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Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
Volume LVIII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
No. XLVII.

Vol. XI., No. 47.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1895.

Agents of the Messenger and Visitor to do with the paper are hereby requested to take notice of the change in the office of Business Manager. All communications relating to subscriptions or other matters of business and all letters containing money or money orders for the paper should be addressed to A. H. Chipman, instead of to Rev. J. H. Saunders as heretofore. Correspondents are also requested to read carefully the notice at the head of our fourth page.

Mrs. Lawson, wife of the late Prof. Lawson, was possessed of a considerable fortune in her own right. Half this fortune which was secured to Prof. Lawson during his life-time, now at his death, is distributed among several philanthropic institutions as follows: To the Protestant Orphans' Home, Halifax, \$9,000; to the Home for the Aged, \$9,000; Presbyterian Foreign Mission, \$9,000; Protestant Industrial School, \$9,000; Association for improving the condition of the poor, \$9,000.

The labors of Evangelists Hunter and Crossley in Fredericton and of Evangelist Gale in Moncton, according to reports received, are being attended with very gracious results. A large number have professed conversion and the membership of the churches is being increased. We are pleased also to note that Pastor McIntyre, aided by brethren Young and Irving, is enjoying a gracious revival on his field of labor. Let us hope and pray that the coming winter may be for all our churches one of special blessing.

A Bridgetown correspondent writes: For three weeks past, Rev. E. A. Grant has been in Digby county, N. S., in the interest of the Provincial Prohibitory Association. In this county his efforts, both in lecturing and organizing, were attended with marked success. On Sabbath evening, the 10th inst., he delivered a temperance lecture in the Methodist church of Bridgetown to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Grant presents the subject in a clear, logical, and thoroughly practical manner. At present he is continuing his work in Kings county, N. S.

Mr. Leander Eaton, whose death occurred last week was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Cornwallis, N. S. Mr. Eaton was a man of robust and sterling character. He was one of the most successful agriculturists of the province. In pursuance of a business too often despised by ambitious young men, his enterprise, good judgment and industry enabled him to live happily and to acquire a competence. Mr. Eaton was one of that invaluable class of men who, though not coming prominently into public view, yet by their real and unassuming worth give character and stability to the country.

The manufacture of a downy wool "as soft and delicate as the animal fiber," out of sandstone rock and blast furnace slag is one of the seeming impossibilities accomplished by the present generation. The process of manufacture is thus described: The rock or slag is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out at the tap-hole in a somewhat sluggish stream, a high pressure steam jet, directed upon it, atomizes it, blowing it in fleecy clouds into the storage-room provided for it, where it is collected after settling. It serves a variety of useful purposes, being used as a sound deadener in floors and walls, a means of fire proofing and a non-conducting covering for steam pipes and cold-storage containers.

The Hants Co. Auxiliary H. M. Board, at its last session, adopted resolutions expressive of their regard and esteem for two brethren who have recently resigned pastoral charges in the county. For Rev. P. A. McEwen, late of Windsor, the brethren of the Auxiliary express regard as a fine scholar, a devoted pastor, a wise counsellor and efficient co-laborer among his brethren. They express their deep regret at parting with brother and sister McEwen and assure them of the warmest desires for their welfare in their future fields of labor. They likewise express their regret at parting with Rev. P. S. McGregor, who during his pastorate of seven years at Hantsport has been greatly blessed in his work. He has been a wise and willing worker with his brother pastors and has been known as a fearless and efficient advocate of temperance and other public reforms. His brethren of the Board pray that for himself and family the future may be bright and prosperous.

Thursday of the present week is the day set apart by the Government of Canada as a day of public thanksgiving. It is well that this day should be observed in a religious and a christian spirit, that public services should be held in all the churches, and that the blessings which God has bestowed upon us as a people should be called to mind with devout thanksgiving. While we publicly record with grateful hearts our profound sense of the goodness of God as manifested in another bountiful harvest and all our national blessings, we should seek for Divine grace to repent of our national sins and to put away our iniquities, that our life may be strengthened and purified and that the wrath of Heaven be not provoked against the land.

In the death of Deacon William Faulkner, at the ripe age of 81 years, the denomination, as well as the Prince Street church of Truro, has lost a man who had long been honorably associated with its history. Mr. Faulkner was a native of Stewiacke, but in 1858 became a resident of Truro. In that year he made a public profession of faith in Christ. It also marks the date of the organization of the church which for so many years he has loved and served. In the Educational and Foreign Mission work of the denomination he was especially interested, having served the former for a number of years as a governor of the College and having given a daughter, Mrs. Churchill, to the latter. Such men as Deacon Faulkner and Deacon Parker, of St. John (notice of whose death appeared in our obituary column last week) are of inestimable value in the churches communities to which they belong. Let us hope that as they pass away there are others worthy to take their places and carry on the work.

ALLUING to some tragic occurrences resulting from the careless or idiotic handling of firearms which had lately come under its notice, an American newspaper says: "There is enough to show that something more needs to be done than has been done to protect other people from the fool who does not know it is loaded or the fool boy who goes about trying to frighten his sisters and playmates by pointing a gun known to be loaded. If the sight of a sister, or brother, or playmate lying dead with a head shot or pieces, is not enough to bring these fools to their senses, something that will tell on their own aversion to pain, or their own love of life and liberty will have to be devised to meet the exigency. Whether these 'accidents' should not be classed as cases of manslaughter and dealt with accordingly is a question. But parents meantime will do well to keep firearms away from their children and have punished with a severity that will be remembered any known case of pointing weapons at others where they have come into possession of boys of years and supposed discretion."

These remarks are not without applicability to a certain class of youths in Canada.

THOUGH one may regard the theory on which Christian Science, so called, is founded as unmitigated nonsense, he may be willing to admit that in practice it is not altogether harmful, since the greatest service which can be rendered to some patients is to make them believe there is nothing the matter with them and so cause them to throw to the dogs the drugs with which they have long been poisoning their systems. But when the nonsense is applied to positive and rapid diseases, such as diphtheria, it becomes a different matter. A Mr. Merour Beer of Toronto, was recently arrested and has been committed for manslaughter, in connection with the death of the child named Percy Beck, whom she had "cured" for diphtheria on the Christian Science theory. Two physicians testified that the child died from a mild form of the disease and would probably have recovered under proper treatment. The magistrate decided that the case should go to a superior court and the prisoner was admitted to bail on two sureties of \$1,000 each. If the facts are as stated the course pursued by the magistrate will be generally approved.

The following paragraph clipped from the Watchman indicates very clearly one way in which a large number of working men in every country might materially improve their condition: The argument for total abstinence founded on the practical experiment of a number of working men in England should not be ignored by the American press. At the close of a lecture in favor of total abstinence, a workingman arose, and said it was very well for gentlemen like the chairman, or a 'Parliament man,' but for hard working men like himself to do without beer was perfectly ridiculous. In this sentiment a group of his friends concurred. The speaker then inquired: 'Have you ever tried it? If not how are you able to judge?' He then proposed

to adjourn the meeting for a month, have the men try the experiment and then come together and give their honest verdict. They agreed to do this. When the night of the second meeting arrived the building was crowded two hours before the time to commence. When the meeting opened the same workingman made an address substantially as follows: 'We have kept our promise made one month ago, and from that time to this none of us have tasted intoxicating drink. We have continued to the end improving sensibly as we have proceeded; and as we had not been a single day or even hour absent from work during that period, there were no deductions for lost time. So that, besides being stronger, healthier and happier than we were before, we had each of us at the end of the fourth week from thirty to forty shillings more in our pockets than formerly. We rejoice, therefore, that we attended the first meeting, though we came opposed to it, and we mean to persevere as we have begun and recommend all workmen to follow our example.'

ELSEWHERE in this issue, we publish the letter of a correspondent, who takes exception to our remarks last week respecting the influence of the German vote in New York city in bringing about the victory of Tammany in the recent election. It is, no doubt, difficult for even a citizen of New York who has studied carefully and intelligently the course of municipal affairs in his city for the past few years to estimate exactly all the influences which went to swell the vote for Tammany. How much more so for the casual observer. A larger influence than was fairly due to it, may have been given to the German vote by those whose statements were reflected in our note last week, but that vote appears to be on all hands recognized as at least one of the chief factors in bringing about the result. The remark which our correspondent quotes from Dr. Parkhurst we take to indicate that this was his opinion, since it is undoubtedly that the enforcement of the Sunday excise law influenced the election chiefly by its effect upon the German vote. An editorial written in Harper's Weekly, Nov. 16, says: "The German voters of New York city were last year greatly aroused by the exposures of Tammany's wickedness. The corruption prevailing in the police department, the blackmailing practised and other outrages perpetrated by members of the police force, stirred the indignation of the Germans more than anything else. Of course they wanted the bribe-taking and the blackmailing to cease. But one of the principal sources of that corruption was the levying of toll on the saloon keepers for non-enforcement of the Sunday excise law. . . . Now as soon as the police commission began to suppress bribery and blackmail in the police force by ordering a general enforcement of the Sunday law as to the closing of saloons, a loud complaint arose among those same corruption-hating Germans that their personal liberty was interfered with by depriving them of their Sunday beer." And the result was that being inflamed by the appeals of demagogues, "a large number of Germans forgetting their hatred of corruption, . . . foolishly sought the redress of their Sunday beer grievance under the wing of Tammany Hall."

It appears from statements lately published in the Toronto Globe by Prof. Bell of the Geological Survey staff that Canada possesses a large tract of arable country and clothed with valuable timber in a region in which it was supposed land of that character was not to be found. Flowing through this country, which lies to the south-eastward of James Bay, Prof. Bell has also discovered a river which he estimates to be larger than the Ottawa and which had been hitherto unknown. The general character of the region as described by its explorer is a plateau about 1,000 feet above sea level along the line of greatest height and diminishing to about 400 feet at a distance of 100 miles from James Bay, from which point the descent is more rapid. It is not to be supposed that the climate of the region can be truthfully described as genial, but Prof. Bell says that the climate is good enough to render the land fit for cultivation and adds: "It may be fashionable, by those

PASSING EVENTS.

THE most notable utterance in respect to public and international affairs which has been made in England for some time occurred in Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet on the 9th inst. As it was known that the Premier's speech would deal with the political situations in China and in Turkey, in both of which Great Britain is deeply interested, his utterances were awaited with profound expectation. Naturally the British public mind has been a good deal disturbed by the role which Russia is now playing in the politics of Eastern Asia and by speculation as to the possible outcome of the condition of affairs in China consequent upon the relations into which that country appears to have entered with Russia. In regard to these matters Lord Salisbury spoke with a con-

science which was reassuring. His words indicated that the Government were in no doubt as to the policy to be pursued in dealing with affairs in that part of the world and he declared that whatever might happen in that region, whether in the way of war or of commerce, "we are equal to any combination that may be opposed to us and may look with absolute equanimity upon the action of any persons who think to exclude us from that fertile and commercial region or imagine that if they are admitted they can best us in the markets of the world." It appears to be fairly inferred from his lordship's remarks that England's position in Eastern Asia is so strong that her interests are not likely to be jeopardized by war and that in the matter of commercial rivalry she has the best of prospects of being able to hold her own against all competitors.

WHEN Lord Salisbury came to speak of the condition of affairs in Turkey, it was evident that his assurance of a satisfactory and peaceful settlement was far less confident. The action of the British, French and Russian embassies in May last, was referred to as designed to protect the Armenians from the outrages to which they had been subjected and the account of which had so profoundly excited the feelings of the British nation. The three governments had made certain demands upon the Sultan in the interest of the oppressed Armenians, to which the Sultan had assented, but Lord Salisbury confessed that the reports being received gave little ground of hope that the undertakings of the Turkish government would be carried out. Constitutional provisions in the interests of the Armenians would avail nothing if the Sultan would not exert his power to enforce them. No doubt that monarch could rule justly if he would, but if it was evident that he would not protect his Armenian subjects, what then? Lord Salisbury appears to have spoken with great caution on this matter. He reminded his hearers that it was in accordance with the natural workings of Providence that such a government should fall to pieces. For the last half century the Ottoman Empire had been kept in existence by the powers of Europe, because it was felt that its fall might involve the world in war. He spoke also of the necessity for the exercise of the strictest impartiality on the part of Great Britain in dealing with this subject lest to the great Mohammedan population over which the Queen of England reigns there should be given any cause to feel that the British government was actuated by religious prejudice in espousing the cause of a christian population in opposition to a Moslem government. His lordship emphasized the necessity of concerted and harmonious action among the European powers in dealing with the Turkish question, and expressed his satisfaction that the representatives of the different governments had fully recognized this fact as a condition of averting general war in Europe. From the general tenor of the Prime Minister's remarks, considering what is said and what is left unsaid, we may fairly conclude that in his view of things the cause of the Ottoman Empire are numbered and the rule of the Sultan can no longer suffer to disgrace the world. The powers must interfere, and, anxious to avert war, they recognize the unspeakable importance of harmonious action in the matter. The difficulties connected with such interference are very great, and the contingencies involved in the endeavor to establish a new and better order of things in Turkey are tremendous. Lord Salisbury and all the other ruling heads in Europe—crowned and uncrowned—would sleep more peacefully, if they were assured it could be happily settled.

It appears from statements lately published in the Toronto Globe by Prof. Bell of the Geological Survey staff that Canada possesses a large tract of arable country and clothed with valuable timber in a region in which it was supposed land of that character was not to be found. Flowing through this country, which lies to the south-eastward of James Bay, Prof. Bell has also discovered a river which he estimates to be larger than the Ottawa and which had been hitherto unknown. The general character of the region as described by its explorer is a plateau about 1,000 feet above sea level along the line of greatest height and diminishing to about 400 feet at a distance of 100 miles from James Bay, from which point the descent is more rapid. It is not to be supposed that the climate of the region can be truthfully described as genial, but Prof. Bell says that the climate is good enough to render the land fit for cultivation and adds: "It may be fashionable, by those

who have not looked into the matter, to disparage our north country, but I have no doubt that the region I refer to is certain to be inhabited in the course of time. It is capable of producing grain, hay and root crops in abundance, and some day, I am confident, it will support a large population. And why should it not? It lies to the south of England in latitude, and, as our weather comes from the west, it is protected from the cooling influence of the western Atlantic."

FROM all recent accounts it would appear that, during the past month, the Turks and Kurds, unchecked, if not indeed incited, by the Porte, have murdered and pillaged the Armenians without mercy. Thus the Turkish government appears to be rapidly filling up the measure of its iniquity and the day of its judgment draws on. The Powers can no longer forbear to act. British, French and Italian war vessels are gathering in Turkish waters, and Austria is said to be taking the initiative in pressing for united action against the Turk. The Sultan, who has hitherto speculated on the mutual jealousies of the European governments and played fast and loose with his engagements, has now, it would seem, become alarmed and his making some attempt to afford protection to the persecuted Armenians. But it seems probable that the day of salvation for the Ottoman Empire under Turkish rule has passed. Foreign missionaries are reported to have been in great danger but through the efforts of Consular agents have been given protection amid the scenes of rapine and murder of which they have been the horrified spectators.

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER.
For our North West Mission, the laborers there and for a large number of souls. Also that he is in India who are kept back by fear from confessing Christ may come out boldly.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR PRAYER.
That the Holy Spirit will lay upon the hearts of the Pastors and members of our churches the arduous need of the 120,000 Catholics who have been committed to our charge.

A letter received recently from Mrs. I. C. Archibald, after a silence of months, on account of illness, says: "We left Chicaco about May 2nd and reached Ooty June 1st, after a very wearisome journey by rail, steamer and ox-cart. We hoped to go to the foot of the hills by rail, but it was too hard for me, so at Cocanada we took steamer for Madras, then train again and finally the ox-cart up the hill, a thirty-two mile ride. Our friend, Mr. Heath, took us in and kept us some time as his guests, which was very kind of him and most helpful to us. At first the change appeared to do me good and Mr. A. started for Chicaco at the end of three weeks. After he had gone I had to go into a boarding house and soon the little strength I had took to itself wings and flew away. Dr. Soltau told me he feared the climate on the hills might not agree with me, as it was too high for my nervous system and too cold for the little recuperative power left in me. I was advised to try Bangalore. So down here I came and have been with Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin since the last of July. The climate is pretty good the food good, the home life sweet and pleasant, and I could not be better situated to regain health. I have improved some; but am still far from well."

Mrs. Archibald has consulted some of the best physicians in the Presidency and they all agree that her nervous system is broken down by hard work; that she may return to Chicaco in November, but must not engage in active service; that she must stop working, talking and thinking about missions if she wishes to recover. Those of us who are acquainted with our sister know how almost impossible this will be, with her enthusiasm and love for the work. Let us pray that she may speedily recover. A card from Mrs. Higgins says: "For the past six weeks I have been losing instead of gaining and have suffered very much. There are few days I am free from severe pain. The doctors have said that I could not live in this country. The Lord has at last led us to feel that the right thing is for us to go home. The Lord is the only one who will ever know the darkness and the struggle through which I have passed before I was willing to go back and give up the work I love. The will of God seems plain now and we have decided to leave for home the first of April." We cannot understand why our dear sisters are thus laid aside from active service, but He who doeth all things

well must have some wise purpose that our human understanding cannot discern. Let us daily remember them in our prayers.

We observed Oct. 15th as our Crusade day. A greater part of the members of the society were called on and a number of others who were not members were visited for the purpose of trying to interest them in this work. We had our meeting in the evening in the vestry, but as the evening was wet and disagreeable the attendance was not large. But that did not prevent our having a good meeting. The "blessed Master" was there; and earnest were the prayers offered for the sick ones on Foreign and Home fields and for the conversion of our Telegu sisters. We used the October "Tidings" for part of the programme. Thankoffering envelopes had been distributed several days previously among the members, and the collection from them amounted to \$18.50. Some few of the envelopes have not yet been heard from; we hope there may be some other offerings. We held our monthly meeting last Tuesday afternoon and enjoyed the "Tidings" very much with its helpful programme.

Oh, if we could only see more interest manifested by the women, members of the church, in this work, how glad we would be, but we will not be discouraged, keep on praying and treat in the Lord that He will stir up your hearts to their duty in this respect.

Mrs. J. B. Borden.

St. Martins Aid Society.

The St. Martins Missionary Aid Society held a "Thankoffering" service on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6th. Invitations and envelopes in which offerings were to be placed had been sent to all the ladies of the church and congregation. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a regular meeting of the Aid Society was held, at which about forty women were present, and the following programme rendered: Responsive Scripture reading, singing and prayer; reading by Mrs. Fred Black, found in our column of the MESSENGER and VISITOR of Oct. 30; Miss Maggie Smith read one of Mr. Morse's most interesting letters; Mrs. Forman read part of the President's address delivered at the W. B. M. U. convention in St. John in August. Our usual season of prayer followed, in which many of the sisters present heartily joined. At the close of the meeting two hours of social intercourse were enjoyed, during which tea was served to all present and to a number of gentlemen who had previously been invited.

At 7.30 p.m. our Thankoffering service commenced by singing "Jesus Saves." President, Mrs. I. S. Titus, in the chair. Reading of 2nd Psalm by the Vice President, Mrs. B. Vaughan. Prayer by Pastor Thompson, followed by Deacon Titus, Rev. A. H. Washburne, and others. Address by President on "The great need of mission work and workers," which so touched our hearts that we trust by God's blessing our women shall see their responsibility in this matter and seek to have a larger share in this work. Miss Jennie Davis gave an appropriate recitation entitled "If I had the time." Address by Pastor Thompson on "The need of work in the various heathen countries and the encouragement for labor thus expended, also our assumed responsibility in connection with our Telegu field. Four of the sisters then collected the envelopes. They were opened and amounts stated, which was of great interest as but one passage in over 75 envelopes occurred more than once. Offering \$23.65. It was easy for all to exclaim, from full hearts, thanks to our God for the success attendant upon our venture. Meeting closed by singing "God be with you," and benediction by the pastor.

Sisters, our 25th anniversary year demands more than passing notice. Let our success be an encouragement for other societies who have not as yet held such a service to try one.

It means plenty of hard work perhaps for a few as in our case, but if by any amount of labor we can help to interest others in this work we are repaid. Don't be afraid of discouragements, such as "hard times" and the "need of money for pastor's salary" and so on. We had all that to contend with and yet we feel God richly blessed us and crowned our effort with success. These gifts meant sacrifice for many of our sisters. It also meant sacrifice of time, which to many of us counts for much. Already the fruit is apparent. One sister joined our society and others signify their intention of doing so.

Mrs. A. W. FOWLER, Sec'y-Treas.
For Blistness—Minard's Family Pills.

Messenger and Visitor.

50.00 per annum... When paid within thirty days, \$2.50

A. H. CHITMAN, Business Manager. OFFICE—No. 1 FURNACE BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL CORRESPONDENTS... must be addressed to the Editor. All communications in reference to advertising, business or subscriptions to be addressed to the Business Manager.

PATENTS BY THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR must be by check, draft or P. O. order. Cash must be sent in registered letters, otherwise at the risk of the sender.

DISCONTINUANCE.—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be sent to all subscribers until an order to discontinue is received.

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20th, 1896.

CHURCH UNION AND CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The subject of Church Union or Reunion has been prominent in religious discussions during the present year. The Pope has given it consideration and has professed profound desire to see the Christian world reunited.

A clear distinction should be made between Jewish worship and Christian as to forms and ceremonies and other conditions. In the mind of the Jew and in accordance with the teaching of the Old Testament, Jerusalem was the place where men should worship.

There are some other points in connection with this subject which we had intended to touch, but as this article has already grown too long we must reserve them for consideration at another time.

Other Year Book Points. 1. The proposed alteration of the Constitution, p. 21. It must be obvious that inasmuch as the Constitution requires "written notice" of intended alterations, no amendment can be made beyond the scope or even the very words of the notice itself.

2. Articles of faith and practice and church covenant. A committee on this subject was appointed some years ago but no report has yet been made.

3. Tithing. The house is divided on this subject. Those who advocate the giving of a tenth of one's income are many and they have a seal and activity in promoting their views equal to that displayed frequently by those who hold untenable doctrines.

The question as to whether entertainments and other matters, touching the social side of Christian life rather than worship, may properly find place in the house set apart as a church building does not of course wholly depend upon that we have been considering.

There is abundant need of raising the standard of benevolence and nothing could be wiser than to make ourselves sure that the Bible teaches on the subject.

The Bible conception of this beautiful subject is grander and deeper than the grasp of the human mind and can only be studied to the benefit and extreme delight of the earnest enquirer.

We must not attempt to profane the courts of the Lord's house, with secular or semi-religious entertainments, or fanzanges that always sap the vitality of the children of God.

unity of all true believers in knowledge, life, love, service and holy fellowship in Christ, is that for which we all must pray and confidently hope. Reaching upward and clasping hands in holy spiritual fellowship and service the children of God shall realize a unity of spirit and life so large and fruitful as to make their differences as to creeds and forms of worship seem insignificant.

THE CHRISTIAN HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

A correspondent writing in another column in regard to church amusements pursues a line of argument with which in some particulars, we presume, many of his readers will not be able to agree.

We presume that brother Cosman is right in thinking that things sometimes find their way into the church which have no legitimate place among its activities. Certainly no intelligent Christian could wish to defend the introduction of anything which tends "to sap the vitality of the children of God" and minister to "the unholy cravings of the human heart."

There are some other points in connection with this subject which we had intended to touch, but as this article has already grown too long we must reserve them for consideration at another time.

Other Year Book Points.

1. The proposed alteration of the Constitution, p. 21. It must be obvious that inasmuch as the Constitution requires "written notice" of intended alterations, no amendment can be made beyond the scope or even the very words of the notice itself.

2. Articles of faith and practice and church covenant. A committee on this subject was appointed some years ago but no report has yet been made.

3. Tithing. The house is divided on this subject. Those who advocate the giving of a tenth of one's income are many and they have a seal and activity in promoting their views equal to that displayed frequently by those who hold untenable doctrines.

The question as to whether entertainments and other matters, touching the social side of Christian life rather than worship, may properly find place in the house set apart as a church building does not of course wholly depend upon that we have been considering.

There is abundant need of raising the standard of benevolence and nothing could be wiser than to make ourselves sure that the Bible teaches on the subject.

The Bible conception of this beautiful subject is grander and deeper than the grasp of the human mind and can only be studied to the benefit and extreme delight of the earnest enquirer.

We must not attempt to profane the courts of the Lord's house, with secular or semi-religious entertainments, or fanzanges that always sap the vitality of the children of God.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

The regular edition of the Messenger and Visitor is more than 6,000 copies per week.

New subscribers paying in advance during Nov. and Dec. are entitled to paper to Jan. '97.

This is the renewal season. If your label indicates arrears have it changed by early remittance.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly should write this office at once.

The date on the label of your paper should be correct, as you understand your account with us.

Halifax Notes.

A very interesting service was held with the West End Baptist church on the evening of Thursday, the 13th, in connection with the settlement of Rev. Geo. A. Lawson as pastor there.

The West End church has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. S. March, more than two years ago.

As your readers know Dr. Saunders has been laid aside for a number of weeks with a very severe attack of sciatica.

OTHER HALIFAX NOTES.

The W. B. M. Aid societies of Halifax and Dartmouth held their quarterly meeting in Spring Garden vestry Tuesday afternoon last, at 3.30 p.m.

Rev. N. P. Whitman writes from New Albany, N. S., to give to the readers of the Messenger and Visitor the sad intelligence of the death of his wife.

Every sufferer from catarrh could be induced to make a trial of Hawker's catarrh cure, the disease would very soon be far less prevalent than it unfortunately is at present.

THE COMPANY EXPECT TO COMPLETE THIS PART OF THE SERVICE ON FOOT.

A new movement in Halifax to have a New Gas Company. The pipes are now being placed along the main line.

To the Editor Messenger and Visitor: DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 13th inst., you express your regret that Tammany was successful in New York.

I therefore, except to the remark, because Germans are not inferior mentally, morally, or physically, to any other nationality.

1. "This defeat (of the fusionists) is distinctly due to three causes. The only one I care to mention today is the intrusion of the excise question."

2. "The fusionist leaders, admits that for some time there was an absence of this year of unity of purpose and concert of action, that characterized the work of the Anti-Tammany forces last year."

On motion the conference proceeded to elect its officers for another year. They are as follows: Rev. W. C. Goucher, Chairman; David Dickie, Vice-Chairman; Rev. I. R. Skinner, Secretary.

The executive committee consist of the following brethren: B. H. MacLachlan, John Webber, Edward Price, H. V. Dewar, C. B. Lawrence, T. Andrew Mann, Edward Bartlett.

Seven churches were represented by brethren and sisters anxious for the prosperity of all the churches of the county. The reports given were for the most part very encouraging.

Eight were added to the churches by baptism since the last meeting. The Bay Side Episcopal and St. Andrew's churches are left pastorless.

Bro. Goucher occupied the pulpit, preaching an excellent sermon from John 8: 32, "If ye continue in my word ye shall have my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The chairman in behalf of the conference extended the thanks of the very generous hospitality. A collection of \$2.00 was taken for denominational work. The meeting closed in usual form.

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DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

All money from Nova Scotia contributors for denominational work, or any part of it, as Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Acadia College, Ministerial Education, Ministerial Relief and Aid, North West and Grand Liano Missions, except what is contributed by W. M. A. Societies, should be sent to Rev. C. C. Brown, Treasurer, Denominational Funds, Wolfville, N. S.

TABERNACLE, ST. JOHN.—Congregations were good. Pastor Ganong administered baptism on Lord's day evening, Nov. 10. Meetings are to be held every evening the present week and special meetings are expected.

CAVENDISH, P. E. I.—Bro. Marple assisted me for two weeks in Cavenfish. On Wednesday, Oct. 30th, one was baptized at Fairview and on Sabbath, Nov. 3rd, nine were baptized and welcomed into the fellowship of the Cavenfish church. Others are deeply interested.

CHIPMAN, N. B.—We are having good success in the special services here. Bro. Ervine and Young spent two weeks with us and God has blessed their efforts with a gracious outpouring of His spirit.

KEMPTON, QUEEN'S CO.—Sunday Nov. 11, I had the privilege of baptizing twelve in the morning we gathered at the lake just back of the church in Millford, and I baptized two sisters. One well advanced in life; the other a young woman.

UPPER QUEENSBURY, N. B.—The church and congregation deserve credit for having lately added to the furniture of God's Bethel at this place a beautiful organ costing \$38.00. The people are now seeing how good it is to please God with "stringed instruments and organs."

BRIDGEWATER.—I had the privilege of administering the ordinance of baptism to a joyful convert, on the 6th inst, at Day's Cove, with the hope that he will visit the baptismal waters again soon.

CAMPB.—Our new chapel at the Tickle is finished outside, excepting the painting, and oiled overhead on the inside.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University, (D.V.) in the library of the College, on the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock p. m.; also on the 28th at 9 a. m.

WATKINS.—All the Minutes of the New Brunswick Association, from 1821 to 1847, except the years 1841, 42, 44 and 46. 2 Minutes of the Eastern N. B. Association for 1850. 3 Any copies of the Eastern, Western and Southern N. B. Associations that have been published since 1821 apart from the Year Book. 4. "Baptist Missionary Magazine of N. S. and N. B." for Jan., April and July 1827 and April 1829. 5. Second and third Annual Reports of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union. 6. Report of the Canadian Baptist Temperance Mission for 1891. 7. Any pamphlets containing histories of Baptist Churches or Associations in the Maritime Provinces. The stamps necessary for transmission will be forwarded if names and addresses of senders are given. Address Rev. A. C. CURTIS, Halifax, N. S.

The eldest daughter of Judge Girouard, of the Supreme Court, was married at Ottawa on Tuesday to Mr. H. J. Skinner, of Brandon.

MOSES RIVER, N. S.—In compliance with the wish of our H. M. Board we came down here about three weeks ago to look after and help the interests of the few Baptists residing along this coast.

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chiefly during my stay the hospitality of Dea. Enos Moser and his excellent wife, but others have also kindly contributed to my comfort during my visit among them. The McKean brothers and their families are valuable helpers of the cause, and the recent coming of Deacon Charles Purdy and his family affords much encouragement.

Table with columns: Received from, P. M. R. M. Total. Includes Nova Scotia W. M. A. S., Missions, and various other contributions.

Table with columns: Paid, Dr. Includes W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., and various other expenses.

Table with columns: Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U., during quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1896. Includes various church and society contributions.

Table with columns: Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. From Oct. 30th to Nov. 13th. Includes Indian Harbor, Lunenburg, and other church contributions.

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Why Don't You Use Surprise Soap?

It does away with hard work, -dont boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper). It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash. It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. It drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

SURPRISE SOAP. The cheapest Soap to Use.

The St. John Soap Co., St. John, N. S.

Advertisement for Fraser, Fraser & Co. featuring a decorative border and the text: 'Fraser's Are in position to supply the wants of all who require CLOTHING of any description, and at Prices that have already put them to the front. Fraser, Fraser & Co. 42 King St., St. John, N. B.' Includes a price list and contact information.

Advertisement for Miller Brothers, 'Reasons Why You should Buy a Piano'. Includes text: 'Buy a "KARN." Your friends will seek you. Anything else they turn and go. They want full measure of all your pleasure, But do not need your woe. BUY FROM MILLER BROTHERS, Because they do the largest business in musical instruments in the Maritime Provinces, and consequently have a greater variety for you to select from.'

Advertisement for Featherbone Skirt Bone, 'For Giving STYLE & SHAPE to Ladies Dresses'. Includes text: 'A light, pliable, elastic bone made from quills. It is soft and yielding, conforming readily to folds, yet giving proper shape to Skirt or Dress. The only Skirt Bone that may be wet without injury. The celebrated Featherbone Corsets are corded with this material.'

Advertisement for The Karn Piano and Organ, 'THE KARN PIANO UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE'. Includes text: 'THE KARN ORGAN "Best in the World." Over 25,000 of these Celebrated Organs in use For Churches, Schools, etc., all orders to D. W. KARN & CO., Organ and Piano Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.'

Advertisement for Why Do The "THOMAS" AMERICAN ORGANS LEAD ALL OTHERS IN COMPETITION? Includes text: 'Because of the Richness of Tone, Ease of Manipulation and Simplicity of Construction, coupled with the fact that they are made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Sold Cheap for Cash. Easy Terms given on the installment plan. JAS. A. GATES & CO. SOLE AGENTS, MIDDLETON, N. S.'

Chaloner's Croup Cure.

Scott's Emulsion.

Paine's Cherry Compound.

Minard's Liniment.

Trade supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

S. McDIARMID,
Wholesale Druggist,
471 & 49 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The matter which has been contained in carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE HOME.

THE SEASON OF GIVING.

The season of the holidays is especially the season of gifts. Even the closest and hardest-hearted money grinder is likely to be haunted at this time by some ghostly knave, who will wake up his better nature in spite of himself. These days of giving and of gift-receiving bring up many memories—some of them painful, some of them happy. There is a certain tact and discretion necessary in making a present. It is not too much to say that gifts as often give pain as they give pleasure, owing to the thoughtless manner in which they are given. Gifts to the poor or to those whom we choose to consider of inferior station to ourselves, are often given in such a spirit that the self-respect of the recipient is grievously wounded. There is a certain class of vulgar rich people who are especially insidious in their power in this way, and forever complaining of their ingratitude when they really have nothing to be grateful for.

Never is the refinement and true character of the gift or "loss-giver" so well exemplified as in an act of giving. A gift, however necessary and valuable to the recipient, when given in this spirit of patronage, is an insult to a beggar. The true lady presents a gift as though she were the recipient of the favor.

In making a gift there must be three things specially considered. The gift must be something appropriate; it must be given at the suitable time, and, if possible, it must be something that the receiver desires, and does not feel inclined to purchase for herself. The gift of necessary clothing, even to a near relative, has always a taint of reproach in its reception. Such utilitarian presents cannot be given even to a needy person, except in the most delicate manner. There is, it is true, a coarse class of beggars in every community, in nearly every nation; people who are so greedy that they will accept of anything that is offered them.

But even among the poorest and most unfortunate there are persons of delicacy to whom a gift is three times blessed when given in the spirit of Christian charity, that respects not itself and is not puffed up." The gift of solid, half-worn clothes to the poor often carries so much reproach in their unlovely condition that they are only glad to receive them. It is not so much the gift for those who have time "that hangs heavy" on their hands to clean and repair such garments. If you have not time to remember it is charity to pay a seamstress to do this work for you. It is a curious thing to examine the clothes sent out in an intelligent community for a mission barrel. It should be remembered that these clothes go to worthy and intelligent people, who work in Christian fields at the normal price, and who are sometimes kept there exceedingly poor. Garments utterly unfit for any place but the trash barrel; old guide books and various literary trash are not infrequently sent by people who desire to ease their conscience by giving something, but are too selfish to make any sacrifice of time or money. It remains an unchallenged fact in every community that the busiest women who have the largest number of calls upon their time do the largest and most efficient portion of the church work, and that those least able to give contribute most liberally in proportion to their means. The very poor are especially self-sacrificing to each other.

Were it not for the spirit of sisterhood and mutual dependence in case of sickness and other troubles, there would be a much larger amount of human suffering. It is in these lowly places of the Master's charge, "Bear ye one another's burdens" is fulfilled from practical necessity.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Nowadays the children seem to be remembered and provided for in many ways unthought of years ago. The many publications for them which are found in all our homes, and which are doubtless well read and thoroughly appreciated by the large majority of little folks, were not known to their mothers and fathers thirty and forty years ago. The Children's Building at the World's Fair, in Chicago, elicited as much interest as any one building there. The Kindergarten schools all over the country give additional emphasis to the fact that the children of this generation are being cared for and planned for as never before.

The children's room in the beautiful new Public Library in Boston is one of the most interesting rooms in that building. It is arranged for and devoted entirely to the children. About 1,200 volumes are shelved along the walls, all within easy reach which they may look over and choose at their pleasure without having to ask the permission of any attendant. The books are mainly, of course, the better class of "juveniles"—boys' and girls' fiction and books of travel and adventure written for the young. Besides these, however, there are many volumes of a more mature character, especially illustrated books, devoted to the popular sciences, biography, history, or travel. Large tables are provided at which the children may sit and read by themselves, or if they choose, have one of the attendants read to them. Cards are not loaned to children under twelve, but any boy or girl, no matter how much younger, is welcome to take any of the books from the shelves for use in the room.

The attention of the children who frequent this room is often directed to the walls upon which hang four framed documents of almost unique interest—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, and the Address of the King, all, of course, reprints of the originals, but followed by the genuine autographs of the men who signed them, cut from letters and documents. Near by, moreover, hangs one of the copies of the Declaration issued immediately after its adoption to each of the thirteen original states, authenticated by the signature of the president of the congress, John Hancock, and attested by the secretary, Charles Thompson—Standard.

THE UMBRELLA AND OVERSHOES.

The winter season, when the umbrella as well as the overshoes is likely to be brought into frequent requisition, is at hand. An authority on the care of the umbrella says: "Always dry them carefully after using, and store them in a cool, dry place, and away from the water drips off in this way from the tips of the frames, and the umbrella dries more rapidly." There is no special reason why the umbrella should not be stored in a cool, dry place, when not in use. It certainly looks much better. But when it is put away it is better to loosen the ribbons that bind it in a tight roll. If it is kept rolled the umbrella soon wears at the crease of the ribs.

Overshoes of rubber are a vexation and necessity in wintry weather. Few walking shoes are snowproof, and the overshoe is then essential. They are certainly the best thing to examine the clothes sent out in an intelligent community for a mission barrel. It is very important that the rubber fit the shoe, especially at the heel, where the rubber overshoe usually wears out first. Select a rather thin rubber shoe, as such shoes are more easily put on and worn, as well as the heavier shoe. Clean rubber shoes by brushing off the dust and rubbing them clean with a greasy paper or cloth. There is a preparation of kerosene which is excellent for this purpose. Where there is a crack in the rubber the following cement is recommended: Get about five cents' worth each of rubber dam and red rubber at a dentist's. Cut a piece of red rubber an inch and a half square, in tiny pieces, put in a small bottle, pour a teaspoonful of chloroform on it and cork up tight. In ten minutes it will be melted enough for use. If the hole is large, make a few slits in it, then larger than the hole. Wet the piece to be mended with chloroform, then as rapidly as possible put on a thick layer of the melted rubber on as large a piece of the red rubber as will cover the hole. This can be done with a stick. Now wet your dam with chloroform and stick it on. If it is a bad hole, you can put on a little more melted rubber and another piece of dam.

The rubber in the bottle is ready for use next time by adding the chloroform.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the plying on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
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As household economists we do not pay proper attention to the humble pulse family. This is a race of plants that contributes extensively to the food of animals and man. From the clover the ox obtains the food that is his staple nutriment. The peas and beans, which are the vegetables of this race of plants used by man, are especially valuable as well as inexpensive articles of food. Proteids, so necessary to support animal life, and found in the animal food, are liberally supplied by either beans or peas. Where salt meat is the chief dependence of the family and fresh meats are scarce and high, a very wholesome, economic table may be kept up by liberal use of beans and peas.

The best peas in the market are not the ordinary yellow split, but the whole green peas. The latter is dried while it is still tender, green and young, and is therefore much easier cooked than the hard, ripe yellow peas, which grows bitter as it turns hard and yellow. Dried green peas seldom cost over 10 cents a quart, or about the same price as beans. These peas require to be soaked over night in cold water, which should be thrown away in the morning and the peas put over to stew in fresh cold water. Add a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of peas, and the peas will tender add a tablespoonful of butter, a little more salt if necessary and pepper. These peas make a most excellent soup with or without the use of meat. Take a pint of green peas. When fresh peas can be obtained they make a delicious soup, but the dried peas are also good and just as nutritious. Soak the dried peas in two quarts of cold water. Pour off this water in the morning and put the peas in a fresh quart of water, and cold water. Let the water gradually come to the boiling point. A small hambone that is perfectly sound, or a beef or veal bone, may be added, though it is not necessary. The peas of the family are so rich in the very elements of food generally supplied by meat that it seems unnecessary to use stock in their preparation. When the soup has simmered for six hours, peel one leek, two small onions, and half a winter carrot or one summer carrot. These vegetables should be sliced fine when they are added. Put in also a sprig of celery and two or three stalks of green beans. When the vegetables are put in and let the soup cook slowly one hour longer. It is now ready to strain it through a sieve a common flour sieve bound in a wooden back will do for this purpose. Strain the soup into a bowl and add a cup of cream or rich milk. Let the soup boil up, and season it again with another teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of butter, and turn it into a tureen. Add two teaspoonfuls of cream to half pint of cubes, broiled over a couple of squares of toast. A soup of beans may be made in the same way of white beans, adding the parsley mixed fine, the last moment before the soup is served. The French use excellent soup, which the French cook so highly they flavor it with red wine, though this is not necessary and does not render the soup any more palatable. Black bean soup is made in the same way, substituting slices of hard boiled eggs and very thin slices of lemons as a garnish in place of the squares of toast or fried bread.

Everybody knows Mr. J. B. Olcott, the unique agricultural correspondent who enjoys the distinction among some of his friends of knowing how to grind out vermicelli pyramidally—the ideal cultivator of small fruits, expert in grasses and all-around farmer, of South Manchester. Mr. Olcott has, within a few rods of his pleasant home, a tract of some ten acres of land devoted to the cultivation of grasses, which is perhaps the most remarkable grass-plot in this country. It contains 1,600 distinct varieties of turf, originally collected from every civilized country on the face of the globe, and from all parts of the United States. Last winter Mr. Olcott went abroad "grass-hunting," and the contributions of his trip added several hundred specimens to his previous collection. The entire area of this "grass-plot," as its proprietor terms the tract, is laid out regularly in strips and squares, there being as many sections as there are varieties of grasses in the collection. The ordinary observer, varying from one another only in their respective sizes and the shades of universal green. But he who transplanted and has watched them through their various stages of development, recognizes each individual specimen at a glance, and calls them all by name. No weed or other vegetable intruder dares any portion of the surface, the dividing lines and spaces between the respective sections are as sharp and distinctive as if drawn and cut artificially every morning. Some of the older squares and strips show a carpet of grass as fine as needles, and so thick and firm that the ear beneath is indistinguishable only after breaking through it by actual force. There's considerable fun and no end of solid satisfaction for a man of Mr. Olcott's composition in getting together and cultivating the grasses of the world. He has had the soil and climate and brains of Connecticut will produce here as perfect turf grasses, for lawns or pastures, or any other use, as are produced in any other land under the sun. Leastwise he has given this proposition a complete demonstration so that little now seems to remain for him except to make the fact completely available for the benefit of all whom it may concern—and that is everybody who owns a foot of land to beautify or utilize for lawn or pasture.—(Connecticut Farmer.)

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUMMARY NEWS.

The edition of the "Baptist Year Book" for the current year is well supported by business firms...

Mrs. J. H. Hart, of Halifax, died suddenly on Tuesday. She was one of the original committee which, 35 years ago, founded the Home for the Aged in Halifax.

"WHEN SHALL WE FLY?" Hiram Maxim believes that the time is not far distant when he will be writing for "The Youth's Companion."

The Hawker people are favoring their friends with a beautiful and pocket edition of "Robb's Maxims." The old gentleman didn't recommend "Hawker's Tonic." He did not know it.

The Dominion Alliance has opened up correspondence with prospective candidates for Parliament, for their views on prohibition. The Alliance proposes to take an active part in the coming general election.

The U. S. battleship Texas has been badly strained in the dry dock at Brooklyn, Ont., on January 14, 15 and 16. Many prominent dairymen will attend as well as Messrs Dryden, Robertson, Dean, Fletcher and others.

The Ontario Creameries' Association, will hold its annual convention at Cornwall, Ont., on January 14, 15 and 16. Many prominent dairymen will attend as well as Messrs Dryden, Robertson, Dean, Fletcher and others.

Council for Shortis, the condemned murderer, had an interview with the Minister of Justice on Tuesday. He presented all the papers in the case and pressed for commutation of the death sentence on the ground of insanity.

A hundred and fifty Italians have struck work on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo road, near Stony Creek, Ont. A month's pay is due; another contention will not pay until the work is done—another strike—fear of the men deserting.

At the Customs Department, Ottawa, \$500 has been received as conscience money from a resident in Washington, D. C. The money was sent to the Customs Collector at Halifax, endorsed in a letter, stating that it belonged to the Nova Scotia Customs.

The old established stand of John Chaloner, on King street, St. John, merits and receives extended patronage. S. McDiarmid, the present proprietor, conducts a large wholesale and retail business. Readers are requested to notice his advertisement.

Rev. Edward St. John and Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, uncle of Oscar Wilde's great chum, have started from Montreal on an inspection tour through Canada to select a site for an immigration home for Roman Catholic children. They represent the diocese of Southwark, London.

At Hampton on Tuesday Justices Piers and McLaughlin condemned Mrs. Mary Jane Batherson, of Sussex, to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of \$15.40, or to spend 90 days in jail. John Finnegan, an inmate of the Batherson house, was fined \$100 and \$30 costs, or 160 days' jail. Four cases against W. T. Scribner, of Hampton were adjourned until Monday next.

The late John A. Humphrey, of Moncton, died without a written will, but left verbal directions as to the division of his estate, which goes to the widow and children. William F. Humphrey, the only son, continues the woolen and flour mills; L. D. Lockhart, son-in-law of deceased, continues the lumber mills, so that there is virtually no change in the running of the vast business.

United States Josiah Quincy is the Democratic nominee for the majority of Boston.

The bicyclists in Northern Ohio are building cinder paths from town to town.

The wages of 12,000 iron workers in the Pittsburgh district will be advanced two per cent.

The plant of the York Wall Paper Co., at York, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The plant was worth \$200,000; insured for \$100,000.

At a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening, attended by nearly three thousand persons and held under the auspices of various colored societies, a resolution condemning lynching was unanimously adopted.

The National Council of Women lent itself to a grand celebration of the 80th birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in New York on Tuesday night. A sketch of this noble woman, the pioneer of women's rights, recently appeared in the Star.

A Shower of Fortune for Someone in these Bargains!

GOSSAMERS.

This is a lot that have been bought at less than half, and we intend to give our out-of-town customers a chance to get some of them!

A \$6 gossamer for \$2.50, with large military cape measuring four yards around the bottom; made from best "distilling" waterproof treads; very stylish. Size 34 to 38.

A \$7 gossamer for \$3.50; has triple extra break collar, made from best brown waterproof cashmere; guaranteed waterproof. Tread check gossamer, \$3.50 for \$2.50, military cape, good pattern.

Any of the above sent, express paid, on receipt of price.

Dress Goods.

Heavy Amazon twill dress goods 40 inches wide, in all the leading shades.

Send us \$2.75 and we will send you, prepaid, 6 yards of the above dress goods, with all the linings for it, consisting of 2 yds waist lining, 4 yds skirt lining, 1 yd canvas, 4 yds braid, 1 set steel, 1 set shields.

When ordering, name the color of goods you want and we will guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Dress Goods.

Shot Costume Cloth, Send us \$2.90 and we will send 6 yds of this new, beautiful goods, with the same trimming as in the last mentioned.

This material would be sold in the regular way for one-third more than our price for it.

These goods are in shot combination of Browns and Black, Blue and Black, Garnet and Blue, Purple and Brown, Garnet and Cardinal.

When ordering mention the combination you would like.

FRED A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

BANNERMAN-CAMPBELL.—At Sider Hill, Elgin, Albert Co., Nov. 18th, by Rev. A. A. Rutledge, Colonial Baptist to Susan Campbell, both of Elgin.

BUCHANAN-TAITE.—At the parsonage, Gibson, N. B., Nov. 18th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson, Huddson W. Buchanan, to Lillian M. Tait, both of Maryville, N. B.

DEATHS.

WYLLIE.—At Round Hill, N. S., on the 20th October, John Wyllie, aged 66 years.

BERRY.—At Amherst, Nov. 10, Sarah, widow of Martin Berry, aged 45 years. Mrs. B. was a daughter of Deacon Wm. Ayer, of Blackville, and for many years a member of the Amherst church.

PATTERSON.—On the 30th ult., at Upper Falmouth, Elizabeth, daughter of Nelson Patterson. Though only 16 years of age she expressed pleasure at the prospect of going to dwell with Jesus.

RAY.—At Weymouth, N. S., Nov. 1st, Anna F. Ray, aged 48 years, relict of the late Robert Ray. Sister Ray was a very pious Christian and will be greatly missed by many. She was a member of First Baptist church, Yarmouth. She leaves one child, a little girl of 11 years.

LOVE.—At Pugwash, Oct. 29th, John S. Love, aged 55 years, relict of the late Robert Love. Our brother was converted in his manhood and "at evening time it was light." "Absent from the body present with the Lord." Three sons and a daughter remain, who think of their father as having gone home.

WORDEN.—On Oct. 29th, at Rockland, of cancer, Mary Idella, beloved little daughter of Rev. H. D. Worden, aged 2 years and seven months. Idella was a beautiful child. Her removal to the better land is keenly felt, but the confidence of her home in heaven is a balm to the parental hearts. Funeral sermon by Rev. Thos. Todd, at Canterbury.

BANKS.—At Tremont, N. S., Nov. 8th, Alexander Banks, in the 49th year of his age, exchanged this life for the better. He was baptised in his early years by Rev. Nathaniel Moore, of New Glasgow, and has since been an honored member of the Lower Aylesford Baptist church. Six dear children and a devoted wife are left to mourn their sad loss. May God be to them a Father, a Husband, a Father to their friends and relatives, until their sincere sympathy for the bereaved family.

MARSHALL.—At Greenwood, N. S., Nov. 10th, of heart disease, Margaret, beloved wife of J. E. Marshall, aged 55 years. Several years of illness, but she was a woman of high character and made her life unto herself. She could live were it God's will, but she preferred to depart and be with Christ. From the home a precious one has fled. In the entire community a bright and noble Christian character is missed by all. The husband and three sons, thus bereaved of their dearest earthly friend, have many prayers for their comfort in this sad hour.

HAMMOND.—At Lockeport, Nov. 5th, Mrs. Priscilla Perry Hammond, aged 85 years. Aged and beautiful, she has claimed our oldest church member. Sister Hammond was the widow of the late Alexander Hammond, and daughter of John and Mary Locke. She leaves two children, John Hammond, of Somerville, Mass., and Mr. F. Bill, of Lockeport, also a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren. When about twelve years old she became a Christian, and shortly afterward was baptised into the Baptist church, and was a faithful and consistent member until the day of her departure.

EATON.—At his home in Canard, Cornwallis, on Wednesday, the 13th, Leander Eaton, aged 73 years. He leaves six daughters and two sons, to mourn the loss of a kind father. His wife, a daughter of the late Samuel Starr, of Cornwallis, died some years ago. Mrs. Eaton was the eldest son of the much lamented Ward Eaton, to whom his name is very striking resemblance, both in personal appearance and in character. Of him it has been truthfully written that "his life throughout has been characterized by an uncompromising integrity, a generous hospitality and soundness of judgment that have won for him the esteem of all who knew him and the lasting friendship of many within his wide circle of acquaintance. In his death the country loses an honored citizen and a most successful business man, whose industry and moral worth have truly furnished a noble example to the young men of the country."

ARMSTRONG.—At Andover, N. B., on Oct. 30th, Barnabas Armstrong, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased was born in the County of Annapolis, N. S., April 2nd, 1813, and came to N. B. when he was 16 years of age, locating at Andover. In a very glorious revival of religion, under the labors of the late Fathers Hammond and McMullan, he was converted, and at the age of 19 was baptised and united with the Baptist church at Andover, of which Elder Hammond was pastor. December 14th, 1836, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane Solesin, who has been a true Christian wife and who still survives. A numerous family of twelve children, eight of whom have passed forward to the higher life, leaving three daughters and one son, who claim the promise of their father's God. Also thirty-seven grandchildren and eight

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