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Russia and Japan Some recent despatches have contained intimations of coming trouble between Russia and Japan. Letters recently published in certain London papers from correspondents in Hong Kong and Wei Hai-Wei have stated that Japan has been sending considerable numbers of soldiers into Korea, disguised as coolies, and that Russia has been concentrating troops on the frontier. Several London papers, including the 'Daily Mail' and the 'Westminster Gazette,' appear to regard the report of impending hostilities as one to be taken seriously. There is no doubt that a strong feeling of irritation against Russia and jealousy of her encroachments is felt in Japan, and if Japan can ever effect anything by force of arms against Russian aggressiveness, the present would seem to be her opportunity, while the trans-Siberian Railway is not yet completed. Japan's naval strength in the Pacific is superior to Russia's, and so long as the Siberian Railway is uncompleted the advantages would obviously be largely on the side of Japan, and Russia would find in her a very formidable antagonist. Very likely the London papers are inclined to make quite as much of these reports from the East as their importance demands, but there is probably enough in the situation to engage Russia's attention sufficiently to prevent her taking stock in any scheme of France's looking to intervention on behalf of the Boers. The London Daily Mail says that the strict neutrality of the Russians at the present moment is by no means due to friendship for England, and intimates that the reason why the proposals for which the French have worked so vigorously finds no encouragement from Russia is due rather to the attitude of Japan in the East and that of Germany in the West.

Shipbuilding in the Maritime Provinces These Maritime Provinces of Canada once did a business profitable to themselves and not unimportant to the world in the shipbuilding industry. That industry, so far as the construction of wooden ships is concerned, we may not hope to see revived. But it does not seem chimerical to expect that we shall see here a development of the shipbuilding industry under its modern conditions in which iron or steel takes the place of wood. It is stated that, in connection with the expansion of the lake traffic, a modern shipbuilding plant of large proportion is to be established at Colingwood, Ont. The shipyards at Colingwood will be capable, it is said, of building four ships of full canal size at one time or of turning out a 500 foot ship if required. It is intended to have the works in operation in four or five months, so that the first steel ship may be launched by the middle of next summer. If the building of steel ships can be made profitable under present conditions in Ontario, it seems reasonable to expect that the much more favorable conditions which these eastern provinces offer for the prosecution of so important an industry will not be long neglected. Their maritime position, the presence of abundance of coal and iron of superior quality, and the large development of iron and steel production by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, offer advantages for the prosecution of modern shipbuilding, which certainly must be regarded as among the best which the world affords and which can hardly fail to attract the attention of practical shipbuilders and capitalists. And besides there are other advantages which industry and capital cannot afford to neglect. There is probably no more healthy climate in the world, and, taking it all the year round, few more pleasant. The people are robust, intelligent, industrious, taxation comparatively light, building materials are cheap and excellent and there are agricultural resources which only need the stimulus of a good and steady market to furnish food for a large population. Alluding to

the influence of the coal and iron industries now in process of development in Cape Breton the Toronto Globe says: "The effect will be felt throughout the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia's shipbuilding industry may return. In no other country can the material of the modern steel hull be produced so cheaply. There is now the same natural advantage for the production of ships of steel that there was in the early days for the building of wooden vessels. There is no depressing system of taxation and obstruction to increase the cost of necessary supplies. The success of this enterprise, already assured, will restore the early prosperity of the Maritime Provinces."

French Recognition of General White. The comments of certain Paris journalists upon the gallant conduct of Sir George White in accepting full responsibility for the loss of two battalions taken by the Boers in the engagement near Ladysmith are both gratifying and edifying. It shows that there is still in France ability to appreciate the nobility of conduct on the part of a commander who is ready to defend the honor of his army at the expense of his own military reputation, and they seem clearly to suggest a contrast with that spurious zeal for "the honor of the army" of which so much was heard in connection with the Dreyfus trial, a zeal ready to stoop to the most nefarious acts for the supposed necessity of protecting the reputation of high military officials. "I formed the plan," Sir George White declared, "in carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I alone am responsible for it. No blame whatever attaches to the troops." Commenting on this in 'The Figaro,' M. Valfrey exclaims: "There is a man in truth! General White speaks and writes like a hero of ancient Greece. In any case he does not in the least resemble the generals of other European countries, who, when fortune frowns upon them, denounce their comrades as traitors, and have only one preoccupation—namely, to shirk the responsibility they have incurred." The 'Echo de Paris' calls it probably the single example given in many centuries of a vanquished general accusing himself for the loss of the army. M. de Moulins says: "Sir George sacrifices himself to avoid discrediting the soldiers of the Queen or compromising the honor of the British flag."

Lord Salisbury's Guild-Hall Speech. In accordance with time-honored custom the speech of the British Prime Minister at the Lord Mayor of London's inauguration banquet is expected to take the form of an exposition, more or less definite in character, of the Government's public policy, and accordingly in view of the South African war and its contingencies, the speech delivered by Lord Salisbury at the Guild Hall last Thursday evening had, of course, been anticipated with special interest. Probably few men better understand how to employ the art of enigmatical speech than does his Lordship, when for any reason he does not deem it desirable to take the public into his confidence. But the Prime Minister seems to have felt on this occasion that, in view of the profound public feeling over the war and the great interests—actual and potential—involved in the conflict, it was a time when, so far as practicable, the Government should take the people into its confidence. Before dealing with the war and questions directly connected with it, Lord Salisbury declared that, apart from the situation in South Africa, the Government's relations with other nations give no occasion for apprehension or doubt. He alluded with satisfaction to the increasing cordiality subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, and declared that, in spite of a certain acerbity toward Britain to be observed in the press of some of the European countries, he did not believe that the people were unfriendly, and he was sure that the expressions of the press alluded to did not indicate any unfriendly intention on the part of the Governments of those countries. Special reference was made to the friendly attitude of Germany and to an agreement in reference to Samoa

just concluded, which was naturally satisfactory to Germany and Great Britain. Coming to the war, Lord Salisbury declined to assume the role of prophet as to what lay in the future for South Africa. He defended the Government from the criticism of having been taken unprepared, showing that it was the movement of Britain to prepare for war which had evoked the Boer ultimatum, and that any earlier attempt at preparation would but have resulted in precipitating war at an earlier date. As to what was to come after the war, Lord Salisbury would only say, "What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow subjects and our empire." By what means this aim is to be worked out he left for events to determine. As to interference of other powers in the matter, there was no reason to anticipate it, and Lord Salisbury made it plain to the nation and the world that such interference would not be accepted. "Whenever we are victorious," said his lordship, "we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform; and taking counsel of the uniform traditions of colonial government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government on the area where it rages and give the security, sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any such future exertion for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

The War News. The news from South Africa during the past week has been scanty in quantity and meagre in character. This is due in part to the fact that with Ladysmith, the point of chiefest interest, communication by telegraph and by railway has been cut off, and in still larger part no doubt it is due to the rigid censorship now exercised over despatches. In this situation the purveyors of news have been reduced to the necessity of threshing over old despatches and employing their imaginations in the way of conjectures and forecasts as to what is now happening or what is about to take place. As noted in these columns last week, fighting of a more or less serious character is known to have taken place between Ladysmith and Colenso on November 2nd and 3rd. One despatch represented that in this fight the Boers had suffered very heavily, some two thousand of them having been taken prisoners. This is probably an exaggeration of the facts. Some despatches have appeared to show that Colenso had been evacuated by the Boers, but what the situation is at that point is not clear. Troop ships from England have been arriving at Cape Colony during the week, and several of them have been sent on to Durban. It may be considered certain that Durban and Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, are being effectually strengthened and that Sir Redvers Buller will now shortly be in a position to send forward a strong force to relieve General White at Ladysmith. The latest information respecting Ladysmith, which at present writing is November 9, shows that the place was at that time sustaining a vigorous bombardment. The information comes through parties who observed the situation from outside and gives little information as to the effect of the bombardment. If General White is well supplied with ammunition there is good reason to hope that he can hold Ladysmith until relief shall arrive. The latest intelligence from Mafeking and Kimberly—about a week old—indicates that those places were holding out bravely, though Mafeking was being vigorously bombarded by the Boers, and at Kimberly the enemy was exceedingly active, chiefly with the purpose of carrying off cattle. Northern Cape Colony has been invaded by Boers from the Orange Free State, and it appears that the despatches that some fighting of an indecisive character has taken place near Belmont, in which the British loss, though small, included General Falconer killed. On the whole, if the situation for the British is no worse than the despatches indicate, it may be considered encouraging. If General White has held Ladysmith until the present, every day now must add to the strength of the British forces, and we may expect to hear of the war being waged under conditions more favorable to the success of the British army.

Canada.

Our Heritage, Our Opportunity, Our Responsibility.

BY H. P. ADAMS, TRURO.

What a land is ours! Mountains of iron, fields of coal, forests of timber and ribs of gold, with a fertile soil, furnish the equipment for a fifty or a hundred million population. The direction and position of our mountain ranges running east and west render deserts impossible. Hence our valleys laugh with plenty, and our little hills skip like lambs because of abounding fruitage. No Sahara defies the farmer, and no Simoons devastate his fields. Here cyclones and earthquakes are unknown, while sunshine and shower alternate to bless his tillage and fill his barns. The great rivers and lakes, with our famous canals, furnish a unique highway for commerce from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Canada is in the zone that subjects its inhabitants to neither the enervating influences of the torrid nor the paralyzing influences of the frigid zone, but in the zone where they can work ten hours a day all the year round.

To us it is an inexplicable providence that every section of the habitable parts of this continent have become populated except Canada. The United States has 70 millions, South America 33 millions, and ere long both those sections will be too full of people for comfort. Today Canada's proportion of land to every man woman and child is nearly one square mile. Here is the largest tract of habitable land with the smallest proportionate population in the world. I say habitable, because the vast Sahara desert is 3000 miles long and 1000 miles wide but uninhabitable. What a train of suggestions follow a reception of these facts. Does it not seem as if a divine plan had included this reservation of Canada? Does it not appear as if God had hidden this splendid Dominion from the eyes of the Old World for so many years for a purpose? What that purpose is time alone will reveal. And for aught we know Canada and Africa may be sequels in the divine plan.

We know the first permanent settlers in Canada were the French, who arrived at Quebec in 1608. The soldiers and Jesuits seemed to have come together, the latter exploring the country in all directions. But only a few years elapsed before England sought to set her ships in the great St. Lawrence and her soldiers' feet on Canadian soil to contend for the supremacy. For a hundred years "The flag of England and the flag of France waved in war's alternate chance."

France had the first opportunity in Canada to lay deep and broad foundations for a new France. It was indeed wonderful what a golden opportunity the Latin races had to conquer and attach the whole of this vast continent to European crowns. With Spain very early taking possession of Florida and Mexico, Cuba and Bermuda and hundreds of minor islands, and France spreading small colonies all over this Dominion from Port Royal, Annapolis, to Hudson Bay, the whole continent lay at their feet, a magnificent spoil for division. But with all the advantages of first discovery and first conquest the Latins were not destined to hold the land for many centuries. Whatever one may say as to the thirst for empire, or the relative strength and prowess of contending nations for the largest possessions of the habitable globe, I believe that God makes distribution of lands to those who hold them as stewards. Spain's mighty navy and France's dashing soldiery were no substitute for fidelity of trusteeship. I know that much has been written on racial distinctions to demonstrate that God is giving great portions of territory to nations because of their Saxon, Slavic and Germanic origins. But I do not incline to that theory. I do not think race has anything to do with God's partition of the great reserves of the earth among the nations. I believe that fidelity to trusteeship, as expounded by our Lord in Matthew 25, is the principle on which divides lands and peoples to others.

There is not a country conquered by British arms that is not a better place to live in now than before. The Briton slew the Kalifa's fighting dervishes last year, and this year their children are going to school. Half a century ago the Pijis were wild cannibals, this year their children are reading the Bible, fingering the organ and footing the sewing machine. And who can paint India a century ago and India today without the same results.

According to Rom. 15: 24, "Whosoever I take my journey into Spain I will come to you, for I trust to see you in my journey." It seems as if Spain had a very early opportunity of receiving the gospel some six or seven hundred years before England. But her unfaithfulness to Christ and corruption of her preachers led to her degeneration. These in turn led her to treat her colonial possessions as feeders to her selfishness, which meant slavery and demoralization for the natives. Her colonies are transferred.

France's best effort for this great Dominion was to flood it with priests and Jesuits, propagating a perverted version of Christianity which meant bondage of the will and ignorance of the mind. Canada was transferred.

The Dutchman's best effort for South Africa was to enslave the natives and block the march of civilization. The Transvaal will be transferred.

It is strikingly true that England's moral and spiritual resurrection, dating from the Reformation, was followed by her colonial expansion and these two are parallels today. What the English soldier's sword has done for his monarch, the English Christian's Bible must do for his King. As the land has been won for the lower realm in which Victoria's sceptre rules, the people must be won for the higher realm in which Emmanuel's sceptre sways.

The land is our heritage but not the people. The statesman may secure their votes, but he cannot attach their hearts. For a hundred years there has been a war waging in the moral world in Canada as to who shall rule the hearts of her people, the King of Kings or the pontiff of sovereigns.

As the thousands are pouring into our Northwest, the war will wax warmer and hotter, till the Phames or the Tiber triumphs. Mennonites and Scandinavians, Germans and Galicians, Icelanders and Doukhobors are pouring into our fair Dominion by thousands. Now word comes that the Finns are fascinated by our fair name, our fair land, and fraternal welcomes. We need not go beyond our three limits to be fishers of men, for Foreign Missions are at our doors.

As Baptists we have a mission to these people distinct and definite. We have no "shibboleth" to pronounce, we have no creed to inculcate. We stand where no other denomination stands, and we offer what every other denomination in part withholds. We abide within the two covers of the Bible for all we hold and teach.

Most of these people fled their native lands because the infamously cruel priests of the Czar's church, and of Austria's King, forced them to believe things not found in God's Word. They are being besieged by Rome's and Russia's priests in the Northwest to come under the wing of the cruel monsters who drove them to the land of the free.

But Galician and Doukhobors stoutly refuse priest and paternoster. They ask for the Bible. They are turning to the Baptists for the truth, for the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A gracious Providence has brought to our missionary committee two noble men of Russian birth, able to preach the blessed gospel to these people.

These people coming from the land of priestcraft and superstition are asking for bread, and shall we give them a stone? They ask a fish, and shall they be given a serpent? They ask an egg, and will they receive a scorpion? Yes, if we do not do our duty. Are we not responsible to the extent of our ability? And are we not able to give these thousands the Bread of Life? If we are let us do it and end the controversy.

Canada is ruled today by the heads east of Lake Superior. But as surely as that Winnipeg is only half way between Halifax and Dawson City, so certainly is it possible that five million votes may one day be cast on the west side of Lake Superior, and then where will we be. Do we desire that the fruit borne on the national tree of the future be strong and noble and of the true New Testament kind? Then we must attend to the root today. Do we desire that the superstructure of our national life shall grow grander as it nears the headstone? Then the foundations must be of the divine origin, true to the plumb-line, and wrought in by men of God.

Theological Contrasts in England and America

BY THE REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, PH. D.

The recent International Council, bringing together the leading preachers of Congregationalism from Great Britain and America, about fifty of whom appeared upon the platform, gave opportunity for comparison and contrast. There were two or three very significant points of contrast, both as regards manner and matter.

Nearly all of the American speakers appeared with carefully prepared manuscript, which they generally read verbatim, with only occasional attempts at anything like oratorical effect. Sentences were carefully chosen; rhetoric was good; subjects were handled logically; but the appeal was mainly intellectual, and won intellectual assent. In some cases the reading was almost dull. There was little, if any, of the hortatory tone; the evangelistic fervor was wanting. They were seldom stimulating in any way except intellectually. Each paper was a clear, straightforward presentation of the case, with no attempt at special pleading of any kind. The witnesses were brought into the box; the truth was told; but the advocate did not further urge his suit.

But not so with the speakers from abroad. They were more contemporaneous. They rose to eloquence. They had genuine paths. They could not rest satisfied with merely presenting the truth; they were there to plead for it. They sought not only intellectual assent, but to awaken moral and spiritual feeling. They did not read to the Council; they preached to it and admonished it. Nearly every address had its eloquent peroration. It closed with an appeal. "Suffer a word of exhortation" was the earnest request of one speaker. They were thrilling, tender, simple and moving in their appeals. They sought not only to gain consideration but to effect conviction.

The American speakers sought to present the truth. Those from over the sea pressed it. They not only gave it, but forced it upon their hearers. This is not to say that our own speakers were men incapable of preaching in this sense. There would probably not be anything like so great a contrast between their preaching on Sunday and that of their foreign brethren. And yet this distinction, so marked in the Council, does indicate a certain difference between the Congregational preachers in the two lands. Our men make more of the intellectual appeal and far less of the evangelistic, hortatory method. And this is not to be traced to differing scholarship. This same type of preaching is even more marked in such men as Stalker, George Adam Smith, Forsyth and other men of superior scholarship. Mr. Moody draws assistants for his British campaigns from among men of scholarship, even including theological professors. As preaching is commonly regarded our colleagues from over the sea are ahead of us. We may convince; but they do more, they persuade. But still more marked, and to most of us more to be wondered at, were certain contrasts with regard to what they preach. For one thing, there were fewer illusions to criticism and its results from the lips of the visitors. We know that this is not because they are behind us in welcoming criticism. They are altogether freer, and have always been less fearful than we. They have received it with relative complacency. One or two interviews revealed their attitude. One young Welsh preacher remarked to the writer: "We ignore it in our preaching. Do we accept it? Yes indeed. But we don't talk about it in the pulpit." Said another, an older preacher: "We feel that literary questions are not so important as the substance of the revelation. Criticism underlies our preaching. But we don't bring its questions into the pulpit. There's no need of it, and the people don't want it."

The most marked difference was one distinctively theological and more specifically Christological. Evidently, to the British preachers, the cry, "Back to Christ," does not mean just what it does to us. They would say, indeed, that it means more. Their meaning came out most clearly in the now celebrated address of Dr. Forsyth, but it cropped out in others. In a peroration magnificent in its style, passionate, fervid, profoundly reverent and solemn, Dr. Forsyth declared that "the final seat of authority is in the Cross of Christ as the Forgiver and Redeemer; Christ is King, not as the Son of our Creator, not as the Logos of our reason, or as the ideal of our soul, but as our Saviour." "The seat of authority . . . must stand forth either as an institution or as a person in an act. There is but one authority. It is the grace of God to us sinners in the Cross of Christ. The Ethics of the future must be the explication of the cross, and of the cross understood as a Gospel . . . as an atonement. He redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us." In many such striking sentences Dr. Forsyth declared the theory, known of old as that of the "blood-atonement," as the very heart of the Gospel, as the Gospel itself. It was penal-satisfaction pure and simple, clear and explicit. To the young preachers who have been influenced by Horace Bushnell (and who has not), this came like lightning out of a clear sky. It was so old that it was absolutely new. The fervidness and eloquence of the speaker's appeal aroused a tremendous enthusiasm, and one American preacher-delegate called for a hymn ("There is a Fountain Filled With Blood"), which we have not heard for years except at camp-meeting. Whatever we may say of its faulty philosophy and of the gaps in its attempted theological connections, it will become, in some sense, an epoch-making address, for it was one of those utterances that set men to thinking and lead them to reconsiderations. It was a classic of its kind.

This same note was struck by the foreign speakers wherever it was natural or possible to bring it in. Their sermons in the Boston churches on Sunday touched the same chord. The impassioned words of these earnest preachers, asserting the heart of the Gospel as being in the person, Jesus Christ, met quick response in the hearts of all. But this definite attitude, basing everything on a literalistic view of the atonement met strong dissent which did not find open expression in the Council only because there was no time or opportunity for discussion. The distinction between the American and British point of view came out, however, in a natural way. Dr. Gladden, in commending Prof. Graham Taylor's address, referred to a speaker of the day before, and affirmed: "The Sermon on the Mount is not a secondary element in the Gospel." And then Rev. Mr. Ritchie, of England, retorted: "In reply to Dr. Gladden's remark concerning the relative place of the Sermon on the Mount, I would say that to carry out the Sermon on the Mount you need a dynamic; and the only power that can realize Christ's ideals is in the person of our Redeemer and in his cross."

Here, indeed, is a profound contrast. In New England probably two-thirds of the Congregational preachers hold the so-called moral view of the atonement. Most others, while holding that the atonement has another aspect, still feel that the significant thing is its moral influence. The parable of the Prodigal Son is the

class on the question. The father needs no reconciling to his children. To us, this voice from the mother-country sounded like one from ages long ago. We asked of one and another of the visiting delegates,—Do these men represent the dominant thought of your pulpit? And the answer was an emphatic affirmative, "That is what our young men are preaching." Said Dr. John Brown, of Bedford, in a recent interview: "We hold to Christ's redemptive significance. We have now a firmer grasp on the supernatural. We have passed through the stage which laid weight on the moral view. It is something deeper than that. We preach that there was in the death of Christ that which altered man's moral relations with the government of God. The ethical element is not the deepest. It grows out of the other. The foundations rest here: 'He was made sin for us, who knew no sin.' Compared with this the mere ethical conception is secondary. As Maclaren said, 'Christianity without a dying Christ is a dying Christianity.'"

This is a radical change on the part of our English friends. They tell us that a couple of decades ago they were where we are now. Two profoundly interesting questions arise here. It is true that our British cousins have generally led us in theological thought by at least a decade or two. Shall we, then, during the next twenty years, swing back to a governmental view of the atonement as the cardinal point of the Gospel?

The other question is this, Does the difference of matter which we have suggested account for the difference of manner which is so marked? As preachers in the general sense of the term they are our superiors. We have seldom seen more real conviction in preaching. Do they preach more confidently, more persuasively, more powerfully, because they have a gospel that moves, persuades and appeals to the hearts of men? Do we lack in power because we have set aside what they affirm to be the dynamic of the Gospel for the preaching of literary criticism and ethics? Any one at the Council must have felt that, even as a council, it would have been dull, lacking in spiritual power, had it not been for the visitors. Is all this because they are by nature more effective preachers? Or are they more moving preachers because they have a more moving gospel? We shall do well to ponder these profoundly interesting and significant questions.—N. Y. Independent.

Why are Our Lord's Treasuries Empty?

It is to those entrusted to the various Boards of our Maritime Convention that the writer refers. I affirm unhesitatingly that it is because the larger and stronger churches are robbing God and dealing unjustly by many of the smaller ones. A careful study of statistics so far as relates to the churches in Nova Scotia unquestionably reveals this. An examination of the report of the treasurer of denominational funds for Nova Scotia reveals the astounding fact that last year there were ten large churches, reporting in 1898 an aggregate membership of 4205, which contributed for denominational work, including that contributed by the W. M. A. S., the total sum of \$968.25, or an average of 23c. per member. If we deduct the amount contributed by the W. M. A. S. we find a contribution for these ten churches of \$550.36, or an average contribution of 13c. per member, for carrying on our educational and missionary work. The smallest of these ten churches reported in 1898 a membership of 267, while the largest wrote its members 563. The smallest contribution by any of these churches was \$5.30, while the largest was \$160.76. Is it any wonder that the Foreign Mission Board were compelled to say to our veteran missionaries, "We cannot send you back to your loved work." I shall not humiliate these churches, their pastors and deacons by naming them. Suffice it to say that many of them are situated in the most prosperous parts of Nova Scotia and are stewards of comparatively large wealth.

The figures just given are surely sufficient to show that these churches have robbed God. Is it equally true that they have dealt unjustly by smaller churches? The following figures furnish reply. There were ten other churches in Nova Scotia reporting in 1898 a combined membership of 417, which contributed last year for our denominational work, exclusive of the contributions of the W. M. A. S., the sum of \$342.95, or an average per member of 82c. When we include the gifts of the W. M. A. S. the offerings total \$704.47, or an average contribution of \$1.69 per member. Nor are many of these churches situated in centres of wealth. This roll of honor shall be called, Antigonish, River Hebert, Goshen, Guysboro, Granville Ferry, Wine Harbor, Little Glace Bay, Kingston, Mabou, Acadia Mines. The church at Sydney deserves to rank with these as a contribution of \$100 intended for last year's accounts was made just too late to be entered in them. These little churches also do nobly in their response to special appeals. Three of those mentioned have recently been visited by Rev. A. J. Vining in the interests of our work in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia and have given him about \$270 for that work. It is plain that if we are to make a forward movement in our mission work at home and abroad the large churches must first get into line with increased giving to the Lord.

Guyaboro, N. S.

R. OSOOD MORSE.

What About the Twenty-one of Our Largest Churches?

Those of us who were present at the Convention at Fredericton will remember that the treasurer for denominational funds for N. S. said in his printed report, which report I have before me, that in 1894 twenty-one of our largest churches contributed for Convention Fund the sum of \$6,975.76, while this year the total amount from the same churches was only \$3,859.19, a falling off of more than \$3000. The treasurer further states, "Is it too much to say that the decrease in funds for our denominational work is to be traced to our strong churches?" This question asked by our treasurer is worthy of most serious consideration, and ought to have received the attention it deserved at the hands of the Convention. While some of the reports submitted at the Convention were patiently and carefully considered, this one, and one of most vital importance, was received and adopted without any discussion or inquiry on the part of the delegates assembled. In fact it was simply pushed through as though it could not stand the light of candid and open discussion. Surely this was a grave mistake. A shrinkage of over \$3,000 in the benevolence of 21 of our strongest churches demands most serious inquiry and prayerful thought on behalf of the whole denomination, but especially on the part of the pastors and members composing said churches. We have been planning and striving to get the churches to give more liberally to our denominational work, appeals have been sent out again and again from our Home and Foreign Mission Boards, at our Associations strong reports upon systematic benevolence and Christian stewardship have been presented and enthusiastically discussed and adopted, we have had our District and Quarterly Meetings where sermons have been preached and platform addresses given upon this subject, and yet after all this five years' campaign of educating the people to give, 21 of our strongest churches contribute over \$3,000 less than in 1894. Instead of a long stride ahead in Christian benevolence we have taken a long step backward. I have been looking over the list of the largest churches from Windsor to Digby, that is the fairest portion of our Province, and where many of the oldest and largest churches are to be found. I have compared the amounts contributed to the Convention fund with the membership. What surprises have awaited me. Here is the average contribution per member of 12 of the largest churches in that section. Beginning at the lowest we have 7, 8, 11, 20, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36, 37 and 41 cents. These figures do not include the amount raised by the Women's Missionary Aid Societies. I have taken the membership as given in Year Book for 1898 and the contributions for denominational work as given in Bro. Cohoon's report for this year. I am happy to state that four or five of the largest churches in this section of the Province are worthy exceptions to the above list. Brethren there are the figures. It will do us good to face these facts. About twenty years ago we set out with the plan of raising a dollar per member for the benevolent objects of our denomination. Where are we after all these years of teaching and preaching and educating along the line of Christian benevolence? Have we reached the ideal or are we very near the goal? No, a hundred times no? Is the standard set before us too high? No, for some of the churches raise as high as \$1.50 per member. But surely there is cause for humiliation, there is cause for a trumpet-tongued appeal when a number of our strongest churches are putting into the Lord's treasury for our missionary and educational work an average of 7, 8, 11, etc., cents per member. Verily the millennium must be far distant. What a vast gulf between the Scriptural plan of giving one-tenth and the amount actually contributed by the Lord's stewards! Brethren, see if your church is included in this list. O, that this might be a year of much prayer and of enlarged liberality on the part of all Christians.

W. H. ROBINSON.

Missionaries on The Way to Work.

One of the largest parties of Baptist missionaries that ever left America, sailed from Boston on the Victorian, Leyland Line, Oct. 4th. A large party of friends and those interested in our work came to say a parting word and see us off. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. Kempton of Halifax, and their son, the esteemed pastor of the church at Fitchburg, Mass. These and other old time friends, were also present at a farewell meeting in Tremont Temple the previous evening, and it was a real joy to meet them. There is little probability that we shall ever meet home friends again till we meet on the other shore.

There were sixteen in the party, eleven returning and five new missionaries. A few at least are known to some of the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, Rev. W. E. Boggs and wife, with their four children, returning to their work with the Telugus; Rev. H. Morrow and wife, and Miss Melissa Carr, returning to their former stations, Tavoy and Sandoway, in Burma. To have a pleasant voyage two things are necessary at least, pleasant company and pleasant weather. These were given to us in full measure. Old ocean was most amiable during the entire voyage, unusually so for this season. Prayer was offered for us by many hearts and was abundantly answered. We had Scripture study on the deck every day, and on Sabbath had service in the morning, and a talk or rather talks on missions in the evening. And so the days passed, almost too quickly. But we had other seas to pass over and important work awaiting our hands, and so were glad in getting up on

Friday morning, the 13th, to find the coast of Ireland quite near. Of course all were glad to see land again, and to those who looked upon any part of the Old World for the first time it was quite interesting. The country seemed well cultivated, large farms stretching down to the shore. That evening in the saloon, Mr. Hollowell, a Congregationalist minister returning from the Boston conference, gave us an excellent address on giving. His genial company added no little to the pleasure of our voyage.

On Saturday morning we were in the Mersey, finding Liverpool cold, damp, chilly as usual. Those who were going to India left immediately for London, and also some of the Burma party who had never seen the great metropolis. Others remained in Liverpool. Tomorrow we sail for Burma, Rev. F. D. Crawley joins us, returning to the pastorate of the English-speaking church in Moulmain. Mrs. C. and daughter remain at Oxford in this country. The church sent a very urgent request for him to return, and of course the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union was glad to have him again take up the work in which he had been so successful. We welcome so pleasant an addition to our party.

Liverpool is a great commercial city, and has few of the attractions of London and other places. But we have been interested in many things. The city contains a population of about 650,000, about one-quarter of which is Roman Catholic. The Baptists are not a large body but have five churches besides several missions. The first Sabbath we heard Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren.) His church is about three miles from the chief business portion of the city, but surrounded by many fine residences. It seats about a thousand people and was well filled. We were a little disappointed. His sermon was little above commonplace. He read it all and was closely confined to his manuscript. His reading, prayer, etc., would not give the impression that he is a particularly reverent or devout man. The next Sabbath we went to the Myrtle St. Baptist chapel, where the late Hugh Stowell Brown so long preached. A statue to his memory is placed in front of the church inside the railing. The pedestal of red granite is about ten feet in height, the statue of marble half more than life size. He stands with what appears to be a subscription book in his hand as he was often seen in his work for the needy. The present pastor is Rev. John Thomas, A. M. His youth, from ten to twenty-two years of age, was spent in a coal mine in Wales to support his widowed mother. He was converted and gave so much promise that a gentleman gave him twenty pounds one day, with the request that he would use it in going to school. He is now one of the foremost preachers in the denomination, if not in all England. A small weak body, a deformed limb, the result of an accident in a coal mine, but a giant in intellect and spirit. He does not have a note before him but every sentence is perfect, many short and full of thought. He is self-possessed, his enunciation faultless, his whole bearing that of a true preacher of Christ. His evening sermon, subject, The Wonderful Name, Acts 4:12, was more than three-quarters of an hour in delivery, but a congregation of nearly one thousand sat motionless. He has now a call to a large church in London, and his friends fear he will leave Liverpool.

Other matters in this great city, the parks, the miles of docks, the tunnel under the Mersey, more than one hundred feet below the surface of the ground with a double track for steam cars, are truly marvels.

But we must now get ready for our long voyage, glad to be again on our way. May blessings rest on all who love the Master and pray for the coming of his Kingdom. Liverpool, Oct. 24th. H. M.

Alberta Baptist Association.

Oct. 24 and 25 were eventful days for the Baptists of Alberta. Representatives from the seven Baptist churches (five English and two German) met in Edmonton and Strathcona and organized the Alberta Association. The distance of about 1,000 miles from Winnipeg puts the annual Convention in Manitoba practically beyond the reach of the Alberta churches. The same fact hampers the operations of the Mission Board in its work in Alberta. We hope that the Association will not only supply the churches with an annual Baptist rally, but also help the Board in promoting its work in Alberta.

Rev. A. McDonald, of Strathcona, the pioneer Baptist missionary in Winnipeg, and later pioneer in the Edmonton district, was fittingly chosen Moderator. The reports from churches showed an encouraging state of progress spiritually and otherwise. A chapel will likely be built at Innisfail this winter. It will be opened practically clear of debt. The German work in Edmonton is calling for a chapel. The present temporary quarters are overcrowded. Germans of all classes, conditions and religions are regular attendants. No other German service is held in town.

"Unoccupied fields" were considered. Five thousand Galicians compactly settled afford one opening. We have the man for the work. A well educated Russian, for years a government teacher in Russia, now a local Baptist preacher, speaking to perfection German, Russian and the Galician dialects and having already proved himself a capable worker among his Galician neighbors. The field and the man are here. Only the money is needed. There are also good openings for more English missionaries. At one point (near Red Deer, a growing railway town) there are ten Baptist families, each containing one or more Baptist church members. Doubtless many other Baptists could be found in the country around Lethbridge, a growing coal mining town of over 2,000 population, and other places in Southern Alberta should have Baptist missionaries. We have already lost many members and adherents who have drifted to other churches or into the world. How long shall this continue? We stand today about where our fathers stood when they organized the Nova Scotia Association. We have seven churches and about 500 members. Where shall the Baptists of Alberta stand in the coming years when these wide prairies (about twice the area of the Maritime Provinces) are fully populated? Much depends upon the way we occupy the land in these years of growth. Brethren help us to lay broad foundations.

C. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Messenger and Visitor

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The War in its Moral Aspect.

From the tone of the papers which reach this office from England we judge that the disposition to criticise the British Government adversely on account of its South African policy and the war, is much more pronounced in the Motherland than it is in Canada. Apart, however, from those Irish Nationalists, whose hatred of British supremacy is more bitter than that of the Boers themselves, and the Radicals, who may be counted upon to oppose the foreign policy of every administration, there is probably a general disposition on the part of the British people to give the Government a generous, if not an enthusiastic, support in the conflict which the presumption of the Boers finally precipitated. Mr. Chamberlain's very clever and able speech in the House of Commons, in defence of the Government's policy, probably did something to conciliate adverse sentiment in that august body, and has doubtless proved still more effective as a defence before the bar of public opinion. At the same time it is evident enough that there are many who are not so fully assured as they could desire to be in such a day of national trial that the Government sincerely sought for peace and did all that honorably could be done to avert the war. There is a conviction, which it would appear is quite widespread among Nonconformists, that there has been behind the Colonial Secretary, whether Mr. Chamberlain himself was a conscious part, and instrument of it or not, a force steadily and with invincible determination working to the end that, whether by diplomacy or by war, Boer ascendancy in the Transvaal should give place to British ascendancy.

But questions as to the justice and necessity of the war upon which Great Britain has now entered must be left for the consideration and decision of calmer days. The immediate duty which the whole empire recognizes is to bring this war to a speedy end, and in such fashion that the costly sacrifice which the nation is called to offer may make for the firm establishment in South Africa of those principles of righteousness and liberty for which the nation stands and for the defence of which all its armaments on sea and land exist. If it is true, as has been charged, that the Boer leaders of the two South African republics had determined upon the policy of Dutch supremacy for South Africa, and that it was to this end the Transvaal had been made an armed camp, then it would seem inevitable that a conflict between the two races must come sooner or later, for whether in South Africa or elsewhere, any people that disputes it must be convinced, by arguments that cannot be gainsayed, that Britons never will be slaves to any race of mortal men. And if Mr. Chamberlain felt convinced that the question of supremacy must some day go to the battle-field for decision, he may very likely have believed that so far as Great Britain was concerned there was not likely to be a more convenient season, and that this matter, so important to every interest of civilization in South Africa, might better be settled now, once for all, while the nation was free to turn her whole military power in that direction.

Granting, however, the correctness of such a view of the intentions and aims of the Boers—which perhaps ought not to be granted—and the very serious contingencies of the situation just referred to, it is still a question to which one might well hesitate to give an affirmative answer, whether under such circumstances it were justifiable to apply a coercive rather than a conciliatory policy, and thus to precipitate the appeal to arms. For even if it were hopeless to expect a better mind on

the part of the Boers, war is so costly, so terrible, and after all frequently so ineffectual a method of settling disputes that a Christian Government could only be justified in applying it as a last resort and as a dire necessity. Think of what it means,—the fabulous waste of wealth that must be replaced by the hard labors of the present and coming generations, the gory battle-fields, the hell of torture and of fiendish passion, the sacrifice of brave lives and national bone and sinew, the sorrow which it brings to thousands of homes,—and then the possible long heritage of hate. For when the war is over and the heel of British Imperialism shall have been set upon the stubborn neck of the Boers, will the dispute have been settled? Will it mean peace for South Africa, or shall we see a country full of race antagonisms and hatreds, only to be kept in subjection to British rule by the presence of a costly standing army? Patriotism is indeed a noble and a wholesome passion, it has played a grand part in the development of civilization and is not to be despised even in the misguided Boers. It is grand to see the sons of Britain all over her wide empire leaping to arms at the call of their country, as ready as their sires were to shed their blood in the cause of justice and freedom. We may justly hope that the fruit of this present war will be a larger measure of liberty to all coming generations in South Africa. We, at this distance from the scene of conflict, are perhaps in danger of thinking too much of the patriotism, the glory, the hoped-for victory and resultant blessings, and to forget how barbarous, horrible and unchristian war really is. We hear far off the echo of the conflict. If we but saw it close at hand in all its horror and hideousness we should understand more clearly what General Sherman meant when he said, "War is hell," and into our thought and speech, and even into our prayers about this bloody conflict there would come a deeper seriousness.

The Scriptures a Source of National Strength.

It was important to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the restored community under Nehemiah and Ezra, that the walls of Jerusalem should be rebuilt, that all prudent measures should be adopted and the most strenuous efforts put forth to secure the safety and material welfare of the people who were yet but a small and feeble folk. To this end the leaders, and especially Nehemiah, had labored with indomitable earnestness and courage, and, in spite of all the guileful and open opposition of enemies, with an encouraging measure of success. But the leaders of the restored Israel were wise in recognizing that there are things more important to the health and prosperity of a people than the most impregnable of city walls and all other external defences. The strength of a community or a nation consists much less in such defences than in the character of its people. If Great Britain's navy and all her equipments of war were presented to China today that would not make of China a strong nation. Nor is the strength of a people determined merely by the measure of its brain and brawn. A high degree of national strength is not attainable apart from moral excellence. The virtues of patriotism, courage and perseverance—virtues so essential to national strength and continuance—can flourish at their best only in a people among whom conduct is controlled by enlightened conscience. Laxity of morals in a people means a loss of national strength. When virtue has failed in the individual life and in the home, when municipal and political life has become hopelessly corrupt, the semblance of national strength may for a time remain, but it is as true of that nation as it is of a rotten-hearted tree that its glory is departed, its doom is sealed and the crash of ruin is impending.

Never has it been so widely and intelligently recognized as it is today that a really vitalized and healthy morality must be rooted in religious faith. The branch separated from the parent stock may for a little time support beautiful and fragrant flowers which have drawn their life from a deeper source, but soon the flowers fade and the withering branch is powerless to reproduce their beauty and their fragrance. What is purest, sweetest, most healing and purifying in the moral world today draws its life from Christ, and, cut off from him, its beauty and its blessing fade and fail. The leaders

of the new Jewish community were wise in their endeavor to nourish and strengthen the spiritual and moral life of the people through instruction in the teachings of the sacred Scriptures, through which the holy will and the redeeming love of God are revealed to man. And such instruction is no less important to the lives of men and of nations in our day. If the Bible of Nehemiah's day was as worthy of attention, the Bible of our day, being so much greater both as to quantity and the fulness of its revelation, is still more worthy the study of this generation. It is no empty saying that "the Bible is the secret of England's greatness." There are, of course, natural forces and elements of power not to be disregarded; but the people whose reception and expression of Bible teaching has been most intelligent and complete march in the vanguard of civilization. To millions of individual lives not consciously or professedly Christian, the Bible is ministering sweetness and light and power. Skeptics and agnostics may pronounce the religion of the Bible a superstition, but none of them probably would vote to have the Bible, with all its ministers and its influences, banished from the community in which he makes his home.

Editorial Notes

—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, widely known on account of his long and able services to the cause of Temperance in Great Britain, attained the age of three score years and ten on the fourth of October. He was presented with a congratulatory address by the staff of the United Kingdom Alliance. The address referred to the consecration of Sir Wilfrid's life to the highest interests of humanity, assuring him that in the homes of countless thousands throughout the world his name was greatly loved, and in years to come would be held in lasting remembrance as the apostle of peace as well as of temperance.

—Several Canadian dailies have each sent a special correspondent with the Canadian contingent to South Africa. Among these is the Montreal Herald, which is sending not only a special correspondent thoroughly versed in military affairs, but also a special artist, who will furnish the Herald exclusively with sketches and photographs of the scenes on sea and land in which the Canadian contingent shall participate. This artist, Mr. S. C. Simonski, is one of the leading Canadian illustrators and the Herald is doubtless to be congratulated in having secured his services.

—Dr. Joseph Parker has of late been preaching every Thursday in his City Temple pulpit, and the congregations, according to the British Weekly, are such as must delight the preacher. In rain, sunshine or fog, there is the same eagerness to hear, and ministers from all parts of London are to be seen in attendance. On a recent occasion Dr. Parker preached from the text, "He that is now called a prophet was before-time called a seer," one application of which was as follows: He that is now called agnostic was before-time called a blind man. I prefer the before-time description, said the preacher, it seems to get nearer the truth. I never knew a blind fellow-creature who was proud, but who ever knew a humble agnostic?

—It will be seen that in another column the Secretary-Treasurer of the Ministers' Annuity and Relief and Aid Fund pleads with characteristic earnestness and ability this good cause which he has so much at heart. A few weeks ago we devoted some attention to this subject, and it seems unnecessary to do more now in this connection than to call the attention of our readers to this subject as one most worthy of their support. To make such provision for our infirm ministers and their families, or for the families of those who have fallen in harness, is surely a duty which our people will not wish to neglect. As we have before pointed out, one generous annual collection in each of our churches will meet the requirements of the case. We hope that the collection for which Dr. Saunders appeals may be both general and generous.

—It must be a good many years, we should judge, since this part of the country has presented so wintry an appearance at this season of the year. We seem to have passed from summer to winter at a leap. For much of the weather during the past week, if not exactly summer-like, was at least of that mild and pleasant sort known and esteemed as

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Indian summer. And here we are with the snow lying thick o'er all the landscape, huge snow-banks in our yards and in our streets, with paths and sidewalks to clear, the jingle of sleighbells in our ears, a sudden demand for furs and overshoes and everything that goes with a mid-winter experience. Several inches of snow fell Saturday night and it continued snowing a good part of Sunday. After threatening rain for a time in the afternoon, it turned colder, with more snow and a very strong gale at night. Probably about nine inches of snow has fallen here. It is drifted a good deal in places, but if it should continue cold there is enough for good sleighing.

—The Baptist Year Book of the Maritime Provinces for the current year has appeared, and the Committee of Publication are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to have it issued this year within a reasonable time after the meeting of the Convention. The make-up and contents of the Year Book of 1899 follows quite closely those of previous years. The quality of paper used is hardly what it should be, otherwise the mechanical work seems satisfactory, and the proof-reading has been carefully done. A few errors in this respect are almost unavoidable. Everyone who wishes to be well-informed in respect to the undertakings and the accomplished work of the denomination should make himself familiar with the contents of the Year Book. Here we have, besides a brief record of the proceedings of the Convention and the several Associations, the reports of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the several Boards connected with the Convention, the reports of Committees on Temperance, Sunday Schools, Obituaries, State of the Denomination, etc., the list of ordained ministers and licentiates, with much other information which every intelligent Baptist should have at hand for convenient reference.

—The New Brunswick University is in serious difficulty over a matter of discipline. The trouble arose some weeks ago in connection with the "hazing" of the Freshmen by the Sophomores. The Faculty took cognizance of the affair and imposed a penalty upon the offending students, which in some quarters has been regarded as much more severe than the nature of the offence and the interests of good order demanded. It appears that in matters of discipline there can be an appeal from the Faculty to the Senate of the University. The result of such an appeal in the present case has been to modify very seriously the penalty imposed by the Faculty, and, as a sequel and consequence to this, three of the professors of the University—Messrs. Raymond, Stockley and Dixon—are said to have resigned. Such a condition of affairs must of course interfere very seriously with the work of the school, and it is said that as a consequence of the situation a considerable number of students will withdraw from the University. It seems to us that the regulation permitting an appeal in matters of discipline from the Faculty to the Senate is a mistake, since the reversal by the Senate of the Faculty's action must humiliate the latter before the students and tend to bring its discipline into contempt. Whether or not the Faculty's first action in the present case was wise is another question. The practice of hazing is certainly to be condemned and the authorities of any school deserve to be upheld in the endeavor to abolish such a custom among its students. But in many schools irregularities of this kind have been treated with much leniency in the past, and it is said that in the N. B. University offences against discipline of a grayer character than that which has caused the present trouble have incurred no serious punishment. If the Faculty of the University had determined to deal with all cases of hazing with a stern hand, it seems that it would have been only fair to all concerned to have made a public announcement of it beforehand, and, as the Senate is constitutionally the body of final appeal in matters of discipline, the Senate should have been associated with the Faculty in such announcement, and then the students and their friends and guardians would have known what to expect.

Annuity and Ministerial Relief and Aid.

The reports of these two Convention funds for the past year show that thirteen widows, fourteen ministers and two children received help from the Annuity fund, and

nine widows and three ministers drew from the Ministerial Relief and Aid fund. From the Annuity fund the amount granted was \$1,058.22, and from the Ministerial Relief and Aid fund \$627, making a total voted to beneficiaries and annuitants of \$1,685.22. It would appear that twenty-two widows, seventeen ministers and two children were helped from the two funds, but four widows and two ministers of the Annuity fund draw also from the Ministerial Relief and Aid fund. This leaves the total of widows eighteen, ministers fifteen and children two, or in all thirty-five persons were helped from these two sources of relief. But it must be taken into account that in the families of those receiving help there are perhaps three times the number of those whose names appear as beneficiaries and annuitants.

This takes no account of the Bradshaw trust and the number participating in it. Add the \$600, the product of that fund, to the two Convention funds and the total distributed last year would be \$2,285.22.

The assets of the Annuity fund in the treasurer's report of last year are:

Mortgages,	\$10,450 00
Real estate leased to donor,	800 00
A subscription paying interest,	1,000 00
Other subscriptions,	170 00
Balance of capital on hand,	1,280 57
Total,	\$13,700 57
Ministerial Relief and Aid mortgages,	6,848 67
Total assets of the two funds,	\$20,549 24
Add to this the Bradshaw capital,	10,000 00
And the grand total is,	\$30,549 24

Most of this is bearing interest at six per cent.

It is an unspeakable satisfaction to the denomination that so large a sum has been collected and is now bearing interest, and that it affords so much help to those who are not in active service. Two of our ministers who have lately passed away, one in middle life and the other known as a young man, had put a small amount into the Annuity fund. Their widows now sorely need the proceeds of the maximum sum allowable in the fund, viz., \$300, but like others in health today, they did not think that their lives were so near their close. This is sad, and the widows and children must receive every consideration, but one feature of it is satisfactory the blame is not on the denomination. A fund has been established. It has been for more than ten years past available to all the ministers of the denomination in active service under sixty-five years of age, but its advantages have not been secured by a number of ministers now discharging pastoral duties, neither for themselves nor their families in the time of need. Who is to blame for this? At whose doors is the blame, if blame there is, for this neglect. The dead cannot answer, but the living ought to consider it and give a practical reply now while they can do so. The wife of one of your ministers said to me a few weeks ago, "My feelings of relief are indescribable since my husband put in the last payment of the \$300 into the Annuity fund." So anxious was he to protect his wife and children that he borrowed a part of the amount he put into the fund. I know of nothing so keenly felt as for a minister's wife and her children to be compelled on the occasion of the sickness or death of her husband to step out of the warm embrace and kindly attentions of a pastor's wife, a change however painful nevertheless inevitable, and then find herself not only cut off from this official relation, in the sunshine of which she has lived for years, but under the shadow of sickness or bereavement that never grows less by the lapse of time. Here is a husband sick or dead, salary gone, relation of pastor's wife to the church at an end and no adequate provision for procuring the necessities of life for her children and herself in this day of shadow and sorrow. The denomination has thought this all out. Their duty in the matter has been borne in upon their hearts. Tardy though they have been yet they have done something substantial in the way of making provision for their sick and aged ministers and their families. What have some of the ministers for whose families these provisions have been made done in the way of co-operating with the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces in their benevolent undertaking? So far as I can see they have contented themselves with apparent indifference or a casual adverse criticism of a very mild type. But a little enquiry now and then or indifference which is not disturbed even by mild criticism does nothing toward responding in an appreciative way to the brethren and sisters who have given the funds now amounting to about \$30,000 for ministers' widows and children.

This element appeared in the Methodist body. It is a genuine expression of overweening independence. But when deaths occurred and these ministers who had taken risks for themselves and their families died the Methodist body had to bear the odium of widows and children unprovided for. The Courtenee said, and rightly, too, according to their system to living ministers you have no right to make such inflictions on the body as leaving widows and children not provided for. Now we will put a stop to this. So when a young man is ordained he cannot get the laying on of hands until he has promised among other things, to become a member of their Annuity fund, and to pay regularly into its treasury. We do not advocate this for the Baptists, and yet it would not be unreasonable if made in a guarded way, for here it is an example of how other denominations are regarding this

most important part of denominational work.

If some Baptist ministers could for a time desist themselves of a false independence and take into account that they have become a part of a great public body which is to be honored or dishonored in the course they take in providing for their families in the case of sickness, old age or death then they would see that there is inherent in their denominational connection an obligation to co-operate with the whole body in this undertaking. Well, more than a hundred have already done so by becoming members of the Annuity fund. Others, who are not yet able to pay into the fund, have cheerfully co-operated with the body in taking collections and in otherwise showing their sympathy for the good work. Still it is to be feared that some are taking risks, as in the case of the two instances referred to in this communication, and they are not the only ones. This ought at once to come to a perpetual end. A first duty of a minister to himself, family and to the denomination is to connect himself with this fund, and then seek in every way possible to enlarge it till it is more than double its present size. Last year the contributions of the ministers to the capital fund was \$910. They put in round numbers \$1,000 at interest for all time to come, thus providing for themselves and their households. The way is open for others to do likewise.

It becomes necessary to write thus plainly now, for we have no way of communicating with ministers in heaven, and if we had no good could come of it, for they could send us no remittances of gold and silver to their weeping widows and children on earth.

E. M. SAUNDERS Sec'y.-Treas.

The Associated Alumni of Acadia College.

Will the members of our Society give me their attention for a moment. I am just in receipt of a communication from the Treasurer of the University requesting \$200 on account of Alumni professor. But all the Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni has received since Anniversary week is \$65. Fellow Alumni is our record of the past few years to continue? We have been making sad history, is history to repeat itself? On June 1, 1899, our debt to the Board of Governors was \$2,098.10. That is bad, and would be bad if it were remaining at that figure from year to year. But the deplorable feature is that we are adding to our debt, and adding to it by an increasing amount every year. Last year we received in fees \$179 and in subscriptions \$248.25, while our total receipts were \$427.25. How does that compare with the past. Omitting the New England Alumni contributions our receipts were in,

1895	\$ 995 66
1896	817 66
1897	1105 62
1898	704 59
1899	492 85

I do not wish to intensify the message of these figures. Without any emphasis of mine they reveal the emergency of our position and the imperative duty of our membership. Fellow Alumni, do you not see that unless we arise we will most seriously impair the success of the magnificent Forward Movement so heroically inaugurated and prosecuted by Pres. Trotter. One great aim of that movement was the removal of debts and the increase of endowment, so as to prevent the annual leakage. Yet year by year we are forcing the Government to carry a debt on account of the Alumni Professorship, and so in a degree are making impossible what we hoped the Forward Movement would accomplish. Is it our intention so to act. Before the request of the Treas. of the University for the 1st quarter's payment of \$200 had reached me, I had sent forward \$35. At present there is in the Alumni treasury \$30. Who will help to bring this up to \$165 within the next ten days? Kindly forward all money to the Sec'y.-Treas. of the Alumni.

W. N. HUTCHINS, Sec'y.-Treas. Alumni.
Canning, N. S.

Collections for Ministers, Widows and Orphans.

The First church at Yarmouth has made its collection for the Ministers and Widows Fund. Will the clerks or pastors of the other churches follow this good example, and remit the amounts collected to the treasurer. A thousand dollars, in addition to what comes from other sources, will be needed at the beginning of the year to meet the wants of those looking to the Board for their allowances. Please act promptly.

Halifax, November 4. E. M. SAUNDERS, Treas.

The Companion for the Rest of 1899.

During the remaining weeks of 1899 The Youth's Companion will maintain its fresh and varied interest for young and old by presenting articles from the pens of eminent men and women and stories from the most gifted writers of fiction.

Among these contributors will be Frank R. Stockton, who presents a droll story, "The Wolf and the Wheelbarrow," James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," who offers "Hints on Reading," W. D. Howells and Jane Barlow, each of whom contributes a serial story; Bret Harte who recalls an early California experience in "How I Went to the Mines," Mary E. Wilkins, who tells of "Sereny Maria at School," and Henry M. Stanley, who under the title, "For Life and Liberty," relates a thrilling adventure of his travels in Darkest Africa.

The November and December numbers containing these features are given to every new subscriber for the 1900 volume free from the time subscription is received, in addition to the Companion's exquisite Calendar for 1900—the last Calendar of the century and the most beautiful one ever given to Companion subscribers.

Illustrated Announcement Number containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900, will be sent free to any address.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
203 Columbus Avenue. Boston, Mass.

* * * The Story Page * * *

The Banner Bad Boy.

"You see that boy down there on the setee directly in front of that pillar in the centre of the room? That boy with a red necktie and jet black eyes?"

"I see him," said the new superintendent of the Twelfth street Sunday school.

It was five minutes before the hour for the school to come to order, and the retiring superintendent, who was about to move to a distant city, was on the platform with his successor, Mr. Havens, who had come from another town to take charge of the school.

"Now that boy," continued the retiring superintendent, "is the banner bad boy of the school. His name is Ross Hadley. If we gave a banner to bad boys he would certainly win it every month. I have seriously contemplated expelling him from the school. I would do so if I remained here as superintendent and he did not mend his ways."

"He looks like quite a bright boy," said Mr. Havens. "Oh he's bright enough, but he is as bothersome as he is bright. There! see him punching the boy next to him; and you can hear him laugh clear up here. See him squirming around like an eel. His hands, his feet, his tongue, all are in motion. He is up to some mischief all of the time."

"It is a pity that so much activity cannot be turned to some good account," said Mr. Havens.

"Well you cannot do anything with him. I've talked and talked and talked and talked to him, and I've threatened to expel him from the school, but it hasn't done any good. He keeps right on bothering his teacher and paying no earthly attention to the lesson. He seems to be here for nothing in the world but to have a good time."

"That is what I want all the boys and girls to have when they come to my Sunday school," said Mr. Havens.

"Well, I don't think that you want them to have that kind of a good time, do you?" asked Mr. Ware. "A fine school we would have if all of the boys carried on like Ross Hadley."

"Tell me the boy's worst failings," said Mr. Havens. "Well, he will not pay the least attention to the lesson. He will not keep still so that the others can be attentive. He is impertinent to me and to his teacher, and there is simply no such thing as making him behave himself."

"That is bad," said Mr. Havens quietly. "I must make his acquaintance as soon as possible."

"Oh, you'll have no difficulty in getting acquainted with him," replied Mr. Ware, to whom Ross Hadley had really been a great trial. Indeed, Mr. Ware had "given him up;" but Mr. Havens was a man of a different type, as Ross Hadley was about to discover. Ross had eyed Mr. Havens with considerable interest and curiosity. He had, as his companions would have said, been "sizing Mr. Havens up," but he had not as yet imparted his conclusions to his companions.

Mr. Havens also "sized Ross up," and had promptly decided that Ross was too bright and promising an appearing boy to be dismissed from the school. "There's nothing really vicious about that boy," was Mr. Havens' mental comment. "His home environment is evidently not all that it ought to be. I feel pretty sure of that. He will have to be handled carefully. I'll just keep my eye on you, Ross." Before the lesson hour ended Mr. Havens found time to visit Miss Marlowe's class for a few minutes. Miss Marlowe was Ross Hadley's teacher. "How do you do, boys?" said Mr. Havens, sitting down among them. "I have met your teacher at a little teachers' meeting we had before Sunday school, but I do not think I know any of you boys but this one by my side. I know that his name is Ross Hadley."

Ross looked up in surprise and asked, "How do you know that?"

"Mr. Ware, my predecessor, told me your name."

"I guess that he told you more than my name," said Ross.

"Yes, he did."

"He doesn't like me any too well, but he's no business to go to talking about me to strangers."

"Oh, he didn't say anything that has caused me to dislike you in the least. You don't look like a vain boy, so I don't mind telling you that he said you were one of the brightest boys in his school. I like that. In fact, I like the looks of the whole class so well that I want to know you better. Can't all of you come to tea at my house tomorrow evening? You can, can't you Ross?"

"Yes, sir."

"All who can come, hold up your hands."

Every hand went up. "You can come, Miss Marlowe?"

"Yes, sir; I'll be glad to come."

"Well, Ross, you go around to Miss Marlowe's house and come with her. Surely the teacher of such a class of big boys as you are ought not to be without an escort when she wishes to go out in the evening."

The next evening found Miss Marlowe and her entire class at Mr. Havens' house. Ross Hadley had come with his teacher. With great tact and with fixed determination to win the boy's confidence and respect, Mr. Havens sought to draw out the best there was in Ross. Not by word or look did he intimate that he had ever heard anything to the boy's discredit. He was treated as if he were a boy to be respected and trusted, and Mr. Havens found that he had a good many generous and kindly traits. It might have amused Mr. Havens to have heard Ross saying to some of the boys of his class at school the next day.

"Say, boys, the new superintendent is a gentleman, that's what he is. I guess that he was a boy himself once, and he hasn't forgotten it."

"That's so," said another boy heartily.

"He'll be making a gentleman of you, if you don't look out, Ross," said one of his roguish mates laughingly.

"Oh, this isn't the day of miracles," retorted Ross.

"Love can work miracles at any time," said Miss Parks, Ross' teacher, who chanced to overhear the boys' conversation. The next Sunday Mr. Havens was at the door when Ross came to Sunday school. The boy always came early that he might have some fun with the other boys before the bell rang, but on this Sunday Mr. Havens said the moment he saw Ross: "Oh, how do you do, Ross? I am so glad to see you here so early. I wonder if you would be willing to do something for me?"

"Yes, sir, anything you want, sir."

"Thank you. I want some one to distribute these song slips, putting one in each chair, before I open the school."

"I'll do it," replied Ross promptly and heartily.

The bell rang for the opening session of the school just as Ross completed his task. Mr. Havens nodded and smiled his thanks as Ross took his seat with his class. "Now, boys and girls," said Mr. Havens at the opening of the school, "I will regard it as a personal favor and as a proof of your good-will toward me if each one of you will take your hymn book and Bible and join in the opening service."

He kept his eye on Ross as he spoke, and, for the first time in months, Ross read and sang with his class. Quite as if by accident Mr. Havens found himself near Miss Marlowe's class five or six times during the session of the school. Once he stopped and with his hand on Ross' head, said, "What an attentive class you have today, Miss Marlowe. Do the boys know their lessons pretty well?"

"Yes, sir; very well."

"How about this boy here?" He turned the face of Ross Hadley up toward him as he spoke.

"He knows more than usual about the lesson," said the teacher.

"I think that he will know all about it next Sunday. I hope so, for I may come into the class myself to ask some questions. I have a way of sitting down with a class now and then to ask bothersome questions."

During the week Mr. Havens called at the Hadley home and invited Ross to go to a concert and lecture with him. He found Ross puzzling over some pretty hard problems in algebra.

"Algebra is the bugbear of my life," said Ross. "I get along very well with everything else."

"I always liked algebra," replied Mr. Havens. "I'll tell you what to do, Ross. You come over to my house with your most puzzling problems in algebra, and I'll help you with them."

"Oh, that would be giving you too much trouble, sir."

"No, it will not. It will take me back to my own school days when I was a boy like you. And I like to have boys around me, that is, boys of a certain sort." Little by little, with real tact and real love, did Mr. Havens win the confidence and regard of the banner bad boy. Three months after his departure Mr. Deane visited the school, and seeing the banner for the highest average of attendance and general excellence in conduct in Miss Marlowe's class, he said: "That is the first time I ever saw that banner in that class. And Ross Hadley is still in that class too?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Havens. "It was Ross who did more than any one else to win the banner. I now call him my banner good boy."—[J. L. Harbour, in The Baptist Teacher.

* * * "Honor Bright." * * *

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

"Yes, mother, I will, honor bright? Did you ever know me to break my promise?"

"No, my son, I never did;" and Mrs. Dunning stroked the brown curls lovingly as she looked down into the honest eyes that never in all Harry Dunning's fifteen years had failed to look straightforwardly back into hers.

"Well, mother, you never will. I'll be home by ten, sure. Now I'm off!" and Harry sprang down the steps and was away like an arrow.

His chum, Alden Mayhew, had invited him to a candy-pull and "general good time," and Alden's invitations were always accepted by his boy and girl friends, for father and mother Mayhew and grown-up sister Nell had to perfection the "knack" of making a "good time" for young folks.

No wonder that Harry couldn't believe his own eyes when, in the height of the fun, he looked up and saw the hands of the clock pointing to quarter of ten! No one else looked as though even thinking of going home. But Harry's "honor bright" promise rang in his ears. Nobody guessed the struggle that was going on in the boy's heart as he mechanically performed his part in the merry game.

"Why can't I stay until the rest go? Don't I work hard enough? And haven't had an evening out for weeks!"

It was all true. Very few and far between had been his "good times" since his father died, two years before, when little Day was a baby, and left him to be the support and comfort of his mother.

"It isn't late," he thought, irritably. "Mother's only nervous." Then his cheek reddened and he straightened up quickly. Who had a better right to be nervous? he thought, fiercely, as though fighting an invisible foe. His sweet, invalid mother! And he knew little Day was not well. She had been pale and fretful all day. And he had promised! Abruptly he excused himself, bade hasty good-nights, and sped away across the fields, putting on his reefer as he ran. His mother met him at the door.

"Day is worse," she whispered, huskily. "It's croup. Run for the doctor—quick!"

And Harry ran—ran as had never dreamed he could, even when he belonged to the "Nine," and its honor depended on his speed and surefootedness. And the old doctor, electrified by the boy's breathless energy, harnessed old Jim, with Harry's help, in an incredibly brief time, and drove off down the hill at a pace that brought nightcapped heads from darkened windows and caused many a conjecture as to who was sick down in the "Holler."

The keen-eyed old man looked very serious as he bent over Day; but he was a skilled physician, and before long the little girl was breathing easily again.

"But let me tell you," he said impressively, "ten minutes later it wouldn't have been of much use to call me or anyone else."

Harry listened silently; but when they were once more alone he drew his mother down by his side on the shabby little sofa, and told her of the resisted temptation.

"And, O mother," he concluded, "I'm so glad I kept my promise, 'honor bright!' I feel as though I'd just escaped being a murderer."

"I have perfect confidence in my brave, true laddie," said the happy mother, stroking the bonnie head bowed on her shoulder.—Selected.

* * * Why He Lost a Position. * * *

Cornelius Vanderbilt was trained as a country boy. He was heir, it is true, to a great fortune, but he never forgot his country training. He was industrious, thrifty and forehanded long before he became a multi-millionaire. His life has many lessons for the young man who would succeed, but none more striking than that which teaches the lesson of promptitude. Let every young man, country or city bred, ponder on the following incident, as related by Mr. Depew, his most intimate friend. There is something fundamental in it.

Punctuality was almost a hobby with Mr. Vanderbilt. He was prompt himself in keeping appointments, and he had little patience with men who were careless about their engagements. A young man of high social station solicited Mr. Vanderbilt's aid in getting a very desirable clerical position in a railroad office a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt liked the young man, and believing him to be capable of filling the place, told him he thought he could help him. "Be here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will go with you to the president of that road and say a good word for you," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

The young man promised to be on hand at the time specified, but he failed in punctuality, and presented himself in the ante-room of Mr. Vanderbilt's office at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. He was told that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to attend a meeting. A few days afterward he managed to obtain an interview with Mr. Vanderbilt, and when asked very kindly why he did not keep his engagement said, with a tinge of annoyance: "Why, Mr. Vanderbilt, I was here at twenty minutes past ten."

"But the appointment was at 10 o'clock," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Oh, I know that, but I did not think fifteen or twenty minutes would make any difference."
 "Indeed," said Mr. Vanderbilt, sternly, "you will find that punctuality in the keeping of appointments does make a great deal of difference. In this instance your lack of punctuality has deprived you of the place you desired, for the appointment was made on the very day upon which you were to have met me. Furthermore, let me tell you, young man, that you had no right to assume that twenty minutes of my time was of so little value that I could afford to wait for you. Why, sir, I managed to keep two other appointments of importance within that time."—Sel.

The Leopard with Horns.

Once there was a little boy named Jimmy, and he had always lived in the city, and the only animals he had ever seen were horses, dogs and cats. But he had heard of leopards, because one of his boy friends had told him all about them and how they had spots on them and they could climb trees and eat people.

Well, one day he went to the country, and in course of time his cousin, who was older than he, helped him into an apple tree and then went into the house to get something—maybe it was an apple.

Jimmy was rather alarmed at being left alone in the tree, but he managed to stay there. Suddenly he saw a beast come prowling up the road. It was about the size of a leopard, as he imagined, and it was covered with spots, even larger than a leopard would have, so it must be (thought Jimmy) a very awful kind of a leopard. And, to make things worse, this leopard had a pair of horns, and large, ferocious looking ears, and every now and then it roared like this: "Moo-oo, moo-oo!" he had the slim hope that the beast would go away without seeing him.

Oh, horrible! The animal came right to the tree, and put its head right up among the branches and began to sniff. Then it ate an apple. Jimmy was sure that in a moment it would climb the tree after him, so he got up to the top of the tree, though how he did it he couldn't tell next day. He was weak and white with fear when he reached the top branch. The dreadful beast now came close to the trunk and began to rub up and down. Now he would spring up into the tree, beyond a doubt! But just as Jimmy thought he was crouching for a spring he saw his uncle come out of the house, and he screamed to him, "Oh, Uncle Ed, save me, save me! This leopard is going to eat me."

Now some uncles would have thought the matter a huge joke, but Uncle Ed was not that kind. He knew that to little Jimmy the horned beast was as bad as the most terrible leopard that ever roamed the jungle, and so he went over to the tree and said, "My boy, you are safe while I am here, because, in the first place, this kind of leopard can't climb a tree, and, in the second place, it isn't a leopard at all, but a cow, and, in the third place, it is Daisy, our pet cow, and if you will take my word for it, you can ride on her back as if she were a horse."—Guardian.

The Young Christian and the Temperance War.

Our empire rings with the sound of martial music. The marches of armed men converge upon the Transvaal. Thousands of brave sons of the colonies are eager to serve their Queen, side by side with the British soldiers in defence of imperial interests. Enthusiastically they move forward to new conquests for British liberty. Every aggressive step will be stubbornly resisted by the Boers. But the Transvaal war is a little thing beside the war for home, freedom and humanity against strong drink and its allies. Every young Christian volunteered for this campaign when he accepted Jesus Christ as his Lord.

In Canada we have just entered upon a new phase of the campaign. The Plebiscite is over, and its results have been a sad disappointment. We are beaten but not overthrown. The result may give comfort to the enemy but it teaches us wisdom. We have learned better than ever before the strength of the foe. We have learned who are arrayed against us. We need prohibitory legislation. We must have it. But let us have done forever with Plebiscites or *ce's* with responsible governments.

But let no young Christian lull himself to sleep with the idea that prohibitory legislation is the end of the war. It will simply be a time mark. The evil of intemperance is rooted as deep as the sin in man. We must fight it as we would fight any other sin. "Not by might nor by power but by my Spirit saith the Lord of hosts." We shall win only as we fight in the name of the Lord of hosts.

What then must the young Christian do? He must keep his own life clear from any taint of the sin. If there is a shadow of a shade of a suspicion that you make any personal compromise with the enemy, you have sold your Lord for a mess of pottage. He must seek in the spirit of Christ to prevent others from falling before the foe. Is it less noble to save the pure from falling than to uplift the fallen? He must carry Christ to the brother who has fallen, for Christ alone is the sure refuge of the weak and the tempted. He must use his vote for the glory of God, and thus fulfill the mission of a Christian citizen. Thus may every young Christian be a factor in ridding our land of the direst foe of home, country, and humanity.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

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

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Liberty and Love, Romans 14:1-23. (A Temperance Meeting.)

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, November 20.—Exodus 2:11-3:22. God to deliver Israel (vs. 8). Compare Ex. 12:51.
 Tuesday, November 21.—Exodus 4. Moses on his way to Egypt again. Compare Gen. 39:1, 2.
 Wednesday, November 22.—Exodus 5:1-6:9. "I will not give you straw," (vs. 10). Compare Ex. 3:7.
 Thursday, November 23.—Exodus 6:10-13, [14-25], 26-7:6. The prophet's work defined (7:1, 2). Compare Ex. 4:16.
 Friday, November 24.—Exodus 7:8-8:15. Two plagues—Mercy hardens the heart (8:15). Compare Ex. 10:1.
 Saturday, November 25.—Exodus 8:16-9:7. Three plagues—A stubborn heart (9:7). Compare 1 Sam. 15:19, 23.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—November 19.

Liberty and Love, Rom. 14.
 This chapter is designed by its selection in this connection, to furnish material for a temperance lesson. This it does emphatically. But we can feel the force of its logic most fully as we look at it in the broad principles which it enunciates. Let us view the chapter thus.

Verses 1 to 6.—The beginning of the chapter marks a distinct turn in the thought. In the thirteenth chapter the Apostle has been speaking of the zeal of the Christian in service for his Lord. The first verse of chapter fourteen introduces a possible, probable, yea, a well-nigh certain occasion of difficulty to the strong, enthusiastic servant of Christ,—the weak brother. We are at once brought face to face with our topic, Liberty and Love.

In the first six verses prominence is laid upon the importance of the individual, and the individual relationship. In these days of the multiplicity of societies, there seems to be a need that emphasis be laid upon the responsible place the individual occupies. Consider the sacredness of the individual conscience. "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." The Christian relationship is distinctly a personal one.

When it comes to be a question concerning the great plan of salvation, when the question has connection with the place of Christ in the life, there is no room for opinion. If an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel, which is not another, let him be anathema. Where the error is fundamental, the weight of divine declaration must be used to exterminate it. But when the matter can be considered secondary, when details are before us, each must study the case for himself.

This has always been the Baptist position. For this liberty of conscience our fathers—blessed is their memory—freely laid down their lives. No priest nor other ecclesiastic is competent to mark the course for you, my brother. God has given us his holy word. Herein lies our liberty. "Only let us not use liberty as an occasion of stumbling."

Verses 7 to 12.—In verses 7 to 12 another phase of this individualism is presented. Personal responsibility lies not simply in our relation to one another, but essentially in our relation "to the Lord." "Whether we live or die we are the Lord's." "So then every one shall give account of himself to God." None can effectually hide behind the church or society as a shield either from indolence in thought or action, or from persistent or unpremeditated wrong doing. "Each to his own Master stands or falls."

Verses 13 to 23.—In the remainder of the chapter, the place love has in this theme is seen. The place of the individual has been clearly shown. Now the Apostle urges that in many cases the individual preference—it may be opinion—must be waived, out of consideration for the other brother "for whom Christ died." The "strong" must not judge the "weak," nor the weak the strong. The spirit of Christian love will lead to the kindest regard for others' preferences and to needful denial of our own. Out of love for the brother "for whom Christ died," the course that which was regarded harmless will be avoided, if continuance therein would wound the weak brother's conscience. The law of love is the law of helpfulness. It allows no place for selfishness. It insists that the strength of the "strong" shall not be used as a physical giant would use the might of his arm, but rather as revealing mastery over one's self, and thus the ability to render Christly ministrations. Thus Christian liberty gives to each certain rights, which must be held inviolate; but tempering and interpreting every attitude and every act, is Christian love which will "do" or "forbear" for Jesus' sake.

These are the great principles of the chapter. They deal with temperance in its broadest sense. They touch, vitally, the question of temperance in its modern and narrower application. Of the wretched curse of the

liquor traffic every member of our B. Y. P. U.'s is fully aware. There may be some whom we know, who say that they can take their glass without injury to themselves or any danger of future excess. Granted that this is so—an exceedingly difficult position to concede—what about the others "for whom Christ died," who through such example and influence may be drawn down to a drunkard's misery and death? We may be able to stand the temptations of the brazen traffic, but what about the thousands of young men in our own Dominion, who are yearly thereby dragged to doom? Have we no relation to them and no responsibility? Verily we have. We have been freed ourselves; we are at liberty to help others. The law of love demands that every effort be made to stamp out this withering temptation, this blight on our civilization, this handle of temptations. "Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died." "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is made weak." It is good to remove temptation from another's way. Brethren and sisters of the Maritime B. Y. P. U., the drink traffic must go. Our fair Canada must be rid of this stain. You and I will have a part in this battle that must be fought. This we shall do as we use our liberty though not abusing it, as we throw ourselves, word, act and influence into the struggle, and as we sacrifice political preferences if need be, in order that by our vote we may deal a death blow to the curse of the century. Our watchword: "For whom Christ died."
 Amherst. A. F. NEWCOMB

We present this week two excellent reports from Unions which are evidently doing something. The Union at Cavendish seems earnestly fulfilling the purpose of its organization. It should be very little sacrifice for a pastor to try to help a people so willing to help themselves.

Canning B. Y. P. U.

After a suspension during the summer months, our B. Y. P. U. met again in September to resume work for the coming winter. Officers elected: E. B. Eaton, Pres.; Mrs. A. Parker, Vice Pres.; Lalia Sheffield, Sec'y.; Miss Spinney, Treas.; and Mabel Potter, organist.

We have a Pres. whose heart is in the work, and every effort is made by him to have our Union a success. Our Pastor, too, although not able to meet with us regularly, aids in his helpful way. Add to these our staff of committees and we hope, to do a good work through the winter. We meet on Tuesday evenings. We have already had our first missionary meeting. An offering was taken amounting to four dollars and sixty cents, which was sent to the Edmonton church, N. W. T. We are not taking the C. C. this winter. Active members, twenty-four; Associate, thirteen.

COR. SEC.

Cavendish, P. E. I.

We always read with pleasure letters from sister Societies, and perhaps some one might like to hear from us. The latter part of August we parted with Rev. C. W. Jackson, who had been our pastor for over two years, and we greatly miss his ever helpful presence in our meetings. We are very much in need of a leader at present. Is there not some pastor willing to make a little sacrifice to come and help us keep up the interest here? Our B. Y. P. U. numbers about thirty members. We hold the weekly prayer meeting and are taking up the S. L. Course given in the Baptist Union and every month we have the Missionary Conquest service. Hoping that some good man will hear the Macedonian cry we patiently wait.
 ADA McNEILL, Sec'y. B. Y. P. U.

Sacrifice Meeting Sacrifice.

The good secretary of the Union at Cavendish, P. E. I., furnishes us with an excellent text for this short sermon. "Is there not some pastor willing to make a little sacrifice to come and help us?" Undoubtedly there is. And when he comes he will expect to find a people willing to sacrifice with him that the interests of Christ's kingdom may be served. The sentiment of this plea is a very common one. It is founded on the false assumption that the pastors should do nearly all the sacrificing. If we read God's Word correctly all believers are called upon to make sacrifices for Christ's sake. Leaders are to sacrifice but their sacrifice is to be met by sacrifice on the part of the people. We are well aware that some of the people have learned this lesson. We could name not a few persons whose sacrifices for Christ's sake are simply heroic. But the mass of the people have yet to learn the first meaning of sacrifice. We do not for one moment believe that all of the pastors are models of self-sacrifice for Christ's sake, but there are in our ministry in these Provinces as self-sacrificing pastors as God ever gave to any people. Few persons have any adequate idea of the struggle through which many of our young men pass in preparation for the ministry. There are men in the pastorate in these Provinces who have spent from seven to ten years and thousands of dollars in their preparation for the ministry, who now, in the full vigor of early manhood, are serving our churches faithfully on salaries of from five hundred to six hundred dollars. These men have demonstrated their ability at Newton, Colgate, Rochester and Chicago as the peers of men from any part of the continent. They have also shown their ability to do things. They have the right to expect that sacrifice shall meet sacrifice on their part. Our B. Y. P. U. exists to teach this lesson of mutual sacrifice, and its mission shall not be complete until all of our people learn that sacrifice on their part is fully expected to meet the great sacrifice which Christ made for them.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"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 NOVEMBER.

For the Northwest Mission and Indian work, that this year may bring a great harvest of souls. For the officers of our Unions and Missionary Societies.

Sad news from India. The angel of Death has again entered the Mission House at Bimlipatam and taken away Mr. and Mrs. Morse's little daughter Frances, four months old. Great sympathy is felt for our missionaries in their sorrow and many prayers are being offered that they may be greatly comforted and blessed in these dark days. A very trying hot season is just about over. Several of the missionaries have been ill with fever, but are looking forward with delight to the cool season and the arrival of the new missionaries from the home land. They are rejoicing with us over the revival in Foreign Missions and praising God for the increased interest and gifts that have made this reinforcement possible. We regret that our missionaries are detained in England on account of so many steamers being sent to the scene of war in Africa. Those who sailed first from Halifax hope to leave London on the 17th of November. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and those accompanying them may have to remain longer. They tell us that a large number of missionaries from various Boards are waiting passage.

In Memoriam.

The Master is calling the laborers to their reward. On the same date, Oct. 17th two of the charter members of our W. M. A. S. passed triumphantly into the rest prepared for those who faithfully serve their Lord.

Mrs. T. C. Cook of Canso a member and officer of the first Woman's Missionary Society in Canada, organized June 18, 1870, and Mrs. James Morse of Wolfville.

*"They took that night
The one grand step beyond the stars of God,
Into the splendor, shadowless and broad,
Into the everlasting joy and light."*

The memory of these sisters will remain a precious legacy in the churches where they lived and labored. The W. M. A. S. of Wolfville was organized in Mrs. Morse's house by Miss H. M. Norris in July, 1870. There were ten members present, only three of these have passed away. The call to those of us who remain is loud and imperative. Who will fill these places made vacant in the monthly meetings? Who will offer earnest, daily prayer for our missionaries as they did? Who will give time, thought and money into the treasury of the Lord, that the cause they loved and lived for may advance?

*"Who will go forth with Him?
Who will arise?
Counting all things but dross
And glorying in the cross,
Who will arise?"*

Salisbury, N. B.

Instead of the regular meeting for this month, the Salisbury W. M. A. Society thought it might be a good thing to hold a "social" at the parsonage. In pursuance of this idea, invitations were sent to the other two Aid Societies of Salisbury church, and a few outside the missionary societies were also invited. The afternoon was very pleasantly spent, several of the sisters furnished excellent music, and the Salisbury sisters provided a generous supply of good things for the table, and the whole affair was declared a success by all. A collection (towards constituting the pastor's wife a life member of the W. B. M. U.) accompanied with a very kind, appreciative address was presented by Miss L. M. Taylor. The recipient is deeply grateful to the sisters for the expression of their esteem in this way, and also for the honor conferred on her.

W. B. TINNER, Sec.

Our W. M. A. Society held its usual thank-offering service on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11th. The school-room was comfortably filled, our Pastor, Rev. G. P. Raymond, occupied the chair. A short programme was carried out, part of which was an excellent and inspiring address by the Chairman, a missionary map exercise by Miss Davis, and reading of verses contained in the envelopes. The offering amounted to \$39, which goes to foreign missions. We were much delighted as well as enlightened, by the visit of Miss D'Prazer, and trust our society will do more and better work for the Master than ever before.

Yours in the work,
Charlottetown A. A. WADMAN, Sec'y.

The Avondale M. A. Society of Newport, held their

annual missionary meeting at Poplar Grove, on Sabbath evening, Oct. 15th. The meeting was opened by singing "All Hail the Power," etc., prayer by Pastor Rees. The leader, Mrs. Rees, read Isa. 58, after which Mrs. Nalder and Mrs. A. A. Shaw sang "Saved by Grace." Last year's report was read by the Sec'y. Meetings very interesting, held each month during the year. Sent \$30.50 to our Treasurer. The leader gave a short address in which she told of her meeting with Sister Churchill, in the two last missionary meetings in Truro, which Sister C. attended. Also the wonderful answer to prayer in sending out six missionaries this fall. A solo, "If I Were a Voice," was then sung by Mrs. Shaw, after which Mrs. Nalder addressed the meeting. Her subject was Prayer. She said the Lord gave her this message and she must give it. Space forbids us to do justice to this address. Her earnest words impressed us very deeply, and the cry arose from many hearts, "Lord teach us how to pray." May she long be spared as our Co. Sec'y. for Hants. While the offering was taken up the choir sang, "Here am I O Lord send me." The hymn, "I'll go where you want me to go dear Lord," was sung by Mrs. Nalder and Mrs. Shaw. Benediction by the pastor. Offering \$4.55, to be given towards Miss Williams' outfit.

On Oct. 17th, the annual thank-offering meeting of the above society, was held at the home of Sister Chutes, Avondale. After the devotional exercises, Mrs. Rees read the minutes of the Hants Co. quarterly meeting, held at Rawdon. Other papers were read, interspersed with prayers and singing, and then the envelopes were opened and verses of Scripture read by the Sec'y. The offering amounted to \$17.30, the largest offering since the society was organized. This is always given to Home Missions. Meeting closed by singing, Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Oaklands, Hants Co. ADELIA PARKER, Sec'y.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

There are those who regard the suggestions made by the Student Volunteer Movement in reference to the speedy evangelization of the world as visionary, to say the least. This may be so, and again it may not be just so. If the present generation of Christians were animated by the spirit of the Christians in the first century of the Christian era there would be a marked advance in effort to reach the multitudes that are as yet without any knowledge of "the way of life."

As early as 1836 in the Sandwich Islands, when there were 28 resident missionaries, the question of the evangelization of the world was discussed for several days. The conclusions reached were published in a tract of 75 small pages under the title of, "The duty of the present generation to evangelize the world." These missionaries were profoundly convinced that Christians, though possessing the means of saving a lost world, do not employ them, and that their "efforts do not correspond with their convictions." They therefore plead for a better plan of missionary operations.

The first point which they made was that the lands which lie in darkness are not to be possessed by sending spies into different portions of them, more than Canaan was by the spies sent, thither, but by a universal, and in a good measure, direct enlargement of the whole army of God. The churches in America are told that they have sent a hundred missionaries to six hundred million heathen, and that it is wholly unreasonable to expect that the world can be evangelized with the force employed. "Christendom, were every minister removed, would be unspeakably better furnished with the means of grace than the heathen could be with one missionary to every thousand." They dwell upon the immense difficulty of reaching the hearts of the heathen when their minds are dull, their consciences torpid, their moral conception perverted and their desires earthly, if not bestial. It is a fallacious dream that the world can be reached by Bibles or tracts, or the power of the press without the preacher. They quote the language of Mr. Abel of China, who characterized the missionary operation of that day as "child's play. If the great God could despise his creatures it would be despicable in his sight." Not by a few hundred missionaries, or a fraction of wealth in the hands of Christians can the demand be met. "Shall the world be saved by the filings and dross of the mint?" At much length and with the utmost vigor it is agreed that a far higher conception must be formed by Christians of the scale on which they are to give of their sons and of their money before they can regard themselves as in any adequate measure fulfilling their obligations to Christ.

As to the duty of those then living the following striking passage may be quoted: "The world has long been under the influence of this scheme of committing the

heathen unto the next generation. It is the way our fathers have done; they have left it to us. The present history of missions leads to the same conclusion. Only a few—probably none—are actually prevailed on to go by parents who withhold themselves. Men will still resemble their fathers. The young Ethiopian will not be white, though the parents enjoin it; nor the young leopard without his spots, though the old ones advise it; nor will the young bramble bear grapes, merely through the recommendation of the parent stock. The children in Sabbath Schools, academies and colleges will not, by the advice of the parents, become missionaries. They will be ministers at home, presidents, professors, etc., MEN TO MAKE SPEECHES, EDITORS AND MEN TO LAY THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD ON THEIR CHILDREN. The doctrine committing the world's conversion to theirs must change, or the course of nature must, or the present generation of youth will not be apostles.

In order that the world may be evangelized, it is necessary that an altogether larger view be entertained as to the vastness and grandeur of this work. Men must go forth in large numbers, preachers, teachers, physicians, printers, artisans. These men on the Sandwich Islands had no thought that the conflict was to be easy or short. They were not anticipating any immediate victory, for they say, "Nothing can be more visionary than the notion that a speedy and complete triumph might be effected by a few missionaries of the right stamp going through the length and breadth of Satan's extensive and dark empire, and sounding as they go the trumpet of the gospel around his strong fortifications and deep entrenchments. Such a statement seems like the baseless dream of insanity. It places an immeasurable disparity between the means and the ends." Nevertheless these missionaries claim that the gospel can be brought to the knowledge of the whole world speedily, but to accomplish this there must be a general and personal enlargement of the whole body of Christians. While there has been great advance in mission work since 1836, yet there is room for improvement in our day and for an increased interest in this work before "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

Foreign Mission Board.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

J. T. Clark, \$25; W. G. Clark, \$10; Mrs. A. E. Hanson, \$2; E. P. Caldwell, \$5; W. M. A. S. Stephen, \$5; Mrs. J. B. Robinson, \$5; Mrs. Norman McDonald, Sr., \$1; Mrs. J. C. Dumaresq, \$5; coll. at farewell meeting North church, \$30; Andover B. Y. P. U., \$5, church, \$6; Y. P. S. C. E. German St. church, \$25; Kentville B. Y. P. U., \$9; Rev. L. A. Cooney, \$5; Rev. A. J. Vincent, \$10; F. W. Barbour, \$5. Total, \$153. Before reported, \$1037.99. Total (special) to Nov. 1st, \$1190.99.

GENERAL.

Mrs. H. Van Lewen, \$1.50; Mrs. J. C. Clark, \$5; J. W. Barrs, \$30.12; Sidney church, per — 21000; Mrs. A. I. Hart, \$5; Temple church, per Mrs. Sarah Hilton, \$25; Mrs. Irene E. Fitch, \$5; Isabel M. Hamilton, \$5; Kingston church, \$7.25; Pulpit supply, \$30. Total, \$4096.02. Before reported, \$194.35. Total to Nov. 1st, \$4290.37.

FOR MR. GULLISON'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Mary Smith, \$5; Rev. J. E. Tiner, \$3; Harry King, \$10; Hon. G. G. and Mrs. J. E. King, \$10; A. W. Nobles, \$5. Total, \$33. Before reported, \$25. Total to Nov. 1st, \$58. Total as above, \$5539.36.

J. W. MANNING, Sec'y.-Treas.
St. John, Nov. 1st.

North West and British Columbia.

The North West and British Columbia is a God-given opportunity for the Baptists of Canada, especially is this true during the closing decade of the century. Our one great need is knowledge respecting this great land. We do not know what these words mean—"North West and British Columbia." Few of us know much of the geography and history of this vast country, much less what God is doing for us, and saying to us, through the great tide of emigration that is yearly pouring into our great North and West. The superintendent of our work in the West, Rev. A. J. Vining, is now making a tour through the Maritime Provinces, telling our churches and people what God is doing in the West, and urging us to a part in this greatest religious move of the age. "Much of the land remains to be taken," but will not remain long. Will we have our part in this work? It is evident that our churches are not aroused to this day of opportunity, much less enthused in the work. We fear the words of Napoleon to his tardy general at Waterloo, will be true with us in the conquest of the West: "Too late, too late, the critical hour is past."

Bro. Vining is full of faith, zeal, grace and grit. How many have failed to hear him. Will the church that has yet to hear him see to this matter in real earnest, and hear this man who comes in his Master's name and with his Master's message. Many regret when he has gone that they did not hear him, let not this be true in your case. The brother's addresses are full of wholesome thought, and he lays the subject matter clearly and forcibly before his hearers. He is a live man discussing a live question. Our brother is deserving of a much larger hearing on the week evenings than he is receiving. The Sunday meetings are full, but he cannot give every church a Sabbath. Let us hear our brother through the week.

G. R. WHITE.

Stop Coughing

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this, and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin: the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough. Write to the Doctor.

Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently qualify us for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. Tell us what your experience has been with our Cherry Pectoral. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Sunday School Normal Notes.

I. The Sunday School's Origin. God's elect in the old dispensation were commanded to study God's Word, Deut. 31:12, 13; Neh. 8:8; Deut. 6:7. Yet to speak of a Sunday School prior to Calvary is a misnomer.

Sunday School predicted, Isa. 54:13; Isa. 2:3; Micah 4:2. By Christ commanded, Matt. 28:19. Practised by apostles, 2 Tim. 1:13; 2 Tim. 2:2; and that on the Lord's day the first Baptist church was organized, Acts 2:14; Acts 2:42; Acts 2:47.

Yet the present organization, fraught with divine authority and Holy Ghost power most potent for winning souls to Christ and making their lives useful in Christ, dates, Robert Raikes, Gloucester, Eng., July, 1781.

II. The Sunday School's Object. (a) "The Sunday School is a department of the church of Christ, (b) in which the Word of Christ is taught for the purpose (c) of bringing souls to Christ and (d) of building up souls in Christ." Dr. J. H. Vincent.

III. The Sunday School's Organization. A. Officers.

(a) Superintendent. (b) Assistant Superintendent. (c) Secretary. (d) Treasurer. (e) Librarian. (f) Executive Committee, and (g) such other officers as the School may need for Home Department, Normal Work, etc.

B. Their election, qualification and duties: (a) Superintendent should be one whose character is above reproach, of good report of those without, one of few words, an able executive, of strong personal magnetism, loyal to the church, a prompt, fearless, faithful Christian.

(b) Assistant Superintendent should be a kindred spirit, 1 Cor. 3:10-13; Romans 12:8; 1 Tim. 3:3-7; Romans 14:16-18.

(c) Secretary shall keep a faithful record of the membership, attendance, and business transacted, report to the School weekly, monthly, or quarterly as required, to the church with which the School is connected, and also to the Provincial Sunday School Convention. 1 Cor. 14:40.

(d) Treasurer shall receive, keep ac-

count of, and pay out, when ordered by the Executive Committee, all monies belonging to the School. Rom. 12:11.

(e) Librarian shall have charge of all Sunday school literature, endeavor to have it distributed according to the adaptability of pupils, and when knowing the library to contain any novel nothing, love lie, or false doctrine, immediately call the executive's attention to the same, and assist in consigning such works to eternal oblivion. 2 Tim., 2:15.

(f) Executive Committee shall consist of Supt. and four others which shall be members of both the Sunday school and the church. They shall annually, in careful, prayerful, consideration with the Sunday school, prepare, and at a regular business meeting of the church, present a list of all officers and teachers which they desire to hold office for the ensuing year. Prov. 11:14; 24:16. No Supt. in a Baptist Sunday school should be recognized as eligible to office unless elected by the church. Also, we recommend a special installation service to be held the second Sunday in May, (the classes having been previously graded.) Pastor and Supt. then bring before each officer and teacher, the solemn trust reposed in them by Christ and his church, with the respective duties of their several offices.

C. The Teacher. The Sunday School Teacher is one who imparts instruction concerning Christ and his Kingdom. To do this the teacher must be a member of his Kingdom. John 3:33; 1 John 2:27; 1 Cor. 2:12-16. Also a church member, 2 Cor. 8:23; Eph. 4:3-5; Rev. 2:18-20; one who has firm faith in God's word, 1 John 5:10; one who recognizes the divine authority of Christ, never talks of his commands as non-essential, but evinces his love for Christ and souls as 1 John 5:3; 2 John 1:6; 1 Tim. 4:16; Rom. 2:19; 23; Titus 3:9; Matt. 18:20; Prov. 11:30; appropriating 1 Cor. 15:58; Isa. 55:8-13.

D. Grades and Grading. Grades: (a) Primary, (b) Intermediate, (c) Advanced and (d) Senior.

Grading: From 3 to 9 primary; from 9 to 12 intermediate; from 12 to 17 advanced; from 17 to 70 senior. After that Prov. 16:31. All grading shall also take into consideration the physical and mental development of the pupils.

R. M. BYNON.

We hope to be able to give a lesson every week on the course as given in last issue, aiming to get over it in about three months. To those desirous to take the course we would say now is the time to begin your study. Send in your names that we may know how many are taking the course. S. H. CORNWALL.

St. Martins, N. B.

The new Baptist church at Nictaux will be opened for divine service on Sunday, November 19. Dedicatory sermon by Rev. J. C. Morse, D. D., of Digby Neck, at 10.30 a. m. Afternoon sermon by Rev. D. H. Simpson, of Berwick. There will also be an evening service conducted by a neighboring pastor. All are cordially invited to these services.

W. A. MORSE, in behalf of Com.

HALIFAX, Oct. 5th, 1899.

To Pastors Superintendents, Teachers, B. Y. P. Unions, and other friends:

The Baptist Book and Tract Society, Halifax, having recently sold to me the stock of Hymnals, Libraries, Bibles, etc., etc., also good will of the business, I beg to state that it is my intention to carry on business at the old stand, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, and to make such changes in the stock as will prove helpful to all my patrons.

The present stock is now offered at slaughter prices, to clear out and make room for new lines.

In Reward cards the variety is the largest in the Maritime Provinces. As the Christmas season is so near at hand I have decided to open all my lines of Xmas cards and booklets, and can make up lots to suit all classes.

The Toy and board covered books for children's presents are all new and bright, and will be sold off low.

The orders for lesson helps and papers will be renewed through this house as usual, and upon the same terms as heretofore, viz., "Cash with Order." Please renew your order for 1900 early.

For the information of our patrons it is fair to state, that the prices upon the American Baptist Publication Society's goods of all kinds will be the same as those quoted by them, and will be sent direct unless otherwise ordered; the duty, if any, being borne by the purchaser; special arrangements having been made with the Society.

Having served the Book Room for seventeen years, I now solicit a share of your kind patronage, and rest assured that you will be well served.

The business conducted in future at the Book Room, will be of a purely miscellaneous character, i. e., will include all kinds of goods belonging to the book and stationery business, so that all goods ordered will be promptly forwarded.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. A. McDONALD,

Miserable Women

HOW WOMEN LOSE INTEREST IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.

The Ills to Which Women are Heir Cause Much Suffering—The Experience of a Lady, who has Found a Speedy Cure.

Mrs. Isaac T. Comeau, who resides at 83 1/2 Arago Street, St. Roch, Quebec, is a teacher of French, English and music. For many years Mrs. Comeau has suffered greatly from internal troubles, peculiar to her sex, and also from continuous weakness the result of headaches, neuralgia and nervous prostration. Her trouble became so bad that she was forced to give up teaching and go to an hospital, but the treatment there did not materially benefit her and ultimately she left the hospital still a great sufferer. Meantime her husband having heard of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, purchased a few boxes and prevailed upon his wife to try them. When interviewed as to the merits of the pills Mrs. Comeau gave her story to the reporter as follows:—

"My trouble came on after the birth of my child, and up to the time I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could find nothing to cure me. I suffered much agony, was very weak, had frequent severe headaches, and little or no appetite. It was not long after I began the use of the pills that I found they were helping me very much and after taking them for a couple of months I was as well as ever I had been. My appetite improved, the pains left me, and I gained considerably in flesh and am again able to attend to the lessons of my pupils and superintend my household work. Since using the pills myself I have recommended them to others and have heard nothing but praise in their favor wherever used."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions they restore health and strength to exhausted women, and make them feel that life is again worth living.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes.

Geo. A. McDONALD

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Quite a few have already taken advantage of this sale.

The same holds good with all our TEACHERS' BIBLES, OXFORD, BAGSTER, COLLIN & WALKER, etc. I can sell lower than any other house in the Maritime Provinces. A good reason for this is I MUST SELL.

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Have their blood enriched, their heart strengthened and their cheeks rosy by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

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If the heart becomes weakened in any way it cannot pump the blood to the lungs as it should, there to be purified and impregnated with the life-giving oxygen.



As a result the blood deteriorates. It loses its nourishing, vitalizing, health-giving qualities. The face becomes pale, thin and waxen, the lips bloodless, the hands and feet cold.

There is weakness, tiredness, shortness of breath and palpitation. When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they are assured of a cure. Every dose acts on the heart itself, causing it to beat strong, steady and regular.

Every dose, too, introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red.

Soon the pale cheek takes on the rosy hue of health, there is strength instead of weakness, energy and activity take the place of tiredness and lassitude.

Miss M. Skullion, 50 Turner Street, Ottawa, Ont., says: "I was greatly troubled with my heart, together with extreme nervousness for many years. These complaints brought about great weakness and feeling of tiredness. My blood was of poor quality, so much so that I became pale and languid. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me after all else failed. They built up my system, enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health."

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Agony of Eczema.

Couldn't sleep at night with the torture.

Eczema, or Salt Rheum as it is often called, is one of the most agonizing of skin diseases, nothing but torture during the day and two-fold torture at night.

But there's a remedy permanently cures the worst kind of Eczema—relieves the itching, burning and smarting and soon leaves the skin smooth and healthy.

It is Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. Welch, Greenbank, Ont., tried it and here is what she says:

"B.B.B. cured me of Eczema three years ago and I have had no return of it since. I was so bad that I could not sleep at night with it."

"Being told of B.B.B. I tried it, and two bottles made a perfect and permanent cure."

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Well known throughout the country, is an excellent TONIC, PHYSIC and APPETIZER. Safe and Reliable and should be in every house. For Coughs, Colds and La Grippe a little night and morning will soon break them up. DYSPEPTICS will find great relief by taking a little after eating. For Irregularities of the Bowels nothing can be found to excel it, as it causes no griping or pain. For Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart one swallow gives instant relief. It is an invigorator of the whole system, has been well tested already, and will do all that we say of it. Put up in large bottles at 50 cents each and sold everywhere.

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The Home

The Gift of Helpfulness.

Nearly every one possesses some gift of his own, an ability to excel in some direction. Fortunate indeed is the household where its daughters possess the gift of helpfulness. We have all known bright men and bright women who seemed utterly unable to do any practical, helpful work and who are frequently a burden on their friends because they are unable to utilize the ability which they undoubtedly possess. There are others often of far less capabilities but possessed of warm sympathies and keen intuitions to know what to do and when to do it. These are the helpful ones, who are always welcome in the house of sorrow or of joy, and who seem to succeed in everything they undertake. They make good neighbors, wise counselors, useful friends. They are constantly needed, ready in every emergency of life to help by word and hand. The girl who is possessed of the gift of helpfulness may not make as brilliant a show of being gifted as her sister who paints indifferently well or writes indifferently verses, but usually she is more beloved and she is more missed when she is absent. Her place cannot be easily filled in the household. She is also more apt to be successful in the end in whatever she undertakes. The majority of people know that the secret of the gift of helpfulness is genuine unselfishness. The rare ability and willingness to do unto others as we would that they should do to us is necessary if one would be successful and helpful. There are a great many people in the world who desire to do some useful work because work is more honorable than idleness, or because it is necessary to earn their living. The majority in either case are apt to lay out a career for themselves without first considering the various annoyances and petty sacrifices they will be called upon to undergo in their chosen vocation. Their desire is not so much to do the work they have laid out well and wisely as it is to enjoy the rewards of doing it.

The most useful thing a boy or girl can learn when either one begins a career is to be faithful. If they are faithful and intelligent there is little danger that they will fail. If they are unfaithful, though they may be possessed of superior intelligence, there is very little chance that they will succeed. A vast majority of young people start out in life with an exaggerated idea of their own abilities and a lax idea of the necessity of doing their work with all their might in the best way it can be done. It is true that it is possible to avoid the faithful performance of duty for a long time, but finally such work will tell in failure and disgrace. Those are possessed of the gift of being helpful who do whatever work they have to do as if it were of vital interest; in short, those who do the work for the sake of doing it in the best manner and not for the fee. Genius has been defined as the power of persistency. We have many instances of the failures of so-called men of genius who were not possessed of this power.—Lix.

Pure Grape Juice.

It is needless to rehearse the praise of pure grape juice. Its virtues as a tonic are well tested by the well known grape cures of Italy and Southern Europe, where fresh grapes and grape juice are the main part of the diet. By analysis unfermented grape juice contains more albuminoid and nitrogenous matter than milk and is more nourishing. One objection to the "grape juice" of manufacture is that it is frequently badly adulterated with acids to make it keep. If it is put up at home with care there is no need of adding anything to make it keep. In sound cans it will keep for years, though it is a good plan not to try to keep it beyond a year. For this take thoroughly ripe grapes; perfectly sound and fresh from the vine, if possible. Concord, Isabella and Catawba are the varieties most often used. Pick the grapes from the stems and put them in a porcelain lined kettle, adding a quart of water to

every quart of grapes. When the entire mass has boiled two minutes strain it through a cheesecloth strainer. Return the liquid to the fire and let it boil up again and can it. When the cans are cold slip a paper bag over each one and tie it over the top of the can. Keep the cans in a cool, dry place. The cellar is usually too damp.—Sel.

Window Curtains.

As soon as the flies have gone and the fall housecleaning is done the problem of window drapery confronts the housekeeper. The heavy draperies so desirable in winter are usually taken down in summer and replaced at this season. They do a great deal to keep the house warm by shutting out wandering draughts, as well as making it look cozy and comfortable.

There are many inexpensive materials used for these portiers and heavy window curtains. The jute tapestries as well as heavy cottons are quite inexpensive and desirable, much more so than chenille draperies, which are easily soiled and difficult to clean or dye. A large curtain woven in hit and miss fashion, of odd bits of ribbon and other silk, makes a good portiere, but it is one that cannot be easily realized unless one possesses a great many scraps of silk. Very small bits can be used up in this way.

One of the cheapest materials for heavy draperies is denim. Do not buy the regular upholstery material, which comes in a variety of blues, if you wish a blue denim, but the regular overall goods, which sells at considerably less than that made specially for the upholstering, and is always a good gray blue. These draperies do not always need lining. They are hemmed by turning the reverse side over on the outside, making a hem of about four inches of gray blue on a dark blue, or the reverse. A thin cotton serge, such as can be found at 10 or 15 cents a yard, makes a good lining for denim portieres. Such curtains need not cost over 25 cents a yard, with the lining and outside. This makes a strong drapery that shuts out the cold. A burlap lined with a bright, suitable color makes another cheap drapery. Ornament it with bands of Oriental looking embroidery. A plain band of a color harmonizing with the colors used in the room and with the lining of the curtain makes a very nice, effective border to such a portiere. Curtains of chints would always be lined, and sometimes they are interlined. This makes them expensive. Turcoman curtains and various Oriental fabrics and cheap rugs come for curtains which do not need a lining.—Hx.

The Claim is a False One.

Crude Materials Can Never Produce Perfect Work.

The claim is made by the manufacturers of crudely prepared package dyes and dyes composed of soap grease mixed with a small amount of coloring matter that these dyes will color cotton and wool goods with the same dye. Such a claim is false and deceptive.

Animal and vegetable fibres, such as wool and cotton, must each have a special coloring agent. In order to meet this difficulty the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes have prepared special dyes for all wool goods and special dyes for all cotton and wool or mixed materials. Each of these Diamond Dyes gives handsome and artistic colors suitable for the various seasons.

Diamond Dyes are the only dyes in the world that fully meet the demands of home dyeing. They color all kinds of materials and give colors and shades equal to those produced by European professional dyers, and in the majority of cases the Diamond Dyes are faster and more lasting. Chemical experts who have made repeated tests are of opinion that one package of Diamond Dyes will equal in coloring power three of any other make.

Avoid imitation package dyes and soap grease mixtures; they ruin good materials and are dangerous to handle.

MAKE HENS LAY

No matter what kind of foods you use, mix with **SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER**. It will increase your profits this fall and winter. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs.

A Nestful of Eggs

May be obtained in winter if you do as many successful poultrymen do, namely, mix daily with the mash food **Sheridan's Powder**. Has been used and indorsed over thirty years.

If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.20. Book free. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**

FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/2 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM,
North Kingston, N. S.

Carpenters' Kidneys.



Carpentering is not an easy trade. The constant reaching up and down, the lifting and stooping over are all severe strains on the kidneys. No wonder a carpenter exclaimed, recently, that every time he drove a nail it seemed as though he was piercing his own back. He uses **DOAN'S Kidney Pills** now on the first sign of Backache and is able to follow his trade with comfort and profit.

"I've had kidney and urinary troubles for more than three years with severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I could not stoop without great difficulty, and I had severe neuralgic pain in both temples. Seeing the advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box. They have given me quick relief, removing the pain from the back and sides, and banishing the neuralgic pains from my head. The urinary difficulty is now entirely gone. I feel fresh and vigorous in the mornings, and am much stronger in every way since taking these pills." **CLARENCE E. SEEDS, Carpenter and Builder, Trenton, Ont.**

The Ravages of Consumption.

The White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

The remarkable increase of deaths from Consumption (tuberculosis) within the last few years is now attracting the attention and earnest consideration and study of the leading medical authorities of Europe and America. And the most strenuous efforts are being made to check its further development. Many eminent men suppose that Consumption cannot be cured, but not so with the great scientist and chemist, Dr. T. A. Slocum, who asserts that this terrible malady has never been thoroughly studied in its various bearings, and says that consumptives are constantly being sent to sanitariums with the hope of prolonging life for a short time, rather than for the purpose of effecting a cure. Dr. Slocum has made consumption a life-long study, and he claims that not only can life be prolonged, but a complete cure can be effected, even in the last stages. The Slocum Cure is not an experimental remedy; but it is the result of laborious study and practice, each ingredient in its composition having been selected for a special and powerful bearing upon the cause of this dread disease. If his remedies (The Slocum Cure) are persisted in for a reasonable time, a perfect and a permanent cure can be effected.

If the reader is a consumptive, or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send your name, postoffice and nearest express office to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Co. Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, when three large sample bottles, (The Slocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it's too late, but send at once for these free samples, and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy.

When writing for the samples, say you saw this free offer in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

WOES OF INTEMPERANCE

Lesson IX. November 26. Prov. 23: 29-35. Temperance Sunday in Great Britain.

Commit Verses 29-32.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise, Prov. 20: 1.

EXPLANATORY.

I. FIRST PICTURE. THE PORTRAIT OF A DRUNKARD.—V. 29. Note the main features in this portrait. Woes, pains, diseases, troubles, quarrels, a passionate disposition, grumbling bodily injuries, bad vision, both natural and spiritual,—all proclaimed to every looker on. The marks that distinguish the drunkard from others are first described as a sort of prison costume, by which prisoners are known, or as the brand F ("fur," thief) on the face of a Roman thief.

29. WHO HATH WOE? WHO HATH SORROW? The words corresponding to the two substantives are, strictly speaking, interjections, as in the margin, "Who hath Oh? who hath Alas? The woes are too great and too many to name separately. They are woes of body and woes of mind; woes in one's self, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty. A man sick on account of his sins suffers very differently from one sick in the providence of God. A prison, a cross, may be a glory, or it may be a shame. WHO HATH CONTENTIONS? may mean the conflict between desire and conscience; more probably, quarrels and bickerings. "Quarrelsome when in his cups" is an old saying. It excites tongue and brain; and "when wine is in, wit is out," and every evil word is spoken that stirs up bad feeling in others. "What quarrels, fightings, and even murders are constantly growing out of the drunkard's 'contentions'!" Strong drink inflames the passions, and, at the same time, removes the restraint of conscience and will,—it first maddens, and then unchains the tiger. WHO HATH BABBLED? Foolish talking, vile conversation, noisy demonstrations, revelation of secrets. His tongue is "set on fire of hell."

The R. v. translates, "Who hath complaining?" "The word is now commonly regarded as meaning, 'sorrowful complaint; for example, over the exhausted purse, the neglected work, the anticipated reproaches, the diminishing strength.'" Nothing goes right with the drinker. He complains of God, he complains of society, he complains of his family, of his circumstances, of everything. Nothing can be right to one who is so wrong. WHO HATH WOUNDS WITHOUT CAUSE? Wounds received in careless or wholly unprofitable disputes, wounds and stripes such as come of the brawls of drunken men. WITHOUT CAUSE. Upon very slight provocation, which men inflamed with wine are very apt to take. The thought may go much farther than this. Drinking men are especially exposed to accidents and diseases which temperance would have prevented. WHO HATH REDNESS OF EYES? "The word does not refer to the reddening, but the dimming of the eyes, and the power of vision." The copper nose is another of the signs of the slave of strong drink, who "makes his nose blush for the sins of his mouth."

II. SECOND PICTURE. A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST WHO MADE THE DRUNKARD'S PICTURE.—V. 30 THEY THAT TARRY LONG AT THE WINE. The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals. THEY THAT GO TO SEEK MIXED WINE. They go to the wine house, the place of revelry. Septuagint, "those who hunt out where carousals are taking place." "Mixed wine undoubtedly here signifies 'spiced, drugged, medicated' wine, the intoxicating power of which is increased by the infusion of drugs and spices." Such men "drink the cup of a costly death."

Note. Here are indicated four dangerous passes. Who does not enter the first will not be waylaid in the fourth. (1) Keeping bad company. (2) Slipping the wine. (3) Drinking to excess. (4) Drunken carousals.

Note. That every drunkard was once an innocent child. Every one was first a moderate drinker. No one ever yet became a drunkard who refused to touch intoxicating drink. Not all who drink moderately do become drunkards, but no one ever became a drunkard who did not first drink moderately.

Note in this portrait the power of a bad habit. Note again, in this portrait, how strong drink blinds the eyes, perverts the eyesight, and narrows the vision. The drunk-

ard sees clearly the gratification of his appetite, but everything good and noble is thrown without the range of vision, or seems small in the comparison.

The victims of intemperance will trample over everything to reach strong drink. Put wife and children in the path before them, and they cast them aside. Put respectability and honor and manhood there; they gaze at them a moment, and fling them away. Bring heaven and Christ and salvation to withstand their downward way and they trample them under their feet. Lay remorse, with all its coiling serpent tongues and scorpion stings in the path, yet they walk on. Pile up miseries, sorrows, pains, diseases before them, but they still seek the mixed wine.

III. THIRD PICTURE. A SECTION OF THE "BLACK VALLEY ROAD" to the drunkard's condition, with its snares, and traps, and pitfalls.—V. 31. LOOK NOT THOU UPON THE WINE. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. WHEN IT IS RED. Red wines were most esteemed in the East. The wine of Lebanon is said to be of a rich golden color, like Malaga. WHEN IT GIVETH ITS COLOR. Literally, "its eye," the clear "brightness," or the beaded bubbles on which the wine-drinker looks with complacency. IN THE CUP. Sparkles or bubbles when poured out or shaken; "carries a bead," which is regarded to be an indication of the strength and quality of the liquor. Some wines are celebrated for their brilliant appearance. WHEN IT MOVETH ITSELF ARIGHT. Better as in R. V., "when it goeth down smoothly." This does not refer to the sparkling of the wine; but rather it "describes the pellucid stream flowing pleasantly from the wine-skin or jug into the goblet or the throat." This verse thus pictures out the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerves with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous, this embroidered veil that hides the death beyond, this flowery entrance to the path that leads to death.

IV. FOURTH PICTURE. THE DRUNKARD'S HARVEST FIELD.—V. 32. In this great gallery we pass through many rooms till we come to the last one lighted with a lurid blaze, and we gaze on the saddest picture of all.

32. AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will bite. ADDER. The second word, "adder," is the more specific, and is said to be the Cerastes, or horned snake, the first more generic. The Cerastes is exceedingly venomous. It lurks in the sand, coiled up perhaps in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passing animal.

The Serpent and the Adder. The East is woefully cursed with poisonous reptiles of all kinds. The special point to be observed in the present instance, however, is that the comparison of wine to the serpent begins in the thirty-first verse rather than in the thirty-second. This may be seen better in the following rendering of the two verses: "Look not on the wine when it reddeth, when it showeth its eye in the cup—glideth smoothly. After that it biteth like the serpent and stingeth like the hissing serpent."

"Hal see where the blazing grog-shop appears, As the red waves of wretchedness swell, How it burns on the edge of tempestuous years The horrible LIGHTHOUSE OF HELL."

"At the first it is the wine of pleasant fellowship; at the last it is the 'wine of the wrath of Almighty God, poured out without mixture.' At the first it is, the agreeable excitement of an evening; at the last it is the long-drawn agony of an endless perdition. At the first it is the grateful stimulus of an hour; at the last it is 'the worm that never dies, and the fire that never shall be quenched.'"

"A Hoosier genius has invented a cap for the neck of bottles containing poison. The cap bristles with needles, which, even in the darkest night, will give the careless a sufficiently plain warning that the bottle holds poison. We should like to arm in such porcupine fashion every bottle of strong drink."

THE PLEDGE. WE HEREBY PLEDGE OURSELVES TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE. Get all to sign the Pledge. This is one of the most effective ways of promoting temperance. DEAR SIRS,—I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper: I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to any one suffering from throat or lung trouble. J. F. VANBOSKIRK, Fredericton.

They have a queer way of dispensing justice in the New Jersey courts. The other day at Newark, five small boys were brought before a local justice there, charged with stealing fruit. Instead of affixing the regular penalties to the offences of the boys, the justice sent for their parents and requested them to spank all the boys in his presence. This was done, each parent spanked his own boy, and the incident was closed.

A Scientific Moth-Preventive.—L. O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist, concludes from his experiments that furs and woolsens can be kept in cold storage at 40 degrees F during summer, without injury from insects.

Perforated Court Plaster.—The latest Viennese novelty is court plaster perforated like postage stamps. The perforations are made at varying distances from two centimeters down to half a centimeter each way, so that it is very easy to get a piece of the desired size at once.

Your Doctor Knows Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Your doctor knows all about foods and medicines. The next time you see him, just ask him what he thinks of Scott's Emulsion. of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. We are willing to trust in his answer. For twenty-five years doctors have prescribed our Emulsion for paleness, weakness, nervous exhaustion, and for all diseases that cause loss in flesh. Its creamy color and its pleasant taste make it especially useful for thin and delicate children. No other preparation of cod-liver oil is like it. Don't lose time and risk your health by taking something unknown and untried. Keep in mind that SCOTT'S EMULSION has stood the test for a quarter of a century. Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between A. A. Ford and W. H. Snyder, as real estate and insurance agents, under the firm name and style of FORD & SNYDER is this day dissolved. The business heretofore conducted by the firm will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE FARMS NOW OFFERED. A. A. FORD. Berwick, N. S.

Father Chinquy's New Book Forty Years in the Church of Christ, will be issued soon.

Sample Prospectus now ready. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE. Best terms guaranteed. Those wishing to engage in the canvassing without delay should send 50 cents for outfit and full particulars. Address R A H MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

FREE. Write with our elegant patent FOUNTAIN PEN and HOLDER—make one great mistake. A great quantity of bottles with each pen to make one great mistake. A great quantity of bottles with each pen to make one great mistake. A great quantity of bottles with each pen to make one great mistake.

GIVE BUT A fair trial and you will be convinced that you cannot buy anything that will give greater satisfaction than

Woodill's GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Mrs. Alonzo H. Thurber, Freeport, N.S., says: "I had a severe attack of Grippe and a bad cough, with great difficulty in breathing. After taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was completely cured."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS. Work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

Cowan's Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa are always the favorites in the homes. The COWAN CO., TORONTO.

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EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS A \$7.00 BOOK. Given Free to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscriptions as low as \$1.00 will entitle donor to this daintily artistic volume. The Book of the century, Hand-somely illustrated, contains a selection of the best and most representative works of the greatest of our poets. Put for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not be manufactured for less than \$7.00. The Fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, (Also at Book Stores) 180 Meane St., Chicago. If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts. Order from MESSANGER AND VISITOR, 85 Germain Street, St. John.

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

PERMAUX, N. S.—On Sunday, Nov. 5th, I baptized a young man and his wife and her mother.

GERMAIN ST.—Pastor Gates reports a good interest in this church. At the last Communion the band of Fellowship was given to four persons, three of whom came into the church by letter and one, Miss L. Fowler, after baptism.

OXFORD, CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.—I baptized six last Sabbath and gave the right hand of fellowship to ten.

WESTPORT, N. S.—Thanksgiving day at Westport was duly observed by a service held in the Baptist Church where both congregations met and listened to an able and eloquent sermon by Rev. Mr. Murray pastor of the Disciple Church.

CHICACOLE, INDIA.—We received one candidate for baptism on the 28th ult. The ordinance was administered in the river behind our Mission House.

SUSSEX, N. B.—A few Sunday evenings ago we held a roll call service. At the close of this roll call, to which a large number responded with appropriate passages of Scripture, a thank offering was taken which amounted to \$60.86.

ALMA, N. B.—Rev. J. A. Marple has been with us for the last two weeks and the Lord has greatly blessed our united efforts in his name.

The Annapolis County Conference of Baptist churches in session at Spa Spring passed the following resolution: "We heartily approve of the suggestion of the Temperance Committee of the Maritime Baptist Convention to make Sunday, Nov. 26th a special temperance day."

ECUM SECUM, N. S.—Bro. L. M. Denton has been laboring very acceptably, on the Moser's River field this summer, and has returned to Rochester, N. Y., to take up his studies for the winter.

NEW ANNAN.—The following sums have been thankfully received to aid in building the Baptist meeting house in New Annan: Wm. Cummings, \$5; A. M. Rennie, \$2; N. Layton, \$1; Mayor Stewart, \$5; W. D. McCallum, \$5; T. B. McMullen, \$5; Dr. W. S. Muir, \$2; W. McCully, \$5; Dr. Page, \$5; G. Archibald, \$1; Geo. Hennigar, \$1; Sadie Holmes, \$1; Mrs. L. Walker, \$5.

resorted to no methods of raising funds other than by free-will offerings. At the opening of the new house, which will take place (D. V.) Monday, Nov. 20th, we hope to have the privilege of verbally thanking the many friends who have so kindly aided us in the work.

MAHONÉ BAY.—October 24th being the fifth anniversary of our wedding the members of the church decided to make the occasion profitable and pleasant for us. So with the falling of night there came to the parsonage a "great host" burdened with wood in many forms which they placed according to rank from parlor to wood house.

1ST HILLSBOROUGH, N. B.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 5th, we departed from our usual order of service, when a missionary concert was given by our Sunday school, in behalf of Grand Ligne mission.

MILTON, QUEBENS COUNTY, N. S.—Since our last report the church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. At the annual meeting held Nov. 3rd the "Reports" indicated progress.

TRURO.—A union meeting between the two churches was addressed by Rev. A. J. Vining, Nov. 1st. He is a burning and shining light to those in the dark on the spiritual needs of our great Northwest.

MUSQUASH, N. B.—Our people here continue to use their pastor with uniform kindness. Since coming we have been made happy by many practical tokens of good-will.

GREEN BUSH, YORK CO.—Perhaps a few words might not be out of place, as for the last four or five months I have been every other Sabbath at Prince William and

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Kingsclear, as they have had no pastor, and one is much needed. Some social meetings have been excellent, conference meetings refreshing.

KNOXFORD, CARLETON CO.—I also have been going to Knoxford every two weeks since last spring. The interest has been steadily increasing all the time.

I also occasionally held service at River DeChute, had the pleasure of baptizing there again some two weeks ago.

"The Vidette," of Montesano, Washington, chronicles the death at Seattle, Oct. 22nd, of Mrs. Alexander McDougall.

N. B. Home Missions. The monthly meeting of the Board was held in Brussels St. church on the 7th inst. Several applications came before the Board for consideration.

Notices. The Charlotte County Baptist Quarterly Conference will meet (D. V.) with the Reaver Harbor church on Tuesday, November 21, at 7.30 p. m.

There will be D. V. a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University in the library of the college on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10 a. m.

November 26th has been appointed to be "World's Temperance Sunday." We therefore respectfully ask all ministers to preach on the subject of temperance that day and all superintendents of Sunday Schools to have special exercises whereby the principles underlying the lesson of the day may be more strongly impressed.

Mr. Rupert G. Haley, Supt. of Leinster Street Sunday School, was elected last week chairman of the Executive Committee of New Brunswick Provincial Sunday School Association.

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 130-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

Blue Serges Have you ever stopped to think why yachtmen wear blue serge cloth? The reason is there is no tougher or dressier fabric than blue serge of good quality.

British-Boer War. This book will contain a complete History of South Africa from the earliest times, including the occupation of Cape Colony by the Boers, the great "treks," the occupation by other natives, and finally the British; the founding of the Transvaal Republic, the Life of Oom Paul, General Joubert, The Conferences, 1881-1884, will be full set forth, the war's past and present, and the cause that led up to them, the whole fully illustrated. Special portraits of leading officials in Canadian contingents.

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BIRTHS.

MCELHINNEY.—At Steveston, British Columbia, Sept. 16th, to the wife of H. B. McElhinney, a daughter.

SWEET.—At Goldboro, Guysboro, Co., N. S., on Nov. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sweet a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEVERS-LONG.—At Prince William, Oct. 25th, by Rev. J. W. S. Young, Annie Bell, daughter of Elisha Nevers, to Robert Maceen Long.

ROBERTS-BLATCHFORD.—On Sept. 26th, by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, at St. John, N. B., Mr. Charles Grant Roberts to Alice Mary Blatchford.

TAYLOR-WEST.—At Ganning, Oct. 22nd, by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., Justus Taylor, of Medford, Kings Co., N. S., to Mrs. Nellie West, of Scott's Bay Road, N. S.

MOFFATT-MCKENZIE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Little Bras d'or, C. B., November 1st, by Rev. M. A. McLean, assisted by Rev. F. M. Grant, Mary Emily Moffatt, youngest daughter of John T. and Agnes Moffatt, to Peter McKenzie of Boularderie.

GREENE-NEWCUMBER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Blomidon, N. S., Nov. 1st, by the Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., Hilbert B. Greene, of Blomidon, N. S., to Bernice, daughter of Charles Newcombe.

MORHOUSE-WOODMAN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby, Nov. 8th, by Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Mr. Charles Nelson Morehouse, of Centreville, to Miss Ada Belle Woodman of Smith's Cove.

MASON-STRAVENS.—At Tancook N. S., Oct. 28th, by Rev. H. S. Erb, Stanley Mason to Rhoda Stravens, both of Tancook Island.

LANGILLE-LEVY.—At Tancook, N. S., Oct. 28th, by Rev. H. S. Erb, James Langille of Big Tancook, to Adelaide Levy of Little Tancook Island, N. S.

WILSON-CURRIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 27th, by the Rev. George Howard, James O. Wilson and Ella G. Currie, all of Macnaquack, York Co.

DEATHS.

WEIR.—Suddenly, at the home of his father, in South Rawdon, Oct. 2nd, Spurgeon H. Weir, aged 36. He died at peace with God and man.

JOHNSON.—At Canterbury, very suddenly, Nov. 1st, John William Johnson dropped dead, leaving a wife and a number of children and grandchildren; age 65.

MORSE.—At Bimilipatam, India, on the evening of Oct. 1st, Francis Ridley Haver-gal, infant daughter of our missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Morse, passed from earth into the embrace of the Good Shepherd. May the bereaved parents and remaining daughter, Marion, be graciously sustained and comforted in the Lord.

COOPS.—At Liverpool, N. S., Nov. 8th, of apoplexy, Jabez G. Coops, of Milton, Queens Co., N. S., aged 71 years. Bro. Coops left his home in apparently good health, but was stricken down without a moment's warning, dying within a few hours. The sorrowing widow, children, and large circle of friends, have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

MARSHALL.—At Falkland Ridge, Oct. 10th, Mary, relict of the late William Marshall, in her 95th year. Mrs. Marshall spent her younger days at Port George, and united with the Baptist church at that place. In her great age she survived eleven of her twelve children, but multiplied infirmities had for many years impaired her faculties, and laid her aside from the active pursuits of life. In those days of weary waiting, the word of God was a constant companion and supreme source of comfort. In contrast with changeful life, the immutable things of

divine revelation afforded the lonely pilgrim strong consolation, until sorrow was vanquished, and labor ended, and Jordan passed.

BEST.—At St. John, N. B., Oct. 17th, Francis Best, aged 55 years. He was born at Wickham, Queens Co., and was baptized by Rev. A. B. McDonald. He was a charter member and deacon of the Tabernacle Baptist church, St. John. He was a man of few words, gentle, unassuming, and his death is keenly felt by every member of the church. A memorial service was held in the Tabernacle on Oct. 20th, and the crowded house testified to the respect he was held in by all who knew him. The pastor, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Dr. Black. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Best, his devoted wife, in her sore bereavement.

POLLARD.—In Bangor, Nov. 5th, Mrs. Louise N. Pollard, aged 46. For the five years of her membership in the Second Baptist church here, she was able only a few times to attend public worship. Sickness and suffering were her lot most of the time, but she ever cherished through it all the sweetest spirit of trust and hope. It was a benediction to visit her in the home. Her former home was in Tyrone, P. E. I. She leaves a husband, a daughter and a son who will greatly miss her, but their loss is her gain.

GOUCHER.—On the 27th Oct., at Collina, Maggie M., aged 43 years, beloved wife of G. W. Goucher, passed to her eternal rest. She had been a sufferer for several months from that dread disease, consumption. Twenty-five years ago she professed faith in Christ, and was baptized by Rev. O. Keith. From that time she remained a worthy member of the Collina Baptist church, until she joined the church triumphant. She was one of the earnest Christian characters, a true missionary. She has left a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother, also an aged father and mother and one brother, Rev. E. W. Kelly. May God sustain these mourners through this severe affliction.

BERBAGE.—At Aylesford, Oct. 15th, Mrs. Berbage, widow of the late John Berbage, aged 87 years, leaving two sons and one daughter. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Dimock. She was converted when she was fifteen years of age. Her life has been in keeping with her profession, both in the church, where she was highly esteemed for her consistent, devoted Christian character, in her home where she proved herself to be a true wife and a faithful, devoted mother, and also a kind and thoughtful neighbor. She spent her last days with her son Joseph, and his faithful wife, where she had all the care that loving hands could bestow to make her last days happy. She had dying grace given to her, so that death was unclouded and bright. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

SIMPSON.—At Cavendish, P. E. I., on Oct. 24th, after a severe and protracted illness, William J. Simpson, aged sixty-seven years. A wife and family of sons and daughters deeply feel the loss which has befallen them, and the community is conscious that the death of Mr. Simpson has taken from them one of their best friends. Especially has the little Baptist church at Cavendish, suffered a loss which cannot easily be compensated. The generous support, the warm interest, and the constant presence of Mr. Simpson during his days of health and strength, were greatly encouraging to the church. Though, from a sense of the exalted character of the Christian profession, he had never felt himself qualified to unite with the family of believers, yet he was far more zealous and helpful in doing the humble service he could for Christ and his cause, than many who have their names enrolled on the church register. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral. Pastors Spurr and Warren, assisted by Rev. Allan Simpson, Presbyterian, conducted the services. Touching reference was made to the life and character of the departed, and the silent form was laid to

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse. We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible. In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods. Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

Advertisement for watches and jewelry. Includes text: 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED FROM YOUR OWN POCKET'. Images of a pocket watch and jewelry items.

rest in the little cemetery on a neighboring hill, until the bright morning of the resurrection day. KRISER.—At Conquerall Bank, Lunenburg Co., N. S., on Saturday, the 28th Oct., James Keiser, Esq., merchant, aged 80 years and 6 months. Bro. Keiser was born at Western Shore, township of Chester, was converted in his youth, about his fifteenth year, and became a member of the Baptist church, Chester, under the pastorate of the late Father Joseph Dimock. When a young man he commenced to engage in merchandize, and opened a store at Mahone Bay, where he married his first wife. Not long after he removed to Summerside, LaHave, (now Dayspring) and carried on business there for a short time. He then crossed over to Conquerall Bank, where, for over forty years he has held a prominent place in connection with the business of that thriving village. Here he lost his estimable companion, and subsequently married Miss Zwicker of Mahone Bay, who, together with three sons and two daughters now mourn the loss of a devoted husband, and kind and affectionate father. His departure was quite sudden. He had gone to Halifax on business on Monday and returned on Wednesday, and continued attending to his affairs until Saturday, when he complained of pains in his side, and received some attention by way of relieving his distress. No alarm was felt however for his safety, and he died sitting in his chair, apparently without a struggle or a groan. His funeral services were attended on Monday by Rev. S. March, who had known him for about 35 years. He preached an appropriate sermon to a large and sympathetic audience. He will be greatly missed in the home circle, in the church, to which he was a generous subscriber, and in the community who have lost one of their best business men. Not long before his departure, at a prayer meeting near his home, he said, "I should like to die, but then, who would pray for my friends?" We trust their loss will be his eternal gain.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. from October 1st. NEW BRUNSWICK. J. Bettle, F. M., \$1; St. Stephen church, S. S., F. M., \$25; Y. L. Aux., \$25; Mrs. F. Anderson church, F. M., \$9.56; Salisbury church, per Jordan Crandall, Grande Ligne, \$1; Hopewell church coll, F. M., \$32.25; Main St church, D. W., \$70; Marysville church, F. M., \$5.75; Chipman 2nd church (F. M., \$5. A Friend, \$10) \$15; Forest Glen church (F. M., \$2.64, S. S., \$1.74) \$4.38; Jacksonville church (per F. E. Good, H. M., \$5. N. W. M., \$5) \$10; Leinster St. S. S., H. M., \$2; Gibson church, D. W., \$11; Brussels St. church, F. M., \$9.14. Total, \$221.08. Before reported, \$297.72. Total N. B. to Nov 1st, \$518.80. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. North River church (D. W., \$7, F. M., \$5.32) \$12.32; Hazelbrook church, F. M., \$5.30; Eastpoint church (F. M., \$8, D. W., \$3) \$11; Belfast church (per John S. McDonald) Grande Ligne, \$12.75. Total, \$41.37. Before reported, \$43.34. Total to Nov 1st, \$84.71. Total N. B. and P. E. I. to Nov. 1st, \$603.51. J. W. MANNING, Treas. Den. Funds N. B. and P. E. I.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes image of a woman and text: 'A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious.' 'Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite safe in specifying their brand.'

Quarterly with the day, Nov... be met at the Sec'y... of the University Tuesday... MPTON... pointed to say... We ministers to France that of Sunday whereby son of the impressed, pledge, or the Ribbon... erance... ciation... of Leinster... ected last... Commit... Sunday... Mr. T... th caused... LUCAS... and Tumors... red to stay... red, at... no... plaster... & 130-page... Medicine... Ontario... ges... think... e serge... re is no... c than... cleaned,... red... looks... it; but... depend... ailored... tailors... art of... pretty... ge gar... and safe... UR, ... n, N. B.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A Pain Remedy.

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

The True Relief, Radway's Ready Relief
For Internal and External Use.

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

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

Will Afford Instant Ease
For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate relief, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestion whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
INTERNALLY.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED.

Radway's Ready Relief

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

50 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Look for the U. S. Gov. "R. R. R." stamp on what you buy.
Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

The place above all others where an educated Christian woman is needed is in the home, especially in the home of those in moderate circumstances, where the mother with little outside help, does her own work and superintends her family. It may look to others as if her time and money had been wasted, and education were useless, but she herself feels the advantage. It is probable that she did not have a special training for these duties, but her interest in the advancement of the race, and her desire to do whatever she does with an enlightened conscience, led her to adopt the best methods in her housekeeping. When we think that perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the happiness we shall ever know we get at home, the influence of an educated Christian woman in the home can hardly be estimated.

A Moncton Correspondent of the Globe writes: Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Premier of the province, set an example which might be followed by farmers and which clearly shows that the Premier believes in practicing what he preaches. On a plot of land at Dorchester during the summer he raised a quantity of wheat, had it ground at S. Gaudet's mill, McGinley's Corner, and the result is he has enough flour to do his family through this winter anyway. This flour, the Premier says, is equal to the best we have on the market here and is as good as any family could wish.

The jury in the inquest on the Webster House fire at Montreal, in which three lives were lost, brought in a verdict holding the proprietor of the house, Mrs. James Main, and the lessee, Edward C. Perkins, responsible, and asking for their prosecution.

News Summary

A meeting of officers commanding military districts will be held at Ottawa from the 15th to the 17th inst.

James O'Rourke, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed at Glencoe, Natal, formerly lived at Kingston, Ont., where a brother resides.

Final payment for the Drummond County Railway was made Monday by Hon. Mr. Blair, the amount paid being \$1,278,000.

At the Paris fair next year one of the most notable exhibits will be that of Canadian fruit, which will comprise about 3,000 jars.

At Halifax, Wednesday, Dan Smith, a Truro student at Dalhousie, broke his collar bone while playing as half-back on the college football team.

A bequest of \$20,000 has been made to Harvard University, in memory of John Simpkins, of the class of '85, for the benefit of the Lawrence Scientific School.

The People's Bank of Commerce, Montreal, has made the payment of the final dividend. The bank's assets fail to realize the necessary funds, and the directors have to furnish nearly \$300,000.

Before the close of season of navigation in the St. Lawrence two thousand tons of hay will be shipped from Canada to South Africa. The Canadian government will have the hay inspected before it is put on the steamer.

A fire broke out in the Ottawa Carbide works at Chaudiere Monday, and when the firemen were engaged in putting it out an explosion took place and about fifteen men were more or less injured. Very little damage was caused by fire.

The Presbyterian manse and barn at Portauipique, N. S., were totally consumed by fire on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Ness and daughter barely escaped in their night robes. The manse cost over \$2,000, and Mr. Ness's loss, including his library, is over \$1,000.

Anderson, the clerk accused of robbing Molson's bank at Winnipeg of \$62,000, all of which has been recovered, was found not guilty by the jury on Wednesday. The crowd in the court cheered the decision, and later Anderson's friends gave him a banquet.

Owing to the action of the Dominion government in calling for a larger reserve on a basis of 3 1/2 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. as formerly, all Canadian life insurance companies have decided, beginning January 1st, to increase the rates on new business.

John J. Albright, of Buffalo, has presented the Botanic Garden of that city a collection of rare palms and tropical plants, valued at \$40,000, and two fine conservatories in which they are housed. The buildings are so constructed of steel and glass that they can be taken apart and set up again in the garden.

The parliamentary by-election in Exeter on Monday to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Sir Edgar Vincent, by a majority of 659 votes over his Liberal opponent, Allen Bright, of Liverpool. The Conservative majority at the last election was 494.

Mr. Henry Hine, sexton of St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown, saw an electric light wire hanging low over the street behind the church, and seized it with the intention of placing it out of harm's way. He received a terrific shock and was thrown violently to the ground. His face was very much scratched, two of his fingers were burned almost into the bones.

William Petersen, of the Newcastle firm of Petersen, Tate & Co., said in Montreal on Monday: "I have so much confidence in the future development and growth of the Dominion and the wonderful productive force of the country, I have decided to establish a new line of freight boats between the St. Lawrence and a port in Great Britain, yet to be settled upon." These ships will be 8,000 tons and will run to Halifax or St. John in winter.

Two men, Arthur Stewart and Neil Barkley, both of Maccan, are in custody in Amherst charged with circulating counterfeit two-dollar bills, and a third man, Alex. Chisholm, is under arrest in Halifax. The case was ferreted out by Detective Skeffington. Barkley is an I. C. R. telegraph operator and Chisholm was formerly baggage master on the I. C. R.

At the South Renfrew, Ont., provincial nominations Monday Hon. Frank R. Litchford, recently appointed Minister of Public Works of the Ontario government, was nominated by the Liberals, and A. McGarry by the Conservatives. Hon. G. R. Stratton, recently appointed Provincial Secretary of the Ontario government, was returned by acclamation Monday as representative of West Peterboro.

The Youth's Companion

Issued Every Week.
\$1.75 a Year.

AMOUS soldiers and sailors, statesmen, scholars, travellers, hunters, and the most gifted writers of stories will enrich the pages of The Companion during 1900. Send your address on a postal card, and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement Number, giving a full Prospectus of articles and authors already engaged for the 1900 Volume.

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Is the time to subscribe for the volume for 1900 to take advantage of the special offer below:

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SEND \$1.75 at once with this slip or mention this paper, and we will send you THE COMPANION FREE for the remaining weeks of 1899, and then for the 52 weeks of the year 1900.

The Companion Calendar for 1900, given also to all New Subscribers, lithographed in twelve colors, is the most beautiful one in the long series of exquisite Companion Calendars.

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Society Visiting Cards 25c. Per Pack

FIFTY Finest THICK IVORY Visiting Cards

Printed in First Class Style, with name in Steel Plate Script, ONLY 25 cents.

Postpaid to any address in Canada for 27 cents.

Four packs of 50 each to one address \$1.00.

Send cash with order.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
107 GERRARD ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

N. B.—The cards we use are the best in the market—and are usually sold at from 50 to 75 cents a pack.

The Town of Nogood.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Nogood,

On the banks of the river Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the Sometimeorther scents the air,
And the soft Goeays grow?

It lies in the valley of What's the use.

In the province of Letherslide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the reckless Idontcare,
Where the Giveups abide.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years.
It is wrapped in the fog of Idler's dreams,
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes
And sprinkled with useless tears.

The Colleebredfool and the Richman's heir

Are plentiful there, no doubt;
The rest of its crowd are a motley crew,
With every class except one in view—
The Foolkiller is barred out.

The town of Nogood is all hedged about
By the mountains of dispair;
No sentinel stands on its gloomy walls,
No trumpet to battle and triumph calls,
For cowards alone are there.

My friend, from the dead-alive town of Nogood.

If you wish to keep far away,
Just follow your duty through good and ill,
Take this for your motto, "I can, I will,"
And live up to it each day.

—Unidentified.

"Why do you say dahlia instead of day-lia?" asked a member of the club, who was of an investigating turn of mind. "Because I said, 'it was named after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and he should have his honors, without confounding him with Day or Dale.' My plants of this flower have done well this season, but I always resent the fact that the flowers so often turn their back on me, and not in following the sun, but from sheer perversity. It is a handsome old-fashioned flower, elegant and dignified, like some stately matron who prides herself on her wealth and importance; not a lovable flower, by any means, but its flowers last a long time, and it may be considered a type of stability. I like the tall single and semi-double sorts best, for though it may seem

unwarranted, I always think the double-quilled varieties when gathered as a decoration look like pen-wipers, though the idea does not force itself on my mind when the flowers are growing on their stiff, straight stems, and they are really seen at their best in front of shrubbery among other tall growing plants. In this way they are protected from strong winds that are apt to break their brittle stems. The dahlia was introduced into Europe from the sandy plains of South America about a hundred and ten years ago. But it is too tender to grow wild in this northern land, so that it has to be kept from frost, and as soon as the foliage is destroyed must be taken up and the roots stored in sand in a dry cellar.

Fair Play.

There are two little words that are dear as his honor
To the every-day boy whom we meet at our school.
He may walk round the street with a chip on his shoulder,
But if you join battle, fair play is the rule.
All he asks of a comrade, a foe, or a neighbor,
This every-day fellow whom you and I know,
Is that friendship be loyal, and battle be open,
And fair play be practiced with friend or with foe.

Only cowards and braggarts would seize an advantage

That was not allowed in the rules of the game;

Our boy is as brave as the knight of the tourney:
He asks but fair play, and he renders the same.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Round Table.

You needn't pack up any worries. You can get them anywhere as you go along.

—A. D. T. Whitney.

BADDECK, June 11, 1897.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
DEAR SIR,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for NEURALGIA.

It relieves at once.

A. S. McDONALD.

The Farm.

The Warble Fly.

In spite of all that has been written or spoken concerning the damage inflicted by the warble fly, farmers are still to be met with who not only treat the question with indifference, but who will flatly decline to admit that any injury results from the attacks of this pest. They will positively affirm that the agitation is without justification, contending that they can sell their cattle whether their hides are warbled or not, and at as good a price in the one case as in the other. There may be some truth in the assertion that buyers of fat stock have not in the past discriminated very finely between cattle with warbles and those without, but that circumstance can scarcely be accepted as proof positive of the harmlessness of the pest. On the contrary, it is indisputable that the fly works enormous havoc to the hides of cattle, as can readily be seen by any one who will take the trouble to examine the hide of an attacked animal.

The riddled appearance of the hide at once betrays the mischief inflicted, and since the hide is an article of considerable value it stands to reason that the deterioration of that article reacts in some measure to the disadvantage of the farmer. The subject of warble fly attack has been brought into notice at this time by the action of the National Federation of Meat Traders Association, at a meeting held recently at Liverpool. The meat traders evidently intend to bring farmers to realize the full extent of the mischief wrought by the warble fly, and the method proposed and agreed to for the fulfilment of their object is to boycott cattle whose hides are warbled. The course agreed on is a drastic one, but farmers have themselves chiefly to blame for the new crusade, since they persistently refuse to avail themselves of the remedial, or rather the preventive, methods at their disposal.—(London Morning Post.

Pigs For the Dairy Farmer.

The best and most profitable way of disposing of skim milk and buttermilk is to feed them to pigs. Where butter is made extensively, or even on a small scale, there is opportunity for keeping pigs at a very slight cost. If the required number are not raised upon the farm, they may be purchased at six weeks old, or at weaning time. For a few weeks at least after weaning they will thrive best on sweet skim milk. Buttermilk is also good, but should not be fed undiluted, or scours may result. With plenty of warmed milk combined with bran, shorts or other ground feed—of which corn should form but a small portion, if any—pasture if convenient, and pure water at all times, pigs which have received good care through the mother previous to weaning them will grow to thrifty maturity.

The practice of keeping over pigs or shoats until a year old or more is almost if not quite out of date. Quick returns make the profit in raising hogs for market. It must be an exceptional case which would warrant keeping them longer than six to eight months. As fast as the pigs of one lot are fattened and sold, others should be ready to take the places of those disposed of. It is far better, in the writer's estimation, which is based upon considerable experience, to feed milk to pigs rather than to calves, except in the case of heifers or an exceptionally fine male which it might be desirable to raise. A pig at six months will bring nearly as much as a steer at three times that age. At present prices of fat cattle no farmer can afford to raise them for beef, while in six months the pig will be in prime condition for sale, and return a good profit.

The hog is one of the most profitable animals the farmer has. Consuming as it does the refuse of which no other disposal could well be made upon the farm, looked upon as the lowest of domestic animals, doomed too often to exist in filthy quarters, and receive only the slightest attention as to material comforts, yet the pig repays his owner tenfold profit for his

keeping. While pigs undoubtedly thrive better when given a liberal supply of sweet skim milk for a time after weaning, they will do fairly well without it if fed upon bran and middlings made into a slop with water. Whey from cheese factories while sweet is better than water for this purpose, but is not available in many localities.—(E. E. Rockwood, in American Agriculturist.

They Lay When Eggs are High.

When lecturing on the subject of early pullets, I have been repeatedly asked by somebody in the audience, "Won't pullets hatched so early that they lay before September, lay one litter and then shed like an old hen?" That notion has been cuddled by most farmers and some quite extensive poultry raisers for years. It's a false notion.

In my experience of quite a number of years in raising early pullets I have not had over three or four out of a hundred that would moult less than a year and a half from the time of hatching, and I have had some early pullets lay in June. Every pullet that you can get to lay when eggs have advanced to 25 cents a dozen, the latter part of August or September, the better. Get your hens to laying when eggs are going up; there is where the profit lies, and not in the provokingly low price in April and March, at 14 down to 12 cents, and last spring 10 cents a dozen. My hens are intelligent and know better. They shell out eggs the least at these ridiculously low figures.—(L. S. Richards, in American Agriculturist.

"It has been said of Connecticut by an eminent resident of that state that it is more polygamous than Utah. The difference is that the polygamy of Utah is simultaneous and that of Connecticut continuous. A Utah Mormon takes all his wives at once and supports them all. A Connecticut Mormon takes his one at a time, and supports none of them."

Chatham World: Messrs. A. & R. Logie shipped seven carloads of blueberries to one address in Chicago one day last week—a trainload of blueberries! They paid freight and United States duties in advance, the amount being \$6,000. There is big money in blueberries when they are handled by trainloads.

A Dreaded Disease in November.

THOUSANDS ARE SUFFERING.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Prompt Relief and Cures Permanently.

Thousands of people die in November of rheumatism. In the vast majority of cases carelessness, ignorance and a lack of medical skill send the sufferers to the grave.

It can be honestly and fearlessly asserted that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred Paine's Celery Compound would have banished the disease and saved life.

The original cause of rheumatism, as of so many other diseases, is a lack of nerve force. With this weakness of the nervous system there is a derangement of the digestive organs; the food stays too long in the stomach, it turns sour, and the resulting acid enters the blood. The victim then takes cold, and the acid cannot be expelled from the system by ordinary means. Soon the joints swell, and then there is inflammation and great suffering.

Paine's Celery Compound used promptly and regularly quickly expels all the deadly acid from the body; the pains are banished, muscles and joints that have become contracted and stiffened soon become limber and regain their power, and the patient walks with comfort and ease.

No other medicine can do such marvellous work for those afflicted with rheumatism and sciatica. Paine's Celery Compound is truly your friend and life-renewer; it is the medicine recommended by the physicians for the banishment and cure of a disease that has such fatal results in the various autumn months.



HORSE BLANKETS!

WE are now showing the largest and finest line of FALL and WINTER HORSE BLANKETS to be found anywhere, and our prices are low.

Unlined Stable Blankets, 45c. upwards.
Lined Stable Blankets, med. heavy, \$1.20 upwards.
Lined Stable Blankets, extra heavy, well bound and strapped, neat patterns, \$2.00 upwards.
Also a full line of Fur Robes.
We carry a full line of everything for the Stable.

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A CHOICE PREMIUM

THE MARSH READING STAND

Height, 34 inches; revolving top, 14x18 inches (with book-rest), adjustable to any angle. Thousands of Government, State and County Officials, Professional and Business Men pronounce it the best Dictionary Holder, Reading, Music, Atlas, Bible, Album, Directory or Lecture Stand invented. Also used as an Easel.

Revolving Book Case, 15x15x12; holds 20 vols. law size, in which Reference Books can be kept in reach of your desk. Over 50,000 now thus used. Finished in antique oak, with enameled castings. Shipped knocked down in 20 lb. pkg.

Sent prepaid to any address for Six New Subscriptions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This would make a most beautiful gift.

COMMON SENSE REASONING

If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone? This is the common sense way to look at life insurance. The **CONFEDERATION LIFE, of Toronto,** has the best there is in life insurance. It will secure your income to your wife after you are gone. You had better look into this! Remember the CONFEDERATION LIFE reminded you.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.



To any Reader

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

JAS. A. GATES & Co.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Oct. 24th, says: "Nine hundred and eighty Boer prisoners arrived here this morning. They include Captains Dewitt, Hamer, Figlius, Dorrey, Vanlegger and Dottner."
Dalhousie University faculty Friday passed a resolution exempting Norman Murray and Campbell McDonald from attending classes this winter, and giving them certificates. They were law students and went with the Transvaal regiment.

The first-class battleship Venerable was launched at Chatham on Thursday amid scenes of unusual enthusiasm. The christening was performed by an American lady, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has decided to oppose in every way the attempt to secure a share of public school moneys for the voluntary schools proposed by certain members of the Anglican Church.

A WISE WOMAN

Was Mrs. Hattie M. Morris, of Burt's Corners, York County, N. B.

She needed some Medicine for the Kidneys, and she took Dodd's Kidney Pills—She was not deceived by the false pretensions of Imitators.

BURT'S CORNERS, Nov 13th.—Mrs. Hattie M. Morris, of this place, in her capacity of mistress of an hotel and general store, is known throughout this district as a woman of such shrewd ability as is possessed but by few of her sex. This shrewdness did not desert Mrs. Morris when a little while ago she lost her health. Many women, and men too, for that matter, experiment with the various imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills, thinking that because a medicine is cheaper, or is put up in the same kind of a box, or bears a similar name, it is liable to be better, or just as good as the original. Mrs. Morris had too much business experience for that. She writes:

"A year ago I had occasion to use some medicine. I resolved to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, thinking they would be what I required, and in that respect I was not disappointed. For some time I had been so run down in strength and ambition that everything I had to do seemed a drag. I had no ambition to get up from a chair to attend to my household affairs, and, though, of course, I had to do it, it felt like a punishment to move. I did not look sickly, being stout, but I must say I had no energy to do the smallest thing around the hotel. I used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and can heartily recommend them for that dull, heavy, do-nothing kind of a tired feeling. They give you the right kind of snap and push, and fill you with a determination to get around and do something. We keep a store here and a hotel, and I can now do all my work with pleasure and light-heartedness."

Spurgeon's Tabernacle Rebuilding Fund. Previously acknowledged, \$55.80; Oct. 31st, Mr. Stephen Steeves, Steevescot, N. B., \$1; Nov. 6th, Governor McClellan, \$5. Total \$61.80. C. W. TOWNSEND, Hillsboro, N. B.

The Reconstructive Power

of Park's Perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is greatly enhanced by its palatable and agreeable taste. The nauseating tendency of the oil in its crude state is entirely obviated, making the emulsion acceptable to the most delicate stomach. Children and Invalids receive prompt and permanent benefit from its use.

FOR **COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,**

and the advanced stages of Lung troubles. PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION is unequalled. It not only relieves the more evident symptoms, but builds up the entire system, filling up the emaciated parts, making them robust and healthy. Without question the most perfect Emulsion you can obtain.

Price 50 Cents per Bottle.

Of all Druggists.

—Manufactured by—

HATTIE & MYLIUS, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Mighty Curer THERE IS NOTHING Surer

INDICESTION Than

Highest Endorsements: FREE SAMPLES for the Asking. K. D. C. Co., Limited, New Glasgow, N. S., or 127 State Street, Boston.



News Summary

Mr. A. Fracker, of Chatham, is looking for two boys who, he alleges, robbed him of \$175. One is his own son.

The business failures in the Dominion last week numbered twenty-three, against thirty in the corresponding week of 1898.

At Port Greville Thursday Captain Freeman Hatfield's house was totally destroyed by fire. All the house furnishings were saved. No insurance.

A London despatch of Sunday announces the arrival of the S. S. Sardinian with the Canadian Volunteer contingent at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.

A boy named Lyman, who accidentally shot a boy by the name of Tupper at Cambridge during a serenade last month, has been committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Chipman Cormier, of Elgin, Albert county, has been arrested and taken to Moncton on a charge of forging the name of John Forsythe, of Irishtown, to a note of \$66. The complainant is L. W. McAnn, of Moncton.

The will of the late Senator Sanford has been filed for probate at Hamilton, Ont. The estate is valued at \$1,038,083, which is left to his widow and two daughters. The Ontario government succession duties amount to \$50,000.

The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, on Thursday disposed of 9,000 cases of rubbers, the second of this year's production, at auction. The prices generally averaged twenty to twenty-five per cent. above the first of the year.

An alarming epidemic of small pox is reported in Essex county, Ont., and the provincial board of health is taking active steps to prevent its spread. The outbreak is distributed over four townships, twenty cases being reported in eleven houses.

It is officially announced that the troopships Yorkshire, Linsmore Castle and Aurania have arrived at Cape Town with 3,678 troops. The first two steamers immediately proceeded to Durban. It is supposed the Aurania's troops will be landed at Cape Town.

The French Senate, sitting as high court, resumed on Friday at Paris, calling the names of witnesses in the conspiracy cases, which led to violent scenes. President Fallieres vainly attempted to preserve silence, and some of the witnesses had to be removed by the ushers.

'Southern Africa, the land of the Boers,' is a timely new book issued by the Earl Publishing Co. of this city. As far as we know they are first with the announcement of such a work and are now ready to assign territory and conduct an active selling campaign. They have an advertisement in an adjoining column.

Mr. Chapman, of Montreal, has been in Ottawa on business with the public works department with the view of the government adopting the wireless telegraph system between the Labrador coast and the Island of Belleisle, where the Scotsman was wrecked. The system may also be extended to Sable Island.

Fredericton Herald: The local government at its session last night unanimously voted a grant of \$1,000 to the Transvaal volunteer fund. When the vote had passed, the ministers, led by the splendid baritone of Provincial Secretary Tweedie, sang God Save the Queen and Rule Britannia, Premier Emmerson taking the bass with splendid effect.

Mr. T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, is preparing the New Brunswick agricultural exhibit for the Paris exhibition. Samples of every variety of grain and grass grown in the province has been procured both on the straw and in the kernal. A first class collection of winter apples has been procured and steps taken to secure a collection of New Brunswick woods.

It is not generally known that President Kruger's wife is of the same family as Cardinal Richelieu. He has been wedded twice, and both of his wives were chosen from the Du Plessie family, which is not only one of the oldest families in South Africa, its founder having gone to the Cape in the seventeenth century, but the family to which Richelieu belonged. Mr. Kruger by his first wife had one child, who died young. By his second wife he has had 16 children. His grandchildren number 104.

ONLY ONE BEST.

There's only one best soap—"SURPRISE." It's a pure, hard, perfect soap. It makes clothes cleanest and whitest in the least time and with least work. No boiling, scalding or rubbing—all the dirt simply goes away when "SURPRISE" Soap comes. It costs but 5 cts. a cake, but lasts as long as if it cost 15. Don't take a "just-as-good" soap. There is no soap as good. Remember the name—"Surprise."

DYKEMAN'S

Three Entrances } 97 KING STREET
59 CHARLOTTE ST.
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Some good reasons why you should buy your Dry Goods from the "People's Store":

FIRST—Out of the vast assortment you are sure to get just what you want.

SECOND—You are sure to get the newest and most stylish goods.

THIRD—If you buy by mail, the parcel, if it amounts to over \$5.00, will be sent to you prepaid.

FOURTH—You buy from us at prices peculiar to the store, which means that you save money.

Send to us for Samples of any Dry Goods you may need.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., St. John.

N. B.—Our new Dress Goods and Cloths are all in.

Mark Our Name

and address on your visiting list for the City. We have a large stock of Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters for Men and Boys that will interest you to see how low we are selling them. Come in and see them if you don't want to buy. You can tell your friends about them.

FRASER, FRASER & CO.,
FOSTER'S CORNER,
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.

BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.

WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Personal

Much sympathy will be felt among readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR with our missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, in the loss of their infant daughter, no ice of whose death appears in our obituary column this week. Far from friends and kindred in their sorrow, we trust that they have been able to feel an assurance of the presence of the Friend who never fails nor forsakes.

Rev. A. B. McDonald, of Cambridge, spent a few days in St. John last week, visiting friends who are always cheered and benefited by his presence.

WHISTON'S Commercial College

This old reliable, progressive business training school is better equipped than ever this year to train young men and women to fill positions as book-keepers, stenographers, office assistants, etc.

The halls and rooms have been recently repainted and carpeted, and a new cloak room and lavatory added for ladies.

Come and see us or send for Catalogue for 1899 to

B. E. WHISTON,
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