

# Messenger and Visitor.

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## BUSINESS.

We want to avoid, if possible, the expense and offense of sending out dunning circulars, and yet we must have, if possible, every dollar due on our lists. Please examine dates on the labels and do the best you can to have the figures 91 or, better yet, 92 on them. Remember that it will be usually two weeks after you send the money before the date is changed on your label. All our agents and pastors will gladly remit for you. Any subscriber sending us three new names with advance payment will receive a copy free. We will send the MESSENGER AND VISITOR from this date to Jan. 1, '92, for \$1.50 in advance. Now is a good time to do a good thing.

MR. CLARKE, the originator of the Christian Endeavor movement, estimates the number of its members at 600,000. — The Louisiana inquiry is evidently feeling the pinch of the Anti-Lottery bill. It is reported that in the money order department of the New Orleans Post-office business has decreased from 30 to 40 per cent. — Emperor William of Germany, during his late visit to Austria, is reported to have said: "I am determined to complete my grandfather's work—Germany united and Europe pacified. That is my grand dream." — On September 4, at Yokohama, Japan, the veteran missionary, Rev. William Ashmore, was united in marriage to Mrs. L. A. Brown, widow of the late Rev. Nathan Brown, D.D. Dr. Ashmore will continue his work among the Chinese at Swatow. — We are glad to learn that Bro. D. G. MacDonald is being blessed in his work at Stratford, Ont. Three were recently baptized. — At a prohibition convention held at Truro last Wednesday, Mr. Edward Fulton was nominated as the party's candidate in the ensuing Dominion election. — Nearly 10,000 bbls. of potatoes, the Kentville Chronicle says, are being shipped from Kingsport, Cornwallis, to Cuba, during the week. At this rate Nova Scotia will soon get rid of her surplus potatoes, notwithstanding the United States markets may be closed against them. — We regret to learn of the death, by diphtheria, of the Rev. Mr. Embree, Methodist minister of Albert, N. B. — Birchall is said to be writing an autobiography. No doubt it will be largely sought after. If he could or would write a true history of his wicked life it might be well worth reading.

\* We are obliged to hold over until next week several articles accepted for publication. — A communication was received too late for publication this week from Bro. M. B. Shaw, dated London, October 8. "On the 11th inst." Bro. Shaw says, "We expect to sail from Liverpool for our eastern home and work." — MACMASTER UNIVERSITY has had its formal opening. Dr. Hand delivered a fine address on the occasion, and was followed by Professors Goodspeed, Trotter, McKay and Clarke. The Baptist has a full report of Dr. Hand's address. The outlook is promising.

ATTENTION is called to the notices, which appear in this issue, of the meetings of the Senate and the Board of Governors of Acadia college, to be held on the 27th and 28th inst. Matters of importance are to be presented at these meetings, and a full attendance is desired. — We are frequently asked to publish addresses presented or resolutions passed at some farewell service held in honor of a retiring pastor. It is of course impracticable to publish some and refuse others, and it would be quite impossible to find space for all. It is the rule of this office, therefore, not to publish addresses of this kind. A little consideration will convince all that the rule is a just and reasonable one.

KINGS COUNTY, Nova Scotia, presents some remarkable instances of longevity. In the obituary of the Western Chronicle, of the 15th inst., is recorded the death of two persons who had each passed his ninetieth birthday. One of these was Mr. Philip Foster, of Berwick, whose death was very sudden, occurring while he was at work in the field; his age was 92. The other was Daniel C. Moore, Esq., of Kentville, who was in his 91st year. Mr. Moore had been quite a prominent man in his county, though now, for some years, through old age and its infirmities, laid aside from the active duties of life. In the earlier part of his life he was successfully engaged in business, and amassed a considerable property. He was also for a good many years prominently connected with the politics of his county, and was several times elected to the provincial legislature. Mr. Moore had the reputation of being a man of excellent principles, kind-hearted and up-

right. In the same paper there is reference to the fact that the Hon. Samuel Chipman, of Cornwallis, would celebrate his one hundredth birthday on Saturday, the 17th inst. This gentleman also has been connected with the political history of his county. In 1851 he was, we believe, Mr. Moore's colleague in the N.S. Assembly. Mr. Chipman, although his sight almost entirely failed him a few years ago, yet retains his mental faculties, we believe, in quite a remarkable degree. No doubt, as the writer in the Chronicle appropriately suggested, many of the leading men of Kings County would avail themselves of the rare opportunity of paying their respects to Mr. Chipman and presenting their congratulations on his attaining this remarkable age. As many of our readers know, Mr. Chipman was baptized not many years ago by Rev. S. B. Kempton, and is a member of the 1st Cornwallis church. Speaking of Mr. Foster's advanced age, reminds us that a few years ago, a brother of his died in Berwick having just passed his hundredth birthday, and a sister of these men, Mrs. Taylor, of South Berwick, overlived a century by several years.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a letter, or rather a declaration, by Mrs. Jacob Bradshaw, addressed to the Baptist churches of the Maritime Provinces. Not without the most serious consideration of the circumstances of the case and the interests involved, was it decided to admit this declaration to the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This action, however, is not to be interpreted as in any sense an endorsement on the part of this paper of Mrs. Bradshaw's position. If the Foreign Mission Board shall have anything to say in reference to the matters presented by Mrs. Bradshaw, space will be at its disposal for that purpose in our next issue. Any protracted discussion of the subject could not of course find place in our columns.

NOT SO VERY DIMINUTIVE.—A writer in the New York World, tells us the following good story: The four of us had gone to Europe together—Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia, Phillips Brooks, and Mr. Robinson, the builder of Boston's Trinity Church. Robinson stands six feet two inches in his stockings, Dr. McVickar measures six feet four inches, and Brooks exceeds six feet in height. Robinson is sensitive about his height, and suggested that in order to avoid comment the three tall men avoid being seen together. Arriving in England, they went direct to Leeds, where they learned that a lecturer would address the working classes on America and Americans. Anxious to hear what Englishmen thought of the great Republic, they went to the hall. They entered separately, and took seats apart. The lecturer after some uninteresting remarks, said that Americans were, as a rule, short, and seldom if ever rose to the height of five feet ten inches. He did not know to what cause he could attribute this fact, but he wished he could present examples to the audience. Phillips Brooks rose to his feet and said: "I am an American, and, as you see, about six feet in height, and sincerely hope that if there be any other representative of my country present he will rise." After a moment's interval Mr. Robinson rose and said: "I am from America, in which country my height—six feet two—is the subject of no remark. If there be any other American here, I hope that he will rise." The house was in a jolly humor. Waiting until the excitement could abate in some degree, and the lecturer regain control of his shattered nerves, Dr. McVickar slowly drew his majestic form to his full height, and exclaimed: "I am an '— But he got no further. The audience roared, and the lecturer said no more on the subject.

HOPE FOR THE WORLD STILL.—It is our duty as well as our privilege to take as cheerful a view of things as circumstances will permit, to see good rather than evil whenever possible, and not to be more pessimistic than the facts of the case warrant. Some good people seem only to see the shady side of human nature, and entertain the most discouraging views about its destiny. They tell us the ministers are for the most part a mercenary lot, the bulk of the church members are arrant hypocrites, the young men are frequently going to the bad, and the old world is whirling on to perdition as fast as it can whirl. Now the immediate future of the world can, humanly speaking, depend on nothing so much as on the character of the educated young men, and it should be some consolation to us, in view of these pessimistic prophecies, to consider that there never were in the world before so many young men, educated or receiving education, of earnest Christian character, as there are to-day. Following is a short article, copied from the Examiner, which would commend to all who do not wish to believe that the world is given over to the devil:

A comparison of the religious life of our colleges to-day with what it has been in the past is decidedly cheering. Dr. Dochester states that during the closing five years of the last century there were

only four or five professing Christians among the students of Yale College. Infidelity was the fashion, and callow boys took up the practice of addressing each other by the names of leading French infidels. Things were no better at Princeton, or at old William and Mary's College in Virginia. Bowdoin College, Maine, had but one Christian student during the first eight years of its history. Williams College was for a time in the same condition. Indifference, and, in many cases, blatant antagonism to evangelical religion, was the rule in the educational institutions of America at the beginning of this century. Within the last sixty years a remarkable change has been developed. In 1830 out of 2,633 students in 28 colleges, 693, or 26 per cent, were professing Christians. In 1850 the proportion in 30 colleges was 38 per cent. In 1865, in 38 colleges, it was 46 per cent. In 1880, in 65 colleges, with 12,063 students, it was 50 per cent. We confidently believe that there will be an even better showing when the statistics can be brought down to 1890. Along with this growth in numbers there is a still more significant growth in definite religious activities. College Christian associations are carried on with vigor. Students' prayer-meetings are general. Missionary societies exist in many colleges, and intercollegiate gatherings for the promotion of religious interests frequently occur.

PASSING EVENTS.  
ST. SALVADOR IS JUST NOW REPORTED as being in a state of peace, though, of course, nobody can tell what may be its condition before this gets into print. A later despatch, however, says: A new cabinet has been formed. The interest on the English debt has been paid, schools re-opened, the army disbanded and agricultural work resumed. The crops are in good condition, commerce active and peace reigns throughout the country.

THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL AUTHORITIES to adopt nickel steel plates for the armament of their warships is likely to prove of very considerable advantage to Ontario. Officers of the U. S. navy have lately inspected the nickel mines in Sudbury in that province, with a view to ascertaining whether the material required can be obtained from that source. It is understood the result was satisfactory, and that they will recommend Sudbury nickel for the purpose required.

MESSES. DILLON AND O'BRIEN left their bondmen to settle accounts with the Tipperary magistrate, and having eluded the vigilance of the police, they were taken on board a yacht in which, after some delay through being becalmed, they reached Havre in safety and made their way to Paris, where they were still at latest accounts. They are intending, however, soon to embark for America, where Mr. Dillon hopes to raise £100,000 for Ireland. England, it is said, will not demand the extradition of these truant patriots, but if they come to Canada, she will see that they are arrested there.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE HAS COME for Premier Mercier of Quebec. On the 15th inst. he celebrated his fiftieth birthday, and his Montreal friends took occasion to present their congratulations, along with tangible and valuable tokens of appreciation. Mayor Grenier read an address, in which the premier was thanked for the services he had rendered his party and the province, and at the same time a team of horses and a carriage, valued in all at \$3,000, were presented to Mr. Mercier as a souvenir of the occasion. There are differences of opinion, of course, within his own party as to the value to the province of the honorable gentleman's political services, but there can be no doubt that Honore Mercier is one of the most astute and clever politicians that has ever arisen in Canada.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC met at Woodstock, Ont., on the 16th inst. About one hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance. Mr. D. E. Thompson, the president, was in the chair. In the course of his address Mr. Thompson spoke of the Baptist machinery for denominational work as simple, direct and democratic. He referred to the relation, or rather want of relation, of the Convention to the women engaged in church work, and spoke in strong terms of the importance of the work done by the women. As to the work of the Convention two things were especially important; first, that the Convention should jealously guard its rights, as a representative body, to determine the question of general policy in denominational matters; and, secondly, the importance of carefully selected Boards. Mr. Thompson referred to the nominating committee as an "old abomination," and was glad that the method of nominating and electing the Boards in open Convention had been adopted instead. Mr. D. Bentley, of Montreal, was elected president for the ensuing year, with Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Toronto, and Rev. E. Dad-

son, of Woodstock, vice-presidents. For the substance of the above, we are indebted to the telegraphic report of the Montreal Star, of the 17th.

IT IS AN ASSURED FACT that the Mormon church has prohibited plural marriages among its members, and the general assembly of the church has signified its intention to abide by the law of the United States in regard to the matter. The change is not based on any new revelation or change of faith, but simply expresses a determination to conform to the law of the land. If the Mormons have set themselves permanently right on the marriage question there seems no reason why Utah should be refused the dignities and rights of statehood. But the suspicion does not seem unreasonable that, if Utah became a state, the controlling Mormon element would cause to be enacted such marriage laws as would accord with the faith and former practices of Joseph Smith and his followers.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is generally regarded, and no doubt justly, as having been a man of much practical wisdom, but it is evident that he did not possess the power of seeing a hundred years into the future. The philosopher left the sum of \$5,000 to the city of Boston, and also a smaller sum to the city of Philadelphia, with the stipulation that the interest should accumulate for a hundred years, and that then, under certain conditions, the sum accumulated should be applied as a loan fund for the benefit of young married artificers who had served a regular apprenticeship in the city. Now, as the conditions supposed in the bequest no longer exist, the heirs by descent of Benjamin Franklin are instituting legal proceedings to get possession of these funds, which, in the case of Boston, is said to amount to some \$380,000. With the original \$5,000 Mr. Franklin might have consummated some benevolent intention; as it is, his prudent scheme seems likely to miss its aim entirely.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS held its annual meeting this year at Minneapolis, Oct. 8-11. The interest of the meeting centred in the reports of two committees. One of these was known as the committee of fifteen. Its report had reference to the question whether the Board should remain a close and self-perpetuating body, or should become, in some manner and degree, representative of its constituency. The report declared in effect that the committee had not been able to discover among the churches any widespread desire for a change, and recommended that it was best to let well enough alone. The other committee, known as the committee of nine, was appointed last year to enquire into methods of administration, and to suggest any changes that might appear useful or important. It will be remembered, by those who have followed the recent history of the Board, that there has been a good deal of friction in connection with the action of the prudential committee in its dealings with candidates for appointment to mission work. Certain young men had been refused appointment on doctrinal grounds, and the secretary of the Prudential Committee had been charged with arbitrary conduct in refusing to recommend candidates because of doctrinal differences. It was charged, moreover, that the course of Secretary Alden and his associates was alienating from the Board the sympathies of many of the churches, the pastors and the theological seminaries. The committee had collected statistical information to show that this latter assertion was not without foundation; since it appeared that the income of the Board showed scarce any increase in the last ten years, while other societies of the same body had increased their income by 80 per cent, and the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian church had increased its income by some 50 per cent. It also appeared that when, in the course of a few years, certain legacies should be exhausted, the Board would be face to face with an alarming deficit unless the yearly income could be largely augmented. In regard to the examination of candidates, the committee recommended that the examination, instead of being private, and in the hands of the secretary of the Prudential Committee, should be before the committee as a whole, and open to the members of the Board and the personal friends of the candidate. The report of the committee was adopted, not however without a discussion which was not wholly free from acrimony. Both the Congregationalist and the Christian Union hail the result arrived at with satisfaction. These papers are supposed to represent respectively the conservatism and the liberal wings of Congregationalism, and it may be hoped therefore that a good step has been taken in the direction of harmony.

Mrs. Booth, the wife of General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is dead, and her funeral was the occasion of a grand demonstration which was, we are told, in London, for the time being, an absorbing topic of conversation. The crowd at the Olympia, with a seating capacity of 26,000, was immense, and the scene, in newspaper phraseology, was "phenomenal." The appearance of things inside the building was little in accord with the ordinary ideas of a funeral. "The decorations, which were loud and gaudy in the extreme, the glitter of the scarlet facings on the uniforms, the lively music, the hawking of programmes, portraits, cakes and buns, the rattle of cups and saucers, and the jingle of coin at the refreshment tables, presided over by smart 'hallelujah lassies' in connection with the funeral of the Mother of the Army, as Mrs. Booth was wont to be called, were things which seemed not at all to offend the sense of fitness in the breast of the Salvationists." The Salvationist, as every body knows, is a very noisy sort of Christian. Noise seems to be his native element, his vital air, and of course, it is too much to ask of him to hold his noise at anybody's funeral. But grotesque as some of the proceedings seemed, there was, we are assured, a power and an impressiveness about the demonstration, both when the immense multitude stood up and sang its hymns and when it marched in long procession through the streets of the great city. The methods of General Booth and his wife, now departed, have been open to just criticism in many respects, but we see no reason to question that their aim has been honest, and that their work has had good results. In America, it is true, the Army has obtained but little foothold. Its methods are not adapted to the genius of the American people, and accordingly the result has been, in most cases, that, after the first spasm of interest over the new thing was over. The local contingents have ceased to add converts, and have dwindled away to little more than a corporal's guard. In England, and especially in London, the results appear to be quite different. The Salvationist methods seem much more acceptable to the London masses, and the Army has become a power, and a growing power, throughout the country. On the day of Mrs. Booth's funeral we are told that all the railways ran excursion trains, and the throng in the city was augmented by immense numbers of the Salvationists and their friends from the provinces. Many were present also from abroad, and the demonstration is considered a convincing proof that the Salvation Army wields a powerful influence throughout the country.

"Looking unto Jesus."  
It is ever the Holy Spirit's work to turn our eyes away from self to Jesus, but Satan's work is just the opposite of this, for he is constantly trying to make us regard ourselves instead of Christ. He insinuates your sins are too great for pardon; you have no faith, you do not repent enough, you will never be able to continue to the end, you have not the joy of His children, you have such a wavering hold of Jesus, all these are thoughts about self. The Spirit tells us that we are nothing, but that Christ is all in all. Remember, therefore, it is not your hold of Christ that saves you; it is Christ's, it is not your joy in Christ that saves you—it is Christ; it is not even faith in Christ, though that be the instrument—it is Christ's blood and merits.

Therefore, look not so much to thy hand with which thou art grasping Christ, as to Christ; look not to thy hope, but to Jesus, the source of thy hope; look not to thy faith, but to Jesus the author and finisher of faith. We shall never find happiness by looking at our prayers, our doings, or our feelings; it is "what Jesus is, not what we are, that gives rest to the soul. If we would at once overcome Satan and have peace with God, it must be by 'looking unto Jesus.'"

Keep thine eye simply on Him, let His death, His sufferings, His merit, His glory, His intercessions be fresh upon thy mind; when thou wakest in the morning look to Him, when thou liest down at night look to Him. Oh! let not thy hopes and fears come between thee and Jesus; follow hard after Him, and He will never fail thee.

There is a name I love to hear;  
I love to sing its worth,  
It sounds like music to my ear,  
The sweetest name on earth.

It tells of one whose loving heart  
Can fill my smallest woe—  
Who in each sorrow bears a part  
That none can bear below.

It bids my trembling soul rejoice,  
And dries each rising tear,  
It tells me in a still small voice,  
To trust and not to fear.

St. John. AEA L. BLACK.

## HERBSTGEGEHT.

I and my soul together,  
Alone in the naked wood;  
I caught my breath hard and held it,  
That my soul should stay firm where I stood.

For I was afraid it would loosen,  
Twist from its stem and sweep  
In a gust of eddying death winds  
To the saddened leaves at my feet.

I caught my breath hard and held it,  
Lest the wind should have claim on my soul;  
For I was afraid 'twas but leaf-like,  
Alas! it would loosen its hold.

What was it came  
Like a livid flame  
And set my soul into fire?  
Burnt inward and out,  
Till the world without  
Flamed with it higher and higher?

What but re-birth  
Of the ripe, dead earth  
Into elements finer and purer?  
No heavier spun  
Than the light of the sun,  
To a soul texture stronger and surer.

Come wind, and come death,  
It is breath of my breath:  
But my soul is fed by that fire,  
Fine, living and keen,  
From-all that has been,  
Flowing onward and upward forever.

I and my soul together,  
Alone in the naked wood;  
I drew my breath hard and held it,  
Would hold all it meant, if I could.

For I knew I was heir of the summer,  
Heir of its blossoms and fruit:  
The strength of the leaves of the forest  
Come to nourish a soul at its rest.

Say a deathly autumn was coming,  
Say my soul could fall off at a breath,  
I trust to the clear skies above me  
There's a birth into worlds without death.

## Thoughts in Brief.

BY PASTOR J. CLARKE, ANTONIO, N.H.

The nearer to God the further from sin.

We must make the religion of the meeting-house the religion of the dwelling-house.

Suffering for God is often an essential way of serving God.

One may use the words of Christ yet lack the spirit of Christ.

The duties of the day should be done in the day.

If we do what God says, we need not mind what people think.

Right resting is necessary to right working, and right working to right resting.

Would you have more happiness on the way to heaven? then help every one you can on the road.

A plain truth is better than a pleasing lie.

Fear not sorrow's darkest hour,  
But trust Thy Saviour's guide;  
The safest place in all the world  
Is near His wounded side;  
And they who find their heaven in Him  
May well be satisfied.

## Christian Workers' Convention.

There will be a union undenominational assembly of Christians at work in the United States and Canada at Hartford, Conn., November 6-12, 1890. It is convened under the auspices of the Committee for Christian Workers in the United States and Canada, and is the fifth of such meetings which have been held. The subjects which are to be considered will relate to matters connected with aggressive Christian and benevolent work—more especially to plans and methods of work for reaching the classes not reached by the ordinary ministrations of the Gospel. A large number of earnest and well known Christian workers, pastors, evangelists and city missionaries from different parts of the United States and Canada, will be present, and a varied programme covering many important phases of practical Christian work is being prepared.

A general invitation is extended by the committee to all Christians who may be interested or engaged in practical Christian effort to attend as visiting delegates, with the privilege of participating in the discussions and proceedings. Reduced railroad and entertainment rates have been provided for all who desire to avail themselves of this privilege. Full particulars, partial list of subjects, speakers, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Rev. John C. Collins, New Haven, Conn. Of the local committee, Rev. H. H. Kelsey, Hartford, is chairman.

A skeptical young man one day, conversing with Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing which he could not understand. "Then, young man," replied the doctor, "your creed will be the shortest of any man I know."

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**Sabbath School.**  
BIBLE LESSONS.  
Fourth Quarter.

STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.  
Lesson V. November 2. Luke 22: 34-71.

**JESUS ACCUSED.**  
GOLDEN TEXT.  
He was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities.—Isa. 53: 5.

**EXPLANATORY.**  
I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION BEFORE CAIAPHAS.—54. Then took they Him (arrested Him, at Gethsemane) and brought Him into the high priest's palace of Caiaphas, who was the high priest. But they took Him first to Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas (John 18: 13). He had been high priest, and although deposed by the Romans, he was still the legitimate high priest according to the law of Moses, the office being for life (Num. 20: 28; 35: 25), and may have been so regarded by the Jews. He was still a man of vast influence.

II. THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION BEFORE CAIAPHAS. Annas very soon sends Jesus to Caiaphas the high priest (ver. 24), and he, while waiting for the council to assemble, asks Jesus some questions about His teaching and His disciples. Jesus replies that it was easy for him to find out all about these, for everything had been done in public. Whereupon, an officious officer who stood near, struck Jesus with the palm of his hand.

III. THE EXAMINATION BEFORE AN IRREGULAR MEETING OF THE SANHEDRIM. During this examination before Caiaphas the Sanhedrim were assembling. This gathering must have been irregular and illegal. It was before this assembly that Jesus was tried, and by means of false witnesses perverting what He had said; and by His own confession of the truth that He was the Messiah. He was condemned to death for blasphemy (see Lev. 24: 16; compare Deut. 18: 20). They could not, however, execute the sentence. For that He must be taken before the Roman court, where the charge was changed to that of treason against the Roman government, as the only one of which Pilate could take cognizance (23: 2).

IV. PETER THIRTEEN DENIES HIS LORD.—Let us return a moment to the arrest of Jesus at Gethsemane, when all the disciples forsook him and fled. But Peter soon recovered in a measure from his fright, and with John (John 18: 15) followed afar off (ver. 54).

FOLLOWING CHRIST AFAR OFF is very dangerous: (1) it leads to temptation; (2) it leads away from the source of help and strength; (3) it brings the weakness of an evil conscience. Those follow Christ afar off (1) who follow from curiosity; (2) those who are far from Christ in spirit and sympathy; (3) those who do little for Him, and the conversion of the world for which Christ died.

55. And when they had kindled a fire in the middle of the hall: the court, which was surrounded by the buildings. It was cold in the early morning.

THE SANHEDRIM. To understand the position of Peter, we must remember that Oriental palaces are built around an open quadrangular court paved with flat flagging stones. Into this court is an arched opening through one side of the house, into the street. Sometimes there is a large room in front to this court. In such a room Jesus had his first trial before the Sanhedrim. Peter and John were in the court near the fire, where they could see Jesus and watch the proceedings.

56. But a certain maid. The mistress who let them in (John 18: 17). Beheld him as he sat. Looked steadfastly at him, in the flickering light of the fire. This man was also "Also," as well as John, a point preserved in all the accounts, although none of them say anything of the presence of John. With him. She had seen him with Jesus in their daily journeys around the city. The slightly varying accounts given by the different evangelists suggest that different persons took part in the conversation, of that she kept up a bantering accusation of this kind to which he responded in different words, but to the same effect.

57. And he denied Him, saying, Woman, I know Him not. This was false-hood, and treason to his Master and friend.  
Note. That Peter failed in his strong devotion to his Master, were his pride and boast. Here there seemed little danger of failure; and yet just there he did fail. Where we feel strong we are liable to be unguarded, and we fail there for that very reason.

Immediately after this the cock crows (Mark 14: 68). Not the regular cock-crowing which occurred an hour later, but enough to have put Peter on his guard had he not been so occupied with his fear, and the annoyance of the questioning, that the warning passed unnoticed, if not unheard. So do we often fail to notice God's warning to us.

58. And after a little while. When he had gone into the porch (Matt.) to escape the light of the fire and the questioning. Another (masculine). A man. Matthew and Mark say "a maid." Doubtless both, with others, took part in the questioning, for John says "they." Thus at also of them. One of the followers of Jesus. He the most forward of the disciples, must have often been seen with Jesus. Man, I am not. The denial was accompanied with an oath (Matt.).

59. And about the space of one hour after. This must have been near the close of the informal trial before the Sanhedrim. Peter had no doubt been anxiously watching the trial, and returned into the court within sight of the hall where the trial was in progress. Another. The opinion appears that he was a kinsman of Malchus, whom Peter had attacked in the garden (John 18: 26). He remembered seeing the striking face of Peter there. For he is a Galilean. As his speech revealed (Mark); a very common way of identifying a person. The smallest differences of speech show one's nationality, or the part of the country from which one comes. Then Peter began to curse and to swear, trying to uphold a lie by profanity.

Note. This outburst of profanity was doubtless possible on account of habits of profanity before his conversion, and which he had overcome as a disciple of Christ. It is hard to get wholly rid of early sins.

PETER'S BITTER TEARS OF REPENTANCE. And immediately, while he yet spake, the cock crew, and he remembered his sin, since that was the sign Jesus had given to him. "The sound must have struck him like a death knell."

61. And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter. Jesus must have looked on His erring apostle either from the chamber in which He was being tried, if it was one of those chambers with open front (whence the courtyard could be seen); or else at the moment when the trial was over, and He was being led across the courtyard amid the coarse insults of the servants. In either case the word would have been one of awful pathos to the unhappy apostle. In that look "were mingled sorrow, admonition, yearning love, beseeching appeal." And Peter remembered. In his excitement and terror he had forgotten all about the warning Jesus had given. What a terrible thing memory is! Or rather it is a terrible thing to do things the memory of which is like coals of unquenchable fire. But it is well to remember before it is too late Jesus' eye is upon us. He knows all that we do. And His look should bring us to repentance.

62. And Peter went out of the palace into the night. And wept bitterly. He had denied his best friend, he had joined with the enemies of his Master, he had renounced the truth, he had rejected the kingdom of God, he had shown cow-ardice, he had lied and sworn. Peter saw all this in contrast with the noble conduct of his Teacher. Like Job he "abhorred himself because of the unbelief that he had given. What a terrible thing memory is! Or rather it is a terrible thing to do things the memory of which is like coals of unquenchable fire. But it is well to remember before it is too late Jesus' eye is upon us. He knows all that we do. And His look should bring us to repentance.

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65. And many other things blasphemously spake they. Speaking evil of the Son of God whom He had sent to take away the sin of the world. It was a mockery of God and of His goodness and love. But Jesus kept silence. "When He was reviled, He reviled not again." (1 Pet. 2: 23).

66. And the men that held Jesus, who were His guard, and should have sheltered him from insult and injury. Both Matthew and Mark imply that members of the Sanhedrim participated in this cruelty. Mocked him. Made sport of Him. His present circumstances as a condemned criminal, in contrast with his claims to be the Messiah, a king, a prophet, the Son of God, awakened many a jest in these rude, uneducated men. And as soon as they could, they began to mock him. No less than five forms of beating are referred to by the evangelists in describing this pathetic scene.

67. And Peter denied him a second time. VI. THE SANHEDRIM, REASSEMBLED AT DAYBREAK, CONDEMN JESUS TO DEATH. 66. And as soon as they could, they began to mock him. No less than five forms of beating are referred to by the evangelists in describing this pathetic scene.

68. If I also ask you. If I plead My cause, and ask you questions about the Messiah which will prove My claims, it will do no good, for you have already prejudiced My case, and are determined to kill Me.

69. Hereafter shall the Son of man sit on the right hand of the power of God. A show in omnipotence, having all power at His control; in contrast with His present apparent weakness. Now they have the power, then He will have it; now they are on the judgment seat and He at the bar, then He will be the judge and they will be the criminals before Him, to answer for the actions of this day. By this reference to well-known prophecy respecting the Messiah (Dan. 7: 13, 14), Jesus made His claim as bold and plain as words could make it.

70. Then said they all, Art thou then the Son of God? Do you really claim that you are equal in this or any other country. Fully covered by patents.

71. What need we any further witness? They misinterpreted what He said as blasphemy. Then the high priest rent his clothes, "an act almost as much a formal sign of condemnation as the putting on of the black cap by an English judge."

Old Nursery Favorites.  
There was Tom, the Son of the Piper,  
Jack Sprat, and Merry King Cole,  
And the Three Wise Men of Gotham,  
Who went to see a show.  
The woman who rode on a broomstick,  
And swept the cobwebbed sky,  
And the boy who sat in the corner,  
Eating his Christmas pie.

These were some of the old favorites, but they have been supplanted by the "Pansy" and "Chatterbox" stories, the "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and the "Five Little Poppets" and the "Fashioned" pills and lozenges have been superseded, and wisely, too, by Pierce's Purgative Pellets, a mild, harmless and effective cathartic. They are pleasant to take—so gentle in their action that the most sensitive could use them, yet so effective that they will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation, stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They should be in every nursery. As a gentle laxative, only one for a dose.

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**OCTOBER.**  
In these still days earth takes a moment rest; The bare, brown fields lie placid in the sun; They are content, knowing their labor done.

There is no pleasant green place; every new green is new; The branches are all bare, And the sweet singing birds no longer there.

The crisp, brown leaves lie deep; we go in quest Of ripe, full nuts that drop down lazily Into our laps from many a loaded tree.

And after all sweet hours we think the best, And are so glad for fair October days, When earth is seen through gold and purple haze.

For of her beauty we have been the guest Through the pale spring, through summer's golden prime, Through all the rich, hot days of autumn-time.

We've wept and laughed with her, been sad and blest; We've tried our love in every changeable mood, And now with earth we rest awhile and brood.

For this year's sun sinks gradually to its west, Knowing how sweet and gracious are its ways, How beautiful and fair its many days; And sitting hand in hand, our love confessed.

We calmly rest in still October's calm; Hearing in our own hearts a low, glad pain, And knowing we have garnered all the best, The sweetest hours of love, and that our store Is now so rich that life can ask no more.

**THE HOME.**  
**Our Bondage.**  
I wonder how many men go back in thought as I do at this weary hour, to the time when they first lost their liberty?

I ought to be thankful, doubtless, for mine lasted longer than that of most. During sixteen blessed years I had feet uncumbered, limbs unfettered, trunk unbandaged, hair untrussed, and as largely as a consequence, spirit lithe as a singing skylark.

Living in the country, and in much isolation, my dear mother permitted her daughters the almost unexampled bliss of free-love in both body and mind. There was no hill too high to climb, and no tree, for that matter; no valley too deep, no stream too wide, no outdoor air, simple food, eight hours sleep in every twenty-four—all these beauties were ours.

But there came a day—alas! the dark day of my youth—on which I was as literally caught out of the fields and pastures as was ever a young colt; confined by a long dress that had been made for me, corsets and high heeled shoes that had been bought, hairpins and ribbons for my straying locks, and I was told that it simply "wouldn't answer" to "run wild" another day. Company from the city was expected, and I had to look like other folks.

That was a long time ago, but I have never known a single physically reasonable day since that sweet May morning, when I cried in vain for a longer lease of liberty. Those "adornments"—the requisition of fashion—changed my outlook on the world. A caged bird became my fitting emblem. Of a shy, sensitive nature, I yielded at once to the inevitable. But my high heels threw me out of poise, and I would not walk more than a few steps in the clinging folds of that long, tight-fitting gown. Hence I ceased to be a demure of God's beautiful outdoors; was a rambler and a climber no more, but gave myself to books, and have remained in my cage—the house—right on through the years. After my long day's work with the pen, I say to myself so often, "If I could put on a hat, button a coat around me, and step off freely, how delightful a walk would be." But no; there are intricate preliminaries before a woman can do anything so simple as take a constitutional. In my own case, the easy wrapper that I wear at my work, with its long heavy skirt, must be changed for a street-dress; the slippers for shoes to be buttoned up; a bonnet affording no protection from light, wind or observation, must be "tastefully" put on the fitting gloves, drawn to their places, and then only, with skirts to be lifted at every step until one's knees grow weary, the airing may begin. A man would have two things to do—put on his coat and crowd a hat over his eyes; a woman has two articles to take off (wrapper and slippers), dress to draw on, collar and cuffs to adjust and pin, shoes to button, wrap to fasten, bonnet to tie, and then all of their burdens and constrictions to endure.

**Bed-Time Stories.**  
A missionary, recently returned from India, was entertaining a group of listeners the other evening; some of them were children. The conversation had turned upon the snakes of India, and she had just finished an account of how snake worshippers appeased the supposed divinity by the cobra before killing it, when Kenneth, a bright boy of seven, with an imperative gesture, exclaimed: "Stop right there! I've got to go to bed in a few minutes!"

The whole gist of what we have to say about bed-time stories is in that exclamation. Of course the boy's vivid imagination would paint on the darkness of his bed chamber as a background the pictures portrayed by the missionary, and the snakes would come wriggling and perhaps stinging as they came; and he would see their victims swell up and die. Worst of all, the frightful panorama might repeat itself in his dreams (as in fact, it did not, for he was a healthy boy and full of out-door vigor).

It takes even grown people, supposed to be pasted about such things, a long while to learn that for some time before going to bed the engine of the brain should begin to "slow down" and the "coppers" to cool a little. The arteries of the brain should be allowed to carry less blood, and whatever stimulates them to activity should be avoided. Especially is this the case with children. "Take a little child in your arms and cradle it to sleep. You may know when it is just "dropping off" by its becoming warm all over. The blood is diffusing itself evenly throughout the body, the brain is at rest, and no longer filled with surging currents of blood. A good, hearty frolic is good for children before going to bed, but all the stories told them should be soothing, pleasing, gentle, and such as may lead them in their dreams into green pastures and by still waters.

**Women's Estimate of Time.**  
Perhaps it is not too much to assert that the majority of women have very inadequate conceptions of the value and extent of time. The man of business learns to understand it just what five minutes will do, and what it means. It may mark the limit of banking hours, or the departure of an important train. Promptness is so large an essential in business circles, and a few wasted moments may mean so much of gain or loss or wasted opportunity, that men are forced to learn the value of time, and less frequently than women underestimate its use.

The woman who, in feminine parlance, "accomplishes" much is the woman who has learned to use and save her minutes. Many women who are really industrious think nothing of squandering ten or fifteen minutes in an unmeaning, unsatisfactory chat with an acquaintance, and then wonder at the close of the day what has become of the hours. A very few mispent half-hours destroy the day's usefulness. Almost as deplorable as the waste of time in gossip is the woman who never has time for a pleasant chat with her friend, and whose mind is so crowded with social or household care that she inwardly grudges the time given to a caller.

There is a happy medium between these extremes, which it is well worth every woman's while to strive for. Time means golden opportunities for so many helpful, interesting occupations. Balzac says that in Paris every body wants to find a twenty fifth hour among the twenty-four. In our blessed America we are looking away beyond that, and would welcome the addition of a round dozen hours to the calendar day—Harper's Bazar.

**Hints for the Housewife.**  
A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent moulding or becoming rancid.

First can be saved on ironing day by placing over the iron an old tin bucket or similar vessel bottom side up. You need a thick iron-holder, lined with paper, to handle them when heated in this way.

**Flax Croquettes.**—After all the nice slices have been cut from cold boiled ham, chop the rest, not excepting some of the fat. Add an equal amount of bread crumbs and cold potatoes, chopped. Season with salt, pepper and chopped onion to taste. Make into flat cakes; fry a nice brown. They are nice for breakfast, and can be prepared the night before.—Housekeeper.

**NERVE MIXTURE.**—Two cups milk, two cups fine bread crumbs, one cup flour, saltspoonful salt, one egg, one tablespoonful butter, three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Beat the egg light, stir in the butter, the bread soaked in the milk, and the flour and baking powder. Bake in a steady oven, greasing the muffin tins well, so that the batter may not stick to them.—Boston Budget.

It is said that ink spots can be removed from the leaves of books by first washing the papers with warm water, using a camel's hair brush, then wetting the paper with a solution of oxalic acid, potash, or oxalic acid in the proportion of one ounce to half a pint of water. Finely wash the stained place with clean water, and dry with blotting paper.

When meat is to be boiled be sure and put it into boiling water to start with, as that closes the pores instantly and keeps the richness in the meat. When boiling it for soups or bullion put it into cold water and bring it to boiling heat as slowly as possible, for in this case our object is to extract the strength and richness from the meat instead of keeping it in.

**BEEF TEA.**—One-half pound gravy beef very small; put it into a jar, sprinkle a very little salt over it to draw out the juice of the meat quickly, add the water, cover the jar with paper twisted close over it; let it stand for half an hour; place the jar in a pan of boiling water; keep it boiling for half an hour, and you will have good, nutritious beef tea, easily digested by an invalid.

**A Great Event**  
In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alternative,

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was lost, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle restored my health and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my system has been entirely restored. A little child of mine, who was troubled with scrofulous eruptions, also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avon, Nbr.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1. at \$4. Worth \$5 a bottle.

**THE FARM.**  
**English Farming.**  
A favored English farm will usually have one third in permanent pasture, and the more valuable part of this will be meadow lands, some of which are irrigated. The writer's experience goes to show that in spite of the enormous rents paid to the landlord (often as high as \$15 per acre), these watered or watered meadows are what chiefly make an English farm desirable, and the quality of the pasturage is such as has scarcely a counterpart in America. It is on these richer lands that the grazier fattens his stock. In the north and in Scotland the pastures are stocked with young and growing animals, which, later on, are fattened on turnips. In many parts of England the old grass lands are of that description on which the largest bullocks will fatten rapidly. These grass-fed cattle come to market early in July and throughout the summer. Throughout the winter, stall feeding is the English agriculturist's great resource, and this is the one product of supreme excellence of the English farmer, in which he defies competition.

If the writer passes in review the relative financial prosperity of a vast number of his English farmer friends, during the last quarter of a century, it is those who have been able to devote their selves to the production of the best beef who have most successfully weathered the terrible periods of agricultural depression. He has seen the wheat grower and the dairy farmer constantly losing money, while the producer of stall fed beef has been as constantly making money. The history of British agriculture of late years may be summarized in this single statement.

In addition to the grass seeds of alternate husbandry, Italian rye grass, vetches, sainfoin, lucerne and red clover are in considerable favor in England. Vetches are especially adapted to poorer soils. The winter variety is ready to be cut by May 1st, and spring vetches, if sown early in March, may be eaten in July. The writer has not often seen sheep folded in vetches; more frequently they are fed with them from racks. Lucerne, which has long been grown in France, has only come into use in England in recent years.

The growth of flax has regularly declined, not only in Ireland, but also in Great Britain. The writer has been familiar with the somewhat laborious and malarious processes connected with its cultivation, and there can be but little doubt that periods of agricultural depression will conduce to the restoration of an agricultural industry that is so unprofitably profitable. Flax should succeed in pastures newly broken up, or oats. It needs a comparatively poor soil, with no manure, since the soil effects the maturity of the flax. The careful weeding needed is the most costly part of the cultivation. It must be

pulled as soon as the seeds begin to turn brown. It is put into sheaves, and the seeds are separated after a few days. It is macerated in water for eight or nine days, and then exposed on a meadow, where it lies for about two weeks. When perfectly dry, it is stored to await the process of raking and scutching, which separates the fibre.

The hop farmer is the aristocrat among English agriculturists. An old-time proverb ranks the German farmer one grade lower than the Kentish farmer. As much as seventy thousand acres of hops are cultivated in England, chiefly in Kent and Sussex, with small tracts about Worcester and Hereford. The taller varieties require poles nearly twenty feet in height. Hops require the richest soils, with manures containing much nitrogen. The best in England grow upon what is called the upper green sand, with phosphatic deposits. Hop picking begins about the second week in September, the pickers being in companies and using immense baskets of seven or eight bushels. The drying in kilns is a very delicate process. After this they are trodden into pockets.

The cultivation of the sugar beet first began in the eastern counties a few years ago. With the sugar-beet, the smaller roots are richer in sugar, hence the object is to get the roots exceeding but little an average weight of two pounds. The plants are left close together, and the roots completely covered. The yield is about sixteen tons per acre.

**TEMPERANCE.**  
**Business Men and Temperance.**  
One of the most decisive arguments for the total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is found in the experience of railroad companies, and is formulated in their rules governing their employees. It has been ascertained that no first-class road tolerates drinking habits in its employees, and most roads severely discipline any drinking in hours of duty. It is well understood that for an employee to frequent saloons or places of low resort exposes him to the penalty of instant dismissal. We have long believed that the promotion of temperance largely depends upon the action of business men. If our leading business houses would take the same course with reference to this matter that the railroads take, the patronage of a good many bars in Boston would fall off. We wonder how many heads of firms, who in public pose as temperance men, secretly countenance their salesmen in treating their customers. Business men can set such an example and act upon such a system in this matter, that every clerk and salesman in Boston would be deterred from drinking, by the powerful persuasion of "the pocket nerve."—Waldman.

A barrel of whiskey contains head-aches, cures, tears, sorrows, regrets, debts, pains, blasted hopes, falsehoods, agony, poison, poverty, ruin, terrors, hunger, groans, ophiurians' moans and serpents. So an old song says, and there is a barrel of truth in the song.

The Law in 1 Order Society of Philadelphia reports that under the Brooks, high license law the licensed saloons in that city have been reduced from 5,773 in 1887 to 2,092 in 1890, the commitments to the county prison from 27,867 to 19,139, and the arrests on Sundays of intoxicated persons from 2,101 to 621.

In spite of earnest efforts in favor of temperance in Great Britain, the consumption of spirituous liquors in that country increased during the second three months this year 500,000 gallons over the corresponding period last year; while during the same time there was an increase of nearly 400,000 barrels of beer. Evidently there is to be a great and prolonged struggle before the cause of temperance fully triumphs in Great Britain.

The public should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, and irritating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lacerations, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Mrs. Weeks, Amherst, says: While washing a crack of the zinc of my wash-board caught in my thumb-nail and tore it out by the root. I rubbed it up with your Oil, and in half an hour the top work was gone, nor did it give me any trouble after.

**READ OUR HOME REFERENCES.**  
REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N. S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from your Butterfly Belt and Actina. SENATOR A. B. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N. S., advises every body to use Actina for falling eyelids. REV. FRANCIS PORTERIDGE, Halifax, N. S., will give anyone writing him full particulars. Henry Conway, 41 Centre Street, Toronto, cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing, using Actina and Belt. Mrs. S. M. Whitehead, 53 Jarvis Street, Toronto, a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with your Electric Belt. Mr. J. Fisher, 41 Centre Street, Toronto, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. J. W. Cook, 100 Dundas Street, Toronto, cured of rheumatism in the wrists. Wm. Nellis, Thosson, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Queen Street, cured of catarrh in six weeks. D. K. Bell, 10 Dundas Street, two girls of weak constitutions cured of nervousness, using Actina and Belt. Miss A. Wren, Queen Street, cured of headache after years of suffering. Miss A. Wren, Queen Street, cured of rheumatism in the hands. E. Riggs, 20 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. Pardee, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. Miss Della Clayton, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. John Thompson, 109 Adelaide Street, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss E. M. For, 15 St. Clair Street, reports that her husband, 12 years standing. Mrs. Hatt, 32 St. Charles Avenue, Toronto, cured of Blood Poison.

Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency, writes G. A. Wright, J. Med. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. Many more such testimonials on Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure all diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, free. No Fancy Prices. Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00. CERTAIN CURE. No Vinegar or Acid Used.

**W. T. Baer & Co.,**  
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HAVING  
**THE ABSORBENT QUALITIES**  
A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated as our goods can be applied at home.

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# Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others, one pill a dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent post-paid for 25 cts., or five boxes for \$1 in stamps. 25 pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

**Make New Rich Blood!**

**McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.**

Base imitations intended to deceive are being foisted on the market; look out for them and do not get put off with any so-called Worm Syrups claiming to be as good as McLean's "Genuine" Worm Syrup, the original and only genuine. Any child will take it. At all dealers. Price 25 cents.

**MAGIC LANTERNS**  
AND STEREOPTICONS  
The best and cheapest means of giving lectures, for Colleges, Schools and Sunday Schools. The apparatus is simple, and the slides are made of paper, and are easily made. For Home Amusement, for Public Exhibitions, etc., see MAKING MAGIC LANTERNS, a new and valuable information. Send for it. Dr. J. S. Johnson Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pills Known."

**WHO READS THE MESSINGER & VISITOR?**  
Blessed, dear, Young Men or Women, or to every subscriber will take the pains to write us during the next thirty days and give the number of members of their family who are regular readers of this paper we will send by mail a pack of printed HILDEBRAND'S CATARRH, or our large engraved picture catalogue. All sent free of charge.

**WANTED.**  
STAMPS of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, N. P. E. Island, Newfoundland, etc., used before 1860. I will pay from 10c to \$10.00 each for them, besides 10 per cent extra for those left on the original envelopes. Cut stamps, used for half the face value, \$10.00 each. These must be left on the entire envelope. Send what others you may find for price list free.

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PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
Direct Importers of TEAS from China.

**FULL LINES OF GROCERS' SUPPLIES**  
always in stock.  
**FREDERICTON, N. B.**

**JAMES S. MAY & SON,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

**GATES' NERVE OINTMENT**  
Is a very beautiful and efficacious compound for strengthening the Nerves and Muscles. IT CURES—  
PAINS, SORES, SALT RHEUM, BRUISES, ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, and all INFLAMMATIONS internal and external.

**WANTED.**  
MEN, local or travelling, to sell my guaranteed NERVE STOCK. Salary or Commission, paid weekly. Outfit free. Special attention given to beginners. Workers never fail to make good weekly wages. Write me at once for particulars.  
E. O. GRAHAM, Surgeon,  
(This is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

**MANCHESTER ROBERTSON & ALLISON.**  
STANTON BROS.,  
STEAM  
MARBLE, FREESTONE,  
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Diploma in each course. Rapid Writing, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type-writing and Drawing.

ACADIA COLLEGE.
The next session will open on THURSDAY, September 25.

Matriculation Examination on WEDNESDAY, September 21, to begin at 9 a.m. Applications may be addressed to the President.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY opens September 22, 1898. There are two courses of study: a Matriculation Course...

ACADIA SEMINARY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens for the year 1898-99 on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Literary and Musical.

Day & Evening Classes
The present is an excellent time for entering either day or evening classes.

SHORTHAND
Thoroughly taught by mail or personally at this Institute.

Treasures for Teachers.
For School Music Teachers: SONG MANUAL, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

For High Schools: SOLO GREETING, By L. O. Emerson, 60c. Solo. A good one, with the best music.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
THE KEY TO HEALTH.
Unclogs all the clogged secretions of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

WISMAN'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, COLIC, STOMACHIC AFFECTIONS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

News Summary.

DOMINION.
— Canadians have applied for 6,000 feet of space in the Jamaica Exhibition.

— The fish freezing establishment at Port Mulgrave is an extensive one of the kind. It was started last spring close to the station and railway track.

— Once more the American mackerel fishery shows a serious decline, so serious that unless a revival should take place, the practical extinction of this fishery may be looked for.

— The Engineers employed by the Local Government to make a survey of the North Colchester Railway commenced operations last Friday.

— Moncton has had a good year in the building line. Thus far in 1898 over thirty buildings have been erected.

— The Montreal horse exchange are shipping a number of French Canadian horses to the island of Martinique in an endeavor to open up a trade in the West Indies.

— Fleming & Ferguson, of Paisley, Scotland, have secured the contract for building a new steel steamer for the use of the Dominion marine department in British Columbia.

— The prospectus is issued of the Halifax Sugar Refinery Co., capital \$1,000,000. The company was formed in England to purchase the Woodside refinery.

— Returns to the fisheries department show that 119 American vessels have obtained modus license from Canadian authorities this season, compared with 78 last year.

— W. C. Munderloh, German Consul General at Montreal, arrived at Ottawa, and had an interview with the Minister of Finance, to whom he conveyed the assurance that Canadian barley excluded from the United States would find a profitable market in Germany.

— From reports forwarded to headquarters by officers of the North-West Mounted Police force it appears that the Indians on the different reserves were never known to be so law-abiding as they have been this summer, which is evidence that they are gradually beginning to settle down on the reserves.

— In view of the reduction of duties on certain kinds of sawed lumber from Canada offered conditionally by the McKinley act, the Dominion government have resolved to abolish the export duty on spruce and pine logs, also on shingle bolts of pine and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts.

— Capt. John Anthony took a quantity of apples to St. John last week, and from the lot two barrels of Greensteins were specially selected by Senator Boyd, one of which was sent to the Duke of York, and the other to the Marquis of Lorne.

— The Canadian Pacific railway have made arrangements with the government to bring freight into Halifax over the intercolonial. The rates will be the same as the intercolonial, but the C. P. R. claim they will bring goods here from Montreal and Toronto in much shorter space of time than heretofore.

— A number of Boston capitalists have organized the Coldstream Mining Co., for the purpose of carrying on extensive mining operations at Gay's River, Colchester Co. Messrs. McDonald & Chisholm of Truro, have the contract to build a fifty stamper mill, and will be ready to run by the first of January next.

— The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B., has placed a valuable life insurance within the reach of every man in good health and industrious habits. Three cents per day will pay the regular premiums on \$1,000 insurance at age 40, and only fifteen cents a day applied in the way of protection his family to the extent of \$5,000.

— The Yarmouth county exhibition has for a success in every particular. Superintendent Blair of the government farm, Nappan, is enthusiastic in praise of the Yarmouth exhibition, and especially in praise of these sections equal to anything he has ever witnessed.

— A new steamer is now being built in Avy, Scotland, by S. McKnight & Co., highlanders for general trade between Halifax and Yarmouth—calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lockeport, Shelburne and Barrington. Her dimensions are: Length, 155 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 10 feet. She will be fitted with compound surface condensing engines of 80 horse power, and the guaranteed speed of 11 knots per hour.

— Having Phlegmatism so badly I could not walk without the most severe pain. I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now well, and I most cheerfully recommend sufferers to try the splendid treatment.

Deaths.

TAYLOR.—At St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 4, Harry J., infant son of Rev. George and Marjorie Taylor, aged five months and five days.

CONNERS.—At Lower Blackville, Oct. 8, William Connors, after a protracted and painful illness of one year and six months, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 58 years. He leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. God support the mourning ones.

DIMOCK.—At Anther, Hamilton's, Boston, Oct. 1, 1890, Hannah R. Dimock, aged 46 years, 5 months, 25 days, of chronic apical sclerosis. Her sister was baptized about seven years ago by Rev. Dr. Saunders, since that time she has been a consistent member of the Rawdon Baptist church. She was brought home and buried at South Rawdon. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

MEALY.—At New River, Oct. 2nd, Mrs. James Mealy, in the 65th year of her age, deceased in the morning, was affectionately and highly esteemed in her neighborhood. Although knowing the way of life and the duty of all believers, she hesitated to obey her Lord until late in life. About ten days previous to her death she requested the writer to baptize her as soon as possible. She passed her last time to enjoy her usual health, although weak. On Sunday, Sept. 25, she was happy in obeying the Saviour in baptism. Before the next Sabbath had dawned she was with Him in Paradise.

McNEESON.—At Little Cobe Bay, Cape Breton, Oct. 4, a severe and protracted illness, Beatrice M. McNeeson, eldest daughter of Elizabeth and Alexander McNeeson, in the 17th year of her age. This dear young sister united with the Baptist church here four years ago last January, being baptized by Rev. D. G. McDonald from which time till her death, she remained a faithful member.

Deaths.

Henry A. Archer, of Fairfield, Me., suffered from a severe cough, spitting of blood, weakness of lungs and general debility. Physicians pronounced him in consumption. His health was completely restored by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The fish freezing establishment at Port Mulgrave is an extensive one of the kind. It was started last spring close to the station and railway track. The building is 130x30 feet and in it all kinds of fresh fish are placed and put through a freezing process very rapidly. The total product being reduced to 6,281 barrels; this year it has fallen to the little more than nominal amount of 2,659 barrels. And these few barrels were obtained, as usual, by the payment of a bounty. In this state the supply there is almost demanded in the United States for Canadian mackerel. Not less than 5522 barrels have been shipped hence to Boston during the year, nearly twice as much as was sent there last year, 2,659 barrels.

J. D. Shafroff, for the Standard Trading and Manufacturing Co., yesterday leased a piece of land at York Point for the purpose of a corn mill. All the machinery has been purchased and shipped. The mill will have a capacity of 125 to 150 bbls. in 10 hours, and will be one of the most complete in Canada. Every piece of machinery is of the best and most approved style. It is hoped merchants will encourage and support such enterprises in our midst by purchasing their supplies locally instead of importing same from the states. Mr. Shafroff expects to have the mill started about Dec. 1.—Telegraph.

One of the most distressing and heart-rending shipwrecks occurred on our coast at Little Harbour, N. S. Oct. 13, by which sixteen men lost their lives. The Lark Melmerby, Capt. Olson, and crew of 22 men, set sail on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, from Quebec bound to Greenock with a cargo of square timber. She encountered a heavy gale, sprung a leak, and finally struck on a ledge near Roy's Island. The captain and fifteen of the crew put off in a boat, but she swamped and all but one were drowned. Subsequently two seamen swam ashore. Most of the sailors were Liverpool G. B. men. Four men still remain on the wreck. The bark may hold together to tonight, but it is impossible to get to the men's rescue owing to the tremendous surf.

The Diamond Dies.
The Diamond Dies awake our praise, And give delight in countless ways. In colors, forty there are found, And every use we put them on. We most admire their vivid hue, Our home and dress they lovely make, This is a fact and no mistake.

Pastors and Agents, please let the people know that they can have the paper from now to the end of 1898 for \$1.50 in advance.

Birth.
HARRINGTON.—At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 19, to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. K. Harrington, a son.

Marriages.
SHAW.—On the 8th inst., at the minister's residence, by Rev. J. E. Fillmore, Lewis B. Seaman to Bessie Shaw, of Hillsborough.

PRICE.—At the residence of Henry Budd, Fisher Settlement, Oct. 10, by Rev. M. Normandy, Oscar Price, of St. Mary's, to Amy Steeves, of the same place.

PARKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by the pastor, J. H. Jenner, George Parker to Charletha Harlow, both of North Brookfield, Queens Co.

CONNERS.—At the residence of the groom's uncle, E. O. Fitch, Esq., 18 Thorny street, Dorchester, Mass., on 7th inst., by Rev. J. Adams, D. D., Fred. H. Johnson, of East Foxboro, Mass., (formerly of Greenwich, N. S.), to Nell A., daughter of J. J. Pudsey, Esq., W. & A. R., Kentville.

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Deaths.

She bore her sufferings with the greatest fortitude; and as she felt her end approaching, calmly trusted in a Saviour's love. Her funeral took place on Sunday 5th inst., services being conducted by the pastor of the church and Rev. Mr. Forbes (Presbyterian).

BARNES.—In this city, Oct. 7, after an illness of nine days, Feronia J., beloved wife of Fred. Barnes, of Macdonald's Point, Queens Co., passed into the rest that remains for the people of God, aged 33 years. Upwards of seventeen years ago, Sister Barnes made a profession of religion and from that time ever exemplified a Christian's walk and conversation. A lonely widow mourns the loss of a kind and loving companion. Two dear children (son and daughter) will miss the dearest of earthly friends, while a father, mother, brother and sister sorrow the first link broken in the home circle. But their loss is her gain.

SMITH.—Death has visited the little flock at Caledonia, Queens Co., and east a gloomy veil like the shadow of night. Bro. Henry Smith, after a brief illness, was taken from us to unite with the church redeemed. He leaves an aged father, a widow and two young children to mourn their great loss. Bro. Smith was converted under the preaching of Rev. J. H. Jenner, and united with the Caledonia Baptist church in April, 1889. Since then he has been a worker in the church and a consistent Christian throughout. The church possessed in him a real strength, which makes their loss very grievous. May the dear Lord pour in the oil of consolation on the wounds that death has made.

THORNE.—At Canaan Road, Havelock, Sept. 9th, in the 78th year of her age, Elizabeth Thorne, widow of the late Thomas Thorne. This sister and her husband were of the first settlers of this section of the country, and among the first members of the church at Butter's Neck Ridge, she being baptized by Elder Lewis many years since. Her husband was confined to his house for many years. She took care of a family of three sons, two of whom survive her. She was a patient, consistent Christian; a lover of the good and noble. In her latter years she seldom went from her home, being quite feeble and was finally released by death. A funeral sermon was preached by her pastor, to an appreciative audience, from Judges 5: 7, "A mother in Israel."

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will surely dispel the heaviest of all ailments. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. —Civil Service Gazette.

The above is made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

John O'Brien, Esq., Antigonish, writes: "I had been a sufferer from dyspepsia for some years, and got so bad it was impossible to attend to my work, vomiting almost everything eaten. Having heard of K. D. C. I was induced to make a trial of it, and was astonished to find that after a few doses I could retain on my stomach, and after following the directions carefully for a few weeks, the pain ceased, and I was able to attend to my work, and am able to attend to my work, and am in good health. I know of a good number in this country who have also been cured by it. You are at liberty to show this letter to any sufferers, and if they don't believe it let them write to me."

Rev. W. A. Mason, Georgetown, P. E. I., writes (the Letter): "I have used one package of your famous K. D. C. and have derived great benefit from it. My case is very severe—complicated with other troubles." 2nd Letter—"I had been troubled with a constant pain in my stomach, and am at work again. I would advise dyspeptics to try it, that's all."

Wm. McKelvie, machinist, New Glasgow, says: "I paid Dr. O. S. Sweet, of Boston, besides cost of medicine, no cure. I then tried Doctors Cox, Carpenter, and the late Dr. O'Connor, all of Boston; was told I was past recovery; was induced to try K. D. C. have used four boxes; I have been well now two months; can eat anything, and am at work again. I would advise dyspeptics to try it, that's all."

W. P. King, Esq., insurance agent, Truro, N. S., certifies that for several years he had dyspepsia of the worst kind, with great pain and distress after eating, in fact, pain almost all the time, until getting so bad, could not eat or sleep. During those years he consulted several of the best physicians, getting medicine from each, which only afforded temporary relief. He then discovered the use of one package of K. D. C., which, after taking a short time, resulted in his complete restoration to health. He can furnish names of hundreds of persons who can testify of its great value.

Mrs. Alex. Cameron, New Glasgow, N. S., says: "K. D. C. cured me after sixteen years' suffering. John MacLeod, merchant, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: "I have been using K. D. C. for ten days, and in that time have gained five pounds. I can safely recommend it to anyone suffering from indigestion."

EAST MARGARET, C. B., June 8, 1890. K. D. C. Co.—Dear Sirs:—This is to certify that for five years I have been afflicted with dyspepsia, during the past year so bad that I could not attend to my work. Two packages of K. D. C. have restored me to health again. To the suffering ones I say, try it and you too will be benefited. ANNE DEAVOR.

Six packages guaranteed to cure the worst case or money refunded. ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE. Post paid to any address. Sample package on receipt of three cent stamp.

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THE CHRISTIAN VOL. VI

The general education was better in New York than in the other states, but in all of them the quality of the education was better than ever. The general education was better in New York than in the other states, but in all of them the quality of the education was better than ever.