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Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy. By means of wireless telegraph men in the flesh are now doing things which rather beat the performances attributed to the spirits, and with great advantage in respect to regularity and independence of sympathetic conditions, etc. It seems uncanny to talk of transmitting pictures through a solid wall and without any visible connection. Yet that, we are told, is what wireless telegraphy has made possible. It is recorded in Current History for September that in the office of the New York Herald, Mr. W. J. Clarke, using the Marconi system and the "telediagraph" instrument invented by E. A. Hummel of St. Paul, Minn., has succeeded in transmitting pictures by wireless telegraphy and has sent pictures through the walls of the building. Mr. Clarke has also demonstrated, it is said, that trolley cars could be started and stopped and incandescent lamps lighted and extinguished by means of the wireless telegraph. He claims that off-shore lights and beacons, whether fed by gas, oil or storage battery, and whether steady or flash-lights, can be operated and controlled from the mainland by wireless telegraphy.

The Crown Prince of Germany. Some newspapers in America have hardly yet got over the habit of alluding, in accents of mingled patronage and disapprobation, to the German Kaiser as "the young Emperor." But Emperor William's eldest son some time since attained his majority, (which in the case of German princesses of the blood Royal is eighteen years), and already in stature begins to tower above his Imperial Majesty. The Crown Prince, as the heir apparent to the Imperial German throne is called, has already served a year as regimental officer of the 1st Guards at Potsdam, and when he shall have completed his University course, which he is now taking at Bonn, he will rejoin his regiment for active duty. An "Ex-Attache," writing in The New York Tribune concerning the Crown Prince, says that he is popular with his brother officers at Potsdam as he is with his fellow-students at Bonn, while the men of his regimental company are devoted to him. "This is largely due," we are told, "to his simple, natural manner, his complete absence of all arrogance, his sunny temper and his keen sense of humor and of every enjoyment that can be described as in any way healthy. He is a good all around sportsman, an excellent shot, fond of boating and cycling, a clever tennis player, and thoroughly at home in the saddle. He has inherited the family taste for music, and is never so happy as with his violin, an instrument which he has been studying steadily ever since his eighth year, under the direction of the Berlin Court violinist, Von Exner. He wields a very clever pencil and brush, and from his boyhood has manifested not only a great fondness for animals, especially horses and dogs, but likewise an extraordinary influence over them. As a schoolboy he succeeded in training his ponies, his dogs and other domestic pets to perform such clever tricks that on several occasions he managed, with the assistance of his brothers, to organize very creditable circus performances, usually in honor of the birthday of his father or mother. While his horse Daretz would kneel in token of salute before the Emperor and Empress, his dog Tom would walk all over the ring on his hind legs, tolling bells, driving others of the Prince's dogs with reins, and jumping through hoops covered with tissue paper. Fair haired and blue eyed, with the down of a blond mustache upon his upper lip, the Crown Prince is a typical Hohenzollern and bears a striking resemblance to his grandfather, Emperor Frederick, not only in physique, but likewise in character. He is considerably taller than his father, and gives promise of developing into a very

handsome man. The Kaiser and the Prince are said to be greatly devoted to each other. To the Prince his father is in every sense of the word William Second to None, while the Kaiser himself is entirely wrapped up in his heir.

East and West. The very reasonable rates which our railways have been offering this year for excursions to Buffalo have afforded our Maritime people an opportunity of seeing not only the great Pan-American fair—so well worth seeing—but also of getting a very interesting glimpse of the great Provinces of Canada, which lie to the westward of us. The writer recently made the trip by the C. P. Railway and connections to Buffalo by way of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, with a visit to the Dominion Capital on the return trip. The train service was found to be prompt and highly satisfactory, and the whole trip was most enjoyable. The railways are doubtless doing a good thing for the people as well as for themselves in offering inducements of this character. Hitherto our people have been accustomed when they go outside their own Provinces for a holiday, to go to the neighboring States rather than to the western Provinces of the Dominion, so that Boston and New York are much better known to them than Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. These Canadian cities do not of course equal the greater cities of the United States in extent, population, wealth and the volume of their trade, but they are growing, prosperous cities, and in their enterprise, their expanding trade and industries, their public and commercial buildings, their private residences and their generally up-to-date character in respect to all the improvements which the progressive practical science of these days has made available, they are cities possessing great interest for the visitor and of which Canadians have a right to feel proud. In Montreal, and still more in Quebec, old things as well as new are to be found. There is perhaps no place on the continent of greater historic interest than the ancient capital of Canada, with so much that is reminiscent not only of the early history of our country but of the old-world life of centuries gone-by. If the cities of Quebec and Ontario are interesting to tourists from the Maritime Provinces, the country—its scenery and its agricultural resources—is no less so. It is a great, wide-stretching land which lies along the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes Ontario and Erie. The scenery, if it lacks the wild sublimity of the Rocky Mountain country, is generally pleasing, frequently beautiful and picturesque,—and there is the great Niagara, the world's unparalleled wonder. In Ontario one does not indeed find the almost boundless prairies of the farther west, but the wide areas of level country with its deep rich soil, speak of the great fertility and of the immense agricultural resources of the Province. It is a revelation to an Eastern man to visit the Niagara Peninsula, with its apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach orchards, and its vineyards, and to note the profusion in which these and the smaller fruits are produced. The Ontario fruits are generally of excellent quality. In regard to apple culture, however, the Province has no advantage over some sections of the Maritime Provinces. The apple crop in Ontario this year has been the nearest to a complete failure ever known there. In some sections at least fruit-growers are finding it more profitable to raise pears and the smaller fruits, and the apple orchards are gradually disappearing from many farms. It is to be hoped that our railways will be able to offer such inducements every summer as will promote travel and intercourse between the Maritime and the Upper Provinces, so that our people by the sea may enlarge their ideas as to the extent and resources of their country by seeing the West, and that our brethren from the West may come down and fill their lungs with the Maritime atmosphere, take a dip in the sea and get a look out of the front door of the Dominion.

Nicholas Flood Davin. Among the notable events of the past week is to be numbered the tragic death of a man who for a number of years was a quite prominent figure in connection with the political life of Canada. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, ex-M. P. for Assiniboia, died by his own hand at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th inst. The reason given for the rash act is depression of mind consequent upon business reverses and other disappointments. Mr. Davin was born at Killybegs, Ireland, in 1843, received a liberal education and was called to the bar at Middle Temple, London, in 1868. His natural bent seems however, to have been rather toward journalism and authorship than law. He came to Canada on a visit in 1872, and became so much interested in the country that he concluded to remain permanently. For a time he was connected with the Toronto Globe, but afterwards entered into political life as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. In 1883 he removed to the Northwest, and established the Regina Leader, the first newspaper ever established in Assiniboia. From the time that the territory obtained representation in the Dominion Parliament in 1887, until 1900, Mr. Davin sat for West Assiniboia in the House of Commons, but was defeated in the last election. Mr. Davin was a brilliant writer and a public speaker of remarkable eloquence and power. He was a man of broad scholarship and possessed a wide acquaintance with ancient and modern literature. His flashing wit, his great fund of information and ready speech made him a brilliant conversationalist. In the field of journalism his ability was widely known and he had a recognized position as an author. Among his best known works are The Irishman in Canada, An Epic of the Dawn, Culture and Practical Power, Ireland and the Empire, and The Earl of Beaconsfield.

Our Royal Visitors Our Royal visitors have come and gone. During the past week the final visits have been paid. The two principal cities of the Maritime Provinces have been honored with the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and ere this paper is in the hands of its readers the Royal party will doubtless be steaming homeward. A call at the Newfoundland capital will complete their scheme of visitation. St. John made herself handsome with decorations, and the illuminated arches, with the decorations at the R. R. Station, throughout the city and at the Exhibition building were worthy of the grand occasion. Fortunately the weather on Thursday was ideal. October smoothed out all her wrinkles, put on her sunniest face and smiled her bluest smile. The scene in the large Exhibition building in the afternoon, where the Duke was presented with various, civic and other addresses was an exceedingly fine one. The building had been very handsomely decorated and the audience was such as is seldom drawn together here on any occasion. The Duke and Duchess, with Lord and Lady Minto and other members of the Royal Party, occupied the slightly raised platform erected and richly carpeted for the occasion. One interesting feature of the occasion was the singing by hundreds of school children of God Save the King, and Our Own Canadian Home. Another matter of special interest was the presence of representatives of several British Societies from Boston and the presentation of an address on their behalf. The Duke especially recognized the homage paid by cordially shaking hands with the gentleman who presented the address. The Duke read his reply to the addresses in a full, clear voice, which was easily heard in almost all parts of the building. After the reception of the addresses came the review of the military on the Barracks Square and the presentation of medals to those who were entitled to receive them for service in South Africa. The reception in the evening was also a brilliant function, many hundreds of persons availing themselves of the opportunity of being presented to their Royal Highnesses. In St. John as everywhere else the Duke and Duchess seem to have captured all hearts by their simple bearing and gracious demeanor. They will be followed on their homeward journey by the heartfelt good wishes and prayers of millions of loyal Canadian people.

"Sojourners of the Dispersion."

A Sermon Delivered at Union Chapel, Manchester, by
REV. ALEXANDRA MACLAREN, D. D.

"Peter, an Apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered."—I Peter I: 1.

The words rendered "strangers scattered" are literally "sojourners, of the Dispersion," and are so rendered in the Revised Version. The Dispersion was the recognized name for the Jews dwelling in Gentile countries; as for instance, it is employed in John's gospel, when the people in Jerusalem say "Whither shall this man go that we shall not find him? Will he go to the Dispersion amongst the Greeks?" Obviously, therefore, the word here may refer to the scattered Jewish people, but the question arises whether the letter corresponds to its apparent address, or whether the language which is employed in its course does not almost oblige us to see here a reference, not to the Jew, but to the whole body of Christian people, who, whatever may be their outward circumstances, are, in the deepest sense, in the foundations of their life, if they be Christ's, "strangers of the Dispersion."

Now, if we look at the letter we find such words as these—"the times of your ignorance"—"your vain manner of life handed down from your fathers"—"the time past may suffice to have wrought the will of the Gentiles," all of which: as you see, can only be accommodated to Jewish believers by a little gentle violence, but all of which find a proper significance if we suppose them addressed to Gentiles, to whom they are only applicable in the higher sense of the words to which I have referred. If we understand them so, we have here an instance of what runs all through the letters; the taking hold of Jewish ideas for the purpose of lifting them into a loftier region, and transfiguring them into expression of Christian truth. For example, we read in it: "Ye are an elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation;" and again: "Ye are built up a spiritual house, to be a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices." These and other similar passages are instances of precisely the same transference of Jewish ideas as I find, in accordance with many good commentators, in the words of my text.

So, then, here is Peter's notion of—
I.—What the Christian Life is.

All those who really have faith in Jesus Christ are "strangers of the Dispersion;" scattered through the world, and dwelling dispersedly in an order of things to which they do not belong, "seeking a city which hath foundations." The word "strangers" means, originally, persons for a time living in an alien city. And that is the idea that the Apostle would impress upon us as true for each of us, in the measure in which our Christianity is real. For, remember, although all men may be truly spoken of as being "pilgrims and sojourners upon the earth" by reason of both the shortness of the duration of their earthly course, and the disproportion between their immortal part and the material things amongst which they dwell. Peter is thinking of something very different from either the brevity of earthly life or the infinite necessities of an immortal spirit, when he calls his Christian brethren strangers. Not because we are to die soon, and the world is to outlast us; not because other people will one day live in our houses, and read our books, and sit upon our chairs, and we shall be forgotten, but because we are Christ's people, are here sojourners, and must regard this as not our rest. Not because our immortal soul cannot satisfy itself, however it tries, upon the trivialities of earth any more than a human appetite can on the husks that the swine do eat because new desires, tastes, aspirations, affinites, have been kindled in us by the new life that has flowed into us; therefore the connection that other men have with the world, which makes some of them altogether "men of the world, whose portion is in this life," is for us broken. And we are strangers: scattered abroad, solitary, not by reason of the inevitable loneliness in which, after all love and companionship, every soul lives; not by reasons of losses or deaths, but by reason of the contrariety between the foundation of our lives, and the foundation of the lives of the men round us; therefore we stand lonely in the midst of crowds; strangers in the ordered communities of the world.

Ah, there is no solitude so utter as the solitude of being the only man in a crowd that has a faith in his heart, and there is no isolating power like the power of rending all ties, that true attachment which Jesus Christ has. "Think not that I am come to bring peace on earth, but a sword," to set a man against his own household, if they be not of the household of faith. These things are the inevitable issues of religion—to make us strangers, isolated in the midst of this world.

And now let us think of

II.—SOME OF THE PLAIN CONSEQUENT DUTIES THAT ARISE

FROM THIS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Let me put them in the shape of one or two practical counsels. First let us try to keep up, vivid and sharp, a sense of separation. I do not mean that we should with-

draw ourselves from sympathies, nor from the large area of common ground which we have with our fellows, whether they be Christians or no—with our fellow citizens; with those who are related to us by various bonds, by community of purpose, of aim, of opinion, or of affection. But just as Abraham was willing to go down into the plain and fight for Lot, though he would not go down and live in Sodom, and just as he would enter into relations of amity with the men of the land, and yet would not abandon his black camels' hair tent, pitched beneath the terebinth tree, in order to go into their city and abide with them, so one great part of the wisdom of a Christian man is to draw the line of separation decisively, and yet to keep true to the bond of union. Unless Christian people do make a distinct effort to keep themselves apart from the world and its ways, they will get confounded with these, and when the end comes they will be destroyed with them.

Sometimes voyagers find upon some lonely island an English castaway, who has forgotten home, and duty, and everything else, to luxuriate in an easy life beneath tropical skies, and has degraded himself to the level of the savage islanders around him. There are professing Christians—perhaps in my audience—who, like that poor castaway, have "forgotten the imperial palace whence they came," and have gone down, and down, and down, to live the fat, contented, low lives of the men who find their good upon earth, and not in heaven. Do you, dear brethren, try to keep vivid the sense that you belong to another community. As Paul puts it, with a metaphor drawn from Gentile instead of from Jewish life, as in our text, "Our citizenship is in heaven." Philippi, to the Christian Church of which that was said, was a Roman colony; and the characteristics of a Roman colony were that the inhabitants were enrolled as members of the Roman tribes, and had their names on the register of Rome, and were governed by its laws. So we, living here in an outlying province, have our names written in the "Golden Book" of the citizens of the new Jerusalem. Do not forget, if I might use a very homely illustration—what parish your settlement is in; remember what kingdom you belong to.

Again, if we are strangers of the Dispersion, let us live by our own country's laws, and not by the codes that are current in this foreign land where we are settled for a time. You remember what was the complaint of the people in Persia to Esther's king? "There is a people whose laws are different from all the people's that be upon the earth." That was an offence that should not be tolerated in a despotism that ground everything down to the one level of a slavish uniformity. It will be well for us Christian people if men look at us, and say, "Ah, that man has another rule of conduct from the one that prevails generally. I wonder what is the underlying principle of his life; it evidently is not the same as mine."

Live by our King's law. People in our colonies, at least the officials, set wonderful store by the approbation of the Colonial Office at home. It does not matter what the Colonial newspapers say. It is "what will they say in Downing-street?" And if a despatch goes out approving of their conduct, neighbors may censure and sneer as they list. So we Christians have to report to home, and have so to live "that whether present or absent"—in a colony or in the mother country—"we may be well pleasing unto him."

Keep up the honor and advance the interests of your own country. You are here, among other reasons, to represent your King, and people take their notions of him very considerably, from their experience of you. So see to it that you live like the Master whom you say you serve.

The Russian Government sends out what are called military colonies, studded along the frontier, with the one mission of extending the Empire. We are set along the frontier with the same mission. The strangers are scattered. Congested, they would be less useful; dispersed, they may push forward the frontiers. Seed in a seed-basket is not in its right place; but sown broadcast over the field, it will be waving wheat in a month or two. "Ye are the salt of the earth"—salt is sprinkled over what it is intended to preserve. You are the strangers of the Dispersion, that you may be the messengers of the Evangelization.

Lastly, let us be glad when we think, and let us often think of

III.—THE HOME IN GLORY.

This is a beautiful phrase which pairs off with the one in my text, in which another apostle speaks of the ultimate end as "our gathering together in Christ." All the scattered ones, like chips of wood in a whirlpool, drift gradually closer and closer until they unite in a solid mass in the centre. So at the last the "strangers" are to be brought and settled in their own land, and their lonely lives are to be filled with happy companionship, and they to be in a more blessed unity than now. "Fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God." If we, dwelling in this far-off land, were habitually to talk, as Australians do of coming to England, of "coming

home," though born in the colony, it would be a glad day for us when we set out on the journey. If Christian people lived more by faith, as they profess to do, and less by sight, they would often think of the home-coming and the union; and would be happy when they thought that when they realized these two blessed elements of permanence and of companionship, which another Apostle packs into one sentence, along with that which is greater than them both; "so shall we ever be with the Lord."—Baptist Times and Freeman.

Some Mental Characteristics of our Lord.

BY S. C. MITCHELL.

It is my purpose to make mention only of some of the less familiar aspects of the mind of Christ. I shall dwell neither upon the originality, boldness and graciousness of his teaching nor upon the profound spirituality that marked his life. That his grasp of truth was intuitive, that his mind grew in the matrix of Scripture, that his mind reveals a purposefulness, a dependence on God, a spirit of self sacrifice and love unknown in history, these are traits of Jesus patent to all.

OUR LORD PROGRESSED IN HIS THINKING.

Luke tells us: "Jesus advanced in wisdom." Elsewhere the same writer observes: "The child grew and waxed strong, becoming full of wisdom." Progress is also traceable in Jesus' teaching. We may be sure that the mind which gave forth the sermon on the mount had a wider horizon than that of the child in the temple talking with the doctors. There is also a great step from "Repeat ye"—the gospel with which Jesus began, a gospel taken from the lips of the Baptist—to the cardinal truth "that the Christ should suffer and rise again from the dead." The inspired Paul thus describes his own mental growth: "When I was a child, I thought as a child; now that I am become a man, I have put away childish things."

Such intellectual progress was natural. The soul is activity, not an entity. The body sleeps, the mind works ever, keeping an eternal vigil. Of the various faculties of the mind, it is the intellect particularly which keeps marching on. The emotions are more or less stationary, today the mother's feeling for her child differs not much from that of Eve. But compare the initial fulness of a mother's love with the advance of the intellect from the savage of Terra del Fuego, who cannot count three, to Isaac Newton, before whose vision the heavens were spread out as a scroll.

Our Lord likewise intended for his followers to progress in a knowledge of divine truth. Only gradually did he reveal the truth to his disciples, and he declared that his own teachings needed supplement. "The Holy Spirit," said he in departing, "shall teach you all things," and "shall guide you into all truth." He was careful to give them the clue to getting the truth: "If any man willet to do his will, he shall know." Doing right brings light. This truth-conquering principle is also found in an older writing:

"The path of the righteous is as the light of dawn,
That shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The words "more light" are befittingly the instinctive utterance of the Christian rather than the dying cry of the great pagan of the nineteenth century

OUR LORD WAS TOLERANT.

"John said unto him, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and we forbade him, because he followed not us. But Jesus said: Forbid him not. He that is not against us is with us." The Saviour rebuked John and James when they wished to call down fire on a village of the Samaritans. To Peter, who had drawn the sword in his Lord's defence, the words were spoken: "Put up again thy sword." What large tolerance is shown in the remark that God "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust."

Dean Stanley somewhere speaks of an Arabian sheik who most kindly received at his tent door an aged guest. His courtesy continued until he observed that the venerable stranger began to eat without washing his hands or asking a blessing on the meal. Then the sheik, in holy horror, cast him out of the tent and called at him. The voice of God came to the sheik, saying: "I have borne with that man ninety years; canst thou not bear with him an hour?"

When a certain Roman, charged with blasphemy in having sold a statue of the deified Augustus, was dragged before the Emperor Tiberius, the latter remarked: *Deorum injurias dis curae*—"Let the gods look after their own wrongs." Had Christendom acted upon the principle thus laid down by the pagan sovereign the martyr-fires of Smithfield would never have been lighted and no Holy Office of the Inquisition would have preyed, vulture-like, on the vitals of humanity.

OUR LORD LOVED LIBERTY.

At the very beginning of his ministry he asserted a larger freedom. Returning to his home at Nazareth, he read to his neighbors the announcement:

"He hath sent me to proclaim release to the captives,
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised."

There followed this call to larger liberty the usual result: "They cast him forth out of the city." "Wherever," said Heine. "A great soul gives utterance to his thoughts, there also is Golgotha." Should it be suggested that our Lord proclaimed release only to the captives of sin, we must remember that he also said that the truth alone can make free the slave of sin. To Jesus, liberty, moral and intellectual, is a sovereign need of man's soul. And that liberty which he thought was good for you and me, he at all times exercised for himself.

OUR LORD DID NOT SLAVISHLY FOLLOW AUTHORITY.

That was an age of crystallized authority, both political and intellectual. It was the very ruler in whose reign Christ was born who had gathered into his own person all the functions of the Roman state. The free republic had become an empire founded on force. In Judaea high-priest and Pharisee exercised a like tyranny in religion. In the Roman forum flattery had taken the place of oratory; in Athens, self-complacent criticism had succeeded the creative epoch of thought ushered in by Socrates; in Palestine, dogmatism had long since buried under its rabbinical rubbish the glowing truth of an Isaiah, as well as the soul's consciousness of a living God. Olympus had yielded to the cult of the divine Augustus, and Jehovah to the tradition of the elders. At Rome thought was proscribed, at Jerusalem it was proscribed. A veritable vampire had sucked the spontaneity of that age, even to such an extent as is hard for us to realize—in spite of the fact that the unspcakable doctrine of the infallibility of the pope was formulated in our day.

What was our Lord's attitude toward this buttressed authority? We are not left in doubt. In the first place, he did not seek its imprimatur. He entered public life through none of the avenues sought by the priest or Levite. He received simply the recognition of John the Baptist, of whom scribe and Pharisee said: "He hath a devil." In the next place, Jesus handled without gloves the recognized religious teachers. He cast in their teeth the charges, "Ye took away the key of knowledge," "Ye shut the kingdom of heaven against men." His ordinary names for them were, "Ye hypocrites, blind guides, whitened sepulchres, ye serpents, ye offspring of vipers." It was a war to the death. As was said of another, everywhere Jesus shook the dynasty of received opinion.

OUR LORD DISREGARDED TRADITION.

The Pharisees put to him the question: "Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders?" Jesus' sharp reply was: "Why do ye also transgress the commandments of God?" As to their reproof that he neglected fasting, ceremonial washing, and so forth, he remarked: "New wine in new wine-skins. The cavillers were always dogging him about his Sabbath practice. He justified his course by an appeal to David's necessity, by the dictates of common-sense in saving stock on that day, and by urging that character is more than formal worship. "I desire mercy, and not sacrifice." Finally, he laid down the basal truth: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

OUR LORD DEVOID PROCRUSTEAN CUSTOM.

He touched lepers, ate with sinners, associated with outcasts, called a publican to be his daily companion, and encouraged them that bought and sold in the Temple. Indeed, at times so zealous was he in this course as to give rise to suspicion on the part of some that he was beside himself. He was a nonconformist, an insurgent.

We are, of course, to keep clearly in mind Jesus's purpose in breaking through these deadening customs of the Jews. He wished to bring life and immortality to light. For instance, when he sat down to eat with publicans and sinners, he gave the completest illustration of the gospel—"a picture of indwelling Deity in close contact and communion with humanity, stricken with a sense of its debasement and guilt."

Jesus, therefore, on the intellectual side of his being, was progressive, tolerant and free. He was prophetic and not rabbinical. Such marks might we expect to find in the mind of him who said: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." If we have this mind in us which was in Christ Jesus, we shall likewise combine "perfect moral humility with energetic independence of thought—a profound sense of sin with respect for criticism and a passion for truth."—The Standard.

Sunday School Association.

The 18th Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association was held in the Methodist church at Fredericton, on October 8, 9, 10. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with potted plants, bunting and flags, while evergreen and the snowy wax-berry were festooned around the galleries and along the communion rail. At the door of the church the "Union Jack" and "Stars and Stripes" were draped, and the word "Welcome" showed the bond of unity existing between the sister nations. On the front of the organ was the emblem of the Association, the open Bible on the maple leaf surrounded by the motto "The

entrance of Thy Word giveth light") while appropriate mottoes extended on either side "we must save the children if we would save the nation" appealed to every teacher and officer in attendance. Mayor Crockett of Fredericton, extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens, offering their hospitality and their willingness to entertain organizations of this kind. Rev. Dr. T. F. Fotheringham made an appropriate reply and hoped the stay among the Celestials might prove a blessing to all. Committees were appointed and reports received. Rev. J. H. McDonald of Fredericton, conducted devotional half hours at each of the eight sessions which were among the most-precious seasons of Convention and proved very helpful. Rev. Joseph Clark of Columbus, Ohio, was the principal speaker of the Convention giving four powerful addresses and conducting a number of Round Table talks. His first address was on the theme—"A voice from the International Association." Dr. Clark has a very pleasing manner and commands attention, his many helpful thoughts and suggestions will not soon be forgotten. His second address was entitled "The Boys' Pa." In this he emphasized two words, Opportunity and Responsibility. The Father should be a companion as well as example. His third address was most enjoyed by Convention as its subject, "The self-training of the Teacher," seemed to touch all present. He said: It is a great thing to be a teacher of the mind, but a far greater to be a teacher of the heart, for in this we give the matter for Eternity. The Sunday-school teacher has only one hour a week, how great then should be his preparation for that hour. Christ might have been anything He chose, leader, ruler, anything, but He passed all worldly ambitions by and chose to be the Model Teacher. He went down to the shores of Galilee and taught twelve men of humble occupation. Not in every instance must teachers have a normal training to win thousands to Christ. God calls to teach just as much as He calls to preach. Four things all teachers can have:

1. Teachers should be trained in the Fundamentals, Tenets of faith, etc. He must have conviction so he can say with John, "We do know that we know him."
2. Teachers should train the social and sympathetic side of his nature, use the cordial hand-shake and smile.
3. Trained in Pedagogy—he must understand the art of securing attention, approach from the unexpected, also he must understand the art of asking questions.
4. Each teacher must be filled with spirituality. Teachers may have all the other training but will utterly fail if they lack spirituality. There should be that something which makes each boy and girl feel that their teacher belongs to the Kingdom of God.

His last address was also much enjoyed, "The end game of the Sunday-school wagon." Dr. Clark said he was glad he was living in this age of child study and in this Sunday-school century, he had a dream some time ago and saw a Sunday-school wagon piled up like a furniture van with blackboard, lesson helps, pledges, primary methods, missions, etc., but the tall board was out and the driver had lost some things, he looked and all along the road were found Bibles—they had been in the wagon. The Bible has been lost from the school, the lesson leaf taking its place, but he was glad to see they were beginning to bring the Bible back again into Sunday-school. He also saw that the spirit of reverence had dropped out of the wagon, our children have lost reverence for God's house. Then the wagoner has dropped out the memorizing of Scripture, our grandmothers would put some of us to shame in this respect. When Christ was tempted he simply quoted Scripture. Another thing lost is the children from the preaching service. Dr. Clark said he would rather here a child cry in church than an old man snore, the last thing dropped out was the spirit of evangelization. Teachers should keep always in view the salvation of their scholars. The other speakers were Rev. Kenneth McKay of Houlton, Maine, and Rev. J. D. Freeman of St. John. The subject of Mr. McKay's address being the "History of the New Brunswick Sunday School work." Mr. McKay was at its organization and no one could tell better than he of its beginning and growth.

Rev. J. D. Freeman addressed Convention on "Spirituality, its methods and value." Spirituality has to do with the under current of man's life, the Spiritual man is the man who is ruled from above: who is concerned about righteousness, about God. There is only one way and that is the good old gospel way. The human life moves downward with all the force of ancestry, bad habit, etc., pushing it. What power can change that course? The power of Christ only can turn the current and change the course. Rev. Mr. Lewis Field, Secretary, presented his annual report showing good work done in some counties and not so good in others. He had held 298 meetings while there was an abundance of office work to do as well, 878 schools with 6,059 officers and teachers, average attendance for the year was 30,611. 898 scholars have joined the church during the year. The Sunday-school has needs, some of them are an institute in each town, an assistant secretary and missionary for three or four counties; particular attention was called to the fact that mission work is much needed as numbers of boys and girls were found who had never been inside of a Sunday-school. Robert Reid gave the report of Home department, this showed faithful work done and yet there was a falling off in the membership, although many have joined the Sunday-school and are not altogether lost to the work. The financial part of the report showed all bills paid, no liabilities.

Mrs. T. H. Bullock reported on the new department of Temperance Army Work. Along this line Rev. Geo. Steele of St. John, made a few remarks relative to the Lord's Day Alliance and was glad that the ministers and Sunday-school teachers, as well as citizens generally, were on the alert to keep the Sabbath holy unto the Lord.

The Normal Evening has always been a special feature of the Convention, when the successful candidates are presented with their diplomas. At this session it was not behind the others, although during the past year there were not as many students as in other years. In the first years class there were 21, of which 7 took honors 90 per cent. or over, and in the post-graduates class, 39 took honors in a class of 47, only 8 making 70 per cent. or over. The class colors are purple and gold, while the motto is "not a hearer that forgetteth, but a doer that worketh," James 1-26 (R. V.) Dr. Clark addressed the graduates while Rev. J. H. McDonald gave the Valedictory.

Mr. E. R. Machum gave the Treasurer's report which showed that last year was the first time for a number of years that the New Brunswick Sunday School Association was able to live within its means. \$1,850 was pledged by the different counties at last Convention while \$1,883.58 was received up to date showing \$33.58 over amount pledged.

Total receipts from all sources, \$2,022.19. Total expenditure, \$1,988.17. Balance on hand, \$34.02.

Last year the debt was between \$650 or \$700, this year the amount was reduced and at close of Convention the debt will be only about \$100. Report of Sunday-school "Advocate" was also read by E. R. Machum. This journal has on hand \$21.30 with all bills paid. There is due it \$42.00. The officers for current year are: Pres., Rev. A. M. Hubly, Sussex, K. C.; Field Sec., Rev. A. Lucas, Sussex, K. C.; Recording Sec., Miss Jennie B. Robb, St. John, N. B.; Treasurer, Mr. E. R. Machum, St. John, N. B.; Supt. Home Dept., Mr. Robert Reid, St. John, N. B.; Supt. Normal Dept., Rev. J. H. McDonald, Fredericton; Supt. Primary Dept., Mrs. D. A. Morrison, St. John; Supt. Temperance Dept., Mrs. T. H. Bullock, St. John; Supt. I. B. R. A., Mr. Alex. Murray, St. Stephen.

"On Choosing A Minister."

This article is condensed from one on the above subject, by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., New York city, and printed in the "Homilistic Review," for Sept. 1901. PASTOR.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

"First. Throw open the vacant pulpit to candidates. Give every minister a hearing who, personally or indirectly through his friends, requests it.

Second. Engage the people to "take sides" with this or that candidate, which they will be certain to do, particularly when some of the applicants have friends in the congregation.

Third. When the scramble has gone on long enough, call a church meeting to end it. Open with prayer and with caucus. Let Elder Jones present the claims of one favorite and Deacon Smith of another; while the people who have probably been seen in the interests of the rival contestants, sit by and wonder what they ought to do.

Fourth. Take a vote. If one ballot is insufficient keep on balloting. Keep it up until Paul, Apollus, or Cephas gets a majority. By this time you will have developed enough party spirit to assure a warm berth for the prospective incumbent.

Fifth. Exhort the congregation to abide by the result as under the manifest leading of the Spirit. Then install your man; and reap what you have sown.

HOW TO DO IT.

As this is the Lord's business, it is assumed that every step of the procedure is undertaken in a spirit of humble dependence on Him. A vacant pulpit is surely his special care; and the prayers of his people will make it sure that the coming pastor will be the right man in the right place.

First. The preliminary work of selecting a minister should be entrusted to the official board, or to a special committee, chosen for that purpose.

Second. The business of this committee, at the outset, should be to make a list of eligible men. . . . from this list exclude all who, however suitable elsewhere, are unfit for this particular place, and all whom the committee have good reason to think could not be induced to come.

Third. The committee before hearing any of the listed men, should make definite inquiry as to certain facts. (1) Is he orthodox? (2) As to his personal character. (3) As to his "spirituality." (4) As to his pastoral faithfulness and effectiveness. (5) As to his administrative ability. (6) As to his wife and family.

Having attended to these preliminaries, it is time to find out whether your candidate can reach. And the way to do this, is not to invite him to put himself on exhibition in your pulpit—for as a rule, ministers who are worth having refuse to pose that way—but rather go as a committee, unannounced, and hear him preach in his accustomed place. It is easier to judge his ability by an average sermon heard in this manner than by a "star sermon" preached by prearrangement to congregations with itching ears.

If the committee is satisfied the rest of the business is plain sailing. . . . The church that gets its minister by the prayerful exercise of common sense is likely to keep him; but the man in clerical garb whose comes down Bay Street with a ram's horn in his hand and a stereopticon on his back—take heed and beware of him! For though he may "draw" like a harlequin, you will find that, like a harlequin, he can tarry, he can tarry but a night."

Messenger and Visitor

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Editor.

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The Visit of Royalty

The progress of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York through the Dominion has been marked everywhere by expressions of goodwill and loyalty, which in their spontaneity and heartiness must have been most gratifying to the Royal Visitors. And these demonstrations would doubtless be no less pleasing to the King at whose behest the Heir Apparent and his Consort have, during the past summer, visited the principal Colonies of the Empire. Our Canadian cities have vied with one another in the heartiness of their welcome and the lavishness of their hospitality to their future King and Queen. It has been the writer's fortune to witness the welcome given by two Canadian cities—Toronto and St. John—and though the larger city was able to do things on a somewhat more magnificent scale, yet in the matter of heartiness and enthusiasm, the Queen City could claim no precedence over her smaller sister by the sea. And a like spontaneous outburst of loyalty has marked the passage of the Royal Party at every point throughout the country where any popular demonstration has been possible.

If one enquires for the reason of these remarkable demonstrations, it is no doubt manifold. The people feel an interest in the King's Son and his Consort, because of their royal birth and lineage. They wished to see for themselves what a Duke and a Duchess might look like, and to know whether those in whose veins royal blood is flowing appear to be persons of like substance with themselves. Then, of course, everybody wants to see how Royalty dresses itself and how it conducts itself, in what style of equipage it moves and how it demeans itself toward those whom it calls subjects. Then, when it is known how simple and gracious the Duke and the Duchess are in their bearing toward the people, there is a very kindly and enthusiastic interest in them for their own sakes and especially in view of their prospective relation to the nation. The people of Canada entertain the most kindly and loyal feelings toward the Royal House of Britain, not only because of the personal popularity of the reigning monarch, but especially because of the loving veneration felt for the late illustrious Sovereign, and because of the enlarging liberties and increasing prosperity which they had enjoyed under her long and glorious reign. The feeling of pride in the power and prestige of Britain is perhaps as strongly developed in Canada as in any other part of the King's wide dominions, and her sons are as ready to fight for the honor of the flag as the men of the motherland. The people of Canada appreciate the full measure of political liberty which they enjoy, they appreciate the fact that the days of despotic authority, or any attempt at the exercise of it, are wholly of the past, that there is no disposition on the part of the reigning House to bring back the shadow upon the dial, but, on the contrary, an open mind toward modern theories of government and a hearty sympathy with measures that make for the amelioration of popular conditions. Republics boast of their political advantages over monarchies on the ground that in the republic government is based upon the will of the people, but the people of this country know that in reality no form of government is more democratic than their own, and that nowhere is government more sensitively responsive to the popular will than in Canada.

Accordingly, in the welcome which the people of this Dominion have so heartily and unanimously accorded to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, there is something much deeper than the interest which may quite naturally be felt

to see the face and hear the voice of a prince of the royal blood and a prospective monarch, something much more significant too than any feeling of personal regard for the reigning king or the late illustrious Queen whose memory all her subjects cherish with such tender veneration. There is the feeling of contentment and pride in British connection, the confidence that Britain's throne and rule stand for justice, liberty, enlightenment and all that is sanely progressive in government and human affairs, and the conviction that, in spite of all her sinning and her blundering of the past and of the present, God has chosen Britain to be His servant, and has furnished and inspired her for noble and gracious ministry among the nations of the world.

This significance of the demonstrations which the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has called forth, as, in their wide itinerary, they have visited the principal colonial cities of the Empire, must have made a strong impression on the minds of the Royal Visitors. The Duke is not supposed to be a great man, and if he shall come to the throne his personality may not make itself so strongly felt as some who have preceded him in the line of British sovereigns. But the prospective monarch would seem to be a keen observer and a man of shrewd and practical sense, a man who can appreciate the greatness and great responsibilities of the position which in due time he may expect to fill. If so, he must appreciate the significance which attaches to the relation of the great and growing colonies of the Empire to the motherland and to the throne. Accordingly, having visited these colonies, having beheld so many evidences of their present and prospective wealth and power, and having received so unmistakable proofs of their hearty goodwill and loyalty to himself personally, and to the Throne which he represents, the King's son must be returning home with a profounder sense than ever of the honors and responsibilities to which he is called, and with a profound gratitude that, as prince and as king, he may hope to live in the hearty love and enthusiastic loyalty of his colonial people.

Since the above was written there has appeared in the daily papers a letter addressed to Lord Minto by the Duke, in reference to the royal visit, expressing his high appreciation of the country and its people and his thanks for the grand reception everywhere accorded to himself and the Duchess. From his letter we quote the concluding paragraphs as follows:

"We wish it had been possible to remain longer in Canada, and by availing ourselves of the many pressing invitations received from different centres to become acquainted more intimately with its various districts and their people. But we have seen enough to carry away imperishable memories of affectionate and loyal hearts, frank and independent natures, prosperous and progressive communities, boundless productive territories, glorious scenery, stupendous works of nature, a people and a country proud of its membership of the empire, and in which the empire finds one of its brightest offspring.

"Our hearts are full at saying farewell. We feel that we have made many friends in all parts of the dominion and that we owe and gladly extend to its people our sincere friendship and good wishes. May the affectionate regard which all races and classes have so generously shown us knit together the peoples of Canada and strengthen existing ties that unite the empire."

A Hero Indeed.

Some ancient kings who are heroic personages in song and story, lose their reputation in the clear light of modern historical investigation. It is not so with Alfred the Great. All that the early records and the most careful inquiry can do to furnish an authentic picture of his times has been done in preparation for the recent celebrations at Winchester and elsewhere. Alfred has been dead a thousand years, and probably more is known of him today than at any other time since his own century.

The record is still meagre, but all that is or can be learned confirms the descriptions we have in the traditions and legends of this truly great and good man. He was a hero to his own time and is worthy to be cherished as a hero of all time, especially in that England which he preserved. Perhaps the finest among many utterances from orators, historians, statesmen, and men of titles, in connection with the celebration of the millenary of King Alfred is Lord Rosebery's address at the unveiling of the statue in Alfred's own city of Winchester. With that matchless felicity of expression, which makes all of Lord Rosebery's addresses a delight to the

hearer and reader, he described the chief attributes of this Saxon king, dwelling upon his candor, his simplicity, his courage and hopefulness, his unselfishness, his devotion to duty and to his people, his love of learning, his unaffected piety. Alfred is presented as a complete man.

Though profoundly pious, he was no anchorite; though a king, not a pompous and mysterious phantom; though a passionate seeker after knowledge, not a pedant or a prig. He lived as a man among men, for he was "All things to all men" in the best sense—to his scholars, his priests, his huntsmen, his craftsmen, his farmers—interested in all worthy interests, mixing freely with his subjects and playing among them, but with a little score of high thoughts always in his bosom: a man among men, dealing all day with the common affairs of life, but with the high ideal burning at his heart.

Telling what Alfred did for his people Lord Rosebery says:

He was the captain of all their enterprise, their industrial foreman, their schoolmaster, their lay bishop, their general, their admiral, their legislator. . . His rude councillors were the ancestors of our Parliament. His flotilla of galleys was the foundation of our Fleet. He first won an English victory at sea. He formed his casual levies into a powerful militia, if not an army. He breathed the earliest inspiration of education into England, an inspiration, vital then, which would be scarcely less precious now and he, with an eye for commerce and defence, gave us the London which we know.

The noble passage with which Lord Rosebery closed his address deserves a place in permanent literature:

He was cheered, we are told, in the distress of desertion and defeat by visions of the Saints, who bade him be of good cheer; and little, indeed, could the hunted King, in his rushy concealment, amid the booming of the bitemers, have realized the awful destinies which awaited him and his people. But suppose that in some such dream a seer had led him up into a mountain and shown him the England which was to be, the England of which he had laid the foundations, had not concealed from him the first dark hour in which his kingdom and race should be overwhelmed by a Norman invasion, of which the iron should enter the English soul—not to slay but to strengthen—to introduce, indeed, the last element wanted to compose an Imperial race—and then, passing over the ages, had solaced him by showing him the New England, as we see it, and led him to the banks of the Thames, and had shown him the little Saxon fort developed into a world capital and a world mart inhabited by millions, often crowded and distressed, but familiar with comforts unknown to a Saxon Prince. Suppose that, guiding him through the endless maze of teeming dwellings, the Seer had brought him to a palace, where the descendants of his Witan conduct a system of government which—remote, indeed, from perfection—is the parent of most Constitutions in the civilized world. Not far removed, again, the Saxon King might have beheld another palace, consecrated to that jurisprudence which he himself, with a solemn invocation to the Almighty, had raised from the dead. And then passing down and beyond the Imperial river, he might have been brought within sight of the British Fleet, the offspring of his own poor boats, charged with the wardship of a fifth of the world, with the traditions of victory and supremacy, and not unequal to the trust. Suppose, moreover, that there could have been spread before him the opulent and brilliant vista of English literature, that promised land for which he was to prepare, but scarcely to enter; suppose that he could have seen in an unending procession the various nations which own the free fatherhood of the British Crown, and not merely these, but those descendants of his sparse subjects who, aggregated no doubt from many other races, are yet the central source of the American people, that people which, always divided from us by the Atlantic, and often by differences of policy and aspiration, cannot, if they will, be wholly separated, and in supreme moments of stress and sorrow irresistibly join hands with us across the centuries and the seas. Suppose, in a word, that he could have beheld, as in unfolded tapestry, the varying but superb fortunes of the indomitable race by whose cradle he had watched, would he not have seen in himself one of those predestined beings, greater than the great, who seem unconsciously to fashion the destinies and mark the mile-stones of the world? And as he, looking forward, would have marvelled, so we, looking backward, marvel none the less, but proudly and gratefully consecrate this monument to the memory of Alfred the Good, Alfred the Truth-teller, Alfred the Father of his country and ours.

B. Y. P. U's Attention.

Those who desire to pursue the course of Bible Study now being outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR by Rev. H. R. Hatch, may secure the paper for six months for 50 cents in advance, provided the names are sent us in clubs of six or upwards.

Editorial Notes.

—The American Foreign Mission Board (Congregationalist) has obtained deliverance from an embarrassing debt of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The impulse was given by a donation from an unnamed source of \$48,700, and the balance needed to cancel the debt, and five thousand dollars more, was subscribed at a meeting held at Hartford a few days ago.

—In response to certain requests in the interests of the B. Y. P. U. Bible Study work, we have decided to offer the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to clubs of six or more at 50 cents per subscription for six months, beginning with the issue for the current week. This offer will give all who wish to pursue the course of Bible study now being outlined by Rev. Mr. Hatch in our B. Y. P. U. department the opportunity of obtaining the paper at small expense during the time this course is being pursued.

—The "pro tem" editor said last week that the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR would leave a sigh when the editor should return. We should not wonder. He described it as "a sigh of relief," but we are not at all sure that his definition is correct. Perhaps he would have better named it a sigh of resignation, for we are sure that the "pro tems" have done their work so exceedingly well that the readers are in no haste to hear of the editor's return. On behalf of our readers, as well as on our own account, we wish to thank most heartily those good fairies, named "pro tems," who so generously added to their own burdens in order to give the editor a holiday.

—By the letters from our missionaries, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Corey, which appear in another part of this paper it will be seen that, owing to the absence of the usual rainfall in that part of India in which the mission was located, the rice crop is likely to be almost a total failure, and that the outlook in regard to the food supply is most serious. Last year, while other parts of the country suffered terribly from famine, the scarcity of food was much less severely felt in South-Eastern India. This year conditions appear to be reversed in that respect, and the calls for help which will be made upon our missionaries are likely to be many and pressing. No doubt our people in this land of plenty will respond to the call upon their generosity, and will be ready to give of their abundance to relieve the distress of the famishing.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald have been in St. John during the past week visiting friends and making preparations for their long journey to the East. They left on Monday for New York, accompanied by Miss Clarke, the new member of the missionary staff. They would be joined in New York by Mrs. Higgins and her young son, and also by Mrs. Laflamme, of the Upper Canadian mission, and her daughter. Their steamer is to sail on the 26th. Both Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and Mrs. Higgins have been greatly benefited in health by their residence in this country, and are now looking forward hopefully and eagerly to reunion in fellowship and labor with their brethren and sisters in India. May they have a safe and prosperous voyage and may they live to rejoice in the harvest which shall result from the many years of patient seeding-sowing in the Telugu soil.

—Our brethren of the Upper Provinces have been in Convention at Brantford during the past week, and the work of the year as presented in the reports of the various Boards, has been under review. The reports appear to indicate an encouraging measure of progress in the different departments of denominational work. But, as is the case with ourselves, the contributions of the year have fallen short of what was hoped for, and some of the Boards are obliged to report debts of a more or less serious character. It is to be borne in mind, however, that, in proportion to numbers and financial ability, the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec are contributing far more year by year for the promotion of missions and other denominational work than their brethren by the sea. For our next issue we shall hope to have from our Ontario correspondent some general account of the proceedings of the Brantford Convention.

—The fire which visited Sydney, C. B., on Saturday last is a serious calamity to the town. The conflagration started about half past one in the furniture store of Gordon and Keith, by the overturning of an oil lamp, and raged for about six hours, resulting in the destruction of some 64 business establishments in the business centre of the town and about 24 dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000, with insurance to the value of \$150,000 or \$175,000. For some reason there seems to have been no water available at the time the fire started and for some time afterwards, and therefore no possibility of checking its progress. A gale was blowing at the time, and but for the heavy down-pour of rain that came in the evening, the result would have been still more disastrous. It is fortunate for those whose property was destroyed that in most cases they were well insured, and as the fire was in the business portion of the town principally, the number of persons rendered homeless is comparatively small. But making allowance for all the favorable circumstances, the loss and inconvenience involved must be severely felt, and the case of those whose homes as well as their places of business have been destroyed especially appeals to our sympathy.

Horton Academy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On this occasion I must beg for a larger space than usual. I feel moved to make another appeal through your paper on behalf of Horton Academy. The work has now been going on for a month, so that I am now able to judge fairly well as to the probable character of the work for the year as a whole. The enrolment is equal to that of last year, although not quite so large a number is in residence. The business classes are too large for the only class-room available, thus necessitating the duplication of classes. In Manual Training there are already over eighty students.

The great majority of the pupils this year are in the Junior and Middle years. Consequently the number of special classes is large, coming as the students do from three provinces, and, in many cases, from inferior schools.

The question of sufficient class-room accommodation is one that must be answered in the near future. The Academy will not do the work it should do until it has a sufficient number of class-rooms in proximity to the Academy Home and the Manual Training building. As you are aware the Convention of the Maritime Provinces endorsed a scheme for the addition of a wing to the present Academy Home. Such a wing would cost about \$7,000.

At present there is in the cash box or in sight about \$2500. This sum is made up of about \$1300 from the Forward Movement and pledges to the amount of \$1200 secured by myself in the short intervals of time at my disposal. Thus the sum of \$4500 is still needed to insure the building of the wing. I know of no place in the Maritime Provinces where \$4500 could be better invested. Let me quote a few facts and figures to substantiate this statement.

During 14 years, from 1875-1888 inclusive, 1,035 students were enrolled in the Academy. That is, young people, at a period in their lives when they were still very impressionable, were having their characters moulded and their opinions shaped at our denominational preparatory school. During those same years, 256 matriculated into college, making an average of 18 each year. During the last six years 461 students have been enrolled, of whom about 105 have matriculated. This shows no diminution in effectiveness. In reality it means an increase, because of late years a far larger percentage of the enrolled pupils have resided in the Academy Home and have, therefore, received deeper and more lasting impressions.

No Academy in the Maritime Provinces has a record to at all compare with this. No similar institution can point to so many young men of straitened circumstances whom it has put on its feet and started on a career of usefulness. No similar school in these provinces has taken hold of so many young men who have started somewhat late in life—as the result of lack of early education—to carve out a career for themselves, and helped them on to ultimate success.

At the present time there are residing in the Academy Home five young men over 21 years of age, who for obvious reasons would find it almost impossible to get a start in the public schools. Here the aptitudes and deficiencies of each individual is carefully studied, and he is tutored accordingly, in season and out of season. Such a thing is possible in a residential school only.

Again, there are at present in residence about fifteen pupils who come from districts where school privileges are very meagre and where conditions are such as to discourage rather than to encourage the youth. In this land, where there is such poverty of educational ideals, where the field of education is a monotonous dead level, some few schools like Horton Academy are absolutely indispensable. British educationists are wont to complain about the lack of a system in the education of the homeland. Is it not just possible that the national life is richer for the variety of educational ideals and products? May it not be that one reason for the excellence of British statecraft and the breadth of view of men in public life is this very lack of uniformity.

We should take great pride in our excellent public schools, and should be unceasing in our efforts to improve them. Our very existence as a nation depends upon the excellence of the national schools. But their work is limited, if not in quantity, at least in quality. It is not possible for a teacher in a public school to influence the life of a pupil to the same extent as can the teacher in the residential school. He can make virtually no references to religious subjects, and, since morals cannot be effectively taught apart from religion, but few to morality. The *esprit de corps* of a school like Horton Academy has no part in the public schools. Associations are more intimate and lasting in the boarding school.

To conclude, Horton Academy has been and is a mighty factor in the life of the denomination; in common with other schools of the kind, it provides an education which cannot be duplicated in non-residential schools; and lastly it gives to religion and morals their proper place in education.

There is now an opportunity for someone to become practically the second founder of an institution which for three quarters of a century has been intimately and vitally connected with the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces; and which, should it receive adequate assistance at this critical period, will undoubtedly have in the future a much wider range of influence.

Yours very sincerely,

H. L. BRITAIN, Prin. H. C. A.

Letter From India.

DEAR EDITOR:—Kindly allow me space in your paper to write of the present state of things on our mission field.

Rather more than a year ago, I wrote an appeal for help for our Christians, to which our people generously responded. At the time of writing things looked badly enough, but a few days later rain came and made a great change for the better. A partial rice crop was grown and the people managed somehow to pull through. Some of our Christians had to be helped, but most of the money sent by our people went to other and more needy parts of the country, according to the best judgment of our famine committee. We earnestly hoped last year was to be the last of a series of bad years. But so far, the present year promises to be the worst ever known in this part of India.

In May, there was an unseasonable and unusual rainfall, since which there has been very little—hardly enough to keep alive and ripen the early planted crops. These, with one exception, have been very poor. Over the greater part of our mission field, there has been very little grown in the shape of food grain, so that for the future, the only hope of the people is the rice crop. But for this, so far, there is no prospect. There is no rain for transplanting and the plants are rapidly drying up, when not already dead. It is long past the time for transplanting and no prospect of rain. The west wind continues to blow day by day, and the sun overhead beats down upon the sun-baked ground until one wonders how anything can live. The heat is greater than usual at this season, the thermometer ranging from 85° at night to 100° by day in the shade. There is but little of last year's crop on hand, very little has been grown this year and there is but little in sight. With the continuance of this weather for a short time the rice crop will be an utter failure, and soon we shall be face to face with famine. Indeed nearly everything now is selling at nearly famine prices, and the prospect is, that soon there will be little or nothing offered for sale at even famine prices. Already the farmers are refusing to sell anything from their reserved stock, which is generally very small.

The water supply is also becoming a very serious question. Large tanks that should be full are dry, or have only dirty puddles of water in them. Our mission wells here, fifty feet deep, that should ordinarily at this season have thirty feet of water, have only two or three. Now, while heavy rain would make a great change for the better, yet the present state of matters so late in the season means very hard times for poor people, and especially for a good many of our Christian who will certainly need help. I do not ask for a very large amount at least at present, and I do not ask for only the Christians on the Bobbili field. But perhaps I should let the other missionaries write for themselves.

Our Christians we must help, in a greater or less extent, in such times as these. Already some of them are being helped. I was at their village a few weeks ago and saw just how they were situated. Some have grown a little grain on which they were living, but others had nothing but what they could earn day by day and there was little or no work to be had. It is a very difficult question as to how we can help them without spoiling them, that is, rendering them unfit or unwilling to look out for themselves when better times come. But the details we shall have to work out later on. Help we must have to the extent at least of a few hundred dollars, and from present appearances we shall need it I fear long before the money can reach us. I have a little of last year's famine money in my hands for which I am glad, and Bro. Corey of the Ontario Mission, has kindly sent me Rs. 50, so that I have something for present needs, but if we could only have enough to purchase grain before it grows dearer it would be well.

While hoping for a change for the better it is wise to prepare for the worst.

G. CHURCHILL.

Bobbili, Sept. 5th, 1901.

Literary Notes.

Book World for November opens with a beautifully illustrated and timely article on "The Obsequies of a President." There is an account of Mrs. Ellis Rowan, the famous Painter of Wild-flowers, illustrated by photographs of her finest pictures. Waldon Fawcett supplies a well written paper on the manufacture of American Steel and witty photographs of the more spectacular processes. The series of papers by Mrs. Tildley on "Introducing a Child to Books," will prove of great value to mothers, being the result of actual experiment. The department recently opened under the caption, "Books for the Children" is an excellent guide to those who endeavor to supply the wants of the little folks in this direction. "Historic Ghosts" is the name of a paper well adapted for Halloween reading, and short stories, literary reviews and news of the stage and literary personalities make the number replete with interest and entertainment.

* * The Story Page * *

Taking Aunt Martha Home.

BY ADALBERT F. CALDWELL.

"Poland! why, dear, that's where I was born and brought up—just over the hill from the spring house, two miles out on the Shaker road," and Aunt Martha Gilman's voice was "all a-tremble," as she herself declared a moment later, "You are going there—for the summer?"

Beth's quick ear detected a longing desire in the tone of her old friend's exclamation.

"That's what father says. He's tired of going to the seashore, and mother's health is never good among the mountains—the air's too bracing there, she thinks—and so we've decided to try Poland Springs this summer. It's an inland resort, and mother thinks she'd like to try the water; and the scenery from Ricker Hill—that's where the hotel is situated—is wonderful! You can see any number of lakes, and little villages snug under some hill beside them, and away to the west, in plain view, are the White Mountains. On a clear day with a glass one can see the Tiptop House. Of course we don't know anything about it except what we've heard, but the panoramic view father had sent him shows it all, and it's—oh, such a change from here where we've always lived—no mountains, no hills, not even a rock unless it's imported! I'm just tired of prairie. You go out of town, and that's all you see for miles and miles, and it's so monotonous."

"It is different there," and for a moment Aunt Martha closed her eyes and was a child again, climbing the fences and romping in the meadows of her early New England home before her father decided to move to Central Illinois. "I—I wish I were going with you—to see the old place once more—but—but money comes hard, and I'm old," and she involuntarily reached for her needle—her only means of livelihood—which had been hastily laid aside on Beth's entrance. "I—I shall miss you, dear. No one comes in so often as you do—and I shall miss the reading, but you'll bring me a message from home," and she spoke the word so softly—almost sacredly, Beth thought.

Beth took the trembling hand, and slipped from her chair to the little worm hassock at Aunt Martha's feet.

"And you lived right where we're going?"

"Yes, dear, till I was a woman grown—we didn't move till I was sixteen."

"If you could only—"

Beth hesitated.

"Tut! tut! child," said Aunt Martha, reprovingly, divining Beth's thoughts. "I'm old now, and besides I haven't the money. But see and tell me everything, and 'twill seem almost as though I'd been there myself."

It was dusk when Beth reached home.

"We're going a week from Tuesday," exclaimed Ralph, Beth's only brother, as she opened the library door. "The case of the Robinson Manufacturing Company's been settled—a week earlier than father thought 't would be—so there's nothing to prevent our starting as soon as school closes. Won't we have a dandy time! There's golfing, tennis, driving, tramping—hills everywhere—think of it! And only half a mile from the hotel is a lake—real water, sparkling and clear; not the black, muddy stuff we have here—that we can boat on and swim in. Hurrah for a whole summer in New England!" and Ralph caught his sister's arm, and imitated a Sioux dance before the open grate, for the night was chill.

"May I have a heart-to-heart conference with somebody I know?" playfully asked Beth that evening, though her voice contained a serious tone.

Mr. Hammond dropped his paper in his lap and smiled.

"If the somebody is her own father, I guess there's no objection, is there, dear?" turning to his wife.

"None that I think of," she said, "except, perhaps, my presence—I may not be wanted at the conference!"

"Yes, you are, too—you must help decide."

Mrs. Hammond stopped her crocheting.

"It—it's a plan," began Beth, abruptly, "and it may take lots of money—more than you can spare. First, I want to know if you suppose there's any place in Poland, near where you're going to stay, that could be hired for the summer—just a little house and yard with large shade trees in it?"

"I imagine so—usually is in New England. It's a great place for abandoned farms."

"And do you suppose I could hire one—and pay for it with what my expenses at the hotel would be?"

"Why, I should think so," replied Mr. Hammond, curiously. "But why do you ask?"

"That—that's my plan," and Beth slowly explained the scheme she had formulated on her way home that evening from Aunt Martha's barren little home.

"I'd like to take her with me—you know she has no friends—and we could keep house by ourselves and have such a good time. 'Twas where she was born, and she's hungry to go back."

"We'll think it over, dear, and tell you our decision later—not to-night."

"She's so unselfish," said Mrs. Hammond, as Beth softly closed the door.

"Yes, none but Beth would have thought of it."

"Want to put anything in my trunk, Beth?" asked Ralph, who had about finished his packing. "It will hold a lot yet, and you know you never have room enough in yours."

"I—I guess not, Ralph. I'm not going with you."

"But you're going with the folks? I'll be with them."

Beth shook her head.

Going to stay here all summer?"

"No, I don't think so. I'll whisper, but you mustn't tell," and Beth confided her plan, with her parents' sanction.

"Well, I never!"

"But I'll be near, and you can see me almost as much as though I were at the hotel."

"Have you told her?" asked Ralph, curiously.

"No, I'm going to wait till you get there. If father can't find a place suitable, I shall say nothing about it to her, and go on alone; but if everything is propitious, you will find us on the spot in due season, ready to take possession."

"Have found just the place you want—house, furnishings and yard. Only two miles away. Come at once. Will meet you at the station," was her father's telegram a few days later.

Beth had hardly read the message before she had on her hat and jacket ready for the street.

"It will be worth a lifetime just to see her happiness," she declared, enthusiastically.

"Aunt Martha! Aunt Martha!" called Beth, as she pushed open the squeaky door. "Where are you?"

"On the landing, hanging out some clothes. I'll be there in a moment," she called from the rear.

"I don't know how to tell you—'twill be such a surprise!"

"Why, I thought you'd gone—on your vacation!" exclaimed Aunt Martha, wondering. "Didn't you say your folks were going Tuesday?"

"Yes, but I've waited for you."

"For me?"

"No one else! I'm going to take you when I go—and that's just as soon as we can get ready."

"I—I don't understand—I guess I don't hear as I once did."

"You're going to New England with me—to Poland, and we're going to live there all summer," exclaimed Beth, radiantly; "just you and I in a snug little house of our own."

"But—but the money—I've no money," and the expression of delight on the wrinkled face slowly melted into one of disappointment.

"But I have! Now we must plan what to take," added Beth, briskly.

"Then I'm to see the old home again!" mused Aunt Martha, in a bewildered sort of way. "Really?" and she took hold of Beth's arm for reassurance.

"I—I couldn't be any happier not—not if I were going to the other home," declared Aunt Martha over and over again on their way East. "It's so good—so good! Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life!"

Beth's eyes grew moist at the genuine happiness of the little bent woman in the seat beside her.

"Your grandmother?" asked a stranger across the aisle.

Beth glanced at the figure in black to make sure she was asleep.

"No, she's not a relative—has none in the world. She's a friend of mine, and we're going back to her old home."

"It looks as natural's can be! There isn't a thing changed!" They were driving out to the house that Mr. Hammond had hired, and every turn in the road brought forth from Aunt Martha an exclamation of surprised delight.

"Is this the place?" exclaimed Beth, as they drove up before a small, wood-colored house. "Just see that cosy veranda covered with woodbine—and the trees, aren't they shady? And there's an old-fashioned well-sweep! Oh, Aunt Martha!"

She stopped, puzzled at the changed expression on the wrinkled face—Aunt Martha had grown suddenly pale.

"Aren't you well?" hurriedly.

"I shall be in a moment," and Aunt Martha smiled reassuringly.

The weeks passed very rapidly, and they were the very happiest ones Aunt Martha ever spent.

"I'm just drinking in all the old remembrances," she would say, as she sat in a low, easy rocker on the vine-

covered veranda, looking out on the hills and valleys that alone shared with her the secrets of her childhood.

"I've something to ask you, dear," she said one afternoon, as Beth paused in her reading. "How did your father happen to select this house?"

"Just by accident, I suppose," replied Beth, looking up.

"And—and he didn't know 'twas the one I was born in?"

"You—really?"

"Yes; don't you remember the night we got here—how queer I looked? 'Twas the surprise, dear—the surprise of it all."

Beth reached over and took her hand tenderly.

"It's almost the end of vacation, and we must go back. Don't seem's though I ever could leave again," she whispered, after a pause of thankful silence.

And she didn't have to. Before Beth returned she left Aunt Martha sleeping with the ones she loved among the pines upon the hillside.

"It gave me the most happiness of anything I ever did," thought Beth long after, "taking Aunt Martha home."—*Zion's Herald.*

* * * * *

The Pink Stamp.

BY WILLIS BOVD ALLEN.

How it did snow! Karl, looking out of the window and holding a bear in his hand, said to himself that it was the greatest storm he had ever seen, as indeed it was. Karl was about thirteen years old, the son of a woodcutter in the Black Forest. You can guess by this that he did not think "snow," but "schnee." However, it was all the same to him and to his heavenly Father, who listens to all sorts of prayers every night—German, Russian and Chinese—and understands them all.

Karl had been a cripple for five years. He had been helping his father in the forest, one winter day, and in trying to get out of the way of a falling pine he had slipped, and in another moment the tree was upon him. During the long, dreary months that followed Karl had learned to carve little toys of wood for the dealers in a town not far away. He made very good toys indeed and was especially proud of his bears, which he made just fierce enough to be natural, and just good-natured enough not to scare little children. But machinery crept into the business more and more, and Karl's careful workmanship no longer brought good prices, and his stock of bears and tiny chalets grew larger on his hands, while the little heap of pfennige in the cracked china bowl dwindled.

"There's one good thing," said Karl's father, coming in from the storm and shaking off the snow; "we have plenty of wood to burn."

"Ah, but what shall we eat, Wilhelm?" sighed his wife.

"The good God will care for us," said the woodcutter, cheerily, as he threw another big log on the fire and sat down to draw off his heavy boots. "Come here, Irmgart, and have a ride on father's knee." For Karl had a little sister four years old.

Soon Irmgart's merry laugh was ringing out, and when the family gathered about the rude table for their poor meal, an hour later, they had forgotten their troubles and were rejoicing in the shelter of the little hut, against which the storm was beating heavily.

They had had a merry Christmas, a few weeks before, in spite of their poverty. There had been a tree—set in the firelight, for want of candles—and a few simple gifts. The children had sung:

"O little fir, dear little fir,
How faithful are thy branches!"

"Trust in God," said Wilhelm, over and over, "and all will be well."

But it was hard work to trust on an empty stomach. The snow drifted deep round the little hut, and the woodcutter tramped even to a large town fifteen miles away to sell his wood and Karl's carvings; but he brought back only few pence and a small bundle of food.

"I almost lose patience," said he that night, after the children had gone to bed, "when I see what foolish things the rich buy. There was one shop window quite filled with old postage stamps, some of them marked as high as two marks."

"Now, why could not we sell some of ours?" asked his wife, with sudden hope. "We have always eaved the letters from your brother and from my home. Perhaps they will bring us a few pfennige."

"We can but try," said Wilhelm; but he shook his head doubtfully. "Open the chest, dear, and we will see what we have."

There were not many, after all; only a dozen or so, for the poor can not afford to write often. Wilhelm put the emptied envelopes in his pocket to take to town, another weary walk, the next day.

"Ah, here is one from my father!" he said, taking out one more from a corner in which it had been crumpled,

The Young People

"It was sent from South America, when he was a sailor, forty years ago."

"Ah, what a pity it has not a fine, bright stamp!" exclaimed his wife. "See, there is only that old thing of faded pink. It is not worth taking. The new stamps are so much prettier. This looks like one of Irmgart's drawings."

"Yet I will take it with the rest," said Wilhelm, removing with tender hand the worn and yellow letter. "In the morning early I will start."

Wilhelm was bitterly disappointed when he exhibited his treasures to the dealer the next day.

"They are all common—very common," said the man, roughly glancing over them. "I don't want them."

Wilhelm was about to leave, when a stranger in an elegant fur-lined coat entered the shop, and the dealer ran to wait on him.

The gentleman's eye fell upon the woodcutter's heap of soiled envelopes.

"What is this?" he exclaimed in very poor German, for he was an American. "Will you let me examine these?"

"Look! look! An 1850 British Guiana, pink, on the original envelope! Are these yours, sir?" addressing Wilhelm.

"I was about to sell them," stammered the woodcutter.

"The rest are worthless," said the stranger, pushing him back and taking out a well-filled purse. "For the British Guiana stamp I will give you this. It will be a good bargain for me, and you need not sell it unless you wish."

Wilhelm could hardly believe his eyes, but there was the money before him—two crisp bank notes of one thousand marks each. In all, five hundred dollars of our money! For that little two-cent scrawl on pink paper was one of the rarest and most valuable stamps known to collectors.

"Trust in God," said the woodcutter, as he helped his wife and children to meat and bread and fresh milk that night, "and all will be well. Have I not always told you so?"—Morning Star.

"Settling With 'Yours Truly'"

It seems that a crowd of little fellows were overpowered by that barbarian instinct which sooner or later masters all genuine men—to "take to the woods." I suppose it is the solitude, the shadow, the aspiration kindled in the mind by following the great trunks upward with the eye that exert upon them such an irresistible charm. Well they "took to the woods" every Saturday afternoon, and just inside of the vast woods they built a little cabin, over the door of which they nailed a board, containing these words:

"Any feller that defecates a tree or kills a byrd in these woods will have to settle with—"

Yours truly,

"Jim Brown,
John Smith,

"Tom Duncan,
Dan Johnson."

Now, where in the world those boys acquired the principles embodied in that brief "Declaration," I am sure I do not know; but if I were going to try to find a youngster to learn my trade or run my errands, I should be pretty likely to try to get hold of one of the members of that quartet; for a boy that loves trees and birds, and is willing to make the "feller" that defecates or kills them "settle," has the sort of stuff in him that I am looking for.

We need more of them grown to manhood—men that will make wrong-doers "settle with yours truly," men who have masterful affections and convictions, men who love something or other enough to make them willing to die for its protection, if need be!

One of the great troubles of the age in which we live is that we have not the moral force to make men settle." The very best people in the community permit all sorts of vandalism to be perpetrated with nothing more, than a little feeble whisper of remonstrance. Scoundrels start saloons right before their front doors; barbers and confectioners put in "slot machines" within a hundred feet of the schoolhouses where their children are; lynchings are perpetrated in their streets; rascally combinations are made between business men to rob them; justice is perverted in their courts; and all they do is to lift a little feeble and ineffectual "protest."

The longer I live, the more clearly I see that the way to treat all wrong-doers to make them "settle," and we never ought to forget that "nothing is ever settled until it is settled right!"

There is hardly a city in the world so big that four solid, determined men with the spirit of those little fellows in their bosoms could not bring to the bar of justice the worst criminals and crush out the most strongly entrenched crimes.

For one, I shall not soon forget that lesson, and I am hunting for those boys so as to propose myself as a candidate for the "Society of Settlers!"—Christian Endeavor World.

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.—A Healthful Habit. Acts 17: 10-12; II Timothy 3: 14-17.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, Oct. 28.—Acts 11: 1-18. Repentance unto life also for the Gentiles (vs. 18). Compare Rom. 15: 9. Tuesday, Oct. 29.—Acts 11: 19-30. The gospel seed scattered. Compare Acts 2: 47. Wednesday, Oct. 30.—Acts 12: 1-10.—Peter's invisible guard. Compare Acts 10: 3. Thursday, Oct. 31.—Acts 12: 11-25. Herod's opposition and his punishment. Compare I Sam. 25: 38. Friday, Nov. 1.—James 1: 1-16. How to add to our wisdom (vs. 5). Compare Prov. 2: 3-9. Saturday, Nov. 2.—James 1: 17-27. Source of every good gift. Compare I Cor. 4: 7.

Prayer Meeting Topic—Oct. 27.

A Healthful Habit. Acts 17: 10-12; II Timothy 3: 14-17.

THE BIBLE ADAPTED TO OUR WANTS.

The Scriptures were divinely designed to meet the needs of God's children. The almost infinite variety of style and subject matter is shot through with the one blessed purpose to help God's people in their struggles with sin. Precept and example, promise and warning unite to furnish the Christian with weapons against the great adversary of souls. No wonder those who neglect the bread from heaven starve to death in the wilderness.

TEACHING THE BIBLE TO INFANTS.

Timothy knew the Scriptures "from a babe." This knowledge of the Bible dwelt first in his grandmother Lois, then in his mother Eunice, and then in the babe who was to become a great preacher of the gospel. If we would get the Word of God into the very blood of our children, we must begin while yet they are babes. Who can tell the beautiful stories of old like a loving mother and a gentle old grandmother? God forbid that this high privilege and important duty should be turned over entirely to the Sunday school teacher, however faithful and expert she may be.

OWNING AND MARKING ONE'S BIBLE.

Every child that can read ought to own his own Bible and be taught to mark and to get by heart favorite verses. The Scriptures are the Christian's text-book to be taken up in infancy and to be lovingly studied till life's latest hour. I have always thought that Jesus had daily access to a copy of the Old Testament, perhaps through the kindness of the rabbi of the obscure village of Nazareth. The boy Jesus was so attentive to the worship in the synagogue that he would certainly win the favor of the custodian of the sacred rolls. Thus the son of a carpenter might gain access to the costly rolls containing the law and the prophets. In our day every child can own a Bible.

"Oh, how I love thy law!
It is my meditation all the day!"

—John R. Sanpey, in Baptist Union.

Our Bible Study Course is fairly launched. The first lesson as you all know has already appeared. It awakens our anticipations, and assures us that the course is to be a profitable one. We sincerely trust that no Union will fail to fall into line, and make the most of this opportunity.

The Kingdom of God.

II. Medium for the manifestation of the Kingdom of God.

DAILY READINGS.

Sunday.—Man's original dignity and worth. Gen. 1: 26-28. Ps. 8. Monday.—Man's fallen estate. Gen. 3: 1-21. Luke 19: 10. Tuesday.—God's purpose in redemption. Isa. 43: 1-13. Jer. 31-36. Rom. 8: 28-30. Wednesday.—The institution of the family. Gen. 2: 18, 21-25. Matt. 5: 27-32. Thursday.—The Kingdom and social life. Matt. 5: 13-16; 7: 12; 22: 34-40. Friday.—The kingdom and governments. Luke 20: 21-26. Rom. 13: 1-6. I Pet. 2: 13-17.

After the discussion of last week a natural question seems to be, "Where is this Kingdom of God to be manifested?" Our study this week seeks to answer that question: by no means fully, but in outline and by way of suggestion.

As a general answer to the question we may say that a man in all the various aspects of his life is the medium for the manifestation of the Kingdom of God.

1. In his individual life. This goes without saying. To read the Bible is to take away all doubt that God created man for the especial manifestation of his own life, and therefore for his own glory. He was created in the image of God (Gen. 1: 26, 27); was breathed into by the breath of God and became a living soul (Gen. 2: 7.) The author of the 8th Psalm (verse 5) declares that man was made a little lower than God. (Revised; which renders the Hebrew correctly). Certainly language could not say more than this, unless it told us that man was a god. But man rebelled against God, and by sin lost his high estate, and became in need of redemption. The main idea in redemption is the restoration of man to God and to all the divine relations of his life according to the purpose of God. The Kingdom of God, so far as man is concerned, means exactly this restoration: not merely for one man, or one group of men, but for all men. That God might realize his purposes of redemption for all men Israel was chosen to be his people (Gen. 12: 1-3; 22: 17, 18,) and in the fulness of time he sent the Chief Elect One to bring salvation to all (Luke 19: 10.) It was because man was worth saving and capable of the divine life and glory that Christ gave his life in behalf of men. Such passages as Matt. 6: 25; 12: 12; 16: 26 tell us something of the estimation in which Jesus held man as man. But the cross of Christ reveals his full thought of man's worth, and the price he was willing to pay that man might be redeemed to God and eternal life. It is for man as man that the kingdom was established, and in that kingdom all the capacities of the human soul for the divine life are to be filled full. The Kingdom of God is to touch and control every phase of man's life; and vice versa every phase of man's life is to show forth the kingdom. The kingdom touches first of all the springs of life, i. e., the heart, for out of the heart are the issues of life (Mark 7: 20-23;) and through the heart it seeks to control the whole stream of life's activities. Given a heart right with God, and the Kingdom of God has come: to that heart and will be manifest in all that that man does: his thoughts, his words, his business, his recreations, all become the means through which he shows his devotion to the kingdom, and the kingdom's hold upon himself.

But life is something more than individual. Men have been placed in social relations, which demand modification and enlargement of the individual life. Therefore,

2. The social life of man is a medium for the manifestation of the Kingdom of God.

a. Here let us start with the centre of all social life, the family life. The kingdom is to be manifested in the family life. The family life is of divine appointment (Gen. 2: 21-24; 5: 2; Ps. 68: 6; Matt. 10: 4-6,) and therefore must be an institution in which the kingdom may shine forth in some especial manner. And so we find it. It is in the family life first of all that the second great law of the kingdom,—that of love, one for another, is cherished and made operative in breaking down those barriers which self builds about itself.

The Bible gives various principles for the controlling of life in the family circle. Among the passages referring to the home life we may mention the following: Eph. 5: 21-6: 9; Col. 3: 18-4: 1, and Ex. 20: 12. The record of the King of the kingdom, given in Luke 2: 51, shows all our young folks their relation to the home life; and the apostolic message to fathers in Eph. 6: 4 shows parents their relation to the children whom God has placed in their care.

In the early Christian times, the home church, or the church in a man's house, as it was called, played an important part. (Cf. Acts. 20: 20; Rom. 16: 5; I Cor. 16: 15, Col. 4: 15; Philem. 2.) This may be called a family church. The writer of this article has no doubt that every family ought to be and may be a family church, wherein all are worshippers of God. Nor has he any doubt that God intended that the home life should be a special medium in which the kingdom may be manifest, in fact be a veritable kingdom of God in miniature.

6. But not only did God set men in family groups, he also set them in the larger groups of neighborhood, of town, of city, of state, of nation, and of the world. In all these groups of life the kingdom is to hold sway. We started with the individual; but the individual is not complete by himself. He is in relation to one or more of these various groups of human beings. Man enters the kingdom as an individual. He is touched by the divine life and awakes to the thought of God for his life. But the New Testament sets forth the teaching that God's thought for any individual life includes also his purpose for that individual in his relation to the life all about him in which he lives. First his family, then his neighbor, then his town, then his state and nation, lastly the wide world lay their claims upon him. Of all these he is a part and in them he plays his part, well or ill. If the kingdom of God is within him, then he is to display it in every act he does, and amidst every bit of life he touches. In this way is the kingdom of God to get into the life of the world, to leave it, as the leaven leavens the lump of dough, until in all, the kingdom will come and God's will be done in the earth as it is in heaven. (Such passages as Matt. 22: 34-40 show the relation of a citizen of the kingdom to his neighbor; such as Rom. 13: 1-7. I Tim. 2: 2. Tit. 3: 1. I Pet. 2: 13-17 his relation to his government; and such as Matt. 5: 13-16; and 28: 18-20 his relation to the world.)

There is the Christian individual, the Christian home, and the Christian nation, in all of which, in all their varied activities, the Kingdom of God is to be manifest; and when the word "Christian" is understood in its full significance and realized in its widest application to each, the Kingdom of God will have fully come. For we believe that God purposes a Christian World Obedient Unto His will.

Foreign Mission.

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.

That God would bless the native preachers in India, keep them from temptation and make their lives so pure and Christlike that they shall recommend their religion to the heathen and thus lead them to the Saviour. For a blessing on Crusade Day that our membership may be greatly increased.

Prayer

Postponed.

We deeply regret that on account of the prevalence of smallpox in King's County, strong objections are being raised to our holding our Convention, October 25th. We therefore feel compelled to have it postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. J. L. READ.

Prayer

Mission Band Leaflets 3c. per copy for the year, may be obtained from the Mission Band Superintendent or the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U., Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, N. S.

Prayer

Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald and Miss Flora Clark left St. John on Monday the 21st for India. Mrs. Higgins and Miss Lottie Sanford will join them in New York and they expect to sail from there on the 26th. Mrs. L. Lammie of the Ontario Board also accompanies them.

We have reason for thanksgiving that these missionaries are to join the faithful band on the Telugu field. May many prayers be offered during the coming weeks that they may be protected from all harm on their journey and brought safely to India. The many parcels sent by loving friends have been packed in a large tin-lined case and shipped for India. We hope the gifts may bring great joy to many hearts in that far-off land. There are not only gifts for the missionaries, but the Hospital has been generously remembered with many useful articles.

Prayer

P. E. I.

After listening to Sister Archibald's addresses at our Associational gathering held last July, a few sisters talked over the matter of preparing a box for our missionaries in India, to be sent out with Mr. and Mrs. Archibald this fall. All to whom the plan was mentioned, seemed willing, and some quite anxious that this should be done; all who could not be reached personally were written to, and a hearty response was the result.

Mrs. Raymond, Charlottetown, kindly permitted articles to be sent to her, and also obtained a suitable box. On Tuesday, Oct. 1st, Mrs. A. F. Browne, North River and the writer, met at Mrs. Raymond's and proceeded to pack the numerous articles sent from the societies and bands, for the missionaries, their schools, and the Hospital in Chicacole. From a hasty calculation we think there were about \$45 worth of goods of various kinds, both eatable and wearable, including 9 quilts and other necessities for the Hospital. Almost every society is represented in the box. It has been a joy and privilege to send these things to our beloved missionaries, and our united prayers go with the gifts, that the Master may richly bless the recipients in their labors of love for Him. The young men of the various congregations furnished the money to pay the freight charges, so all, both young and old are sharers in the pleasure of giving. Pastors Raymond and Clark rendered valuable and willing service in preparing and fastening up the box ready for shipment. S. A. C.

Prayer

At the Quarterly Meeting for the counties of Colchester and Pictou, held at DeBert on the 24th ult, the usual meeting of the W. M. A. S. was of much interest to those present. The church there was very kindly given for the ladies' use, and a large number of delegates from the various towns and villages of these counties enjoyed the two hours and a half session. After devotional exercises and singing, in which the spiritual earnestness of the leaders could not be but felt, Miss Carter, the president of the DeBert Society, welcomed the delegates. These kind words were responded to by Mrs. Gunn of Belmont. A secretary was appointed for the ensuing year, after which the report of the county secretary was heard. This report showed that there were now sixteen Societies in the counties, one having been organized at Nutby, and one re-organized at Brookside, since the previous Quarterly Meeting. A total sum of \$428.16 had been received from the various Societies and E. Y. P. Unions for all

purposes during the last quarter. This encouraging amount together with the words of the secretary regarding the county work, proves our Societies to be in good hands. Though the ladies are never satisfied with the interest in their work, it was felt that much good work had been done in the way of raising this money. But all through this meeting the cry seemed to be for more thought on the manner of raising means for our home work. Ways and means were discussed and suggestions made, some of which will prove helpful. All were urged to regulate their means in order to provide for the Lord's treasury, and individually give of that, rather than leave the matter of raising such to bazaar and tea-meeting committees.

The tenor of the verbal reports by the delegates present was the helpfulness of our Societies to attending members. Those who do not attend know not the good they are missing. The ladies welcomed again in their midst as a leader and adviser, Mrs. Martell of Great Village, who then gave a prospective view of the work for the year as suggested by the St. John gathering, appealing strongly for regular and increased contributions. Mrs. W. D. McCallum's paper following, on Home Missions, was listened to and enjoyed by all. One point I cannot omit was the paper on the United Study of Missions, which was read by Miss Bool. As has already been explained in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, this is a proposed course for Literary Societies or Symposiums for the study of Missions from the first to the nineteenth century. It was first proposed at the Ecumenical Conference in 1900, and is advanced as a most interesting and profitable study for those who will undertake the course. With prayer the meeting was closed.

EMMIR STUART, Secretary.

Prayer

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM OCT. 4TH TO 17TH.

Central Be'leque, leaflets, 30c.; Advocate Harbor, F M, \$10, H M, \$10; Port Greville, F M, \$6; Long Creek, F M, \$5; Gavelton, F M \$2 50 H M, 30c.; Amherst coll public meeting, \$11 19; Greenville, F M, \$1.50, H M, 50c.; Berwick, F M, \$12 15, H M, \$1; Billtown, F M, \$10, H M, \$4, Tidings, 25c.; DeBert, F M, \$7, H M, \$7; Bay View, F M, \$5; R.A. Mountain, F M, \$2; Mira Bay, F M, \$7; North Brookfield, F M, \$14 75, Tidings, 25c.; Murray River, F M, \$4 50 H M, \$2 50; Sackville, leaflets, 75c.; Kentville, F M, \$1, H M, \$5 75; Kentville, Mrs C H F Kockwell, G L M, \$4, F M, \$2, H M, \$2; Nutby, F M, \$4 MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B., 513.

Prayer

Monies Received by Treasurer of Mission Bands. FROM SEPT. 20 TO OCT 14.

Port Maitland, (Bay View), Northwest, H M, \$4 50; Brussels St. (Senior Band), Northwest, H M, \$35; Windsor, J U, for Mr Morse's salary, F M, \$7; Westport, support of Martha, F M, \$12; Tremont, child in Mr Gull-on's class, F M, \$11; Advocate, F M, \$6; Palmouth, F M, \$10; Aylesford, F M, \$4 65; Overton, F M, \$4; South Brookfield, toward Miss Clarke's expenses, \$5; Hautport, F M, \$2; New Castle Bridge, Miss Clarke's expenses, \$1. MRS IDA CRAWDALL, Treas. Mission Bands. Chipman, N. B., Oct. 14, 1901.

Prayer

Notes By the Way.

To those who have never travelled between Isaac's Harbor and New Harbor by wheel a description of the road would convey but a faint idea at best, while for those who have such any account of the way is unnecessary. Let me say only that for many miles all that is needed to macadamize the road is the passage of a rock crusher and a steam roller. On Thursday, Oct. 10, I left Goldboro. Sapper was taken at Coddle Harbor, and as the evening was commencing to fall the last part of the journey was begun. Before the four miles to New Harbor was covered the darkness had closed in, but though every stone seemed cunningly placed so that it would meet the descending pedal no serious mishap occurred.

The New Harbor and Seal Harbor field has been under the care of Bro. Geo. Durkee, but at the beginning of the college year he left to complete his studies at Acadia. Fortunately the church has not been compelled to remain pastorless, Bro Whitney the present pastor arriving soon after the field was left vacant. Bro Whitney is a new man in the provinces coming to us from Baldwinville, Mass. We are glad to see that at least there is growing up a reciprocity in this respect at least between us and our republican neighbors, and hope that it will increase.

All along the coast there has been a comparative failure of the fishing this season, and times are consequently hard and money scarce. The fishermen hope that the fall mackerel will be plentiful enough to compensate for the poor summer in some measure, though many fear that the dogfish which are now swarming in the harbors, may prevent the mackerel from striking in.

Guy'sboro was reached on Saturday afternoon, where the people are quietly rejoicing over the arrival of their

new pastor, Rev. Ernest Quick, who arrived on Friday evening and preached his introductory sermon on Sunday morning, from I Cor. 2: 2. Both church and pastor are to be congratulated on the new relation into which they have entered, for each seems suited to the other, and effective work for the Master will undoubtedly be done.

A brief visit to Boylston on Monday, found Rev. Geo. L. Bishop nicely settled as successor to his brother, and the people not transferring their affection from the old pastor to the new but admitting the new to an equal place with the old.

Monday evening the comfortable home of Rev. Jas. Scott, at Queensport, was reached, and the writer was made welcome for his work's sake. Next morning Half Island Cove was reached. The work here and at Queensport is under the pastoral care of Bro. A. C. Berrie (Lic) who has the united support of the church in his endeavors to carry on the Lord's work. Bro. Berrie is spoken of by his people as a young man of much promise and great earnestness. The church building at Queensport which has been under repair is about ready for reopening and a good winter is expected by pastor and people. Canso was reached on Wednesday, but lack of time and space compel me to reserve this for my next communication.

Yours in service,

R. J. C.

Canso, Oct. 18.

Famine in India.

DEAR EDITOR:—Famine with all its horrible suffering is dreadful to contemplate. Those of us who had experience in the famine of 1896-7 can but devoutly wish to be relieved from witnessing such suffering again. But the famine which is now upon us promises to produce suffering twice over, anything which has been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In 1896 the rains from June until September were about normal, so that what is known as the dry cultivation yielded a good harvest. The rice crop also had advanced so far that in many parts where the ground was low and there were tanks filled by the early rains, a fair crop was harvested. This year it is altogether different.

The rain has been so slight that even the dry cultivation has not produced one third, and the rice crop will be almost an entire failure. The average rain fall in this part of the country from the first of June until the middle of September is about 30 inches. This year there has been a little less than 10 inches.

I have refrained from writing concerning the prospects in the hope that rain would fall and that even should it come late, it would relieve the situation very much. But the season is now so far spent that should rain come, of which there seems no prospect, we would be but very little benefited.

Should any of the readers of this note feel it in their hearts to contribute something to relieve the suffering of these poor people, especially the Christians, we will try to distribute it among those who have great need.

H. C. COREY.

Parlakimedi, India, Sept. 16th, 1901.

The Messenger and Visitor

will be sent to all new subscribers to January 1, 1903, for \$1.50. We hope our agents and the pastors of all our churches will do what they can to increase the circulation of their own paper. It ought to go into at least ONE THOUSAND HOMES before the New Year. It is the best assistant a live pastor can have in his work. SEND IN THE NAMES PROMPTLY.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It afflicted Mrs. Hiram Shires, Batchellerville, N. Y., twenty consecutive years, deprived her of the sense of smell, made her breathing difficult, and greatly affected her general health.

She testifies that after she had taken many other medicines for it without lasting effect it was radically and permanently cured, her sense of smell restored, and her general health greatly improved, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of catarrh, according to testimonials voluntarily given. Try it.

The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces...

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid.

For CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

Personal.

The pulpit of the Leinster St. church, St. John, is being supplied for a few Sundays by Rev. H. F. Adams...

Rev. F. D. Davidson and family have moved from Riverside to Hopewell Cape, a short distance from their former residence...

Rev. H. H. Roach who lately accepted a call to the Tabernacle church, St. John, entered upon his pastorate there on Sunday last.

It will be seen by a note from Charlottetown in our "News from the Churches" that Rev. G. P. Raymond has resigned the pastorate of that church in order to accept the position of Field Secretary in connection with the interdenominational Sunday School work of the Province.

An Appeal for the Ministers, Widows, and Orphans' Fund.

The Annuity Board has sent out its annual appeal to the churches and benevolent friends for collections to the fund from which disabled ministers draw their support from the denomination.

The Board thanks the churches and kind friends for their contributions sent in last year; and now urges all the churches to take collections at once.

Hallifax, Oct., 1901.

Cape Breton Quarterly Conference

Met at North West Arm, a station of the North Sydney church, 7th and 8th inst. On Monday evening Pastor F O Weeks of Bethany church, Sydney, opened the Conference with a very tender and helpful sermon on "The Lost Sheep" Luke 15: 4.

is reported a very interesting and encouraging meeting was held—said to be the largest and best held for a long time.

In the hour session of the Conference, Pastor Kinley, presented an "Outline of a sermon on Temperance" which provoked some friendly and helpful discussion.

The evening sermon was climacteric. Pastor Mason preached a sermon that was most acceptable on "The Gospel." It was the gospel and enjoyed by all.

This closed what was probably the most successful and enjoyable session of the Conference as yet held. All the pastors, with one exception, present.

The cause of the "Arm" is very promising and Pastor Young is expecting to gather in a harvest for the Lord in the near future.

M. W. Ross, Sec'y.-Treas.

Denominational Funds, N. S. FROM AUG. TO OCT. 14TH, 1901.

Annapolis church, \$14; Billtown, \$3, do, special, soc.; Chester Basin, \$12, do, per Quarterly Meeting, \$3 45; Mrs Geo Parker, Cambridge, \$2; Crow Harbor, \$2 90; Berwick, \$21.80; New Tusket, \$2; Middleton, \$2 17; Lawrencetown, \$10.24; Williamston, B Y P U, \$5; Port Medway, \$5.70; Central Chebogue, \$15 45; Arcadia, \$10.25; Y P S C Workers, do, \$7 39; West Yarmouth, \$24; North Brookfield, \$48; South Brookfield, \$6 50; Alberta M Eisenhaur, New Cornwall, soc.; Parker's Cove, \$4.31; Litchfield, \$1.21; Barrington, Sunday School, \$2; Nictaux church, \$17; Bethany church, Sydney, \$30; Lawrencetown, Ingilville Section, \$2 35; Milton, Yarmouth, \$8.60; Lucasville, \$2; Bessie E. Hatfield, Boston, (Pt Greville church), \$1; Canaan Section, \$3.35, do special, \$5.20; Lower Aylesford, \$1.48; Hill Grove, \$3.70; Newport, \$2.50; Mira, \$3; Homeville, \$1; Portauquique and Upper Economy, \$11.20; Amherst, \$34; 1st Sable River, per Quarterly Meeting, \$6; Rockland, \$1.50; African Association, \$10; Great Village, \$9; Foster Settlement, \$4 96; Centreville, \$7.97; Greywood Section, \$4.12; Bridgetown, \$19.12; Jos D Marsters, Summerville, profits on Books, \$8; Daniel Rogers, Springhill, \$100; Charles Sutherland, Alameda, Cal, \$5; Wolfville, \$106.40, do, monthly col, \$19.63; 1st church, Halifax, \$56.32; do, special, \$14; Wilmot Mt. (Port Lorne), \$4.42.—Total, \$707 54.

REMARKS.

The first Quarter of the Convention year ends with this month. We hope that the churches that have not already done so will send in something before its close, so that I shall be able to remit to the several Boards satisfactory amounts the first week in November.

According to the arrangement made by

BABY'S BUSINESS

A healthy baby is comfortable; and that is enough for a baby. His business in life is to grow.

Aside from acute diseases, his food is the cause of most of his troubles. But Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil delivers him from it.

He isn't sick; only a little hitch, somewhere, in his machine for turning food into growth.

It is a great thing to do, for a baby, to help him over a hitch with mere food—the emulsion is food that has the tact to get there.

The tact to get there is medicine.

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

IF YOU CATCH COLD.

Many things may happen when you catch cold, but the thing that usually happens first is a cough. An inflammation starts up in the bronchial tubes or in the throat, and the discharge of mucus from the head constantly poisons this.

Great numbers of people disregard cough at first, and pay the penalty of neglect. Cough never d'd any one any good. It should be dispensed with promptly.

the Convention each church will be notified in a few days of the amount expected of it for the year, and we trust all will do their best to send in the amount asked for.

Acadia College, Forward Movement Fund. FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO 15TH, 1901.

James A Thompson, \$5; Dr A DeW Baras, \$25; Isaac L Illsley, \$2 67; S J Cann, \$2.50; Rev H H Saunders, \$5; S C Giffin, \$1; J D Payson, \$2; Jas R Hill, \$2; E F C Horton, \$2; Mrs Carrie Bradshaw, \$2; Andrew Kempton, \$1; E D King, \$25; Mrs F W Verge, \$1 25; Dr G E DeWitt, \$25; "Friend," \$30; B L Hatfield, \$2; W H Todd, \$1.25; Chas Hatfield, \$4; A Strong, \$3; Rev W M Smallman, \$5; M. Geo Holland, \$2; J L Archibald, \$5; Thomas Gorman, \$2; Obed Miller, \$2.50; Fannie and Alice Eaton, \$5; J G Wilbur, \$2; Clara A Colpitts, \$2; Emma I Eaton, \$5; W B Read, \$3; C H Purdy, \$5; Rev and Mrs S B Kempton, \$100; Mrs J M Patterson, \$5; Rev D H Simpson, \$14; Rev E P Churchill, \$6; Susie L Ritchie, \$1; Rev L D Morse, \$6 50; I A Corbett, \$5; T S Simms, \$25; James Frizzle, \$5; R N Beckwith, \$6 25; Jordan DeLong, \$1.25; Alister DeLong, \$1; Burton Hennigar, \$5 and H A Mader, \$2. A. COHOON, Treas. etc., University. Wolfville, N. S., Oct. 15.

Literary Note.

The October Magazine Number of The Outlook is particularly strong in fine portraits. Among the full-page portraits are those of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Duke and Duchess of York, Seth Low, the fusion candidate for Mayor of New York, three Episcopal dignitaries (Bishops Clark and Nichols and Dr. Dix) printed in connection with an article on the great Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister of France, and Bishop Whipple, who died last month. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.)

Notices.

The Charlotte county Baptist Quarterly Conference will meet, D. V., with the church in St. George on Tuesday, Oct. 29th. It is proposed to have an evangelical service on Monday evening, the 28th, a short sermon to be followed by addresses. Business meeting on Tuesday morning. A conference in the afternoon, and sermon and addresses in the evening.

Digby District Meeting.

The next session of the Digby Baptist District Meeting will be held with the Digby church on Tuesday Oct. 29th, instead of Oct. 22nd as previously advertised. Three services will be held at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7.30 p. m. respectively.

In the vestry, thus furnishing an opportunity for social intercourse. We are hoping for a large representation.

The next District Meeting of Hawkesbury, Antigonish and the county of Guysboro will convene with the church at Port Hawkesbury, Oct. 29th and 30th.

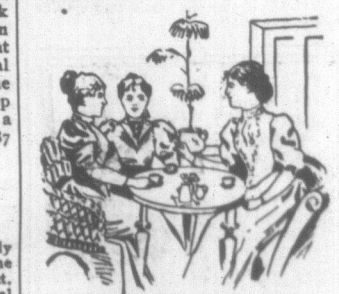
Not Medicine but nourishment is what many ailing people need. The system is run down from overwork, or worry, or excessive study, or as a result of wasting disease.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is what is needed to repair waste, to give tone to the nerves, quicken the weary brain, and replace lassitude and weakness with health and vigor.


Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. EXCURSIONS. BUFFALO AND RETURN \$17.50. MONTREAL AND RETURN \$10.00.

WOMEN WILL TALK. Can't Blame them for Telling each other about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WEAK NERVOUS WOMEN. It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and aches, puts color in her cheek and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it.



What
you get with
PEARLINE!
1. Very little
rubbing-soak,
don't tug.
2. Less hard-
work,—rinse,
don't rub.
3. Less wear
and tear,—
preserve, don't destroy.
4. Better health,—stand up,
don't bend double; live, don't
merely exist. 5. Saving of
time,—precious, don't waste it.
6. Absolute safety,—be sure
you're right, then go ahead. **as!**
All Pearline Gains

Insist on having
Pure Gold
Flavoring
Extracts.

The true-to-name
kind.

**KIDNEY DISEASE
FOR TEN YEARS.**

**A Glen Miller Man's Terrible
Trial.
He Found a Cure at Last in
Doan's Kidney Pills.**

Mr. P. M. Burk, who is a well-known resident of Glen Miller, Hastings Co., Ont., was afflicted with kidney trouble for ten years.
So pleased is he at having found in Doan's Kidney Pills a cure for his ailments, which he had begun to think were incurable, that he wrote the following statement of his case so that others similarly afflicted may profit by his experience: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for about ten years and have tried several remedies but never received any real benefit until I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills. My back used to constantly ache and my urine was high colored and milky looking at times. Since I have finished the third box of Doan's Kidney Pills I am happy to state that I am not bothered with backache at all and my urine is clear as crystal. I feel confident that these pills are the best kidney specific in the country."

The Whole Story
in a letter?

Pain-Killer
(PERRY DAVIS)

From Capt. F. Love, Police Station No. 8, Montreal: "We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiff joints, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all ailments which befell men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have near at hand."
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Real Estate
For sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.
I have now for Sale several places right in the village in price from \$700 to \$3,500. Some of them very desirable properties. I have also a number of farms outside on my list. Some of them very fine fruit farms, from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence solicited and all information promptly given. Apply to—
J. ANDREWS,
Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.
March, 1901.

PROBABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. **BELLS**
HAVE FURNISHED 25,000
CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELL
& MOUNTAIN & CO. GENUINE
WEST-TROY N. Y. BELL-METAL
MICHIGAN. CATALOGUES FREE

The Home

FILLING FOR SOFA CUSHIONS.
It has been the fashion of recent years to fill the back of the lounge with innumerable cushions. The greater the variety of the fillings used for these pillows the more attractive the collection. All materials, from the silken down of the American seaweed—the common milk-weed—to the shred of an ordinary newspaper cut in even strips, have been utilized for sofa pillows. The most successful pillows, however, are fragrant ones, and the number of these is legion. Sweet clover, freed from its coarse stalks, and dried sweet hay, make a pleasant pillow, filled forever with the fragrance of June meadows. Spruce buds or the tips of the balsam spruce tree, gathered any time before August, make a pillow which will lull the person who uses it into sweet slumbers when no other pillow will. The balsamic fragrance of these pillows lasts for years. Rose leaves properly dried, make another fragrant pillow. The aromatic odor of "blue curls," or trichostema, suggests another plant that may be utilized in a sofa cushion. In the early spring, when only the "dried and withered ghosts" of last year's vegetation remain, the fragrance of the plant still lingers in those meadows where it blossomed the previous year. It has a peculiarly refreshing fragrance, too, akin in its nature to lavender, which woos "an azure-lidded sleep." Dried violet petals, mixed with down or soft wool, make a pleasant pillow, which fills the parlor with its faint, delicate perfume. The sweet Dicksonia fern has a fragrance that increases in intensity after the fronds are dried, for the fresh fern has very little odor—a faint fragrance only perceptible when walking through a meadow filled with its delicate green fronds. Possibly it is because some of the older fronds are already dried on their stalks. Its stalks might be mixed with some suitable material for a pillow, so they would give forth their fragrance without forming the chief substance of the filling, which would be a hard, unyielding one if of Dicksonia hay alone.

PREPARING FOOD.
No one who has visited various parts of the country can have failed to see an immense improvement in the preparation and serving of food in the last twenty-five years, since the establishment of the cooking schools and the general enlightenment in superior methods of preparing food. Soups, which were once ordinarily restricted to meat broths thickened with vegetables, are now carefully prepared with the skill of a French chef. Meats are cooked with a skill which those much vaunted authorities, our grandmothers, never knew, because they were wanting in both knowledge and utensils, and even in the best materials.
The rearing, fattening and preparation of animals for market has become a skilled business. In some of the most remote parts of the country beef is raised and "hung" previous to exposing it for sale, with a care which the American butchers formerly failed to exercise or even consider necessary. The home cooked beefsteak of today is not generally inferior to that of a first class hotel. In this one point home cookery was for a long time at fault. We did not have as good beefsteak because we could or did not obtain or recognize the necessity of obtaining a superior quality of meat. Cow beef, fattened after the creature had served in the dairy until good old age, will never make good meat. Yet a number of years ago it was often all a countryman could obtain. Good lamb and veal we had in plenty, but our supply of beef and mutton was inferior.
In the matter of cooking vegetables there has been a great improvement. No sensible cook now would fail to parboil her green or her dried beans in water without salt, and pour the first rank water away as soon as the vegetable is half cooked, continuing the cooking in a fresh salted water. Cabbage, cauliflower and many other vegetables are first parboiled

thus in a water that is afterward drained off. In the last score of years the art of making ice cream and other delicious feed deserts has been carried to little short of perfection. An expert French cook cannot excel some of our American women in preparing these delicious dishes, the secret of which was unknown a score of years ago.
The art of solid making is another in which the American housewife bids fair to rival her French sister. Now only do we know how to make salads, but we understand the different qualities of olive oil.

A receipt for making current jam without cooking is got from a housekeeper famous for her compounding of this preserve. The flavor is the same as the fresh fruit, and the jam has the consistency of jelly. To prepare it, use the following proportions and methods: Carefully stem and sort one pound of fresh fruit; to do this, a part of the berries at a time should be put in a soup plate in which they may be broken and crushed with a silver fork almost individually. It is important that no whole berries should be left as much of the success of the result depends upon care in this particular. After all the berries are broken, add one pound of sugar, mix, put in a shallow dish and put on ice for twenty-four hours. Have the fruit jars in the ice-box at the same time, that they may be perfectly cold. At the end of twenty-four hours stir the fruit thoroughly put into the cold jars and seal tight. Pineapples and strawberries can be prepared in the same way.—Ex.

The simplest way of renovating an old carpet is to beat it free from dust and then wash it on a dry, clean floor. It requires a strong worker to accomplish this successfully, but the result will be found very satisfactory. Purchase a ball of carpet soap or of ordinary oxgall soap. Take two old towels, one dry and one wet, and a pail of warm water. Wring out a towel in the warm water; dampen the carpet with it, but do not make it too wet. Put the soap over the damp surface and scrub it with a stiff scrubbing brush until a thick lather covers the carpet. Wash off this lather and dry the carpet with the dry towel. Each section of the carpet must be cleaned in this way and dried as thoroughly as the worker can dry them with old towels. Let the carpet dry on the floor. Remove all grease marks at first before cleaning a carpet in this way.—Ex.

CRYING BABIES.
The Cry of an Infant is Nature's Signal of Distress.
Babies never cry unless there is some very good reason for it. The cry of a baby is nature's warning signal that there is something wrong. Every mother ought to get to work immediately to find out what that something wrong may be. If the fretfulness and irritation are not caused by exterior sources, it is conclusive evidence that the crying baby is ill. The only safe and judicious thing to do is to administer Baby's Own Tablets without the slightest delay.
For indigestion, sleeplessness, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, and simple fevers, these marvellous little tablets have given relief in thousands of cases and saved many precious baby lives. Do not give a child so-called "soothing" medicines; such only stupify and produce unnatural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drugs; they promote sound, healthy sleep because they go directly to the root of baby troubles. Dissolved in water these tablets can be given to the youngest infant. Mrs. Walter Brown, Milby, Que., says:—"I have never used any medicine for baby that did as much good as Baby's Own Tablets. I would not be without them."
Baby's Own Tablets are for sale at all drug stores, or will be sent direct on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Egg Harvest.
is new. Hens will keep in best condition, assimilate most egg-making food, and lay most eggs while eggs are high if you feed them
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One pack, 25c. Large 2-lb. can \$1.50; six 50c. packages.
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Fourth Quarter, 1901.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

DEATH OF JOSEPH.

Lesson V. November 3. Gen. 50:15-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—Ps. 90:12.

EXPLANATORY.

I. JACOB'S DEATH CAUSES HIS SONS TO FEAR JOSEPH.—Vs. 15. Saw. Realized. JOSEPH WILL... HATE US. ALL THE EVIL. See Gen. 37:23-28.

II. JOSEPH'S BROTHERS PLEAD FOR MERCY.—Vs. 16-18. THEY SENT A MESSENGER. Benjamin was probably sent from Goshen to Memphis. THY FATHER DID COMMAND. The brothers, fearing the wrath of Joseph, had probably spoken to their father concerning the future, and he had given the command, although we have no record of it. Compare the threat of Esau, Gen. 27:41.

FORGIVE... TRESPASS... SIN... EVIL. Here is true repentance. They held up their action, so that it may be viewed in its true light. They seek forgiveness only. "Joseph's brethren in these words at once evince the depth of their humility, the sincerity of their repentance, and the genuineness of their religion." THE SERVANTS OF THE GOD OF THY FATHER. This is "the foundation of their request, viz., the meanness of his and their God." JOSEPH WREPT WHEN THEY SPAKE UNTO HIM. "Pained, no doubt, to find that after the proofs he had given them of his kindness and sincerity he should still be distrusted.

FELL DOWN BEFORE HIS FACE. "Once again unconsciously fulfilling the old dream." WE BE THY SERVANTS. "Both the attitudes assumed and the words spoken were designed to express the intensity of contrition and the fervor of their supplication."

III. JOSEPH COMFORTS HIS BROTHERS.—Vs. 19-21. AM I IN THE PLACE OF GOD? That is, Am I to act as judge, and punish? Judges are sometimes in Hebrew even called God (as in Ex. 21:6; 22:8, 9; 1 Sam. 2:25), as exercising his authority.

YE THOUGHT EVIL. Joseph recognizes the enormity of their sin, and it was best that they should not forget it, so that they might the more clearly understand how wondrously God had wrought. GOD MEANT IT UNTO GOOD. "Joseph forgave, or facilitated forgiveness, by observing the good results of what had seemed so cruel. Good out of evil,—that is the strange history of this world, whenever we learn God's character.

NOURISH. Joseph thus promises to see that they will want for nothing. His position enabled him to keep this promise, so

A SCIENTIFIC BREAKFAST.

Rightly selected food will cure more than half the diseases. Try a scientific and healthy breakfast:—Fruit of some kind, perfectly cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream; two soft-boiled eggs. Put two eggs in a tin pint cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be the consistency of cream and most easily digested. One slice of bread with butter; cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

On that breakfast you can work like a horse and be perfectly nourished until noon. Your nervous troubles, heart palpitation, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney complaints and various other disorders will gradually disappear and firm solid health will set in.

Why? You have been probably living on poorly selected food, that is food that does not contain the required elements the body needs. This sort of food, and coffee, is the direct or indirect cause of more than half the ills the human body acquires.

Grape-Nuts is a perfectly cooked food, and both that and the Postum Food Coffee contain fine microscopic particles of phosphates of potash obtained in a natural way from the grains of the field and by scientific food experts incorporated into food and drink. That element joins with the albumen in food to make gray matter, which is the filling of the brain cells and the nerve centres all over the human body.

A man or woman thus fed is scientifically fed and rapidly grows in vigor and vitality, and becomes capable of conducting successfully the affairs of life. To produce a perfect body and a money making brain, the body must have the right kind of food and the expert food specialist knows how to make it. That is Grape-Nuts and Postum Cereal Food Coffee, produced at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

that the Israelites did not suffer until after his death. YOUR LITTLE ONES, Hebrew, "your tafs," rendered in the LXX., "your households," and in the Syriac, "your families," your dependents—its usual translation in that version. AND HE COMFORTED THEM, AND SPAKE KINDLY UNTO THEM. This is more than forgiveness; it is rendering good for evil. Another instance of the nobility of Joseph's character.

IV. JOSEPH'S LIFE REVIEWED.—Vs. 22, 23. AN HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS. "Among the Egyptians this was the ideal length of life. In a court poem addressed to Seti II., the writer assures him: 'Thou shalt dwell one hundred and ten years on the earth.' Pierrat says it is the number of years invariably adopted when a long and happy existence is sought in prayer.

EPHRAIM'S CHILDREN OF THE THIRD GENERATION. The grandsons of grandsons in the line of Ephraim. Great-great-grandchildren. BROUGHT UP UPON JOSEPH'S KNEES. In the margin it is "were born," meaning that they were placed there when new-born for his recognition and blessing.

V. JOSEPH'S DEATH. Vs. 24-26. I DIE. Willingly or unwillingly, this is the thought that every one must entertain some time. Joseph could look forward to his death without a tremor. "Dying he comforts others, manifests his own faith in God." GOD WILL SURELY VISIT YOU. Not in wrath and anger because of your sin, but to fulfil his promise to ABRAHAM, to ISAAC, AND TO JACOB.

JOSEPH TOOK AN OATH... YE SHALL CARRY UP MY BONES FROM HENCE. "Joseph, in faith (Heb. 11:22) in the promises of God (Gen. 46:4,) prophesies the Exodus, and commands the removal of his own body accordingly.

So JOSEPH DIED. Surely this was the death of the righteous.

THEY EMBALMED HIM. "The corpse was opened by an incision in the side, the intestines and the brains were taken out and separately preserved in vessels. The dying of the body was promoted by the insertion of bituminous material; it was wrapped in numerous bandages and layers of byssus or linen, and, after remaining seventy days in the house of those to whom it belonged, was enclosed in a coffin and buried." The word "mummy," in use since the thirteenth century, is derived from the Persian *mum*, "wax," and traveled back to the Persian in the foreign form *mumia*, as the name of a medical remedy. IN A COFFIN. "It is here, as the article shows, the sarcophagus in common use in Egypt, which might consist, like that of Mycerinus discovered in the third pyramid, of the wood of the *ficus sycamoros*, but was mostly of stone, frequently of porphyry, from the porphyry quarries, still to be seen, of the oasis of Bethin in the Sinaitic peninsula.

ARE YOU BECOMING BETTER?

Is life decreasing or increasing? Is it growing richer or poorer? The ordinary cheap philosophies assume that life is like a fire which speedily reaches the fulness of its heat, and then fades and fades until it goes out. The high philosophy which gets its light from God believes that life, as it moves deeper and deeper into God, must move from richness into richness always. All that we believe is but the promise of the perfect faith. All that we do is great with its anticipation of the complete obedience. All that we are but gives us suggestions of the richness which our being will attain. Those moments make our real, effective, enthusiastic life. They create the fulfilment of their own hopes and dreams. O, cheerish them! O, believe that no man lives at his best to whom life is not becoming better and better, always aware of greater and greater forces, capable of diviner and diviner deeds and joys!—Phillips Brooks.

The body of R. J. Briggs has been found in the woods a mile from his home in Sherman, Conn., hanging from a tree. Fifteen members of the Briggs family have committed suicide.

Alfred Bowker's work as secretary to the National Executive Committee for the King Alfred millenary celebration, is reported as about to be rewarded by knighthood.

At Halifax, Wednesday, one of the crew of the schooner Eila M. Goodwin, quarantined at Lawlor's Island with smallpox, died. His name was Doucette. The Goodwin sailed for Gloucester.

In a dense fog the Canadian Pacific steamer Hating, from Skagway to Vancouver, went ashore Saturday at Tucker's Bay, Jarvis Island, 40 miles north of Vancouver. The Hating had 170 passengers. There was no panic and the passengers were soon made aware that no danger was to be apprehended.

The Duke of Alba, one of the highest grandees of Spain, died from heart failure at New York on Tuesday.

Dr. Montzambert has reported to Hon. Mr. Fisher in favor of establishing a government vaccine farm at Ottawa.

The latest returns to the census office, Ottawa, place the population of the territories at over one hundred and fifty thousand.

Owing to the duty which the Australian government is putting on flour, it is not likely any more extensive shipments of Manitoba flour will be exported to that country.

Henry McPeters was shot and killed by his cousin, Leslia McPeters, at Monson, Me., who mistook him for a deer.

The French budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 5,000,000 francs, of which 20,000,000 francs are due to sugar bounties.

Justice Robertson declined to grant an injunction forbidding the Ottawa corporation to pay accounts incurred in connection with the royal visit to Ottawa.

The Central railway station, Ottawa, was burglarized Saturday. Over \$800 from the offices of the C. P. R. and C. A. R. was taken.

Seaman Starke, of Yarmouth, Me., was drowned near Yarmouth Wednesday. His shipmate, John Davis, weighing 170 pounds, climbed the mast of their little vessel, when she capsized and sank, carrying Starke with her.

A terrific explosion of gasoline, or some other equally powerful explosive occurred Wednesday in the building at 16 Harlow street, Bangor, Me. The explosion completely wrecked the first and second floors and caused a fire in which Miss Haney and Mrs. Mary F. Carrigan and John Barry were burned to death.

Consumptive People

CAN SECURE RENEWED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

The Rich, Red Blood Made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Gives New Strength to Every Nerve, Fibre and Organ of the Body.

From the Budget, Shelburne, N. S.

Among the young ladies of Shelburne, there is none to-day who more fully bears the impress of perfect health than Miss Lillian Durfee. Unfortunately this was not always the case, as a few years ago Miss Durfee became ill, and her friends feared that she was going into decline. A doctor was called in and prescribed, but his medicines did not have the desired effect. Her strength gradually left her, her appetite failed, she had frequent headaches, was very pale, and finally grew so weak that a walk of a few rods would completely fatigue her. The young lady's family sorrowfully observed that she was steadily failing, and feared that consumption would claim her as a victim. One day a friend urged that she should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but the idea at first was not favorably entertained; it seemed hopeless to expect that any medicine would help her after the doctor's treatment had failed. However, this good friend still urged, and finally prevailed. By the time the third box was used, there was an unmistakable improvement in Miss Durfee's condition. Cheered by this, the pills were continued, and in the course of a few weeks the former invalid, whose strength was taxed by the slightest exertion, was almost restored to health. The use of the pills was still continued and a few weeks more found Miss Durfee again enjoying perfect health.

To a reporter who interviewed her, she said:—"I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I earnestly recommend them to all who fear that consumption has laid its grasp upon them."

That the facts related above are not in any way exaggerated, is born out by the following statement from Robt. G. Irwin, Esq., the well known stipendiary magistrate for the municipality, who says:—"I distinctly remember the pale face of Miss Lillian Durfee and the regrets of friends as they expressed their conviction that she would soon be compelled to say farewell, to earth. Miss Durfee, however, carries the unmistakable credentials of good health, and frequently expresses her indebtedness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Pale and anæmic girls, or young people with consumptive tendencies, will find renewed health and bodily vigor through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills are an unfailing cure for all diseases due to a watery condition of the blood, or shattered nerves. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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—FOR—

Summer Complaint

Bayside, June 21, 1901.

DEAR SIR.—I received your kind letter some time ago but was unable to answer it until now. I am selling quite a lot of your medicines and consider 'em wonderful remedies for sickness. About two years ago I was very much RUN DOWN and in poor health generally. I began using your Bitters and Syrups and at once noticed a marked improvement in my health and soon was as well as ever. My son and daughter have both used your CERTAIN CHECK with the most wonderful results, and in the case of the latter I believe it was the means of saving her life after everything else had failed. One gentleman, a doctor of Halifax, bought a bottle of your Certain Check for his little daughter, who was suffering from dysentery, and it made a speedy cure. These and numerous other instances show that wonderful medicines yours are. Trusting that you may be spared many years to relieve the sick and afflicted, I am yours very truly,

MRS. MRS. NOAH FADER.

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We will send

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

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General Methuen, who is operating near Marico, has captured and destroyed great quantities of foodstuffs belonging to the Boers. Commandant Scheepers, who has been captured by one of General French's columns, was taken in a farm house, where he was lying dangerously ill.

A despatch from Dundee, Natal, to the London Times says heavy rains have temporarily interfered with communication between the columns in the field. Botha and the main body of burghers have reached Pongola Forest, near Luenburg, Transvaal. The remainder of Botha's original force is split up between Vryheid and the border of Zululand.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches. 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.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is REV. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MILTON, QUERNS COUNTY, N. S.—Baptized another bright convert last Sunday. Oct. 17th. H. B. S.

PORT LORNE, N. S.—After ten months of energetic service, Rev. L. H. Cooney has resigned the pastoral care of the Wilmot Mountain and Hampton churches and left us October 1st to go to the Baptist church in Felk, Mass. We are hoping that we may not be long without a pastor for time is precious and there is a work to be done. A. C. CHARLTON, Clerk. Oct. 15th.

ALBERT MINES, N. B.—Our new meeting house will be opened, D. V., on Nov. 3rd. Pastor Hutchinson will preach in the morning, Pastor Davidson in the afternoon and Pastor Tiner in the evening. A good time is expected. We would be pleased to see a large number of our friends present on that occasion. M. ADDISON.

Surrey, N. B., Oct. 15th.
BERWICK, N. S.—I have had the pleasure of visiting the baptismal waters twice recently. Four young people have thus "put on Christ." Seven, including Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Foster received the hand of fellowship at our last communion. This brother and sister are an excellent addition to our working force. I have consented at the unanimous request of the church to remain till next June. PASTOR.

HILLSDALE, HAMMOND.—As a result of special services held with this church several manifested a desire to trust Christ, and some fully decided to live for him with his help. May God abundantly bless us in his work and may souls be won for the kingdom. At a business meeting, Oct. 9th, it was unanimously voted we extend a call to our pastor for another year, also an increase in his salary. This is his sixth year with us. C. M. F.

CLEMENTSPORT.—Eight more believers were baptized at Deep Brook on the 13th, in the presence of a large congregation. The work done is of the most genuine character. The spiritual life of the church has received a great quickening. Mr. C. Walden has commended himself by his wise judgment and his evident reliance on the Holy Spirit to do the work of Christ. We continue at Smith's Cove during the present week. The church is being quickened, backsliders are returning and the unsaved are inquiring the way of life. The prospect is good for a strong working church. WARD FISHER.

HOPWELL, N. B.—Last spring at the annual meeting of this church, a committee was appointed to revise the church roll. Upon the completion of their labors we discovered that we had been carrying about sixty names more than we ought to. So instead of 407, our reported membership, we only have 348. We have purchased a new church book and hope to keep matters straight after this. Since our last report one sister has been received by letter at the Hill. We have let the contract for painting the house of worship at Lower Cape, to W. E. Calhoun. The committee appointed at our annual business meeting to secure a parsonage, have purchased the property of Mrs. Solomon Edgett of Hopewell Cape. This is one of the finest residences in the county. We expect to move in about the 15th inst. F. D. DAVIDSON.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—During the summer and autumn I have been securing pledges for the reducing of our church debt, and Sunday, Oct. 27th, will be set apart by special service for the gathering of our offerings. At 11 a. m. the pastor will present a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the church. At 3.45 p. m. and 7 p. m. Dr. Trotter will preach. We expect to raise, together with that now on hand, the sum of \$1500.00, which will greatly encourage the members of this faithful church.

I have been greatly encouraged in this work by the kind response given by members of other churches in the city and throughout the province. At the Annual Provincial Sunday School Association recently held in Summerside, I agreed to devote my entire time to the forwarding of Interdenominational Sunday school work in this province, and have therefore resigned the pastorate of the church. G. P. RAYMOND.

MONTANA.—Our church is packed each Sunday service to hear our pastor, Rev. J. E. Nottringer. People are seen in our congregation who never came here before and many are attending who are seldom seen in the house of God. Bro. Nottringer is a powerful preacher and is doing a great work in Butte. Our Sunday School is growing in interest and attendance each Sunday. Bro. Hayes, our superintendent, is an excellent Sunday School man and takes great interest in all the church work. He is ably assisted by good consecrated teachers and other helpers. The prayer meetings have the largest attendance for many years, the B. Y. P. U. is in a flourishing condition. The young people of our church are wide awake and ready to follow our pastor in every good work. We have a mission on S. Main street which is doing a great work. Pray for our little church in the mountains that we may be able to lift Butte City out of the depths to which it has fallen. Yours in the Master's service, GORDON MALLORY.

FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX.—The Rev. A. Cohoon supplied for the First Church on Sunday last. If any one supposes that Brother Cohoon has lost his fervency and power for the pulpit by the hard work he is doing as treasurer of Acadia College, they have fallen into a mistake. With Brother Cohoon all lawful labor is the Lord's work. "To put away sin by the sacrifice of himself," was the authority for the message in the morning. "He who walks with wise men shall be wise, but the companion of fools shall be destroyed" was the subject for the evening. In one day, the church had a sermon of the old sort—the sacrifice and by it the removal and destruction of sin. In the evening came the morals rooted in the sacrifice—Grand old gospel preached with eloquence and with a full sympathetic heart. The Governors of the College should include Rev. A. Cohoon, M. A., in the number of ministers at Acadia whom they will request to preach to the students. His sermons would be a pleasing and profitable variety among the sermons of the professors. Dr. Eaton, the Clerk of the church, read a very interesting letter at the close of the morning service from the Rev. J. A. Francis, who was deterred from accepting the invitation given him, to become the pastor of the First Church, by the fact that the Mission church, now under his care, would be put in peril by his leaving it at the present time. The church was much disappointed that Mr. F. did not see his way clear to come to them as pastor. However they believe that it will be for the best, and the committee will continue their quest in the name of the Lord, until the Lord's choice for the church is found. REPORTER.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Cumberland County Baptist Conference met in quarterly session at West Brook on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock. The short time at our disposal was taken up in making such arrangements for this and the next session as was thought necessary. In the evening Pastor MacQuarrie preached a sermon which was followed by a very helpful and inspiring social service.

On Wednesday morning Dr. Steele read a paper—"The Baptist Pastor of Today"—which was requested to be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Pastors Bates, Haverstock and others present discussed this excellent paper. Pastor MacQuarrie read a paper on B. Y. P. U. work, which was also followed by remarks from several of those present.

The early part of the afternoon was occupied in hearing reports from the churches. Four churches are pastorless, Springhill and the Oxford group. These and also a number of the smaller churches did not report. The reports taken as a whole, and also such information as could be gathered concerning churches not reporting, furnished some material for encouragement, and also for thought and prayer. After hearing reports the ladies of the W. M. A. S. took charge. Mrs. E. G. Lewis, of West Brook, read a paper prepared by Miss Alice Logan, of Salem, entitled "Put yourself in their place." The reading of this paper was followed by prayer by Mrs. Logan, mother of the writer of the paper. The chairman and several others spent some time in discussion of this paper and the great question suggested, and Pastor Haverstock closed with prayer.

The evening meeting opened with a praise service of fifteen minutes. Among the good things that followed was an address by pastor Bates—"The Book and the Boy," a sermon by Pastor Haverstock—Lev. 6:13, and an evangelistic service conducted by Chairman Huntley.

The session throughout was very interesting, pleasant and, we trust, profitable. The next meeting will be January 14, at Parrsboro. D. H. MACQUARRIE, Sec'y.

Queens County, N. B. Quarterly Meeting.

This Quarterly Meeting convened at the Range on the 11th inst., with the 2nd Grand Lake Baptist church, beginning on the evening of the day with a social service. The ministers present at the Quarterly were Revs. W. S. Martin, W. E. McIntyre, W. A. Blakney, E. K. Ganong and J. Coombes.

Saturday morning was given to the business of the Quarterly. The officers for the year were appointed; J. D. Colwell, Chairman; J. Coombes, Secretary; and Emery Brausecombe, Treasurer. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the churches of the county be recommended to encourage their ministers and other delegates to attend the Quarterly Meeting." On the afternoon of the same day the regular conference meeting of the Quarterly, led by Rev. Mr. McIntyre, was held. A short and earnest sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Martin, the preliminary exercises being conducted by Rev. Mr. Blakney, after which many took part. The Rev. Mr. Ganong preached on Sabbath morning, the Secretary in the afternoon, and a social service largely attended and deeply solemn was held in the evening. The offerings of the day for Foreign Missions and the objects of the N. B. Convention were \$7. Besides this Deacon Robert Elkin handed me \$2 for Foreign Missions.

Article three of the constitution says that the next Quarterly Meeting meets on the 2nd Friday in January, the place to be determined by the Chairman and Secretary. J. COOMBES. Oct. 15th, 1901.

The November Century—in many respects an unusually striking number—will begin the magazine's thirty-second year, which is to be a Year of American Humor. A group of humorous stories, poems, etc., including "Two Little Tales" by Mark Twain, "More Animals" by Oliver Herford, and prose and verse by Carolyn Wells; Paul Dunbar and other well-known humorists, will be preceded by "A Retrospect of American Humor," by Prof. W. P. Trent, with more than thirty portraits of famous humorists of the past and present, from Benjamin Franklin to "Mr. Dooley."

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FOUNDED 1838 as a Christian College. Arts' course marked by breadth and thoroughness. Wide range of electives in last two years. Eleven professors, specialists in their respective departments. Standard of scholarship high. Quality of work recognized by Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Chicago, as equal to that of best Canadian Colleges. One hundred and forty students pursuing arts course last year.

Elective course in Pedagogy recently added to curriculum. Students desiring to take only partial course may select studies, subject to the approval of the Faculty.

A partial course in Biblical and Theological studies is also provided for ministerial students to which two professors devote all their time.

Expenses reasonable. A considerable number of scholarships available.

Next session opens Wednesday, October 2nd.

For Calendar, or further information, send to

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Marticulation course, Scientific course, General course, Business course and Manual Training course.

There are nine teachers on the staff, four of whom are in residence.

The Academy Home is undergoing repairs and will henceforth be heated by hot water and lit by electric light.

In connection with the school there is a Juvenile Department for boys under fourteen years of age. School re-opens on the 4th of September.

For further information apply to

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Offers FIVE regular courses.—Collegiate, Vocal Music, Piano Music, Art, Elocution,—under the skilled direction of the best University and Conservatory Graduates of unquestioned ability as instructors. Violin instruction by resident teacher, Graduate of Royal Academy of Music, Munich. Special instruction in Typewriting and Stenography.


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Fall term begins September 4th. For Calendar and further information apply to

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Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.
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DORCHESTER, MASS.
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TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

MARRIAGES.

LENT-AMERON.—At Weymouth, Oct. 15, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, assisted by missionary Grenier and H. A. Giffin. William J. Lent, Esq., to Caroline Rosine Ameron.

LAUDER-JONES.—At the home of the bride's parents, Surrey, N. B., Oct. 9th, by Rev. M. Addison, Auber Lauder to Gertrude Jones, all of Hillsboro, N. B.

COPP-LUNN.—At the home of the bride's father, M. R. Lunn, Esq., of Albert, Albert county, N. B., Oct. 16th, by the Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Eugene C. Copp of Riverside to Lila B. Lunn.

PURDY-BERRY.—At Waldeck Line, Annapolis county, N. S., on October 13th, by Rev. Ward Fisher, pastor of Clements-port Baptist church, Mr. James Miller Purdy of Upper Clement to Mrs. Mary E. Berry, of Waldeck Line.

NEVENS-NOBLE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 26th, by Rev. F. B. Seelye, Parker H. Nevens of Rustgornish, Sunbury county, N. B., to Celia M., eldest daughter of Geo. F. Noble, Esq., of the same place.

SABIN-SABEAN.—At New Tuskot, Oct. 17, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Nelson Sabin to Ella May, daughter of H. C. Sabeau, Esq., of New Tuskot, Digby County, N. S.

HAMILTON-CARTER.—At Brookfield, Colchester County, N. S., October 16, by Rev. J. J. Armstrong, William A. Hamilton to George Carter, both of Brookfield, N. S.

TIBERT-TIBERT.—At the residence of Mrs. Jane Tibert, Central Grove, Digby County, N. S., October 16, by the Rev. E. H. Howe, Clarence Tibert, Esq., to Olive Tibert. Both of Central Grove, Digby Co.

MUIR-WAMBOLT.—At the Tabernacle Baptist church, October 17, at 7.30 p. m., by the Rev. G. W. Schurman, Parker Muir to Bessie Alberts Wambolt. All of Halifax.

JOUDREY-WHYNOT.—At Milton, Oct. 16, by Rev. H. B. Sloat, William Joudrey, of Lunenburg, Lun. Co., to Edith Whynot, of Milton, Queens Co., N. S.

IYRS-GAMBLE.—At Summerside, P. E. I., on the 15th inst., by Pastor E. P. Calder, John L. D. Ives to Helena M. Gamble. Both of Tryon, P. E. I.

JOHNSTON-JORDAN.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. Wm. W. Rees, Granville Ferry, October 8, Henry Johnstone, of Clementsvale, to Mary Jordan, of Annapolis.

REED-AMBERMAN.—At the Baptist church, Granville Ferry, October 16, by Rev. Wm. W. Rees, Avar L. Reed to Minnie V. Amberman. Both of Granville Ferry, Annapolis Co.

DEATHS.

DIMOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 14, Mrs. Nettie Dimock Parker, daughter of the late Daniel Dimock.

UPHAM.—Oct. 10, Miss Maggie Upham, aged 41 years. The deceased was a member of the East Onslow Baptist church, but has been living in Truro with her sister, Mrs. Forbes Rogers. She leaves a good Christian record.

WHITE.—At Berlin, N. H., on the 6th inst., by drowning, Wilfred White, aged 27 years, son of Isaac and Marjory White of Knoxford, Carleton county, N. B. The deceased leaves parents, brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. May the God of consolation comfort the hearts of the mourners. (Intelligencer please copy).

LENT.—At Weymouth, Oct. 14th, Minnie Mullen Lent, wife of Fred Lent, Esq., aged 22. Sister Lent was married less than one year ago and was very pleasantly and happily situated. She was an esteemed member of the Weymouth church and will be greatly missed. May the Lord sustain the stricken husband and sorrowing relatives. Funeral services were conducted by Pastor Eaton, participated in by Rev. Turner, (Meth.) and Missionary Grenier.

JOLLETA.—At Sonora, Oct. 8th, of typhoid pneumonia, Deacon Jolleta, aged 65 years. Thus within a fortnight, Sonora church has lost both her deacons. These brethren were noble examples of what the grace of God can do for men. Their places cannot easily be filled. May the Saviour's presence comfort the hearts of the mourners, in their sore affliction.

ROOME.—At Halifax, Oct. 1st, after a long and weary six months of struggle with disease, Edith Roome, aged 19, youngest daughter of John Roome. Edith was a beautiful girl always cheerful, loved by all. She was a member of the Tabernacle church, Sunday School, B. Y. P. U. and also the choir. Strange indeed are his ways, but we are all able to say, He does all things well.

WRIGHT.—Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Rufus Wright of Hopewell Cape, passed away on the 7th inst., after a long sickness. Our sister has been a member of the Hopewell Baptist church for many years and was loved by all the community. Her death is doubly sad on account of the

death last May of her daughter-in-law, who left a family of five children, the eldest being only seventeen. A large number of friends and relatives gathered to express their sympathy and to pay their last tribute of respect. The services were conducted by the pastor at the home of W. O. Wright, only son of the deceased. She leaves one sister, Mrs. Foshay, who resides in Truro, N. S.

HALL.—At his residence, Orange St., St. John, on the 17th inst., Mr. Thomas H. Hall, aged 64 years. The announcement of Mr. Hall's death came as a shock to most of his friends and fellow citizens. He had been confined to his house only a week or two, and comparatively few knew that he was not in robust health. Mr. Hall was well known both in St. John and in many parts of the country and his book store at the corner of King and Germain streets had been a landmark of the city for many years. Mr. Hall was born in Granville, N. S., in 1837. He came to St. John in 1858, and three years later established the book and stationery business on the stand where he continued for about forty years. Mr. Hall took an active interest in public affairs and a few years ago was a candidate for the mayoralty in St. John. He was identified with the Baptist denomination and, at the time of his death was a member of the Brussels St. church. He was an ardent lover of music, possessed a fine voice and for a number of years was leader of the church music. In 1863 he was married to Miss Emma K. Estabrooks, daughter of the late Charles H. Estabrooks, St. John, who, with five sons and four daughters, survives. Frank, Thos. and Kendall live in New York. Charles in Fredericton, and Walter in Sydney, while Mrs. J. F. Marsters, Mrs. A. R. Carr, of Sydney, Mrs. H. O. Benner, of South Framingham, Mass., and Miss Hazel, at home, are the daughters. Mr. Moses S. Hall of Fredericton is a brother of the deceased.

Sunday School Convention.

The Lunenburg County S. S. Convention met at Bridgewater, October 9. President Bars opened convention by calling on Rev. H. B. Smith to read the Scripture and Rev. W. B. Bezanson to offer prayer. President Bars was re-appointed for the coming year, with H. Hennigar, T. R. Patillo and Ervin Spidle vice-presidents. Pastor James Blakney then addressed the convention on "Equipment for S. S. Work." It was a very impressive presentation of the subject. Miss Bars followed with a paper prepared by Miss Kate Allison Lewis, on "Primary Work." It was an excellent treatment of the subject and we hope all our schools will have the benefit of it. Pastor H. B. Smith then gave a thoughtful and practical address on the importance of a Sunday School teacher being what he teaches. Pastor M. B. Whitman then taught the model class, which was very interesting and profitable. In the evening Pastor R. O. Morse spoke on the "Sabbath School and the Nation." It was Pastors Morse and Whitman's first meeting with us and they assured us they were with us in every good work. Pastor W. B. Bezanson followed with an address on "The Teaching for the New Century." The Question Box was then opened and answered by President Bars, Rev. Jas. Blakney and Bro. Gates of Halifax, who we were pleased to have with us, also Rev. Stephen March, a former pastor of the Bridgewater church. These brethren, by their presence and words, added much to the interest of the convention. W. B. BEZANSON, Sec'y.

Lunenburg Quarterly Meeting.

This organization met at Lapland, a station of the Bridgewater church, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 7-8. Pastors present,—Freeman, Blakney, Smith, M. B. Whitman, and Morse. The Bridgewater church was largely represented, but few

Advertisement for "Standorette" featuring an illustration of the product and text describing its features and price (\$6.50).

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical, horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses. Price, \$6.50. Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Table with columns: Year, Premium Income (Net.), Interest Income, Total Income (Premiums & Interest), Assets, Insurance in Force (Net.).

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25. Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00. Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00. TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25. S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

lay delegates from other churches were present Monday afternoon Pastor Morse preached and this was followed by a season of prayer and conference. On Monday evening the local church, assisted by the visiting pastors ordained as deacons Bros. Solomon Zwicker and Enos Zwicker. Pastor Morse preached on The Diaconate, Pastor Freeman offered the ordaining prayer and Pastor Smith gave the charge.

On Tuesday, reports from the churches were received. Usually good congregations were reported. There was an address on "The Bible and Enquirers" by Pastor Blakney, one on "The place of the prayer-meeting in the Christian Life," by Pastor Whitman. These addresses were stimulating and gave rise to helpful discussions. An hour was devoted to the interests of W. M. A. S. work. Sister Reeves of Bridgewater conducted this meeting. The meetings closed with a sermon by Pastor Whitman, followed by a testimony service. The attendance from Lapland was large—all the schoolhouse would accommodate. A house of worship is contemplated here and it is to be hoped it may soon be erected. Next meeting at Dayspring in January. R. OSGOOD MORSE, Sec'y. pro-tem.

Advertisement for "The D.L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil" for lung troubles, coughs, and colds.

Wanted at Once.

In every town and district in Canada ACTIVE AGENTS to handle OUR NEW, LOW PRICED, HOUSEHOLD BOOK. TERRITORY and SPECIAL TERMS to those acting now. R. A. H. MORROW, Publisher, St. John, N. B.

Canada has been invited to participate in an exhibition to be held at Wolverhampton, England, next year.

Large advertisement for VIM TEA, stating it is found in TRUE TEA VALUE and providing contact information for BAIRD & PETERS, St. John, N. B.

News Summary.

Though not officially announced, the khaki enquiry at Ottawa is off.

A Berlin paper says that Mr. Kruger, in spite of all denials, is severely ill.

The revenue of Canada for the last three months shows an increase of \$790,437.

The Ottawa City Council Monday decided in favor of compulsory vaccination.

Johann Most, the anarchist, has been sentenced to one year in the New York penitentiary.

It is reported in Teheran that Great Britain has declared a protectorate of Koweyt.

The McGill authorities have decided to fine students who take part in undergraduates' rushes.

Professor Otto Nordenskold's South Pole vessel Antarctic, sailed from Hamburg on Wednesday.

John Palk, post office employ, charged with taking registered mail from the Winnipeg post office, has confessed.

Wm. Crocker was struck and instantly killed at Beverly, Mass., on Wednesday by a train returning from Portland to Boston.

A Lascar, suspected of being a sufferer from the plague, was landed at Glasgow on Saturday from the British steamer Bavaria from Bombay.

Prof. William Hand, head of the firm of Hand & Co., fireworks manufacturers, died on Friday as the result of burns received in an explosion at the factory at Hamilton.

The notorious brigand Mussolino has been captured after a fierce resistance at Urbino, Italy. He has long terrorized Calabria and is credited with having committed 25 murders.

Several times recently Mrs. Richard Magee, of Altoona, Pa., has dreamed of the death of her brother, John Fry, in Liverpool, England. Friday she received a letter notifying her of his death.

Charles E. Turner, consul general of the United States, has received an acknowledgment of the resolutions of sympathy passed at the time of President McKinley's death by Earl Minto and the Canadian government.

It is proposed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, to have a steam launch constructed for the use of Mr. Kemy, the oyster expert of the department, for the inland waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Joseph E. Giroux, a former cashier in the Canadian Pacific freight office at Hochelaga Stock Yards station, was arrested at Montreal, Monday, on a warrant charging him with larceny of about \$300 in August last. He has pleaded guilty.

Mathilda, aged 17, daughter of F. R. Mitchell, of Montreal, allowed sixty square inches of cuticle to be removed from her body in order that it might be grafted on her brother, who was injured in railway accident.

The jury in the case of "Buck" Wheeler, on trial at Booneville, Ind., for murder, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Wheeler beheaded his son-in-law, Elisha Burns, with an axe on the night of September 7.

Members of parliament representing fifty-nine constituencies, comprising the Parliamentary Alien Immigration Committee, have appealed to Lord Salisbury to avert the disgrace of an anti-Semitic crusade in the east end of London.

The troublesome question of marriage and divorce has been set at rest for another three years by the action of the House of Deputies of the Triennial Episcopal Convention at San Francisco, in rejecting both of the proposed canons on the subject which was passed by the House of Bishops.

William Guernsey, employed as a sand digger at Linden, near Williamsport, Pa., claims to have solved the problem of tempering copper. He made three chisels of the metal, tempered them and sent one to Washington to have the process patented. Friday he was summoned by wire to Washington and it is believed the government is interested in the discovery.

John O'Donnell, Nationalist, attempted to address his constituents Monday in Kilmalme, County Mayo, the scene of recent evictions. He was dragged off the platform five times by the police and finally, after a fierce struggle, was taken to the barracks. One hundred and fifty police were present at the meeting. John O'Donnell is a private of a protegee of William O'Brien, M. P. He is secretary of the United Irish League.

Friction between the military and civic authorities over the erection of the grand stand on the common by private individuals with consent of Col. Biscoe, at present in command of the garrison at Halifax, was settled by the parties putting up the stand paying a license fee of \$200. Col. Biscoe also sent word to the meeting that he had made an error in granting permission to the parties to put up the stand.

The Montreal harbor board has decided to ask the government to place the Lord Stanley on the St. Lawrence river this winter to endeavor to keep the Cap Rouge ice bridge from forming. Success would mean two weeks additional navigation in the spring at Montreal.

An injunction is to be taken out against the investigation ordered by the Montreal city council into the change made by Ald. Clearhue that an attempt had been made to bribe him in connection with awarding the recent electric light contract.

During the two days of the royal visit the railways brought twelve thousand persons into Toronto, besides eleven thousand volunteers. This does not include the regular traffic.

A suit has been entered by Ryan and MacDonnell, railway contractors, against Mackenzie, Mann & Co., and Donald D. Mann personally, for the sum of \$195,154 97. In July, 1899, Ryan and MacDonnell took over a contract which Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co had received from the government of Nova Scotia for the building of the Inverness and Richmond Railway in Cape Breton. If the work was not finished by December, 1901, the defendants were to take over the plant and continue the work. This they did. The plaintiffs allege that they were not able to carry out the contract because of delays caused by the defendants.

Rt. Rev. Field Flowers Goe has resigned the bishopric of Melbourne, Australia, and has returned to England. His odd combination of names early marked him out as the victim of the humorist. It is told of him that when he went up for an examination in the days of his youth the examiner exclaimed, "Phoebus, what a name! He should be ploughed for the first and plucked for the second."

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa is conducting an investigation into the rejection by War office officials of a quantity of canned Canadian meats, sent out to South Africa. The Canadian canners entered a protest, claiming there was nothing to justify the action. Chemists' reports received bear out the Canadian claim. No orders for canned meats have been received in Canada since the rejection, but it is not considered that it is the cause as the orders were falling off before.

Danger in Soda.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger: moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, pepsines and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50cts per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO

Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ringbone, with five bottles.

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

DANIEL MURCHISON, Four Falls, N. B.



A Pain Remedy.

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

The True Relief, Radway's Ready Relief

For Internal and External Use.

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

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

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

Pain Cured In An Instant

No matter how violent or excruciating the pains the Rheumatic, Head-aches, Indigestion, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

A CURE FOR

Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and secure effect a cure.

No bad after effects (which are invariably the result of doing with opium etc.) will follow the use of Radway's Ready Relief, but the bowels will be left in a healthy, normal condition.

A half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Bileousness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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

Sold by All Druggists.

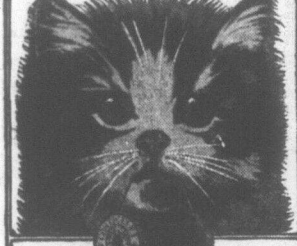
RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

These trade-mark creosote lines on every package. For GLUTEN FLOUR DYSPEPSIA. SPECIAL DIETIC FLOUR. K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers. For book of samples write Parwell & Rhine, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

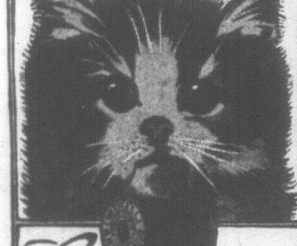
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The factory adjustments of the Elgin Watch—by refrigeration and oven heat—make it like a pocket time ball. Its accuracy is never questioned. An **ELGIN Watch** will last a lifetime, with ordinary care—keep perfect time under all conditions. Ask your jeweler. Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free. Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill.



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Chimes and Peals, Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our prices. BELL FOUNDRY, Toronto.

The Farm

MY CLOVER CROP.

One does not wonder that there are few good pieces of clover when he considers the extremely dry season of 1900 and the fact that such pieces are highly prized makes one curious to know how they were secured. It is often said that it is no trouble to secure a catch of clover with abundant fertility, but where to a great extent this element is lacking the problem becomes much more difficult of solution. My field of two and a half acres, which is as finely set to clover as one could wish, is of only ordinary fertility, so that I consider the process worth describing. Mine is one of perhaps a dozen fine pieces of this invaluable farm crop, and to tell how it was secured would to a great extent answer for all.

The piece is naturally well drained, slanting gently to the west. In the fall of 1899 it was sown with wheat, following successive crops of corn, potatoes and oats. It is readily seen that the clover or wheat did not find a rich soil, and it was but sparsely top dressed with barn and poultry manure. The wheat did not make a good growth. I sowed the clover and timothy seed about April 1, using a wheelbarrow seeder, scattering about twelve pounds of clover and five of timothy to the acre. It grew rapidly from the start. Clover is not a sun plant, and will start in a pretty cold soil. The danger from late frosts are not to be considered, the main thing being to secure a start before the ground is dry and settled. The top root does not easily penetrate well settled ground, and a dry time finds the young plants without this necessary safeguard. Give the young plants the double advantage of earliness and a soil loosened by frosts and the matter will take second place, for the roots will reach out and get it.

As a result of a few weeks' earliness in sowing, and of a clipping in the fall, I have a literal bed of clover blossoms and a promise of one and a half tons of fine hay an acre. The fall clipping has prevented a large intermingling of weeds and otherwise helped the young plants. This plant will not uniformly secure the best results on account of the varying seasons, but the rule of early sowing with winter grain and never on spring ploughing will be found a

COFFEE DID IT.

Would Have Been Fatal if Kept Up.

'Coffee!! Oh how I did want it after the nervous strain of public work. Something warm to brace me up was all the breakfast I craved, but every time I drank it, I inferred the dying sensation that follows it with heart fluttering and throbbing of the throat and ears.

I had no strength to throw away in that way, so decided that hot water must do for me.

One morning I came to breakfast in the home of some friends in Pueblo, Colo., just in time to see the Mother pouring some rich deep yellow coffee into mugs for the two little boys. One little chap had thrust his fingers into the mug and was licking them with such approving smacks. This opened the way for me to say, 'Are you not afraid of the effects of coffee on the little folks?' The mother explained that it was Postum Food Coffee made at Battle Creek, Michigan, and remarked, 'We think there is nothing like it.' Then she explained how the new coffee had weaned them away from the use of the old-fashioned coffee and tea because 'it is so wholesome.' I drank it there for the first time, and was delighted, not only with the delicious flavor, but the after satisfaction it gives. One day I was speaking with our family physician's wife about Postum, when her daughter remarked, 'Yes, Mamma, we are out of Postum, and I have used coffee for the last two mornings and it always brings the tired feeling and troubles my stomach and bowels, but Postum makes me feel all right.'

In one home they served Postum in such a way that it was tasteless. I have found that Postum boiled sometimes five minutes, and sometimes ten, is nothing more than spoiled water, but when it is made with two heaping teaspoonsful for each cup, and boiled fifteen or twenty minutes it becomes a tried and proven breakfast favorite, and for refreshment and wholesome nourishment, has no equal.' M. M. Yates, Gothen, Ind.

pretty safe one to follow.—(C. M. D., Ingleside, N. Y.)

WEEDS—A NEW IDEA.

If you want flowers, keep down the weeds. This is the advice that with variations is bestowed upon every amateur gardener.

A young friend set out some lines of flowers along a wall, but in the presence of school duties neglected to water them. The soil was good but the weather dry. When at last they were looked after, the only thrifty one was found with its roots entwined with that of a burdock that had grown rapidly above it, affording it not only shade, but with its long tap root drawing moisture from the deep soil which it had shared with the dock. A row of docks would have nurtured the flowers without the gardener's care. This is an extreme illustration, for if you want flowers you must keep down the weeds.

And wanting flowers I went out to weed. Among the seeds I had planted was one of a delicate vine, and near it was a thrifty flea bane that had shot up like a rocket and broken into a shower of white stars.

'What do you let such a weed grow for?' asked one accompanying me.

But, about to destroy it, lo! it had not only shaded but given support to the vine I had neglected.

'Pull the thing up!' said the friend, 'and give the vine a bit of brush to climb on, or an ornamental trellis; you can munch the root with cut grass, and if you screen it from the sun you'll have a thing of beauty. That weed is not only unsightly but is exhausting the soil.'

All that seemed useless to me when it already had support and shade and moisture, and the weed with its finely fringed blossoms did not seem unsightly but rather a thing of beauty in itself. So I supplied a little fertilizer and let the two grow together. That also is an extreme illustration, for if you want flowers you must keep down the weeds.

I sowed a bed with fine seeds and neglected it. The weather was dry and the seeds failed to germinate, but up sprang the weeds quickly, and their overlapping leaves made a green tent above, and their roots drawing moisture from below established conditions in which the seeds germinated and grew. 'If you expect those flowers to grow, you must pull up the weeds,' said one who knew. So I pulled up the fair green tents till I tired, and my head ached over the destruction I wrought and the tender plants, sustained and nurtured by the weeds, drooped and died, for the weeds are foster mothers of flowers, as has been said before. Now I let the weeds grow and explain their uses to my critical friends.

Weeds have their advantages; they are good assistant gardeners, and when time and help are lacking and a failure is likely to result without their assistance, it is good policy to let them grow. So far from exhausting the soil they will later give back to it all they have taken from it with an added amount gotten from the air. To spend time destroying them when they are little is to waste time and strength that might be put to better uses. Certainly to destroy them early in a dry season is to destroy friends. And my sceptical friends laugh.—Vick's Magazine.

SHAPE IN MARKET FOWLS.

Shape counts for much in beef cattle; it ought to be as highly considered in the case of market poultry. The choicest part of a fowl is the breast meat. One fowl, equally as fat as another, may have twice the quantity of breast meat. It isn't all fullness, as might be shown by a side view. The fowl must have good width, and this will be shown by a broad back across the wing butts and by wide placed legs. Wide placed legs allow the breast meat to run well back between them.—D.

If the dairy farmer makes it a point to



For several of the earlier years of my practice as a Catarrh Specialist, I limited my practice to treating Catarrh only, and strictly adhered to that determination. I was however induced to change this resolution, and will tell you the reason for altering my decision.

So many of my Catarrh patients used to write me that when I had cured their Catarrh, their Deafness also left them. Many also wrote me that the ringing, buzzing, crackling and other Head Noises had also stopped. How grateful these letters were—what pleasant words of thanks they contained, and Oh how I enjoyed those letters. They were not very numerous in those days:—sixteen years ago; perhaps not over two or three a week, now they come nearly a hundred every day. Perchance some reader is skeptical of this statement. To such a one I am perfectly willing to show over forty thousand of such letters, from all parts of the United States and Canada, which I keep filed away for reference, in eight rooms of my office. Many Canadians have seen these letters. They have taken a holiday trip to Boston and have called up at my office.

Many, many of the readers of this article, bless the day when my announcement in the paper induced them to write me, because I have with the divine assistance from on High, been enabled to once more restore them to that greatest of all God's blessing, HEALTH.

The writing of this book on DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES has been a labor of love with me because I knew how many poor suffering people only needed such an explanation as it gives to tell them how they can get cured, for they have become discouraged at the many treatments they have tried. There is no Province in Canada I have not hundreds, yes thousands of such cured patients.

This Book

Explains how Catarrh creeps from the nose and throat to the inner tubes of the ear, thus blocking up the passage and gradually destroying the hearing.

Explains the ringing, roaring and buzzing sounds in the head and ears, which are caused by Catarrh.

Explains very fully why former advertised treatments and ear doctors failed to cure.

It has several illustrations showing the anatomy and structure of the ears. These pictures are explained so anybody can understand them.

If you want a copy of this book "THE NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES" just write Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

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select the best heifers from his best cows there is no reason why decided improvement will not be possible. There are too many farmers keeping cows that produced but little more than 125 pounds of butter a year. Authorities on this matter urge that it requires at least 150 pounds of butter before the cow's feed and care is returned. There is no reason why our ordinary cows such as the farmer can profitably keep cannot produce at least from 200 to 300 pounds of butter per year. In many cases herds will now average 300 pounds of butter per year.

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COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, ENABLING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS. Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

Dangerous to Life. Surgical Operations For Piles Dangerous and Unneces- sary.

The failure of ointments, salves and pills to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

But surgical operations are dangerous to life, and moreover, are often unsuccessful, and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians nor recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether itching, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of vegetable oils and acids, healing and soothing to the inflamed parts, and containing no opium or other narcotic.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon, says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

The harmless acids and oils contained in it cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

In bleeding and itching piles the Pyramid is equally valuable.

In some cases a single package of the Pyramid has cured long standing cases; being in suppository form it is always ready for use, can be carried in the pocket when travelling; it is applied at night and does not interfere with the daily occupation.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles, but it is the best known and most popular from Maine to California. Every physician and druggist knows it and what it will do.

The Pyramid Pile Cure can be found at all drug stores at 50c. for full sized treatment.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free, by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.



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It will give the best service; is
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SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

WANTED.—At Brookville, four miles out of St. John, on the I. C. R., a girl for general work in a private family. One who can milk preferred. Good wages. Mrs. C. B. ROBERTSON, Brookville, Kings Co.

WANTED.—A Large Wholesale House intends to establish a branch office in New Brunswick and desires Manager for same. Salary \$150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must furnish good references and have \$1500 to \$2000 cash. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa.

News Summary.

Mrs. Robert Mason, mother of Frank J. Wyle, defaulting Windsor express agent, has made up the \$5,000 taken by her son, who is said to be in Chicago.

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., has definitely resigned his pastorate of Tremont Temple, Boston, to accept that of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, New York city.

Miss Victoria Middleton, who sued Dr. F. B. Wilkinson, of Sarala, Ont., for \$15,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, was awarded \$5,000 by the jury Friday.

The general board of missions of the Methodist church has concluded its meeting at St. Mary's, Ont. The financial report showed receipts to be \$270,322, and disbursements \$282,103.

It is said that F. H. McGuigan, at present general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway system, will be appointed manager of the Canadian Northern Railway at an early date.

W. D. McNaught of the Great Northern Railway is authority for the statement that Sir Christopher Furness has promised to put on a line of steamships between Quebec and London next summer.

The Rev. Henry Black, chaplain of the British second class cruiser Charybdis, disappeared from St. John's, Nfld., Wednesday and has been missing ever since. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

Sarah M. Pond, of Torrington, Conn., has begun a suit against Wm. J. Lattimer, of Derby, for damages of \$5,000. Lattimer while shooting in the Maine woods, mistook her husband for a deer and shot him.

The Countess of Aberdeen, speaking at the gathering in Dundee, Scotland, said Great Britain had squandered her sons and her money in Africa while she allowed Americans to buy up commercial interests in Great Britain and in Canada.

Richard Douglas Muir, from Manitoba, was at Reitpoint, Oct. 11, and Frank Nott, of Port Perry, Ont., is dangerously ill of enteric fever at Elandsfontein. H. Tunstead, an Ottawa man, is reported missing at Jagersfontein Drift since Oct. 12th.

President Jacob Gould Schurman has completed arrangements for the representation of Cornell at the Yale bicentennial celebration. The delegation will consist of President Schurman, Ambassador Andrew D. White and Prof. Charles M. Tyler.

A new independent steel corporation that is shortly to be ready to enter the market in competition with the United States Steel Corporation, has been formed in Pittsburg. The new concern is known as the Everston Steel Corporation, and has a capital of \$3,000,000.

Settling a contest that promised years of litigation and great expense, the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has obtained for itself free of all further question and attack the bequest of Jacob S. Rogers of nearly all his estate valued at about \$6,000,000. By this arrangement the museum is definitely enabled for the first time to take its place by the side of the great purchasing museums and art galleries of Europe.

A Berlin despatch states: Electric energy from wind has been successfully obtained in both England and Germany, but it is in the latter country that it has been actually put into use. M. G. Cons, of Hamburg, used a windmill with a regulator, which keeps its speed constant, no matter what the speed of the wind was, and succeeded so well that there is a strong probability that it will be used in small villages in Germany and supply electric light and power at a low cost.

The funeral of the late T. H. Hall took place on Monday afternoon from his late residence on Orange street, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens, the members of the Board of Trade being present in a body. The services were conducted by Rev. E. F. Waring, assisted by Revs. J. D. Freeman, H. F. Adams and J. H. Hughes. The interment was at Fern Hill Cemetery.

B. Y. P. U. Attention.

Those who desire to pursue the course of Bible Study now being outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR by Rev. H. B. Hatch, may secure the paper for six months for 50 cents in advance, provided the names are sent us in clubs of six or upwards.

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For Separate Skirts and Tailor-made Suits the heavier materials are in favor. In these we are showing an enormous assortment. Prices running from 89c for the all wool friezes up to \$4.50 per yard. Lighter weight materials run in price from 25c up to \$3.50 per yard.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.—The best value that can be procured. An excellent close woven, soft finish, fleecy lined Ladies' Undervest in four sizes, 28 to 34, at 50c. per garment. Drawers to match, 50c. per pair.

LADIES' KNIT UNDERVESTS with fleecy finish on inside, 25c. each. Other prices run from 17c. up to \$2.20.

CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED DRAWERS. Loose down to the knees, with Jersey fitting leg from knee down, so they will fit neat under the stocking. Prices from 38c. to 50c. according to size.

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