Price, John Macdonald Boulter to Lydie Leard, both of Tryon.

DEATHS.

PERCE. - At East Sable, Shelburne Co., N. S. Sept. 7th, Jane, beloved wife of Everett Peirce, aged 27 years. Many are the friends who join in sympathy with the bereaved.

DAY. - At Jeddore, Sept. 9th, Mrs. William Day, aged 96 years and 8 months. Peaceable in life because of the peace that passeth understanding abiding in the affections. Our sister lived to a good old age, conscious to the parting hour that she was going home. She leaves four children and thirty grand-children to mourn. May the Lord sustain the bereaved.

GROVES. - At Pleasant Mount, (Elgin), N. B. Sept. 14th, Charles Groves, 92 years and four months. Our brother was only sick nine days. His end was peace. Death to him always seemed a terrible thing, but when he came down to the River he was happy and willing to cross over. He

had been for many years a member of the 1st Elgin Baptist church. He leaves a wife and quite a large number of sons and daughters, having been twice married.

HARDING. - At 50 Queen Street, St. John, on 17th inst., Fannie, beloved wife of C. S. Harding. Mrs. Harding, formerly Miss Upham, of Dorchester, was an exemplary Christian, endearing herself to a very large circle of friends, to whom her death is a sad loss. We join with many others, in our sympathies to Mr. Harding and his two children, in this great affliction the loving Father has permitted to come to their home. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. O. Gates assisted by Revs. John Read (Methodist) and Dr. Carey. A quartette of the German Street choir sang with much feeling two hymns, "My God and Father while I stray," and "One sweetly solemn thought."

Quarterly Meeting.

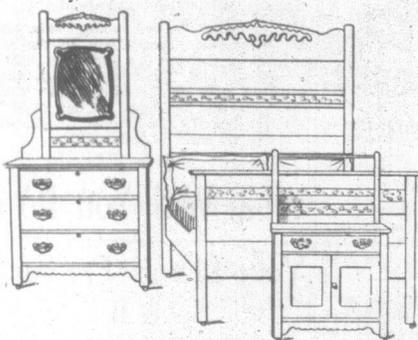
The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties Quarterly Meeting convened with the church at Andover, Sept. 9th. The delegates were few. The first meeting was held on Friday evening when Pastor Rutledge was called upon to preach. The attendance was encouraging and the interest was good.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, after a half-hour's devotional service, the business session opened with the president, Bro. Hayward, in his place. The enrollment of delegates showed six pastors present and seven lay members. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Rev. Calvin Currie, Richmond, president; Bro. Millen, Lic., Tobique, vice-president for Victoria Co.; Rev. A. H. Hayward, Florenceville, vice-president for Carleton Co., Pastor Rutledge, Woodstock, secretary-treasurer.

The reports from the churches were mostly of an encouraging kind. Two new church buildings have been dedicated in Carleton County since the preceding Quarterly, one at Hartland and the other at Avondale on Pastor Atkinson's field. Three houses are in course of construction, two of which are expected to be dedicated before winter. They are situated in Simmonds, Bristol and Tobique. Dea. Wright, for the Andover church, reported the congregations to be excellent, and the Sunday School and Young People's meetings to be well sustained. Pastor Worden, who has done good work during the past eighteen months on the Andover field, has resigned, leaving a very important interest without pastoral oversight. The church is hoping that they may not long be in such a condition. The Tobique Valley church, according to Dea. Ridgewell, has been progressing admirably during the last year. The membership has increased from eleven to forty-nine. A meeting house has been begun with prospects for its early completion, although there is some friction among the members over the question of location, for the church. Bro. Millen, Lic., who is in charge of the Tobique work and who is held in high esteem among his people, regards the Tobique region as a very important field, full of possibilities and encouragements to Baptist laborers. Owing to the extent of the field, its ripeness for work, and the great desirability of at once thrusting in the sickle, the following action was taken by the Quarterly Meeting at the request of the Tobique Valley church:

Resolved, that this Conference recommend the Home Mission Board to appoint Rev. J. W. S. Young to assist Pastor Millen in the Tobique country for three months. After a brief discussion as to how to make our Quarterly Meeting more helpful, the Conference adjourned. The afternoon service, which took the

BEDROOM SUITES



We are now showing a splendid range of low priced BED ROOM SUITS, well made and finely finished in every way. Illustration above shows our \$10.50 Suit, Fancy Shaped Mirror 16x20 in. Write for Catalogue.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

Dykeman's Three Entrance 97 King St. 59 Charlotte St. 6 S. Market St.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN CLOAKINGS AND JACKET CLOTHS

Our buyer was fortunate in attending one of the trade sales in a manufacturing centre, to secure an immense quantity of very desirable and stylish cloakings and jacket cloths. He got them at about half their regular price. Curl Cloths, Beavers, Fancy Tweed, Two Toned Astrachan Cloths, all 54 inches wide at \$1.00 yard. The regular price of these cloths are from \$1.50 to \$2.50. They are suitable for Jackets, Capes, Ulsters, Children's Coats, and Reefers.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO. St. John, N. B.

Home in Florida

Is there an individual in your family to whom the rigor of our climate is a mercer and who would be benefited by a residence in the South? I can offer a good house with 120 acres of land, about three acres of Orange trees, a large Scuppernon Grape Arbor in full bearing, shade and ornamental trees, borders on a small but beautiful lake. Will sell or exchange for good property. Address, Box 75, St. John, N. B., where photograph can be seen.

form of a regular church conference meeting, was led by Bro. Millen and a "Heavenly sitting together" was enjoyed by all. The evening service was devoted to the consideration of missionary work. A sermon bearing on the question was preached by Rev. C. Currie, after which representatives of the W. M. A. S. were heard from. The meeting was very helpful.

On the Lord's day the meetings were all well attended and full of interest. Pastor Calder, Lic., of Aberdeen, preached the Quarterly sermon at 11 a. m. This was an admirable discourse, logical, thoughtful and convincing. Our brother is making a name for himself as a sermonizer and thinker, and is highly esteemed by the people of his charge. The other services of the day were full of interest and power, and from them we expect much good to result.

Collections amounting to \$12 50 were taken for Denominational purposes. The next meeting to be held in Woodstock the second Friday in December. Programme will be given later.

W. J. RUTLEDGE, Sec'y.

SCROFULA.

"My little boy, aged 7 years and 15 months, was a victim of Scrofula on the face, which all the doctors said was incurable. To tell the truth he was so bad that I could not bear to look at him. At last I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before it was half used he was gaining, and by the time he had three bottles used he was completely cured. I cannot say too much in recommendation of B.B.B. to all who suffer as he did." JOSEPH P. LABELLE, Maniwake P.O., Que.

There can be no question about it. Burdock Blood Bitters has no equal for the cure of Sores and Ulcers of the most chronic and malignant nature. Through its powerful blood purifying properties, it gets at the source of disease and completely eradicates it from the system.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Advertisement for D&L Menthol Plaster, including text: "Every family should have one ready for an emergency." and "We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c tin boxes and \$1.00 tin boxes. The latter allows you to cut the yard rolls. The latter is the best." and "DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LONDON, ENGLAND."

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocos and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.



News Summary.

The Duc D'Orleans, the pretender to the French throne, has issued a manifesto denouncing the Dreyfusites.

Tenders for the Halifax elevator are closed, and the building is to be completed by January 1.

John McEachren, of Bridgeport, C. B., committed suicide by hanging Monday, while temporarily insane.

At Canning last week the ordination of F. Hartley, Free Baptist, son of Rev. Dr. Hartley, of Carleton, N. B., took place. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hartley.

An unknown truckman ran over a ten-year-old son of James Hunt at Halifax Monday evening, and he died in half an hour. The police are looking for the truckman.

At Canterbury station one day last week a cow owned by William Jamieson was found dead in the same field where the others were poisoned. This makes seven cattle poisoned there in this and last year.

The plebiscite taken on Monday at Fredericton on the question of granting the new shoe company a bonus of \$10,000 and tax and water exemptions was carried fifteen to one. The vote cast was 662, and only forty were marked "No."

A disastrous fire occurred at Mapleton, York county, on Saturday night, when the home of Benjamin Appleby was completely destroyed, together with two barns and their contents. All the household effects were lost.

Robert Hamilton, the well-known millionaire of Quebec, died on Monday. The deceased was a generous friend to Bishop College, Lennoxville. He was a brother of Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa.

A. P. Crofton, a young Nova Scotian, who had just returned from the Klondyke, has been arrested in Chicago, charged with passing a forged draft for \$1,200 three years ago on the First National Bank of that city. Crofton is said to have struck it rich in the gold fields.

Mrs. Thomas Sears, of Bennington, Vt., has received a draft on the Bank of England for \$60,000 as her share in the estate of her grandfather. Her husband has been employed for many years in the railroad shops of the Fitchburg Railroad at Mechanicsville.

The most destructive storm of the year swept over Montreal Sunday, causing thousands of dollars' damage to windows and skylights. Hail stones the size of pigeon's eggs fell in abundance and one death is reported as indirectly due to this cause. A trolley wire was broken during the height of the storm and struck Jas. McKenzie, a passer-by, instantly killing him.

At Welshpool, Campobello, on last Saturday night, on George Batson's wharf, someone unknown fired a charge of shot into a crowd of boys and young men assembled on the adjoining wharf. Edward North, jr., was struck in the face and shoulder and was pretty badly hurt. Dr. Williams extracted the shot and the boy is expected to recover. Clarence Lank was struck in the lip. At the instance of the latter's father a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Geo. F. Simonson, of St. John, who is trading in the schooner Delta, from which the shot was fired. He will be tried for Justice Byron on Wednesday.

Irish newspapers are giving expression to a pardonable exultation over the fact that the foremost British military commanders at the present time are Irishmen. They are Lord Wolsley, commander in chief of the army; Lord Roberts, commander of the forces in Ireland; Sir William White, commanding the army in India; and last but not least Sir Herber Kitchener, conqueror of the Soudan. The latter was born in Kerry. To this list may be added General O'Connor, who won his commission for bravery at the storming of the heights of Alma, and the only general officer in the army who has risen from the ranks. In the navy Irish courage and ability is well represented by Lord Charles Beresford.

The committee's report presented to the General Methodist Conference contained a recommendation that the conference transmit to the annual conferences of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland a recommendation that the Wesleyan, published at Halifax, be amalgamated with the Christian Guardian; that the name of the joint publication be the Guardian and Wesleyan; that an associate editor be appointed by delegates of the three eastern provinces; that the book room at Toronto pay to the book room at Halifax a percentage on every dollar of subscription from the three conference districts, and that the book room at Toronto pay to the book room at Halifax 25 per cent on advertisements received from the three conference districts, the latter to pay canvassing expenses.

The terrible condition of the Spanish soldiers, now leaving Cuba for home, is illustrated by the fact that the transport, Cheribon, which arrived at Vigo last week, reported 107 deaths at sea. Moreover, all of the 750 soldiers on board are ill.

A stylishly dressed young lady one day discovered a small boy in the act of breaking the eggs in a bird's-nest. She reprovingly said, "You naughty boy, what will the poor mother-bird think when she finds that her eggs are destroyed?" The boy looked up and replied, "Oh, she won't care; she's on your hat."

What Will You Do? Your Life is Precious, Save It!

Paine's Celery Compound Can Restore You.

'Tis Folly and Madness to Defer the Use of the Great Medicine.

"I am tired and weary of this continued life of misery and suffering!" This is the heart wail of thousands of poor, nervous and sleepless men and women crazed with headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia and blood troubles. Such people usually are filled with gloom and despondency, memory fails, and they are often found on the straight path that leads to the dark grave.

Have courage, suffering brother and sister! Paine's Celery Compound has cured thousands of cases in the past far more desperate and terrible than yours. It has proved an agent of life to others, and it will certainly do as much for you in this your time of adversity and distress.

What will your decision be sufferer? Will you allow the many symptoms of disease and death to more fully develop, or will you, by the aid of nature's medicine, Paine's Celery Compound strike just now at the root of your trouble and be made sound, healthy and happy?

The ablest physicians admit that Paine's Celery Compound is the only true nerve food and medicine that has ever been given to suffering humanity. It strengthens and builds up the nerves, tissues and muscles, it purifies the life stream, casts out disease of every form, giving a fresh existence and a long and happy life. A trial of one bottle will convince you that Paine's Celery Compound is a life-saver and a disease banisher.

REMEMBER THE MAINE

Central R. R.

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM ST. JOHN AND THE PROVINCES TO

Portland, Boston, and New York

BE SURE THAT Your Ticket Reads Via MAINE CENTRAL R.R. VANCEBORO TO PORTLAND.

PALACE CHAIR and SLEEPING CARS RUN ON THROUGH TRAINS

Service Unexcelled.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

F. E. BOOTHBY, GEO. T. EVANS, G. P. & T. A., V. P. & Gen. Mgr.

A KINSELLA FREESTONE GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS. Wholesale and Retail. (next I.C.R. Station) ST. JOHN, N.B. Having on hand a large stock of Monuments, Tablets, Grave-stones, Baptismal Fonts, Mantel and Plumbers' Slabs, will fill orders received now at Greatly Reduced Prices. He guarantees satisfaction with his work and delivers and sets up free of charge. (June 29 Sept 29)

'TIS CLAIMED AS BEING A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. Devoid of all injurious ingredients. Will invariably give satisfaction. The American "Journal of Health" says: "We have had a careful examination made of this product. Its worth has not been overdrawn." Testimonies are overwhelmingly complimentary to WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

GATES' CERTAIN CHECK CURES DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA CHOLERA MORBUS CRAMPS and PAINS and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Children or Adults. Sold Everywhere at 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. C. GATES, SON & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S.

FRED. De VINE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc. Office: Chubb's Building Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY AND SUMMER COMPLAINT. Price 25c. at all druggists. BEWARE SUBSTITUTES, THEY ARE DANGEROUS.

A CARRIAGE MAKER Suffered ten years from weak heart action and nervousness. Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. No trade or profession is exempt from disease or derangement of the heart and nerves. The pressure of work and the mental worry are bound to produce serious consequences sooner or later. Mr. Donald Campbell, the well-known carriage maker of Harrison, Ont., said: "I have been troubled off and on for ten years with weak action of my heart and nervousness. Frequently my heart would palpitate and flutter with great violence, alarming me exceedingly. Often I had sharp pains in my heart and could not sleep well at night. I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and from them derived almost immediate benefit. They restored vigor to my nerves and strengthened my entire system, removing every symptom of nerve or heart trouble, and enabling me to get restful, healthy sleep." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, throbbing, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, female troubles, after effects of grippe, etc. Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. They do not gripe, sicken or weaken. Every pill acts perfectly. Cruel Consumption Can be Cured Most people believe that consumption is incurable. Not so with that eminent scientist and chemist, Dr. Slocum, who stretches out the hand of help to those who suffer from this king of diseases and the kindred evils that belong to the consumptive family. Heretofore, wealth has been a necessary part of consumption cure, wealth to take you to far distant climates and expensive sanatoriums, but now, under the Slocum Cure, all have an even chance to be saved from the clutch of consumption, la grippe, lung or throat troubles. The Slocum Cure builds up the tired and worn out bodies of those who suffer. It drives out the germs that are living on the vital strength. It makes rich, red, rosy blood; and rich blood means health and strength. The Slocum Cure is fully explained in a pamphlet containing many testimonials, and will be sent to all persons suffering from consumption, lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, with three free sample bottles of this remarkable cure. Just send you name, full address and express office to the T. A. Slocum Co., Limited, 186 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, and mention the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and the free samples will be sent to you at once. Don't delay, but give it a trial. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American and English papers will please send to Toronto for free samples.

Pain-Killer (PERRY DAVIS') A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is Pain-Killer This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'. Sold Everywhere.

The Farm.

Hardy Climbing Vines.

As a rule, planters are inclined to pay more attention to the climbing vines grown from seeds, known as annuals, than to the hardy sorts, slower, perhaps, in the earlier growth, but much more satisfactory when permanent effects are desired.

The clematis combines beauty of foliage with size and variety in color of bloom unsurpassed by any other climbing vine. The several varieties are easy to grow, needing only deep, rich soil, well manured, plenty of water during the blooming season, and the base of the vine mulched with coarse manure during the winter.

Clematis flammula belongs to the small flowering class, and is one of the oldest and best of hardy climbers. The foliage is attractive, the blossoms pure white, fragrant and borne in dense clusters, from July to October.

For foliage effect only, no climber equals Ampelopsis veitchii, or, as it is more commonly known, Boston ivy. It is entirely hardy, grows rapidly and attains a height of fifty feet or more.

The honeysuckle family gives us a variety of foliage and flower effects which make it most desirable. The varieties here mentioned succeed in any good soil. The best varieties are Hall's honeysuckle, blooming all summer, the blossoms being fragrant and of a pleasing yellow and white shade.

Wistarias are rapid growers, strong and heavy, requiring some substantial support; for training over trees and walls they are unsurpassed; the Chinese varieties, white and blue, are the best, blooming in May and frequently producing a second crop of blossoms in the late summer.

Quinata are also desirable climbers, hardy, easily grown and worthy of general cultivation. All of the rather gross-growing and rapid-climbing vines require sharp pruning each spring before the growth starts to produce the best results and, of course, require strong supports, and when young, some training.

At a public sale of Hackneys held recently in Scotland \$120 each was the average price for a good horse. The high-knee horses are in great demand all over England, especially in the cities.

The following method of keeping butter cool is given by an exchange: Get a common flower-pot and large saucer, fill the saucer half full of water and set the dish of butter upon it.

The general tone of the reports from the portions of the United States where the fall wheat threshing is completed are disappointing. This, however, is not because of extremely light yields, but because the yields are so much less than had been expected.

As far as can be learned at the present time, prices for apples are likely to be good this season. The outlook in the United States for a big crop is not at all bright.

The range cattle feeders of the west seem determined to get their stockers this fall for much less money than was paid last year. Last year stockers, as a rule, were not in as good condition as they are this year, owing to the pastures being better.

Agricultural Brevities.

Most of the wheat flour imported by the island of Porto Rico is received from the United States.

Apropos of the question whether the potato bug eats the tubers or not Rural New Yorker says a number of its readers have stated positively that they have known the potato beetle to eat the tubers.

Professor Kedzie reminds farmers that their most valuable mine of potash is the clay and loam of the farm. Every soil contains potash, but the clay is especially rich in it, and by the slow chemical changes, promoted by tillage, potash is constantly set free for the use of plants.

"A quiet change in farming" is noted by Orange Judd Farmer in the statement that good farms near cities have advanced from 5 to 25 per cent in value when reached by an electric railway.

A newspaper down in Maine, in telling of the death of a man through being struck by a railroad train, adds that "it will be remembered that he met with a similar accident a year ago."

Selling off SURPLUS STOCK

Great Bargains Offered in Pianos and Organs New and Slightly Used

Also in NEW RAYMOND, NEW WILLIAMS and WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. USED SEWING MACHINES AT HALF PRICE DON'T KEEP BACK because you cannot pay more than \$3.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN and 50c per month on sewing machine.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

BERRIES Should be plainly addressed. Drop a Postal Card to the Up-to-Date COMMISSION-MERCHANT D.G. WHIDDEN HALIFAX, N. S. And he will mail you SHIPPING CARDS.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrears if they wish to discontinue the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

Remittances should be made by postal, or express, money orders—payable to A. H. CHIPMAN—or registered letters. Send no cheques.

All Correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to the Editor; concerning advertising, business or subscriptions, the Business Manager.

People

of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

IT PAYS

to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid, immediately upon receipt of proof of death.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John.

G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT for electric, gas or oil, give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest and best light known for Churches, Halls and Public Buildings. Send stamp of room, book of light and estimate free. I. F. WELLS, 605 Pearl St., New York.

IN some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way. In Canada the people produce fire by the use of E. B. Eddy's Matches.

MAKER

from weak heart nervousness.

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills

is exempt from all the work and so produce serious later.



the well-known Dr. Slocum, Ont., said: "I have used your Heart Pills for ten years and I can say that they are the best medicine I have ever used for my heart and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

Dr. Slocum's Heart Pills cure all the symptoms of a weak heart, such as dizziness, faintness, weakness, and all the other effects of a weak heart, and they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence, and I can say that they are the only medicine that will cure it with great violence."

For Colds

and coughs and all lung troubles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard remedy.

Medical Advice Free.

Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
DEAR SIRS—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.
Fair Falls, N. B.

A STRANGE CASE.

MR. JAS. CROSGREY, OF PORT HOPE, TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

His Right Leg Swollen to Three Times Its Natural Size—Ulcers Followed and for a Year and a Half Doctors' Treatment Failed to Help Him.

From the Port Hope Times.

"It was nearly as large as that telephone pole." These words were used by Mr. Jas. Crosgray, for eight years a resident of Port Hope, Ont. Mr. Crosgray is in the employ of Mr. R. K. Scott, who has a feed store on Walton street, and is well and favorably known in town and vicinity. Less than two years ago Mr. Crosgray was the recipient of much sympathy on account of a severe affliction which befel him, depriving him of the use of his right leg, and from doing any labor except a few odd days work. His recovery was wrought so suddenly and completely that the Times considered the matter would be of sufficient interest to its readers to obtain an interview with Mr. Crosgray. In substance Mr. Crosgray told the following story of his illness:—"In April, 1895, I was laid up for seven weeks with typhoid fever, and after I recovered from the fever my right leg began to swell. It was very painful indeed, and in a few weeks it was three times its natural size—nearly as large as that telephone pole," and he pointed to a stick of timber ten inches in diameter. "Nothing the doctor did gave me any relief, and I consulted another with the same result. I suffered for nearly five months when I noticed that the swelling began to decrease and I became hopeful of recovery. But the improvement only continued for a short time and then the swelling became greater and two big ulcers formed on the inside of the leg above the ankle. These ulcers were right through to the bone and you could put that much into them," and Mr. Crosgray indicated on his thumb an object an inch in length. "For the next year and a half I was treated by four or five doctors but my leg and the ulcers were as bad as ever. The doctors pronounced the disease phlebitis or inflammation of the veins. They didn't seem to know what to do for me, however, and I despaired of getting well." Mr. Crosgray's relief came in a strange manner, almost by chance one night. He tells of it this way:—"I had a relative living near Teeswater, named William Bent. He heard of my condition and sent word to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His reason for recommending them, he stated, was because they had cured him of serious trouble in both legs, when all else had failed. I decided to try them and in less than five weeks the ulcers were completely healed and the swelling in my legs disappeared. The ulcers never returned and my leg is just about as sound as the other one. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone cured me when doctors and all other medicines failed and I am willing that the details of my illness and cure be made known." Mr. Crosgray who is 41 years of age, is now at work every day. The nature of his work, that of lifting heavy bags of flour and feed, is proof of his complete recovery. He is a life long friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lets an opportunity pass of speaking a good word for them.

The above statement was sworn to before the undersigned at Port Hope, on the 17th day of February, 1898.

D. H. CHISHOLM.

News Summary.

The failures in the Dominion last week numbered sixteen, against twenty-eight in the corresponding week last year.

An agreement between Chili and Argentina to submit to the boundary dispute between the two countries to arbitration has been signed.

The Anglican Provincial Synod of 1898 finished its labors on Thursday and was formally prorogued by Bishop Bond, acting for the metropolitan of Canada.

Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," has been taken ill at Kansas City, from typhoid fever, and his physicians say his condition is serious. He has been ailing for ten days.

Cyril Dunfield, who has been absent from home, Cornhill, Kings county, for some time, is under Kitchener in the Soudan, and was present in the battle fought on the 3rd.

Prof. James Edward Wells, editor of the Canadian Baptist, died at Toronto on Monday night. Prof. Wells was 61 years of age and was born at Harvey, Albert county, N. B.

The French wheat crop is estimated at 123,000,000 hectolitres, the largest since 1874, when the yield was 136,000,000 hectolitres. This will render France independent of foreign importations of wheat.

Eight persons were cremated and eight more fatally burned Tuesday night in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo, Ohio. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused the disaster.

The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain and Holland have called upon Li Hung Chang to condole with him upon his dismissal from the Chinese foreign office. Much comment has been excited by the action of these ministers.

As an illustration of the loss inflicted on the trade of Bombay by the plague last year, it is stated that, as a consequence of the exodus, the population of the city was reduced from a normal total of about 900,000 to less than 400,000.

George MacDonald, the novelist, has been very ill for over a month from the effect of a sunstroke. As he is over seventy-four years old his condition has caused much anxiety, but the chances are now that he will recover completely.

A fifteen year-old daughter of D. Richards, the lumberman, was attacked by a tramp on Tuesday in a little frequented portion of Campbellton. Police Officer Duncan arrested a suspicious character later, who it is said, admitted the attack, but denied the charge that he used a knife.

The President told his visitors Friday that the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department had been completed and would consist of nine members, as at first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

Samuel Gilmore, son of Samuel R. Gilmore of St. Stephen, was killed by an electric trolley wire in Lewiston, Me., Tuesday. He was employed as a lineman on the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath electric road. Mr. Gilmore was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and one son.

The first contract in connection with the new elevated railroad system of the Boston Elevated Railroad Co. was awarded Friday for the section across the new bridge to Charlestown. This section will be about twelve hundred feet in length, and the work is to be completed by Jan. 1st.

The Quebec Conference commissioners, after Friday morning's sitting, decided to adjourn until Tuesday, the deliberations having reached such a stage that a suspension is necessary, pending the preparation and exchange of written statements of the representatives of the different governments.

Nearly the whole of Tuesday's session of the Anglican Synod at Montreal was occupied with the consideration of a scheme proposed by the General Synod at its last meeting in Winnipeg to merge the domestic and foreign missionary societies of the Provincial Synod into that of the General Synod. The scheme met with strong opposition from many delegates, and no decision was reached by the hour of adjournment.

A cotton manufacturing plant exclusively owned and operated by negroes has been established at Concord, N. C. It attempts to solve a problem which has produced considerable trouble in the South ever since the close of the war. No mill owner has successfully introduced negro labor in the same mill with white and they have been persecuted and terrorized in the comparatively few cases in which the change was attempted. Whether the new mill and several others being planned on the same basis will succeed remains to be seen. The experiment will be watched with deep interest by the mill owners of New England.

A fancy fragrance in a tea throws a doubt on its purity. The difference between the wholesome, natural flavor of **Monsoon** Tea and the artificial flavors of nearly all the other package teas, marks the difference in quality between them. The distinctively delicate aroma of a cup of **Monsoon** is the soul of a grand tea—not a fancy artificial scent.



Weather Signals.

The Wild Geese have not yet left for warmer climes, but our Fall and Winter Clothing is here in all its varied beauty.

The best you ever saw in Men's, Boys, and Children's Clothing.

TWEED SUITS, WORSTED SUITS, SERGE SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

Fraser's low prices are an established fact.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.,

40 and 42 KING STREET,

CHEAPSIDE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

Printed on Heavy Linen Paper, 8 x 11 inches at 30c. per dozen. For sale by PATERSON & CO., Printers. 92 Germain Street St. John, N. B.



Dr. William R. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., reports observations of a great solar disturbance now approaching the sun's meridian. The main spot is double, with a large penumbra, 80,000 miles in diameter, and with a trail of small spots of greater extent. Dr. Brooks says the spot can be seen with the naked eye through a smoked glass.

Dick's Blood Purifier For Horses And Cattle

PUT UP AS A POWDER. GIVES NEW LIFE. INCREASES THE FLOW OF MILK IN COWS.

LEWIS HALL & Co. Agents Montreal. Dick & Co. Printers.

25 and 50 Cents a Package.

Notice of Sale.

To Christopher J. Weldon, Eleanor P. Weldon and Emma G. Philips, and all other persons whom it may or doth concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1881, and made between the said Christopher J. Weldon, therein described as formerly of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, but now residing at Passadena, Los Angeles County, in the State of California and United States of America, Gentleman, and Eleanor P., his wife, of the first part, Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street, both formerly of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Spinsters, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Libro 38 of Records folio 541, 542, 543, 544 and 545, said mortgage having been duly assigned by said Maria A. Street and Louisa E. Street to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been in the payment of the principal, interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely:—"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in that part of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, which was formerly called Portland, heretofore leased by one Ann Simon to one John Gregg, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and therein bounded and described as follows:—"Commencing at the junction of the Indian town Road (now Main Street) and Douglas Road, thence running westerly along Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches, thence southerly and parallel with said Douglas Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and parallel with the said Indian town Road thirty feet, six inches, and from thence northerly along the western line of said Douglas Road to the place of beginning," together with all buildings, erections and improvements thereon being, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenance thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, together also with the leasehold interest in said lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage and assigned to the undersigned Alexander M. Philips by said mortgages.

Dated this fifth day of August, A. D. 1888.

ALEXANDER M. PHILIPS, Assignee of Mortgages.

AMOR A. WILSON, Solicitor to Assignee of Mortgages.