

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXII.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LI.

No. 41.

**The Galicians.** The Galicians who have been coming during the past few years into our Canadian Northwest are certainly not possessed of all the virtues which are to be desired in Canadian citizens, but they appear to be growing in favor with those who have made their acquaintance. Their physical vigor, thriftiness and power of adaptation to new surroundings are excellent qualities, and if only the most salutary influences are brought to bear upon them, there seems reason to believe that they and their descendants will constitute a valuable element in the population of the country. "Lally Bernard," the correspondent of the Toronto Globe, has recently paid a visit to some of these people in Manitoba, and gives a very interesting and favorable account of them, paying particular attention to the Galician women. While many of the men are away working on the railroads, the women display industry and skill in out-door as well as in-door labors. The gardens which surround their small white-washed houses were found to be "marvels of tidiness" and indicated not only great industry but a thorough knowledge of gardening. All kinds of roots were grown, as well as cucumbers, tomatoes and pumpkins, which were thriving excellently; among other plants tobacco, hemp, and even coffee plants were in a healthy condition. The older women retain their peculiar costume, but the younger ones quickly adopt the Canadian style of dress, and in other respects show a disposition to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. "Not far from 'Dominion City,' in Manitoba," says this correspondent, "are settled over two thousand Galicians, and one of the principal residents of that district gave the writer a graphic account of the incoming of these people, and the horror with which he regarded their influx into an Anglo-Saxon community. That was three years ago, and today he cannot say enough in favor of the people as settlers. Their industry and thrift know no bounds, and they have turned what was apparently bad land into flourishing gardens. A great part of their money they put into cattle, and my informant (who had started a cattle ranch) found them excellent customers. This piece of information did not surprise me, for while at the Balmoral Hotel in Yorkton, a young Galician girl who acted as waitress at the hotel told me the history of her coming to the country, three years ago. Her people took up land about twenty miles east of Yorkton, and, as they had no money, the girl at once sought a situation. In less than three months she had discarded the native dress and learned to speak English fairly well. When I saw her she was plainly but neatly dressed, and made an excellent little waitress. For three years she had earned \$10 per month. 'What did she do with it! Not spent on fine clothes, I hoped.' 'No, bought three cows, sent them to her people to keep for her until she got married. Father have share of calves, she have perhaps three young heifers.' This was an excellent start to make in life, and one which showed that the Galician women, at least, had an eye to business. My young friend was only about 18 years of age and had already put into the pockets of some rancher over a hundred dollars. Then, again, all the women of the Slav race are clever with their needles, and on many a lonely ranch the rancher's wife and children sat and worked with these industrious needlewomen, and the very effort made to exchange ideas and learn the dialect spoken by the strangers widened the horizon which used to hem in that little home in the prairie. One energetic, bright Canadian woman said to me, 'You can't imagine how it helps one to feel you can be of such use to these women and children; and just because I was kind to Agata last winter, all summer long she has brought us fresh vegetables from the garden she dug and planted herself. We didn't get time to make anything of a garden, for I was never much of a hand at it myself, but these women can do all a man's work, and more kinds of woman's work than I can. I used to have a squaw to work, but she was so 'sloppy' and uncertain, and now if I am a bit pressed, I just send for Agata, and she does all my baking and washing, and kind of brightens up the house, she is so merry and light-hearted.'"

**The Johannesburg Plot.** Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office in London in reference to the Johannesburg plot has been published, and gives details which are of interest. The police and the military governor had

received information that on July 14th an attempt would be made to overpower the garrison and murder the British officers. A race meeting was to take place that day, and it was assumed that a large proportion of the officers would attend it unarmed. The bolder spirits among the plotters were to go to the races armed, and murder the officers, while a pretended French national gathering was to be a rallying point for the low class, who were to murder all the police and then take possession of the government offices. A Boer commando at Zwart Kop, to the north of the town, was in direct communication with the plotters. The police had, however, got on the track of the plotters, and by July 13th were in possession of sufficient evidence to justify numerous arrests which were accordingly made that night. At noon on the 14th, the Consuls of Germany, France, Sweden and the United States, of which nations some subjects had been arrested, met the Commissioners of Police and discussed the question. Each Consul concerned was furnished with a statement of the facts of the case. The interview was wholly satisfactory, the Consuls expressing entire concurrence with the action taken and promising to render every assistance. Between 400 and 500 arrests were made, but of these 75 were subsequently released on being vouched for by their respective Consuls. Lord Roberts at once gave orders for the deportation of all foreigners, arrested in connection with the plot, for whose behaviour the Consul of their country would not vouch. The prompt measures taken, Lord Roberts states, met with the approval of people of all nationalities residing at Johannesburg, and this approval found expression openly and in some cases officially.

**New Method of Refrigeration.** A new process for the refrigeration of meat has recently been patented by a German firm, which, the Scientific American says, is vastly superior to the process of freezing meat now generally in vogue. Preservation by the new method is accomplished by means of sterilized air. A vessel lately arrived in England from the River Plate with a consignment of meat preserved by the new system. At the port of shipment some carcasses of bullocks and sheep were placed in a prepared chamber, the air of which was subsequently freed from all impurities by means of a special process, and the temperature reduced to 20 degrees below freezing point. The chamber was then sealed, and when opened at Liverpool, after a voyage of thirty-four days, the meat was found to be in perfect condition, and when cooked is said to have been as fresh and savory as if from an animal that had been killed only a few hours, and with no trace of the peculiar taste so noticeable in meat frozen by the ordinary process. It is said to be the opinion in England that the new process is destined to revolutionize the freezing and preserving business.

**China.** The reports as to the situation in China may be said to encourage the hope, rather than to justify the assertion, that some progress is being made toward such a settlement of the existing troubles as shall preserve the unity of the Empire and secure the punishment of the leaders chiefly responsible for the indignities and outrages which foreigners and the representatives of foreign powers in China have suffered at the hands of the Chinese. So far as bringing the guilty to punishment is concerned, exception must be made in the case of the Empress Dowager who, considering her position and authority, is without doubt more responsible for the anti-foreign outbreak than any other person in the Empire. However it appears that the Empress has become convinced of the necessity of her retirement, for the present at least, from the place of chief authority. Accordingly the Emperor Kwang Su is again recognized as the official head, and edicts are being issued in his name. According to a late Peking despatch, in an edict issued September 25, at Tai Yuen Fu, the Emperor denounces the Boxers and designates for punishment nine ring-leaders. These are Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Ying Nien, president of the Censorate, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the Board of Punishments, all of whom are deprived of their titles, removed from office and turned over to the

various trial boards for further penalties. The Emperor also, it is said, acknowledges fault on his own part, but places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles who participated in the anti-foreign movement and protracted it. Apparently the decree says nothing as to the responsibility of the Empress. It is well understood that the Emperor was favorable to the progressive movement, and that this caused his deposition and the enthronement of the Empress Dowager. If the Emperor has really been reinstated and the plans to which he is favorable are to be carried out, there would seem to be much hope of a favorable settlement, but if the Emperor's name is only being used to shield the Empress Dowager, while she remains the real ruler, that is quite a different matter. What the fact is, is for the present a matter of doubt, but it is to be noted that some despatches from the East express the opinion that the object of the recent edicts regarding the degradation of Chinese personages of high rank is merely to gain time and to enable China to be in a better position to defy the powers. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Post says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will take all the territory north of the great wall, and Germany the provinces of Chi-Li and Shan Tung.

**Maritime Presbyterians in Council.** The Synod of the Maritime Provinces of the Presbyterian church of Canada assembled last week at Chatham, N. B. The customary annual sermon was preached by the retiring Moderator, Rev. M. G. Henry. On the motion of Rev. Thos. Cummings, who had been nominated by four Presbyterians for the position of Moderator, the Synod voted to confer that honor on Rev. Dr. Morton, pioneer missionary in Trinidad. One of the matters of interest considered by the Synod was the proposal remitted by the General Assembly respecting the appointment of a Sabbath School Synodical Field Secretary. The aim is to arouse the church to greater activity in S. S. work. This is felt to be especially needful in view of the fact that there has been of late some falling off both in the number of schools and in the aggregate attendance. The proposed synodical secretary would see to the organizing of schools where necessary and to the improvement of existing schools. The training of teachers is felt to be especially needful. After somewhat prolonged discussion the Synod voted approval of the proposition. A proposal was submitted by the College Board looking to the consolidation of all the different funds, so that all the schemes of the church would share in the revenue of the consolidated fund. The proposal was approved by the Synod and will be sent to the General Assembly for confirmation. In case of its final adoption, each of the funds would have an increased security, as a loss to any one of the funds would be shared by all. The report respecting the Theological College at Halifax showed that the number of men studying for the ministry is not equal to the demand. Next year a class of 16 will graduate, but the two following years will have but five graduates each, and there have been many mission fields vacant the past summer for lack of men. Principal Pollok in this connection pointed out that the Arts classes in Dalhousie were larger than ever and urged ministers to press upon young men the needs of their church and their native land. The matter of religious instruction in the public schools was also under consideration, and the Synod agreed to urge the people as far as practicable to secure the legal amount of religious instruction, and to instruct ministers to further the matter by consulting with the ministers of the other denominations. The report on Home Missions showed that the liberality of the people toward this object has grown steadily, being now 54 cents per family, but there is a lack of ministers for the fields. The report of the Foreign Mission was of an interesting character. Our Presbyterian friends are ahead of all others in providing for the temporal needs of their ministers. Through the Augmentation Fund weak churches are assisted and the aim is to assure every minister a minimum salary of \$750. The Synod asks for \$10,000 for that work this year. Then there is the Widows and Orphans Fund, by which ministers are able on favorable terms to insure their families against want, and also an Aged and Infirm Ministers Fund with 28 annuitants. Its income for the year was \$4,200, which was insufficient to meet the demand.



### The Beatitude of the Meek.

It seems so incredible, that if anybody else than Jesus had said it, we should hardly trouble to think of it—Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. It is not only not true, it is the very reverse of the truth. We can see who inherit the earth, and it is not the meek. It is the self-assertive, the grasping, the proud. It is ambitious nations that extend their territories, and ambitious men that accumulate fortunes. A paradox may challenge the mind and provoke thought, but this beatitude goes beyond paradox; it flies in the face of fact. The meek are the very people who do not inherit the earth, and the man who sees this or thinks he sees it gives up the beatitude in despair.

Yet no one can without misgiving be at open issue with Jesus, and the misgiving is intensified when it is seen that this beatitude does not make its first appearance in the Sermon on the Mount. There, we are taken out of our depth in every sentence, and expect to be; but this particular saying is quoted from a psalm—a late psalm, with nothing daring, original, or sublime in thought or expression—the psalm of someone who says he has been young, and is old, and who, if he has anything to give, gives experience. It is this ancient saint who says more than once that the meek shall inherit the earth, and Jesus sets to his seal that this is true. When old experience and the Living Word of God so strikingly conspire, we may be sure a great truth lies hidden, if we could only find the key.

To begin with the psalm, the first ray of light breaks from the most unlikely quarter. If there is one sphere of human interest in which the beatitude seems out of place, it is that of national relations. It is not the meek nations which inherit the earth; it is those that shake the mailed fist. Yet the writer of the psalm thinks of a nation, and the meek are the quiet, lowly people who are conscious that the nation has a divine calling to fulfil, and that its chief good is to be realized, and its place on earth secured, not by entering into the conflict of national ambitions, but by renouncing it, devoting itself to its spiritual task, and letting God choose its inheritance for it. And this was the truth. Israel lost the land of Canaan, temporarily at the exile, finally when Titus broke up the Jewish state, because it refused to acknowledge it. The proud carried it over the meek; the nation which was destined to be a covenant people, a link between the outer world and the living God, and that only, entered into the selfish conflicts of the heathen, and perished in its pride. Self-assertion was its ruin, when meekness would have made it secure. The lesson of this experience lies in the beatitude, and it was never more wanted by the nation than at this moment. All the motives and watch-words which rouse even Christian peoples set it at defiance. The different nations regard each other as rivals, nothing but rivals; they all want the same things, and seem to be convinced that national security depends on getting them for themselves, and excluding others. In London and in Pretoria, in St. Petersburg and Paris, in Washington and Berlin, there is nothing to be heard but imperialism, annexation, the appropriation of spheres of influence, territorial compensation, and so forth. It is taken for granted that this is the way, and the only way, for nations to inherit the earth. But if there is truth in either the Old Testament or the New, there is a fatal misapprehension in this temper. A nation is not made secure, it does not get the good of the world, or of the land which God has given it, by pursuing a policy of selfish aggrandizement, or relentless rivalry with others; it inherits the earth only as it wakes to the consciousness of a divine calling, as it sees that the other peoples also have their place and vocation in the Divine Kingdom, and is divinely contented with its own. It is then that the real meaning and worth of national existence are disclosed; it is then that a nation finds the full value of the inheritance which God has given it. It is paradoxical only because we do not think; the simple truth is that till it learns meekness no nation can see the way to become, in the magnificent language of St. Paul, heir of the world.

It is the same with individuals. Meekness is so rare that it is constantly misunderstood. It is habitually confounded with weakness. The meek man is the man who can be thrust aside or trampled on with impunity; his rights may be taken from him, and he will not resent it. In reality, this is beside the truth. Meekness is fundamentally a temper of the soul in relation to God. It is that disposition which accepts without repining the place and the calling God has given, which submits to the limitations involved in them as divinely wise and good; it is that disposition which is perfectly expressed in the word of Jesus: Even so, Father: such was thy gracious will. It is only where this is its fundamental mood that the soul of man can find an inheritance in the earth. Meekness in this sense is not imbecility, nor indifference to one's rights. But it is the source of a conviction nothing can shake, that the true good of life, the only inheritance which can satisfy the heart, is not to be sought or found in the selfish war of all against all, but in some divinest and more human way. It is not by rivalry and grasping, not by a life acknowledging no law but the will of the stronger, that we become heirs of the world,

but by the very opposite—by submitting in all things to a divine necessity, to which the interest of our rivals is as dear as our own. The heart enlarges then to the scale of God's goodness; it can take in all he has prepared for it; it can say, All things are ours.

It is difficult to realize that there is a spiritual possession of material things, that it is the true possession, and that it can be lost by too eager a pursuit of the material possession itself. Yet it is the truth, and can be illustrated by tragic examples. It is not the great landowner who has the real inheritance in what is called his property; it may be only his burden or his pride, while the good of it is enjoyed by men of whom he never dreams. Possibly no man ever had a greater inheritance in the earth, by the natural grace of God, than Scott; no man had greater joy in nature as the work of God, and the common possession of all his children; in a sense, he was born heir of the world. And as far as he ever forfeited this great inheritance, he did so through the selfish ambition which moved him to appropriate as much as he could of it to himself, and to add field to field which he might call his very own. It was not in these dearly-bought acres that his inheritance in the earth lay; rather did he lose it in the pursuit of them, "wearing with the greatness of his way;" and many a man does the same who would be saved if he remembered this word of Jesus. What holds of material possessions holds of many other things. Ambition, as a rule, defeats itself, and before we set out on adventures of our own, in quest of some dazzling inheritance, we should make very sure that we take at its true value the inheritance God has given us. This is meekness and it is also wisdom. It is a law of friendship. Many people are always keen about new acquaintances. They are perpetually on the look-out for introductions. They want to meet all kinds of notabilities. But it is not in this way that we get the good that has been prepared for us in our relations to each other. Erskine of Linlathen remarked in one of his letters that the longer he lived the more he valued the friends God had given him, and the less those he had chosen for himself. This is just a way of saying that as far as friendship is concerned, experience proves the truth of the beatitude—Blessed are the meek. It is true also of books and of reading. There is such a thing as ambition and greediness even here. There is a mood in which people are impatient because they cannot read everything, or everything that is written on some particular subject. "To know the literature" is counted a great thing. It is no plea for indolence to say that there is room for delusion here. The most original scholar of our generation in England has pointed out the difference between knowing what has been written on a subject and knowing the subject itself. It is not the *helluo librorum* who gets the good of books. It is not the quickest reader, nor the man with the biggest library. It is the man who in his reading as in his friendships is content to be what God has made him, and who proves by experience that this is the way in which the inheritance comes to him.

But the true key to all the beatitudes is the person of Jesus. The truth of them is seen when we look at him. One fact of his life flashes out its significance in each; they are one in him; this is their originality and their power as they fall from his lips. Others, like the author of the thirty-seventh psalm, may have caught a glimpse of this one or that; it is his glory not so much to have uttered as in his life to have demonstrated them all. I, he said, am meek. And to whom has the beatitude been fulfilled as to him? Even when he had not where to lay his head, he inherited the earth. Everything in it spoke to him of his Father, and of the laws of his kingdom. The face of the sky, the sun and the rain, the lillies and the sparrows, the cornfield and the fig tree—all were his. And they were his because he was meek. If he had entered into the selfish strife of men to win an acre for himself alone, the inheritance would have faded from his grasp. And has he not inherited the earth since? Of all the powers which at that day were engaged in appropriating the universe, the power of Jesus alone survives. There were names then in every man's mouth as famous as the names which fill the newspapers to-day—names associated with legions and ultimatums, with provinces and conquests and annexations. Who can recall them now? But his name has gathered authority to it all through the ages, because it is the name of one who, accepting the will of God, stood and stands outside the selfish rivalry, and also commands the confidence even of those who are in it. A part in his sovereignty, which is the true inheriting of the world, is only given to those who share in his temper. It is the disinterested who win moral authority. With the will and calling of God as the first and fixed principles of their life, they are set free from common ambitions, and find themselves, without an effort, "as having nothing, yet possessing all things." Blessed are the meek.—The British Weekly.

### Socialism in America.

1. The Socialist Party.—Questions of national concern, whether economic, social, moral, or religious in character, have more or less adherents and devotees among the citizens. The several aggregates of persons of similar

opinions are called parties. Social reform, or rather revolution, is a question which has assumed proportions of national, and even international importance, consequently there has arisen a Socialist party. Alongside the Republican party, with McKinley at its head, the Democratic party, with Bryan at its head, and the Prohibition party, with the earnest Wooley as its leader, are now ranged the two branches of the Socialist party, the Social Democratic, with Debs as its candidate, and the Social Labor party, with Maloney for the Presidency. At the coming election in this country the Socialist vote will probably swell to the proximity of a million.

2. Socialism is Wider than its Party.—Socialism cannot be measured by party lines. It is a river which overflows its banks. It crops out, like an uneven substratum, in the unexpected regions of the other parties, revealing itself now as municipal ownership, now as hostility to trusts, and now in a cry for arbitration in the war of labor and capital. Whosoever shall apply to the great mass of partizan literature and partizan oratory, the touch-stone of socialism, will here and there detect the gold. Socialism is striking its roots deep into the great centres of learning; and almost every university has its student's Socialist club, and not a few of them their socialist professors. Socialism is turning the presses of the great publishing houses with an ever increasing volume of socialist literature which anyone who will take the pains to scan their catalogues may ascertain. Into the brain of the working man, befogged hitherto and benighted, the doctrines of socialism, though slowly, yet surely, are making their way. Like some subtle principle, socialism is finding its way into many thinking minds, which, while rejecting with scorn all connection with socialism, and vehemently denouncing it, yet in unsuspecting ignorance of their kindred cherish many of its views. On the whole there is, beyond a doubt, a great swelling and spreading of the principles of socialism in this country. Already the most hopeful speak of the present competitive system as a regime of the past. It must not be forgotten, however, that as yet socialism in the course of its development has not outgrown its agitation and propaganda stage.

3. Causes of the Growth of Socialism.—The movement is of recent birth, although of ancient inception. The bringing forth of this great doctrine into light and activity is due in the first place to the writings of such men as Saint Simon and Lasalle, and Owen, and Marx, and Engels, and Hugo, and Tolstoy, and Besant, and Bellamy, and George, and Sheldon, and others; in the second place to the acute consciousness of the rapidly widening gulf between the rich and the poor, the number of the former of which steadily diminishes, while that of the latter grows prodigiously; in the third place to the realization of the ever-intensifying struggle for existence, the difficulty of obtaining work and the uncertainty of holding one's job, the two spectres that day and night haunt the workingman; in the fourth place to the feelings of cold and hunger, experienced by thousands upon thousands of suffering human bodies, and this too when the world is so lavish of her products, and the warehouses of capital fairly burst with materials of food and clothing; and in the fifth place to the increased economic knowledge and ethical intelligence of the people, and a clarified and better understanding of the teachings of Jesus. A flood of light is being poured over society, revealing the hideous forms of misery and injustice, the fruits of selfishness and the results of the present system, and revealing also the lovely form of Him who said, "Love one another as I have loved you," and who lived a life of poverty, preached and suffered, in the glare of this light and the comprehension of that which it reveals, the conscience of humanity is beginning to awaken; its judgment to condemn; and its invention to devise means and ways for something better.

4. The Genius of Socialism.—True socialism is not anarchism. It holds rather that the present system is anarchy, and professes itself to be order, and order founded on the principles of love and justice. Socialism is no impracticable day-dream, no unbusinesslike Utopia, but instead a most rational and feasible scheme for adjusting social ills and evils. Socialism is not materialism; it is not anti-Christian; it is not opposed to marriage. While the charge of these things in some instances cannot be denied, yet they cannot be proved to be the tenets of true socialism, and the whole system can hardly, in justice, be condemned because of a few unnatural and radical outgrowths of craziness and excesses. Socialism unadulterated is Christianity applied. The aim of socialism is to bring the light of truth, the comforts of peace, and the joys of education and refinement to every land and to every home. It seeks to usher in the golden age, the reign of Christ. The genius of the movement can be best seen in the lives and labors of its founders and leaders, for never has there risen a class of more devoted and unselfish men, than the farseeing apostles and advocates of this system.

In order that any one who desires may learn something of this subject, I recommend two short works for perusal, namely, Kirkup's History of Socialism and Professor Schaeffle's Quintessence of Socialism.

H. S. BAKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

In his essay on the stars should be how would men be generations the re had been shown! voys of beauty, and ishing smile."

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BY REV. TH

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**Cherish God's Word.**

BY "PURITAN"

In his essay on "Nature" the poet Emerson says: "If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile."

There is a deal of truth in the familiar adage, here illustrated, that acquaintance breeds contempt. We cannot deny that it is our experience that with familiarity and constant association come indifference and unconcern. How well we see this demonstrated in the life of the soldier, who when under fire for the first time is well-nigh overcome with fear and consternation, but as he becomes accustomed to the rattle of the musketry, faces its leaden hail with courage undisturbed. How vividly the orator remembers his first appearance upon the stage as a quaking school boy, or the minister his first attempt at preaching. How different become one's sensations with constant repetition of any act whatever!

But there is an indifference which cannot be the source of much ill and evil with one, and perhaps the most baneful of all which we see in these times is the indifference which exists with many toward the word of God, the Bible. It is a fact which cannot be denied that there is at present a tendency toward the neglect of this best of books, which cannot but arouse astonishment and dismay upon contemplation of it.

In early New England days the Bible was constantly read, by the individual as well as in the family, systematic perusal of the book from cover to cover being the universal custom. Nowadays Bible reading in the family, it is to be feared, is becoming rarer every day. Many of the early divines possessed a knowledge of the Scriptures truly astonishing. An attendant at the examinations of a well known theological seminary recently said that the ignorance of the Bible displayed by many of the students was disheartening, and offered as an explanation of the fact that in early youth is the proper time to require familiarity with the Bible; that it cannot be acquired in the three short and crowded years of a seminary course, and that the neglect of the Bible in the homes of our people was thus displaying itself among our students.

So accustomed have we become to seeing the Bible every where that mere acquaintance with it seems to have dulled our appreciation of it to some extent, in many cases. In former times, when it was a difficult matter to obtain a copy of the precious book, and still more so to retain it undisturbed, the thirst for its contents was often intense. The incident is related of a missionary in the Shetland Islands asking a young woman about nineteen years of age, who had been his guide for several miles, whether she would accept of a sixpence or a New Testament for her trouble. The question seemed to throw her into considerable perplexity; but she soon replied: "I never had a sixpence of my own since I was born, and you may be sure that I would like to have one now; but the New Testament is the book of God, and, therefore, I will choose it if you please."

Nowadays the Bible is to be seen on every hand, in the homes of the lowliest as well as of the wealthiest, even in the office and the counting room. The writer remembers travelling on a railroad the cars of which were equipped with a Bible in an iron rack at each seat. The precious book is now to be had almost for the asking; so much the more should we have a care to make good use of it.

Martin Luther's fondest wish was, "Would that that book alone might be in all languages, before the eyes, in the ears and in the hearts of all! Is there any reason to doubt that his hope will reach its fulfilment? Let us, whose good fortune it is to have the Book of life placed, as it were, in our very hands, not from indifference, or any other cause, fail to turn its pages. Let us cherish the Word of God and make much of this our priceless agency.—Presbyterian Journal.

**Why Not Rejoice More?**

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

Every child of God may well rejoice because he has such a Father in heaven. "I have set the Lord always before me; therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth." "In his presence is fullness and joy." This refers to the experiences of the present life, and then up at his right hand will be the "pleasures forevermore." It is a bad heart that skulks away from a loving Father in sullen distrust and dread. Then, too, what joy is kindled in our souls when we are brought into full reconciliation with God, through the atoning love and meditation of Jesus Christ! The returning prodigal's heart thrills under every kiss of his forgiving Father.

"Earth has a joy unknown in heaven,  
The new-born peace of sins forgiven,  
Tears of such pure and deep delight,  
Ye angels, never dimmed your sight."

The assurance of a full salvation is enough to keep our

hearts aglow. "I give unto you eternal life," says our omnipotent Saviour; "ye shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck you out of my hand." All things work together for good if we love God. Even sharp pruning may make us yield richer clusters of spiritual fruit, if we will let God have his way. And when the discipline and conflicts of this earthly school-life are ended, we look upward, and see that "our names are written in heaven."

All these joys our loving God provides for us, and offers them to us. We cannot create canary birds; but we can provide cages for them, and fill our rooms with their music. Even so we cannot create the rich gifts which Jesus offers; but there are others if we furnish heart-room for them.

Now, with all these pure and substantial joys within our reach, it is a sin and shame for a genuine Christian to be wretched? Is not disobedience to God a sin? He commands us to rejoice. No duty is more clear. "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice!" "The joy of the Lord is your strength." You can fill your soul with inspiring thoughts and with memories of mercies; you can occupy your souls with plans of doing good to others and with acts of obedience to the inward voice of Christ, such as will kindle your soul into a glow. A noble woman of my acquaintance makes rainbows on the cloud of her widowhood by ministrations of mercy to the poor and the destitute.

There is a "godly sorrow" over our shortcomings, and over the woes and wrongs of others that every Christian ought to feel; but such sorrow must never be allowed to drown out the deep, abounding joy of the Lord down in the very core of our souls. There is a gulf-stream of God-given joy that ought to send its warm, current through the wintriest waves of trials and adversities.

The coal-beds are solidified sunshine. The love of Jesus streaming down into your soul makes the central heat; that heat generates spiritual power. So doth the joy of Jesus become your perennial strength. A doubting, ague-smitten Christian cannot do much but shake. A backsliding Christian is on his road to a cell in the castle of Giant Despair. But "he who is nearest to Christ is nearest to the fire," and, the contact keeps the heart aglow. Why not rejoice more? Count up your golden mercies, count up your opportunities to do good, count up your exceeding great and precious promises, count up your joys of heirship to an incorruptible inheritance, and then march on the road heavenward shouting!—Sel.

**The Secret of Jesus.**

PROFESSOR SAMUEL CHILES MITCHELL.

Matthew Arnold has somewhere pointed out two things as strikingly characteristic of our Lord. The first was his method of *inwardness* which he applied so searchingly on all occasions, and especially in the Sermon on the Mount. The second was his secret that in losing your life you find it. This truth was indeed a secret until Jesus brought it to light and embodied it in himself. Chiefly by this secret has he wrought in the world that creative change, which is in fact the light of all our seeing. He never tired of telling it, and with ever-varied imagery. "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone; but if it die it beareth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall lose it unto life eternal." As Phillips Brooks would say, here we have the throb of the Christ-life in Jesus, and the throb of the Christ-life in his church and in his individual follower.

Unselfishness is the distinctive mark of Jesus. Other men have spoken eloquent words; other men have pitied the wretched; other men have wrought miracles; other men have suffered as excruciating physical pain; other men have had a passionate love for truth; other men have been courageous in defending what they conceived to be the truth; but no other being ever gave himself so absolutely without reserve for mankind as Jesus of Nazareth. I cannot recall a single instance of concern on his part for bodily comfort or worldly good. Desire for happiness we term one of the organic instincts of the soul, but seemingly it was not found in him.

But what do we find? Struggles with wild beasts and demons in the wilderness, at the entrance upon his life-work. It is true we find him at the marriage feast at Cana, but it was to give pleasure to others by the first manifestation of his power. We find him weary at Jacob's well, yet ready to give that moment of rest to the abandoned woman in telling her alone some of the loftiest truths to which human ears have listened. We find him calling the disciples, aside for rest after their mission, yet as the multitude throng after him, he gladly turns to feed them by another display of his divine power. "Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." Yet hear him calling to the fainting crowds: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." How tearful are his words as he bends over the doomed Jerusalem: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" He

is alike the servant of men whether washing the disciples feet or calling Lazarus from the grave. Behold him led out of the city to be crucified. Surely he himself is the figure in that group toward whom your pity goes; yet hear him as he turns feelingly to the women that follow: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children."

Even in agony on the cross the same self-effacement is seen in his loving care for his mother's welfare, in his assuring promise to the fellow sufferer at his side, and in the plea for his persecutors: "Father, forgive them." His concern even to the last for the completion of his work, finds expression in his expiring cry: "It is finished." His whole life was "one divine flow of self-giving charity."  
Richmond College, Va.

**How Can the Pastor Get Nearer his Sunday-School?**

BY THE REV. A. T. KEMPTON.

Here is a plan which I have tried, and which I would gladly suggest to other pastors. Instead of having one class in the Sunday-school, I have them all in turns. Each Sunday I invite into my pastor's room one of the classes of the school. Usually I give them a week in advance to talk and plan about it, and get all of their number out. Then during the time for the lesson study I take them all into my own room, the teacher always with them, and talk to them a few moments about the lesson.

Then I have a direct talk about the need of being a Christian, and I ask them personally how many of them have given themselves to Christ. To my joy and surprise, this has seemed to be the part of the talk they appreciate the most. I urge upon them that all openly confess Christ; ask them questions on the Christian life-speak of any special need in the Sunday-school or church, and try and develop a stronger class spirit in the class, speaking words of appreciation of the teachers and scholars.

It is in fact, a heart-to-heart talk with that class. I get them to ask me questions. All of this has worked very well. "Pastor's Sunday" has come to be looked forward to by the classes. The last thing before the class goes out, I have prayer with them, and pray especially for them personally. This brings the pastor in close touch with the class, and if there are any members of it that are strangers, or that need special attention in any way, it gives the pastor a chance to know his opportunity and improve it too. This all helps to solve the problem which I am trying to solve, "How can the pastor get nearer his Sunday-school?" I always have a talk with the teacher, and that brings me in touch with the teachers of the school. After I have gone over the school once, I begin again. This gives me each class about once in four months.

The plan has become so popular with some classes, that, as soon as their regular teacher is absent, they ask that, if possible, they have another pastor's Sunday that day. As a token of the fact that they do appreciate this plan, at Christmas time, when the classes were making presents to their teachers, some of them remembered the pastor in the same way that they did the teacher.

I take especial care in asking the class that, for any special reason, is more approachable on that Sunday. For instance, if one or more are to be baptized from a class, I have that class that day. If two classes are represented in the one thing, I have both classes, either together or separately. If one member has died, that is, of course, the class for that day. I do not hesitate to ask a class to step aside for another when there is any good reason.

The plan is working so well that I commend it to pastors and superintendents, for I believe it will be profitable for either. It takes thought and care and preparation, but the Lord blesses such efforts.—S. S. Times.  
Fitchburg, Mass.

**The Power of Faith.**

"We are justified," says the Bible, "by faith." If a man believes, he is saved. Why so? Not as some people sometimes seem to fancy—not as if in faith itself there was any merit. There is a very strange and subtle resurrection of the whole doctrine of works in reference to this matter, and we often hear belief in the gospel of Christ spoken about as if it, the work of the man believing was, in a certain way and to a certain extent, that which God rewarded by giving him salvation. What is that but the whole doctrine of works come up again in a new form? What difference is there between what a man does with his hands and what a man feels in his heart? If the one merits salvation, or if the other merits salvation, equally we are shut up to this—men get to heaven by what they do; and it does not matter a bit what they do it with, whether it be body or soul.

When we are saved by faith, we mean accurately, through faith. It is God that saves. It is Christ's life, Christ's blood, Christ's sacrifice, Christ's intercession that saves. Faith is simply the channel through which there flows into my emptiness the divine fullness; or to use the good old illustration, it is the hand which is held up to receive the benefit which Christ lays in it. A living trust in Jesus has power unto salvation only because it is the means by which the power of God unto salvation may come into my heart. On that side is the great ocean, Christ's love, Christ's abundance, Christ's merits, Christ's righteousness—or, rather, that which includes them all, there is the great ocean, Christ himself; and on this is the empty vessel of my soul. The little narrow pipe that has nothing to do but to bring across the refreshing water—that is the act of faith in him. There is no merit in the dead lead, no virtue in the mere emotion. It is not faith that saves us; it is Christ that saves us through faith.—Alexander MacLaren.







frain from offering intoxicating drinks to the soldiers returning from the war in South Africa, is one which will be appreciated by the best people all over the Empire, and is as timely for this country as it is for the motherland. The dangers which some of these men will have to meet at the hands of their friends, may be greater than those they have faced on the battlefield. It is sad to think of our boys who have fought so bravely, going to their homes debauched and disgraced, as victims of an enthusiastic patriotism which could only find expression through the medium of the intoxicating cup.

—Reports published from time to time during the past year have indicated a very encouraging condition of Protestant mission work in France. In many places there has been manifest on the part of the people an eager desire for evangelical teaching, and the requests for missionary labor have been more than could be supplied. It is of interest in this connection to note that Rev. Charles Merle d'Aubigne, a son of the distinguished historian, is just now coming to the United States where he will spend some months advocating the interest of evangelization work in France. As M. d'Aubigne is said to have a thorough acquaintance with the work which he is to present, and also an excellent command of the English language, it may be expected that he will be heard with deep interest and that there will be a general and generous response to his appeals.

—A New York paper tells a story of an author not unknown to fame, who once wrote a work of fiction which he was unable to complete to his satisfaction. Try as he would, he could make no satisfactory ending to his story. After many attempts and some years of writing, he concluded to let his story end several chapters back of the point at which he had ceased to write. In such shape the book was published, and, to the author's surprise, achieved remarkable popularity. Its unconventional ending, which he had thought a defect, was praised by the critics as one of its most excellent features. It was just explicit enough, they said, to satisfy the reader without going into inartistic detail. Possibly there is a hint in this worth something to preachers as well as to writers. A good many sermons would gain in impressiveness if the preacher could persuade himself to stop several minutes before he has reached the conclusion to which he thinks he is in duty bound to advance.

—A despatch cabled to the New York Times, states that the International Peace Congress now being held in Paris, has adopted resolutions as to policy in China to the effect, "that the action of missionaries was often intolerant; that their religious propaganda should not be backed up by diplomatic or military force; that they should go into China at their own risks and perils; that Europe should abandon any religious protectorate in China; that forcible annexation of territory, especially that held sacred by the Chinese, should cease; that the powers should attempt to establish a stable native government capable of undertaking international reforms, and an open door for the honest commerce of the world equal with the only policy which gave any guarantee for the country's future peace and stability." Whatever may be true of Roman Catholic missionaries, there is probably no ground for the charge of intolerance in the case of Protestant missionaries, except in the sense that they preach against, and require their converts to renounce, the things which are inimical to the teachings of Christ. In that sense Christianity itself is intolerant. As to going into the country at their own risks and perils, without diplomatic or other protection by the nations from which they come, Christian missionaries are doubtless quite ready to do that in China as they have done in other lands. But whether the nations can rightfully permit the Chinese with impunity to massacre the citizens of those nations—though they be missionaries—is another question.

—Referring to the terrible famine through which India has been passing, "The Outlook" calls attention to the contrast between the activity of relief work proceeding from Christian sympathy, and the neglect or refusal of succor by Hindus well able to contribute it to their perishing countrymen. The people of the United States have contributed a million dollars to the sufferers. British charity, though heavily taxed by the war in South Africa, has given \$1,700,000. This probably does not include the contributions from Canada and Australia which amount to very considerable sums. Germany has also rendered generous assistance, and the Government of India has spent \$65,000,000 in relief work. The Viceroy and other British officials have given freely, and a few of the native princes and rulers have given large sums. But the educated English-speaking Hindus have stood aloof. They have neither given of their means nor has it been found practicable to employ them in administration work. Appeals to the sympathies of these educated and cultured natives, though many of them are very wealthy, have been in vain. They are conspicuous in conventions in denouncing British tyranny over a poverty-stricken country, but have not contributed at all to the relief of the sufferers and have made themselves conspicuous by their absence from the work of charity. The rescue of sacred crocodiles from a pond which was in danger of drying up, was to them a matter of far greater importance than the relief of their perishing countrymen. Qualified natives uniformly refused to risk their lives in attendance upon cholera patients, while English physicians and missionaries were working themselves to death in the effort to save those smitten with the disease. Thus famine and plague have had the effect of making manifest the spirit and the work of Christianity and of Hinduism, and the object lesson afforded can hardly fail of salutary effect upon the eastern mind.

### A New Grip on the Forward Movement.

It was a matter of great gratification when two years ago we were able to report that \$75,000 had been obtained in subscriptions in behalf of Acadia College and the affiliated schools. We know, of course, that something more difficult than the getting of subscriptions remained to be done, and that the work of collection would be a big undertaking. We had, however, faith in the people, and believed that the subscriptions would be honored in

true Christian fashion and that the amount pledged would be very nearly realized in actual collections. The outcome has been very encouraging.

A year ago last January the Governors were able to report the collection of one-quarter of the \$60,000 promised on the home field, and in consideration of this the Education Society paid over to them one-quarter of Mr. Rockefeller's conditional pledge of \$15,000. Last January, when the second year closed, they were able to report a second quarter raised at home, and in view of this, received the second quarter of Mr. Rockefeller's pledge from the society—making a total of \$37,500 cash received on account of the \$75,000 contemplated by the movement.

We are now in the third year of the collecting process, and within three months of the end of the year. Naturally the friends of the college are anxious to know what the prospects are up to date. Will the third year yield a third quarter of the \$60,000 and entitle us to a third quarter of Mr. Rockefeller's pledge? Possibly not. The success of the first two years was due in part to the fact that several large subscribers paid their subscriptions in full during those years. Nothing will come from these subscribers to swell the collections this year. Then a great many subscribers have died, and in the case of not a few of them there is no one to assume their obligations. Some also have met with reverses and have asked for release from their pledges. It would hardly be a matter of surprise if, from these combined causes, the collections should not quite level up this year to the results of former years. For every reason, however, it is most earnestly to be hoped that when the year is closed the results will be well in sight of the \$15,000 aimed at.

To accomplish this means that a new grip must be taken on the situation. The devotion and persistency of the collector, Bro. Hall, must be supplemented by the co-operation of the pastors, and all who have the cause at heart, and can exert an influence in its behalf. The sense of obligation must be quickened, and enthusiasm revived. The amount received since January last is about six thousand dollars. This leaves very much yet to be done. The comparative smallness of this sum is not wholly attributable to the causes already indicated. Quite a number are in arrears with their payments. To all these we would make a special appeal. Without the fulfilment of their pledges the movement cannot be carried to complete success. With a view to providing against inevitable shrinkage, it is also hoped that many new subscriptions will yet come in. Shall there not be an upspringing of help during the remaining months of the year, and such enthusiasm and unity of effort as shall make possible a report, when January next comes around, which shall fill us with thankfulness and joy?

The Institutions sorely need the means; upon the success of the collections on the home field depends the fulfilment of Mr. Rockefeller's pledge; the success of this movement will strengthen confidence in respect to all our other denominational enterprise; these, and many other motives, not to mention the supreme motive of obligation to our Lord to do our utmost in all the enterprises of His Kingdom, might be urged as reasons why a new grip of resolve and effort is called for just now. We shall look with large confidence for a widespread and generous response.

Wolfville, Oct. 5th, 1900.

### From Halifax.

The exhibition left a deficit of \$8,000, which must be met by the city and province. This raised a discussion in the papers about the frequency of these shows—shall they be yearly, or once in two or once in three years? Whatever the result of these enquiries may be, one thing is certain that some of the devices to attract people should in the future be omitted. Dogs performing amuses the boys and perhaps men and women; follies of deception allowed on the grounds may not do any special harm; but to put before the country an exhibition, low enough for the lowest theatre, and that by a commission made up of representative men of the country, is disgraceful in the extreme, and as demoralizing as it is disgraceful. These commissions seem to believe that the industries of Nova Scotia cannot be duly encouraged and stimulated unless girls are imported to appear in "tights" and perform wonderful acrobatic feats in mid air before crowds of the citizens of town and country. It would puzzle an ordinary mind to trace the connection between such a reprehensible exhibition and the raising of a potato, an ox or a horse. Entertainment, don't you see! says a grave commissioner! No entertainment; poor attendance. Poor attendance, money loss. Yes, that is true. The end justifies the means! Choirs, soloists and other combinations of the singing fraternity are advertised to attract sinners—saints too for that matter—to the house of God to hear the gospel. The gravest churches, yes, the gravest Baptist churches, resort to advertizing star singers. What for? Think of Paul posting bills around Athens that Priscilla Damaris would sing at the Areopagus, and that after Miss Damaris had finished her fascinating, thrilling solos, he would speak to them o

another God and the secret of life! The world at present, from the Provincial Exhibition up to the most serious of churches, is under whip and spur of greed for amusement. If entertainment would give earthly and spiritual prosperity—the best of this life and the best of the life to come—then the salvation of mankind is already secured. "Be not filled with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." When so filled it is not sensuous delights that are sought, that are gratifying, but fellowship with things high and holy; not carnal pleasures, but spiritual joy—joy of faith, joy of labor with God. "Seek out the old paths," and say not the new are better.

At Fall River, a place distant from the city about twelve miles, the little church seemed about extinct. Steps were taken to sell the meeting house, but some persons favorable to the Baptist cause have moved into the neighborhood and signs of life appear. It now looks as if the little church would be revived and re-established.

The plant at Bedford, now young and tender, has suffered because of the sickness and removal of members, but those on the ground are resolute and have faith in God. The city churches and pastors continue to render help to Mr. Suelling at Bedford. The churches around St. Margarets Bay are in an awkward condition. A Mr. Padley from England, Australia, California, Texas, has moved into the parsonage at French Village, and supplies the church at that point, but the forty miles or more around the Bay are not looked after. Here is work for the Secretary of the Home Mission Board,—work that requires immediate attention.

The Cornwallis Street church has engaged the Rev. Abraham Clements as pastor. He has entered upon his labors. Mr. Clements is a Nova Scotian. He was pastor at Truro, and since that has been engaged in the United States. Having a longing for the home-land he has returned, and is now the successor of Rev. Dr. Robinson. The two last pastorates of this church have been exceedingly unfortunate. It is now hoped that under the care of Mr. Clements the church will arise and overcome its erstwhile troubles. The Rev. Joseph Murray, after a long series of years in the pastorate, finds himself suffering poor health. As he has suffered the irreparable loss of his dear wife, he now finds a sweet home in the bosom of the family of his son-in-law, Rev. G. W. Schurman. When the Convention was over Mr. Schurman was exhausted by his manifold labors, but is now at his post again. Dr. Kempton too suffered for the same cause, but is now at work. Judge Johnston is still confined to his bed, but is cheerful as every Christian ought to be in all circumstances. Rev. F. O. Weeks is at Sydney visiting his friends. Rev. Messrs Chute and Fash together with the other ministers are girding themselves for the year's work. But the temperature of the churches is low. "O Lord revive they work," is a suitable prayer for this day.

REPORTER.

Oh, do not pray for easy lives! Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers; pray for powers equal to your tasks! Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come in you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

In a sermon preached fourteen years before his death, in days like these, Mr. Spurgeon said:—"There is always a War party in England. I fear the Jingo is no foreigner, but the genuine offspring of the British bulldog. An unconverted Britisher is all for blood, and fire, and glory; and as the unconverted are the majority among us, we remain a fighting nation. Fighting, how we delight in it! Down with the Afghans! Down with the Zulus! The Boers—destroy them. We cannot get our full of glory and honor unless we get knee-deep in blood. The policy of peace is voted dishonorable, and so we go from land to land till there is hardly a nation which has not been stained with blood by British hands. How freely these English talk. May the Lord teach us the language of Peace. Be you at Peace, whereunto also you were called."—London Baptist.

The International Peace Congress at Paris epitomized its work in an appeal to the nations, adopted on Friday afternoon, in which it says the Congress condemned the refusal of the British government to agree to arbitration or mediation in South Africa and expresses great regret that the majority of the governments who might have offered mediation, abstained from doing so in spite of their specific declarations at the Hague. Regarding China the Peace Congress urged that the solution of the conflict be just and equitable and in conformity with the right of the populations to freely dispose of themselves. The congress also characterizes the Armenian massacres as the most odious deed of recent times and expressed the hope that the universal indignation of the civilized world would force the governments to find a radical solution.



## Katharine Morgan, Student.

MABEL N. THURSTON, IN FORWARD.

It was the recitation in Virgil, and a slender gray-eyed girl had just taken her seat. The visitor turned with a quick glance of appreciation to the teacher.

"That was an unusual translation," he said. "It was not only smooth and accurate, it was sympathetic as well—a quality that one hardly expects to find in a schoolroom. Who is the young lady?"

"Her name is Katharine Morgan," the teacher replied. "She and her Cousin Alice are the finest students we have; they come of a family of scholars."

The scholar upon the platform nodded. "I thought so," he said. "The first generation rarely does such finished work as that. I shall watch for the name a few years from now."

His glance traveled back to the girl's face. Low as his words had been, it was plain that she had overheard; he knew it from the quick rush of sensitive color, and the light in her eyes. But when the class was dismissed, the girl passed the desk quietly, without a glance in his direction. He smiled a little as he watched her. "She is genuine," he said to himself; "it will not hurt her to know."

Out in the cloakroom the girl was hurriedly putting on her wraps. One and another called to her, but she escaped from the detaining groups as quickly as she could. When she was out on the wide village street she drew a deep breath of relief; she had so longed to be alone with the joy of it. So often she had heard her father quote Professor Stafford; and to think that Professor Stafford had praised her work, and said that he would watch for her name!

Her eyes grew dreamy—commencement first, with one of the honors; then college, and how she would work to win something there! something to prepare her for—what? She did not trouble herself with decisions—a dozen radiant possibilities hovered on the edge of her thought. But something worthy of Professor Stafford's word, worthy of the line of scholarly men and cultured women to which she belonged, she would give to the world.

Once she was roused from her dreaming; it was when the old family physician drove so close to her that she started, involuntarily. She laughed when she saw who it was, and lifted her bookstrap triumphantly. "Only one lone, solitary volume," she declared, "and a little one at that. You can't wither me with one of your awful glances this time. I refuse to be withered, sir!"

The old doctor looked after her affectionately. He had known Katharine Morgan all her life; but as he drove on, the smile changed to a troubled frown. "I'm afraid she'll take it hard," he said to himself.

Katharine, hurrying on, had already forgotten the doctor; but suddenly the fine exaltation seemed to drop out of her spirit, and her hurrying steps began to lag wearily. "It's because it's so warm this fall," she said to herself impatiently. "I wish it would grow cooler; I do so hate to drag round this way!" She crept listlessly up the steps. She had meant to go to her father's study and tell him the first thing. Father would be so proud over it! But she thought that she would rest a few minutes, first; so she climbed slowly to her room and dropped down on the couch.

Two hours later she awoke. For a puzzled moment she lay wondering; then things began to come back to her. Her mother had been in, she knew; no one else would have folded the Afghan about her just so. How long she had slept! Never mind—she was rested now—she had dreaded puzzling over those geometry originals, but she was sure that she could work them easily after a sleep like that.

She put on her pretty home dress, and then ran down to her father's study. He answered her knock, himself.

"Well, little truant!" he said.

"I know it," Katharine answered. "Isn't it a shame? And when I had something very specially particular that I couldn't wait to tell you, too! And I just walked up to my room and tumbled down into a great big sleep! I'm dreadfully ashamed of myself, but I have to confess it."

She was in her favorite place now, perched on the arm of her father's easy-chair. She put her fingers lightly over her eyes as she went on.

"Don't look at me—I can't tell it if you do. It—It isn't easy to tell anyway, because it sounds conceited. Only it isn't!"

Her father tried to say something, but the light imperative fingers sealed his lips, and the girlish voice ran on rapidly.

"Professor Stafford was visiting school today, and came into our Virgil class. I was called on to recite, and afterwards I heard him say something about it to Miss Brooks, and he said that he would expect to hear from me some day. O father, do you know how glad I was? I so long to make something of myself. I'd work

and work and work, if only I could! Father dear, please say that it isn't conceited of me to care!"

Her father smiled a little. "I don't think I am likely to misunderstand, little daughter," he said, quietly. "It was a good word; one never need be ashamed of gladness over a well-earned commendation."

Katharine, perched above him, dropped a quick kiss on his forehead. They had been comrades, always, these two.

"And the rest, father dear?" she asked. "There's something else you want to say—I feel it in your voice."

Her father did not answer at once; indeed, the silence lengthened so that Katharine began to wonder. When he did speak he pulled her down so that he could study her.

"Katharine, why are you so anxious to make something of yourself?"

"Why, for you and mother, and because I think everybody ought to," the girl answered, promptly. Then she laughed a little, and the color crept into her face. "And I suppose because—this is confession, father—because I am proud of my ancestors and I want to be worthy of them. There, now—that's the worst! Are you shocked?"

But to her surprise her father did not smile or answer. He looked into her eyes with a gravity that almost frightened her.

"What do you mean by making something of yourself?" His question followed as if she had not answered.

"I mean,"—the girl replied, slowly,— "it isn't easy to put into words; but I mean being a lady, a real, beautiful lady, like mother, and grandmother, and Aunt Alice; and, besides, studying till I know something a little—not the outside of it, but down into the heart of it. Father, I don't understand—you look so queer! Isn't it right to wish it?"

"It is right to do more than wish, it is right to will to make the best of ourself, and all of ourself, that God wants us to; and that is enough to overbrim the deepest measure of our ambition. The trouble comes when we are not willing to study God's lessons, but want to choose our own."

"Yes, sir," Katharine replied, wonderingly. Her father was looking at her so strangely, almost pityingly, it seemed to her. She could not understand it. Her hands moved restlessly; they were thin, nervous little hands; her father closed his strong ones about them.

"Katharine, do you remember our talk the other day about the years of preparation needed for all great work?"

"Yes," the girl answered.

"Would you be willing to work and wait and suffer years if necessary?"

"I believe that I would," she answered, steadily. Her breath came quickly; what was this strange, hard work that was coming to her?

"In all the world, little daughter, there is no such high and holy work as the making of a human life. The finest universities in the country cannot teach it; only God can do it, and God has his own way. Are you strong enough for that, dear? strong enough to enter God's university?"

"I—don't—know," the girl faltered. "Tell me, father. I don't understand. Tell me, quick!"

Then her father told her.

"Dear Doctor Barrows has been watching you closely the past year. He told us today that it would be absolutely necessary, unless you were to ruin your health for years, for you to drop your studies at once, and not touch them for a year at least—it might even be longer."

For a moment Katharine sat motionless; uncomprehending; then a look grew in her eyes that made her father's heart ache for her.

"I—I guess I'd better go—for a little while," she said, dully. At the door of the study she stopped a moment and looked back.

"Tell mother that I sha'n't want any dinner tonight. I'll come later; and—thank you for trusting me, father." Then she closed the door gently and ran up to her room.

It was dark, and she was glad. She buried her face in the pillow and sobbed out her pain and disappointment. To drop out of school at seventeen—it seemed like dropping out of life. Even if she could go back another year it would be with a lower class, not her own friends. They would be younger than she, most of them, and only that afternoon she had been the acknowledged leader of her class! There was Alice, too; Alice would go on and have good times and take everything. Oh, it wasn't fair! Why couldn't it have come to someone who wouldn't have minded? Plenty of girls wouldn't; they would even have been glad. And she had been meaning to work so hard. Why, she would have given up everything for study!

For a long time she lay there while the darkness wrapped her closer. Then gradually, from sheer exhaustion, the struggle grew weaker, and, with the quiet, new thoughts came. Were books, printed books, all of life? Was there not, outside and beyond them, all mankind, and nature, and God? Was it because she was in danger

of shutting herself into a tiny world, after all, that God had taken this dear thing out of her clinging hands? Perhaps, by and by, when she could be trusted to use it wisely, he would give it back again; and until then?—until then she would try to grow worthy.

She pushed away the pillows and went and bathed her swollen eyes. Then with a little half smile she lighted the gas, opened her desk and took out her journal. There were no long entries in it, only notes to call back happy hours, and dates of a few special times in the glad, girlish life that had been hers. She hesitated a moment and then wrote a single line:

"Entered God's university, November tenth, 1890."

She closed the book and put it back in its place, but still she sat thinking. There were lessons; oh, yes, many, she began to understand dimly. Would not the great Teacher make them clear as she went on? There was all outdoors to study; always she had wished that she had time, and the time was given her. There would be beautiful household lessons with mother—"Economics," she said, whimsically. But there were others, too—gentleness, and unselfishness, and courtesy. She had seen so little of mother in the rush of school duties and pleasures; she realized it now. It should be mother's year, she promised herself. And father? "Ethics," she decided, quickly. Who but father could help her to decide the vexing questions and it walk bravely and cheerily through dim, difficult ways?

"I think," she said, gravely, "I think, Katharine Morgan, you will find all the lessons you want this next year. See that you take them without complaining when they're hard. That's your part!"

So Katharine's new studies began, the hours out of doors with sun and wind; the talks with mother and later with father; the long, still resting times in her own room each day. They were hard at first. She was glad that she had not known how difficult they would be; and hardest of all was the keeping in with her old circle of friends and hearing constantly their eager talk of the senior doings. Katharine making dainty commencement gifts for her friends, said to herself over and over that she would try to sympathize with the girls in it all; but one thing she could not do, and that was, go to the commencement. It was too much; no one had any right to ask it.

Then one day her mother called her in as she was passing her door. The table in her mother's room was covered with a white heap of organdy and lace. Katharine looked at it in bewilderment.

"It is just like what Alice is going to wear dear," her mother said, tenderly. "Did you think that I was going to have you left out?" And after that, of course, there was no question about her going.

And after all when she looked in the glass commencement night, she could not help a little thrill of girlish pride. The dress was so pretty, and the roses mother had put in her hands the last thing were so fragrant and beautiful and "remindful."

"I will have a good time," the girl said resolutely. "I would not have mother disappointed for anything in the wide world." She turned from the mirror, then she gave a little exclamation of delight. On the table was a set of Burroughs, and with the books a line in her father's writing:

"To my little daughter, in recognition of her faithful study of the lessons God set for her. June thirteenth, 1891."

The girl's eyes dimmed as she read it. "Oh, they have been so dear to me!" she cried to herself. "How could I be ungrateful and blue! I'll be just the very happiest girl there tonight!"

She kept her resolution bravely. If once or twice during the exercises she felt a queer lump in her throat, she touched her roses softly and smiled up at her mother. She did not falter even when Professor Stafford, who had been invited to make a few remarks to the class, spoke of the value of study, and when Alice, pretty and radiant, gave her graceful valedictory, the one that she was to have given. And after that it seemed a pity that so small a thing should spoil her victory. It was at the class reception at the close of the exercises, and someone was congratulating Alice. Katharine, passing, heard the next question and answer.

"But where is your cousin? Wasn't she in your class?"

"Yes, she was," Alice's light voice replied, "but she dropped out in the fall. They said she wasn't strong and must rest for a while, but I guess, after all, she rather enjoyed having nothing to do. She wasn't too sick for good times, you know. You'll find her here somewhere. She doesn't look like an invalid."

Katharine slipped by and into a sheltered corner. There was a window there opening out into the soft June night. Katharine, pressing her hands tightly together, looked with hard, unseeing eyes into the shadows. It did seem as if she might have been spared that. It was cruel of Alice. Alice, for all she learned so quickly and gracefully, had never cared half so much for study as she

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—T. L. Cuyler.



The Young People

did. She—a voice at her side make Katharine start and turn quickly, the tears still on her lashes. Professor Stafford stood there holding out his hand.

"Have I discovered your hiding place at last, Miss Morgan?" I have been looking for you the last half-hour. I wanted to congratulate you.

"Congratulate me?" Katharine stammered. "I—I think you must be mistaken. I didn't graduate, it was my cousin."

"No, I don't think that I made a mistake," the professor answered, smiling. "I have seen your cousin already. Her valedictory was a very fine one, unusually graceful and spirited."

"Yes, sir," Katharine replied. She knew that it was bare and ungracious, but she couldn't speak then. Why wouldn't he go away!

But the professor understood the appealing glance. He directed the girl's attention to the effect of certain wide-branched trees against the night sky. Gratefully Katharine turned to the sheltering darkness, and then he spoke.

"I said that I had not made a mistake, Miss Morgan. If it is not presumption for an old man to say that he understands anything of a young girl's life, will you permit me to say that I can appreciate what the past year has been to you? When I was just ready to enter college my eyes gave out, and I had to wait three years before I could open a book."

Katharine did not need the darkness now. She had turned to him eagerly.

"Oh, go on, please!"

He looked past her out at the horizon. "I do not think there is anything to tell. I rebelled at first, then slowly I began to understand. Before the three years were over I had learned the greatest lesson of all my life—that God and not man, is the great Teacher of the human soul; that I might be educated without books or teachers or universities, but I could not be without God."

There was silence a moment between the two, the old scholar and the young one. Then the professor turned to her. "You have been learning your lesson, Miss Morgan; your face shows it. I knew it the moment I saw you from the platform, tonight. You have gained not only in strength, but in poise of mind and body. Then I met your father and he told me what your year had been and I understood. And so, to return to my starting place, I congratulate you upon your year's work, Miss Morgan."

Katharine's face, glad and grateful, looked up into his. "Do you know that when you were making the charge to the graduates tonight it hurt me so that none of it belonged to me? And now you have given me my own." She hesitated a moment, and then added, simply. "I shall never forget, Professor Stafford."

Jack's Wish.

One day a little boy was sitting under a large oak tree by the side of a country road.

"I wish I could do something to make myself useful," he thought.

Just then a robin hopped down on a stone near him and began to sing such a cheerful song that Jack said to himself, "I should think if a bird can sing and be happy a boy should be also."

At that moment a little girl came running along.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed to her nurse, "I believe I have lost my doll."

"Well, we can't go back for it now," answered the nurse. "It is too far, and, beside, it is very late."

Jack had seen the child before and knew where she lived, so, when she was out of sight, he jumped up and went to look for the doll.

"If I only knew where to look for it," he thought, "I would have a better chance for finding it," and then the robin's cheerful song came to him, and he said, "I will look for that doll till I find it."

At last he caught sight of something bright at his feet; he picked it up and was delighted to find it was the doll he was looking for. He took it by the back of its dress, when, to his surprise, it said, "Mamma."

"Why, this can't be a real baby, can it?" he thought.

At a second glance he saw it was not, so he began to investigate it. Just then he discovered two little strings hanging from under the dress. He pulled one and it said "Papa;" then he pulled the other and it said "Mamma."

Jack was so anxious to keep it for himself that he tried to think of some way to get it in the house without anyone seeing it.

When he had just thought of a plan for getting the doll in, it suddenly occurred to him that that would be stealing, so, without thinking any more about it, he took it to the little girl's home.

She was so glad to get her doll back, she almost cried.

Jack never told what he had done, for, as he said, "Good men never tell the great things they do."—Marion S. Boyd.

A genuine revival means a trimming of personal lamps.—T. L. Cuyler.

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. U. Topic.—Do not worry. Matt. 6:25-34.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday, Oct. 15.—Psalm 13. "I have trusted in thy mercy," (vs. 5.) Compare Ps. 7:1.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Psalm 14. Who says, "There is no God?" (vs. 1.) Compare Ps. 10:4.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.—Psalm 15. Who shall sojourn in the Lord's tabernacle? (vs. 1.) Compare Ps. 24:3-5.

Thursday, Oct. 18.—Psalm 16. Where is fulness of joy? (vs. 11.) Compare Ps. 17:5.

Friday, Oct. 19.—Psalm 17. A noble purpose, (vs. 3.) Compare Ps. 71:24.

Saturday, Oct. 20.—Psalm 118:1-24. "My high tower," (vs. 2.) Compare Ps. 9:9.

Prayer Meeting Topic—October 14.

Do not worry. Matt. 6:25-34.

"Worry—or undue anxiety—must be a sin deep in the heart, or so large a portion of the Sermon on the Mount would not have been directed against it.

I. Anxiety does two things. (1) It makes one unhappy, and unhappiness is not only a matter of pity, it is a matter for blame. For whoever is unhappy and disquieted is, in so far, unfitted for the duties of life—he can do nothing as he ought to do, and, as far as he is concerned, he is frustrating the purposes of the Almighty God, for the design of God was a happy creation. (2) Every shade of anxiety which passes over a man's mind is a positive wrong done to God,—it distrusts him; it sets aside one of his attributes, it gives the lie to one of his promises.

II. The whole stress of Christ's argument rests on the fatherly character of God. We live in our great Father's house, and may look upon all the treasures of his creation; we may travel forever and ever among the promises; we may survey all the bounties of the vast profusion of God's grace in Jesus Christ,—and they are all for the children. You may read it written on all the host of them, "Your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."

III. We may expect God to supply our wants as bountifully as he supplies the birds—but on the same condition. The birds work from morning to night; they have not a grain but they have sought it, and sought it with patient labor. But if you do this and still the untrodden path of your future life looks dark, and every tomorrow wraps itself in a thick cloud, do not be afraid, only believe. The same act which made you a child of God pledged him, as your heavenly Father, to supply all you want for body and soul.

We express our keen sense of disappointment and regret over the failure of the plan, by which we were about to begin the study of the C. C. Courses. We believe that this disappointment is general among the Unions of the Maritime Provinces. We thought we were "so near" and yet we were, in reality "so far" from our coveted goal. Our prayer meeting topic this week is most opportune.

Our Unions will now be under the necessity of readjusting their plan for study. No doubt many will do the thing that seems wisest under the circumstances—make a vigorous canvas for the Baptist Union, and fall back on, or perhaps more properly climb up to the lessons of the courses published there. For those who cannot be induced to take up the study as indicated above, we recommend a course of Normal Lessons on Sunday School work, published by J. Huribert. Copies of the books in which the lessons are found may be obtained from booksellers at 30 cents each.

The best thing to do under the circumstances, is undoubtedly to take the lessons as given in the Baptist Union, but in any case let there be some course of systematic study undertaken. We shall be glad to hear from all the Unions concerning their plan of study for the winter. Thus the vigorous action of some may incite to action others, who might otherwise allow this disappointment to hinder them.

The change in the plan of study will necessitate a change in the conduct of this column. We do not just now see just what the change will be. We desire that this space shall be most profitable to our Unions and most for God's glory. We shall be glad to receive suggestions from our Unions, and from Christian workers. If any of you have a bright idea will you please give us the benefit of it. We have space for news items from all the Unions. Surely your life is worth reporting. Let us hear from you.

How to Study the Bible.

BY T. DARLEY ALLEN.

Never in the history of the world has the Bible so engaged the attention of the people as at present. Every science may occupy itself with the study of the Book of books. Geology may examine Genesis for the account of the creation. Archaeology may lay out its excavations in line with the history and prophecies of Scripture. The great events of modern history are clearly outlined in divine revelation, and the story of the human race to the end of time is recorded upon the pages of the Bible. In short, the comprehensive study of this book is a liberal education. Very few persons, however, seem to have any idea how the Bible should be studied. Some people open its pages at random, and read a few passages without any thought as to the context. The right way to read and study the Bible is the way we read any other book. We should treat it as though it were one complete work, and beginning with Genesis, we should endeavor to become familiar with its entire teaching.

No one, probably, has devoted more time to the study of this book than H. L. Hastings, the Boston publisher, whose lectures and essays on Biblical topics have been extensively circulated. Let us hear what he says on our subject in "Will the Old Book Stand?" the most noted of all works on the evidences of Christianity:

"When you read a novel, do you begin in the middle, and read a page here and a line there, and skip about hither and thither, and say, 'I can't make anything of this book?' No, you begin at the beginning, where 'A solitary horseman was seen one dark, tempestuous night, riding along upon the margin of a swollen stream which wound about the base of a lofty mountain, on which stood an ancient castle,' etc., etc. There is where you begin; and then you read every line and every page of the book until you get to the end. Sometimes they print a column or two of a story in a paper, and go and scatter it through the town, and at the end of it you will read, 'The remainder of this thrilling story will be found in the columns of the 'Weekly Blazing Comet'; and then you start off down to the newsroom and buy a 'Blazing Comet' to find out how the story ends. Why will you not take the Bible and read it in the same way? Why will you not give as much attention to the faithful words of the living God as you will to a pack of lies spun out by some sinful man?"

"If you go into a British navy-yard, or on board a British vessel, and pick up a piece of rope, you will find that there is one little red thread which runs through the whole of it—through every foot of cordage which belongs to the British government—so, if a piece of rope is stolen, it may be cut into inch pieces, but every piece has the mark which tells where it belongs. It is so with the Bible. You may separate it into a thousand parts and yet you will find one thought, one great fact, running through the whole of it. You will find it constantly pointing and referring to one great Personage—the seed of the woman, that shall crush the serpent's head; 'the seed of Abraham,' in whom all the nations of the earth shall be blessed.

"Now, when you get the plan of this book you will find that it is something more than a book of detached sentences, good maxims and comforting words. It is a book which unfolds the divine purpose, and not only reveals the way of salvation, but marks the pathway of the people of God through this wilderness, and foreshows the destiny of the world which he has made, and the church which he has redeemed."

How a Bible is Made.

This is the title of an interesting article in the Boston Watchman of April 3, from which we glean the following items respecting the Oxford Bible, which has gained a world-wide reputation.—The secret of the manufacture of the Oxford India paper which is used, is only known to three living persons, and many have been the unsuccessful attempts to imitate. The Oxford Bibles go wherever the English language is spoken. The output averages 20,000 per week, or upwards of a million a year. There are 71 editions of them now being circulated. It is not uncommon for one of them to be read a dozen times before it is sent up to London to be bound. Any employe who detects a printer's error is rewarded, and the first outsider who is equally lynx-eyed gets a guinea. The folding of the sheets is done by hand. Only the cheaper books are sewn by machinery; the better volumes being sewn with silk by hand. The skins of upwards of 70,000 animals are used yearly in the binding; and some 400,000 sheets of gold leaf are required to letter the backs of the volumes. The Oxford University Press, from paper-mill to publishing warehouse, finds regular employment for upwards of a thousand people, all of whom seem to take a pride in their work. The sales of the Revised Version are slowly gaining ground, but as yet do not reach a tenth of those of the Authorized Version of 1611. With all the talk of the irreligion of these days and the boast of infidels, the fact remains, that the Bible is selling better than ever. It is the Book of God and the Book of books.—The Light Bearer.



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 OCTOBER.

For a revival of missionary zeal among our pastors and churches in the home land. That the Lord would give us missionaries and the money to send them to India.

The reports of W. B. M. U. have been sent out. If any Societies have been omitted please send to your Provincial Secretary and she will see you are supplied. There is much material in the reports that can be used in your meetings on Crusade Day. The president's message has been so mutilated by the printer that it cannot be intelligently read so by request it is published here.

President's Address.

The work of the past year as Missionary Societies has been placed before us.

In the Treasurer's Report we have heard the amount of money contributed and expended. This has gone on its way to bring light and life to those sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. God grant that in the Master's hand these dollars may be multiplied a thousand fold and followed through all the days of the coming year by earnest, persistent prayer.

In the Secretaries' Reports we have reviewed the home work and our hearts should overflow with gratitude today as we recall our last annual meeting at St. Martins.

How sad and pathetic the situation, to see the black cloud of debt hanging over our Foreign Mission Board and six missionaries asking, yea, even pleading to be sent to India and no money to send them.

We prayed and planned—The Spirit's presence and power was manifest. Those meetings will never be forgotten by those present. I shall always believe that the prayers offered at that time brought the blessing.

The gifts began there to flow into the treasury—\$5, \$10, \$20, these were followed later by the hundreds and thousands that wiped out the debt and with glad hearts sent our missionaries on their way to India. Two of these have entered into rest. "God's purposes are ripening fast, unfolding every hour." He is being honored and glorified by those who die for him as well as those who live for him. Let Miss Grey's dying words linger in our ears "God's ways are always best."

The presence of Miss D'Prater with us last year was like a benediction and the precious influence of her visits among the churches still lives. The past has been a year of peculiar blessing and conscious sense of God's abiding presence and help.

Today new duties and privileges await us. New opportunities and responsibilities are ours.

This closing year of the century, completes the quarter century of our work among the Telugus and thirty years since our Womens Missionary Societies were organized. What shall we do to celebrate these events? What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward us? When we consider what God has wrought in the elevation of women during the past fifty years, our hearts should respond with gratitude and love.

These Women's Missionary Societies are now generally acknowledged as being among the most powerful agents in the evangelization of the world.

The lowest estimate gives over one million and a half Christian women united in this great purpose of bringing Christ to the lost world, contributing annually over 2,600,000 dollars and the money given is but a small part of the good accomplished; 150 million of printed pages of missionary literature are annually going into the homes of the people and over one million children are being educated and interested in 'this God given' work of missions.

Then the earnest prayers of consecrated women and the Christ-like spirit developed by this service is worth more to the church at home than all that has been contributed.

How I praised God for these Missionary Societies that Woman's day at Ecumenical Conference when thousands of women from heathen and Christian lands joined hearts and hands in blessed covenant to continue, by God's help, to work and pray for the mission cause as long as life shall last.

While so much has been accomplished and God's blessing has so marvelously accompanied our work, it is only in its infancy. What has been accomplished is only the foretaste of greater things to come and the awful need of this sin cursed earth is only just exposed to our wondering gaze. This century has revealed the utter darkness by letting in the light. This century God has opened doors in all heathen lands and opened the eyes of Christian people to see and their hearts to feel the need and their ears to hear the personal command of Christ "Go ye into all the world." These are the days of our God given opportunity.

Opportunity means responsibility, it also means impotency, as though God were beseeching by every open door, by every weeping eye and breaking heart, to open our hearts filled with the love of God, to stretch forth our hands laden with the bread of life, to open our purses filled with his gifts and worthily meet this glorious opportunity that confronts us every hour of every day.

The Grande Ligne Mission, the ever increasing demands of the North West, our own destitute Home Mission fields as well as the 2,000,000 Telugus are calling to us more loudly than ever before. The broken down missionaries now at home, the new made graves of our fallen sisters in India all speak in loudest tones for us to renew our diligence and work while the day lasts. What shall we do?

Two things I want to put plainly and briefly before you as some things we all may do. At the Convention last year it was resolved that the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces undertake to raise as a Twentieth Century

Fund the sum of \$50,000 to be divided equally between Home and Foreign Missions.

(1) That the time for raising this sum be four years from Aug. 1900.

(2) That there shall be an In Memoriam Roll which shall contain the names of those departed ones whom their friends wish to remember in this way by the payment of \$5.00.

(3) That this Roll be substantially bound and preserved for future reference in Acadia College library.

(4) That the Century Fund be an extra, independent of all regular contributions to church or mission purposes. A thankoffering to the Lord at the beginning of this new century for all his goodness to us as individuals and as a denomination.

Now, my sisters, unless the women of our Missionary Societies undertake this work, I feel persuaded it will not be accomplished. Two-thirds of our church members are women and they represent the missionary element in our churches. Our training for the past thirty years has just fitted us to do this work. Our study of the past history of missions, our God given vision of the condition of the heathen world and the purpose for which we were saved, has fitted us for this grand effort, for such a time as this we were brought into the kingdom.

To embrace this golden opportunity and lift our mission work into a higher plane by reinforcement and enlargement. How CAN WE DO IT? We can assist our pastors in their efforts to raise the sum apportioned to each church. We may even have to suggest means and urge the matter forward in many ways.

As Teachers in the Sabbath Schools we can interest our classes in this great work, for every one in our Sabbath Schools from Primary to Senior Bible classes should be appealed to and made to feel that this is something in which they should be interested. Our Mission Bands, too, must be enthused and led into direct work in this direction and the children in our homes should be told of the successes and triumphs of the past, the conditions and needs of the present, that they may learn to pray and give. A great work confro to us, but a God given privilege, such as will never come to us again. THIS IS OUR OPPORTUNITY! Our children will bear the burdens and reap the rewards of the coming century. Let us be faithful in laying a sure foundation upon which they may build, in planting the good seed that they may reap a bountiful harvest when we have ceased from our labors and are at rest. Some one may say, but this will not increase our funds as a Society. Perhaps not for the present, but it is not our grandest and most powerful motive to have a large amount on our balance sheet, but to do the thing that will develop a missionary spirit among our churches and bring the greatest glory to our Master. To enthuse our churches with the spirit of Christ that has taken possession of many of our women and brought success to our W. M. A. S. Thus can we best serve the purpose for which we exist.

There is one thing that I want to emphasize that will bear direct upon our own Societies and that is,—By every means in our power we try as a Century offering to the Lord to have a W. M. A. S., and a Mission Band organized in every church in the Maritime Provinces. If each member could bring one during the coming year our membership would be doubled and could this be repeated for two years the thing would be accomplished. We have now 400 Baptist churches and only 250 W. M. A. S., 106 Mission Bands. There are still those who calmly affirm they "have not the slightest interest in missions." God pity and forgive them! Only love can win them. It has been said that the two principles of this whole mission work at home and abroad are "loving organization and organized love" and they have in them the secret of all success. When we consider the blessedness of this mission work to ourselves and the great enrichment that has come through it to our own lives we should do all in our power to interest and win others.

If 7000 Christian women united as we are in these Societies can accomplish so much what blessed results would follow if the 25,000 women of our churches could be actively engaged in this mission work. It is a startling fact that thousands of our Telugu sisters are living and dying in the dark because so many of our Christian women at home are refusing their help in sending them the gospel. Is any one willing to continue to bear this great responsibility?

A century of missions is almost past. Its triumphs have been due to the labors of a few consecrated men and women who have labored faithfully in foreign lands and a few other consecrated givers who have toiled and prayed at home.

Many Christians cannot join in the glad notes of victory because they have not fought in the battle, they have no rightful share in the joys of the harvest because they have not been sowing the precious seed. The lost opportunity of a hundred years weighs heavily upon the church of Christ today. But with the light of a new dawn upon our brow, the pathetic and heart rending call of a New Century ringing in our ears we shall lift our heads above the past and face the future with new strength and courage for Jesus leads us on!

These two thoughts are the message I have for you, my sisters.

That we embrace our opportunity by assisting in every way we can to raise this Century Fund of \$50,000. That we use every means in our power to organize a W. M. A. S. and Mission Band in every church and induce every woman and girl to become members.

It was Horace, the heathen poet, who wisely said "Sicce the day." It was the Duke of Wellington who said "the secret of success is using every opportunity; and the blessed Master said "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day for the night cometh."

"Standing still is dangerous ever. Toil is meant for Christians now, Let there be when evening cometh, Honest sweat upon our brow, And the Master shall come smiling At the setting of the sun, Saying as he pays thy wages Good and faithful one well done!" S. J. MANNING.

Home Missions in New Brunswick.

The committees appointed by the Southern and Eastern Associations, met in St. John on Oct. 2nd, for organization, etc. The meeting was called to order by the undersigned, and after a season spent in prayer, Revs. W. Camp, H. H. Saunders and J. H. Hughes leading, it was resolved that we organize by appointing a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee. The following were appointed. Rev. W. Camp, Chairman; Rev. G. O. Gates, Secretary; Bro. R. G. Haley, Treasurer. The above named, together with Revs. J. H. Hughes, H. F. Waring and Bro. A. E. Wall were appointed as the Executive. A committee consisting of Revs. R. B. Smith, W. R. Robinson and Bro. R. G. Haley were appointed to prepare a Constitution to govern our meeting, which committee having performed their work reported at a later hour of the meeting. It being learned that Rev. J. W. S. Young was dead, it seemed fitting that some minute be placed on the Home Mission minutes respecting him.

Revs. J. H. Hughes and W. Camp were requested to prepare the same. They reported as follows:

"It is with deep regret that we, the members of the Home Mission Board, have heard of the death of our Bro., Rev. J. W. S. Young, who for many years was a laborer in Home Mission work in N. B. We wish to record our sense of loss of the valuable services of this dear brother, and we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy with the sorrowing family, and pray that the Great Head of the Church may raise up others to take the place of those faithful and earnest servants of God who are dropping out of the work."

On motion the above was ordered placed on the minutes, and the secretary was requested to send a copy of the same to Mrs. Young.

The secretary read correspondence from some churches that had been receiving aid in the past, asking a continuance for the current year. The Board discussed the situation as far as we were able with the facts at hand, and then proceeded to make some grants to fields that have been receiving aid, continuing as far as possible the same amounts per year as last. The Board of the N. B. Convention through its secretary, had informed those under its care that with Sept. 1st all grants would expire, and so we decided to continue grants to fields on which missionary pastors are at work from that date. It was not possible for us to know the condition of all the fields and so in some cases the grants were not made, waiting the Nov. meeting. In the meanwhile the secretary will correspond with the fields seeking information.

The new Board of Home Missions asks the prayers and sympathy of all our churches. We are your servants—distributors of your gifts in aid of the weaker interests of our denomination in this Province. The calls that will be made upon us will be many—let them not be made in vain because we are not able to meet the same. Let us have your prayers. We are taking up this work at your request. Each of us are pressed with our own daily duties. What we do here will be an extra tax on our energies. Pray that we may be kept and be given wisdom to do what is right.

The first meeting of the Board was largely attended. The six brethren of Eastern Association were on time, viz., Revs. H. H. Saunders, M. Addison, R. B. Smith, W. R. Robinson, and Bros. A. E. Wall and Jas. Doyle. Five of the Southern Associations appointed were present: Revs. W. Camp, J. H. Hughes, H. F. Waring, G. O. Gates and Bro. R. G. Haley. A note of regret that he was unable to be with us was read from Bro. Titus. As the Western Association for some cause failed to appoint representatives it was thought best to name three brothers within the bounds of that body, asking them to become corresponding members of the Board for this year and that they be invited to attend our meetings and share with us the responsibilities of this great work. The brethren named were Revs. W. E. McIntyre, J. D. Freeman and A. H. Hayward.

The executive of the Board will meet on the 1st Tuesday of each month and it is to be hoped that any of the Committee who can will meet with them for council and action. The full Board will meet on 1st Tuesday of the months of December, March, June and September.

The secretary invites correspondence from churches in respect to fields. He hopes pastors adjacent to weak fields will keep him posted as to needs, etc. Let there be a united working in a cause that must be dear to our hearts.

G. O. GATES, Sec'y. of N. B. H. M. B.

"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. Deroy, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

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

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Nathaniel V  
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church, H  
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M, \$5.24,—



# COUGHS KILL



We know of nothing better than coughing to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever, and making everything exactly right for the

germs of consumption. Better kill your cough before it kills you.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

kills coughs of every kind. A 25 cent bottle is just right for an ordinary cough; for the harder coughs of bronchitis you will need a 50 cent bottle; and for the coughs of consumption the one dollar size is most economical.

"My cough reduced me to a mere skeleton. I tried many remedies, but they all failed. After using the Cherry Pectoral I immediately began to improve, and three bottles restored me to health. I believe I owe my life to it."

SARAH F. MORGAN, Oct. 7, 1898. Brownstown, Va.

### Forward Movement.

Mrs G H Saunders, \$5; Albert Anderson, \$5; Charles F Smith, \$5; Charles Hatfield, \$4; B L Hatfield, \$2; Obed Miller, \$2.50; Urban Spidle, \$1; A D Oaks, \$1; S C West, \$5; E D Ford, \$5; James Annis, \$2; Solomon Fader, \$1; Chas M Frith, \$100; Chas Rier, \$1; Uriah Johnson, \$2; Phillson Kempton, \$2; G A Hemson, \$1; J H Dexter, \$1; Thomas Annis, \$2.50; A R Dunlap, 25c; Wm Hilton Allen, \$1; Heber Robart, \$2.25; Mrs Mary A Dexter, \$1.25; Wm McAdam, \$2; A friend, 50c; Geo T Giffin, \$2; Thomas D Giffin, \$1; J S Arnold, \$2; Harris Hardy, \$2; Mrs D C Dolman, \$1; Mrs Selena Allen, \$1; Mrs Helen M Hardy, \$5; Howard M Allen, \$10; John G Freeman, \$1.50; Sydney Harlow, 50c; A friend, \$1; Jonathan Locke, \$5; Mrs J V Giffin, \$5; Chas Hayden, \$5; John Fredericks, \$2; Austin Geddes, 50c; Jordan Sunday School, \$5; Collection, \$2.85; Freeman Hayden, \$2; Wm L Bishop, \$1; J F McQuhae, \$1; W B Long, 50c; Nathaniel Vernon, \$2; Jethro Goodrick, \$1; Archibald Goodrick, \$2; Henry Goodrick, \$3; Susan Johnson, \$1; William Hepson, \$1; Mrs Maua Forbes, \$2; Mrs Eliza Crews, \$1; T W Hopkins, \$1; Andrew Hopkins, 25c; J D Forbes, \$2; Miss Adra Abbott, 30c; Mrs J L Nickerson, 25c; Master Geo Nickerson, 10c; Mrs Sherban Murphy, \$1; Mrs David Murphy, \$1; Mrs Thomas Forbes, \$2; Mrs A F Abbott, \$2; Mrs Susan Abbott, 50c; J S Atkinson, \$1; Mrs N D Nickerson, 50c; James Sears, 25c; Knowles C Porter, \$2; Mrs B C Robbins, \$3; Mrs Sarah Perry, \$1; A R Brown, \$3; Miss Jessie Doane, 50c; N C Archibald, \$30; Walter Cahill, \$2.50; Cornelius Wentzel, \$1.25; Nathan Langille, \$2; A D DeLong, \$2.50; A S Cochran, \$1; Rev J Miles, \$1; John Cross, \$3; Albert Cross, \$1; Judson Cross, \$1.

### New Brunswick Convention Receipts.

M S Hall, H M, \$5; E M Sipperell, H M, \$22.14; Rev C J Steeves, H M, \$8; Rev C W Stables, H M, \$5; 1st Grand Lake church, H M, \$1.75; F M, \$3.26;—\$5.02; 2nd Grand Lake church, H M, \$13.51, F M, \$5.24,—\$18.75; Young's Cove church

Edifice Fund, \$11.40; Wiggin's Cove church, H M, 50c.; 1st Chipman church, H M, \$2.20; 2nd Chipman church, H M, \$1; H J Perry, H M, \$5; Queens County S S Convention, H M, \$5.40; 1st St. Martins church, H M, \$2.68; Brussels street church, H M, \$2.10; W M McVicar, H M, \$1; G A Wilson, H M, \$5; 2nd Johnston church, H M, \$7.56; Rev Calvin Curry, H M, \$1; Lower Canterbury church, H M, \$2.25; 3rd Canterbury church, H M, \$3; Mrs J E Titus, H M, \$1; Jemseg church, H M, \$3; Plate collections at Convention, H M, \$28.16; 2nd Grand Lake church by Robert Elken, F M, \$2; Rev R M Bynon, a special offering, H M, \$5; M S Hall, do, H M, \$5; J S Titus, do, H M, \$5; Rev W E McIntyre, do, H M, \$5; Capt D Wasson, do, H M, \$5; George Branscomb, do, H M, \$2; A H Clay, do, H M, \$2; a number of one dollar donations, H M, \$13; Brussels Street church, H M, \$16.48. Total \$506.64.

J. S. TITUS, Treasurer. St. Martins, N. B., October 2.

### Quarterly Meeting.

Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting convened with the Hodgeden and Richmond churches at Union Corner, Carleton Co., on Friday, Sept. 21st at 7.30 p. m. Introductory sermon by Rev. C. N. Barton.

Saturday morning. Business session opened at 9.30. President Currie in the chair. The representation being small the session was necessarily short. The officers of last year were re-elected, viz, President, Rev. Calvin Currie, Sec'y-treas. Rev. E. P. Calder, Vice Presidents, Carleton Co., Rev. A. H. Hayward, Victoria, Dea. Isaac Work, Madawaska, Rev. Charles Henderson.

Saturday afternoon—2.30. An inspiring conference led by Rev. J. W. S. Young. D Saturday evening. Preaching by Rev. W. S. Martin.

Sunday morning. 9.30 to 10 a. m. prayer meeting. 10 to 11, Sunday School. 11 o'clock, Quarterly sermon by Pastor Calder.

Sunday afternoon—2.30. Sermon by Pastor Atkinson.

Sunday evening—7.30. Preaching by Pastor Demmings, followed by social exercises.

The spirit of this Quarterly Meeting was intensely evangelistic and all who attended could not fail of being spiritually helped. It was decidedly the best Quarterly Meeting of the year. We meet next with the Albert St. church, Woodstock. Let the churches be well represented and come seeking an abundant blessing.

E. P. CHALDER, Sec'y-treas.

Two elections were held last week in New Brunswick in the field of local politics. In Queens county Hon. L. P. Farris was returned as Minister of Agriculture by about 350 votes over Mr. H. B. Hetherington. In Albert Mr. Ryan, supporter of the government was returned by a majority of 242 over his opponent, Mr. Gross.

### Notices.

A special session of the Colchester and Pictou counties Quarterly Meeting will be held in Prince St. Baptist church, Truro, on Tuesday, Oct. 16th, at 2.30 p. m. It is desirable to have representatives from each church as matters of interest relative to county work with a possible view of re-grouping of churches will be discussed. Rev. A. Cohoon, our Home Mission Sec'y, will be present.

F. E. ROOF, Sec'y.

N. B.—The meeting has been postponed from the 9th to the 16th inst. in order to secure the presence of Secretary Cohoon.

### Notice of Sunday School Convention.

The 16th annual Provincial Sunday School Convention of Nova Scotia will be held in St. James church, Dartmouth, O. T. 10, 11, 12. All Railway and Steamship lines leading into Halifax and Dartmouth have granted reduced rates to everyone attending Convention. Get standard certificate when purchasing Railway ticket. When paying your way on the steamer tell the Captain where you are going. Send your name to Mr. W. B. Rankin, Dartmouth, chairman of billeting committee, before Oct. 6th so that arrangements may be made for your entertainment. Delegates on arriving in Dartmouth will proceed immediately to St. James church. Billeting Committee will be there Tuesday evening and during Convention. Every S. S. Teacher and worker in Nova Scotia who possibly can should attend this Convention. The programme is designed to give the greatest possible help to those engaged in every department of the work. It will be by far the best and most helpful Convention ever held in Nova Scotia. Full programme and particulars in October "Worker." Note date is changed from 9th, 10th, 11th, to 10th, 11th, 12th.

C. E. CRRINGTON, Sec'y. FRANK WOODBURY, Chairman, Ex. Com.

The next session of the Shelburne County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the church at Lewis Head on November 6th and 7th. First meeting on Tuesday at 10 a. m. The services will be largely evangelistic. A good programme has been prepared and it is hoped there will be a full representation from the churches.

S. S. POOLK, Sec'y.

## Don't Attend Any Business College

until you have seen the catalogue issued by the Fredericton Business College, which will be sent free to any address on application.

Address:

W. J. OSBORNE, York St., Fredericton, N. B.

## Renew Your Order for 4th Quarter Now.

Two new quarterlies have been added to the list.

QUARTERLIES	Price
Senior, - - - - -	4 cents
Advanced, - - - - -	2 "
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LEAFLETS	Price
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Picture Lessons, 2j cents per set 1 per quarter!  
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### HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES

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Senior, - - - - -	5 cents
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### ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

	Price
Young People (weekly), - - - - -	13 cts 50 cts
Boys and Girls (weekly), - - - - -	8 " 30 "
Our Little Ones (weekly), - - - - -	6j " 25 "
Young Reaper (semi-monthly), - - - - -	4 " 15 "
" (monthly), - - - - -	2 " 8 "

[The above prices are all for clubs of five or more].  
The Colporter (monthly), single copies, 10 cts. per year; twenty or more copies, 5 cts. each a year.

The above are Baptist Lesson Helps at publishers' prices. Our prices are the same—delivered. Send order at once to

GEO. A. McDONALD, 130 Granville 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.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## Tourist Sleepers

MONTREAL TO SEATTLE, WASH., WITHOUT CHANGE.

Leave Montreal every Thursday at 9.30 a. m. Arrive Seattle following Monday 5.10 p. m. Cost of double berth, \$8.00.

### FOR PASSAGE RATES

To all points in the Canadian Northwest, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Japan, China, Around the World, etc., write to

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

# Frost & Wood Plows

are GOOD Plows



### Our New Side Hill Plow

Recently introduced has given unbounded satisfaction in every locality where Side Hill Plows are used. It has a long run, making it remarkably steady and easy to hold; a mold-board of sufficient length and breadth and of excellent model, making it a perfect furrow turner either on side hill or level land. The newly-invented adjustable self-locking latch, the handiest and best, securely holds the mold-board in position on either side. The draft shift is most convenient; the material and workmanship are the best, and it is

### Just the Plow You Want

if you have side hills to plow or wish to turn land all one way.

For Sale by all Frost & Wood Agents

The complete line of FROST & WOOD PLOWS includes twelve different styles and sizes adapted to every condition of and all kinds of work.

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**Hood's Pills**

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

**Rouse the Liver**

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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

USE THE RELIABLE **GRANGER** Condition Powder

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors.

**IS BABY CUTTING TEETH?**

Watch him carefully. On the first indication of Diarrhoea give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.



Hot weather comes hard on babies, especially those cutting teeth. The little form soon wastes and fades away when diarrhoea or cholera infantum seizes upon it.

As you love your child, mother, and wish to save his life, give him Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. There is no other remedy so safe to give to children and none so effectual. Mrs. Chas. Smith, Shoal Lake, Man., says: "I think Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best medicine that was ever made for diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaint. It is the best thing to give children when they are teething. I have always used it in our own family and it has never yet failed."

**INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.**

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middletown, 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.

**1900=1901**

Our new Catalogue is ready for distribution.

We will be glad to mail a copy to any address.



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

**\* The Home \***

**White Cornmeal Bread.**

It is generally recognized that the corn grown in the South is richer and the meal from it makes a bread that requires less sugar and less manipulation than bread made from meal ground from the varieties of corn raised at the North. The white meal, which is ground from the kernel freed from its husk, is the meal used for food at the South. It is coarse in texture and makes a more open, less compact loaf than the fine yellow cornmeal of the North, which is ground from the entire kernel. Do not use any sugar with this meal. Simply sift two cupfuls with an even teaspoonful of soda and one of salt. Stir in quickly a cup of sweet milk and one of buttermilk. Add enough sifted cornmeal to make a loaf that you can roll out. Roll it out to half an inch thickness; rub it with butter and bake it in a quick oven. When it begins to brown rub it over with butter. This keeps the crust soft. The bread should bake about forty minutes, and it should be rubbed over with butter three or four times during this time. This is the famous Southern cornbread for which Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky cooks are especially well known. The excellence of this bread was due, without doubt, to the superiority of the cornmeal raised and ground in that part of the country, as well as to the skill and care of the cooks in making this much praised cornmeal. The flour of France is especially rich in starch and adapted to making pastry, and therefore the French cook excels in making pastry and sweet cakes of all kinds, while the Italian, whose flour is rich in gluten and poor in starch, makes the most delicious macaroni in the world, but is a negligent pastry cook. Do not attempt to make cornbread by this simple rule without the Southern white meal or it will be a disappointment. It cannot be successfully made from any Northern grown meal. In New-England, where only Northern meal can be obtained, use yellow cornmeal, and make the bread of it by New-England methods. If it is not equal to the simplest pone made from that incomparable cornmeal of the South it will not be a failure, as it certainly would be if an attempt is made to prepare bread from Northern cornmeal by the method suitable only to the Southern.—Sel.

**Squash and Pumpkin Pies.**

All pies made with a foundation of milk and eggs, like custard, pumpkin, squash, lemon, coconut and some others, should be made considerably thicker than rich mince and fruit pies, which should be comparatively thin. The ordinary tin pie plate is about three-quarters of an inch deep, and is deep enough for thin pies, but too thin for deep pies, which require plates at least an inch and a quarter deep. Plates intended for layer cakes are made of this depth, and should be kept for the purpose. A barrier of scalloped pastry should be raised around the edge of all thin pies to prevent the juices of the fruit or other filling running over and making the pie dry and flavorless, as well as creating trouble for a neat housekeeper. To remedy this the filling must also be piled higher in the centre than at the edge to leave a space for the juice to run in and prevent its running over.

Pumpkin pies cannot be made by the same rule as that used for squash pies. Squash can be boiled in half an hour. It takes six hours of slow steaming to give pumpkin the sweetness and flavor which render it so desirable for pies. If it is cooked rapidly in plenty of water, as squash should be, it will be watery and flavorless. Cut a pumpkin into pieces without peeling it. Put it into a porcelain lined kettle with about a pint of water in the bottom to prevent its burning. Cover the kettle, and in a short time the juices of the pumpkin will nearly cover it. Keep it at a slow simmering heat, and the pumpkin will slowly cook down in its own juices, and in about six hours the juices will be nearly absorbed again and the pieces of pumpkin clear and tender. Remove what pieces of tough skin you can and strain the pulp through a colander, which will take away any skin remaining. Measure out the pulp. Allow a pint of pumpkin to a pint of rich milk, an even

half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of mace, a grating of nutmeg, two well beaten eggs, about a cup of sugar and two or three large spoonfuls of cream. If the pies seem too thick, four spoonfuls of cream may be needed. Bake the pies in a rather quick oven on the bottom part, to make the under crust well done and not water-soaked.

Squash pies require an egg and a cup of milk for every cup of squash used. Two large cups of squash and two of milk will make a pie. Season it with the grated rind of half a lemon, a little cinnamon and nutmeg, about a teaspoonful of each, scantily measured; also an even teaspoonful of salt. Sweeten the pie with a teacup of sugar. Careful cooks sometimes cook the yellow rind of the lemon and a stick of cinnamon about five inches long in the milk for twenty minutes to flavor the pie, and then strain the milk, add the nutmeg grated, the squash, sugar and salt, with two eggs beaten well. Some cooks think a tablespoonful of butter is an improvement. Other cooks object to this as too rich for a pie which is of the custard order, and prefer to use from two to four tablespoonfuls of cream.—N. Y. Tribune.

**SAVED THEIR BOY.**

HE HAD BEEN WEAK AND AILING FROM INFANCY.

As He Grew Older His Troubles Seemed to Increase and His Parents Thought Him Doomed to an Invalid's Life—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him When Hope Had Almost Departed.

From the Post, Thorold, Ont. Mr. James Dabauld and wife are two of the best known residents of the town of Thorold, where they have passed many years. In their family they have a little son, who, although but ten years of age, has experienced much affliction, and his parents expended many a dollar in the search for his renewed health—all in vain, however, until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought into use. A Post reporter hearing of the cure, called at Mr. Dabauld's cosy home and received full particulars from Mrs. Dabauld. "I am pleased," said Mrs. Dabauld, "to have the public made aware of the facts of my boy's case if it is likely to help some other sufferer. Charley is now ten years of age. In infancy he was a delicate child, but from four to seven he scarcely passed a well day. At four years of age he began to complain of frequent headaches, which later became almost continuous, and soon symptoms of general debility developed. His appetite was poor and he grew pale and emaciated, and the least exertion caused a severe palpitation and fluttering of the heart, and dizziness. At times there was considerable derangement of his stomach; a blueness of the lips and a shortness of breath. He would often lie awake at night and rise in the morning haggard and unrefreshed. During his illness he was treated by two doctors. Both differed in the diagnosis of his case. One said it was catarrh of the stomach, and while his treatment was persisted in there was no improvement. The second also attended him for some time with no better results. Some time after my attention was attracted by my aunt to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and about September, 1897, I procured the pills and he began taking them. We had long before come to the conclusion he would be an invalid for life, but believing it a duty I owed to my child to procure all means of relief, I was determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. The good effects of the first box was apparent, and five boxes were used, which were taken in about six months' time, when he was strong and well, and could attend school, and play and frolic as other healthy boys do. As every symptom of his old trouble has vanished, I consider his cure complete. The pills have certainly done him a world of good, as near three years have since passed away and he has not been a sick day in that length of time. I shall ever feel that we owe our boy's health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and believe that their prompt use would relieve much suffering."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and puny little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all druggers or sent postpaid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville. Do not be persuaded to try something said to be "just as good."



**In the Night**

Sudden diseases, like a thief in the night, are apt to strike confusion into a household. Croup, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cramps and colic, occur frequently in the night. Are you prepared for midnight emergencies? The remedy for inflammation whether used internally or externally, is

**JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment**

The quickest, surest, safest cure for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafings, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness, and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. Get it from your dealer. Two size bottles, 50c and 10c. The larger size is more economical.

**J. S. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
225 O'Connell Street, Boston, Mass.  
Write for free copy "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room."

**"I Can Eat What I Like."**

Many people suffer terribly with pain in the stomach after every mouthful they eat.

Dyspepsia and indigestion keep them in constant misery.

After trying the hundred and one new-fangled remedies without much benefit, why not use the old reliable Burdock Blood Bitters and obtain a perfect and permanent cure?

Here is a case in point:

"I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried almost every doctor round here and different dyspepsia remedies, but got little relief. "I then started using Burdock Blood Bitters, and when I had finished the second bottle I was almost well, but continued taking it until I had completed the third bottle, when I was perfectly well. Before taking B.B.B. I could scarcely eat anything without having a pain in my stomach. Now I eat whatever I like without causing me the least discomfort." — MRS. THOMAS CLARK, Brussels, Ont.



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As an internal and external remedy.

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: Wm. H. Turner, Charles I. Kent, Joseph R. Wyman, ex-Mayor, R. E. Feltner, Lawrence town, N. S. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

**Fred L. Shaffner, Proprietor.**

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**The Sunday School**

**BIBLE LESSON**

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

THE LOST SHEEP, AND LOST COIN.

Lesson III. October 21. Luke 15: 1-10.

Read Luke 14: 25-35.

Commit Verses 4-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.

There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.—Luke 15: 10.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE CRITICS.—Vs. 1, 2. I. THEN DREW NEAR UNTO HIM. "Were drawing near"; the imperfect tense denoting continued and habitual action. It was evidently a movement widespread and deep. What Attracted Sinners to Jesus? 1. Jesus did not attract by palliating their sin or overlooking it. He never pandered in any degree to wrong any person or class. Nor did he gain any favor with the publicans by avoiding the Pharisees. He ate with a chief Pharisee as freely as with a publican. Both classes were sinners, and he came to save both.

2. AND THE PHARISEES AND SCRIBES. These were equally sinners with the publicans, only in another way. SAYING, THIS MAN RECEIVETH SINNERS, AND EATETH WITH THEM. The substance of their charge was not that he "taught" sinners, but that he "ate" with them, that is, mingled with them on terms of social equality. The Pharisees could not understand how Jesus could be at home in such company.

II. A GROUP OF PARABLES.—Jesus answered the criticism by three parables, expressing three aspects of the great and glorious truth which illuminates the world, while incidentally it was the answer to their complaints, showing why and when it was one's duty to receive sinners.

III. THE SAFE FLOCK, AND THE SAFE COINS.—Vs. 3, 4, 8. 4. WHAT MAN OF YOU. "There is not a single one of you who accuse me here who does not act exactly like me in similar circumstances." Your own conduct in other things answers your complaints. HAVING AN HUNDRED SHEEP. Enough, but not so many but that each one could be under the personal watch and care of the shepherd.

8. RATHER THAT WOMAN HAVING TEN PIECES OF SILVER. Each "piece" was a drachma (Greek) or denarius (Latin), translated "penny" in the parable of the good Samaritan (Luke 10: 35), and in the parable of the laborers (Matt. 20: 2). It was worth about 17 cents, but relatively far more valuable then, as a drachma was the price of a day's labor.

IV. THE LOST SHEEP, AND THE LOST

**ALL DAY SUNDAY**

She Thought about a Food that Would Agree with Her.

An unnatural appetite for rich and improper food is really kept alive by the use of such foods, whereas a change to healthful, nourishing, and scientifically made food, will correct the unnatural appetite. A little woman up at Peekskill, N. Y., Margaret Smith, P. O. Box 193, says:—"I was such a sufferer from dyspepsia that life was a burden. I could hardly keep from eating all sorts of pastry, cakes, and other rich foods, although they did not agree with me, nor in fact did any sort of food. I became low spirited and discouraged, was too weak to work and very seriously troubled with palpitation of the heart.

"Drugs seemed to make me worse rather than better. A friend said one day: 'I believe Grape-Nuts would cure you,' explaining that the food was made with great care and intended for the prevention and relief of diseases that were brought about by improper food.

"That was Saturday night, and all day Sunday I kept thinking about Grape-Nuts, and the first thing Monday morning I sent for a package. I had it in my mind that the food would look like nuts, and was disappointed when I found it had to be eaten with a spoon. However, I followed the directions and made a meal of Grape-Nuts and milk, which I found to be delicious, and for the first time in months, I suffered no distress after eating.

"I at once began to feel hopeful that I might be cured at last. Since that day I have used Grape-Nuts constantly, morning and night and have steadily improved in health, until now I am as well as I ever was in my life; weigh 10 pounds more than I did a year ago, have no palpitation of the heart and can work all day long.

"At supper I have Grape-Nuts mixed with soft-boiled eggs. I make my dinner on any kind of food I desire. One of the best things about this cure by proper food is that I no longer have any desire for the rich, indigestible rubbish of which I used to be so fond."

COIN.—Vs. 4, 8. 4. IF HE LOOSE ONE OF THEM. This is the type (1) of the human race, who fell from paradise, and have been wandering since in the wilds of sin, lost and helpless without a Saviour; (2) of the sinner going away from a loving Shepherd and the green pastures and still waters he provides, wandering at his own will after forbidden delights, till he is lost in the wilderness of sin and surrounded by a thousand dangers, suffering from hunger and thirst, unable to find the way back, yet sure to perish unless he does.

8. IF SHE LOSE ONE PIECE. "The coin being lost suggests that in sinful man the image of his Maker has gone out of sight, and the great purpose of his being has been frustrated. The coin so long as lost is of no use to the maker; similarly the sinner does no good in the world. Yet he is not absolutely worthless. The coin, though lost, has still a value. If it can be recovered it will be worth as much as ever. It may be blackened with rust, or soiled with mud, or covered over with dust, but it is still silver, with traces of the superscription and image that gave it currency."

Note that the lost sheep is still a sheep; the lost coin is still precious, with something of the image of God upon it. The obligation to be a true sheep and a useful coin is still upon them. And Jesus still provides for them, loves them, and desires their return.

V. SEEKING THE LOST.—V. 4, 8. 4. LEAVE THE NINETY AND NINE IN THE WILDERNESS. Not a desert, but wide, grassy pastures, though not inhabited. These were not neglected, but were in the pasture, guarded and guided by the under shepherds, and safely folded; but the shepherd himself went after the lost. This could not be entrusted to any other. AND GO AFTER THAT WHICH IS LOST, UNTIL HE FIND IT. In Palestine "at any moment sheep are liable to be swept away by some mountain torrent, or carried off by hill robbers, or torn by wolves. At any moment their protector may have to save them by a personal hazard."

8. DOTH NOT LIGHT A CANDLE (lamp). "Most of the native houses are without glass windows, and are very dark when shut up. AND SWEEP THE HOUSE. If the piece of money has dropped on a rush-covered floor, and lie concealed beneath the straw and debris of weeks, these must be removed before the rays of a candle can reveal the coin. Business, cares, pleasures overlay the soul. AND SEEK DILIGENTLY. "What we call feminine virtues and graces are needed for the deliverance of souls that have fallen,—patience, and diligence, and minute observation,—not less than what we think of as the more manly qualities of courage, and enterprise, and endurance."

VI. FINDING AND RESTORING.—Vs. 4, 5, 9. 4. UNTIL HE FIND IT. "A hint of what is the patience and perseverance of Christ; and what should be the patience and perseverance of the Christian."

5. HE LAYETH IT ON HIS SHOULDERS. "A familiar practise with shepherds when the creature is sick, fatigued, or in any way unable to travel on his own feet." REJOICING. "Alike in the retrieval of his own loss, and in the rescue of his sheep from danger and distress."

6. WHEN HE COMETH HOME. Home among God's loving children, home in the conscious love of his Father; home under the care and protection of God; home in a state of safety; home in the church.

VII. REJOICING OVER THE FOUND.—Vs. 5, 7, 9, 10. CALLETH TOGETHER HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. The disciples, all the good who are interested in the salvation of men, and are working for it, the angels and the saints in heaven.

7. I SAY UNTO YOU. Who are complaining because I seek to save the publicans and sinners. Whatever you may think, the angels rejoice. Perhaps this should make you inquire whether you are so good and heavenly as you imagine. JOY SHALL BE IN HEAVEN OVER ONE SINNER THAT REPENTETH. Repenting is the sign of restoration. He that has repented has come back home to God. MORE THAN OVER NINETY AND NINE. See under v. 4. God has joy and delight in the ninety and nine, as is expressed abundantly in the Scriptures. But the redemption of a soul from eternal sin and danger awakens new emotions of joy such as had not been known before. Angels and saints in heaven forget themselves in the joy of seeing souls saved.

**Milk as a Medicine.**

The last quart of the milking, or the "strippings" taken immediately after milking, before it has parted with any of the animal heat, is the most valuable thing known to build up a person who is thin and emaciated from any disease. My theory for years has been that the "strippings" was nearly all cream, which I have demonstrated to be a fact. I also believe that when taken immediately after milking, while it contained all the animal heat, and before any change had taken place,

that it would be absorbed at once into the circulation without going through the ordinary process of digestion. This I have also found to be true. I direct my patients to begin with half a pint and gradually increase the quantity, until, at the end of a week, they are taking a quart at a time, or as much as they can possibly drink without causing too much discomfort. This should be followed up regularly twice a day. I have known of many persons who could not drink the cold milk, or even milk which had stood for an hour or two, and yet these persons could drink a quart immediately after milking without the slightest derangement of the digestive organs.—B. J. Rendall, M. D., in New York Observer.

**What Happened to Lloyd's Toad.**

Lloyd was fond of all the creatures that lived in the garden, from the robins, high up in the apple-tree, to the little ants which built their home in the gravel walks. He was always careful not to harm any of them, but some of them he thought more interesting than others. There was a toad which he called his own, and he fed it with crumbs every day. He liked to watch it as it hopped about among the plants, darting out its bright red tongue to catch any small insects that came in its way.

One day Lloyd ran to his mother in the greatest excitement.

"My toad is trying to get his skin off!" he cried.

And it was true. When Lloyd and his mother reached the toad, they saw him pulling his skin up over his head, in much the way that a little girl would take off her high-necked, long-sleeved apron, only it was harder work for him to do it. But he tugged bravely away with his forefeet until he was free, and then what a bright new coat he displayed!

Lloyd was delighted, and he asked many questions about toads and the way in which they change their coats, and after that he was more fond of his toad than ever.—Our Little Ones.

Attention has already been called to the extraordinary recoveries from bullet wounds sustained during the course of the

South African campaign which, when at first falling under observation, were regarded as fatal. The curious case has just been recorded of Trooper L. A. Palmer, of the Australian Horse, who nearly six months ago was wounded by a Mauser bullet in the head, and after a stay in various South African hospitals was invalided home to Europe. A few days ago in London, at the University College Hospital, Mr. Horsley, the well-known surgeon, took a Roentgen ray photograph of the bullet apparently embedded in the brain of the subject, and succeeded in extracting it. Trooper Palmer was fit enough to accompany the colonials in their trip to Windsor, and so far as can be expected he has recovered from his injury.

A Hackensack, N. J., jury has decided that the automobile is not a nuisance. The decision was given in a damage suit where an automobile owner was sued because a horse was frightened when at a distance of 275 feet from the automobile and ran away, throwing a lady out of a carriage.

Victoria County News: Henry McGillan leaves on Monday to work for John Hopkins at Morrison's Camp at Seven Islands, on the St. John river. Mr. McGillan, who is an expert saw-filer, says that quite a number of our lumbermen are beginning to use saws for cutting trees. When the saws are properly sharpened, the work can be done much quicker, and a great saving of lumber—and the best of it—can be made, as they cut so much nearer to the ground than in chopping.

An untold amount of real humiliation and suffering is inflicted upon men and women striving to serve God in the church by a lack of appreciation of their point of view. Put yourself in their places. Would not you resent being an object of disapproval, or when the case is bettered an object of charity? Would you enjoy feeling that your hat, your coat, your dress and your children's clothes were matters of comment, and that the parish felt that the money paid your husband must be spent to please it and not yourself?—"A Minister's Wife," in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

# Delicious Hot Biscuit

are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods.

Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome.

It all depends upon the baking powder.

Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion.



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.

NEW MARYLAND, YORK CO., N. B.—Visited baptismal waters again on Sunday, Sept. 30th. Candidate, Bro. Samuel Nason. F. B. SRELYE.

ANNANDALE, P. E. I.—We are in the midst of a gracious revival. A great many have made a start for the kingdom. Some have come into the light, we are looking to God for a rich blessing. J. A. MARPLE.

RICHMOND, CARLETON CO.—I am now open to a call from any church or field wishing to secure a pastor. I am not at all in sympathy with the candidating system. I will meet a church half way. If the brethren are willing to take me upon my record I am willing to take them upon theirs. My address is Green Road, Car. Co., N. B. CALVIN CURRIE.

ELGIN, N. B.—On Lord's Day, Sept. 30, the Pollet River church had the privilege of receiving eight new members by baptism. For many years there was little progress on this field, but recently additions have been made frequently, and this last are all bright young people who will bring to us as large a blessing as they receive. We hope that the work is deepening and others will soon follow the Saviour. Oct. 3rd. H. H. SAUNDERS.

TRVON.—I have only been on this field a few weeks, and therefore cannot report much, but am getting fairly well into the work. Congregations are encouraging. What is needed is a deeper infilling of the Divine Spirit. The people have a widespread reputation for kindness, and hold the name of their late pastor, Rev. D. Price, in enviable esteem. The Woman's Aid Society is strong in attendance and in purpose. Bonshaw has done well at its thank offering service for missions. J. C.

BUCTOUCHE, N. B.—My labor with this people closed a few weeks ago, and in reporting I can gladly acknowledge their kindness and thank all for their love and faithfulness. During the summer the contributions were, Sunday offerings, \$16.65. Donations private and public, \$21.20. Also purchased singing books for S. S. and prayer meetings. In the report from this section of the field no doubt mention should be made of the interesting preaching station called "Cocagne," where the Baptist interest is very low. Once an organized church of seven members existed here, but has sadly declined by reason of death, removals and other causes. Nevertheless we had service twice a month, some friends coming as far as seven miles. There is a work that should be done which we hope will not be neglected. GEO. H. BRAMAN.

ALBERT ST. CHURCH, WOODSTOCK.—We are enjoying a good measure of the divine favor in our work here. We are suffering here (in the whole county) from a religious drought. However, those who can in any wise read the signs of the times, are prophesying a revival interest all along the line. In our work at Albert St. we see a marked improvement along spiritual lines. We are having excellent congregations on Sundays, morning and evening. Our prayer meetings are growing in interest and power, and we all feel a spirit of courage and confidence born, we believe, of the Holy Spirit. Our Sunday evening services are strictly evangelistic and are bearing fruit in conversions. We hold an "after meeting" after each service where we try to gather up the fruit of the day's work. We have an excellent male quartette which adds quite largely to our Sunday evening interest. Above all we have some precious saints who know God and who know how to pray. W. S. M.

FIRST BAPTIST, MONTREAL.—Here is a band of generous and courageous Christians who are striving to maintain in the centre of the business interest an active and useful church. Indications point strongly to their ultimate success, indeed they are already beyond their expectations. Pastor Gordon is here, as his friends know, and he is doing just what it was said he would do, holding what he had and gaining supporters every week. His new

friends become his allies and join with those who knew it before in calling him a hard-working, zealous pastor, one adapted to just such tasks as he has taken upon himself. It is inspiring to visit his church on a busy Sabbath and study the conditions as there presented. They reveal a degree of hopefulness and mutual helpfulness which can but bring a very large measure of success. It would seem that this success could be used to good advantage in the city's busy centre. A. H. C.

DORCHESTER, N. B.—On the evening of Sept. 28 a meeting was held in the school-room of the church for the purpose of giving expression to the kindly feeling entertained by the church and congregation for the retiring pastor, Rev. C. C. Burgess. Hon. H. R. Emmerson was called to the chair, and an address to Mr. Burgess was read by Mr. C. E. Knapp, calling forth a suitable reply from Mr. Burgess who spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the treatment he had received from the church and community during his four years' residence at Dorchester. There were appropriate addresses also from Revs. Messrs. Lamb and Comben, the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers. Rev. J. Roy Campbell, Episcopalian, sent a note regretting his unavoidable absence and expressing kind wishes for Mr. Burgess and his family. Recitations by Miss Emmerson and Miss Harrison were much enjoyed. Sixty-four members have been received into the church during Mr. Burgess' pastorate, and he and his family have enjoyed the entire respect of the community.

ST. MARY'S, KENT CO., N. B.—This church with its two houses for worship in connection with the Buctouche section constitute the complete field, half of my time was spent with the people here and I am thankful to be able to report blessing. No people could have been more kind than these. The offerings for the support of the gospel during the summer amounted to \$25.25, and the donations \$20. Singing books for the S. S. and social services were also purchased. The last few weeks have been on a special prayer and services. Bro. Albert Berrie who proved himself to be a successful servant of God in his services at Albert Mines where five confessed Christ and were buried in his likeness, was asked to come among us to help. His labors resulted in the return of wanderers o serve and praise God again, the conversion of some, many more asking the prayers of God's people, and I am sure a blessing to all who would receive it. Thirteen have expressed faith in Christ, all but two have confessed him with the mouth. Of these, seven made a start in the meetings held by Rev. R. M. Bynon last spring. Ten others who are not professors and five who are asked for prayers and the interest in God. For all the above blessings we wish to give God the praise, hoping that he will continue to bless this people even more than we can ask or think. GEO. H. BRAMAN.

Havelock Roll-Call.

Sunday, Sept. 30, was made historic in the Havelock church. For the first time in her history a roll-call was held. The morning gave promise of a rainy day, but the weather cleared and in the afternoon and evening large congregations gathered.

We were privileged with the presence of Rev. Dr. Keirstead of Acadia College throughout the day. The Doctor preached in the morning a thoughtful and uplifting sermon from I. Jno. 1:2. We were called upon to attend the funeral of Deacon Allen M. Donald of the New Canaan church, and so were not able to be present at the morning service. Words of hearty appreciation were general.

In the afternoon a short historical sketch of the Havelock church was read, followed by the calling of the roll of members. Many earnest responses were given. A number of letters from non-resident members were read, and a thank-offering of about \$60 was made. It was an impressive service.

In the evening Dr. Keirstead preached a sermon on Education. The sermon, which was about an hour long, received the rapt attention of the congregation to its close. It was practical indeed. We were shown clearly that by giving to 'Acadia' students, and financial support, we would be helping to lift the world towards God and increase the general good. It placed 'Acadia' on the hearts of the people, and made them see that she was not so much a burden to be borne, as an efficient means through which the life of our Denomination is to make itself felt in the world.

At the close of this service tendered to the Doctor a hearty note of thanks. His presence has strengthened the bonds between Havelock and Acadia. We shall be glad indeed to see him this way again. J. W. BROWN.

Havelock, Oct. 5.

DANIEL & ROBERTSON.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, October 2nd.

Was there ever such a craze for Fancy Flannels before ?



The flannel waist has come with a rush--could not help being the case, people like it so. Every woman wants one and wants it right away. That's the worst of it, where hardly a retailer in these Provinces is prepared with a stock of flannels.

We've run through a fall's importation of flannels already, and have comparatively few to show at time of writing, but we have doubled and trebled our orders and in a few days will have a magnificent lot of the finest real French waist flannels to send our out of town customers samples of

There'll be all sorts of dots and spots and stripes and strings among them --with navy grounds or red grounds or cadet blue grounds, purples and black and white will show up in the line too.

Write us for samples next week, orders will be taken in rotation.

The prices will be from 50c. to 60c. per yard, according to quality of cloth.



Daniel & Robertson,

London House Retail.

St. John, N. B.

Mention MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

BREWSTER church, Ha Sept. 19th, Iam Vernor Albert count ton, Albert

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BELYEA-I bride's fath Sept. 26th, J. Belyea of

PERLEY-t church, by Rev. F. Free Baptis Perley of M May Anders

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Mr. Arthur 3, by S. D. Range, Que Beck of Coa

BANKS-M polis county Wallaca, A Brickton an Lorne, N. S

EVERETT-KI bride's aunt; by Pastor J. and Emma J

KRITH.-A Bright's disea year. SMITH.-A N. S., Oct. Alvin and M

GRAY.-A typhoid fever year of his children to n

CONSTANT Westmorelan bert Constant a husband an loss. She w God sustain

LINT.-J. I bury, York c 3rd, in the 34 strong man accident and very sudden wife and child to mourn the Christ.

STILES.-D B., Sept. 30, has seldom writer to wit more perfect than our siste years ago by also remained absence of th preached the

MCDONALL Samuel McD 27, Deacon years. He w Baptist char been for man member. Th lost many of loss. Their gain.

GILLIE.-A William Gilli his reward. united with place, but for laid aside fro of the total lo in spiritual v face to fac who went bef leaves seven of friends wh joyce in the ar ed.

JELLY.-At Sept. 17th, year of his triumph of f time for his d ire to go h cressed and visitor. As h became corres his Christian yet he was en ness to give a fo the Gospel



**MARRIAGES.**

**BREWSTER-COPP.**—At the Baptist church, Harvey, Albert county, N. B., Sept. 19th, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, William Vernon Brewster of Harvey Bank, Albert county to Annie J. Copp of Brookton, Albert county, N. B.

**BUBAR-COOK.**—At the Enterprise Hotel, Hartland, Carleton county, Sept. 26, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, George A. Bubar to Ella E. Cook, both of Brighton, Carleton county.

**BELYEA-BIGGAR.**—At the residence of bride's father, Foreston, Carleton county, Sept. 26th, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Austin J. Belyea of Coldstream to Ella E. Biggar.

**PERLEY-ANDERSON.**—In the Free Baptist church, Lakeville, N. B., Sept. 19th, by Rev. F. N. Atkinson, assisted by the Free Baptist pastor, Barnes, William E. Perley of Mangerville, N. B., and Minnie May Anderson of Lakeville.

**JACKSON-KING.**—At the home of the bride's mother Mrs. William King, Tapleys Mills, Carleton county, N. B., by Pastor W. S. Martin of Woodstock, Vernon Jackson of Bangor, Maine, to Maud King of Tapley's Mills, N. B.

**BARTON-CAMPBELL.**—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 25th, by S. D. Ervine, Caleb W. Barton of Cumberland Bay, Queens county, to Nina Campbell of Springfield, Kings county, N. B.

**MCVICAR-BRECK.**—At the residence of Mr. Arthur Fair, Fairville, St. John, Oct. 3, by S. D. Ervine, W. M. McVicar of the Range, Queens county, N. B., to Amy Beck of Coal Mines, same county.

**BANKS-MARSHALL.**—At Brickton, Annapolis county on October 1, by Rev. Isaiah Wallace, A. M., Charles H. Banks of Brickton and Minnie Marshall of Port Lorne, N. S.

**EVETT-KINNIE.**—At the home of the bride's aunt, Havelock, N. B., Sept. 19th, by Pastor J. W. Brown, James E. Evett and Emma J. Kinnie, both of Boston.

**DEATHS.**

**KEITH.**—At Havelock, N. B., Sept. 8, of Bright's disease, George P. Keith, aged 24 years.

**SMITH.**—At Scotch Village, Hants Co., N. S., Oct. 3, Melvin, youngest son of Alvin and Mary A. Smith, aged 2 years.

**GRAY.**—At Parraboro, Oct. 1st, of typhoid fever, Thomas Gray, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

**CONSTANTINE.**—At Lewis Mountain, Westmoreland county, Sept. 22, Mrs. Talbert Constantine, 30 years of age, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their loss. She was a follower of Christ. May God sustain the sorrowing family.

**LINT.**—J. Firm Lint, of Lower Canterbury, York county, N. B., died September 3rd, in the 34th year of his age. He was a strong man physically, but because of an accident and heart failure he passed away very suddenly. He leaves a sorrowing wife and child, a father, 2 brothers, 1 sister to mourn their loss. He died trusting in Christ.

**STILES.**—Died at Kaye Settlement, N. B., Sept. 30, Mrs. Alexander Stiles. It has seldom been the experience of the writer to witness in the death of any one more perfect resignations or trustfulness than our sister manifested. Baptized many years ago by Father Joseph Crandall, she also remained steadfast to the end. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. I. B. Colwell preached the funeral sermon.

**MCDONALD.**—At the home of his son, Samuel McDonald, Havelock, N. B., Sept. 27, Deacon Allan McDonald, aged 93 years. He was deacon of the New Canaan Baptist church, in which church he has been for many years a leading and faithful member. The church which has of late lost many of her faithful ones mourns his loss. Their loss, however, is his eternal gain.

**GILLIE.**—At New Harbor, Aug 16th, William Gillie, aged 84 years, went to meet his reward. For twenty-two years he was united with the Baptist church of this place, but for the last fifteen years he was laid aside from active service on account of the total loss of sight, yet he was keen in spiritual vision and longed to see Jesus face to face, and his beloved wife who went before only a few months. He leaves seven children and a large number of friends who mourn their loss, but rejoice in the assurance of what he has gained.

**JELLY.**—At O'Leary Station, P. E. I., Sept. 7th, William T. Jelly, in the 27th year of his age. Our brother died in the triumph of faith and hope; and as the time for his departure approached his desire to go home and be with Jesus increased and death came as a welcome visitor. As his body grew weak his spirit became correspondingly strong. Although his Christian experience was but short, yet he was enabled even on a bed of sickness to give a strong testimony to the power to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The bereaved

widow and large circle of relatives have the sincere sympathy of the people.

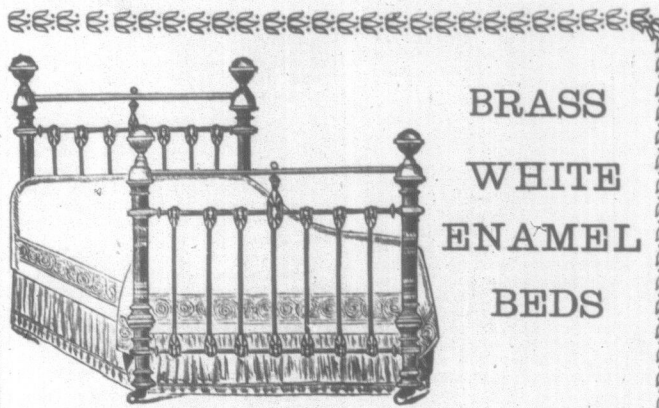
**MCKINNON.**—At Knutsford, P. E. I., Sept. 22nd, Mrs. John McKinnon, aged 34. Sister McKinnon was a member of Springfield church. She was not often permitted to meet with God's people in church relations but in her home she wore the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which in the sight of God is of great price." She leaves behind a sorrowing husband, four little ones and other relatives all of whom have the deep sympathy of the community. The large funeral which took place on the 24th evinced the esteem in which she was held by all. May God comfort the mourning ones.

**TABOR.**—On Sept. 26th, Deacon Jesse Tabor departed from his daughter's, Mrs. John Baird's, Upperton, for his heavenly home. Bro. Tabor was born in Taborville in 1841. To them were born ten children, five survive. For fifty-six years Brother and Sister Tabor were identified with the Baptist church here, and faithful supporters of all its interests. For thirty-four years he served as deacon. Over a year ago Sister Tabor preceded him to the glory land. Patiently he awaited the change, rejoicing in seeing his children and children's children actively engaged in the Master's work.

**TRACY.**—At Jacksontown, N. B., Sept. 12th, after a patient endurance of 2 year's sickness, William Tracey, aged 60 years, passed peacefully away. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and one brother with a host of other relations and friends to mourn his loss. One of our best citizens, a kind husband and father and a good member of the Baptist church has gone home. He requested that the funeral remarks should touch the living only. The pastor's text was: "Even us who are all of us here alive this day." Revs. T. Todd, J. C. Bleakney and the Free Baptist pastor, Barnes, who participated in the services gave touching and timely addresses.

**BETLE.**—At Passekeag, N. B. Sept. 1, of appendicitis, Warren A. Betle, aged 19 years. He was baptized by Dr. Bakeman and united with the Baptist church in Chelsea, Mass., April 30, 1899. His manner was retiring and he maintained a firm trust in the Saviour until the end. A father, mother, one sister and a half-brother, besides a wide circle of friends mourn deeply the loss of this young brother, taken so suddenly. May the help and comfort which cometh from on high, be given, that they may be sustained in this their time of affliction. The funeral services were conducted at Titusville by the pastor Rev. F. C. Wright.

**CHESLEY.**—At Clarence, Sept. 13th, Annie Chesley, in the 35th year of her age. She was a daughter of Edward and Margaret Chesley, both of whom are dead. The family has always been prominent both as members of the community and as workers in the church and are much missed. Annie became a follower of Christ under the pastorate of Rev. R. B. Kinsley and has always lived a very bright and consistent life. Two years ago she showed symptoms of that dread and fatal disease, consumption, and has since been gradually declining. Though she had known for some time the inevitable, she never complained but her constant testimony was "Jesus doeth all things well," and thus she waited for the end and was not sorry nor afraid when the Master called her home to rest and to glory. Her life was beautiful and her faith constant and firm. Two brothers and a sister remain to sorrow



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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.

Write for illustrations.

*Manchester Robertson & Allison*

the loss of another link in the family circle. Only a few months ago the mother was called home.

**CLARK.**—Mrs. Louisa Jane, beloved wife of Mr. Daniel Clark, died at her residence in Upper Granville on September 7th, aged 79 years, leaving an aged husband, one daughter, four grandchildren and many other kindred to mourn her departure. Mrs. Clark was the second daughter of the late Weston Hall, Esq., well known as a prominent and highly respected citizen of Lower Granville. She was baptized about 60 years ago at Stony Beach and became an active member of the Lower Granville Baptist church, with whom the first Baptist Association ever formed, in what now constitutes the Dominion of Canada, was organized in the year 1800. With her Christianity was a living principle and during her lengthened pilgrimage she adorned in a good degree the profession she made in her early youth. She was twice married, her first husband was the late Samuel Hall, by whom she had one daughter, Mrs. Weston Fowler of Bridgetown. About five years ago she was stricken down with paralysis and has since endured much suffering; but she now peacefully sleeps in Jesus and has reached that happy state where there is perfect exemption from pain. She was buried on Sabbath, the 9th of September. The Bridgetown Baptist church being at the time of her death pastorless, the Rev. Isaiah Wallace who had known the deceased for nearly 40 years conducted the funeral service and discoursed on Rev. 13: 14. A large number were present to show their regard for the dead and their sympathy for the bereaved. Rev. Z. L. Fash of Halifax was present and took part in the impressive service.

**Baptist Sunday School Convention  
OF THE PARISHES OF KARS, SPRINGFIELD  
AND STUDBOLM.**

The fifth session of the Baptist Parish Sabbath School Convention was held with the Kars Baptist church on the afternoon and evening of September 27. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with a short devotional exercise led by Pastor Duval, in which a goodly number participated, after which President A. D. G. Vanwart proceeded to open the Convention for regular work. The election of officers for ensuing year resulted in the choice of A. D. G. Vanwart, President; Francis J. Keirstead, Vice-President for Studholm; Martin Freeze, Vice-President for Springfield; W. Allison Toole, Sec'y-Treasurer. Executive Committee: Bros. M. S. W. Merritt, Alvin Morrell, Andrew Leonard, Douglas A. Branscomb and Oscar E. Davis. Many of the reports from Sabbath Schools were both stimulating and inspiring, but out of the three parishes only two schools sent in written reports. A number of the Sunday Schools were evergreen. Reports from such plainly point out the advisability of having them so, for it keeps up an interest that is scarcely possible to be awakened when they are only run during the summer months, and it is a loss even to lose one of the regular lessons. We were much encouraged by having with us Rev. S. D. Ervine, who was formerly a

pastor of this church, and Rev. W. F. Wright, of Hampton Station church, together with a large number of visiting brothers and sisters. After the Sunday Schools had been heard from, Bro. Wright briefly addressed the Convention. His remarks were very encouraging and helpful, in the course of which he endeavored to emphasize the fact that there should always be a full report from each school in order to make Conventions interesting and the success they should be. Then followed an excellent primary lesson taught by Miss Poole, of St. John. Topic: "The Rich Fool." In this lesson she sought to get each member of her class interested by using plain, every-day illustrations to make them understand that "Life is more than meat" and it will not profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. The free and easy discussion on the condition and needs of Sabbath Schools throughout the parishes was entered into by Revs. S. D. Ervine, W. F. Wright, Pastor Duval, Bros. Dwight Little, F. J. Keirstead and A. D. G. Vanwart. In the course of the remarks of the above named speakers they deplored the fact that so much of the literature in Sunday School libraries was not of a more wholesome nature. Pastor Duval taught a 20 minutes' lesson to the advanced class. His topic was "The duty of Watchfulness." His remarks on the lesson were highly stimulating. He strove to impress the fact that our highest duty is to serve.

The evening session opened at 7 o'clock with a short devotional exercises led by Rev. W. F. Wright, followed by an address of welcome by Bro. Miles G. Jenkins. This session was pleasantly interspersed with music, recitations, answering questions asked in p. m. session, and a very prominent feature was the teaching of a model lesson to the Bible class by Bro. Geo. P. McCrea. At the close of the session Rev. S. D. Ervine gave a few touching and lasting words of farewell, and exhorted each one to be faithful in the cause of the Master. We regret very much that the state of our brother's health will not permit him to remain in this county, but trust that God will yet spare him to labor many more years in his Master's cause. At 10 o'clock Convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the executive. Much of the success of this Convention is due to the indefatigable and energetic exertions of the popular president, Bro. A. D. G. Vanwart. The interest and enthusiasm aroused will, no doubt, bear fruit in advanced methods of work in the Sabbath Schools of these parishes.

W. A. TOOLE, Sec'y-Treas.

Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

Two Rivers, ROBERT ROSS.

**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.**

ESTABLISHED 1780.  
Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.





Stitch-in-Time Basket.

Mary Lowe Dickinson has good counsel to offer her sisters who have the care of a household upon their shoulders, says the Chicago Chronicle. When the clothing comes from the laundry, she says, confine such of it as needs the "stitch in time" to the work basket. And by the work basket I do not mean the little basket that holds the spool and thread and the light sewing material, but a basket large enough to hold whatever needs to be repaired or whatever piece of unfinished work may be on hand. Never let an unneeded article get back into the drawer of clothing that is ready for service. And when the repairs have been made place the fresh article at the bottom of its own pile, using for your next occasion the articles on the top of the pile. In this way none of the clothing will be allowed to remain in the drawer until it turns yellow from lack of use, and the wear will be about equal on all suits. One of our objects is to dress well and at the same time to avoid great accumulations of garments—too good to be thrown away and not good enough for comfortable use, yet endured for economy's sake.

Never fall into the mistake of supposing that it is of no importance that any garment be nice except those worn in sight. Fineness of texture, daintiness of trimmings, these can be dispensed with, but perfect cleanliness and perfect wholeness are indispensable. There is an intangible ethical influence, or, as a good country mother put it: "There is a sight of good manners comes jest with bein' dressed up. My children always behave better in their best clothes." She was right. The girl who "don't care what she puts on" doesn't care for some other things that she ought not to forget.

Home Life as a Profession.

Now, as a matter of historic fact, the corner-stone of the highest civilization has always been the home, and wifehood and motherhood the happiest estate of woman. To my mind, it is a cruel wrong to a young girl to launch her in life unadvised on these points, and imbued with the determination of independence of the other sex. Sooner or later she must find herself possessed of the strong feminine yearning to rest her burdens upon shoulders broader than her own; to surrender into larger hands her ability to battle successfully with fate; to let herself be cared for and cherished; to taste the exalted joy of having the things she has given to the world look to her for their best happiness and inspiration. What if disappointment, if disillusionment, the sorrows of a common lot, fall to her share? She will have lived and loved! No reward of intellectual supremacy, no winning of money on her own account, no plaudits of lookers-on bestowed upon her achievements of brain and energy, could atone to her for the lack of that simple elemental experience, old as the world, appointed to Eve's daughters all alike! And no amount of previous witty scoffing at the monster man, the opposer of her sex, will save her from the risk of some day wanting to encounter it. —Mrs. Burton Harrison, in Harper's Bazar.

WATCH COFFEE

And Watch it Carefully.

Any brain worker that depends on thought for his success in life, uses up daily; by brain work, a varying amount of the delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen of which the brain and nerve centres are composed. The fine, microscopic particles of phosphate of potash are found in quantities in the pores of the skin after the brain has been used actively. This must be replaced from food, or brain fog and nervous prostration sets in.

This breaking down of the little cells each day, from brain work alone, is a natural process, and the cells can readily be built from the right sort of food, if the system is not interfered with by drugs, but if an increased amount of cells are broken down by the use of coffee, trouble then begins.

Frequently it first shows in dyspepsia, lack of power of the bowels to operate properly, or palpitation of the heart or some other lack of vitality and healthy vigor. There is but one thing for a sensible man or woman to do,—quit coffee absolutely. "Hard to do," you say. Take up Postum Food Coffee, use it regularly, have it well made, so it tastes good. You will find a well-defined, unmistakable change in your health, and there is a reason for it.

You have become free from the breaking down force of coffee, and on the other hand, you are taking a powerful, nourishing liquid food which quickly rebuilds the new cells. These are facts,—profound facts, ready for any one to prove to their satisfaction by actual use. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and is used by brain workers all over the world. Don't call it a "substitute" for coffee; leave out the coffee proposition altogether. Postum is a liquid food and a true food drink.

News Summary.

Another outbreak of smallpox at Nome is reported.

The Mikado of Japan has summoned Marquis Ito to form a cabinet, on the resignation of the Yamagata ministry.

Thieves lately entered the Vatican, forced a safe and carried off securities worth 357,000 lire and 3,000 lire in silver.

Vanity Fair announces that Earl Cadogan has intimated to his household that he intends to resign his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Fifteen hundred journeymen plumbers in Pittsburg, Pa., struck Wednesday for uniform wages and a revision of the rules governing the trade.

Pressmen, bookbinders and press feeders in the government printing bureau at Ottawa will be given increases in their wages ranging from 50 cents to \$2 per week.

The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was over-ruled at Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday, and Howard was sentenced to hang Dec. 7, for the murder of Governor Wm. Goebel.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association will be held at Campbellton on Oct. 16, 17 and 18 in the Presbyterian church there.

E. Y. Eaton, vice-president of the T. Eaton Company, Toronto, and actively associated with his father in the management of its great departmental stores, died Wednesday evening in his 37th year of acute Bright's disease.

By the straightening of curves on the P. E. Island Railway the distance between Charlottetown and all stations west has been shortened one mile, and freight rates are reduced proportionately.

Charles T. Yerkes, the American street railway magnate, has secured the franchise for an underground electric street railway in London, and will spend \$20,000 upon the installation.

The new Frederick Business College has just issued a very attractive calendar. Mr. Osborne, the principal, has endorsements of high value and is evidently a competent instructor.

Steamer City of Seattle has arrived at Seattle from Skagway with \$1,500,000 in Klondyke treasure and 317 passengers. The Yukon river will be open until Oct. 15 or longer.

Gordon Papliger, a ten-year-old boy, was decapitated at Mountain street, Montreal, crossing of the Grand Trunk Saturday night. He attempted to cross the track when the gates were down, slipped and fell and was run over by a train backing into the station.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief of the United States Army Signal Corps, who was at Nome during the disastrous storm of Sept. 15 and 16, says the loss to private interests was variously estimated at \$500,000 to \$750,000. Over 2,000 persons were rendered homeless.

Steamer Idaho will come to Halifax with the first contingent, now on their way home from South Africa. Furness, Withy & Co., local agents for the Wilson Line, have been advised to make all arrangements to receive the vessel here.

A special to the Chicago Record from New Orleans says: The British army headquarters in this city are to be closed soon. Since English officers were sent here in August, 1899, to purchase supplies, 15,000 horses and 12,000 mules have been shipped to Cape Town, as well as large quantities of forage and other supplies, the pay thereon being about \$10,000,000 in English gold.

According to the New York World, the Republicans have got a campaign fund of \$5,000,000, and the Democrats one of \$2,000,000. The corporations are said to have contributed the larger portion of the Republican fund, while nearly half of the Democratic fund was raised by Tammany by a special assessment on office holders and on persons who enjoy special privileges and immunities by favor of city officials.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. in Montreal on Wednesday a dividend of ten per cent. on paid-up capital stock was declared and the sum of \$2,500 granted to the Winnipeg general hospital and \$500 to the St. Boniface hospital. The directors elected are: Robert Meighen, W. A. Hastings, R. B. Angus, R. G. Reid, John Turnbull, Montreal; John Mather, Ottawa; C. V. Hastings, Winnipeg.

The eldest son of the Rev. F. C. Wright, of Hampton Baptist church, met with a severe accident at Mr. Crandall's place, near Passsekeng, on Monday. He was playing at the well and tried to bring up the heavy bucket by turning the winch by which the water is drawn, but after raising it some distance he let the handle slip from his hand, and before he could get out the forehead, opening a terrible gash three inches long and penetrating to the bone.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WEAKENED NERVES PRODUCE DISEASE AND SUFFERING?

Paine's Celery Compound

The Only True Nerve Medicine And Nerve Food.

IT BUILDS UP AND KEEPS IN PERFECT CONDITION THE GREAT NERVOUS SYSTEM.

When the marvellous complexity, delicacy and power of the mysterious nerve system is fully realized, we are not surprised at the sweeping assertion of Dr. Laning, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, that "all diseases are due to lesions of the nervous system," or, in other words, disease results from a weakened or disturbed nervous system.

It was the life work of that great physician, Dr. Phelps, to give suffering men and women a medicine that would act directly on the nervous system. Dr. Phelps succeeded nobly and well. He placed Paine's Celery Compound before some of the ablest physicians that ever assembled in Dartmouth Medical College. It met with their full approval, and they at once prescribed it in their practice, and found it a life saver when other means failed.

To-day tens of thousands sound the praises of Paine's Celery Compound. In every city, town and village of this continent, people are found who owe their life and good health to Paine's Celery Compound, nature's nerve medicine and nerve food.

If you are sleepless, irritable, despondent, morose, or have flushes, chills, coldness of hands and feet, deficient tone in the stomach and intestines, bear in mind your nervous system needs attention and repairing. No other medicine but Paine's Celery Compound can do the good work for you and make you what you should be, vigorous strong and happy.

Delays are dangerous. The little aches and pains of to-day may to-morrow develop into agonies and miseries. One bottle of the wonderful compound will work a mighty and happy change.

New Methods in Medical Science

Wonderful Discoveries by a Famous Specialist who is Curing Thousands of

Consumption, La Grippe, Lung Debility, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Diseases

FULL FREE TREATMENT.

Every sufferer from Diseases of the Throat and Lungs need despair no longer—help is at hand.

No matter how many discouragements have been met with, the cure is swift, certain and permanent.

Each of the Three Preparations comprising the Slocum system of Treatment act together, until perfect health results. Men, women and children are being cured in every Province by the famous new treatment, and medical societies are daily flocking to the Slocum standard.

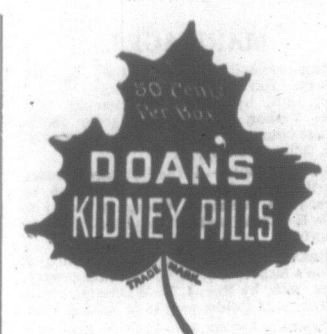
You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office addresses, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

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.

Act NOW. Get rid of that stubborn cough; rid your system forever of the diseases which quickly lead to Consumption. Let no prejudice prolong further suffering when the trial treatment can be had for the mere asking.

DON'T DELAY.



In these days of imitations it is well for everyone to be careful what he buys. Especially is this necessary when a matter of health is involved.

There are so many imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills on the market—some of them absolutely worthless—that we ask you to be particular to see that the full name and the trade mark of the Maple Leaf are on every box you buy. Without this you are not getting the original Kidney Pill, which has cured so many severe cases of kidney complaint in the United States, Australia and England, as well as here in Canada. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

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 continue 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 Permin 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.

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.

Equity Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the Third day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1900, in a certain cause therein pending wherein John H. Allen is Plaintiff, and George F. Dunham and Matilda Francis Dunham, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in said Decreeal Order as

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the north side of Peter's Wharf (so called), in Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, having a front of thirty-five feet on Peter's Wharf and extending northerly forty-three feet to the side line of land now, or formerly owned by the Hendrick's Estate and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the South West Angle of the lot sold by the late Charles I. Peters to one Thomas Nesbit, thence running North along the West side line of the Nesbit lot forty-three feet, or to the South side line of the land owned by the Hendrick's Estate, thence Westerly along the said Hendrick's Estate line thirty-five feet, thence South parallel with the West side of the Nesbit lot forty-three feet, thence East along Peter's Wharf and at right angles with the last mentioned line thirty-five feet to the place of beginning, making a lot thirty-five feet front and forty-three feet deep, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the right, title, dower, right of dower, interest, property, claim and demand, thereby conveyed or intended so to be, and any and every part thereof.

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1900.

DANIEL MULLIN, Referee in Equity.

AMON A. WILSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

October  
Ploughing, operation upon ly and pro can never undamental be moist slice bend leaving it in than in cloud moisture in factor in plou and afterculti  
The moist soil can be proper metho dry sod land rains after pl re-establish t traction and h for evaporati can be check thoroughly pu of the soil, wh of the so'l pe This matter o moisture cont able degree i ation, as it h temperature r the soil. Espe it mean the su  
The differen one inch in depth in its moisture cont siderable, as i of tools used i ing wide, deep the rate of eva pulverizes and decrease the ra gives more su quently the rapidly. The pletely breaks which the wat exposes less of Tillinghast, in  
The duty wi for the plant supply it with through the in by which the t solved and coo fruit. The p through its ro a little after s when the sun are more often This, however moist, is really loss of water fr an upward stru roots; this bri constituents ne of the plant, ar ation the moro nutriment from the growth.  
Plants somet dependent tha quantity of th and no crop th sodden soil; bu often much wa in certain soil apart from thi requisit constit yielded after a case the soluti comparatively much rain has Just as for a m be better than a plant may thriv Some of the America often There rain to eighteen inc three-quarters London area; a falls in the w the crop has co in the ground b



**The Farm.**

**Control of Soil Moisture.**

Ploughing, which is usually the first operation upon the soil, should be thoroughly and properly done, for aftercultivation can never make up for defects in this fundamental operation. The soil should be moist enough so that as the furrow slice bends it will break and crumble, leaving it in a pulverized condition, rather than in clods or lumps. The amount of moisture in the soil is a very important factor in ploughing, and also in harrowing and aftercultivation.

The moisture in the layer of agricultural soil can be quite largely controlled by proper methods of tillage. If we wish to dry sod land which has been wet by heavy rains after ploughing, we can by rolling re-establish to a large extent capillary attraction and bring the water to the surface for evaporation. The process of drying can be checked at the proper stage by thoroughly pulverizing the upper portion of the soil, which will break the connection of the soil particles and act as a mulch. This matter of being able to control the moisture content of the soil to a considerable degree is worthy of careful consideration, as it has much influence upon the temperature and mechanical condition of the soil. Especially in seasons of drouth it means the success or failure of the crop.

The difference between cultivating land one inch in depth and three inches in depth in its different effects upon the moisture content of the soil is very considerable, as is also the effect of the styles of tools used in the work. The tool making wide, deep grooves and ridges increases the rate of evaporation, while one which pulverizes and makes the soil very fine will decrease the rate of evaporation. The first gives more surface to the air, and consequently the moisture evaporates more rapidly. The other not only more completely breaks the capillary attraction by which the water rises to the surface, but exposes less of the soil to the air. (J. A. Tillinghast, in American Agriculturist.)

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**The Duty of the Soil.**

The duty which the soil has to perform for the plant is twofold—to feed it and supply it with water. The former is done through the instrumentality of the latter, by which the food held in the earth is dissolved and conveyed to stem, foliage and fruit. The plant absorbs water mainly through its roots; its leaves may take in a little after showers or a fall of dew, but when the sun shines or the air is dry they are more often losing it by evaporation. This, however, if the soil is sufficiently moist, is really favorable to growth. The loss of water from the leaf surface produces an upward stream of moisture from the roots; this brings with it in solution the constituents needed for the development of the plant, and so the greater the evaporation the more rapid the transference of nutriment from the soil, and the greater the growth.

Plants sometimes show themselves less dependent than might be expected on the quantity of the rainfall. Excess is bad, and no crop thrives well on an ill drained, sodden soil; but so, also, is defect, though often much water makes its way upward in certain soils by capillary action. But, apart from this, if the soil contains the requisite constituents a good crop may be yielded after a very small rainfall. In this case the solution present in the earth is comparatively concentrated, but when much rain has fallen the reverse happens. Just as for a man a gill of strong soup may be better than a gallon of weak broth, so a plant may thrive in a rather arid climate. Some of the Western States of North America often afford illustrations of this. There the rainfall is small—from thirteen to eighteen inches a year—at most, barely three-quarters of what is received in the London area; and besides that, most of it falls in the winter, before the growth of the crop has commenced. The water level in the ground beneath is quite out of reach,

for it is, at the least, twenty feet from the surface. Yet good crops of wheat are raised, since the soil is rich in soluble mineral salts, which, directly or indirectly, are nutritious to the grain. But a good supply of water is necessary if really fine crops are to be obtained.—(London Standard.)

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**Seeding Grass on Inverted Sod.**

I have practised this system (seeding grass on inverted sod) more or less for nearly thirty years, and believe there is no system that will produce more hay with a given amount of manure. I have been in the habit of turning over the sod on reasonably moist ground in August, applying to each acre thirty good loads of stable manure that has been well cared for in the barn cellar. After this I harrow fine and sow eight quarts of timothy and sixteen quarts of redtop seed to the acre. I have usually top dressed after cropping one year and find in this way I can get as much hay as will stand on the ground without getting down.

I have tried many other ways and have found none that will do as well for me. This time of seeding is reasonable sure, perhaps as sure as any season, without it is early spring. In the last few years I have fitted land ready for seed any time up to the freezing season in November. Then as soon as the snow is off in the spring sow on the seed, adding a little clover. I have never failed in this way to get a catch. Weeds may trouble a little the first crop, but not after.—(New-England Homestead.)

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**Pure Bred Poultry.**

I think if farmers would once keep some kind of pure bred poultry and once feel the satisfaction their possession gives they never would return to mixed flocks. Choose any kind you wish. Any pure bred flock is handsome if kept pure. I have always preferred Light Brahmas. A flock of 50 will make as big a show on the farm with their white plumage and lovely black markings as 200 mixed fowls. Yes; they make as good a show on the table, too, as four times their number of most chickens.

But no bird ever gave me so much satisfaction as the White Holland turkey. I have bred them for 25 years. People are directed to our farm for 12 miles around, 'Go till you see a lot of pure white turkeys.' They never get to be as large as the bronze, but they mature early and bring more per pound in the market than the coarser meated varieties. Best of all, they are 'keepers at home.' My first venture was a white gobbler with bronze hens. They made a fine cross of pretty turkeys beautifully speckled that one's neighbors could not claim.

I would rather have a pair of Toulouse geese for pets than any birds I know, they are so bright and companionable. They can almost talk. And when the flock move along near the ground, their great wings beating the air—they are two heavy to fly—the noise is like a train of cars in motion.—Mrs. B. J. McClure.

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**One More Unfortunate**

**Wanted the DIAMOND DYES but was induced by her dealer to try another make.**

A lady writing from a small town in New Brunswick to the proprietors of Diamond Dyes, says:

"Please find enclosed Express Money Order for six packets of Diamond Dyes, colors as mentioned below. I have been a user of Diamond Dyes for over five years and they have given me entire satisfaction. A few weeks ago our merchant was out of a color I wanted in the Diamond Dyes and strongly recommended another make he was selling. I bought the packet with many doubts as to its worth. I made an effort to dye an old cream colored opera shawl with the new dye. The ghastly result almost drove me mad. There was not a semblance of any decided color. Now I am obliged to dye it black, and will do the work with the Diamond Dyes. No more poor muddy dyes for me while I can send to you for the reliable Diamond Dyes."

**DO YOU FEEL TIRED IN THE MORNING?**

Does Sleep not bring Refreshment?

Do you feel wretched, mean and miserable in the mornings—as tired as when you went to bed? It's a serious condition—too serious to neglect, and unless you have the heart and nervous system strengthened and the blood enriched by



Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, collapse is almost certain to ensue. Mr. Fred. H. Graham, a well known young man of Barrie, Ont., says:—"I have had a great deal of trouble with my heart for four years. I was easily agitated and my excitement caused my heart to throb violently. I had dizziness and shortness of breath, and often arose in the mornings feeling as tired as when I went to bed. I was terribly nervous. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done wonders for me. They have restored my heart to regular healthy action, giving me back sound restful sleep, and making my nervous system strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25 at all druggists or by mail. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FAVORABLE ANNUAL SALE 1899. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 BELL METALS. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N. Y. PURELY GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMNEY. ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

**Notice of Sale.**

To the Heirs, Executors and Administrators of Samuel Mallory, late of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, deceased, and to Maria E., his wife, and to all others whom it doth, can or may concern:

Take notice that there will be sold by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province aforesaid, on Saturday, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, partly in the Parish of Upham in the County of Kings, and partly in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the said City and County of Saint John, known and distinguished as lot number four (4) in the Grant under the Great Seal of the said Province to Archibald Rutledge, and others, containing two hundred acres more or less and bounded on the South and West by land owned by George Duncan, on the East by land owned by Andrew Rudwick, and known as the 'Sentry Farm,' and on the North by lands owned by Andrew S. Fowler," together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the said Samuel Mallory and Maria E., his wife, of the one part, and the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of the other part, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1892, and duly registered in the offices of the Registrars of Deeds in and for the Counties of Kings and the County of the City and County of Saint John, in book Z, No. 4, pages 615, 616, 617 and 618, of Records the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1892, and in book No. 43, pages 29, 30 and 31, of Records the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1892, respectively, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage.

Dated the first day of August, A. D. 1900.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, Mortgagees.

AMON A. WILSON, J. W. MANNING, Solicitor to Mortgage. Secretary.

**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.

Premier Dunsuir of British Columbia has fulfilled his promise regarding the employment of Celestials in his mines. One hundred and twenty-five men have left for Dunsuir mines at Comox to replace Chinese and Japanese formerly employed.

Much indignation has been aroused in Cape Colony by the vilification of Sir Alfred Milner by the South African News, which recently said: "We only know there can be but one end to the policy of infamy inaugurated by the blind, conceited, narrow-minded, infatuated mediocrity that sits in Government House."



News Summary.

It is announced that Melbourne will be the capital of confederated Australia.

The month's magazines are on sale at the well equipped book store of T. H. Hall, St. John.

The New Brunswick Free Baptist Conference met last week in its annual session with the church at Central Hampstead.

Steamer Santa Ana, with 265 passengers and from \$500,000 to \$600,000 Klondyke and Nome gold, has arrived at Seattle.

Nearly five hundred emigrants a day are being shipped by agents of the government of Queensland from England to Australia. For every adult shipped an agent gets \$2.50 and for every child he is paid \$1.25.

The Dominion Coal Company purpose spending one million dollars at Glace Bay alone, with a view to doubling their output there, while the smaller collieries are all adding new machinery and other improvements.

The Department of Militia has received \$40,000 to pay on behalf of the government of India Canadian manufacturers who have furnished large shipments of great coats, clothing, boots, socks, moccasins, etc., for use of India troops in China.

Winfield Townsend, a negro, was burned at the stake in Eclectic, Ala., early Tuesday morning. The crime with which he was charged was an attempted assault upon Mrs. Lennie Harrington, and her husband set fire to the pile which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

In Bridgetown, N. S., on Saturday, a colored boy, named Chandler, was shot and killed, by another boy named Wade. The terrible deed, is said to have resulted from a dispute as to how many rabbits the boys had shot in the woods on the previous day.

Chancellor Boyd at Toronto on Saturday delivered an important judgment, holding that the claims of creditors against the proceeds of a life insurance policy were invalid. The case was that of Milligan vs. Macdonald, tried at St. Thomas some time ago to ascertain the right to \$25,000 insurance on the life of Norman Macdonald, deceased.

The board of aldermen of Calais, Me., have declared that the prohibitory law shall be strictly enforced. On Tuesday the police were ordered to close every drinking place in the city by Wednesday, to cease smoking on the streets, riding back and forth on the electric, loafing, etc.

A D. A. R. ballast train at Hebron bridge, Yarmouth, ran over Joseph Amiro, a train hand, Wednesday morning, cutting off both legs. Amiro was at the brake when the wheel came off the rod. He lost his balance and fell under the car wheels. He was taken to Yarmouth, where doctors operated, but it is thought he will not live.

Mr. William Dennis, of the Halifax Herald, has issued an appeal to the teachers and school children of Nova Scotia, to assist in the praiseworthy work of gathering a fund for the purpose of erecting in Halifax a suitable memorial of the brave Nova Scotians who have fallen in the Boer war in South Africa.

The general result of the British elections now in progress has been to strengthen the position of the Salisbury administration. There have been elected 481 members thus far, 322 of whom are ministerialists and 159 are representatives of the opposition. There is no probability that the result of the balloting in the 189 constituencies still to be heard from will materially affect the present position of the parties, and it is generally conceded that the ministerial majority in the new parliament will be in the neighborhood of 150.

"Whisky, you're the devil!" says the Irishman, who nevertheless employs it to cast out the uglier devil, a cough or cold; how much more sensible to employ Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, which never fails. 25c. all Druggists.

Personal.

Pastor E. A. McPhee has settled with the Argyle Baptist church in Yarmouth county, and wishes all correspondents to address him at Argyle, N. S.

The pastor of the Moncton church is not only a Boanerges in the pulpit but a Nimrod in the woods. Mr. Parsley has been hunting recently in the vicinity of Canaan, and the accuracy of his aim has been attested by the fall of at least one monarch of the forest.

Rev. Oswald Keith has gone to Boston where he will visit some of his relatives. He will perhaps spend the winter at the "hub."

Rev. Perry J. Stackhouse of the Tabernacle church is taking a short vacation in the United States and is expected to occupy his pulpit again next Sunday. Rev. Wm. McGregor preached very acceptably for the Tabernacle last Sunday evening.

**SURPRISE SOAP**

is a pure hard soap

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.  
St. Stephen, N.B.

**Winter Overcoats**

The right way to buy a Winter Top-coat is first to find a reliable place to order it, a place that you have confidence in, a place where you can get satisfaction or your money back if you want it—that place is our store.

Winter Overcoats, Cloths and Linings ready for your inspection.

**A. GILMOUR,**

68 King Street, St. John, N.B.  
Custom Tailoring.

**YOUR SALARY RAISED**  
BY HOME STUDY  
**FREE SCHOLARSHIPS**  
TO A LIMITED NUMBER  
IN **ENGINEERING**  
Electrical, Mechanical, Marine, Stationary or Locomotive  
American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE**  
IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

I am now arranging for a permanent agent in England who will keep in touch as much as possible with those intending to locate in Nova Scotia, and especially in the Annapolis Valley, so that I expect a large number of applications during the coming winter and spring for farms. Any one wanting to sell had better hand in a description of their property as soon as possible. I am advertising largely and expect good results, and numerous enquiries for places in the Spring.

J. ANDREWS, Real Estate Broker.  
Berwick, N. S., September 20, 1900.

**New Cloths**  
FOR  
**Ladies' Coats and Suits**  
MADE UP TO ORDER

Cheaper than ready made and much more satisfactory.

**J. P. HOGAN,**  
48 Market Square,  
St. John, N. B.  
Tailor and Ladies' Tailor.  
Tel. 1251.

It is hoped that matters are now shaping favorable, for a settlement of the strike in the Anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. The companies have offered an advance of 10 per cent in wages and other considerations, and a consecution of the miners is to be called to determine whether or not the offer shall be accepted.

**DYKEMAN'S**

THREE ENTRANCES

97 KING STREET.  
59 CHARLOTTE STREET  
& 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.

An Impressive Social Gathering.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, quite a large number of friends met at the delightful home of Deacon E. J. Elliot of Clarence, N. S., to celebrate the 90th birthday of his mother, widow of the late Joseph Elliot, Esq. We found this aged lady in the enjoyment of her faculties in a most remarkable degree. Her hearing seemed perfect, and her sight, memory and conversational powers were unusually good for one of her advanced years. Mrs. Elliot well deserves the great respect and love of the people of Clarence which she largely enjoys, because she and her late husband did much toward founding and sustaining the late Ladies' Seminary of Clarence, that did such a grand work in its day; and the intelligent and enterprising character of the people of that community may be traced to the elevating and refining influence of that School. After some 20 guests had enjoyed the abundant hospitality of Deacon Elliot's charming home in partaking of a sumptuous dinner, they repaired to the spacious parlor and enjoyed excellent music led by our singing Evangelist, Hugh A. McLean. Many beautiful pieces, old and new, were well rendered, including, "Jesus, lover of my soul," "How firm a foundation," and "I shall know Him." After an hour thus spent most pleasantly, Rev. Isaiah Wallace read portions of the 71st Psalm and made remarks congratulating the aged disciple on her having attained so great an age, and rejoicing with her children and grandchildren in their happiness in having their beloved and honest parent and grand-parent with them. Brother Benjamin Miller, one of our licensed preachers, and the father-in-law of Deacon Elliot, followed with similar strain, as did also Pastor E. L. Steeves. Deacon Robert Marshall, who in his 80th year made touching reference to his having witnessed our aged sister's baptism by the late Rev. Nathaniel Vidito about 70 years ago when he was yet a lad, and to the salutary influence her life had exerted upon him. Brother Alfred Wilson and Brother Leander Elliot also made remarks indicating the high regard for this aged pilgrim. Mrs. Elliot is a striking illustration of Ps. 91: 16 for she has attained to a very great age and enjoys much her present life and has bright prospects of the life to come. After tea the party repaired to the Baptist Meeting House of Clarence, where special meetings were being held and listened to a sermon by our venerable brother, Wallace. Then closed a day that will long be remembered with pleasure.

ONE PRESENT.

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Ordination.

In response to a call from the Andover Baptist church a council convened on Sept. 27th for the purpose of considering the advisability of ordaining the pastor, Bro. R. W. Demmings. The council organized at 3 o'clock, p. m., by electing Rev. A. H. Hayward moderator and Rev. E. P. Calder secretary. Bro. Demmings then gave a clear and concise statement of his Christian experience, call to the ministry and doctrinal belief. Questions were asked freely by the brethren present to which satisfactory answers were given and the council unanimously advised the church to proceed with the ordination that evening. Evening session opened at 7.30 p. m., at which the following programme was carried out: Ordination sermon, Rev. W. H. Martin

of Albert St. Baptist church, Woodstock; ordination prayer, Rev. A. H. Hayward, pastor of the Florenceville churches; charge to candidate, Rev. F. N. Atkinson, Jacksonville; hand of fellowship, Chas. Stirling (lic), Tobique churches; charge to the church, Rev. E. P. Calder, Centreville; Pastor Demmings closed the service with benediction. Bro. Demmings has a large field comprising many scattered interests and is popular with his people, and uniformly successful in his work.

Denominational Funds.

THE 1ST QUARTER OF NEW CONVENTION YEAR ENDS WITH OCTOBER.

The missionaries expect their pay early in November. It is important therefore that all the churches should take their 1st quarter's collection before the close of the month of October. Circulars are being sent to all the pastors and clerks and it is hoped that these will be brought before the churches in some way. The Nova Scotia Baptists made a good financial record last year. We hope this may be made still better in this year the first in the second century of their history. If all the churches will see to it that collections for our Denominational Work are made, at least quarterly, this will be the case, we make no doubt. Envelopes will be furnished free on application. All moneys should be sent to the undersigned.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 3rd.

Denominational Funds, Nova Scotia. FROM AUG. 8TH TO OCT. 1ST, 1900.

1st church Truro, \$45; Bridgewater, \$3.40; Windsor Plains, \$3; Great Village, \$6; Arcadia S. S., \$9.43; Temple church, Yarmouth, \$9.10; Newport, Avondale section, \$1; Musquodoboit, \$1; Jos Shankle, Hubbard's Cove, \$5; Hebron church, \$31; "Christian Workers," Little River, \$3.48; Milton church, Queens, \$16.37; Isaiah Dodge, legacy Mrs. L. C. Wheelock, \$150; Margaree church, \$15; 2nd Digby Neck, \$5; 2nd St. Mary's, (Aspen), \$6.66; Wolfville, \$5.50; do, \$9.36; Queens county Quarterly Meeting, Caledonia, \$1.50; 3rd Digby Neck, \$6.50; Williamston, B. Y. P. U., \$9.70; Zion church, Truro, \$2; Cornwallis St., Halifax, \$5; Convention coll., \$17.50; J. W. Churchill, Hantsport, \$100; New Tusket, \$4.15; Carleton S. S., \$5; African Association, \$10; "Unknown," Oxford, \$50; Brooklyn section, Queens, \$9.24; Wolfville church, \$5.42; Weymouth, \$6.65; Brooklyn St. Junior Union, \$1; Amherst church, \$40; "A friend from Springhill, per Rev. J. W. Manning, \$50. \$648.96.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 2nd.

The Empire Typewriter

Price \$60. Why pay \$120? It is equal to any machine in the market, and is superior to all in several important features.

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147 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

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