

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXII.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LI.

No. 50.

Proposes an Invasion of England. The speech delivered last Tuesday on the floors of the French Senate by General Mercier seems to be a clear indication of the fact that there are men in influential positions in France who are determined to promote ill feeling between France and Great Britain, and, if possible, involve the two countries in war. It is certainly a most significant and uncomfortable fact that General Mercier—a man who has held important positions not only in the French army but in the government, having been at one time Minister of War—should discuss, and should be permitted to discuss, before the Senate of which he is a member, the practicability of a successful invasion of England, saying that such a scheme could be held as a sword of Damocles over the head of England, and in the same connection proposing a resolution to the effect that the Senate should invite the Government to complete immediate preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy, by preparing everything necessary to embark and disembark as speedily as possible an expeditionary corps. It is probable that a part of General Mercier's intention was to embarrass the Government, and it is true that protests were uttered by several members of the Senate against his proposals, and the President ruled the resolution out of order. But this does not alter the fact that the speech, with the accompanying resolution, was made in the Parliament of France by one whose position as a public man, whatever may be said of his personal character, is sufficient to give the matter a sinister significance. From such a man as General Mercier, whose connection with the Dreyfus case showed him to be one who was quite ready to sacrifice his personal honor in a case in which he judged that the reputation of the French army was involved, almost anything is possible. Such men influenced by dreams of military glory, might easily be willing to inflame race hatreds and political jealousies to such a pitch as would inevitably involve their own nation in unjust and disastrous war. Unfortunately there appears to be in connection with the French army a sufficient number of men of the Mercier stripe to constitute a grave peril to the welfare of France and the peace of the world.

A Matter of Justice. It is natural that the people of cities and towns should desire to have new factories or other industrial enterprises established within their limits. The value to a community of such enterprises when they are of a proper and wholesome character must be recognized and it may be quite right that the promoters of them should receive some encouragement from the municipality in which they propose to locate their works. But concessions of this kind may easily go too far and involve undue burden for the taxpayer and grave injustice to established industries which have to stand on their own merits. In this connection the Globe, which has frequently uttered warning notes on this subject, very sensibly says: "There should be in a city like St. John no specially favored classes nor corporations, and a sound principle of justice toward all should be equally applied. Why should men who own property in, let us say, King Street, who have for years been carrying on some industry, who have regularly paid their taxes, and who have contributed to the wealth of the community by their industry and their energy be compelled to pay the taxes of men who have business in other parts of the town and who seek to evade the payment of their lot and scot? There is no compulsion on the part of anyone to come here, but those who come should at once take up the burden of citizenship and manfully meet the obligations. At least, the people should not allow the opposite spirit to be cultivated."

The far sighted Boers. Since his return to England General Buller has been speaking of some points, hitherto little noticed, in which British soldiers found themselves at a disadvantage in fighting with the Boers.

One of these is the much greater range of vision possessed by the latter. Their country being a very open one, the Boers are accustomed to looking at things at a great distance, with the result that they have developed a remarkable range of vision, so that in General Buller's opinion, it is no exaggeration to say that an ordinary Dutchman or Africander can see a British soldier approaching him two miles farther away than he can be seen by the latter, who is, generally speaking, a city-born man and therefore comparatively short-sighted. This fact, General Buller says, has been throughout a severe handicap, and has caused the death of many gallant British scouts. The fact noted by General Buller would indicate one of the points in which the Australian bushman and the Canadian cowboy would have the advantage over the British regular as a scout. General Buller might doubtless have added that the Dutchmen of South Africa are as a rule not only longer sighted but longer headed than the Britisher, and in this respect also the Colonial troops have the advantage of the regulars through their ability to take advantage of circumstances, to act independently and by their superior vigilance and alertness in scouting operations. As an instance of this, a Canadian soldier wrote home that the British regulars have learned now to keep under cover if possible when under fire, but at other times seem to prefer the most exposed and conspicuous positions, while the Canadians make it a rule to keep under cover whenever practical, so as not to advertise their presence and their numbers to the enemy.

The United States. In his message at the opening of the last session of the fifty-sixth Congress, occurring now on the eve of a new century, President McKinley quite naturally gives a backward look over the pathway which the nation has been travelling and notes its wonderful development. He reminds Congress that when the sixth Congress assembled in November, 1800, "the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had sixteen States. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God, and invokes his guidance and the continuance of his care and favor." The present condition of the national finances is highly satisfactory. The excess of revenue over expenditure in the last fiscal year was more than seventy-nine and a half million dollars, the excess being due partly to increased receipts and partly to decreased expenses. Of this sum more than fifty-six and a half million dollars has been applied to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the nation's indebtedness. The Treasury has also been able to refund at 2 per cent no less than \$364,943,750 of outstanding indebtedness bearing higher rates of interest, thus effecting a net saving to the Government of \$9,106,166, and in addition reducing interest charges for the next four years by more than \$7,000,000 a year. At the present time the available cash balance in the Treasury is \$139,393,794.50, without counting the gold reserve of \$150,000,000 more. Under these favorable circumstances the President advises the immediate reduction of the internal revenue from war taxes in the sum of \$30,000,000 a year. In discussing the foreign relations of his Government President McKinley alludes to the Alaskan boundary question and the *modus vivendi* established a year ago which, he says, has worked without friction, but is at best an unsatisfactory makeshift which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the international line. The President also refers to the

need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. To this end he contemplates negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations.

The British Parliament. The opening of the first session of the fifteenth Parliament of the present reign took place on the 3rd instant quietly and without any unusual circumstances. Mr. Gully was re-elected to the speakership of the House of Commons. The Speech from the Throne leaves nothing to be desired in point of brevity. It is as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactments required for this purpose. You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of the Parliament in the spring."

The debate on the address has assumed a lively character in both chambers, and especially in the House of Commons there has been severe criticism of the Government's policy in respect to the South African war, China and its causing a dissolution of Parliament when it did, etc., and fierce attacks were made upon Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman going so far as to accuse the Colonial Secretary of conduct which, if resorted to by a gentleman in private life, would exclude him from the society of all honorable men and ostracise him for life. Mr. Chamberlain, on his part, repelled the attacks with great warmth, indignantly denying many of the accusations made against him. In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery dealt severely with Mr. Chamberlain. While deprecating over-credulity in respect to the charges made against the Colonial Secretary, he said that it was evident that the head of the Cabinet had failed in supervision, and that the pride of England in the purity of its public men had suffered.

Kaiser Wilhelm Not at Home to Mr. Kruger. The decisive intimation to Mr. Kruger on the part of the German Government that the Emperor would not be able to receive him has had a depressing effect upon the Boer cause in Europe and has pretty thoroughly shattered any hope of European intervention that Mr. Kruger and his friends may have cherished. The action of the German Emperor in the matter is generally regarded as an indication and a fruit of the more friendly relations now existing between the British and the German Governments. At the same time it is said that outside of the newspapers more immediately under Government influence, there is quite a general expression on the part of the German press of disapproval of the Government's action and of sympathy with the Boer cause. It is reported that Austria is following the example of Germany so far that in response to a confidential note of enquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcome at Vienna a polite note was returned to the effect that the Emperor had made other arrangements for the next few weeks. There appears also to be no prospect of Mr. Kruger receiving a welcome at the Russian court. All this is little more agreeable to France than it is to Mr. Kruger.

—Late despatches from Lord Kitchener to the war office in London indicate that the Boer General DeWet was being hard pressed by General Knox in the southern part of the Orange State. He had failed in an attempt to cross over into Cape Colony and was moving northward, having abandoned some 500 horses and many carts. On the other hand it is reported that the Boers have captured seventeen thousand sheep and a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp in the Transvaal. Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town on Saturday and was accorded a splendid reception. The Mayor, Councillors and Citizen's Committee with thousands of sight-seers met the distinguished general at the dock and escorted him to the Government House.

C. H. Spurgeon.—An Analysis of the Great Preacher's Power.

BY H. F. ADAMS, TRURO, N. S.

If I do not succeed in unlocking all the secrets of the unparalleled success of the great man as a preacher, it will be because there is always an element in Christ-trained preachers, that defies interpretation.

I. THREE HUMAN ELEMENTS OF HIS POWER :

(1). His extraordinary voice. I mention this attribute of his power first, not because it is the most important factor in every speaker's success, but because it occupied such a prominent place in his more than royal sway over immense congregations for a period of 38 years. With all his brain powers, his executive ability, his magnetic personality, and his untiring industry, he never could have accomplished such gigantic tasks, and have attained such cosmopolitan fame, without the magnificent might of his rich, round, rolling voice. By it he could express tones of deepest tenderness, or the roar of tremendous indignation; but whichever office it performed, the hearer was completely bewitched by its wonderful charm. It could wind its way, like a silver rivulet, into a prejudiced mind, till false pre-judgments were almost unconsciously smoothed away; and it could dash and crash like the falls of Niagara, till opposition was borne down, like a straw before a mighty current.

I once heard him preach a sermon titled, "The unknown ways of love," and how that voice seemed to weep? How it transferred with striking accuracy the current of deep sympathy from the preacher's heart to the hearts of his hearers. How it travelled tremulously on its errand of love, till it entered all hearts, and broke up the fountain of everyone's emotions. I have heard him arraign injustice, denounce wrongs, and warn sinners of coming judgment, and oh! how that voice thundered; how its tones struck the sound waves, which rolling and swelling till the very pillars in the great Tabernacle seemed to tremble, and an awe indescribable filled every soul. During the delivery of sermons of this class it was no uncommon thing to see perspiration standing on people's foreheads, and expressions of fear marking everyone's countenance, as if some awful calamity were about to happen.

In his earlier days his voice had much greater volume than in later years. On October 7, 1857, (the day of National Humiliation for the Indian Mutiny), Mr. Spurgeon preached, by request, a commemorative sermon in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace to 23,000 people. In May 1867, (while the Tabernacle was being repaired) he preached for five Sabbath mornings in the Great Agricultural Hall, London, which was crowded each time with not less than 20,000 persons. And he has made 12,000 people hear him in the open air. During his last ten or fifteen years his physical weakness was such that he had to limit the tones of his voice. Instead of forked lightning, (which his voice resembled in former days), it might latterly be compared to bottled electricity, which with less display, yet with unerring accuracy, flowed forth in a perpetual current of power. Though sickness and experience mellowed both him and his voice, so that he was more a great teacher, than the great preacher of former days, yet it was a grand sight to see and hear the Tabernacle Lion roar. For at times the slumbering fires leapt forth, when righteous indignation needed to be voiced. Then the man of 55 recalled the days, when his voice rolled with earthquake power among his hearers.

I do not say he was the equal of John B. Gough in the flexibility and imitiveness of his vocal powers, but few people knew what a variety of tones Mr. Spurgeon could produce with his voice. In one of his college lectures titled "The Voice," I have heard him reproduce the defects of voices, he warned us not to cultivate or imitate; from the sonorous Johnsonian, to the squeaky and effeminate voice. Elocutionists in London taught their pupils all they knew of voice culture, then sent them to the Tabernacle to see and hear one of the greatest masters of voice-power of this century. Let it not be supposed that because nature endowed Mr. Spurgeon with the great volume of voice-power he possessed, that therefore he was the polished orator he was. But as he told us in his "college talks," he had to bestow much labor on the culture of the gift, in order to bring it under much perfect control, which like a well-trained horse, was obedient to the will of its owner.

Of movements in the pulpit, Mr. Spurgeon never had many. He never raved, or clapped his hands, nor pounded the Bible, but was the stillest orator of the highest order, I ever heard. All the silly stories about his gestures and jumpings; sliding down baluster rails, and climbing up pulpit stairs, were retailed in Rowland Hill's day before Mr. Spurgeon was born. When he was preaching one could think of nothing but the sermon, the man was wholly hidden behind his theme. I remember sitting behind a lady in the steep seats of the first gallery, when forgetful of everything but the discourse, my head gradually lowered till my chin touched the lady's bonnet. On recovering myself, of course I felt very silly, and apologized to the person, but I doubt not many a man has also transgressed in the

same direction, because of his forgetfulness of everything but the theme of the sermon, and the fascination of that extraordinary voice.

(2). I next place in order the manner of his preaching. From his youth up, this had been what is popularly called extemporaneous. That is, using a brief outline containing main and sub-divisions of the thought or thoughts evolved from the text or passage of Scripture under consideration; then filling it up verbally when in the pulpit. When our Lord ascended the mountain, and had sat down, "he opened his mouth," not a manuscript. And nearly all the greatest preachers have followed the Mountain Preacher's style of opening the mouth, and letting flow forth the ripened thought of the heart, clothed with language suggested at the moment. This was eminently the style of the greatest preacher of the 19th century, and is a source of power to which sermon readers must be strange. Mr. Spurgeon could not make 7000 people hear him read a sermon, even if they were before him. For the position of the head in reading, causes the voice to strike the sounds waves downward, which could not, therefore, travel onward and upward filling such a vast space as 7000 hearers would require. But supposing 7000 people could have heard him once, they would not have continued to attend his church, for there would have been lacking that personal magnetism that flashes forth from the human eye; and that tremulous power that accompanies the words of the earnest extemporaneous preacher. And these being wanting, the link between so vast an audience and the preacher would be gone. Of course a very effective sermon reader may hold a smaller audience together, of which Dr. Thomas Chalmers, and Jonathan Edwards are excellent samples.

It is interesting to see Dr. Dale, of England, fill a church of some 1500 every Sabbath for more than a score of years; and it was more interesting to see Canon Liddon draw 2000 people to hear him read in St. Paul's Cathedral. But it must be remembered that these famous sermon readers had other attractions in the churches of a musical, ritualistic, and architectural character, which greatly aided to draw hearers. Whereas Mr. Spurgeon stood alone in a great plain Tabernacle, with carpetless floor, and cushionless seats. No organ of any kind, and no choir of any size or sort were heard there, to attract and fascinate lovers of elaborate music. It was one of the greatest marvels of this age of change, that for 38 years this solitary man held together the largest audiences consecutively, in the world, by the simple might of extemporaneous gospel preaching.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

The Material to be Worked Upon by the Sabbath School Teacher.

BY REV. J. H. SAUNDERS.

As it is of the first importance that the artisan shall undertake his work with a full knowledge of the material on which he is to operate, as well as to be correct in his ideals of the end sought, so is it necessary for the Sabbath School teachers to have like qualification for the work they have in hand. It may be that much of the disappointment and failure in our Sabbath School effort has originated in a misconception of the child nature and the child life; even where the ideal Christian character sought for the pupil has been quite faultless. Nor should this—if it be true—be a matter of great surprise; for in all the realm of thought and research there is not found a more intricate subject than is human nature in its early days.

The reason of this is not far to seek.

a. Good and evil are together mysteriously ingrained in the child nature. In some cases the evil is so completely veiled that wise ones tell us that it is not there at all, and they quote the Christ in evidence of their assertion.

Then the most beautiful and the best of human character is seen in the child, and we love it, and sometimes we worship it. With consummate skill parental love cloaks, and it may be endeavors to choke the first dim dawning of natural and normal, moral defects. The most perfect little tots are sent to the Sabbath School. It must not be overlooked that good and evil are both in embryo in childhood. The good may dominate and the evil may elude the keenest search of the Sabbath School Teacher.

b. Then heredity and environment have to be reckoned with. Where these are most favorable the better principle may have the control in child life.

c. Nor is psychology or kindred sciences infallible guides to the Sabbath School teacher in this matter. These may afford valuable assistance such as no teacher ought to reject if it be within their reach; but it must be remembered that science is yet only on the threshold of facts, in the realm of the physical and mental characteristics of the child. Into the realm of the spiritual, into which the Sunday School teacher must enter and labor, science is not in authority. Here it can at its best only aspire to a servat's place.

The author of salvation must hold supreme dictation here.

Startling surprises await Sunday School teachers who enter upon their work, even with pious intent, if their equipment be human theories of child nature and child culture. Under these conditions the most hopeful little saint may at an advanced period, cruelly put at fault all prophesy of its future, and explain to poor advantage its Sabbath School training.

Emphasis must ever rest on the religiousness of all Sabbath School endeavor. The salvation of the scholar—the highest type of spiritual life is the true ideal here. This brings us face to face with the one great fact suggested by the word salvation.

THE CHILD IS A SINNER.

Of this fact the Sabbath School teacher must not be in ignorance. This is a fact that science—it may be wisely—makes no attempt to explain. Sometimes it very unwisely attempts to deny this sad fact.

It is also noticeable that in the normal training provided for our workers this fact of sin finds no great prominence. Some text books are quite colorless; and other methods of work are a denial of the fact in so far as they appear to succeed. It is only as they fail that testimony to this truth is given.

Sabbath School workers as

"LABORERS TOGETHER WITH GOD"

cannot attain to a respectable efficiency if they stand in doubt on this doctrine. This fellowship of toil puts God in authority at the commencement of all proper Sabbath School effort. Whatever besides this the teacher may or may not know of the child, or of the lessons to be taught, he must know of the spiritual conditions of child life, and of the relation of this to Christian manhood and womanhood, as the author of life has revealed it, and our history testifies of it. In the Sabbath School the Bible—which is not only a revelation of the Divine nature, but of human nature as well, and so of child nature—must be in authority in all that is wrought or implied in child culture. What the child should be taught—how it should be taught and why it should be taught and trained for the future, must all be gathered from this one text-book.

Do I need an apology for placing great emphasis on the sinfulness of child life? If so I find it in the present trend of religious thought, which evidently overlooks this sad fact. And I may be allowed to add just here, that the very few saved sinners by the grace of God in our churches to-day, and the alarming absence of repentance among the most notorious backsliders, indicates that the doctrine of human depravity is not much in evidence with us. In fact the consciousness of sin, which the Holy Spirit begets in human hearts, is all but an unknown factor in the religious experience of these times. The absence of the conviction of sin has in all ages been an indication of the hellward trend. Why should it be otherwise in our day?

That we may not be in doubt on this subject, so far as our children are concerned, you will allow me now to put in evidence the testimony of three witnesses, "that in the mouth of two or three" this fact of sin in child life may be established.

1. The Testimony of Scripture.—A few passages must suffice.

Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me.

The wicked are estranged from the womb; they go astray as soon as they be born speaking lies.

That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee ye must be born again.

"As in Adam all die, etc." By grace ye are saved—Salvation by grace cannot apply to the sinless.

2. The Testimony of the Creeds.—This fact of sin in the child is based on the dogma or doctrine of infant baptism. The church of Rome teaches baptismal regeneration, as the only hope of the salvation of the infant. The Church of England teaches, that the infant in baptism is regenerated, and exhorts its members to observe this ordinance to this end. The Presbyterian church declares the child in a state of sin. In the (Westminster) "Confession of Faith" (Cap. 10 Sec. 3.) it says, "elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how he pleaseth." In the Declaration of its Doctrines and Discipline the Methodist church says (Ar. vii) of original sin. "Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam—but it is the corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and of his own nature inclined to evil and that continually." Add to this the demand of the Baptist Faith for a regenerate church membership and the proper observance of ordinances, and we have quite a complete and harmonious testimony of the Christian church to the fact that the child is in need of salvation by the grace of God. This consensus of the creeds, and the plain teaching of the Word of God, should leave the Sabbath school worker in no uncertainty as to the character and needs of every scholar.

3. In the testimony of child life, as it advances, we have a proof of sin more convincing to some minds and appealing more directly to Sabbath school workers than those before mentioned.

While in the history of our Sabbath schools there is so much to encourage further effort—so much of real success to be thankful for—we must not be unmindful of some of the dark pages of human history for which we have furnished the material. We rejoice greatly that we have graduated from our schools into our churches many faithful laborers, and have largely increased the efficiency of its several ministries. But from our Sabbath schools there have gone up to our churches young men and young women who have been a burden and a disgrace, when they should have been an ornament and glory, and towers of strength in our Zions; and these not from the low slum classes only, but from the homes of our wealthiest and most respectable citizens.

When it is known that our Sabbath schools are represented in our criminal institutions, and even on the lists of those who have suffered capital punishment for the foulest crimes their names are found. In any of these sad instances have we failed because we did not properly

recognize the ing? Because suspect the a failed to work alarming fact these sad fact ers in our Sab duties with o ments can aff of a religious hope of succe curse of sin i ed; and this but by the t above, we will of our Sabba blessing of G

And knowi efficiency and ratio of our f his service, w these higher

As we face tween us and with the con Christ's servi the teaching to pass; so th will continue with the assu power to cert we labor said it shall accom the thing whi

Of the faith "Though he s the seed; he sheaves with

An inducem be found in the power of sin

P. S.—Sinc is reported to Sunday Schoo last—that "Y believe in the and girls." I term "total" Beecher said illegitimate p phrase in his spiritual help be well to u nction?

1900 has b evidenced by in the growth territory. De special intere colonies of S have now two people make a face the white old fields are As Bro. G. J. work at Leth on the Crows directly provi tists in the to ing through b Baptist church his own labor laid on this ne

Last week Okotoks, a gr They were hu They found ne pledge of \$30 wired for a m you read this.

For once th close connecti might be in n money. The ing at the star portant. For monton, a rap present Board the field pledg sagacious poli nearly self-su We must next to recover. I villages, centr 135 miles of R inviting, and working for ye are growing.

urance of you evangelization need not repe in Manitoba. earlier promi beginning of h Unripened gra difficult and co much was lost grade low in q All this means five-sixths of the extension of H the Convention exceed the con be sustained an to keep pace w imperative. Th fund. A subst save many a ne and would enst and expenditure about the sugge

recognize the material placed in our hands for the moulding? Because in these beautiful innocents we failed to suspect the sleeping monster, sin in embryo; and so failed to work with God for its destruction. With this alarming fact of sin in the child's heart before us, and these sad facts of history behind us, we will not, as workers in our Sabbath schools, be tempted to enter upon our duties with only the best equipment intellectual attainments can afford us; nor by the directions and impulses of a religious sentimentalism will we be deluded into the hope of success. But being assured of this, that for the curse of sin in the child or adult there is only one remedy; and this not by might nor by power, born of earth, but by the Spirit of the Lord in the new birth from above, we will be much in prayer for all the members of our Sabbath schools and families; that this great blessing of God's grace may be theirs to enjoy.

And knowing that as laborers together with God, our efficiency and sufficiency must in a measure be in the ratio of our fellowship with him, and our consecration to his service, we will in all humility and earnestness seek these higher levels of Christian life.

As we face the formidable array of sin which lies between us and success, we will be steadied in the conflict with the conviction that the winning of a lost soul to Christ's service is the greatest event of time, and that by the teaching of God's word he has ordained to bring this to pass; so that we, as partakers of the divine nature, will continue our efforts under the divine commission, with the assurance of the divine presence and the divine power to certain victory. For has not he in whose name we labor said, His word shall not return to him void, but it shall accomplish that which he please and prosper in the thing whereto he has sent it?

Of the faithful Sabbath school teacher it may be said, "Though he goeth on his way weeping, bearing forth the seed; he shall come again with joy bringing his sheaves with him."

An inducement to continued Sunday School effort may be found in the fact that in the birth of every child the power of sin is rewritten.

P. S.—Since reviewing the above I see that Prof. Hamill is reported to have said—in an address before the N. S. Sunday School Association, held in Dartmouth in October last—that "You will not be a successful teacher if you believe in the doctrine of total depravity in small boys and girls." Just what meaning Prof. H. attaches to the term "total depravity"—which the late Henry Ward Beecher said was "an awkward phrase, a spawn of an illegitimate philosophy,—a phrase misleading and inappropriate"—I do not know. Prof. H. made use of this phrase in his discussion of "Christian Optimism" as a spiritual helper of a Sunday School teacher. Would it be well to use a less ambiguous phrase in this connection? J. H. S.

Alberta Letter.

1900 has been a growing time for Alberta. This is evidenced by immigration and trade returns, and visible in the growth of nearly every town and village in the territory. Denominationally we have not stood still. Of special interest has been the work among the several colonies of Swedes. Beginning less than a year ago we have now two churches and three missionaries. These people make splendid citizens and noble Christians. We face the winter campaign with large expectations. The old fields are all manned and two new fields just opened. As Bro. G. J. C. White has written you, he goes to open work at Lethbridge, a growing town of 3000 population, on the Crow's Nest Railway. Bro. White's going seems directly providential. Last summer just as some Baptists in the town were calling for help, Bro. White, passing through by train, was impressed by the absence of a Baptist church, and felt drawn to the place as a field for his own labors. Pray that the foundations may be well laid on this new field.

Last week Supt. Vining and Pastor Litch visited Okotoks, a growing village 26 miles south of Calgary. They were hunting Baptists and had a good day's sport. They found nearly 20 Baptist members, and secured a pledge of \$300 towards pastoral support. Bro. Vining wired for a missionary and he will be on the field before you read this. That sounds like business, does it not?

For once the field, and the man, and the means, made close connections. That is as it should be. It is as it might be in many more cases had we the men and the money. The fields are there. Perhaps not so encouraging at the start as Okotoks, but by no means less important. For instance, at Ponoka, 60 miles south of Edmonton, a rapidly growing village in a good district, the present Board is placing an ordained missionary though the field pledges but \$200 towards his salary. This is sagacious policy. In two or three years the field will be nearly self-supporting. We should have a man there now. We must next spring, or lose ground we shall find it hard to recover. I could name three or four other railway villages, centres of growing country population within 125 miles of Edmonton, where the openings are just as inviting, and where the other denominations have been working for years. Our work has grown. The demands are growing. We especially rejoice this year in the assurance of your genuine and practical interest in the evangelization of the West. I say "this year," for I need not repeat the story of the drouth and crop failure in Manitoba. In Alberta we fare better, though the earlier promise of a large crop has not been realized. At beginning of harvest a light snow-fall laid the grain flat. Unripened grain failed to mature. Harvesting became difficult and costly. Mice ravaged the fallen grain and much was lost by shelling. Consequently the crop will grade low in quality and be under average in quantity. All this means that the Manitoba Baptists, constituting five-sixths of the Convention, can give but little for the extension of Home mission work; while the one sixth of the Convention located in the Territories will scarcely exceed the contributions of last year. If the work is to be sustained and new fields opened, if evangelization is to keep pace with immigration your continued support is imperative. There is immediate need of a larger edifice fund. A substantial gift or a loan without interest would save many a new cause from the handicap of a mortgage and would enable the Board to wisely supervise plans and expenditure in building. Speaking of "plans," what about the suggestion made at the National Convention,

that the plans of some of our model churches be published in the denominational papers for the benefit of congregations intending to build? This would be especially helpful to the West where so many new churches will be built in the next few years on old fields and new. By the way, Pastor Litch of Calgary hopes to lead his congregation to a new house of worship early in the New Year.

Edmonton, Nov. 22nd.

The Late Dr. S. T. Rand's Diary.

EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

DEAR SIR:—Thinking you and your readers might be interested in Dr. Rand's private account of the events immediately preceding and following the organization of the Micmac Mission, I enclose the following, and I would say that if at any time you wish a column of what is, after fifty years, most interesting reading, I could send it to you. In my work of preparing Dr. Rand's Micmac-English Dictionary for publication, it has been necessary to learn the Isaac Pitman method of shorthand as well as the phonetic alphabet which he speaks of adopting in the enclosed extract; and often for relaxation, as well as for the purpose of becoming familiar with every peculiarity of style, I turn to the volumes of the Personal Diary which are written wholly in shorthand. Some of these sections explain portions of the Biographical Sketch which was published last autumn.

Yours very truly,
JEREMIAH S. CLARK.

Bay View, P. E. I., 22nd Nov., 1900.

DIARY, JAN. 11TH, 1850.

"I must give some account of my adventures since I penned the last account. In September I went in the 'Gulnare' to Cape Breton along with Captain Bayfield, who took me gratis. I landed at Plaster Cove, and was hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. MacKeen, and after that, at the house of Mrs. Paint. This latter lady is a wealthy Baptist widow; she had two daughters at home one of whom is married, they are all Christians and real Christians. I found a number of Indians near by. I found one fellow who could help me translate, and employed him for a number of days; finally I went to Sydney in a canoe; we were two days going; the first day we reached St. Peters, and stayed all night in an Indian house. I read the Bible in Micmac and prayed; it was a most interesting season. At Sydney I was entertained by Mr. Henry Stephen Crawley. His wife is an excellent woman, a member of the Baptist church at Sydney. I remained there a fortnight,—fortnight? I should have said a month. I translated the whole of Luke's gospel; an Indian by the name of Paul Christmas assisted me. By the invitation of the friends at Halifax I went on to that city to endeavor to awaken an interest in the poor Indians. We succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The ministers of the different persuasions took hold of the matter with a good heart; I delivered two lectures on the subject to crowded audiences; the whole community seemed to wake up to the matter. A committee was formed and they undertook to raise a salary for me of £100. I also agreed to prepare a pamphlet on the subject, which I have done, and it is now being printed at Halifax." While at Halifax I met a man by the name of Olbright, a Professor in Dalhousie College, who brought to my notice a new method of spelling, called spelling fonetically, he thought it would suit the Micmacs; he also showed me how to write Phonography. I fell in with a Presbyterian minister whose name is MacNair, a young man lately come to Charlottetown, who understands the system, and has been kind enough to assist me. I have been writing it now for a month, and can write as well as,— "you see here." The beauty of it is that it is as applicable to Micmac as to English or any other language. I desire to acknowledge the goodness of God in enabling me to devote myself wholly to this important work; may God keep me in his mighty hand. May my motives be such as he will approve in the great day of account. I have withdrawn from the pastoral relation to the church in Charlottetown."

*This pamphlet is bound in a volume entitled "Micmac Missions" in the Library of Acadia University, J. S. C.

Light on the Path.

BY WAYLAND HOYT, D. D.

The whole ritual of the Hebrews had fallen into disorder. From causes too long and complicated for the telling there had got to be two religious centres—Kirjathjearim and Gihon—and two sets and sorts of ritual worship. Between the two, and because of the unsettled state of the country, the divinely commanded worship had become halting and hindered.

But David is now established as king in Jerusalem. He is universally submitted to. The times are settled. David will make Jerusalem the nation's religious as well as its political capital.

With fitting ceremony and appropriate praise David brings the Ark from Kirjathjearim to Jerusalem, and gives it there permanent resting-place. Then David goes on to rescue from disorder the religious ritual.

Before the Shekinah of Jehovah, gleaming there between the outstretched wings of the golden cherubim overshadowing the mercy seat, David institutes perpetual and ordered worship. To various families of the priestly tribe of the Levites are given designated duties. To Levitical Asaph and his family is mainly committed the service of music and praiseful song before the Ark of God. Thus the old record runs: "So he"—David—"left there before the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, Asaph and his brethren, to minister before the Ark continually, as every day's work required." Will you notice especially—each day did require some songful duty; and each day's duty was to be done regularly and steadily.

All this is Old Testament, shadowy, prophetic, for that time. The New Testament is fulfilment and substance, and for all time.

In the New Testament we have no particular place or shrine where only is worship to be rendered. Since Christ has come and the Holy Spirit has made advent, all places may be shrines, all times sacred; any lowliest

spot where sincere knees bend, any heart whence a holy thought takes wing, is oracle and mercy-seat.

In the New Testament there is no separated class of priests, like Asaph and his brethren. Rather, all Christians are God's priests, and are to do priestly service, even as St. Peter tells us, "But ye are a royal priesthood."

Each Christian is a priest, as much as Asaph was, and is as much called to sacred ministry as every day's work requires. So the old record may suggest to us the question: What ought to be a Christian's day?

Well, for the Christian every day ought to be a day of service.

Only as the Christian does daily ministry can he do the commanded and sufficient ministry. What a thankful thing it is that our time comes to us broken into days. So the service of each day may find recuperative rest on the grateful cushion of each recurring night. Do you think enough that every day comes to us proffering choice? Spend the day you must. Time is inexorable. You are slaves here—that you must spend your day. But as to how you will spend your day you are kings. You can choose. That is the choice which each day proffers—how you will spend it. As certain as the coming of the day is the arrival of the choice. And each life is but the sum-total of its days. What use we make of the days determines the use we shall have made of life. Quaint Bishop Hall has a wise word here:

"Every day is a little life; and our whole life is but a day repeated: whence it is that old Jacob numbers his life by days; and Moses desires to be taught this point of holy arithmetic to number not his years, but his days. Those, therefore, that dare lose a day, are dangerously prodigal; those that dare mispend it, desperate."

Also, the gift of each day is a gift which shall never be repeated. There may be the gift of another day, there never can be a gift again of the same day. This is the story:

"An artist solicited permission to paint a portrait of the queen. The favor was granted; and the favor was great, for it would make the fortune of the man. A place was fixed, and a time. At the fixed place and time the queen appeared: but the artist was not there; he was not ready yet. When he did arrive, a message was communicated to him that her majesty had departed, and would not return."

So each day makes appointment with us. If we meet it with priestly ministry it is well. But if we have failed to meet it with right and noble service, so far as that day is concerned we have failed forever. Therefore ought the Christian's day to be one of daily service.

But go on to specify a little what ought to be some of the items of a Christian's day.

Surely, in a Christian's day, there ought to be some reading of the Bible. These words that I once read about atmosphere arrested me:

"How dependent we are on the atmosphere about us; yet how little thought we give to our indebtedness to the atmosphere! Life or death is in the air we breathe; but whether it is life or death it is not ordinarily in our minds as we move on in our daily occupations, helped or harmed by our every respiration. Nor is it alone the natural atmosphere which is all in all to us, in its realm, as a means of life-giving or of life-taking. In our home life, in our school life, in our social life, in our business life, in our church life, we are more dependent on the atmosphere of life than we are accustomed to consider. We are helped or hindered in our course by every breath of atmosphere about us there. How grateful we ought to be for a pure and invigorating atmosphere in any of these realms! What prominence we ought to give to the character of the atmosphere of the realm in choosing a school or an occupation for one of our children, or a home, or a line of business, or a church, for ourselves!"

The reading of the Bible makes religious atmosphere for the day. It thrusts into it a breeze and touch of God, of recognition of him, of motto for him. A married business man once said to me, "My wife reads her Bible every day." The implication was that he did not—did not find time to. But plunging into business as he had to, cannot any one see that, as much as his wife needed the reading of the Bible to get God, the thought of him, into her housewife duties, even more sorely he each day needed such thought of God and of allegiance to him as the reading of the Bible would give him, as he rushed into the task, toil, temptation of his business for the day? It is a bad sign, it is full of menace to the religious life, when any Christian business man can get no time for the daily quiet reading of the Bible for a little. His religious life will necessarily suffocate. He is refusing to give it atmosphere. Of all people he needs most the invigoration of his soul by letting it get each day a waft of the Bible air.

So, too, surely, prayer ought to be an item in a Christian's day. We can't put prayer aside for Sundays. "Give us this day" is the Master's formula. How strong the teaching in the prayer our Lord taught us of the need of daily prayer!

So, too, surely, religious motive in all our daily doing ought to be an item in the Christian's day. So the meanest service gets transfigured. So the sorriest secular can become the sacred. Miss Florence Nightingale once wrote to a Band of Hope in an Edinburgh church:

"Don't think you can do anything worth doing in a fit of enthusiasm, but train yourself carefully to any work you are called on to do; and think nothing too small to do carefully, or to train carefully for, that is for the good of your fellow-creatures. For instance, good or bad cooking may make or mar the lives of thousands, and those, too, who are trying to do great things for our race."

Yes, kitchen work may be religious, ought to be. No service is so lowly that lofty motive cannot glorify it. And with the motive—God and the help of our fellows—we may turn all our days to Sabbaths and the commonest tasks to worship. Asaph sang for God. We may write, teach, bargain, sweep, dust, dig for him, and do Asaph's priestly service in it all if we make God motive. And we ought to.

"As each day's work required." Meeting each day with service, getting God into each day by letting God talk to us in his word, and by our talking to him in prayer, changing secular to sacred as the day and the duty come—such ought to be a Christian's day.—The Examiner.

—except as medicines or in cases of emergency,—there can be no doubt but that their productive forces both of hand and brain would be largely increased and the sum of happiness would be augmented. And if the money now being spent for stimulating drinks were wisely turned to positive account and fairly distributed for the promotion of human welfare, all that is wholesome for the physical and intellectual life of men might be provided in abundance. Look for instance at the drink bill of the United States: In 1899 the people of the United States consumed alcoholic drinks to the value of \$973,589,080, and \$173,308,742 worth of non-alcoholic stimulants. The latter item included \$134,695,145 worth of coffee, \$33,613,588 worth of tea, and \$5,000,000 worth of cocoa. The whole represents a yearly per capita expenditure for beverages of \$15.09, assuming that the population of the United States last year was a little over 76,000,000.

The Ordaining and Deposing of Ministers.

EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.—Will you kindly give me through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a little information regarding the ordaining to and deposing of persons from the Baptist ministry.

The pulpit at Sackville is now vacant. As I understand it, if they should decide to do so they could engage some man not now recognized as a clergyman by any denomination, then call a council, selecting such persons as they themselves might choose,—say the pastor and a lay delegate or two from the Amherst, Moncton and Salisbury churches. The members of this council would come together and, if in their opinion it was advisable, proceed in a semi-official way to set apart the man the church had selected to the work of the gospel ministry. It might be that this man had made application to the convention which had last preceded his ordination and that body to a man had refused to entertain the application, but at their next meeting in he walks a full-fledged minister, with equal rights with any person there and eligible for the office of moderator. Later, if this man who has been so set apart commits an act, which in the judgment of certain members of a church, say in Nova Scotia, demands his expulsion from the ministry, another council is called at which, it may be, none of the original council are present. They may not even know that the latter council is called, but the offending member is deposed from the ministry, and when next the convention assembles it is found that one member who was present at the last meeting is, without any action or, perhaps, desire of theirs, expelled and disqualified from membership.

Is this correct? If so, I, rather hesitatingly I admit, being a layman, venture to express the opinion that improvement in the method of procedure is not only possible but advisable.

To begin with, it would seem to me that no person should go forth clothed with a certain authority to speak in the name of the denomination, as every ordained minister does, unless he has received that authority from the denomination itself or from some person duly representing it; and in the next place that authority having been once given it should be revoked only by the body conferring it.

That is, that the convention, or one of the associations, better the former in my judgment, acting on behalf of the denomination alone should set apart any person to be recognized as a Baptist minister, and that should occasion arise that body alone should displace him from the office to which he had been so set apart. L.R.X.

Reflections by the Way.

BY J. D. F.
THE LONG PARALLEL.

The Imperial Limited is speeding west across the prairies. From the rear platform of the last car we look backward over two lengthening lines of glistening steel. They seem to converge. Could one believe the testimony of his own eyes, he would affirm that the distance between the rails is rapidly diminishing. A mile back they are apparently but a handbreadth apart. A moment more and they must surely clash. Yet we know 'tis but an ocular illusion, we have come over those rails in safety and comfort, they link us to our home, they stretch in one long parallel from ocean to ocean, not an inch do they swerve from an equal course throughout their vast trans-continental span. From end to end of the splendid system they maintain their harmonious and mutually complementary relation.

And is it not thus with the road which God has builded for his people across the continent of this earthly life? The rails over which the car of heavenward destiny runs follow the lines of Divine Sovereignty and Human Freedom. If at any time as we view them from the swiftly moving train, these two great facts appear conflictive, we must ascribe the phenomenon to defective vision. A correctly analyzed personal experience and an understanding of the purpose of the road dispel the illusion. There is no clash. "The elect" are the "whosoever will." From end to end of the gospel system God's

electing grace and man's free choice of Christ constitute a persistent parallel.

THE CURVE.

Still the Imperial Limited speeds west across the plains. On these vast level stretches the track might be laid straight as the crow flies for a hundred miles. Yet presently we find ourselves sweeping round a tremendous curve. We ask for an explanation and the conductor answers after this fashion. The curve is inserted to steady the train. Upon a perfectly straight track a train can only run safely for a limited distance, after that it will grow dizzy, as though intoxicated by its own movement it will sway upon the track, unless its equilibrium is restored presently it will jump the rails. The curve restores the equilibrium, and the train balanced, sobered, steadied, flashes on its way once more in safety.

When the conductor had passed this thought remained. For a like purpose doth God put the curved line into the experience of his people. Teach me, my Lord, this lesson, that thou hast sent me round the curve to steady me, thou seest it is not safe for me always to glide forward on a straight and level track. Thou knowest this foolish head and heart, and how soon the intoxication of prosperity sets me rocking on the rails. Therefore in mercy thou didst send that sickness, and impose that burden, and deny me that ambition. They are curved lines inserted in my life to quiet me, lest I leave the track. Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight!

THE GAP.

Still the Imperial thunders on its westward course. Now we are climbing the "foothills" which rise in tiers of sculptured heights to the mighty mountain range beyond. An hour more brings us under the very shadow of the castellated heights, which tower abruptly above us, a seemingly impenetrable barrier. Who can pierce those iron hills, or climb those awful steep? But presently a bend in the line brings the train between two almost vertical walls of dizzy height. "Through this gateway" says our guide-book, "the Bow river issues from the hills." This is the famous Gap by which the Rocky Mountains are entered. A little later we find ourselves in speechless wonder and delight amid the surpassing splendors of the peaks.

Once more the heart receives instruction by the way. An inward voice is whispering, there's always a gap in the hills. When God sends a train to the mountains he cuts a gorge for its passage. Let me not grow discouraged when the way seems steep and duty frowns like a precipitous wall of rock above my head. Let me walk by faith. "When God commands me to go at the wall, it is for me to go at it and for God to see that I get through it." He will surely show me a cleft in the rock. Perhaps when I least expect it a bend in the road may reveal the passage through the rent mountain side. "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him, and he shall bring it to pass." Let me remember also, that

"The path of Duty is the way to glory:
He, that ever following her commands,
On with toll of heart and knees and hands,
Thro' the long gorge to the far light has won
His path upward, and prevail'd,
Shall find the toppling crags of Duty scaled,
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God himself is moon and sun."

Acadia Notes.

ATTENDANCE.

The registration of students at the three institutions to date is as follows:—College, 137; Seminary, 50 residents, 44 non-residents; Academy, 44 residents, 23 others taking more or less work. Additions will be made to the enrollment of each of the institutions after Christmas.

ACADEMY BUILDING PROJECT.

At a recent meeting of the Governors, the subject of chief interest was the project for enlarging the accommodation and equipment of Horton Academy. It will be remembered that the Convention at its last meeting, on the recommendation of the Governors, adopted a resolution to expend \$15,000,000 on the Academy, on condition that the work of construction should not be begun until the entire amount had been raised. The consideration of this resolution in detail was then committed by the Governors to a special committee, with instructions to report at the November meeting of the Board.

The committee met on the 21st of last month, and devoted a day to this special matter, reporting to the Board at the meeting immediately following. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Board, embodied the following recommendations:—

1. That the idea of utilizing Chipman Hall in connection with the Academy building scheme be abandoned as impracticable;
2. That an effort be made during the present Collegiate year to raise \$11,000 for the Academy, which sum, added to \$4,000 accruing from the Forward Movement for building purposes, would make up the \$15,000,000 required;

3. That Principal Brittain be requested to undertake the work of solicitation;

4. That the further consideration of building plans be postponed until the effort for raising the means shall have been completed.

Principal Brittain will test the situation, by beginning the canvass during the Christmas vacation. If, as is earnestly hoped, the encouragements prove to be substantial, arrangements will be made under the direction of the Executive for such further advances on the part of the principal as may be necessary to carry forward the scheme to completion. Mr. Brittain is proving himself a very capable head of the Academy, with organizing ability, a special aptitude for handling boys, and general capacity for developing the institution along sound and healthy lines. The Governors are satisfied that if the increased equipment contemplated can be furnished, the usefulness of the Academy will be correspondingly enlarged. In view of the fact that this is the department which has been especially starved and neglected, the demand for \$11,000 is a very modest one indeed, and one that should awaken a prompt and cordial response. Principal Brittain will make his own representations respecting the scheme from this on.

SEMINARY RECITAL.

On Monday evening, the 3rd inst., the teachers of the Seminary gave a public recital which was highly creditable, and much enjoyed by the audience. The performers were Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Chubbuck, and Miss Reynolds, teachers in piano; Mr. Max Weil, teacher of violin; Miss Drew, teacher of vocal music; and Miss Brown, teacher of elocution. The pianists presented selections of a high order, and rendered them with admirable execution. Under Miss Gilmore's directorship the piano department of the Seminary is excellently served. Mr. Max Weil, who is perhaps the foremost violinist in the province, and who appeared before a Wolfville audience for the first time, showed himself a masterful and finished artist, to the great delight of all present. The Seminary is very fortunate in having secured the services of so distinguished a teacher as successor to the late Professor Siebels. Miss Drew, as a recent acquisition to the staff, was received with great favor. She has a rich and thoroughly trained contralto voice, as well as a self-possessed and pleasing manner before the public. Her selections were of the best, and her rendering of them was full of spirit, sympathy, and artistic expression. Miss Brown, the elocutionist, who is also a newcomer, did what we think it would be well if elocutionists would oftener do: she took a piece of good literature, full of movement and color,—La Esmeralda, by Victor Hugo—and in a free, happy, natural way, without mouthing or stagey excess of any kind, interpreted the piece to the audience. It was highly pleasing and effective. One is disposed to wish that Miss Brown would pursue that vogue: it is the one sure way to establish elocutionary performances in connection with young ladies' schools in the favor of intelligent people. Altogether the Seminary is to be congratulated in respect to its staff, and on the excellence of the programme at the recent recital.

PATRONAGE OF THE SEMINARY.

When we add to the opportunities for intellectual and artistic culture which the Seminary furnishes, the social and Christian elements of its life, one cannot get over his wonderment that the numerous Baptist constituency of these provinces should not be sending more than 50 young ladies to enjoy these advantages. The constituency ought easily to give to Principal McDonald the 80 young lady residents who could be taught by the same staff, and whose presence would not only enlarge the Seminary's usefulness, but would solve the financial problem, and make life a joy to those who are carrying the administration. Brethren and sisters have you not daughters who should be here, and whom God has made it possible for you to send here? If so, open correspondence with Principal McDonald without delay.

Wolfville, Dec. 5th, 1900.

T. TROTTER.

Literary Notes.

The Influence of Christ in Modern Life will be the title of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis' new book which will be published early in December by The Macmillan Company. It will be a study of the new problems of the church in American Society.

We have just received from The Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto, a new catalogue of their Christmas books, entitled "A Feast of Good Things." It has been designed to assist the undecided in choosing holiday gifts, but we think the booklet will be treasured for its own sake, as it appears in such an attractive form, made bright with extracts from the several stories, and illustrations from the books.

During the year The New York Outlook has more than maintained the high standard of previous years. Its discussions of current events and issues are always of great interest and value. Its editorial articles are of high character and its contributed articles are a very strong feature. Among recent articles of special interest and value may be mentioned those by Dr. Arthur Smith and others dealing with China and the Chinese question. The series of articles on Shakespeare, by Hamilton W. Mable, and the autobiographical articles, by Booker T. Washington, now running, constitute very attractive features. The Outlook's illustrations are remarkably fine.

* * The Story Page * *

Susan Ann's Thanksgiving.

Yes, I kept thanksgiving—through and through, and it overflowed into the next day; and here it is Saturday, and it's Thanksgiving yet! Amanda Jenks came in on Wednesday, as I was flying 'round trying to get things a little for'ard, and she says: "Why, you don't expect to keep Thanksgiving yourself, do you?" And then she said something about being a servant and having nothing to be thankful for. Well, after she'd gone and the work was done and I sat doing nothing—only stoning raisins—it came into my mind about Gideon when God told him (just to keep up his courage) to go that night into the camp of the Midianites. He said: "Take Phurah, thy servant." That shows that God knew Phurah's name, and knew he was of use, and fit to go with his great captain. Like as not Phurah had hold of one end of that fleece Gideon wrung out. If you want to give a thing a real good squeeze it always takes two.

No one will forget the little maid that waited upon Naaman's wife. He carried the poor little thing away from her father and mother, and see what a good turn she did him! Cross old leper that he was! And there was that servant—the one St. Paul calls his "son"—I always have to think of O first—Onesimus. How Paul loved him! If the precious old man ever did get to see Philemon, I warrant Onesimus made him up a good fire and had things comfortable for him.

Well, as I was turning over my Bible with a finger that wasn't sticky, I just happened to read this: "Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ," and then I said to myself: "Well, Susan Ann, if you are a servant, I don't see but that you're in honorable company."

I have a slate now. Bobby brought it to me the other day. He said: "Susan Ann you can have this. We are not to use slates in our school any more; they're not healthy."

I told Bobby slates were never unhealthy when I went to school, and I gave it a good washing with soap suds and hung it up by the window. It's very handy to reckon. I took it down now and wrote up at the top in big letters: "Servant." I'll give thanks for that, I thought. After this was straightened out in my mind, I ran up to see if the parlor hearth was all right. Wood fires are dreadful pretty to look at, but they do make a sight of work. Sakes alive! There sat Miss 'Liza in a blaze! I caught up the first thing—our new piano cover—and wound it around her. The flame was soon smothered, and wonderful to tell, she was not burned! It makes me tremble to think what might have been. You see, Miss 'Liza had lit the lamp and a piece of the match must have fallen in her lap; and there the dear soul sat reading as peaceful as if nothing was happening. When we got quieted down a bit, and I went back to my kitchen, Bobby came in and he says: "Why, Susan Ann, what's the matter, you're crying?" And there, I do believe I was, for both my arms were blistered up to the elbow! So Miss 'Liza came with some of her soft, old handkerchiefs, and some salve, and wrapped them all up, and made me lie down for a spell. I never did know anything to work like that salve. It was just wonderful how it set me up. I just rose up and took down the slate and wrote: "Salve." That'll express the whole thing—and Miss 'Liza upstairs singing at her piano.

Between one thing and another, I was rather tuckered out that night. I was just settled and thinkin' how good it felt to lie down, and how you'd rather have your own bed than Queen Victoria's, when the biggest twin began to cry. Why twins were sent to us, heaven only knows. I don't want to fly in the face of Providence, but it does seem as if one could have got on with one baby at a time. Well, I said to myself: "Susan Ann, you ought to be ashamed to lie as though you had no hearing, and you know Miss 'Liza isn't strong." So up I gets for the baby. By this time one had woke the other, and I took them both to the kitchen. You see, it keeps warm there all night. I made some mint tea, and cuddled them up a little, and they got comforted after a while and dropped off. I wish you could 'a' seen them. They do look uncommon pretty when they're asleep, and they're such helpless little creatures! Somehow, when I hugged them up to me, I just felt that they were little blessings. Would you believe it, before I carried them upstairs I just put them down on the cushion of my rocker, and wrote: "Twins" on my slate right under "Salve."

The next mornin' being Thanksgiving, I rose pretty early, because I wanted to prink up a little. It takes a deal of time to do my hair when I wear that new bonnet. The water was frozen, and I always do think that makes a very refreshin' wash, with a good hard rub. After I was ready, I threw open the window, and it was just a picture! The sun was coming up over those hills yonder. First, there was a faint streak of light, then, in a moment, a broader line of brightness, and then came the great ball of splendor. It had snowed in the night, and now the sun touched the tree-tops, and everything was so fresh, and sweet, and peaceful, I felt glad to be in

such a beautiful world. As soon as I went downstairs, I wrote down "Alive."

Well, I got things pretty well ahead by meetin' time, and I just slipped on my things and fits over to the church (we used to call it the meetin'-house.) It's very convenient to live near; at least, most times it is. I was too late for the anthem, but I can manage to do without that, and I was just in time to hear the text given out. It was this: "In everything give thanks." I wish I could tell you all that blessed man said. He told us God had given us so many wonderful gifts, and, because we had them right along, we take them as a matter of course. We call them "common mercies," and forget to give thanks for them. When he was done, and said, "Let us give thanks," I put down my head and I gave thanks for all the things I had on my slate, and for the great many I never thought to put there.

The Thanksgiving dinner, if I do say it, was a great success. Miss 'Liza said, "Susan Ann, you really excelled yourself." After the company had gone, and I was cleared up and resting, and thinking, and wishing I had put just a little more flavoring in that sweet sauce, I looked up, and there stood John Evans in the door.

"Why, John," said I, "how smart you look!"

"Do I, Susan?" said he. "I thought when I bought this tie it would be the color you liked."

So John sat down at one end of the table and I sat in my rocker at this end.

"How rosy you are, Susan," said John; "that spot on your cheek is just the color of the apples on that first tree in my orchard."

"Have some doughnuts, John, said I.

While John was eating, he drew up his chair half-way the length of the table.

"Susan, do you remember," he said, "when we went to school and I was 'kept in'?" A little girl with blue stole into the school-house and put her arms around my neck, and gave me her lunch-basket. That was you, Susan, and I have loved you ever since. I'm awful lonesome, Susan."

"Why, John," says I, "where's your mother?"

"Mother's all right," said he, "but a feller must have some company besides his mother, and James can take care of her, and there's Mary. I made up my mind to ask you tonight if you didn't—if you couldn't—if you wouldn't—well, I can't say it right, but I love you, Sue. Don't you love me a little? I ain't nearly good enough for you; that's a fact, but if you'd only have me, Sue, I think I'd improve, I do, indeed. If you think you can't, Sue, I believe I will go away for a spell. I've always wanted to go out West and see how things look, and sister Jane keeps a-writing for me. Perhaps where I couldn't see you I might feel better."

When John talked of going away, such a lump came into my throat! I must have taken cold in church. It was kind of draughty. Well, I don't know exactly how it happened, but John had his chair alongside o' mine, and then he kissed me, I guess, for I felt something on my cheek all night, and we haven't any mosquitoes. And then,—well, we made it all up that night, and we'll be married come spring. John coaxed hard to have it sooner, but, you see, I'd laid out to make new comfortable for all the beds, and then there's the twins to be weaned, to say nothing of the new carpet waiting to be made. John is a likely man. He's six feet tall if he's an inch, and he has great black eyes, and a heart as great as all creation. He's for'ard, too. He has built a house for his mother, and now he will build another one for us. John says one family is enough in one house. What he seen in Susan Ann Dyer, and why he wants to marry her, I can't tell. After John went, I took the slate down. By this time, it was full of thanks on both sides. So I just wrote "John" sideways in big letters, right across the top of all the rest, and then I turned the other side over and did the same. Listen—sakes alive! Do you hear that? The biggest twin is screamin' to crack his throat. I must run.—New York Observer.

Old Chinese Joe.

THE FIRST CONVERT IN NORTH HONAN.

The missionaries spell his name, C-h-o-u, but you will be more likely to pronounce it aright if it is printed "Joe."

The Street chapel, in which I heard him tell his story, was crowded, and everyone listened with an attention at that time rare on the part of a Hsin-chen audience.

"For six years," he began, "I was a blind man. You will probably have some idea of what that means, I would have given almost everything I had to get my sight again. No matter where I went, I sought it in vain. I consulted some of our native doctors. They put stuff into my eyes and inflamed them, and made them, if anything, worse. I went the round of the temples. Before many a shrine I knocked my head on the brick floor, and burned incense to the gods, imploring them to give me

sight. Stupid things! They had eyes themselves, but could not see with them. What help could they give a blind man? In desperation, I called my family together in the open court of my home, and there, as a last resort, burned incense to the Old Man in the Sky. If Lao T'ien Yen really sends us rain and makes our crops grow, as we Chinese say, why should he not be able to wash the film from my sightless eyeballs? I pleaded most piteously. His ear, too, was deaf. I could not so much as see the smoke of my own incense.

"One day, long after I had given up all hope, I heard everybody talking about certain curious people from a far land, called Canada. Some said they were dangerous. They were bent on nothing else than scooping out our children's eyes in order to turn them into silver or medicine. When I asked why they should come so far, they told me it was because only Chinese eyes are good for this purpose. Others said they were shameless. Eye-scooping was their real errand, but, to divert suspicion, they made a pretext of going about to heal the sick, and even professed to be able to give sight to the blind. I opened my ears to that, and questioned my neighbors still more closely.

"Day after day, some new story came in about their pretended powers, and the cures they were working. I could stand it no longer. I called my son and had a talk with him. As the result of it, I ordered him to lead me to these men, that we might put their skill to the test. If it did no good, it would, at least, do no harm.

"We started out from our village home. It was not much trouble to find the city inn where they stayed. The whole place was, in fact, agog about them. There proved to be two, Teacher Goforth and Dr. MacClure, both strangely dressed, as my son informed me, in the clothes of their own nation.

"The doctor examined my eyes. It made my heart beat fast when he quietly said he thought they had a fa-tzu (a 'method') that would cure me. I asked if he was willing to try.

"No," said he, 'not now. You have come too late. You should have been here days ago. We are just about to leave the city, and it may take quite a time to cure a case like yours.'

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"He told me.

"Then," said I, 'can't I go with you, and you can cure me on the way?'

"No," he replied, 'that wouldn't work at all. It will be better for you to wait till we come this way again. We expect to be back before long.'

"Home I went, disappointed. I was certain the foreigners were humbugs. I was certain they couldn't cure me, and that they would never be seen in the neighborhood again. But,—mark my words, friends,—when one of these people makes a promise, he always keeps it.

"Just about the time the doctor mentioned, though he didn't turn up himself, another doctor did, and reopened work with Teacher Goforth in the very same inn. I again told my son to lead me to the place.

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Smith—for that was his name—'we have a fa-tzu all right that will make you see, but there is something important to which you must agree before we try it.'

"What?" I asked.

"You must come and live with us in this inn for ten or eleven days.'

"If that is all," I answered, 'it can be easily managed. We shall engage the room right opposite, if you wish.'

"Wait a bit," said the doctor. 'There is something else to which you must agree before that. This trouble in your eyes is very serious. Ordinary methods won't cure it. I can't give you any medicine to drink. I can't rub any ointment on your eyes. I must cut them with my knives. Do you agree to that?'

"I squirmed. But, as the doctor insisted that there was no other method that would work, there seemed nothing for it but to consent.

"We moved over to the inn and he performed an operation, and then tied my eyes with a clean bandage, telling me I must on no account take this off till he himself should attend to it.

"I couldn't, for my own part, make out any use in it" all.

"Day after day I sat in as great darkness as ever, listening without any interest to the preaching that was kept up across the way. It seemed as if the doctor would never uncover my eyes.

"At last he came. He removed the bandage, and held up his hand about a foot away from my face.

"What have I here?" he asked.

"Are they not your fingers?" I replied.

"How many?"

"Two."

"Now, how many?"

"Four."

"Right," said the doctor, not a little excited.

"He seemed even better pleased than myself to find

my sight was there was a n

"I am no lo

lead me about

can read larg

Bible, which

"I used to

gratitude; for

"Believe

not do bette

Saviour, I w

"To tell th

Saviour was;

ing. But fro

ask question

"I want to

follow Jesus

"I know w

and hint tha

which has ro

follow them

"But I wa

—that it is n

follow, but t

"I want to

that just as

above, so tru

and that is

World. He

but shall ha

Look at th

robes, almos

with his bel

not well ab

with the old

whereas I w

The best of

him who is i

*For Cata

The

John Ada

of very mod

good educat

Andrew J

lina, and w

is famous.

James K E

to dig a livi

was afterwa

Millard F

and his hom

ness of a clo

James Buc

ghany moun

house in wh

Abraham

farmer in K

was twenty-

Andrew J

of ten year

to attend c

had.

Ulysses S.

plain house

seventeen

James A

on the farm

ter's tools

worked on a

Grover Cl

with a small

earn their li

William M

fortable, an

Rocky Moun

"That m

wooden me

his father p

meal-bag.

"Not quit

more if you

"Does, do

gentle shak

visible. "

"It will b

fly. "Set i

go in easil

so. Some

packed full

Worst of a

and excuse

setting dow

hold a little

go and lea

"I believe

busy I had

Rob, stand

thought I

physics 'ex

the errand.

back if I'd

little. The

Our Boys an

my sight was really coming back. In the course of time there was a noticeable improvement.

"I am no longer a blind man. I need no one now to lead me about. I can see the faces of my friends and can read large print like this. (He held up a thick Bible, which my wife had given him.)

"I used to ask the doctor what I could do to show my gratitude; for he persistently refused a fee.

"Believe on my Saviour," was his answer. "You can not do better than follow him. If it were not for my Saviour, I would never have been here to cure you."

"To tell the truth, I didn't know who the doctor's Saviour was; for I had paid no attention to the preaching. But from this out, I began to listen carefully, and ask questions, and now I know.

"I want to tell you that with all my heart I trust and follow Jesus Christ.

"I know what people are saying. They sneer at me, and hint that these men have given me a magic pill which has robbed me of all self-control, so that I must follow them wherever they may lead me.

"But I want to tell you—and tell you ever so earnestly—that it is not the Saviour of the British people that I follow, but the Saviour of the world.

"I want to tell you—and tell you ever so earnestly—that just as truly as there is only one sun in that sky above, so truly is there only one Saviour in the universe; and that is Jesus, whom I know to be the Light of the World. He that follows Jesus will not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

Look at the erect old man, as he stands in his flowing robes, almost in front of the inn door, and again sitting with his beloved Bible in his hand, and tell me if he is not well able to meet the cavils of his fellow countrymen with the old-time saying: "One thing I know; that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

The best of it is he sees Jesus, and endures as seeing him who is invisible.—The King's Own.

*For Cataract

The Story of Eleven Poor Boys.

John Adams, second President, was the son of a grocer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reared in the pine woods for which the state is famous.

James K Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built the house in what was then a wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky, and lived in a log-cabin until he was twenty-one years old.

Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all his education he ever had.

Ulysses S. Grant lived the life of a village boy, in a plain house on the banks of the Ohio river, until he was seventeen years of age.

James A. Garfield was born in a log-cabin. He worked on the farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter's tools when he learned the trade. He afterwards worked on a canal.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and large family. The boys had to earn their living.

William McKinley's early home was plain and comfortable, and his father was able to keep him at school.—Rocky Mountain Advocate.

It Will Hold More.

"That measure's full up!" said Rob, holding the wooden measure even, and noticing the rounded top as his father poured the stream of yellow grain from the meal-bag.

"Not quite," said the farmer. "It will hold a little more if you shake it down well."

"Doesn't it?" answered Rob, thoughtfully, as a gentle shaking left a half inch of the sides of the measure visible.

"Now it's full, though."

"It will hold a little more," repeated his father, steadily. "Set it down hard, once—there! A pint more can go in easily. Things look full long before they really are so. Some folks round up their time that way. Day's packed full. No time to do an errand. Dreadfully busy. Worst of all is, they think so, and 'tisn't all hypocrised and excuses. What they need is a good shaking up and setting down hard. Never was a day so full it couldn't hold a little more. Hold that a minute, will ye, while I go and lead old Billy out?"

"I believe father heard me telling mother I was so busy I hadn't a minute to go to the shop for her!" mused Rob, standing stock still, holding the measure. "And I thought I was. I'm pretty close on time with that physics 'exam' coming tomorrow. But I might have done the errand. I could have studied all the way over and back if I'd wanted to. I believe I'll shake up my days a little. They'll hold a little more, if they do look full."

Our Boys and Girls.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. Y. Topic.—Confessing Christ. Matthew 10:32-39.

Daily Bible Readings.

- Monday, December 17—Psalm 67. The Governor of all the nations, (vs 4.) Compare Job 12:23. Tuesday, December 18.—Psalm 68:1-18. The power of his presence, (vs 7, 8.) Compare Ex. 19:18. Wednesday, December 19.—Psalm 68:19-35. To whom belong the issues of death? (vs. 20.) Compare Rev. 1:18. Thursday, December 20.—Psalm 69:1-16. "My sins are not hid from thee," (vs. 5.) Compare Ps 90:8. Friday, December 21.—Psalm 69:17-36. "Hide not thy face from me," (vs. 17.) Compare Ps. 102:2. Saturday, December 22.—Psalm 70:1-7:5. "Let me never be ashamed," (71:1.) Compare Heb 11:16.

Is it not about time that a B. Y. P. U. rally was held somewhere? We trust that the temperature will not reach the zero mark in any of our Unions this winter. One good way to keep the temperature up is to have a well-planned rally occasionally. There enthusiasm will reach apathy; and without detriment to enthusiasm, apathy will cease to be, and its place will be taken by a wholesome life. Let us have some rallies.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 16.

Confessing Christ.—Matthew 10:32-39.

Jesus Christ always claimed the full-hearted service. For himself and the great truths he uttered he asked the surrender of life in the noblest sense. All authority and power were vested in him. "Son give me thy heart" was the general requirement. No half-hearted service could fulfil his demands. He never allures a soul into his fellowship with false promises as the enemy does. At the entrance into the kingdom of God through his work, and by his call, every soul passes the great test of life. The way of the pilgrim has many difficulties: but also many joys. Plenty of clouds and sunshine.

Confession costs. It has cost the lives of many faithful ones. Literally houses, homes and loved ones have all been placed on this altar of confession. The truest confession of Christ takes our life. It is all the forces and powers in our possession devoted to exalting the name of Jesus Christ. It is a life that Jesus gives and a life's greatest power he requires. Self-denial takes up the cross that is in the way and bear it manfully. The present day shows the two extremes of Christian character, many are toiling, sacrificing and dying for the honor of Christ, while many are living in luxurious indolence and selfishness, yet bear the name of Christians. Which side are we on?

Jesus does not make an arbitrary demand upon his followers: it is a divine necessity and out of it shall grow endless blessings. "Him will I confess before my Father in heaven," simply indicates the beginning of the great reward of confessing Christ. What has the world already inherited from such service rendered? Who cannot trace individual blessing to the same fertile source? Who in this present life has not in some measure received the result of personal testimony for him who hath loved us? No Christian should put away the admonition "Ye are my witnesses."

Temperance in Our Unions.

DEAR EDITOR.—As the Liquor Traffic is the huge curse which causes over three-fourth of the evils which afflict Christian lands, and one of the chief hindrances to the spread of the gospel at home and abroad, it becomes the imperative duty of our young people to unite their powers and influence—in and out of the Unions—to turn back this death-tide which is carrying on to ruin and eternal death thousands of our young people. Even some church members, we fear, are turned from the "narrow way" by the insidious invader and destroyer. Let our young people be firm in their stand against this deadly foe. It is evident that neither the present nor the late Government of Canada dare grapple with the admitted evil to stamp it out by legal Prohibition, as was shown by the "Royal Commission" and the Dominion Plebiscite.

It therefore lies with the young people of our growing Dominion—especially those in our Y. P. church and Temperance Societies—to unite their forces and go forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and let their influence be felt not alone at the "ballot box," but years before the next general election, and form a combination irrespective of party as now established, and nominate and elect independent members to Parliament whose first duty shall be to pass a prohibitory law, and thus help to

bring in peace and increased prosperity such as would result from such a movement.

Yours truly, W. J. GATES. Halifax, December 3.

A Contrast.

We have spoken in churches, recently, in two different towns, of near the same population and in the same section of the State, each having about the same business and manufacturing conditions. One had saloons, the other had not. In the town where there were no saloons we found in the churches where we spoke that there were young men in the choir and in many of the pews, while young men acted as ushers. In the other town, where there were saloons, we found just one young man at the morning service and three at the evening service. The saloon prejudices the young men against the church, against the Bible, against the pulpit, until it is almost impossible for the ministry to touch the young men at the present day. We have the best educated ministry and as consecrated a class of men as the church has ever known. The young men are not out of the church by any lack of the ministry, but because we have allowed an institution to grow up that so saturates them with infidelity, profanity, vulgarity and licentiousness that it is impossible for the ministry to reach them.—Keystone Citizen.

A Clean Heart.

One summer day, a few years ago, strolling for rest and pleasure near the mouth of the Columbia River, where there is a large rise and fall of the tide, I came, at low tide, upon a splendid spring of pure, fresh water, water, clear as a crystal, gushing up from between the rocks that two hours before had formed a part of the river's bed. Twice a day the soiled tide rises above that beautiful fountain and covers it over; but there it is, down deep under the salt tide, and when the tide has spent its force and gone back again to the ocean's depths, it sends out its pure waters fresh and clear as before. So if the human heart be really a fountain to Christ, it will send out its streams of fresh, sweet waters, even into the midst of the salt tides of politics or business. And the man who carries such a fountain into the day's worry and struggle will come again at night, when the world's tide has spent its force, with clean hands, sweet spirit, and conscience void of offence toward God and man.—Central Square Beacon.

What a Book Can Do.

In a retired valley of Joshua, in India, there is a little hamlet of charcoal burners. A few years ago their little manner of life was the rudest possible. There seemed no glimmer of hope for better things.

A missionary passing through the village spoke to the people. Two men became interested and purchased copies of the New Testament. Their employers soon noticed a change in the grade of charcoal from these two men—it was more carefully burned, was better packed, and free from stones and grass. This charcoal was looked upon as a special brand, and brought a special price. On Sunday work was suspended, and these men and their families, gathered for religious worship and the study of the Bible.

Shortly after, they began to reclaim the mountain land about them, to plant wheat and garden stuff, and recently one of them has become forehanded enough to build a neat farm house in place of his old hut. His employers say he is the most efficient and trustworthy man in the mountain. He himself says he owes his new vigor to his weekly day of rest, and that without it and his Testament he could not do his work.—Selected.

Power of a Tract.

The force of conscience, even in the heathen, as also the value of Christian tracts, is well illustrated in the following incident: A young Hindoo of some education fell into bad habits, and in his extremity stole three dollars from his aunt. Passing on his way he found in his path the "Heart Book," a small treatise translated and printed in his own language. On reading it his attention was arrested and his conscience aroused. He went home, confessed his theft, and restored the money. For six months he read and re-read the graphic description of his own heart-workings in the little book. His conscience, so seared and dead before, now gave him no rest. His aunt advised him to go to a friend in a near village who had a larger book, which they called "God's Word." He went, borrowed the friend's Bible, and read it as he had read the "Heart Book." He was converted, ceased all idolatrous worship and rites, and was baptized. His family persecuted him, cast him out, and performed his funeral rites; but he lives, an earnest, happy Christian.—Missionary Review.

A pessimist is one who is happy only when he is miserable.—Independent.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For Chicacole, the lady missionaries and their helpers, the school and Hospital, that God would use them all for the salvation of souls. For the Northwest and Indian work.

Management of Local Societies of the W. B. M. U.

Written for the Ladies' Session of the Shelburne Co. Quarterly Meeting by Mrs. J. B. Woodland of Lockeport.

Management of local societies means the way in which we conduct the work of the Aid also the meetings of the Society each month. Did you ever hear that old saying that "Variety is the spice of life?" It is my opinion that we go to our meeting and do the same thing over and over in the same old way every time. Why, do you know that because it is a meeting in which we are serving God, is the greatest reason it should be bright, spicy, brief and to the point.

When you are entertaining guests in your own home of an evening, as everybody does or should do at times, you have a definite plan for their entertainment, and you never do the same thing two different evenings. Shall we do less when we are doing God's work? If we were more practical and carried more energy into our work for God, then you would not need a paper on this subject to-day.

Some will say, you would have a meeting for entertainment. No, I would have a meeting for service and you would find it so entertaining that there would be no question about finding time and strength to attend the meeting. How will you make it interesting? Is the question you are all asking in your minds, if not with your lips. In considering our answer, let us consider this first. When and where do you meet? Do you meet regularly and punctually?

How often do you hear some one say, I have too many duties to give a whole afternoon to a missionary meeting. I never knew a missionary meeting to last a whole afternoon, but I have known the time when we had to wait one-half, three-quarters, even one hour to get enough present to hold a meeting and in that way kill the spirit of the meeting and waste time that could be devoted to other work. Where do you meet? Usually in the church because it is central. Alas, eight or ten women in a large church—positively if it were a club or a social meeting we would laugh and say—not in that big room. Let us have a small cozy room and have the larger room as we grow to it. And why not be as practical in the Lord's work as in our pleasures. You will find it one of the keys to success. Then have you a habit of coming together with little or no preparation, and letting the hour drift away in informal discussion of missions? Any meeting should have some preparation by all attending, then the President should take the chair and open the meeting formally even if there are only three present. Have a programme and discussion of course, but keep the object of the meeting before you and let the president keep her eye upon the time. She need not say we have talked so many minutes about this, but she can quietly and insistently introduce the next subject before the meeting.

You are beginning to think too much depends upon the President. You are right. Then you say we have only one woman in our church who can do this and she objects because she has done it so long. Allow me to tell you, you are mistaken, what one can do, another can do, perhaps not do it so well, but do it and learn how to do it. Lack of confidence and prayer are the stumbling blocks. Just try saying to yourself,—I can do it if I want to and think I can, then go to your closet in prayer and even you will be surprised at the result. No wonder your sister objects to a long term of service; indeed I should do more, I should walk down and out and another will be found to take the place. I have heard that some officers in societies, yes in this county, have been in office ten years; some more. That shows how competent they are, but is it the best thing for your society that any one person should do one kind of work so long. Study the subject and you will find many reasons why all officers should be changed every year in the local society. One reason is the one we gave first, variety. Another reason is to educate more than one to do more than one kind of work.

At home you do not teach one of your daughters to do the cooking, another the sewing, and still another the care of the living rooms, but you insist that each shall take her turn at the different kinds of work. Why not be practical in our church family? There is another way in which we are not practical. In our family each one has to do their share of the work, and if one sister

wants to leave home for a few days, her first thought and question is can they spare me and who will do my share of the work. How about your share of work in your church family? Did you ask your heavenly Father if you might remain away from his presence and did you ask your sister to sing and pray for you? Our missionary gatherings are the church family at work, nothing more, nothing less. But you are letting your sister wash your share of the dishes. Did you ever think of it that way? Will every Christian woman think of it to-morrow as she goes about her household duties? Even after you have learned to do one thing well, because of the monotony of it, do you not sometimes exchange work with your sister. On the same principle does not your pastor sometimes exchange pulpits with another, then why should you not help your president by leading the meeting at times as she asks you to do, thus adding new interest and growing spirituality. Do you have a standing committee in your Aid to take the names of those who are expected to meet with you, but who were not there at the last gathering, and visit them? The committee not asking Mrs. Smith why Mrs. Johnson was not present, but to go to Mrs. Johnson's home and say "we missed you to-day, you were not at the missionary gathering." Personal work, that is another key to success. And as you gather your friends about you in your homes sometimes, so gather your friends into your church home occasionally, and have a bright, interesting missionary feast. You will find these public gatherings helpful to yourselves as well as others. Some lay great stress on prayer, our missionary gathering should be a prayer meeting some say. We all know we can do nothing without our Father's guidance but if we meet together and have six or eight or more prayers, shall we have nothing else, or shall we go home to wait until another Aid gathering for more prayers? Does God not say by their works ye shall know them. Why, some people believe that no matter how sick you are, if you pray with faith you will be healed. I cannot believe that for God has placed means here for our use as well as commanding us to pray. The three, faith, works, prayer, can not be separated because God has said it.

Did you ever take the name of one of your sisters who ought to be interested in the Aid, and every member of the Aid pray for her every day for a month that she might be awakened to her duties and to take her part of the work, and not prayer alone but works. Every member of the Aid visit that sister sometime during the month and remind her of the time and place of your next gathering. Try it and see how much you have grown personally and in members at the end of the year. For if you pray with faith and work, God will surely answer your prayer. Do not think when the Aid gathering is past that your duty to missions is done. You have your Crusade Day to observe and gather in new recruits. You have your Mission Bands under the direction of the Aid, and there lies an important part of our work. Had we been taught as children to study missions and to reserve or earn our pennies for the cause, we would not be so few in numbers to-day and so weak in finances. Let us grow with the century and profit by our lack of training to teach the children this missionary spirit. The most of this can be done in the homes hence your missionary work is never done, it is with you every hour of the day and every day of the week. It is not done in all homes, because all homes in our midst are not Christian homes, this throws the responsibility upon us to do good work in our Mission Bands. Let us see to it that our fences are builded high and strong, with no gaps in them for it is constant work that tells. Especially with children does the work have to be done, not fitfully, but to-day, to-morrow, and again the next day. It seems but a few months since a girl of nine summers parted with one of the curls that rolled so easily around mother's finger to earn a dollar for missions or since the girls of twelve made and sold candy on Saturdays. They were sacrifices of time and pride, but those days stand forth on memories' page when other days of joy and sorrow are lost and that girl could tell you just where her pennies went.

Very recently in speaking of a Mission Band collection one boy said, 'twenty-five cents of that was mine and you can tell Mr. Morse I earned it putting in the winter coal in the cellar. If we were more alive to our duty to-day how many more bright memories the boys and girls might be recording. Have I lost my subject? not by any means for by training the children thus we are training workers who will in days to come have to manage these Aid meetings. Pray with me that these lines may awaken some one to greater works.

Moneys Received by the Treasurer of the Mission Bands. FROM NOV. 17 to 30.

Truro Immanuel church, to constitute Annie Etzile, a life-member, F M, \$10; Moncton, F M, \$15; South Brookfield, toward Mr Hardy's salary, F M, \$5; Paradise, to constitute Marion Steeves, life member, F M, \$10; Tancook, toward Mr Gullison's salary, F M, \$2.15; Port Maitland for Mudry's support, F M, \$10; Central Chebogue, toward the support of Barbara Croopa, F M, \$7.50; First Yarmouth, F M, \$27.25. MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands. Chipman, Queens county, N. B.

Rev. A. C. Kempton.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. A. C. Kempton, the beloved pastor of the 1st Baptist church of Janesville, Wisconsin, was called to his everlasting rest on Tuesday, December 4, about noon. He leaves behind him a widow and one child, beside mother, sister and brothers, and a host of friends to mourn his early demise.

Mr. Kempton was the second son of the late Rev. J. F. Kempton, so well known in these provinces as one of the most godly and devoted ministers in the Baptist denomination. He was born in Margaree, Cape Breton, May 5th, 1870, when his father was pastor of the Baptist church in that place, so that he was in the 31st year of his age at the time of his death. He was converted early in life and united with the church which his father was serving at the time. As a boy he was bright, active, and industrious, and as he grew in years these traits of character were developed, giving promise of a life of energy, zeal and devotion. Arthur Kempton prepared for college at Horton Academy and entered Acadia College in 1887 and graduated in 1891. Through all these years he maintained a high Christian character, beloved by his classmates and honored by his instructors. There was no sham or pretence about him as a student, or as a Christian. He carried himself as becomes one who respects himself too much, to do a mean or ignoble deed. The same energy, push, and determination, that marked his boyhood, characterized him as he grew in years. This is seen when it is known that he was able to put himself through college, largely by his own exertions, graduating when twenty years of age with honors, in a class beyond the average in ability. After completing his course at Acadia he entered the Rochester Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1893. Mr. Kempton had through all his college course been deeply interested in missions, and especially missions to the dark places of earth. He had a fondness for medicine and at one time had decided to be a medical missionary. Before he graduated at the Theological Seminary the President strongly recommended him to the Missionary Union as admirably fitted to become the President of a Seminary of learning which it was proposed to establish in Japan. The Union was not in a position to carry out their purpose and Mr. Kempton received a call to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which he accepted. He entered upon the pastorate of this church with all the energy and enthusiasm that characterized him in the past. He found the church weakened in many respects, but succeeded during the three and a half years of his pastorate in doubling its membership, and left it one of the largest, if not the largest congregation in the state. Here he was married to Miss Anna Weyman, the woman now left to mourn her irreparable loss.

Three years ago he was called to the pastorate of the church in Janesville, one of the largest and most important churches in the State, into whose work he threw himself with all the devotion and zeal of a consecrated manhood, winning for himself the love and devotion of his people.

Three weeks ago he was seized with typhoid fever which laid its fell hand upon that active, tireless brain, so rich in natural gifts and so resourceful. The most devoted affection, the best medical skill watched at his bedside, and did all that was possible to stem the ravages of the dread disease, but without avail and the spirit of Arthur Kempton left its earthly dwelling for a new home with Jesus, where there is no sickness nor suffering nor death.

The battle of life was soon fought, the race was swiftly run, and life's toils and conflicts soon over. Some men do more in one year than others do in ten. The brother whom we mourn was one of these. His zeal consumed him. Once convinced that a certain thing was right and that it ought to be done he set himself to do it with all his God-given powers. As a son and brother, friend and Christian he filled a large place and will be greatly missed and mourned. To be the mother of such a boy is a high honor.

The Master wanted him in another sphere and so took him to Himself. We mourn, but do not complain. He did his work and he did it well. The lesson for us all, especially for his classmates and friends is, be faithful and true and good day by day. The remains of our dear young brother were laid to rest in Eau Claire where he began his brilliant career as pastor, and where his widow and child will reside. The Lord gave, the Lord took and we dare not say him, nay.

"To Avoid Great Faults Beware of Small Ones."

So, also, if you would be free from serious diseases, beware of the little germs of badness in your blood. That small pimple, that little distress in the stomach calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

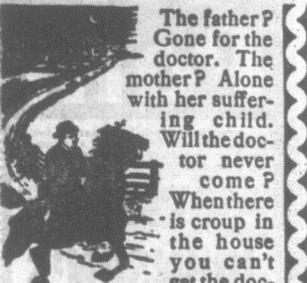
Scrofula—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." Sarah E. Dero, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-britating cathartic.

Deco... The N... in month... absence... Hughes... from the... From so... more wh... means. I... that mor... ments in... have to... for spec... these wo... queted... the churc... tions for... in this p... accepted... church, c... accepted... represent... named B... as a repr... of Bro. C... Board ou... made Se... coming i... ing upon... among us... him in sy... undersig... of thank... many act... his twent... would as... interest i... Though... the provi... with you... and den... prayer th... churches... them, we...

TIME IS LIFE



The father? Gone for the doctor. The mother? Alone with her suffering child. Will the doctor never come? Whenthere is croup in the house you can't get the doctor quick enough. It's too dangerous to wait. Don't make such a mistake again; it may cost a life. Always keep on hand a dollar bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It cures the croup at once. Then when any one in the family comes down with a hard cold or cough a few doses of the Pectoral will cut short the attack at once. A 25 cent bottle will cure a miserable cold; the 50c. size is better for a cold that has been hanging on.

Keep the dollar size on hand.
"About 25 years ago I came near dying with consumption, but was cured with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, since which time I have kept Ayer's medicines in the house and recommend them to all my friends."
C. D. MATHEWSON,
Jan. 16, 1890. Bristol, Vt.
Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write the doctor freely. Address
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

N. B. Home Missions.

The N. B. Board of Home Missions met in monthly session on the 4th inst. In absence of the president, Rev. J. H. Hughes occupied the chair. The reports from the fields were read by the Secretary. From some of these we learn more and more what Home Missionary work really means. It would seem in many instances that more than the ordinary discouragements incident to regular pastoral life have to be met and overcome. We ask for special prayer from the churches for these workers. The Secretary was requested to prepare an appeal to be sent to the churches asking for special contributions for prosecuting Home Mission work in this province. The Secretary having accepted a call to the Windsor, N. S., church, on motion his resignation was accepted. The members of the Board representing the Southern Association named Bro. Nobles of the Carleton church as a representative on the Board in place of Bro. Gates, and on motion of the full Board our brother, Rev. B. N. Nobles, was made Secretary. The churches will be pleased to know that Bro. Nobles, just coming into our province, is so soon taking upon himself the real activities of work among us. Let there be a rallying around him in sympathy and practical help. The undersigned would take this opportunity of thanking the N. B. Baptists for the many acts of kindness shown him during his twenty years stay in the province and would assure these brethren of his deep interest in the cause of God in their midst. Though going just beyond the bounds of the provincial territory he will still be one with you in all that pertains to our church and denominational work. With the prayer that God may bless the Baptist churches of New Brunswick, prospering them, weak and strong, giving you pastors

filled with zeal, clothed with Divine power, he ever will be to you a brother interested in your work.

G. O. GATES.
P. S.—The address of the Secretary of Home Missions will be Rev. B. N. Nobles, St. John. After this date kindly send Home Missionary correspondence to him.
G. O. G.

Notices.

The next meeting of the P. E. Island Baptist Conference will be held with the church at St. Peter's Road on December 10 and 11. The first meeting to be on Monday evening, the 10th.
G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

The Lunenburg county Quarterly Meeting will convene with the New Germany Baptist church, Jan. 2nd and 3rd. There is a good programme. Let all the churches be represented by delegates and let us come praying for a blessing this first gathering of the year.
W. B. BRZANSON, Sec'y.

Mahone, Dec. 7th.

The Forward Movement Fund.

In order to strengthen the hands of the collector of the Forward Movement Fund, Rev. W. E. Hall, the Governors of Acadia have issued a circular letter, in which they urge upon subscribers to that fund the great importance of prompt payment as the subscriptions become due, and in conclusion say:

"Do not fail us brethren in these later and most trying stages of the movement. We appeal to you by the urgent needs of the institutions; by the expenditure of energy and means already made in obtaining the subscriptions; by the necessity of success on our own part if Mr. Rockefeller's pledge is to be made good; by the denominational honor which is at stake in completing what has been begun; and most of all, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose honor and glory are the end which the Forward Movement seeks to promote."

Mr. Hall informs us that nearly \$6,000 is still needed to make up the \$15,000 required by the end of the year.

In Bohemia and Other Studies for Poems.

By Mrs. T. Sterry Hunt, ("Canadienne") Cloth, Illustrated, net \$1.00, postpaid

Some years ago Mrs. Hunt, daughter of the late Judge Gale, of Montreal, and widow of Dr. Sterry Hunt, the eminent mineralogist, published a little book of verse for private circulation. Encouraged by the kindly reception given to this, Mrs. Hunt has been induced to venture a larger volume upon the market.

Besides a very pleasing little dramatic sketch, "In Bohemia," from which the title of the book is taken, a considerable number of poems on widely diversified topics are given. The portion devoted to "Foreign Lands," for example, includes several very dainty pieces setting forth the impressions of the writer while travelling

DON'T GET THIN

Get fat; get nice and plump; there is safety in plumpness.

Summer has tried your food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself.

But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food; it is one of the easiest foods in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.

Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

through some of the most interesting lands of the Old World. But a still larger number are distinguished by their true Canadian sentiment and ring—the romanticism of Notre Dame de Bonsecours and O'd Quebec, the broad sweep of the Manitoba prairies—forming a valuable contribution to the growing body of high-class Canadian verse.

A somewhat unique feature for a book of poems is the addition of several fine illustrations.

The book is gotten up in first-class style as regards typography and binding, and from every point of view commends itself to holiday gift purchasers.

The wonderful story of the Barza Mantke Church in Central Africa, which is thrillingly told by Rev. Henry Richards in the November number of the Missionary Review of the World, is well worthy of a place among the modern Miracles of Missions. Mr. Richards labored in Africa for seven years before there was one convert; he tells the story of how the first men were brought to Christ and how multitudes have since been converted and have worked to save their fellow countrymen. "Mission Work Among the Jews" is described and strongly advocated by the Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Pierson; the doings of "The Boxers in Manchuria" are told by Rev. John Ross, of Mukden; "Problems of Modern Medical Missions" are discussed by Dr. Ernest W. Gurney Masterman, of Syria; Rev. O. L. Gullick writes on the "Mission of Hawaii"; Dr. Arthur J. Brown treats of "Our Future Missionary Policy in China" in a paper telling of the notable Conference in New York last month, and Rev. Paul de Schweinitz describes "The Crisis to the Moravian Mission in Nicaragua, Central America, due to the Closing of the Schools by the Government." The other articles and editorials in this number are equally able and important.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2 50 a year.

In the British Navy there is said to be a scarlet thread running through every line of cordage, and though a rope be cut into inch pieces, it can be recognized as belonging to the government. So there is a scarlet thread running all through the Bible—the whole book points to Christ—D. L. Moody.

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while, That costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile. The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men Will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax the sun again. It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent— It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.

The Husband (sourly)—You ought to know better how to use money.
The Wife (sweetly)—Perhaps I could learn if I had a little more to practice with—Puck.

One day little Mary heard her father talking the Swedish language to his gardener. She hurried into the house, crying: "Oh, mamma, come quick! Something ails papa! He can't talk straight!"

Boys and Their Mothers.

Some one has written beautifully to the boys in the following manner. Here is a whole sermon in a few sentences:

"Of all the love affairs in the world none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of a husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to 'turn out' badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover of his mother in her middle age is a true knight who will love his wife as much in the desolate autumn as he did in the daisied springtime."—Sel.

123,000 Persons Killed

every year in the United States by Consumption.

The fault is theirs. No one need have consumption. It is not hereditary. It is brought on by neglect. You do nothing to get rid of it.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

will cure a cough or cold in one night.

Miss BOYLE, a young lady of Simcoe, a school teacher and prominent socially, went rapidly into a decline from a cough. Was not expected to live. SHILOH completely cured her. People in that vicinity are well acquainted with the facts in her case.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

For Immediate Sale at a Bargain.

A good, all purpose team containing 80 acres,—20 acres in wood land. Orchard bears from two to four hundred barrels apples, 100 trees out four years. Cuts 50 tons hay, plenty of firewood, good dwelling and two barns with cellar. Three miles from Berwick Station in the Annapolis Valley. Good school within five minutes walk. Part can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to

J. ANDREWS,
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.
Several farms now on my list from one to six thousand dollars.

FOR SCATICA, PLEURISY, STITCHES, CRICKS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK.

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE

EACH PLASTER IN ENVELOPED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN 1/2 YARD ROLLS PRICE \$1.00

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD.



WHY in the world doesn't a man like Jones get down to business methods when he can buy an American Typewriter for \$12? Does he think I'm running a puzzle department?

ARE YOU LIKE JONES? If you are in business you haven't time to write well with the pen. If you do not write well you are liable to expensive errors, and an American Typewriter may save its cost the very first week. It does the best of work, and is as well made as the highest priced machines, but more simple. For seven years it has held this field without a competitor. Catalogues and samples sent on application.

THE EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY, Halifax, N. S.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

HOOD'S PILLS

Relieve the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Largest Foundry on Earth making
CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES & PEALS
Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.



FOR Impure Blood, Thick Water, Swellings, Fever, Cough, Lost Appetite, Etc.

USE THE RELIABLE
GRANGER
Condition Powder
ONE BATH COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors

Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases. Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sharon's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.
Dear Sirs,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly,
(REV.) F. M. YOUNG,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

More Rooms,
More Teachers,
More Students.

We have been slow about our advertising lately, because we were afraid we would not be able to accommodate all who purpose taking our course of study. We have succeeded, however, in obtaining additional rooms, and we trust will find room for all, at all events those who come soon.



S. KERR & SON,
Oddfellows' Hall.

The Home

Hints for a Christian Home.

1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed during the day, so let us prepare for it.
 2. Every person in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and, therefore we are not to expect too much.
 3. Look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.
 4. When inclined to give an angry answer, let us lift up the heart in prayer.
 5. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity we feel irritable, let us keep a very strict watch over ourselves.
 6. Observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness.
 7. Watch for the little opportunities of pleasing, and put little annoyances out of the way.
 8. Take a cheerful view of everything, and encourage hope.
 9. Speak kindly to dependents and servants, and praise them when you can.
- Western Christian Advocate.

The Children's Room.

Every house which shelters children should have, if possible, a children's room. In this room the children should be allowed perfect liberty. There should be an opportunity to do anything, from making mud pies to painting in water-colors. A deep tray, lined with zinc and filled with sand, will furnish material for the mud pies, and serve to teach many a geography lesson as well. There should be tools for the boy who likes them, and a kitchen, and all this belongs to it, should be provided for the domestic child.

Nothing in childish literature which fell in my way ever gave me the pleasure that the "real stove" did in "Little Men." The domestic member of the family may be a boy instead of a girl. Sometimes the boy prefers the tin kitchen, and the girl the tool-chest. In these days, when women are entering upon every profession, you may find an embryo architect in your own little girl.

The children's room should be amply provided with closets and shelves for books, toys, tools and collections. A certain degree of order and neatness should be demanded, but each child ought to be allowed to play in a free, untrammelled fashion. Nothing which is too good to receive hard usage should be admitted into this room. A portion of the floor should be left bare, so that roller skates need not be prohibited. There should be chairs and tables to suit the sizes of the different owners of the room, and plenty of them, so that if Jess wants to "play tea" and Jack wants to draw, and Jenny wants to cut out dolls' clothes, all may be accommodated. A blackboard or two, some simple gymnasium apparatus, a desk or two, a set basin and faucet, and, if possible, a typewriter will add to the value of the children's room.

The little Brontes had few enough comforts in their bleak Yorkshire home, but they had a place which belonged to them, "a tiny slip of a room, scarcely larger than a linen closet," where they could write their stories and "establish" their plays, to use Charlotte's quaint expression. "The little room upstairs," wrote Mrs. Gaskell, "was appropriated to the children. Small as it was, it was not a nursery; indeed, it had not the comfort of a fireplace; the servants called the room the children's study." No doubt this little room had its influence upon these gifted sisters. A place of one's very own is almost a necessity for grown people, and a room like this, where children can follow their natural bent, whether it be pounding nails or mounting photographs or making dolls' clothes, will do much toward educating them.—Adelaide L. Rouse, in Good Housekeeping.

Cooking as a Fine Art.

This subject was lately discussed by Mrs. M. D. McKee, in The Pilgrim. Among other pertinent remarks the writer says, "That intemperance means more than immoderate drinking, has not always occurred to us, but we learn in our modern cooking-school that it can be intemperate in eating as well. Kate Field's Washington some time since contained a terse comment on the death of a noted chief justice, to which the doctor gave a very high sounding technical name. Miss Field says, 'In my humble opinion, he died of dinners.'—As a race, we are in error on three important things regarding diet: Our food is not prepared with sufficient intelligent thought and skill; we often eat too much; and we frequently eat too hastily.—From Good Health.

Handicraft for Children.

Handicraft is also a benefit to a child in that it brings it into a closer relation with its home. When it feels that it is not a contributor to it in any material sense, but only a recipient, it misses something of comradeship, but when it can really add to the home's attractiveness or comfort it at once acquires a new love for it and pride in it. Under a good teacher of any form of handwork it is not long before a child is able to make something really useful and beautiful. One has only to visit a school where manual training is taught to recognize with wonder the possibilities which lie there. There are picture-frames, tables carved in artistic patterns, chests for linen, plate-racks, exquisite bits of carved metal, beaten brass, carved leather, beautifully bound books; to learn to make such things is an education in itself, and to be able not only to make them, but to enrich the home with them, is to feel and to confer a true and deep pleasure.

But beyond these actual or possible results of such training there is also the suggestion which gives of the bent of the child's mind. Many a parent is puzzled to know what course to pursue in looking toward the child's future; here a latent talent will often be disclosed. The child will show plainly that it has a taste for art, or architecture, or applied mathematics, or sculpture, or something equally definite.—Harper's Bazar.

Dizziness and Nausea

CAUSED BY OVER-STUDY AND CLOSE CONFINEMENT.

How a popular School Teacher Suffered—And How Acting on a Friend's Advice She Tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Restored to Health and Strength.

"About the most thorough and popular teacher we have ever had here," is the opinion expressed by the people of Canada. N. S., of their present young lady school teacher, Miss Nellie Cullen. Miss Cullen is possessed of keen intelligence and engaging manners, and has been peculiarly successful in her chosen profession. At present she looks the picture of health, and one observing her good color and buoyant spirits, would never think of associating her with sickness. It was, however, only last autumn that she was almost hopeless of continuing in her work on account of her ill-health, and her condition was a source of alarm to her friends. "Yes," she said to an Acadian reporter who called upon her recently to learn the particulars of her case. "I suppose it is a duty I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that I should make public the wonders they worked for me, but perhaps I would not have thought of it if you had not called.

"You see, in addition to my teaching, I had been studying very hard over my 'B' work, and then I was attacked with whooping cough, which did not leave me for a long time, and so I became pretty well run down. I was always considered the embodiment of health at home, but last autumn I was really alarmed at my condition. Sometimes in the schoolroom I would faint away. I would take vomiting turns also, and had a feeling of nausea and languor all the time. I lost my color and became thin and pale, and it seemed as if my blood had turned to water.

"This condition of things was so different from anything which I had previously experienced that I sought medical advice at once. I was informed that I was suffering from anaemia, and I at once put myself under medical treatment. But although I tried several bottles of prescriptions, my condition seemed to be getting worse all the time. When I went home for my Christmas vacation I was almost in despair. It was while I was at home, however, that my friends advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting upon their advice, I took up their use. The first box made its effect felt, but I used four or five and the cure was complete. Ever since then my health has been excellent and I have felt my real old time self, and am able to attend to my duties, which are by no means light, without the fatigue and languor that made the work irksome. You may depend upon it I will always have a friendly word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If your dealer does not keep these pills in stock, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For Pain

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is a foe to inflammation in every form, and can be relied on to reduce it more rapidly than any other medicine, whether used internally or externally. Whether you rub it into the skin or drop it on sugar in a teaspoon and swallow it, you will find it equally efficacious, and it quickly cures every one of the numerous pains and aches caused by inflammation.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment

was originated in 1810 by Dr. A. Johnson. Cures colic, cramp, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bilis, bruises, burns, stings, chafing, coughs, colds, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, in gripe, lumbago, muscle soreness, and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. In two size bottles, 25 cts. and 50 cts. If your dealer hasn't it, write to T. B. JOHNSON & CO., 28 Custom House St., Boston, Mass. Our 64 page book, sent free, "Fremont for Discovery and Cure of the Sick Room."

B.B.B. Makes Blood Pure.

If the blood is pure the whole body will be healthy.

If the blood is impure the whole system becomes corrupted with its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters transforms impure and watery blood into rich pure blood and builds up the health.

Disease germs cannot lurk in the system when B.B.B. is used.

Miss Emma McDonald, Liscomb Mills, Guy Co., N.B., writes: "I have found B.B.B. an excellent remedy for purifying the blood and curing sick headache. I had tried many remedies, but none of them did me much good. B.B.B. has made me so well that I feel like a new woman and I am constantly recommending it to my friends."

Colonial Book Store

Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices.

- Peloubets Notes on the S. S. Lessons for 1900, \$1.00.
- Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c.
- Revised Normal School Libraries, Lessons, 30c.
- I have a beautiful Bible, Teacher's edition, with new illustrations, size 5x7, only \$1.50.
- Send for Catalogues for Sunday School Libraries, am offering special discounts.
- Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes.

T. H. HALL,
Cor. King and Germain Sts.
St. John, N. B.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAME NESS, etc., in the human subject as well as on the Horse, with the very best results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for man when taken in proper quantities. W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth. Wm. H. Turner, Charles L. Kent, Joseph E. Wynn, ex-Mayor. R. E. Feltner, Lawrence town. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner,
Proprietor.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

PARABLE OF THE POUNDS.

Lesson XII. December 23. Luke 19: 11-27.

Read Matthew 25: 14-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Every one of us shall give account of himself to God.—Rom. 14: 12.

EXPLANATORY.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—V. 11. AND AS THEY HEARD THESE THINGS. The conversation in the house of Zacchæus (vs. 1-10), as in our last lesson. HE ADDED, to what he had said in the house, a parable for those who had been looking on. BECAUSE HE WAS NIGH TO JERUSALEM. Fifteen to twenty miles, but easily reached in one day. Jerusalem was the capital where they expected their Messiah to appear, and where his reign would begin and centre, in David's city and on David's throne. AND BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THAT THE KINGDOM OF GOD. The new kingdom he had come to found, the glorious reign of the Messiah, who would deliver them from all their enemies, and bring prosperity and peace. All the visions of the prophets were now to be fulfilled, all their dreams realized. (See Psa. 72: 8-11; Isa. 9: 7; 60: 1-22; Dan. 2: 44, 45; 7: 13, 14; Joel 2: 28-32). The Jews all looked upon the expected Messiah as the restorer of the glory of Israel as the great world power. SHOULD IMMEDIATELY APPEAR. They thought that all their dreams about the kingdom were to be visibly realized, immediately and "in their way." In fact, it did begin to come, but not so as to appear to them to come, so different from their expectations was the coming.

I. THE NOBLEMAN AND HIS KINGDOM.—V. 12. A CERTAIN NOBLEMAN. Literally, a man well born, one of high rank and noble blood. WENT INTO A FAR COUNTRY TO RECEIVE FOR HIMSELF A KINGDOM. The kingdom was not in the far country, but at home where he lived. But he had to go to the far country, where the chief authority resided, in order to be made king over the province where he should reign. The story of this parable seems to have been founded on facts familiar to his hearers, to whom the magnificent palace which Herod Archelaus had built in Jericho was a familiar sight.

II. THE SERVANTS.—V. 13. HE CALLED HIS TEN SERVANTS. Rather, ten of his servants, "for such a noble would count his servants by the hundreds." To the present day the scribe, or private secretary, to the great man, is often a slave. The slave's position was more like that of Russian serfdom, so recently abolished, than of negro slavery. AND DELIVERED THEM TEN POUNDS. One to each. The pound was the Attic mina, the Roman money that is in use in Palestine, and was worth one hundred drachmæ or denarii (so often translated pence), or about seventeen dollars. "A single pound, English, Turkish, or French, is enough to buy out the whole stock of many a small trader in the bazaars; and yet out of that shop a family is supported and the heavy taxes paid. The Attic mina would be very respectable capital of itself." OCCUPIED. Old English for "using or laying out what is possessed." An "occupier" formerly meant a "trader." They were to invest the capital in whatever way seemed wisest to each. This would test their wisdom and talent, while the results would test their faithfulness.

III. THE CITIZENS.—V. 14. BUT HIS CITIZENS. Over whom he would rule, but not of his personal household. HATED HIM. This was true historically of Archelaus. "And this was not strange, seeing that the very beginning of his reign had been signalized by a hideous massacre of his subjects (Jos., Antt., 17: 9, Sec. 3)." AND SENT A MESSAGE AFTER HIM. Rather, an embassy to follow him (14: 32). Here again the incident would be entirely obscure, if we did not know from Josephus that the Jews "did" send an embassy of fifty to Augustus,—who were met on their arrival at Rome by eight thousand Jews,—to recount the cruelties of Archelaus, and plead for deliverance from him and the Herods generally (Jos., Antt., 17: 11, Sec. 1, etc.). WE WILL NOT HAVE THIS MAN TO REIGN OVER US. Theophylact well observes how twice this very declaration found formal utterance from their lips,—once when they cried to Pilate, "We have no king but Cæsar"; and again, when they said, "Write not, The King of the Jews."

IV. THE FAITHFUL SERVANTS AND THEIR REWARD.—Vs. 15-19. 15. WHEN HE WAS RETURNED. Having left the servants alone for some time, in order to test their fidelity. But the time came when due account must be rendered.

16. THEN CAME THE FIRST. The reports of three only are given as representa-

tion of the whole. THY POUND HATH GAINED TEN POUNDS. In an honest business way he had greatly increased his capital. In all true bargains the other side gains as well. A good bargain is one that is good for both parties, and sometimes large gains are made in this way.

17. AND HE SAID UNTO HIM, WELL, or "Well done," as in the R. V. and in Matthew. His master's full and hearty approval brought him nearer and gave him peace and content. HAVE THOU AUTHORITY OVER TEN CITIES. Observe the contrasts, from a servant to a ruler, from a few things to many.

Vs. 8, 19. 18. THE SECOND CAME. He was less diligent and faithful, and yet was true. He had less reward, but had his due reward. His five cities corresponded to his faithfulness and ability in using the five pounds.

V. THE UNFAITHFUL SERVANTS AND THEIR LOSSES.—Vs. 20-26. 20. HERE IS THY POUND. Implying that he had been scrupulously honest. WHICH I HAVE KEPT LAID UP IN A NAPKIN, or "handkerchief." He claimed credit for fidelity, too. He did not steal his lord's money, but returned every farthing. "He did not act like a timid man, but like a lazy one."

21. FOR I FEARED THEE. Lest I could not satisfy thee and thy claims, and might lose what thou didst entrust to me, and then how could I look in thy face. BECAUSE THOU ART AN AUSTERE MAN. Severe in modes of judging or acting. The sense is obvious: I knew thou wast one whom it was impossible to serve satisfactorily, one whom nothing would please. THOU TAKEST UP, etc. You expected me to do the work, while you had all the gains.

22. OUT OF THINE OWN MOUTH WILL I JUDGE THEE. Your own statements condemn you. THOU KNEWEST, etc. "To be read interrogatively." You knew, did you? All the more should you have been faithful. Even if it were true, this is an unfair description of me. That it is false is shown by my great rewards to the other servants.

23. WHEREFORE THEN. You had an easy course before you. You had no right to prevent my money from making its natural gains. INTO THE BANK. These money-changers took money on deposit, and loaned it on interest, paying interest themselves to the depositors. MINE OWN WITH USURY, or "interest." Not necessarily implying anything illegal or exorbitant.

24. TAKE FROM HIM THE POUND. He must give up that which he is unwilling to use. He never really possessed it. He

merely stood in the way of its proper use, and must give it to those who are willing to make good use of it.

Statement of the Principle. 26. UNTO EVERY ONE WHICH HATH. He only has true possession of a thing who uses powers and forces. He does not really "have" anything which he does not make a stepping-stone to something better. EVEN THAT HE HATH. In the lower sense, w. at was entrusted to him. The opportunities pass away, the abilities diminish, the powers wane. So it will be in the spiritual world.

VI. THE FATE OF HIS ENEMIES.—V. 27. BUT THOSE MINE ENEMIES. Who not only neglected duty, but refused to be subject to his way. SLAY THEM BEFORE ME. There is nothing possible for those who, in spite of all warnings and influences for good, determine to remain in sin, and oppose the reign of righteousness in Christ, but to be destroyed.

The Sacredness of Toil.

Work is worship—exactly for some, potentially for all. Is a man religious when he prays? Many are. It is also religious to post a ledger, if it be done neatly and accurately. So is it religious to set type, follow the plough, or engage in any legitimate line of enterprise. There is one essential provision. A man must not be on his knees when he ought to be at his daily tasks. Neither should he be at his daily task when it is time to be in his closet or in the public congregation. "Praying is big business," says one. So is sweeping a room or following a plow. There is no mental task to a noble soul. Such a soul embles toil. It worships at its tasks. It offers up its tasks to God, having put every energy of its being into them. Many have yet to learn to be religious at their tasks, and to feel the presence of God in the sweat and grime of life. The prophets were sent of God. They felt the "woe is me" in the presence of the message of heaven. And the true preacher is a man divinely sent. So is the humblest soul amid its daily tasks. Any one may feel sent of heaven to do whatever comes to hand, be it pleasant or toilsome. Away then with complaint. Worship at your work. It will transfigure your life.—Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate.

A serious accident occurred at Maccan station Thursday morning, when Chiaholm's east-bound freight, Driver Starratt, ran into the Joggins train, damaging the Joggins engine slightly and derailing two or three cars. An auxiliary train was sent out from Moncton to clear the wreck. Fortunately no one was injured.

Count De Lantree, arrested in Chicago and brought to Montreal after extradition on the charge of defrauding the Bank of Nova Scotia out of a large sum of money by means of forged debentures, alleged to have been issued by different Massachusetts corporations, was on Tuesday sentenced to five years' imprisonment in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

Never Too Late

To Try a Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer says Mr James Gleising of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves which gave me temporary relief and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicines, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from their use, furthermore that they were perfectly safe containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket and four or five times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement which continued until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was, and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, Guaiacol, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.

The Saving of Money

by the use of Royal Baking Powder is considerable. Royal is economical, because it possesses more leavening power and goes further.

Royal saves also because it always makes fine, light, sweet food; never wastes good flour, butter and eggs.

More important still is the saving in health. Royal Baking Powder adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

There is no baking powder so economical in practical use, no matter how little others may cost, as the Royal

Alum baking powders are sold at a low price, but they are extravagant because they make the food unhealthful. The continued use of alum in food causes the most serious disorders to the alimentary organs.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

RAWDON, N. S.—On Sunday, Dec. 2nd, we again had the privilege of visiting our baptistery, when Miss Jessie Constance cheerfully followed her Lord in the ordinance of baptism. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. R. MUTCH.

FREDERICTON.—A measure of quickening is manifest in our church life here. A new note of earnestness and gladness is detected in social services. The ordinance of baptism was administered Dec. 2nd to a young man and woman who have lately been converted. At the communion service five were welcomed by letter. J. D. F.

DIGBY.—We find ourselves very comfortably settled on this field. The people have given us a kind reception and seem ready to co-operate in the Master's work. Five were received by letter at the last conference, including the Rev. J. E. Goucher and Mrs. Goucher. It is a great comfort to have this brother among us. He is able to attend and take part in the services and is as courteous, genial and helpful as ever. Dec. 3rd. F. H. BRALS.

HAVELOCK, N. B.—Our church is prospering. Work is being well kept up on all sections of the field. Our attention has been turned to a neglected section on the outskirts of our field known as Fredericton Road, where was once, and is now a semblance of a Baptist church, called the Albert church. We have begun work there, and a remarkably good spirit is being shown. At Havelock 15 have lately joined by letter. J. W. BROWN. Dec. 5.

ALBERT ST., WOODSTOCK.—There are many encouraging features in connection with the work here. Sunday evening, Dec. 2, we baptized three and gave the right hand of fellowship to three others. Since our last item nine have been welcomed into our fellowship, and there are others to come. We are having no "special meetings," yet God is moving us on and up. Every department of our work is brightening up. Some very fine home sheds have lately been built by the brethren. W. S. M.

CARLETON, ST. JOHN.—Just a word:—1. Repairs are being made to our audience-room, which when completed will give us a very cosy and pretty room with sittings for nearly or quite 400. Meantime we are worshipping in our vestry which is commodious and cheerful. 2. A new communion service, (individual cups) has been enjoyed by church on last two communion seasons. 3. The pastor learns with pleasure that Bro. Day is taking up the work at Kentville with marked enthusiasm and is speedily getting hold of the hearts of church and congregation. B. N. NOBLES. St. John West, Dec. 10.

CANSO, N. S.—After four and a half years spent very happily with the churches at Albert Mines, DeBert and Great Village I have accepted a call from the Canso church and am already in the midst of the experience connected with the beginning of a pastorate. The years spent at Great Village were busy years and passed quickly. We are thankful for the measure of success that was accorded. It is too early to speak of the prospects for the future, but we trust that with the Master's help and the co-operation of the people the work in Canso will move forward. O. N. CHIPMAN.

FREEMPORT, N. S.—Since the work of grace last winter a growing interest in church work has been manifest among all our members. The young men who united with the church have been prompt in the discharge of their duty, and have made good progress in the knowledge of God. The meetings of these young people are characterized by deep devotion, and a noble spirit of Christian aggression. The backward glance calls for unbounded thankfulness to the great giver of all good for the many tokens of his favour and we face the future with a hope for even greater displays of his grace among us. Sabbath, Dec. 2nd, was a red letter day here. The house of the Lord, which has

undergone repairs at a cost of \$1200, was reopened for divine worship. Rev. Dr. Morse of Digby Neck was to preach the dedicatory sermon, but illness prevented his coming. Rev. P. S. McGregor, the Westport pastor, came and delivered an appropriate discourse to a very large and appreciative audience. His sermon was preached with timely suggestions and weighty admonitions to all classes. Great encouragement was given to the brethren and sisters who had taken such an interest in the fitting up of the sanctuary. The writer followed Bro. McGregor with an address and appeal for a thankoffering for the Lord's house. \$144.75 was taken. The evening offering brought up amount to \$190, and since it has reached \$200. The church had on hand \$400. They bought a new double manual organ which has been paid for. So our indebtedness will be easily handled. E. H. HOWE.

AYLESFORD, N. S.—A large gathering was assembled at the Aylesford Baptist church last Monday evening, the occasion of the farewell to the retiring pastor, Brother Morgan removing to the Pacific Coast after a successful pastorate with the church made such a service most fitting. The congregation was large and its responsiveness to the kindly expressions of appreciation and good will from the various participants, was ample testimony of the large place Brother Morgan holds in the community. The meeting was presided over by Rev. C. P. Wilson of Cheegogin. Deacon West on behalf of the church, spoke of Brother Morgan's influence with the young people, and his kindly pastoral ministrations in General. Sixty have been added to the church during the pastorate. The splendid new church in which we met was the result largely of his indomitable energy. He spoke of his fine abilities as a preacher, and the deep regret with which they parted with him. Nor was his excellent help-mate, Mrs. Morgan, forgotten. Rev. J. Gates, (Methodist), and Rev. G. Foster, (Episcopal), spoke of their personal regard for Mr. Morgan and of the large respect for him entertained by their respective bodies. Pastor Corey spoke as a class-mate, both having graduated from Acadia in 1887. Pastors Parry and Webb spoke as neighboring pastors who had learned to appreciate Brother M. and his work. Letters of regret were read by Rev. W. M. Smallman, C. W. Roscoe, President Convention; Rev. A. C. Chute, Moderator of Central Association; Rev. M. P. Freeman, Chairman of the District Meeting; and Dr. Trotter, President of Acadia. To all these expressions Pastor Morgan made suitable and touching reply. He goes to his new work at Nelson not only with a good record as a student, scholarly man, a faithful pastor, a good preacher and an energetic organizer, but with the best wishes and prayers of the entire Convention. The church at Nelson is to be congratulated. Pastor Morgan will fulfil the highest expectations of his best hosts of eastern friends. In sending Pastor Morgan on to his new work with such good wishes, the church at Aylesford gives ample testimony of its readiness and ability to give a hearty welcome and generous co-operation to his successor. The field with its fine agricultural resources, its splendid church equipment and its fine body of Christian workers, is a most interesting and important one. * * *

Personal. After a successful pastorate of four years and a half with the church at Great Village, Rev. O. N. Chipman has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Canso, and has now removed to that place.

As will appear by a notice in our Church News column, Rev. John B. Morgan recently closed his labors with the Aylesford church and has accepted a call to the church at Nelson, B. C. The evidences given by the people of his late charge and by his fellow pastors to their respect and affection for him must be very gratifying to Brother Morgan. Both he and Mrs. Morgan will be greatly missed by their many friends in the East, but since they have set their faces westward, we trust that they may be greatly blessed in the new home and the new field of labor. With his ardent spirit and large ability, Mr. Morgan has the qualities which the new country, with its great resources, growing population and large opportunities, needs, and he will doubtless receive a warm welcome at the hands of the brethren in the West. * * *

Dr. Gates will go to Windsor.

Dr. Gates has resigned the pastorate of the Germain street Church, St. John, and has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Windsor Church. The announcement of his irrevocable decision to take this step has caused very deep and general regret not only in the Germain Street church but throughout the entire Christian community in St. John. The Church which for fifteen years he has served with so much faithfulness and ability, and with so large a measure of success, would have gladly prolonged a relationship which, in its harmony and the mutual sympathy of pastor and people, has been ideal. But after very earnest and prayerful consideration of the matter, Dr. Gates had come to feel that the call of the Windsor Church was really the call of Providence. Last Friday evening the Church took action in the matter. At a meeting of the ladies of the Church a resolution had been adopted suggesting that the pastor be granted a year's leave of absence, then to return to the Church, with the hope that he might continue to be its pastor for life. This suggestion had been endorsed by a committee consisting of the Deacons of the Church and other brethren, and the matter had been com-

municated to Dr. Gates. A letter from him to the Church, read on Friday evening, expressed his deep appreciation of the feelings toward him which this generous action indicated and the pain it gave him not to be able to accede to the earnest desires of his friends, but declaring his conviction that he had followed providential leadings in the matter and that it was impossible for him to retrace his steps. Finally, recognizing the fact that further effort looking to a reconsideration of Dr. Gates' action would but cause him pain and embarrassment, the church unanimously, though very reluctantly, accepted his resignation. The ties which unite the Christian pastor and his people when the relationship is what it should be are very sacred and strong, and it is seldom indeed that these ties become stronger than they are in the case of the Germain St. church and its retiring pastor. The high Christian character of Dr. Gates, his blameless reputation, his tact and wisdom, his tireless industry, his large and tender sympathy, the genuine confidence and love which have existed between him and his people—not to speak of the generous gifts which have made him attractive in the pulpit and on the platform—have all conspired to give him a large place in the hearts of his people, and in the esteem of the community. And the ties which have bound the hearts of the people to Dr. Gates have with equal strength bound him to them. Such a union of hearts and of lives is not to be broken without a wrench which both pastor and people keenly feel. To his new field where an appreciative people, an important sphere of labor and excellent opportunities for work await him, Dr. and Mrs. Gates will be followed by the earnest good wishes and prayers of a host of friends on this side the Bay. The gap which his going will leave here will not be easily filled, but let us believe that God guides in these matters and therefore expect blessing both for Germain Street and for Windsor. * * *

After a successful pastorate of four years and a half with the church at Great Village, Rev. O. N. Chipman has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Canso, and has now removed to that place.

As will appear by a notice in our Church News column, Rev. John B. Morgan recently closed his labors with the Aylesford church and has accepted a call to the church at Nelson, B. C. The evidences given by the people of his late charge and by his fellow pastors to their respect and affection for him must be very gratifying to Brother Morgan. Both he and Mrs. Morgan will be greatly missed by their many friends in the East, but since they have set their faces westward, we trust that they may be greatly blessed in the new home and the new field of labor. With his ardent spirit and large ability, Mr. Morgan has the qualities which the new country, with its great resources, growing population and large opportunities, needs, and he will doubtless receive a warm welcome at the hands of the brethren in the West. * * *

Senator G. A. Cox at Toronto on Thursday, on behalf of the political friends and admirers of Hon. A. S. Hardy, ex-premier of Ontario, presented him with a cheque for \$12,000, a magnificent oak cabinet containing a solid silver tea service of one hundred pieces, and a case of silver cutlery, each inscribed with the provincial coat-of-arms and the Hardy family crest.

1901

—o—

Renew Your Order for LESSON HELPS

—and—

Papers for 1901 through

G. A. McDonald,

120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

P. S.—If a blank form does not reach you next week please send a postal for one to G. A. McD.

ALWAYS 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 medicine 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 makes the symptoms, shuts up, and instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and, if continued for any 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 headaches (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, always 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 Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 Cents Per Bottle.

SENT BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

Correct Attire For Men is Our Business.

We thoroughly understand the art of making clothes so that the clothes fit the man, not the man the clothes. They hang easy and natural, giving one that feeling of assurance of being perfectly dressed, which only high-class tailoring can give. Our prices are reasonable; material and workmanship the best.

A. GILMOUR,

68 King Street, St. John.

Custom Tailoring.

The D. & L. EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and ALL LUNG DISEASES. SPITTING OF BLOOD. COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal. 50c. and \$1 per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

Decem

JEFFERS—Hebert, C. Eldora McC

BARKHO

dence of th

F. D. David

Norman B

both of H

N. B.

ARMSTR

home, Burl

28, by the

Armstrong

COGGER

dence of th

Rev. Israel

Coggeshall

O., daughter

downe, Digt

CARMICHA

inst., Eddi

months, son

who are sub

ministrations

BARKER

on Novembe

aged 78 ye

Kingsclear

com—one wh

life principl

the church.

daughters an

out which ev

right. Thoug

lowed influen

man never di

THOMAS.—

17, aged 68 y

passed to her

with her fam

minutes with

expired. Slat

ligion when sl

was baptized

ham. She be

studied the

whom she be

but to depart

far better.

SWIM.—At

county, N. S.

Swim, aged 8

with the

1843, having

Delong. She

her life. A

Christian in

last the river

last days she

Messenger mig

"Blessed, I re

Lord!" A la

friends are left

PORTER.—A

Mrs. Elinor P

the other abore

late Rev. W. G

E., more than

was very sever

calm and clear

"My home is

ished in the

children. In

ter the church

prosperity. Th

another life m

always ready

the sick and

miss her kind

BARNES.—E

Mass., on Oct.

ter of Capt. Job

erly of River H

was a loved me

Baptist church,

in a quiet Chris

had been failin

July he visited

very frail, answe

of the church.

turn to Saugus

back to be inter

ground. The be

witness to the

ister was held.

Capt. Charles B

SLANGRENW

Halifax county,

Slanghwhite, I

passed peacefull

About thirty ye

and his family m

place from Tan

Co. Our brothe

the West Jeddore

years. In the la

he was hindered

from meeting i

was always a con

lower of his Mast

holding on to t

pirit and the

Christ and the

There is a large

friends left to mo

ber the friendsh

loving father, a

servant of God.

PARKER.—At N

MARRIAGES.

JEFFERS-McALONEY.—At Head, River Hebert, Cumberland Co., Dec. 5th, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Albert Jeffers and Eldora McAloney, all of River Hebert.

BARKHOUSE-HAMILTON.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. F. D. Davidson, Riverside, N. B., Dec. 1st, Norman Barkhouse and Lilly Hamilton, both of Hopewell Hill, Albert county, N. B.

ARMSTRONG-OGILVIE.—At the bride's home, Burlington, Cornwallis, N. S., Nov. 28, by the Rev. J. L. Read, Charles S. Armstrong to Carrie Ogilvie.

COGGESHALL-MORGAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 19th, by Rev. Israel W. Porter, B. A., Charles J. Coggeshall of Fall River, Mass., to Rebecca O., daughter of Richard Morgan of Lansdowne, Digby Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL.—At Carleton, on 6th inst., Eddie, aged 2 years and some months, son of Chas. and Alice Carmichael, who are sustained in their sorrow by the ministrations of the Lord, the spirit.

BARKER.—At his home in Kingsclear, on November 18th, Bro. George Barker, aged 78 years. In his death the 2nd Kingsclear church has lost its senior deacon—one whose religion was a continuous life principle ever since the organization of the church. He leaves to mourn two daughters and one son. A light has gone out which ever shone for the true and the right. Though he be dead yet in his good and loved influence he still speaks.—The halo man never dies.

THOMAS.—At Clementsport, N. S., Nov. 17, aged 68 years, Mrs. Alexander Thomas passed to her reward. She took breakfast with her family as usual and in a few minutes without a sigh or a groan she expired. Sister Thomas experienced religion when she was sixteen years old and was baptized by the late Father Cunningham. She believed in personal Godliness, studied the Bible for herself and knew whom she believed. The church loses, but to depart and be with Christ is very far better.

SWIM.—At Little Harbour, Shelburne county, N. S., Nov. 22nd, Sister Levinia Swim, aged 86 years. Our sister united with the Lewis Head church in 1843, having been baptized by Rev. Thos. Delong. She was faithful to the end of her life. A consistent and conscientious Christian in life, she had no fear in crossing the river of death. Often during her last days she expressed a desire that the Messenger might come to take her home. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!" A large number of relatives and friends are left to mourn.

PORTER.—At River Hebert on Nov. 17, Mrs. Elinor Porter passed peacefully to the other shore. She was baptized by the late Rev. W. G. Parker at Mt. Whaley, N. B., more than fifty years ago. Her illness was very severe, yet her brain remained calm and clear to the end. Her last words, "My home is yonder," will long be cherished in the hearts of her husband and children. In the promotion of Sister Porter the church has one less to pray for its prosperity. The W. M. A. S. too has lost another life member. Sister Porter was always ready to minister to the needs of the sick and afflicted, and we shall long miss her kind acts and cheery words.

BARNES.—Entered into rest—At Saugus, Mass., on Oct. 8th, Marion, eldest daughter of Capt. Job and Hannah Barnes, formerly of River Hebert, N. S. Sister Barnes was a loved member of the River Hebert Baptist church, and adorned her profession in a quiet Christian manner. Her health had been failing for several years. In July she visited her old home and although very frail, answered to the general roll-call of the church. In five weeks after her return to Saugus, her body was brought back to be interred in the family burying-ground. The beautiful floral tributes bore witness to the high esteem in which our sister was held. Deceased was a sister of Capt. Charles Barnes of St. John, N. B.

SLANGHENWHITE.—At Pleasant Point, Halifax county, Nov. 26th, Mr. Frederick Slanghenwhite, in the 78th year of his age, passed peacefully into his eternal rest. About thirty years ago Mr. Slanghenwhite and his family moved to the above named place from Tanook Island, Lunenburg Co. Our brother was a useful member of the West Jeddore Baptist church for many years. In the latter part of his life here, he was hindered very much by illness from meeting in the house of God. He was always a consistent and faithful follower of his Master, fondly and fervently holding on to the simple teachings of Christ and the principles of his gospel. There is a large circle of relatives and friends left to mourn the loss and remember the friendship of a tender husband, a loving father, a true friend and a sincere servant of God.

PARKER.—At Nictaux, N. S., Nov. 29th,

Benjamin Hardy Parker, aged 82 years. He was for sixty-two years a faithful member and for many years an honored deacon of the Nictaux Baptist church. Though he filled a prominent place in social and civic affairs he was one of the "faithful few" who always attended first to the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. By his death the church loses a faithful officer, a generous supporter and a willing worker; one whose influence for good was constant and extensive. The closing days of his life though filled with suffering were bright with the realization of the divine presence. A devoted wife, three daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn his departure, but rejoice that he has entered into rest. The will of the deceased provides that \$250 be paid to the Foreign Mission Board and a like amount to the Home Mission Board.

UPHAM.—After many years of distress and pain, Bro. S. F. Upham of Campbell Road, Halifax, died of indigestion, Nov. 9th. Bro. Upham was baptized by Rev. W. E. Hall only a few years ago, but during his short life in the church he proved himself a man well acquainted with God and deeply interested in his kingdom. On account of his Christian spirit and good judgment he was appointed deacon, in which office he served faithfully until ill-health made it impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office. It was a pleasure to preach the gospel to him for he loved it. The Tabernacle was very dear to our brother and he to us. We shall miss him especially when we gather in the early meeting on the Lord's day. He leaves a widow and large family to mourn, but not as those without hope. His popularity as a citizen was seen in the large number who attended his funeral. Rev. W. E. Hall and Rev. Mr. Dugan, Presbyterian; assisted in the services Nov. 11th.

Cash for Forward Movement.

Bernard Crosby, \$4; Mrs J C Redding, \$2; Timothy Rhodes, \$2.50; Mrs Flo Harrison, \$2.50; Joseph A Bauroft, \$12.50; Major Schurman, \$25; Stewart Kinley, \$2.50; Prof E W Sawyer, \$12.50; Mrs E W Sawyer, \$5; John Inman, \$3; Mrs L C Hutchinson, \$2.50; W H Duncanson, \$25; A Friend, \$10; Wm Cummings, \$62.50; H V Mungrove, \$2; Wm Marr, \$2; Rev J Cahill, \$5; Mrs Amelia Black, \$50; Thos Franklin, \$2.50; Heber C McNeil, \$2.50; Miss Maud S Brown, \$1; Mrs B M McRae, \$4; Thos Johnston, \$3; J F Metcalf, \$2; John B Gambell, \$1.25; W B Calibeak, \$2.50; T Gambell, \$1.25; Webster Boulter, \$2.50; McDonald Boulter, \$5; Surplus, \$2.11; Hon A F Randolph, \$1.25; O L Price, \$15; J W Balcom, \$5; Miss A Haverstock, \$2.50; N E Butler, \$5; R L Phillips, \$20; Geo S Nichols, \$8; C F Sabeau \$5; Mrs Flora A Leonard, \$1; John C Clark, \$6.25; Rev Ernest Quick, \$5; Mr and Mrs John N Chute, \$5; Robinson Warren, \$6.25; Duncan Scott, \$5; Wm Howard, \$5; Allen McPhee, \$5; Frank McLean, 50c; C S Rogers, \$2.50; Edward Burgoine, \$1; Thos Andrews, \$2.50; Geo W Warren, \$5; Geo W Robinson, \$5; W S Porter, \$2; Wm G Johnston, \$25; Dr M C Smith, \$25; Jas McDonald, \$5.

For "R v E Ingraham read R E. Ingraham, for Rufus Cole, "\$1" read \$1.25, and for Mrs Rufus Cole, "\$1" read \$1.25. WM. E HALL.

The Westminster Gazette says Lieut. General Sir Chas. Warren has been nominated commander of the British troops in Canada.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

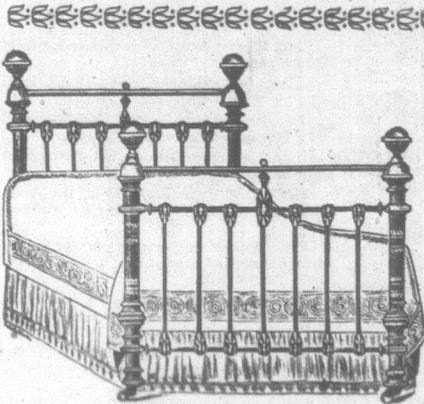
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.



BRASS WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

METAL BEDS

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being [most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

REMOVAL NOTICE.

JAMES P. HOGAN, TAILOR, has removed from 48 Market Square, to **101 CHARLOTTE STREET**, directly opposite Dufferin where he will be pleased to welcome old customers and new.

J. P. HOGAN, LADIES' TAILORING a Specialty
101 Charlotte Street, Telephone 1251.

Yarmouth Quarterly Meeting.

The predominant feature of the recent session of the Yarmouth County Quarterly meeting at Ohio, Dec. 3rd and 4th, was: "Preaching the Word." Pastor E. A. McPhee of Argyle preached on Monday evening from 1 Peter 2:5, and judging from the spiritual atmosphere which we found on entering the meeting next morning, his labor was not in vain. On Tuesday at morning, at noon, and at night, each of the following pastors in the order named: E. J. Grant of Acadia, D. Price of Milton and E. T. Miller of Hebron, discoursed respectively from John 10:17, 18; Isa. 57:15, and John 12:24. Prayer and care in preparation were manifest in the delivery of all these sermons. The Spirit of Truth was present, and the impressions made were deep and blessed. The time usually occupied with reports from the churches was given to welcoming the recent accessions to our pastorate—Brethren McPhee, Price and Shaw. Our gratitude to the Lord of the harvest for answering our prayers for laborers, and our hearty welcome to these promising workers were suitably expressed by President J. H. Saunders. In their happy replies each of the brethren made tender and grateful mention of their recent fields on "the tight little island by the sea." It seems not a little strange to them and to us, that the four most recent recruits to our pastoral ranks should be sent to us from the Prince Edward Island pastorate, and that the last meeting together of these four in Quarterly session should have been at the extreme east, as now at the extreme west, of our Maritime field. Extremes meet. Acquaintance with these brethren increases the conviction that God who has answered prayer in sending us pastors will surely hear our cry for "showers of blessings" upon our churches. The hospitality of the Ohio church, as usual, was abundant. Pastor J. H. Saunders is greatly beloved by his people and he is giving them in his addresses the very cream of many years of Bible study and Christian experience. Any wonder that they claim to have the best preacher in the county (or outside of it)?

W. F. PARKER,
Sec'y Quarterly Meeting.

We wish to say a word in praise of the Baptist Periodicals for the first quarter of 1901. Their mechanical excellence is far superior to any other periodicals we have seen. The presswork, the illustrations, and the quality of paper used are all superb. The matter they contain represents the best work of the most prominent

men in the denomination. They are in every particular perfectly adapted to the instruction of the Baptist youth and to the development of Baptist principles. If not now using them, send for sample copies to 1420 Chestnut Street. Give them a careful and thorough examination.

Three men were instantly killed on Thursday by the explosion of a boiler at the steam saw mill of G. W. Harris, in the town of Peru, Vermont. The killed are William Parker, Vernie Bull, A. C. Miner.

Don't Be Handicapped

all through life for want of a Business Education. A few months spent in attending

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

will be worth many times the cost. Don't wait till you feel the need of it. It may be TOO LATE. Write for a Catalogue. Address W J OSIORNE, Principal. Fredericton, N B.



McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP
Safe Pleasant Effectual

You'll Have
A Big Job on your hands if you try to get a BAKING POWDER that will give better satisfaction than

Woodill's German.
Has a record over 40 years.

Prof. W. T. Watson of Firman University, is a native of Carleton County, N. B. The Baptist Courier of Greenville, S. C., makes very appreciative reference to an illustrated lecture on biology recently delivered at that place by Prof. Watson.

"The surprises were numerous, sometimes startling, and not unfrequently amusing, and the views always instructive. Pictures of the bacteria of vegetable organisms, the germs of such diseases as diphtheria, consumption, typhoid fever and malaria, and of parts of the smaller insects, such as the eye and foot of the house fly, the spinning apparatus of the spider, the biting outfit of the mosquito, and the varied invisible animal and vegetable contents of both fresh and stagnant water, were among the most interesting. The canvas on which these pictures were thrown was about twenty feet square, and was barely large enough to show them. The fly's eye for instance, covered the entire canvas, and looked like a great piece of honeycomb. The specimens shown were gathered by Prof. Watson himself with much labor and painstaking care, and photographed by a device of his own invention. His audience was enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation of the lecture, and would be greatly pleased to hear another of the same kind."

A Double Service.

To be a mother and a sister to her sons is the double function of a woman now and then. We once knew a college student whose manners were exceptionally easy and whose whole bearing toward others was marked by sympathy and consideration. He was the most popular man in his class, and justly so. Knowing that he had no sisters, we sometimes wondered how he had learned to be such a courteous gentleman, always practicing those little civilities which, in many cases, a man learns best from a sister who does her whole duty by her brother. The mystery was explained when we visited his home and came to know his gentle and queenly mother. Whether by direct precepts or by example only, she had succeeded in filling in the lives of her boys, to a large extent, the place of a sister, so that they understood how to carry themselves among other women, how to be attentive to their little wants without being intrusive, how to be friendly without being sentimental. When, in addition to all her mothering, a woman does this for her sons she had jewel upon jewel in her crown.—The Congregationalist.

Similia Similibus.

The Doctor—I don't like to confess it, but I ate too much Belgian ha e for dinner last evening, and I am suffering somewhat from indigestion.

The Professor—It's not my business to prescribe for you, but if you believe like cures like why don't you eat a Welsh rabbit.—Chicago Tribune.

Hon. S. Davis Stokes shot and killed Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel at Williamson, W. Va., on Wednesday. Mr. Stokes being also dangerously wounded. In an altercation the clergyman called Mr. Stokes a liar and several shots were exchanged between the two men.

DID NOT CURE.

But Greatly Helped by Change of Food.

A lady in Harrisburg, O., is frank enough to say that while she has been helped, she was not entirely cured in the change of food and taking up Grape-Nuts food. She says she began eating rich and highly seasoned food when she was young and followed it until she set up a bad stomach trouble, with severe attacks of nervous sick headache.

Finally rheumatism of the joints set in, and now some of her joints are dislocated by the heavy deposits forming about them and pushing them out of place, so that she is almost helpless. Her nervous system was wrecked and the optic nerve affected so that she could not read without bringing on nervous prostration and insomnia that would last two or three nights.

"Last fall I heard of, and commenced the use of, Grape-Nuts as a food. It has since been both food and medicine to me, for I have taken very little medicine since I began to use it. After 10 months I find a great improvement in my brain and nerve power, am no longer troubled with sleeplessness, I suffer very much less with my rheumatism, and can read several hours a day, one day after the other and sleep well at night.

"I am by no means entirely cured of rheumatism, but I have been made so much better by the use of Grape-Nuts food that I am sincerely thankful for it." This name will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

News Summary.

Gen. Clery has returned to London from South Africa.

Lieut. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, is ill at New York with typhoid fever.

The Emperor of Austria has intimated that he cannot receive Mr. Kruger.

It is thought in Ottawa that Parliament will be called to meet on February 6.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the American dramatist, died in Rome on Wednesday.

Prof. Robertson reports an important development of creameries in the Northwest Territories.

Col. Otter says he left the Canadian nurses at Pretoria, and has no idea when they will return.

Mrs. Katherine Lonagan, of New York, gave birth to triplets, all boys, in a hospital ambulance on Wednesday.

The foreign ministers at Peking on Tuesday reached an agreement which has been submitted to the home offices.

Senator Stewart has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to create a Supreme Court for the Philippines.

The number of victims by the collapse of the Glass Works in San Francisco on Thursday last now numbers twenty-one.

The question of protecting the Welland Canal against attack from lawless characters is occupying the attention of the Dominion authorities.

An Anglophobe demonstration took place at Cologne in front of the British Consulate. Overtions to Mr. Kruger have been forbidden by the police.

Canada is to be represented at the Glasgow Exhibition, which opens in May next. Several of the exhibits at Paris are being transferred to Glasgow.

The Dewey arch at New York, a temporary structure, is being taken down. Its removal has been ordered by the deputy commissioner of highways.

The barn of Alexander MacPherson, Heatherdale, P. E. Island, was destroyed by fire recently. It contained a whole crop of hay, straw, oats and farm implements.

J. W. Tyrell, government surveyor, has arrived at Victoria after eleven months' exploration of the Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay districts for the Dominion government.

The Healyite Nationalists have finally decided to defy William O'Brien by attending Parliament. This decision marks the commencement of a revolt which may have far-reaching consequences in Ireland. Other sections are chafing against O'Brien's rule and it looks as if dissensions might soon be as rife as twelve months ago.

Dr. F. W. Hopkins, one of the leading young practitioners of Montreal, was instantly killed at Montreal West Saturday afternoon. He had been out to that suburb attending a professional call. He jumped from a moving train in front of another train and was struck and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and infant child.

Two gold medals have been awarded to the Dominion at the Paris exposition, one for fruits and the other for packages. The provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec have each been awarded a gold medal for fruits. A grand prize has been awarded to the Dominion for its collection of commercial apples and for its cold storage exhibits.

Sir William Huggins, K. C. B., the astronomer, has been elected president of the Royal Society in succession to Lord Lister. His special work has been in stellar photography at his private observatory at Tulse Hill. For the last twenty-five years he has been engaged in obtaining photographs of the ultra-violet portion of the spectra of the stars.

The seven-year-old daughter of George Clancy, of Dresden Mills, Me., who, since domestic difficulties separated her father and mother two weeks ago, had cared for her two-year-old brother and performed the household duties, attempted to start a fire in the kitchen stove Wednesday afternoon with the aid of kerosene, and as a result both children were burned to death and the house destroyed.

The tug Home Rule, which went to rescue the schooner sunk on Pelee Island Point, returned to Amherstburg, Ont., on Tuesday night and reports all hands lost. The crew had been lashed to the rigging for three days, but finally succumbed to the weather and exposure. The schooner is supposed to be the Maunee Valley, from Buffalo for Toledo, coal laden, and carried a crew of fourteen persons.

The Empress of Russia was recently presented a shawl of a remarkable kind. It is contained in a box only a few inches square, in which it fits easily, yet when it is shaken out it is ten yards square. This notable gift was the work of some weavers in Orenburg, Southern Russia, by whom it was presented. The box containing it is of wood, with hinges, hoops and fastenings of beaten silver. The shawl will be worn by the Czarina only on state occasions.



Men's Clothing

There's no uncertainty in buying our clothing. Every garment we sell---no matter what price---is guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded.

Our stock of Men's Clothing was never more complete than at the present time. Think of Men's all-wool double breasted Sack Suits in Tweeds, any size, at \$6 and \$8. These suits are thoroughly well made and trimmed.

At \$5.00

We offer Single Breasted Suits, made of all-wool Canadian Tweeds, in plain colors, a good suit at the price.

At \$6.00

Blue and Black Serges, Single and Double Breasted; also all-wool Canadian Tweeds, in grey pin checks and brown plaids, in Double Breasted Sacks.

At \$8.00

Newest patterns and effects in Tweeds, in greys and bronzes and browns, in Double Breasted Coats. Blue Serges, Single and Double Breasted. Also a fine Black Vicuna, double breasted, finished with silk facings, good value at \$12.00.

At \$9.00

A large assortment of Double Breasted Suits in Tweeds, in greys and browns of medium check. Can't get them in other stores under \$12.00.

Here for \$9.00

Other Suit Prices---\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$18.

Your money back if dissatisfied.

King Street } **GREATER OAK HALL,**
Cr. Germain } **Scovil Bros. & Co.**

The Farm.

Lighter Shoes for Horses.

The wear and tear on horseflesh make quite an item on the farm, and anything that will reduce this friction for the farmer should be welcomed. It has been proved beyond dispute that the average horse is shod with too heavy shoes, and if lighter ones were substituted the animal could do more work with less weariness. Heavy shoes have no particular advantage except for large truck horses on stone roads, where shoes wear out quickly. Even in such cases it is doubtful if too heavy shoes prove of any value. Certainly, for farm horses light shoes are much more satisfactory. The effects of such a change are quite noticeable shortly after they are put on, and in a year's time the extra amount of work that is obtained from a horse will more than pay for the shorter time that light shoes may wear.

The main object of the shoe is to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and serve its purpose the better it is for the horse. A good part of the year horses on the farm would be better off without shoes and they can do ploughing and similar work in soft fields without in any way injuring the feet. In winter, when the ground is frozen, it is quite different, and shoes seem necessary at these times. A horse weighing 1,100 pounds should generally be shod with shoes not weighing more than twelve to fifteen ounces each. If four ounces are added to each shoe the total difference in the animal's shoes is fifteen ounces. In ploughing, cultivating, mowing and reaping a farm horse will walk from ten to twenty miles a day. If it takes about four feet each step the horse will lift half a pound extra on its two feet, or 600 pounds in every mile. If we make the average day's work fifteen miles, the horse will lift 9,000 pounds extra a day, or nearly five tons. The energy required to lift this amount is wasted and serves no useful purpose. If it could be expended in doing extra work that would, it would nearly pay the animal's keep. Leg weary horses are apt to break down in time and have crooked and ailing limbs. It is not only a matter of humanity, but one of profit, to lighten the horse's burden all we can, and this is one good way.—(C. T. White, in The Progressive Farmer.

* * *

STRUCK CENTRE

When She Found Coffee Was Slowly Killing Her.

Even a very temperate mode of living in regard to food beverages will not avail if the use of coffee is continued.

A Virginia lady, Mrs. R. F. Miller, of Bedford City, says that she was very temperate in every way. "I did not suspect that coffee was the poison that was undermining my whole nervous system, causing a condition of vertigo and headaches, until the attacks became so frequent and violent that I was compelled to give up all kinds of work and forced to lie down most of the time.

"My attention was drawn to Postum Food Coffee by the experience of some others in regard to common coffee, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, so I began to use Postum, being careful to have it made according to the directions on the package.

"I did not have to cultivate a taste for it for I found on the start that it was a most delicious beverage.

"Day after day I continued to improve but did not dream that it would be such a help, and never since the day I left off coffee and commenced the use of Postum Food Coffee (about nine months ago) have I had any return of the trouble. I have used no medicine or tonic of any kind during this time, and my present condition of magnificent health is due entirely to the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I have heard several persons say they did not like Postum but in each case I discovered upon inquiry that it was because they tried to make it like common coffee, that is boil it four or five minutes. This will not do, for one cannot get the delicious flavor and the food value in so short boiling. The directions are plain enough, and it only requires a little patience to bring out the beautiful flavor.

"The doctors find Postum one of their most valuable aids in their treatment of cases like mine."

Benefits From Competition.

There are some astonishing statements in George Monro's paper on "Growth of the Fruit Trade" in the new number of the Royal Horticultural Society's journal. When he started as a fruit salesman in 1871, he says, there were only three regular fruiterers in the city, and about as many at the West End, although several others used to take shops for two or three months in a year to sell strawberries, in the first instance, keeping open as long as they could get anything to sell. Green-grocers procured choice fruit only when it was ordered, and the bulk of the trade was done in the Central-ave., Covent Garden. Even orange, Mr. Monro says, did not come in great quantity until 1860, when the duty was taken off, and for some years afterward there was little beyond our own orchard produce arriving regularly, so that there was no constant supply of fruit all the year round until about twenty-one years ago. American apples followed oranges, and bananas and pineapples later on, while the present great supplies of tomatoes and grapes, with numbers of other fruits from foreign countries, are comparatively recent acquisitions.

Home producers will possibly be surprised to learn that in Mr. Monro's opinion the foreign fruit trade is really to their advantage, for, by keeping the country furnished freely all the year round, it has led to the opening of a great number of fruiterers' shops, which could never have paid expenses had they been supplied only during those parts of the year in which home produce is available in abundance. It may be that this view of the case will be rejected by many growers who have seen prices brought down 50 per cent or more by foreign competition; but it is a fact that glut was frequent in the days of high prices, whereas now any quantity of good fruit can always be disposed of. The enormous development of the production of grapes and tomatoes is referred to by Mr. Monro, and the fall in the prices of these products, as he points out, has been tremendous; but it has been brought about by home rather than foreign competition, as a result of the enormous multiplication of hothouses in this country.—(London Standard.

* * *

Winter Rhubarb.

Do you like rhubarb? Do you remember how pleasant it seemed in the early spring days when nothing like it was to be had? Would it be pleasant to have it even earlier when the first spring fever comes on, or as winter begins to slacken its grip? Can you spare two or three hills from the garden? There ought to be plenty there, so that they will not be missed. If so, go and dig up these hills, or even one large hill, at the time when the ground freezes. Let it lie on top of the ground exposed to the cold until thoroughly frozen, then take it to the cellar, banking a little moist earth around the roots. Some of the weaker crowns and roots may first be trimmed away, since they will not produce good stalks. If there is a furnace in the cellar, long before spring comes these hills will produce fine stalks. They will waste no energy in extra leaf surface; nearly all will be bright, crisp stalk.

If the cellar is too old and they are slow in coming, a barrel may be set behind the kitchen stove, one hill placed in this and a canvas thrown over the top. If the appearance of a barrel in the kitchen is objectionable, a more pretentious cabinet may be made of lumber, which will answer the same purpose. Simply see that the soil is kept moist, and soon there will be rhubarb ready for harvesting. That which remained in the cellar will be along a little ahead of that outside, even if the cellar is cool, and in either case will well repay the slight effort needed to get it.—(Fred W. Card, Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

* * *

Marconi has a plan for wireless telegraphy between Great Britain and Australia.

Baptist Periodicals
The Only Key That Exactly Fits the Lock of Bible Truth

QUARTERLIES		MONTHLIES	
Senior	4 cents	Baptist Superintendent	7 cents
Advanced	2 "	Baptist Teacher	10 "
Intermediate	2 "		
Primary	2 "		

per copy! per quarter!

LESSON LEAFLETS

Bible	1 cent each	HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES	Price
Intermediate		OF ALL KINDS. QUARTERLIES	
Primary		Senior	5 cents
		Advanced	3 "

per copy! per quarter!

Picture Lessons . . . 2 1/2 cents per set! per quarter!
Bible Lesson Pictures . . . 15 cents per quarter!

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS Price, per quarter Per year

Young People (weekly)	13 cents	50 cents
Boys and Girls (weekly)	8 "	30 "
Our Little Ones (weekly)	6 "	25 "
Young Reaper (semi-monthly)	4 "	16 "
(monthly)	2 "	8 "

(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)
Good Work (New), in place of "The Colporter," (monthly), Price, 25 cents per year, in clubs of ten or more, 20 cents per year.

American Baptist Publication Society
1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Whenever and wherever there is a use for **THREAD Corticelli Sewing Silk** is Best and Cheapest, for it lasts longest and goes farthest.

Shades to suit every color of fabric.

Every inch of the \$2,000 miles of **THREAD** turned out by the **Corticelli Silk Co'** every day is tested and found perfectly uniform in strength and size, and free from knots or flaws.

Sold Everywhere.



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.

WHEELER'S BOTANIC BITTERS

A reliable and effective medicine for cleansing the blood, stomach and liver. Keeps the eye bright and skin clear. Cures headache, dizziness, constipation, etc.
Purely Vegetable, large bottles, only 25 CENTS.

EARN THIS WATCH

By filling in only 1 down Glass Pens at 10c each. These wonderful Pens are made of one piece of glass with colored handles and fitted nib. They never wear out and will write a page with one dip of ink. Write and we mail Pens. Sell them, return money, and we send postpaid this handsome Watch with polished nickel case, ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, keyless wind and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. TOLEDO PEN CO., Box 2, Toronto, Can.



News Summary.

There were twenty-five failures in the Dominion last week, against thirty-three in the corresponding week of 1899.

Dr. Goodspeed's new book, "Messiah's Second Advent: A Study in Eschatology," can be had from Geo. A. McDonald, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. for \$1.00.

Five railway employes were instantly killed and twelve persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler in the power house of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Chicago on Monday evening.

Dr. Thompson, of Williamsport, Pa., and Adam Bailey, of Panther, W. Va., were shot and killed Wednesday night by James H. Chambers, a prominent merchant of Panther.

The Queen's appointments to the international arbitration court are Lord Pauncefoot, Sir Edward Malet, the Right Hon. S. Edward Fry, and John Westlake, professor of international law at Cambridge University since 1888.

The revenue of the Dominion for the five months ending November 30 was \$21,504,705, compared with \$20,199,373 for the same time last year. The expenditure was \$14,418,589 while the difference between revenue and expenditure is shown in a surplus of \$7,686,000 on ordinary revenue. Our capital account there is a surplus of revenue over all expenditures of \$2,600,000.

Horace J. Hayden, vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, was instantly killed Friday night at his home in New York. Servants found his body lying in the yard. Mr. Hayden was subject to attacks of shortness of breath, and, it is supposed had opened the window to get fresh air, and fell out.

At the opening of the Second Chamber at the Hague on Thursday President J. G. Gleichman said: "President Kruger arrived here to-day. He will take up his residence here. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome in its name the president to our country and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy." The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos.

An explosion of chemicals, the use of which was for spectacular effect in the initiatory rites of the Improved Order of Red Men, cost the life of Past Sachem, Ira T. Crockett, of Lynn, and severely burned W. F. Rogers, of that city. The third, or warriors' degree, was being worked for Chickatawbut tribe of Beverley, Mass. Monday night by the degree staff of the Lynn tribe.

Mr. Bond has secured the consent of Jos. Chamberlain to an enlargement of the Newfoundland cabinet. Its personnel is: Premier and colonial secretary, Robert Bond; minister of justice, Wm. Horwood; minister of finance, Edward Jackman; leader of the legislative council, George Knowling; members of the cabinet without portfolio, Messrs. Edward Morris, Augustus Harvey, James Pitts, Henry Woods and James D. Ryan.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Friday rejected a motion providing for a parliamentary inquiry into slavery and cruelty in the French colonies. The Premier regarded the matter as want of confidence. The motion was defeated by a vote of 409 to 116. General Mercier alluded to his speech of Dec 4, when he urged training the army so as to be ready for an invasion of England. He said he was unable to understand the sensation his remarks had produced. He did not desire war with Great Britain but thought the government should provide for such an eventuality.

The Christmas number of the Ladies' Home-Journal is brilliant both in the make-up and in the list of contributions, containing several full-page drawings of unusual merit. Among the contents, exclusive of the matter in the regular department are Elizabeth Lincoln Gould's "Little Men Play," founded upon Miss Alcott's famous story of that name; "The Fourteenth Man," a story by Joseph Blethen; "The Christmas Days at Rock Farm," by R. G. Havers. There are several especially timely articles, notably Edward Bok's editorial on the subject of Christmas. The departments contain numberless ideas and suggestions for the holiday season. The journal is steadily increasing in interest and promises to cover a large literary and artistic field during the coming year. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. M. CAMPBELL.

Bay of Islands. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. WM DANIELS.

Springhill, N. S. I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. GEORGE TINGLEY.

Albert Co., N. B.



SURPRISE SOAP

Is a pure hard soap. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.



Here's people, free from pain and ache. Dyspepsia's direful ills. It is because they always take

Laxa-Liver Pills.

These little pills work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache, and making you feel better in the morning.

DR. WOOD'S Heals and soothes the lungs and cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds. NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Marvelous Success

Of the Slocum System of Treatment for all Forms of

Consumption and Lung Troubles.

Thousands of Men and Women Have Been Permanently Cured Through this New and Advanced Method of Treatment.

No Charge For Treatment.

Dr. T. A. Slocum is the one man in the world who offers a free trial treatment of his famous remedies for consumption and all lung troubles. Thousands of people have been cured through his remedies, and thousands now will be cured if they adopt his advice. The eminent specialist has completely mastered the germ which produces the disease, and in order to prove to the world that his system of cure is sure, swift and effective, has no hesitation in offering ABSOLUTELY FREE a full trial treatment.

One of your sick friends can have a FREE course of treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

DYKEMAN'S

THREE ENTRANCES } 97 KING STREET. 59 CHARLOTTE STREET 6 South MARKET

OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF DRESS GOODS HAS ARRIVED and out of this vast assortment we are sure to be able to please you in style, please you in price, and we will please you with our methods of doing business.

54 INCH GOODS are popular this year for dress materials, and it requires much less for a dress than of the ordinary width. We are showing some excellent 54 inch goods in small plaids and plain colors,—such as grays, heathers, and invisible checks, Prices from 75c. to \$1.50.

Send to us for Samples of Dress Goods that you may want and you will find you will save money by sending us your orders. We pay expressage on parcels amounting to \$5 and over.

F. A. Dykeman & Co. St. John, N. B.

PEOPLE RECOVERING

From Pneumonia, Typhoid or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, La Grippe or any Serious Sickness



Require the Nerve Toning, Blood Enriching, Heart Sustaining Action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is well known that after any serious illness the heart and nerves are extremely weak and the blood greatly impoverished. For these conditions there is no remedy equals Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. It restores all the vital forces of the body which disease has impaired and weakened.

Mr. T. Barnicot, Aylmer, Ont., says:—"About a year ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe which left my system in an exhausted condition. I could not regain strength and was very nervous and sleepless at night, and got up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

"I had no energy and was in a miserable state of health.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store here, changed me from a condition of misery to good health. They built up my system, strengthened my nerves, restored brisk circulation of my blood, and made a new man of me.

"I heartily recommend them to any one suffering from the after effects of Grippe, or any other severe illness."

For 25c.

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more packs are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 or 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON & CO. 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.

The season for shooting big game in New Brunswick does not expire until Dec. 31. Already the receipts at the crown land office from this source amount to \$7,000. The bulk of this has been received from visiting sportsmen.

Pyny-Balsam. A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS. The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS. Large Bottles, 25 cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's Perry Davis' Pain Killer, New York. Montreal.

Young Men and Women from all parts of the Province attend

Whiston's Commercial College.

This long-established, reliable and up-to-date Commercial training school fully merits the confidence so long placed in it by the public and continues to give the best instruction in Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting, and kindred subjects; also to supply business men with Book-keepers and Stenographers. There is an increasing demand for young men who can write Shorthand, and we make a specialty of this branch, teaching the Ben Pitman, Isaac Pitman and Perlin systems. Our Annual Announcement for 1900-01, containing information respecting terms, etc., will be sent to any address on application to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tourist Sleepers

MONTREAL TO PACIFIC COAST every THURSDAY.

For full particulars as to PASSAGE RATES AND TRAIN SERVICE to Canadian Northwest, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and CALIFORNIA.

Also for maps and pamphlets descriptive of journey, etc., write to

A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. USE THE GENUINE. THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF TOILET & BATH. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.