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## The Effect of the Drink Habit in Great Britain.

In remarking upon the general feeling of alarm among thoughtful students of the nation's development caused by the demoralizing effect of the drink habit in Great Britain, the *Toronto Globe* says:—"Races long exposed to the influences of alcoholic beverages, like many of the inhabitants of southern Europe, become comparatively immune through the process of elimination. For many generations the most susceptible have been debauched and killed off, until the survivors have inherited such strong powers of resistance that excessive indulgence is rare. In contrast to these we have the North American Indians, never exposed to the eliminating process and succumbing to alcohol as to a devastating plague. The Anglo-Saxon may be regarded as midway between the two, the more recent introduction of alcoholic beverages leaving a susceptibility not yet-eliminated. This natural weakness, coupled with the high price of food and the recognition of beer as a staple article of diet, is leading to disastrous consequences. Statistics show that, among the nations of the world, England has the greatest proportion of drunkards, with Scotland second. The matter was debated by the British Medical Association, and substantial evidence was adduced to show that drink was responsible for more than half the criminality, insanity and lunacy of Britain. It was also stated that nearly one-third the deaths in Britain were due to drunkenness. This would be regarded as hysterical exaggeration were it not sustained by the declarations of so conservative a body as the British Medical Association. The most serious feature of this alarming evil is the prevalence of drunkenness among women. The number of women arrested for drunkenness in the London city police districts in 1902 was double that of 1892, and, according to a London County Council report, female inebriates have cost the ratepayers £200,000. Drunkenness among women is not confined to any class, but the well-to-do middle class is said to be an exception. The aristocracy and the lower classes meet on the same plane in their separate ways. The connection is obvious between this deplorable condition and the decline in the birth rate, the high death rate among infants, and the difficulty of finding suitable men for the army and the police service. Drunken parents are producing a race tainted with insanity and epilepsy, and feeble in mind and body. The economic aspect of the question is also serious. Men who have studied the situation at first hand say that drunkenness and degeneracy among workmen, accompanied by a certain haughty indifference on the part of big manufacturing concerns, are more serious menaces to Britain's industrial and commercial supremacy than are the much-discussed hostile foreign tariffs. The decay of British manhood and womanhood, whatever the cause, would be the greatest of all calamities. The hopeful feature of the situation is the determined effort of a strong and active element of the population to grapple with the evil and minimize its force and influence."

## Reforms Proposed for Macedonia.

The European powers have at length taken a hand in the affairs of Macedonia which it is expected will at least effect some temporary amelioration of conditions in that country, although little hope is afforded of any thorough-going and lasting reform. The scheme adopted by the powers will give to Russia and Austria for the period of two years control of and surveillance over all branches of the administration of the disturbed provinces. The proposals include the appointment of one Austrian and one Russian assessor to be attached to the staff of Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General, with a corps of assistants, secretaries and interpreters, whose duties it will be to exercise control over all the acts of the provincial authorities. A European General in the Turkish service is appointed to command the gendarmerie, and he will be assisted by an adequate number of Russian and Austrian officers acquainted with the language of the country and, if necessary, by Austrian and Russian non-commissioned officers. Two further important proposals which, it is expected will be bitterly opposed by the Sultan, provide for the establishment of communal autonomy and the rectification of the present communal boundaries, with the view to the better distribution of the various communities, and the creation of spheres—Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian etc., which shall be more homogeneous in nationality and

religion. Other points of the scheme deal with the relief of refugees, the rebuilding of villages, schools and churches, the disbandment of the irregular troops, and the prohibition, of the employment of Bashi Bazooks. Opposition to the whole scheme is expected on the part of the Porte, but the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors demand the adoption of the plan with the least possible delay. In view of this movement toward the pacification of Macedonia, the Bulgarian army is being demobilized.

## Canada's Dis- satisfaction.

It is evident from the tone of the Canadian press that there is a pretty general and strong feeling of dissatisfaction all over the Dominion in reference to the result of the Commission in the Alaska Boundary case. It is not so much a feeling of disappointment over the loss of territory to which those Canadians who had carefully investigated the subject generally agreed in believing that the British claim was good. Canada would doubtless have accepted with a good grace—whatever her disappointment—the finding of an impartial Court of Arbitration. For that she had asked, and that the United States had emphatically refused. The dissatisfaction of Canada in this matter arises in part from the fact that the character and personnel of the commission as agreed upon between the British and the United States Governments made a decision favorable to the Canadian claims impossible. The commissioners appointed by the United States, and accepted by Great Britain, were not, as it had been understood by Canada they would be, jurists of repute who would be likely to regard the case to be submitted to them from a judicial point of view; they were politicians with political interests at stake, and they had everyone of them prejudged the case before their appointment. Under the circumstances the most that Canada could hope for from the tribunal was a disagreement of the commissioners. Another cause of dissatisfaction in Canada is the course pursued by Lord Alverstone as British commissioner. It would doubtless be in a high degree presumptuous for any person or any newspaper in this country to call in question the correctness of Lord Alverstone's judgment in the case. But when the Canadian commissioners unite in saying that Lord Alverstone agreed with them in a certain view as to the proper location of a part of the boundary line and united with them in placing this view before the commission, and afterwards, without consultation with the Canadian commissioners, made further concessions to the claims of the United States, what are we to think—can such action be termed judicial? Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth have made it very plain that they could not regard it as judicial, and accordingly refused to sign the decision. So far it does not appear that Lord Alverstone has made any reply to the statements of Messrs. Jetté and Aylesworth, and it is even intimated that he intends to make no reply. Whether he can afford, personally and the interests of the Empire, to pass by in silence so serious an allegation, is of course for his lordship to decide. Certainly the people of Canada would be much interested in hearing what he has to say about the matter. It may be said that the territory in dispute—or for that matter the whole of Alaska—is not worth going to war over; and that is very true. It may be said that it is better for all concerned to have the dispute settled as it has been than to have it continued as a possible cause of greater trouble; and that also may be true. But it is quite evident that such a method of settling the difficulty could not be expected to give eminent satisfaction in Canada.

## How it Appears in England.

The manner in which Canada receives the announcement of the decision in the Alaska Boundary Case is of course a matter of some interest in Great Britain. As to the expression of British public opinion on the subject a despatch to the *New York Evening Post* says:—"There is no denying the widespread feeling of uneasiness provoked by the official and unofficial Canadian outburst of anger over the Alaska Boundary award. To-day's papers flame forth with headlines after this manner: "Injustice to Canada," "Forced to Accept a Packed Tribunal," and Englishmen have of late years had so many revelations of Ministerial ineptitude that, in the absence of official denials, they are half prepared to believe that Canada has been most badly treated, both at Washington and Downing street.

Even such mild-mannered Imperial peacemakers as the venerable Lord Strathcona talk in the same strain. Moreover, Mr. Chamberlain's friends are anxious to remind one that the commission was formed when the Colonial Office was in the hands of that estimable country gentleman, Lord Onslow, Mr. Chamberlain being in South Africa, while the award came after Mr. Chamberlain had quitted the office. You cannot of course, get any Englishman to admit that the Lord Chief Justice is anything else than what The Spectator describes him to-day, namely a man of honor and a conscientious jurist, but there stands the formal detailed charge of the Canadian commissioners above their own signatures in The Times, that Lord Alverstone first agreed with them that the Canadian contentions regarding the Portland Canal must prevail, and that Canada would be given the four islands named; that he also joined them in a memorandum to the same effect, read to the whole commission, and then, at the last moment, for no stated reason, handed two of the four islands over to the United States and, in the words of the Canadian commissioners, wholly destroyed the strategic value to Canada of the remaining islands. Whether the islands are of such value or not, there is clear charge of breach of faith, which the friends of Canada here advise is a justification, if proved, for a refusal to accept the award, leaving the British Ministers to explain as best they can. Lord Alverstone has told an interviewer that he will not stoop to refute such an allegation but, as one reviewer says, "the circumstances are so grave and so full of possibilities of trouble that it is his bounden duty to refute it."

## Disasters.

The Monday morning papers reported a number of serious disasters in the United States, and a fire in the Vatican palace at Rome. A fire which occurred on Coney Island, N. Y., on Sunday is said to be the most disastrous in its history. As a result 300 buildings were destroyed, 500 persons made homeless, two persons killed, one mortally injured and a score of others more or less severely hurt. The property loss is estimated at a million dollars.—Another fire which started in a five storey tenement house on Eleventh Avenue, New York, resulted in the death of twenty-three persons. A remarkable thing about this fire is that, as reported, it was practically extinguished in twenty minutes from the time that it broke out, the property loss being only about \$7,000. The house is said to have been well supplied with fire escapes but the passage to the ladders was blocked by those who were overcome by smoke or were crushed to death by others in the mad rush to escape.—On Saturday fifteen persons were killed and more than fifty injured, some fatally, in a collision on the Big Four railroad on the outskirts of Indianapolis. The passenger train, which collided with a freight train, was carrying more than 600 persons, most of whom were students of Purdue University and their friends on the way from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual foot-ball game.—The fire in the Vatican broke out at 8.30 o'clock Sunday evening in that portion of the Palace which contains the hall of inscriptions where the Pope gives his audiences, adjacent to the famous Pinacoteca or gallery of pictures. The fire seems to have gained considerable headway before it was discovered, causing much alarm and confusion. The firemen of Rome were called in to subdue the fire. The Pope was present at the fire, and a number of the Italian authorities hurried to the scene and were invited to enter, which they did. Those present included the Mayor of Rome, the Prefect and the Minister of Justice, besides police officials. The firemen succeeded in controlling the fire before it had spread widely. The extent of the damage done is not stated, but while it will doubtless be considerable, it does not appear that the art treasures of the Palace have suffered severe loss.

## Politics in Ontario.

The result of the bye-elections last week in Ontario was to leave the two parties in the same relation numerically as before. In Muskoka, where the Government supporter, Dr. Bridgland, had died, Mr. Mahaffy, a Conservative, was elected by a considerable majority, and in Sault Ste. Marie, where the opposition member had been unseated, a Government supporter was returned. This will leave the Ross Government with a majority of four in the House after selecting one of its supporters as speaker. There is, however, another constituency, North Renfrew, which has now been kept without any representation in the Legislature for nearly a year and a half. This is a close constituency and will doubtless be the scene of a fierce political contest whenever the election shall be brought on. If the Government shall carry North Renfrew its majority will be increased to five, but if not, it will be reduced to three, which would be a very narrow majority in a House of nearly a hundred members.

## The Dynamics of Doctrine.

FROM WARD FISHER.

Strenuous, heroic living is the product of earnest believing. A building will follow the lines of its foundation, and life will follow the line of doctrine. Doctrine crystallizes into character, and character incarnates itself into conduct. Doctrine is vital. Every great movement begins in a doctrine, held first by individuals, then by a party, then by the world. First the corn, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. First, God creates the corn; second, God himself is in the corn; third, God in the corn gives it its vitality. This is the order of doctrinal truth.

The forces that are in doctrine cannot die if the doctrine finds its place in life. It is bound to incarnate itself in conduct, for every man is the product of that he believes. Doctrine is vital because of its vitalizing power. It welds, and welds together, all of like faith the world over. The men who have accomplished much in the world have been the men who have believed much. The more ardent the belief the more the power to do, to achieve, to suffer. "We cannot but speak the things we have seen and heard," made of the apostles the divine madmen who turned the world upside down.

Give doctrine the soil of heroic believing and it will make its way through the earth. That which is bred in the bone is bound to come out. The reformation smoldered in Luther's conception of justification by faith, it sprang into a flame in the rediscovered doctrine of the new birth. Modern missionary enterprise was inert in the ultra-Calvinistic doctrine of God's sovereignty; it became a stirring force under Carey's conception of a perishing world. The Holy Evangel was bound in the graveclothes of baptismal regeneration; it was re-erected by the burning zeal of and fervor of the Edwards, the Whitefields, and the Wesleys of the 18th century. Conscience never would have had its freedom from the shackles of the unholy alliance of church and state if it had not been for the unflinching spirit of the Baptists, which caused them, and still cause them, to suffer stripes and imprisonments, and the spoiling of their goods, for conscience sake.

The dynamics of doctrine consist, first in inherent vital forces, and second, in these forces acting with other forces to overcome the inertia of uniformity. Dogmatism is the percussion cap of doctrine. All faiths, the false, as well as the true, have been propagated through dogmatic teaching. The man to fear is the man who ardently believes a dangerous lie.

The lack of positive belief is making mere cyphers of men,—sinking them in dead level, or making of them mere manikins to be juggled by every cheap jack at the job lot counter of remnant ideas. Uriah Heep, begging pardon for taking the liberty of living, is a gentleman of positive force compared to the man who is Uriah-Heepish in doctrine. The Almighty has put a soul in its body and inspiration in the brain, but what is the good of these endowments if it follow the drift of the crowd. It is better to be a Ben Butler on an ash-barrel, alone in the angry mob of the New York war riots, and uttering the brave, defiant words, "Delegates from Five Points, fiends from hell, you have murdered your superiors;" than be a Mayor Fernando Wood, with the force of police and militia at his back, for Butler stopped the tide of anarchy, while the mayor was afraid to interfere because he wanted to "stand in" with the crowd.

There were thousands of men on the earth when the deluge came, but of how many of them do we know even the name? They took no stock in the cranky notions of Noah. They are gone, and forgotten save only as a warning. There were thousands of people who worshipped Baal. Well-dressed, sleek looking priests sat at the royal table and led its nation into sin. They had Jezebel and Ahab, and the princes and rulers on their side. To stem this awful tide of sin there was Elijah alone, an unmanageable sort of a man, a trouble in Israel, and an utterer of hard sayings. One war against a nation, and its solitary man win. No memorial remains of all the multitude that followed the crowd, but Elijah, borne upward in fiery chariot, is seen again in the glory of the transfiguration with Moses and the Son of God.

There were thousands of lords who waited in the palaces of Babylon, there were thousands of Israel who made no protest as the tide set strongly against God, but there were Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego who would not bow down before the golden image of the king. There were myriads of men who could shape their religion to suit a king's decree; but there was one Daniel who would not swerve a hairsbreadth, though it led through a den of lions.

The adverse conditions now confronting the Christian church are due to the reduction of religion to an uncertain force. In other words, Christian doctrine has become invertebrate and limp because the dynamics of doctrine is smothered in the materialism which Carlyle characterized as the "Gospel of dirt."

Significantly enough, and sadly enough, doctrine is disparaged, and is often positively denounced under the odious name of dogma. "No dogma" is the cry, and it is taken up and echoed and re-echoed by men who are wiser in their own conceit than seven wise men who can render a reason.

The most dogmatic thing in the world is authority. The

most dogmatic teacher who ever lived was Jesus the Christ. "Never a man spake as this man." The most prominent feature in his preaching was his authority. "The people were astonished at his doctrine, for he taught as one having authority, and not as the scribes." He broke over the miserable chicanery of the schools of interpretation, and spoke as one whose eyes had gazed on the eternal world.

One needs but study the present bewilderment of Protestantism to readily come to the conclusion that the condition is largely caused by a lack of authoritative teaching. Theological aeronauts are casting their bombs, and they are bursting in all directions. Metaphorical fireworks keep the Christian world in a state of breathless attention. Each balloonist thinks he alone can give correct directions to the confused people below. As Lavell says:—

"John P. Robinson, he  
Thinks the world 'll go right if he  
Hollers out, "Gee."

When there is not open-mouthed astonishment at the contortions of the spiritual gymnasts, or a rapturous embrace of its creatures of vain imaginations, there is often a smug and complacent acceptance of the god of "Science, falsely so called." We are the "Great and Only! Behold our foreheads, bulging with wisdom! Listen to the highly moral tone of our ethical God! Fall down before us! We are It." Because of the rival schools of the prophets of this newly discovered divinity, few people understand what it is all about. Failing in this, some are so impressed by the elephantine onslaughts on Moses and Isaiah and Job and Jonah and Paul and Christ, that as Masson said of Hegelianism, they would gladly worship it if they could only guess which end was the head.

Meanwhile, the perishing world continues perishing. Men are in mortal peril, while many leaders in Israel are seeking to paint Inferno in very mild colors, or to remove it so far from the curriculum of orthodoxy as the average tramp is to a personal knowledge of soap and water. Alack and alas, the voice of authority is stilled, because the consciousness of sin has been destroyed by the paradoxically ethical God of a rampart materialism.

Instead of the truth of God being declared with authority, many religious leaders are concerned in explaining away the statements of Scripture, apologizing for the wisdom of the Almighty, and in harmonizing religion to satisfy the thought and life of a crooked and perverse generation.

A well-known writer in the "Catholic World," in contrasting the present condition of Protestantism with the solidarity of the Catholic church, claims that the difference was in the fact that the Catholic church spoke with authority in matters of faith, while there was no authority in the teaching of Protestantism. While to a certain extent the lack of authoritative teaching is due to the materialism and commercialism of the age, yet it should always be remembered, as Rev. R. M. Raab says, the materialism and commercialism of the age is due in part to the lack of doctrinal authority, for the gospel should have been a corrective of these conditions. Congregations frequently make the preacher, for many preachers have not in them the dynamics of doctrine sufficient to withstand the impact of a society which Felix Adler says is "infiltrated with the money-making idea." Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, recently said, "Christ squarely antagonized the evils of the world, and that is what made the Christian religion unpopular. The story of darkness, the middle-age story is a familiar one. The church got in a hurry, and incorporated heathenism, and brought on, and brought in, as a compromise, many of its views, tastes and forms. You know the result. Civilization was set back a thousand years."

While the popularization of religion to suit the tendency of the world may have much to do with the lack of authoritative utterance, yet the greater part must be laid to the doubt-creating criticism of modern religious scholarship. The deification of reason, bringing on equality the natural and the supernatural—or rather the elimination of the supernatural is insidiously appealing to the unthinking. A widely read religious teacher, replying to a question concerning the authority of God's word says, "Believe what looks reasonable, and reject that which your reason cannot endorse. Do not believe the unreasonable stories in that eastern book called the Bible." Dr. William McIntosh, in his "Natural History of the Christian Religion," in which he denies the authority of Jesus in morals and religion, and makes him only a deluded religious fanatic,—the creature of inherited belief, says—"We can accept of even Jesus as an authority only in so far as his doctrine and example appeal to reason and conscience." This means that in the last analysis, the supernatural must be entirely eliminated, and that reason is to be the judge. Paul's significantly suggestive words, "For what man knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of man which is in him; so the things of God knoweth no man but the spirit of God," brings out clearly the fact that human reason cannot apprehend spiritual truths, for they are spiritually discerned.

George Adam Smith's doubt-creating criticism of the Old Testament, has been out-Heroded by Schmiedel's and Cheyne's criticism of the New Testament, which leaves us little that is not branded as spurious. Dr. Hugh McIntosh in his book, "Is Christ Infallible and the Bible True," says of Schmiedel's New Testament criticism—"It would bury

an expired Christianity with an incredible Bible in a hopeless grave from which there is no resurrection; and bury along with them the only consolation of a sorrowful humanity amid the desolation of death and the darkness of the futurity, without one ray of hope to alleviate the eternal gloom, and would turn mankind's hopes and God's revelation backward millenniums, and convert the dawn of a new century into a midnight darkness and a world's despair."

As Spurgeon says: "Some modern divines whittle away the gospel to the small end of nothing; they make our Divine Lord a sort of blessed nobody; they bring down salvation to a mere possibility; they make certainties into possibilities, and treat verities as mere opinions. When you see a preacher making the gospel smaller by degrees and miserably less, till there is not enough of it left to make soup for a sick grass-hopper, get you gone with him."

The love of dogmatic teaching is always a sign of declension and means moral turpitude and spiritual turpitude. A western Unitarian minister, referring to the failure of the Unitarians to help the sinful, said "It took people who believed something to give something." This remark was made after Senator George P. Hoar, himself a Unitarian, had told the conference that the sixteen congregational churches of Worcester, Mass., gave annually for the religious work of the denomination more than the whole Unitarian body in the United States.

Christian faith welcomes the most critical examination, for as Mark Hopkins has said, we need to know the How and the Why as well as the What. Study is the search for truth, criticism is the examination of truth's credentials, and the credentials of truth are proof against destructive criticism. The same power that changed Saul the persecutor into Paul the singing apostle in the prison at Philippi is changing men to-day.

The pendulum is swinging back to the Christ who brought God's thought to men, for men cannot long be satisfied with what General Booth calls "A religion without the Holy Spirit, Christianity without Christ, forgiveness without repentance, salvation without regeneration, and heaven without hell." Grip hold of the eternal verities—they are life. Let them grip hold of you—they are your power. We need not half so much to show the world it needs a changed religion as that it needs a changed life. The best volume of Christian evidences is a changed life—and that life is the light of men.

Teach as a herald that God is a personal being, and has a supernatural and all-embracing control over the world and over men. That all Scripture is given by inspiration, and contain positive, objective, reliable revelation of God's purpose. That the whole human race is ruined by sin, and must inevitably be lost unless redeemed in the present life. That God himself became incarnate, and that the blood shed on the Cross, the atoning sacrifice of Jesus, is the sole basis of pardon and peace. Give a firm and unflinching assent to the declaration that there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby they can be saved—only Jesus.

Christ is pre-eminent in the realm of religion—and Christian facts cannot be divorced from morals or ethics. He touches life in all its manifold relations, and touching it he changes it by the dynamics of Divine personality. The life of Jesus must forever challenge reverence, and his death must forever constitute the mightiest appeal to faith and devotion.

As the Babe of Bethlehem he has filled the world with divine lullabies wherever the story of the manger-cradle is known.

As the Son of Mary he has touched the brow of women with the sacredness of motherhood by making woman a partner with the eternal God in bringing many sons to glory.

As the Carpenter of Nazareth he put the seal of nobility on labor, and has dignified manhood by the sanctity of brotherhood.

As the Christ the Son of the Living God he took hold of man, and stamped divinity upon him. Took the spoiled and blighted sons of earth and made them like unto his own most glorious image, so that to-day man can stand sealed with a great nobility, and having the pure blood of a holy life to quicken and pulsate as the warmth of the spirit of love makes glad the life.

It is ours not to be "a mute, inglorious Milton," but a quill in the hands of God writing Paradise Regained upon the lives of men and stamping a new glory upon the dark lives of godless homes and hopeless continents.

## The Students' Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Once again the college year and its accompanying vacation season have retired into the past, leaving indelibly imprinted on the pages of our history the marks of success or failure which should serve as an impetus toward reaching the highest and most perfect ideals of life, and another year freighted with all the possibilities of approaching these high ideals which we so ardently covet for our college life has dawned. Once again the students of the various institutions of the Maritime Provinces have met in their annual Y.M.C.A. conference for the discussion of those problems that are so

vitaly related and often so menacing to the sweetness of college life. Since the organization of this Intercollegiate Conference fourteen years ago, the work under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. has been developing rapidly, and gaining more marked advances into the inner life of our college and wielding a powerful influence in raising the moral tone of our colleges. This year in accordance with the regular order the Convention gathered in the halls of Mt. Allison University. From October 15-18 a series of splendid services was held, dealing with the various questions that enter into the sphere of College Y. M. C. A. activities and the discussion upon all topics presented was lively, far reaching and full of practical suggestion. We will give in brief outline the prominent features of the conference.

Thursday evening on their arrival the visiting delegates were accorded a hearty reception by the Mt. Allison Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the pleasant reception rooms of the ladies' college. This delightful function opened with a warm expression of welcome extended to the visitors by Rev. Dr. Bordon to which Mr. A. B. Williams, New York, secretary for Canada and the last, responded in fitting terms of appreciation. The first session opened on Friday morning with a short devotional service led by Mr. C. W. Gilkey, secretary for preparatory schools. His burning message was calculated to turn up the soil and make all hearts fit receptacles of the seed of the whole subsequent considerations. Following this Mr. Fraser Marshall, Maritime Secretary gave a splendid, practical address on the "Opportunities of Student Associations," he enlarged on the opportunities in the direction of social, intellectual, physical and religious training, claiming that from this phase of training which the Y. M. C. A. is striving to give, must be produced the most perfect and genuine type of manhood. Four very important subjects were presented by the different associations. Mr. Howe, president U. N. B. Association gave the outline of the signification of membership, supplementing it with many valuable suggestions. Mr. D. J. McPherson read a paper on "Religious Services," which had been prepared by Mr. L. H. Crandall, president Acadia Y. M. C. A. Two great purposes were given as the aim of the Y. M. C. A., 1st the development of Christian character; 2nd, winning men for Christ.

Then means towards the accomplishment of these were indicated. Mr. Green, Dalhousie Y. M. C. A., introduced and outlined the topic "Work Outside College Communities." He appealed strongly for greater concentration of forces with bearing directly upon college life rather than reaching out aimlessly into every direction. College men can influence mightily college men, and opportunities are presented here that have not an equal, seeing that in these halls of learning are gathered those who shall be leaders in every department of life. Mr. Tuttle of Mt. Allison Y. M. C. A. in indexing the work of Missionary department said, the twofold purpose was to secure more widespread knowledge of missions and more hearty financial sympathy. The discussion which followed each address was largely entered into and valuable hints for the successful managing of these phases of our work were thrown out. The knowledge from these is a rich acquisition to the effective working of the Y. M. C. A. in the colleges.

The evening service took also the missionary character. Mr. George Irving, Secretary McGill Y. M. C. A., in clear and forceful way presented the needs of the foreign field. He pointed out that the lack of strength in the foreign field was caused by lack of spiritual vision, money for educational and other purposes, and men in times of war are always forthcoming. There is no scarcity of these, but not sufficient awakening on the part of men to the realization of their responsibility to the foreign land.

Professor Falkner, of Pine Hill College, Halifax, gave two strong addresses. First, on the necessity of Bible study. This was a plain, practical talk on the ways and means for conducting personal Bible study. He recommended two methods: 1st, simply running through the Bible picking out living passages that appeal especially at the time. 2nd, the more systematic and broader study. Again, the Professor spoke from the subject, "the authority of Jesus." It was an able presentation of a great theme. In clear, comprehensive, impressive language he pointed out some of the elements composing the great authority of Christ. His characteristic teaching, no new code; not new precepts, but new principles; His great personality that drew people to listen and follow; His sense of absolute independence, save on God; His position as Son of Man and Son of God. The address made a very deep impression on all present. It was indeed, one of the finest notes struck during the convention.

Prof. Andrews, Mt. Allison, preached the conventional sermon, basing his remarks on Rev. 19: 12, "the Christ of many crowns. The three leading thoughts were, 1st, Christ the bearer of the crown of intellect. To see great things reveals great intellect. Christ might have revealed many great mysteries of science and statesmanship, not abashed by Homer, Shakespeare, Tennyson, or any other who has lived. 2nd, he bore the crown of character. He presents a new standard and idea to the world; he is king by virtue of his soul; he takes hold of conscience and inner life. 3rd, he bears the crown of love, worlds sin revealed, Christ's love in sacrifice. The noblest thing in the world is a Christ-like man. The Conference held its farewell service Sunday evening. It was the most impressive service.

Brief addresses were given by Prof. Falkner, A. B. Williams, C. W. Gilkey and several of the delegates emphasizing special phases of the work discussed, and impressing on each heart the fact that this was just a planning season and how we must go forth with the new power to put into practical use the valuable knowledge acquired. The Conference was a rich and blessed experience to all the delegates, and an apparent success, yet to what extent a success can only be estimated as we observe the fruitage that shall flourish as the years pass on. May the blessed Master greatly aid us in the prosecution of this work which sustains so close a relation to the higher moral love of our college life. A. W. W.

## How Acadia University was Built Without Money.

BY D. O. PARKER.

Tho' seventy years of grace, and more,  
Have borne me 'long time' ebbing shore,  
My memory holds Acadia's birth,  
Among its cherished stores of earth,  
And ere the picture fades away,  
Its story let my pen portray.

Two sainted prophets of those days,  
Both worthy of enduring praise,  
Commissioned from the King above,  
As agents of Jehovah's love,  
Without a cent, conceived and planned,  
To rear a college in this land.

The one was gentle as a child,  
In voice and mien, both sweet and mild,  
But with persuasive strength of mind,  
Was to no trifling things confined,  
And gifted with prophetic eye,  
A royal work resolved to try.

The other was a king by birth,  
And honored for his sterling worth;  
His voice was majesty alone,  
Commanding by its kingly tone,—  
With faith in God their hearts were filled,  
And they resolved to rise and build:—

To rise and build without a cent,  
From bank, or hostile government,  
A stately college on yon hill,  
Which in the future years should fill  
This land with Learning's lore,  
For God and truth, forevermore.

To bring their work in shape and line,  
They first worked out a neat design,  
And every timber in the frame,  
Was there assigned its place and name.—  
These prophets then with master skill,  
Went forth their bill of fate to fill.

With scientific thought and care,  
They pondered o'er this bill of fare,  
And knew the trees of sundry size,  
That stood before their dreaming eyes,  
With all their sills, and posts, and beams,  
Were something more than idle dreams.

From Blomidon, along the shore,  
They westward, ranged the mountains o'er,  
And won the people by their zeal,  
In sympathy with them to feel,  
The time was ripe, to rise and build,  
Just when and where the Master willed.

One volunteered to get a sill,  
To suit the order in the bill;  
Then others made the sills complete,  
In all dimensions, square and neat:—  
And so the work went grandly on,  
From day to day till all was won.

And then along old Fundy's beach,  
Within a vessel's sailing reach,  
The timber of the college frame,  
In sundry lots of size and name,  
Was placed beside the waters there,  
As treasures in Jehovah's care.

And then, a noble volunteer,  
Resolved to bring the timber here;  
And so he sailed along the shore,  
Where ships were seldom seen before,  
And in the Master's hallowed name,  
He gathered up the College frame.

And on the south Atlantic shore,  
They told their story o'er and o'er,  
And while they plead, the people heard,  
And gave responses to their word,  
In generous gifts of rich supplies,  
That reached this port, a great surprise:—

A cargo of the choicest pine,  
And laths and shingles superfine,  
And doors, and sashes ready made,  
Was theirs, the tribute which they paid,  
And landed here, without a charge,  
A proof their hearts were warm and large.

And from this Valley in the west,  
Their gifts were not behind the rest,  
But were in kind, all in their line:—  
Boards, shingles,—hemlock, spruce and pine;  
A sailing vessel brought them here,  
With words of greeting, and good cheer.

And from the city in the east,  
Their gifts were not among the least,  
But rich in nails, paint, oil and glass,  
As good as gold, they all would pass.  
Nor was St. John behind the time,  
But sent her generous gifts of lime.

The people in the village here,  
To prove their interest was sincere,

And had their mission to fulfill,  
Transported all from wharf to hill,  
And from an honest point of view  
Recorded it, their labor due.

The great foundation to prepare,  
Was made a neighboring charge and care,  
The people came from miles away,  
As if it were a holiday,  
And with their teams, their picks and spades,  
A firm foundation, soon, was laid.

But both the prophets of the Hill,  
Were busy in their mission still,  
Obedient to their friendly call,  
The people met in church and hall,  
And while their story they proclaim,  
Cold hearts were kindled to a flame.

And where there was no gold to spare,  
They press their claims with equal care,—  
"You boys catch fur, you girls please knit,  
"The fur will sell, the socks will fit,  
"No gift you bring will we refuse,  
"Down to a pair of baby shoes.

These were the claims I've heard them make,  
For God and old Acadia's sake,  
And these appeals were not in vain,  
But answered time, and time, again;  
And on my word you may rely,  
One time, they got an apple pie.

Tho' then a lad engaged in play,  
I vet recall the raising day,  
When people came from far and near,  
The large and stately frame to rear,  
And proudly left it towering there,  
A monument of faith and prayer.

And thus from base to golden ball,  
It shared the friendly aid of all,  
Till on the Hill it stood complete,  
With wisdom on its godly seat;  
And every charge was fully met,  
Without a mortgage or a debt.

NOTES.—The foregoing lines were published, except one word in the first line changed to conform to my changing years,—in the Wolfville Acadian, under date of Oct. 28th, 1896. And while they are only a mechanical jingle of words, their story is worthy of memorials in marble.

Probably all who participated in the building of the first edifice of Acadia College, have entered into rest. The late J. W. Bars, one of Acadia's foremost friends, and last to go home, assured me that I had drawn a truthful picture, and that he had instructed his daughter to lay it away carefully with their cherished reminiscences of the past. There were sacrifices and real acts of devotion in those days. I remember that my father, Deacon Abel Parker, the grandfather of President Trotter's wife, bought shingles in Lake George, paid for them in the products from his farm, and hauled them to Wolfville, over the heavy roads of that early date. The same spirit inspired the Baptist people everywhere, many of whom in their devotion could say in truth, "silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." The originators and pioneers in the building were Professor Isaac Chipman and Dr. Crawley. For years the friends of the college struggled with the provincial parliament for chartered college rights, and were vigorously opposed, but after the struggle of a dozen years under the championship of Dr. Crawley and the Hon. J. W. Johnston, favorable legislation was secured. The college was 150x35 feet on the ground with a central transverse section projecting both in the rear and front; it was four storeys high in the rear, and three in the front. At that time frames were not raised as at present, a timber at a time, but in large sections, and men and boys gathered in large numbers with pitch-forks and pike-poles, and the consummation was celebrated with a feast on the fat of the land. To this raising on College Hill, Berwick, nineteen miles distant, contributed its quota, with which was a large fat ham, cooked, and studded with cloves from the "Deacon's" larder. The frame was raised in 1843, and the college finished with the gifts of the people, except the library and museum in the west end, which was completed in 1854. It was a stately and inspiring edifice with its graceful cupola and dome, surmounted by a large golden ball that retained its brilliancy to the end. This imposing structure, after having served its generation thirty-four years, was laid in ashes, Dec. 2nd, 1877.

North Springfield, Vt., Oct., 1903.

## Surely.

If clearest knowledge of the best  
And treasures of the greatest minds,  
Pure truth and virtue be its quest,  
Happy the soul that seeking finds.

Surely, if virtue's sun goes down,  
In chilly darkness sinks the day;  
All loveliness, the spirit's crown  
Is lost: all glory fades away.

And fitful pleasure's luring light—  
The brightness of consuming flame—  
And noxious flowers of the night,  
Are all the erring soul can claim.

Surely, if virtue's sun doth shine  
The spirit quickens and grows strong,  
And longings turning it divine  
Are born, and life becomes a song.

The music in the heart of things  
Is pulsing through the growing soul,  
And lifting it upon the wings  
Of hope, and guiding to the goal.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT,

# Messenger and Visitor

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S. MCC. BLACK

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The National Convention of Colored Baptists of the United States held its annual session this year in Philadelphia. The *Baptist Commonwealth* of that city speaks very favorably of the character of the Convention, saying, "The Convention with its large audiences and with its men of representative character was a very suggestive and impressive sight. No one could look at the men and women without being impressed with a sense of the vast advancement they had made during these recent times." The Convention is said to represent 16,000 churches and a membership of more than 2,000,000.

The Tremont Temple church of Boston has extended an unanimous call to Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., to become its pastor, and as the *Watchman* refers to this as having ended the long delay of the Temple in securing a pastor, we take it that Dr. Henson has signified his acceptance of the call. Dr. Henson has been for a short time pastor of the Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Previously to that he was pastor for twenty years in Chicago, and before he went to Chicago he had been pastor twenty years in Philadelphia. From this it will be seen that Dr. Henson has been chosen not because of his youth, but rather because of those superior abilities which time and experience have helped to develop.

Dr. Cheyne's "Jerahmeel" is, too much even for the *Independents*. In a review article on the last volume of the *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, that journal says: "On one point we agree with all previous critics of the preceding volumes: it is lamenting the monomania of Professor Cheyne as to his Jerahmeel theory. There was an old extinct tribe of Jerahmeel that lived in northern Arabia, recognized in the early documents used in the composition of the historical books of the Old Testament; but, says Cheyne, it has everywhere been eliminated and other names put in its place wherever it occurred. Pretty much every article signed by Cheyne has this Jerahmeel in it, and the notion is carried to the extreme of ludicrousness. So 'Gomer' represents Jerahmeel, and so does 'Uli' and 'Chebar' and 'Adam' and 'Mahaleel' and 'Lamech.' Indeed Cheyne is perfectly wild in his corrections of the Hebrew text." One is reminded by Dr. Cheyne's performances in connection with his Jerahmeel theory of the colored brother whose ability in respect to pronunciation was limited, and in reading the Bible, when he came to a word that seemed too hard for him he settled the matter by calling it 'Jerusalem.'

Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, advises all Methodists preachers to study from eight to twelve o'clock every day. This is good advice, and just as good for Baptist as for Methodist preachers. The faithful minister will of course find a great deal to do outside of his study, since he is not only preacher but pastor. But the mornings at least should be given to earnest study, in preparation directly or indirectly, for the great work of preaching the gospel. And if this time is so employed the minister will not be found barren and unfruitful in the pulpit. It is not easy in all cases to carry out this scheme of study, but generally, with planning and perseverance, it can be done even by the country minister who is apt to find it more difficult than his brother of the town or city to command his mornings for study. Interruptions of course there will be, but they should not be permitted to break up the habit of morning study. The danger is that the young minister, finding it impossible to make an invariable rule to spend his mornings in his study, will let the interruptions control him and so fail to maintain any regular system of study at all.

The Rev. Hugh Black, of Edinburgh, one of the most popular of present day Scottish preachers and the author of two notable books, entitled respectively, *Friendship*, and *Culture and Restraint*, says in an article on *The Fruits of Work*: "Even great mental gifts are rendered comparatively useless, if they are not tied down to definite tasks. We cannot accept the famous definition of genius as an infinite capacity for taking pains; for no amount of pains will itself accomplish the highest creative work of genius; but many a genius has brought no profit either to himself or to

the world simply because he never submitted to the drudgery of work. There have been in England few men of such astonishing genius as Coleridge. This is the testimony of all who knew him, and is our testimony also from the brilliant fragments of work he has left; and yet his life is almost tragedy in its barrenness. His plans and schemes and endless prospectuses of books he meant to write, his resolutions about the great work he always intended to begin, make a pitiful story. . . . The successful man is not always the man with the most ability and the most brilliant powers. These often carry with them a temptation to trust to them and make up by feverish haste what has been lost by sluggishness. But every truly great man has, in addition to his splendid gifts of mind, the still more splendid gift of industry. Method, perseverance, the self-criticism which can only be satisfied with the best, are only other names for the quality of industry. No true and lasting work can be done except as the result of a long training on the best methods of working."

The *Morning Star* of Boston, the principal organ of the Free Baptists of New England, evidently does not regard with much sympathy the proposal for union between the two Baptist bodies in the Maritime Provinces. In its issue of Oct. 22 the *Morning Star* intimated that the movement toward union was principally if not wholly on the part of the Baptists; that "the invitation came from the Baptists, the proposed basis of union came from the Baptists," and "committed those who adopted it to the traditional close communion of the Baptists." In its issue of last week, however, the *Star* states that it has received a note from Dr. McLeod of the *Intelligencer*, who says that the invitation did not come from the Baptists, and that the proposed basis of union was not formulated by the Baptists, and that the basis did not contain a close communion clause. We have not at hand the records to show by which denomination the first practical step toward union was taken, but it is well known that the basis of union was not the work of the Baptists, or of a Baptist committee, but was drawn up and agreed to by a joint committee of the two bodies. It is needless to say that if union shall take place it will be by the free action of each of the two bodies concerned. There is on the part of the Baptists, we are sure, no disposition to overpersuade their Free Baptist brethren toward union, and if there were it would be sure to defeat its own end. There are, we suppose, a minority in both denominations who doubt the desirability of union on any terms on which it can be secured, but we believe there are a large majority of Baptists who agree with us that the proposed affiliation would be to the advantage of our own denomination and still more to the advantage of our Free Baptist brethren.

The following statement from the *Western Recorder* as to the way in which the membership of the Southern Baptist Convention is made up, may be of interest to some of our readers. The term "messenger" as used here, it should be said, is equivalent to our "delegate." "Every district Association," says the *Recorder*, "is entitled to one messenger who is elected at the meeting of the body by the messengers of the churches present. Besides that, one messenger is appointed for every \$250 contributed to the Boards of the Convention. Where a church gives \$250, the church elects the messenger. Many of our stronger churches thus elect their messengers. In a number of instances, a single church elects several messengers, where the church has contributed several times \$250. Yet sometimes these stronger churches have the messengers they could elect chosen by the State Board of Missions. The great majority of the churches contribute to these Boards smaller amounts which aggregate their contributions, amount to many times that sum, and this is put by the Convention to the credit of the denomination in the State. A while before the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, notices are published in the papers asking that the brethren who can attend the meeting to send their names to a committee appointed by the State Board. From the list thus secured the names of the messengers are taken. The amount contributed by the churches of the State to the Convention Boards is divided by 250, and the quotient is the number of messengers to be chosen. It is generally true that there are more places than there are messengers to fill them, so that every brother who desires to be a messenger is accommodated. When the place of meeting is near, however, there are sometimes more applicants than there are places, and the selection is made by the State Board, or by those appointed who are on the ground. The aim always is to distribute the messengers so that all parts of the State shall be adequately represented, so the delegations shall be really representative."

While the *Recorder* does not favor any money basis in Convention, it says that practically the method in vogue works well and that when the place of meeting is central the messengers to the Convention do fairly represent the denomination.

## DAVID'S GRIEF FOR ABSALOM.

The passage of Scripture which afford the subject for next Sunday's Bible lesson is one of the most pathetic in the Old Testament. We see the aged King David sitting in the gate, waiting in painful suspense for news from the battlefield

where the King's army is in conflict with the rebellious forces of Absalom. By the advice of the people David had reconsidered his purpose of going himself to the field of battle, but in the King's own breast there raged a conflict scarcely less keen than that which was being waged in the wood of Ephraim. Solitude for his crown and for his kingdom contended in David's breast with fatherly affection. The defeat of the King's army would probably mean utter ruin to David, and untold disaster to Israel; but what might the victory of the King's forces mean to Absalom? Even if Absalom were taken alive the problem of how to deal with his rebellious son would be a most difficult one for David. Joab, the valorous soldier and able commander, who possessed nothing of David's gentleness and compassion, evidently felt that it was not well for the nation that such a duty should be committed to the King's discretion. Absalom had by his teachery and rebellion forfeited all right to live, and it was far better for the King and for Israel that the traitor should die as he deserved on the field of battle than that he should live to resume, and perhaps to consummate, his rebellious plottings. So argued Joab—man of blood and iron as he was—and his own hand smote to death the traitor as he hung there caught by his head in the branches of an oak. It was a high-handed act, a violation of the King's express command; it was almost murder, but it involved no more than simple justice for the victim.

There is an almost unmatched pathos in that cry wrung from the King's heart when the message brought by swift runners from the field of battle had made it certain that Absalom was dead. "And the king was much moved and went up to the chamber over the gate and wept; and as he went thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" In this cry we can hardly fail to hear not only the anguish of sorrow but the bitterness of remorse. David may well have felt that in part the responsibility for this day of tragic sorrow and disaster rested upon himself, and the keenness of his remorse for his own sins may have united with parental affection to blind him to the deeper wickedness of his son. We cannot do better for our readers in this connection than to quote the following from the pen of Dr. Alexander Maclaren on the passage in the *Sunday School Times*.

There was much wrong in that broken-hearted sob, but a father's sacred love is audible in it, and even from that passion of sorrowing affection, lavished on a reprobate child, some faint image is reflected of the highest love,—the love of the Father of us all to us all. David did not think of Absalom as the rebel, the self-willed, cunning plotter against him, the fratricide. Death had washed Absalom's memory clean of all stains, and all that remained of him now was his sonship. Death "covers a multitude of sins" to the eyes of love, and many a widow or father cherishes an image of husband or child that has all the faults effaced. But the Father of us all does not ignore the sins of his prodigals, nor does he let these bar the flow of his love! He sees us as we are, with all our imperfections on our heads, and, though he does, he still yearns in love towards us and in pity for us. Whether we are entitled to speak of the Father's sorrow for men's faults and miseries or not, we do know that He who has shown us the Father had such heaviness and sorrow of heart over the sin and ruin of Jerusalem that, even in his one hour of royal state, and while hosannas were ringing in his ears, he wept over it. David wailed, "My son Absalom! O Absalom, my son!" Jesus cried, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem!" And the two laments have the same key-note.

"But David's grief was faulty in many respects, and though it seems unfeeling to apply strict judgments to the cries of a wounded heart, it must not be forgotten that Joab was quite right in the substance of his remonstrance though its tone was brutal. It was true that, "if Absalom had lived, and all we had died this day, then it had pleased thee well" (2 Sam. 19: 6). Sorrow indulged unchecked sweeps away on its flood all thoughts of duty to others, of gratitude to God, or even of self-preservation. David had regained his kingdom, and did not care for it. He had been saved from destruction by his soldiers' bravery, and he had not a word of praise for them. They had flocked round him in the flush of victory, and he had met them in such a way that "they gat them by stealth that day into the city," and were ready to scatter to their homes with a grievance in their hearts. God delivered him, and he had as little thanks for him as for his men. We should not only be moved by the infinite pathos of his cry, but should recognize the excess and the faults of his grief. Let us learn that sorrow is criminal when it blinds us to God's goodness, when it makes us coldly ungrateful to men, when it unfits us for plain duties, or makes us forget what is due to others. No calamity warrants our being utterly swallowed up in gloom. No sky is all cloud. Our tasks have to be done in sorrow as in joy, and the best consolation, next to the comfort of God's Spirit, is to set ourselves to them, though our hearts are beating like forge hammers. If David had pulled himself together, met his men, and put himself at their head, and shown that he knew what they had won for him, he would not have mourned the unworthy dead less, but have encouraged the worthy living more, and he would have done himself as much good as he did them.

"But that great cairn above the pit where Absalom lay in his blood without a winding-sheet has a lesson for sons

It shows the end of unbridled passion, of a wild, masterful, selfish nature. The progress of each generation in wealth and ease of living is breeding many Absaloms among families that have sprung from simple, God-fearing ancestors. They reproduce Absalom's love of ostentation, his personal vanity, his unbridled temper, and sometimes his impatience to wear his father's shoes. Such courses can have but one end, and that grim grave in the dark forest may warn some feather-brained young men of today what the end is sure to be. Simplicity of life, self-control, temperance, reverence for and help—filial help—to a father bring peace; the other course can only bring disaster, and may bring death."

### An Important Correction.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—A slight typographical error, in my letter of last week, made me say at an important point the exact opposite of what I had written. As the point is one on which it is very desirable that there should be no misimpression, you will be glad, I know, to insert this correction. By the printing of "an" for "no" I was made to say respecting the Second Forward Movement, "At present an appeal is being made to the churches as such." The sentence should have read, "At present no appeal is being made to the churches as such."

In accordance with the understanding at the last Convention, the work in behalf of this movement has been, and will continue to be for some months, exclusively a private canvass among individuals of larger means. So far, the pledge-list includes only thirty-three pledges privately obtained.

THOS. TROTTER.

Wolfville, Oct. 28th.

### NEW BOOK.

THE MASTER OF MILLIONS.

By George C. Lorimer.

We have here a bulky volume of 588 pages and externally of an attractive character. Its author has long been known as one of America's most popular preachers and a lecturer of high repute, and more lately as the author of certain works of a religious character. Very few of Dr. Lorimer's friends, we suppose, had ever expected to meet him among the novelists, but the volume before us is sufficient evidence that the author's versatile mind demands and is able to employ many forms of expression. "The Master of Millions," is certainly a remarkable book; it is especially remarkable as the production of a man whose life work has led him into other fields than those usually traversed by the novelist. We are not able to place so high an estimate upon the literary quality of the work as has been done by some of Dr. Lorimer's reviewers. The book, as it seems to us, is open to criticism at many points. At the same time it evinces a wide knowledge and remarkable powers of expression, and it is not without elements of power and pathos. The aim of the author has been evidently not so much to please the reader's fancy as to satirize the hollowness and falsity of the present age. If the characterizations are extravagant and the course of events often most improbable, it must be admitted that the story reflects correctly many of the shams and iniquities which belong to this material age. The book is a study of vice rather than of virtue. One would hope that the picture is made somewhat darker than is necessary—that the world is not quite so full of fools and villains as it is made to appear.—Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.25.

### Ontario Letter.

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

Owen Sound, is a town of 10,000 people situated on the Georgian Bay, in the northern region of Ontario. The location is picturesque, the town bustles with business, and the community is progressive and prosperous. The Baptist church, in the town, is an example of wise fostering on the part of the Home Mission Board. For years the church was sustained by liberal grants, and good men served faithfully in the pastorate. Then there came a turn of affairs. The town began to grow. The church took on new life, and to day there stands on a corner lot in the heart of the town, a new edifice costing \$17,000, which is a credit to the town and the denomination. It was to this town and to this edifice the delegates of the Baptist churches of Ontario and Quebec, wended their way on Monday, Oct. 19, to spend four days in the sessions of the annual convention of the two provinces.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Was called to order by Pres. J. L. Gilmour, pastor of Olivet St. church, Montreal, the convention was organized by the appointment of a nominating committee and scrutineers.

The officers for the coming year were named by the nominating committee, and formed the following staff:

Pres.—Rev. W. J. McKay, B. A., B. D., Stratford.

Vice-Pres.—Rev. P. C. Parker, M. A., Toronto.

Sec. Treas.—Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, M. A., Orillia.

The convention sermon was preached by Dr. Goodspeed from Eph. 4:21, "As the truth is in Jesus." Those who know Dr. Goodspeed, will understand that the sermon was

worthy of the man, the theme and the occasion.

GRANDE LIGNE.

The report was presented on Tuesday morning and was full of encouragement. There are in the Keller Institute 190 pupils, and many others would be there, if there were accommodation for them. During February and March, a general revival of religion was enjoyed, during which ten students were converted. Most earnest work has been done in the sixteen fields of this mission and the baptisms numbered 55.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chancellor Wallace received an ovation when he appeared Tuesday afternoon to present the college report. The Chancellor looked well after his sojourn upon the continent, and manifested a vitality and hopefulness, delightful to see. The report showed that there are students in Woodstock College, 133; Moulton College, 145; McMaster Arts, 140; theology, 40.

It was gratifying to learn that there are, in the various years about 50 young men looking toward the ministry and that every department is permeated with an earnest Christian spirit. It is also gratifying to know that while the government schools are tending to the introduction of manual training this department in Woodstock college is ten years old and has made a creditable reputation for the school. At the evening session, Rev. P. G. Mode spoke on "McMaster's contribution to our denominational life." Rev. J. G. Matthews, late of British Columbia, described McMaster's influence in the West. The last address was given by Rev. J. A. Gordon of Montreal, on Grande Ligne.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This report is always eagerly awaited in our convention, and the message Secretary Brown delivered has never been surpassed in our history. The income was the largest yet received, being \$41,703.68. It is also gratifying to know that the deficit has been reduced from over \$8,000 to \$4,336.76.

There has also been the largest ingathering in the history of the mission. There were added to the native churches 607. The total membership is now 4,779, gathered in 41 churches, and living in 267 towns and villages.

Five of our missionaries who have been on furlough have lately sailed again for India, and four newly appointed missionaries accompany them.

The native staff now includes 8 ordained and 71 unordained ministers, 87 teachers, 38 Bible women, 12 colporteurs. These carry the gospel to over 750 towns and villages. In the matter of self-support, gratifying progress is made, the offerings of the native churches totalling \$1,533. This means much coming from people who are living on 3 to 5 cents per day.

Our three medical missionaries have been busy. Dr. Woodburne has treated 3,000 patients, Dr. Hulet 1,496, Dr. Clute 3,637. In the leper asylum there were 27 baptisms, bringing the membership of the leper church to 51.

The mission in Bolivia is forging ahead, although the unsettled state of the country has seriously hindered the work. The school at Oruro is self-sustaining, while the school at Cochabamba pays half the missionary's salary. Thus, this mission cost us but \$2,516.72 this year.

HOME MISSIONS.

In Manitoba nine churches have been organized, and fourteen edifices have been erected; while the membership of the churches has been increased by 800. Our college has enjoyed another season of prosperity, having 123 students, and an endowment of \$92,000. The churches have contributed at the rate of \$15.30 per member. The Ontario churches have contributed \$8,154.30.

The Home Mission Report was read by Supt. Norton, and was an inspiring document. The Board employs 134 pastors, who labor in 250 churches; and 56 students in 78 churches. Self support has been declared by 30 churches. Baptisms number 556. Seven edifices were built. Settled pastors have been located on 20 fields where students have hitherto labored. This change from spasmodic to settled work, is already justifying itself. The income for the year was \$27,725.56.

The platform meeting at night was largely attended. Three fifteen minute addresses were given on "New Work in New Districts," "New work in Old Towns," and "Old Work in Old Fields." These were followed by an address on "Organized Evangelism," by Dr. W. W. Weeks, Toronto. The evening closed with addresses on Manitoba and British Columbia by Supt. Stachhouse and Rev. I. G. Matthews.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Committee reported the following statistics: Scholars enrolled, 36,344; average attendance, 24,838; teachers and officers, 4,126; scholars members of the church, 7,617; scholars baptized during the year, 1,209; contributions to various funds, \$22,712.95.

The report urged very earnestly the appointment of a General Sunday School Superintendent. This was thoroughly discussed, and the Convention decided, by unanimously adopting the report, to commend the appointment, as soon as the man and the funds are secured.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

To this important topic, the last evening was devoted. Three strong addresses were delivered. Dr. Bates, who laid down his long pastorate at College St., Toronto, to become Secretary of the Toronto S. S. Association, spoke on S. Schools. Rev. C. H. Emerson of Medford, president of the Provincial B. Y. P. U., spoke on the work of the Young People's Societies. Rev. V. H. Cowart, of Brantford, introduced the question of Christian Stewardship.

In practical effectiveness, spiritual uplift, stirring eloquence, the Convention of 1903, will be remembered as one of the best in the history of the denomination.

Orillia, Ont.

### From Halifax.

For twenty eight years the Infants Home of Halifax has held on its way through prosperity and adversity, doing its successful work which has been humane and Christian in the highest degree. This work has been for the Maritime Provinces. There are now young men and young

women, adorning homes of comfort who, but for this institution, would have either found an early grave, or would have led lives of poverty and vice. By means of some bequests the Home is now in a fine brick building in the south end of the city of Halifax. It admitted 53 children during last year. Thirty were taken out by parents, leaving fifty in the Home. Any churches or individuals who did not respond to the appeal on Thanksgiving Day may still send in their donations to Mrs. J. C. Macintosh, Wilson Park, Halifax. It is an enterprise which touches the hearts of all classes of the people.

It occurs to me that I failed, to report the unveiling of the Soldier's Monument in the Public Gardens. It took place when the English delegates to the Chamber of Commerce were passing through the city. The inscription reads:

"Erected by the Commissioners of the public Gardens in commemoration of the services of our citizen soldiers in the South African Campaign, 1899-1902." The monument is the figure of a soldier rifle in hand, mounted on a suitable pedestal. Added to the address of Lieutenant-Governor Jones, remarks were made by two of the delegates. One of them, Captain Wakefield, paid the highest compliment to the Canadian soldiers. This monument is an ornament to the beautiful gardens, as the one north of the Provincial Building is to that part of the city.

The historic old Masonic Hall on Barrington street, has been purchased by the Y. M. C. A. The shabby old structure, now quite disgraced in appearance, is to give place for a fine building. In the meantime, a room has been fitted up on the ground floor for lectures. The old building has extended its hospitality to a great variety of organizations since the late Queen's Father, the Duke of Kent, as head of the masonic order, laid its corner stone in 1800, or very near that date. I am writing from my memory of historic records.

Of all the eventful scenes in the old room not one attracted the attention of the whole Province, as did two meetings held there in the spring of 1840. For twelve years Joseph Howe as proprietor and editor of the Nova Scotian, had been fighting tooth and nail for responsible government. For the four last years of this time, he had also carried on the war on the floors of the House of Assembly. During this period the rebellion of Papineau of Quebec and of William Lyon McKenzie of Ontario had come and gone, leaving behind them trail of blood, their hatreds and conflicts. But Howe kept on his way, holding with a firm grip to constitutional methods. Two years before the meetings to which reference is here made, J. W. Johnston, on the reconstruction of the old council of twelve, had been induced against his own wishes, as he said, to become a member of the reformed council. In 1834 his great talents and notable success as a lawyer, induced the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint him to the office of Solicitor General. In 1840 Mr. Howe moved against Sir Colin Campbell, the soldier-governor charging him with using power to hold back the reform for the blaming of which the battle had raged for twelve years. At this acute state Johnston and Howe appeared before the public in Masonic Hall, the one charging the other with conduct rash and reprehensible for his attacks upon the Queen's representative, and the other continuing the fight and justifying his course in the long battle for responsible government. This was the first time that the giants met in public. It was the first battle of the series which were fought for a quarter of a century, some of them on the platform, some in the press; but the hottest on the floors of the House of Assembly.

So much for the old hall in which for more than a hundred years there have been feasts, dancing, music and orations galore.

Professor W. W. Andrews, of Mount Allison, discussed the question "What is Life?" He did it well. Last Sunday 120 people went out through a deluge of rain to hear Professor Kierstead discuss the subject, supplemental to that of Professor Andrews—"Does death end all?" The 120 hearers, whatever their opinions may have been, before listening to the lecture, doubtless carried home a strong conviction that thinking, doing and being, do not end in the grave. The talents and learning of Dr. Kierstead find in this subject a congenial field for exploration.

Professor Magib of Ireland, a man of rare talent and ripe scholarship, according to "The British Weekly," has succeeded Dr. Gordon at Rene Hill, as Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics. An Arts college has been opened in Halifax, near the collection of fine institutions on Liverpool Road, by the Roman Catholics. A new building is being prepared for this institution. Professor Stockley at one time Professor in the Fredericton University, is the Principal of the new college. Archbishop O'Brien is a pioneer and leader who avails himself of every means possible for the advantage of the Church of which he is a distinguished champion.

H. H. Blackadar, barrister, a graduate of Acadia College, and son of the Halifax post-master, a young man highly esteemed, passed away a few days since, thirty-six years old. The father and mother, who are members of the First church, and the widow, who is a member of the North church, have the sympathy of a host of friends. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Jenner, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Atanidge, of St. Paul's. Halifax has suffered severely in the loss of some of its strong men, among them, Mr. McDonald, Post Office Inspector, Mr. Harrington a barrister distinguished for his talents, and Mr. F. H. Hartt, a young merchant.

The young men—Mr. A. W. Warren and Mr. McPherson who for the past summer have been laboring in the ministry at St. Margaret's Bay, and who have done good work in that field have returned to their work at Acadia. Rev. T. A. Blackadar, it is probable, will settle either on the west side of the Bay, or at Hammonds Plains and Sackville. Dr. Kempton and Mr. Jenner went to the latter places on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Halifax District Committee. Rev. H. F. Waring lectured in New Glasgow on the Messiah of the Jews and of the Christians, and in Truro on the Bible. On Sunday last he exchanged with Mr. Mclean who preached two able and instructive sermons which were well received by the First church. He also conducted the bible class.

The W. C. T. U. of Nova Scotia held its annual meeting in the first Baptist church, beginning on the 6th inst. Mrs. C. H. Whitman of Canso was president. The services were well attended. Miss Wiggins of Toronto, added much to the interests of the public meetings. Her talent for public speaking is exceptionally good. REPORTER.

## \* \* The Story Page. \* \*

### Choosing Who Should Go.

"Of course I shall be the one. I'm oldest," said Edith.  
 "No, I shall, because you went last, and I didn't," said Ruth.

"I need a change for my health," said Anna, with a drawn-down mouth that might truly be the sign of pain, but with rosy cheeks which could be the sign only of a very healthy girl.

"Whoever goes," said Mrs. Stone, "will have not only the visit, but the new clothes."

"Then it will have to be me, because I haven't a thing left over from last year, and must have new clothes, anyway," said Edith.

"I think I might be the one," said Anna, "for I have a new winter suit already."

"Which fits me as well as you, and could be borrowed," added Ruth.

"Children! children!" cried Mrs. Stone, in despair. "What would Aunt Nell say if she were to hear you quarrelling so over her invitation? She writes: 'I love all three of my nieces so much that I don't know which one I want to visit me next; so I will leave it for them to decide. Send along the girl who needs the change, and I promise her as nice a time as I know how to give.'"

But, instead of filling them with contrition, this reading of the letter made their desire to go all the stronger.

"Think of the sleigh rides behind the gray pair, all nestled down in those soft black furs!" said Anna, with a sigh, drawing the folds of an Afghan about her, and half closing her eyes.

"I presume you hear the jingling of the sleigh bells now," said Ruth. "A person with such a vivid imagination as you've got doesn't need to go away to enjoy things."

"Well, mother," said Edith, with a very grown-up air, "I think somebody ought to go who will do credit to the family, and of course I've been out more, and know how to act in society better than these children."

"These children!" screamed Ruth and Anna, in a derisive chorus; but Mrs. Stone held up her finger with a warning gesture, and then to the surprise of all, she buried her face in her hands and sobbed—Yes, mother was crying!

The three girls looked at each other in dismay. "Mother!" cried Edith, gently, "what have we done?"

"I am too tired of it all," burst out the sobbing woman. "It has been so ever since your father died. Things no sooner get to running smoothly than there is a great fuss over who shall have a new dress, or whose boots are the shabbiest, or who shall go on the picnic. When there are three children, there ought to be money enough to divide by three, not by one. I can't decide for you any more. You must choose some way for yourself."

The slow tears ran down her cheek. Edith noticed how pale and wrinkled it was. There used to be color there when the father was alive. And what a shabby dress! "Mother, I've decided who shall go, and it's not myself. Will you all consent? And, mother, dear, will you let me do all the contriving about clothes and packing, so that you needn't have a thing to decide about it till the day comes to go?"

Mrs. Stone wiped away the tears. "I'm very much ashamed," she said. "Of course, I'll help get any one of you ready. It was the disputing that troubled me."

"Just this once, let me, mother," said Edith. "It will do me good, truly."

So Mrs. Stone consented, and the two young girls were borne away to Edith's room. "Which of us is it?" asked Ruth.

"Neither," said Edith.  
 "Why, Edith Stone," said Anna, "you selfish old thing to choose yourself!"

"I didn't," said Edith. "It's—its—mother!"

"Mother!" echoed Ruth.  
 "Why, she wasn't even asked," said Anna.

"No, but Aunt Nell would rather have her than all three of us put together, if she'd any idea she'd come. Girls," and Edith's voice trembled, "the money has been divided into three when it ought to have been four. Does mother ever have a new dress? Does she ever go to a picnic or trolley ride? Do we choose her to have the extra orange or the Christmas presents that's not marked for anybody? No, sir! We're selfish old pigs, that's just what we are."

"But will she go?" asked Anna.  
 "She'll have to," said Edith. "Ruth, you run straight down to Marcy's, and say that we've decided to change the blue suit for a black one. Anna hasn't worn it, and there was a lovely plain black for the same price. You don't mind, do you, Anna?"

"I'll wear my old one until it drops off," said that young woman, "and imagine its stylish," with a wink at Ruth.

"Her bonnet is all right, and how thankful I am my new silk waist is a plain black one, and too large. It will just fit mother."

"And I'll get boots for her instead of skates for me," said Ruth, "and let her choose any of my stocks she likes, and—

and, she may take my new belt buckle, if she'll be very careful of it."

A note was despatched to Aunt Nell, and the loving planning went on, till the day for the visit came, and the mother was still in ignorance. She had thought it wise to let Edith arrange things this time, and had not tried to solve the mystery.

At ten o'clock the three girls stood before her. "In one hour," began Edith, "the expressman stops at this house for the trunk of the one who is to visit Aunt Nell."

"Which is no evidence, as the same trunk will go, whichever person went," put in Anna.

"That trunk is now packed," said Edith.

"And the contents now to be poked over or criticized by the traveller," said Ruth. "And all lent articles are to be considered as person's own."

"The ticket is bought," said Anna.

"The person's pocket-book properly filled, and her name and address within in case of accident," said Ruth.

"And the lucky girl is——?" smiled the mother.

"Mother!" cried three voices in chorus.

And in telling about it all to Aunt Nell, Mrs. Stone said that if those artful daughters of hers had given her longer than one hour to think of it, she would have decided not to come, and that she was glad they hadn't!—"The Churchman."

### The Story of a Life.

BY MARIEN BRIER.

"I wish I could write a story!"  
 Hazel had been sitting quietly for a long time, watching Aunt Ruth's fingers fly over the typewriter keys, while a story grew line by line on the white paper. At length the white sheet was finished, and Hazel looked with great respect at the bulky manuscript.

Aunt Ruth smiled down into the earnest brown eyes. "You are writing a story, dear," she said.

"Hazel's eyes opened very wide. "Why, Aunt Ruth!" she exclaimed, "what do you mean? You know I couldn't do that, not if I tried ever so hard. I'd have to know ever so much more than I do now before I could do that."

"But you are writing one," Aunt Ruth went on. "You can't help writing it if you would; but you can make it the kind of a story that you choose—either a grand, noble story that will make everyone who reads a bit of it better, or a worthless, frivolous one that will do no one any good. It may be a long story or it may be only a short one; we cannot tell that yet. You are writing the twelfth chapter now."

"Oh, I know," Hazel interrupted, a light breaking over her puzzled face. "You mean the story of my life, but I'm not writing that—I'm just living it. I'm glad I'm not writing it, for I'm afraid it isn't always a very good story, and I wouldn't want people to read the parts when I'm bad."

"But you are writing it, dear," Aunt Ruth insisted. "And you are writing it where it will not get destroyed, as books sometimes do."

Hazel still looked puzzled. "Tell me about it, auntie, please," she coaxed, drawing a footstool close to Aunt Ruth and curling up cozily at her feet. She always insisted that she could listen better that way.

Aunt Ruth stroked the brown hair gently. "Yes," she said, "you are not only writing a story, but there are several copies of it. One copy God keeps, for he tells us in the Bible that a book of Remembrance is kept. But there are other copies, too. I wonder if you can guess where they are written?"

Hazel shook her head.

"One copy is written in the lives of the people about you. Did you ever think of that? You know that you never meet anyone without influencing that person a little; some people you influence a great deal; but every one with whom you come in contact is a little better or not quite so good, a little happier, or not quite so happy, because of you. Don't you see that there is a bit of your story written in each of their lives? We cannot be good without making it a little easier for others to be good, and we cannot do wrong without making it a little harder for others to do right. So you see that, bit by bit, our whole story is written in the lives of those about us."

Hazel's face was very sober. Writing this life story was beginning to seem like a very important responsibility for a little girl.

"And another copy," Aunt Ruth went on, "is written in yourself—in your character. Everything that you do makes you a little different from the girl that you were before; the act or the thought, or the word, is written in your character; if it is kind and true, then your character will be kinder and truer after it. Tomorrow you will not be exactly the same girl that you are today. In a year from now you will be quite different. What do you suppose will determine just what kind of a girl you will be then?"

"The kind of a story that I write in my character between now and then, I suppose," Hazel answered, thoughtfully. "Oh, dear!" she added, "I never thought before that it made so much difference what I did. I didn't know it was all written down. I thought I just did it and that was the end of it. Are there any more copies, auntie?"

"Yes, dear, there is a copy written in your face. It is written there bit by bit. You know if you feel happy, we can tell it by your face. But that is not all. After your face has been covered with smiles or with frowns, the muscles do not go back to just the same place that they were before; there is a little difference—the feeling that prompted the smile or the frown has been written in your face. After it has been written over and over again a great many times, it grows very plain, so that everybody can read it. You have seen old people whose faces were so peaceful and kind and loving that you knew there was a whole life of kind and loving thoughts and acts written there; and you have seen others whose faces were so hard and unhappy, that you knew they had always been unhappy and selfish."

"Grandma Davis must have done ever and ever so many lovely things to make her face so lovely and kind as it is," Hazel said, after a little pause, when she had been thinking deeply. "Yes, she is always doing something for somebody. Oh, dear! I'm afraid my face won't ever look like hers; but I'll try my best not to let any cross words or looks be written anywhere. I'm glad you told me about the stories, auntie, and I'm going to try and remember about them and write just the very best story I can."

Aunt Ruth laid her hand on Hazel's head lovingly. The story that God has planned for you is a beautiful one," she said, and if you live near to him, so that he can always direct you, you will write the beautiful story he has planned."—The Girl's Companion.

### Victory in Defeat.

Betty Haskins lived on a farm ten miles from the academy. Her three years' course of study had been bought by many sacrifices and by much patient work. Betty had not counted her own toils—boarding herself, walking home on Friday nights, making one gown do for Sundays and for weekdays, ignoring worn shoes and a hat of forgotten fashion—and now the end was in sight, and Betty was valedictorian of her class.

It was the Saturday before graduation. Betty's essay was finished and committed to memory. Her white gown was freshly ironed. As she stood on the chapel steps after her last rehearsal she was glad to be alive, and conscious only of that joy—save for one pin-prick of anxiety as to why she had not had her usual note from her mother during the week. But that was lost in the happy surmise that the parents meant to surprise her by a visit tomorrow.

Suddenly she caught sight of her father in a buggy, driving rapidly down the street. She sprang to meet him quick to see that his face was grave.

"Betty, child, you'll have to come home with me. Three of the children are down with the measles. Mother is ailing herself. The neighbors have been good, but they are worn out I can see. Mother wants you. Seems as if nobody else would do. The baby—my dear, I'm afraid he's going to die!"

"Oh, father, he mustn't! I'll be ready in five minutes."

Not a word was said of the relation of this hasty summons to the coming Wednesday and its valedictory.

When Wednesday came, Betty was too busy to think much about the academy. She was grateful that she had had a course of emergency lessons there, and that the doctor said she was as good as a trained nurse. She was fighting for the baby's life.

Three weeks later the baby was getting rosy and plump again. Mother was back at her post, but Betty was tired and restless, and could not sleep well. She found herself dreaming herself back at the academy and wondering how the chapel looked on commencement day, and finding it hard to see how her disappointment had been right.

One afternoon, however, the principal of the academy knocked at the door of the farmhouse. He had in his hand a blue tied roll.

"I've come to bring you your diploma, Betty," he said. "I thought you would be glad to hear that Kate Fisher read your essay at commencement, and it had more applause than any of the others. The folks seemed to like your being at home with the baby. And, by the way, the trustees want to know if you will come over to the academy to teach English next year. They seem to think that a girl who could write that essay could teach other girls and boys to write. The salary would be ten dollars a week and 'found'!"

Betty's face was worth seeing just then. It was a curious coincidence, too, that the subject of that same essay had been, "Victory in Defeat."—Youth's Companion.

## An Ancient Autograph.

"So you are collecting autographs, are you?" said Uncle Jack, as Dorothy brought out her pretty album. "That reminds me that I saw an autograph when I was in Constantinople last year, that was almost as old as civilization itself. It was written—let me see—well, in the time of Abraham.

"Why, Uncle Jack, in Abraham's time they didn't have paper, did they?" asked Ned.

"No, indeed. Paper wasn't invented; nor, ink either. Yet it was a genuine autograph, and written by a king, too."

"I know; it was cut in stone," said Dorothy, wisely.

Uncle Jack shook his head. "It was a written autograph—the king's own hand, with no carving or cutting about it. Dorothy."

"Well, I give it up said Ned; and Dorothy uttered the same words with the addition: "Do tell us about it, please, Uncle Jack."

"Take your Bibles; then, and turn to the fourteenth chapter of Genesis. The first name in the chapter is that of the writer of an ancient autograph, and the second name has something to do with it, too."

"Amraphel, King of Shinar; Arioch, king of Ellasar." read Ned, "Oh, yes, I remember; they were two of the kings who made war against Sodom and Gomorrah, and captured Lot, and Abraham went after them and rescued Lot, and chased them clear to Hobah, near Damascus."

"That's right, and now I will give you something else to remember. Those are the Jewish names of the kings and their countries, just as we often have our names for foreign places that are a trifle different in pronunciation and spelling from the way the foreigners themselves write or speak them. So Amraphel was 'Hammurabi' in his own land of Babylonia, called 'Shinar' by the Jews; and Arioch was 'Eri-Aku,' in his country of Larsa, which they called 'Ellasar.'

"Now for our autograph letter. Eri-Aku has usurped the kingdom from the real king, Sin-iddinnam, and Sin-iddinnam had taken refuge at the Babylonian court. After the campaign against Sodom, the Elamites, who had put Nri-Aku upon the throne, and who had also made Hammurabi himself pay tribute, became less powerful, and Hammurabi finally threw off their yoke, and then helped Sin-iddinnam to go back to Larsa and reconquer his kingdom. It was after this overthrow of the Elamites that Hammurabi wrote a letter to Sin-iddinnam with his own hand."

"But what did he write it on?" asked Dorothy, with irrepressible curiosity.

"Clay!" said Uncle Jack. "The Babylonians used thin tablets or cakes of clay. They wrote on them while soft, with a sharp-pointed stick, and then baked them in the sun or in an oven. They used the cuneiform character, which looks like a series of tiny nail scratches, and often takes a magnifying glass to read, it is so crowded and cramped. The tablets are usually very small, you see, so that the postman could carry them."

"The postman?" exclaimed Ned, incredulously.

"Yes, indeed. These tablets were usually put into envelopes, like our letters today—only the envelopes were of leather or linen, tied about with a string or thong, and sealed up with an extra lump of clay, on which the writer pressed his seal. Then the postman carried them by the thousands, for Babylonia was a busy commercial empire, and there was a great deal of correspondence to and fro between different towns, and some of them went to Egypt and Syria. But we are forgetting Amraphel's letter to his brother king. It was so short that anyone could remember it."

"To Sin-iddinnam, Hammurabi says:

"The [images of the] goddesses of Emutbolim, which are assigned to thee, the troops under the command of Tnuhsamar will bring to thee in safety. When they reach thee, with the troops which thou hast, destroy the people, and the goddesses to their dwellings let them bring in safety."

"You see, they were heathen, and cruel, both of them: so I am glad that Abraham defeated Amraphel, aren't you?"

"Yes, I am!" said Dorothy, with decision. "But isn't it wonderful to have a real autograph like that from so long ago! Will clay ever wear out, Uncle Jack?"

"Hardly. Once baked, it seems to be practically indestructible by time. Amraphel's tablet will last when every book printed in this present century of ours shall have molded away to dust. There are hundreds and hundreds of these autograph tablets written by kings, and merchants, and doctors, and boatmen, and farmers—every class of people, in fact, in the empire. Some are from women."

"Well," said Ned, "I think it makes this chapter in Genesis just as interesting as it can be, to hear about Amraphel's private correspondence; and to think Uncle Jack has seen it with his own eyes! But I, tell you, Uncle Jack, I wouldn't have wanted to be a postman in ancient Babylonia for clay isn't so light as paper! I've had it on my boots, and I know!" and the little talk ended up in a laugh all round.—Ex.

Be not discouraged at broken and spilled resolutions; but to it and to it again!—S. Rutherford.

## The Young People

EDITOR

A. T. DYKEMAN.

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication.

## Officers.

President, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B.

Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

The prayer meeting "notes" for November are being prepared by Rev. A. T. Robinson, of Middle Sackville. We bespeak for them a careful and prayerful reading. We are very thankful to Rev. H. O. Millington for his excellent notes for October. We hope all our Young People are interested in these articles, and making a careful study of them.

## Men of Israel Help.

Pastors and Secretaries, we are waiting for reports from your Societies. What are you doing? Are you taking up the Sacred Literature Studies? What are you doing with the Conquest Missionary Course? Are you doing anything about our Missionaries' Salary? Tell us what you are doing, and it will inspire others. Sit right down and write us as soon as you read this. Don't wait until "tomorrow" or you will forget it. Tomorrow is the devil's word. Today is God's word and should be your word.

## Daily Bible Readings

Monday.—A period of Waiting. I Kings 17:8-24.

Tuesday.—Meeting with Ahab the King. I Kings 18:7-21.

Wednesday.—The Contest on Mount Carmel. I Kings 18:23-39.

Thursday.—Prevailing Prayer. I Kings 18:41-46; Jas. 5:17, 18.

Friday.—Frightened and Disheartened. I Kings 19:1-18.

Saturday.—The Chariot of Fire. II Kings 2:1-15.

Sunday.—In the Holy Mount. Mark 9:1-13.

## Prayer Meeting Topic.—November 8.

Great men of the Bible. Elijah. 2 Kings 2:1-12; Matt. 11:14 and Jas. 5:17, 18.

Our general theme is, great men of the Bible; Our particular theme is Elijah; and that again is narrowed down to the snap shots we get of him in the passages assigned and quoted above. In the first photograph Elisha stands beside Elijah dividing the space and the honors with him, and in the second John stands a trifle before him; yet we shall be able, I trust, to get three fairly good looks at Elijah for all that. Let us consider Elijah in relation to his successor. Elijah is about to lay down his wand of office. The time has come for him to move on. He feels "the tide which drew from out the boundless deep turn again home," bearing him on its bosom. Another must be found to take up the great task he is called upon to abandon. Many are they that would aspire to the office, but how many are fit for it? To be head of the schools of the prophets; to rebuke wrong in King's palaces without winking; to be chief herald for Jehovah on earth at a time when Jehovah was held in contempt,—all that called for a man who could not lightly be turned aside from a holy purpose; one made of martyr stuff, whose devotion to God burned within him even unto death. None other need apply. He would put these young aspirants of the schools to the test.

He makes his last visit to them. By some independent channel they have received knowledge of his departure. All are ambitious to follow and if possible succeed him. So Elijah puts their holy ambition to the test. He assumes a distant, touch-me-not manner, as Jesus later did with the Syrophenian woman. Unlike that woman they are easily discouraged and give up. Plainly they would never do to play the lion's part.

But there is one man among them who is persistent. Elisha burns with a zeal of God's glory. He covets the spiritual blessing of succession—the elder brother's place and portion—even if it does mark him for death at the royal court. Three times Elijah discourages him, but each time Elisha swells out with a determination as fixed as his own, and reckless of consequences, swears that he will not leave him. Elijah thinks now he sees one worthy to succeed him in his perilous office, but he adds one more test. "If you see me when I am taken from thee it shall be so unto thee: but if not it shall not be so." This was a most subtle test: but Elisha was equal to it. He was determined above all things else to have that blessing. Not Elijah's last conversation, nor lawless ideas that troop through the mind embedden, nor his own bitter reflections on his own personal loss can divert his mind from the point for a moment. Swiftly and noiselessly the messenger of heaven came by, but Elisha abides the test. He is awake and alert and cries out to the departing one like a man of swift decisions, and God hears and on him drops Elijah's mantle as the only one worthy to wear it.

You too, it may be, are anxious to do some great thing for God and to play some prominent part. Pause there,

dear friend, and ask thyself if thou canst measure up to Elijah's test. Is your desire to serve, a little one, or a great, overmastering passion, that displaces fear of rebuke, fear of man's displeasure and the fear of death? You desire but are you deterred? Do you stay in Gilgal, in Beth-el or on the hills overlooking Jordan? You would do great things for Christ? Good, but remember that Christ's great things were and are and even shall be preceded by the wilderness, Gethsemane, and the pain and shame of the cross. Art thou willing for them? Be not concerned for honors but for fitness. Measure up to Elijah's test and you may have Elijah's mantle any day. "Canst thou drink the cup that I drink of," said Christ.

11. Elijah in relation to the forerunner. There is a resemblance between John and Elijah. Elijah appeared at a time when Jehovah's religion was really extinct: so did John. Elijah was a spectacular figure, coming suddenly into view: so was John. Elijah was a preacher of righteousness: so was John. Elijah was bred in the wilderness, and rough in the exterior but mighty in power: so was John. Elijah lived simply: so did John. Elijah rebuked sin in the royal palace: so did John. Elijah got into trouble through the machinations of an evil queen: so did John. Elijah spoke fearlessly for one higher than himself: so did John. What do you do?

111. Elijah in relation to his God. He was a man of prayer. This is the secret of his triumphant life. No man ever yet did much for God who was not like Elijah in that respect. Elijah's affected the course of nature. Skeptics mock at that; but if there be a Supreme Will at the helm of things that Will may sometimes vary the course of things. The hands of my watch usually turn from left to right; but sometimes they turn from right to left. That's because there's an intelligent will behind them working to a plan. James makes prayer an efficient cause when he says, "The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working." It is a powerful lever in our hands. Do we press it hard? Elijah did. He addressed himself to downright intercession. He was earnest and definite in his asking. He asketh that it might not rain. His prayer was backed by a clean life. Rain was withheld. He asked again that rain might come and it came. He knew what he wanted and went for it as Elisha went for his blessing.

Elijah was not the only man to prevail over the elements in prayer. Others since his day have been similarly heard. Prayer brought rain about the time James was writing his epistle. (Josephus Ant. 18:86). Luther's prayers prevailed for rain in his day. So did Chas. G. Finney's in our own day. And if anyone doubts the miracle of Elijah's summer rain, let him gaze on the golden rain by which 2,300 orphans are nourished in Bristol, and 600 missionaries with their schools and hospitals in the China Inland Mission. Better not cavil at these miracles till these later ones are explained.

Elijah believed in God and walked with God in prayer and one day he walked so far that, as a little girl quainterly said of Enoch, God said to him, "You are a long way from home now, Elijah. Hadn't you better come home and stay with me."

So Elijah went up in the prophetic age as Enoch had gone in the patriarchal, and as our Master went up in our own. And these three translations are the pledges of the great translation to come when those who are alive and remain on the earth shall be caught up to meet their Lord in the air.

A. T. ROBINSON.

Middle Sackville, N. B.

## Illustrative Gatherings.

(Selected by the Editor.)

Elijah Was a Man of Prayer. Jas. 5:17-18.

## PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,

Unuttered or expressed,

The motion of a hidden fire,

That trembles in the breast.

—Montgomery.

He prayeth best who loveth best.

—Coleridge.

Leave not off praying to God, for either praying will make thee leave off sinning; or continuing in sin will make thee desist from praying.

—Fuller.

Prayer is the rope up in the belfry; we pull it, and it rings the bell up in heaven.

—Christmas Evans.

Search through the world, we still shall find,  
That wide as spreads the ambient air,  
The common language of mankind,  
In peril, want, or woe, is prayer.

—Anon.

Man is: "An infant crying in the night,  
An infant crying for the light;  
And with no language but a cry."

Foreign Mission Board

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 NOVEMBER.

For Bimlipatam, its missionaries, helpers, outstations schools, that the work among the women may be greatly blessed. Prayer for our Mission Bands and their leaders.

The many friends of Miss Eva D'Prazer will be sorry to hear of her serious illness. The past year has been an unusually hard one for her, brain, nerve and body have been severely taxed and finally about two months ago her strong constitution succumbed to disease and for weeks she has been very ill. Miss D'Prazer was moved to Vizianagram where she could have better care and medical treatment and we may be assured that in the home of Brother Sanford all that can be done for her comfort and restoration will be done. Will not all unite in prayer that her valuable life may be spared and complete restoration to health speedily be given?

Miss D'Prazer was the first fruits of our mission in India that the people of the Maritime Provinces have been privileged to see and she won all hearts by her earnest words and we hope she may be permitted to return to this country before many years for change and rest; and visit among our churches for a much longer time than she did on her former visit.

St. Stephen reports an interesting Crusade meeting consisting of address by the pastor, male quartette, paper by Mrs. J. B. Robinson on "Some reasons why Christians should be interested in Missions." Mrs. P. Gimmer sang a solo; Miss Jean Haley read a poem "Miss Dolen" gave a report of W. B. M. U. Convention held at Woodstock which was much enjoyed. Missionary literature was distributed to all who attended. Collection \$13.

Most successful and interesting Crusade meetings with thanksgivings have been held at Main St., Tabernacle and Leinster St., St. John. If any W. B. M. U. have neglected to arrange for these meetings, will you not hold them as soon as possible? We urge each society to try what united effort in this direction will accomplish this year.

In programme for December meeting, published in Tidings we are asked to arrange for a paper on "New work for the new year," "The Savaras." Information on this subject can be obtained from "Sketch of our Foreign Mission Field." Send to Miss Eva McDorman, Truro, N. S.

From My Note Book.

"Oh, the rapture of beauty, of sweetness of sound,  
That succeeded that soft, gracious rain!  
With laughter and singing, the valleys rang round,  
And the little hills shouted again."

How lovely the morn! All nature seems so fresh, bright and resplendent in its newly cleansed robes. How soft and balmy the air, so gently it kisses the cheek then passes along. It has been many a long day since nature had such a cleansing—three times the average rainfall, and there has been no monsoon like this since 1875. Green grass everywhere, and every nook and corner covered with varied and most delicate shades of the richest green. In North India the rains descended and the floods came, resulting in an appalling destruction of life and property.

Yes, we are going to the Sullia School, situated in the Mala Village, containing fifteen or more mud-walled, grass-roofed houses. There the children are seated on the ground in a semi circle; while John, their teacher, sits on the mud elevation. To the right and left, and all around the big folks are gathered, some with babies on their hips, some with baskets on their heads, some with spades in their hands, while the attitude of others showed that they intended to stay a while and really listen. How glad they are to see us! "Amma we learned two hymns while you were away. Hear us, please." "Now little boy, run and wash your face." Oh he goes. Since we began to teach these children, what an improvement in the appearance of the village and the people. Peterama and Mary come, so after the school is over we hold an after-meeting for the big folks. We sing, "I am not ashamed to own my Lord" and urge the importance of confessing Jesus. Several of these women professed conversion, but because they did not at the time leave all for Jesus, their hearts seem to have grown cold. The Chelsea sisters are praying especially that the glory of the Lord may shine forth in the Sullia Street, that these people who are so poor and ignorant, may be enriched and enlightened by the Spirit of God! May the day speedily come!

On to a Telugu house. One woman is busy searching the head of another. They welcome us, bring a mat, and

call the women from the surrounding houses. Ten or more gather and for an hour we have a blessed time. How our hearts burned within us as we dwelt upon the love of God in giving his beloved Son a ransom for us and we prayed aloud that this woman, the mother of the house, whose heart the Lord has touched might experience fully the joy of sins forgiven. O Lord, bless these women and give us souls, souls that shall shine in thy kingdom forever and ever when the "sun has grown cold and the stars are old."

On to the next house. Here the women are shy and strange and give us no welcome. One continues to spread the cow-manure mixed with clay and water on the floor, while another woman traces with lime or powdered chalk various designs on the newly cleansed floor. How skillfully and quickly she draws with her fingers the rather intricate pattern and all along the door sill she daubs red, white and yellow powder. Across the lintel sacred leaves of a waxy nature are strung.

"Yes," they say, "of course it's foolish to worship a stone, but come some other time and tell us. We're busy today."

As we are passing along some one calls: "Come to our house!" A bejewelled woman showed us into an outer room; along two walls of which high seats are built. What a comely looking woman!—her straw-colored complexion enlivened by the richest gold and a spot of red powder in the centre of her forehead. Her interest is not sincere as evidenced by her questionings; but there is one among our hearers who is truly anxious. Her countenance portrays deep soul longing and it is a joy to tell her of the One who fills the heart with peace and light and joy.

While we sat there lo! the tom-tomers go by heavily pounding their drums and calling out something. "What are they saying?" "Cholera! Cholera! Ra! Ra! Buja Chaye!" "Come! come! worship the goddess! Appease the demons! Bring your gifts, your plantams and your money!" Why there is very little cholera in the town; the priest is only trying to frighten you so as to get gifts.— We can hardly pass by the little temple which stands on the corner where three roads meet. What a crowd and how madly the tom-tomers beat their drums. There is no piping or singing but only a tremendous noise to scare away the demons. The people yell, shout and jump. The priestess breaks the cocoanuts on a sharp stone and near at hand the sheep and goats are patiently waiting to be slain. And what is the deity like that resides in this tiny, whitewashed temple? Simply a huge face with protruding eyes, large open mouth and lolling tongue carved in base, relief upon the wall facing the door; and this is daubed with colored powder and smeared with oil. Yes, this is the deity to whom even well-dressed men in passing will clasp their hands and bow in reverent adoration. Even wealthy educated Hindus of the highest caste send their gifts, all being impelled by fear and a great desire to propitiate the goddess. O Lord have mercy on this deluded people and show them that Thou art greater than all the powers of darkness and lead them to trust in Thee, only Thee.

MABEL E. ARCHIBALD.

Chicacole, India, Aug. 7, 1903. (6-10 a. m.)

Foreign Mission Receipts.

Miss L. O. Bancroft, \$25; Robt. Marshall, \$5; a friend per W. B. Boggs, \$1; H. T. Warne for Mrs. Churchill's work, \$20; Junior Union, Windsor, \$3.71; Henry Morgan Supt. Nat. Pr., \$25; Mrs. Burchill, \$1; Pulpit sup., \$19.00; B. Y. D. U. Tryon, sup. of Kiruchama, \$3; Goldboro, Young People of Kruper, \$14; Nellie F. McNeill, Stanhope, \$5. Total \$122.61.

FOR MR. GULLISON.

Mrs. John Nalder, \$5; C. E. Vail, \$5; H. King, \$10. Total \$20.

SUP. OF J. A. GLENDENNING.

B. Y. P. U.—Springhill, \$25; Rev. E. H. Howe, \$10; Mrs. Howe, \$5; Miss Baird, Milton, Yarmouth, \$5; John Naldon, \$5; Wm. A. S. Freeport, \$5; Wm. A. S. Fredericton, \$5; Wellington, Miss Baird, \$5; Mrs. Aaron Jenkins, \$1; Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, \$1; Mrs. Geo. Fisher, \$1; Maria May Fisher, \$5; J. T. Clarke, \$25; Mrs. J. L. M. Young, \$25. Total \$118.50.

J. W. MANNING,  
Sec'y-Treas.

St. John, Oct. 30, 1903.

Spreading Literature.

II.

Some years ago my son spent one of his college vacations canvassing through the Island of Cape Breton selling fruit trees, flowering and shrubby plants, thereby gaining much valuable experience in addition to the usual emoluments. He began work at North Sydney, and calling one morning at a front door informed the busy housewife that he represented a Nova Scotia nursery and wished to sell her some superior stock. She cut business short by saying they had no babies in that house and did not want any nursery articles; and she shut the door. That young man stopped mentioning "nursery" and succeeded by talking "trees"—no doubt to the enhancement of his own happiness and the enrichment of his employers.

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old.

It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood, on which rheumatism depends, and builds up the whole system.

Later in the day when the washing was over that tree agent by a return visit obtained an order which was prized very highly. In tramping the highways and byways of the Island my boy got an experience of real life which fitted beautifully with his book knowledge. He supped and slept in the homes of the people in many valleys where hotels were not, and enjoyed incidents that will remain with him a living reality. He said on his return home that he had jotted down the addresses of some hundreds of homes where no paper or magazine was taken; so by the aid of a friend we sent them all a paper a week for six months. It was neither denominational nor political; we hope however its visits did much good. With slight effort and some thinking we can all be quiet preachers or at least well-doers by handing or sending to our neighbors, far or near, the spare literature that otherwise would cumber our houses.

Our North Baptist church has a paper exchange. A small committee of bright young persons await in the vestibule Sundays before service and after; and they attend the prayer meetings also, ready to receive copies of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and hand them over to persons who want them. The exchanges are made very quietly, and much literature is thereby distributed. Other publications are also brought in; and the good accomplished who can count it. Our committee on mission work is eager to get all the papers possible from Sunday School pupils and the elders for distribution at Bloomfield street.

Pastor Jenner calls attention occasionally to this committee on literature, thus stirring up our minds. Is this Christian work? Is it really becoming for our pastor in a Sabbath service to urge us to bring our religious papers to the Lord's house to be handed to some one who has not yet read it? If "yes" is the answer, few would venture to say "nay". Would it not be grand if every Baptist church (I am inclined to omit the word "Baptist") in the land could have a standing committee as above described? What is to hinder? Why have we not had such committees in the past quarter of a century? Perhaps some churches have done this work; if so, it would encourage others if those who know would briefly print their experiences in these columns. If all the churches were so employed it is certain that in addition to the good accruing to us who give, many a boy and girl now ignorant and careless of higher things would read and learn and become nobler men and women ten or twenty years hence.

J. PARSONS.

Halifax, October 21, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing Sept. 15th until Nov. 30th, 1903,

Special Colonist Rates

To North Pacific Coast and Kootenay Points.

FROM St. John, N. B.  
To Nelson, B. C.  
Trail, B. C.  
Rossland, B. C.  
Greenwood, B. C.  
Midway, B. C.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.  
Portland, Ore.

\$56.50

Proportionate Rates from and to other points.  
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For Full Particulars call on  
Or Write to C. B. FOSTER,  
D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.



**"GREEN SICKNESS"**

The unhealthy complexion of green sickness is changed to the rosy blush of good health by Scott's Emulsion.

Green sickness is one of the forms of blood disease found in young women. The change from girlhood to womanhood often upsets the nervous system, weakens digestion and throws the blood-making organs out of gear.

Scott's Emulsion puts new heart into pale girls. It tones up the nervous and digestive system, and feeds the blood. It is a natural tonic.

Remember that 30 per cent. of these cases go on into consumption unless prevented. Scott's Emulsion prevents consumption.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ontario.

**Our Twentieth Century Fund \$50.00.**

The Committee appointed at the last Convention have taken steps to have the canvas completed looking towards the raising of the entire sum of fifty thousand dollars.

To do this the Committee have engaged the Rev. H. F. Adams for a time, to work in this direction. To aid us the Committee of the Northwest missions, have kindly sent us the Rev. A. J. Vining to spend a few weeks in New Brunswick. One brother is now on the territory and at work. We bespeak him a very cordial reception from our churches, and a hearty response. We ask all the pastors, deacons and clerks of churches which he visits, to make the best arrangements possible to facilitate his work in the churches, advertise well and aid in his movements from place to place. The following is a list of the churches he will visit this fall.

- Rev. A. J. Vining's itinerary:
- Oct. 15 - Caledonia.
- Oct. 16 - Dawson Settlement.
- Oct. 18 - The Valley and Hillsboro.
- Oct. 19 - Albert.
- Oct. 20 - Germantown.
- Oct. 21 - New Horton.
- Oct. 22 - Alma.
- Oct. 23 - Waterside.
- Oct. 25 - Lutz Mountain.
- Oct. 27 - Oak Bay.
- Oct. 28 - Rolling Dam.
- Oct. 29 - Bartlett's Mills.
- Oct. 30 - St. Andrews 1st.
- Nov. 1 - St. Stephen.
- Nov. 3 - Ludlowton.
- Nov. 4 - Ludlow or Salem.
- Nov. 5 - Whitneyville.
- Nov. 6 - Newcastle. Nov. 8 - Campbellton.

H. F. ADAMS.

**Notices.**

The next session of the Shelburne Co Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held at Sable River, Nov. 3rd and 4th.  
E. P. COLDWELL, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Westmoreland county Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Kay Settlement meeting house Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 10th and 11th, beginning Tuesday 2 p. m. Teams will meet delegates at Riverglade station 10.30 a. m. Profitable programmes will be presented. Large delegation expected.

**Money for the Twentieth Century Fund**

All money for the Twentieth Century Fund in Nova Scotia should hereafter be sent to Rev. J. Howard Bass, Wolfville, N. S.

By order of Committee,  
A. C. CHUTE, Sect'y.  
Wolfville, N. S.

**ORIGIN OF THE WEEPING WILLOW.**

The weeping willow tree came to America through the medium of Alexander Pope, the poet, who planted a willow twig on the banks of the Thames at his Twickenham Villa. The twig came to him in a box of figs sent from Smyrna by a friend who had lost all in the South Sea Bubble, and had gone to that distant land to recoup his fortune. Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History tells the story of the willow's arrival in America. A young British officer who came to Boston with the army to crush the rebellion of the American colonies, brought with him a twig from Pope's now beautiful tree, intending to plant it in America when he should comfortably settle down on lands confiscated from the conquered Americans. The young officer, disappointed in these expectations, gave his willow twig, wrapped in oil silk, to John Park Curtis, Mrs. Washington's son, who planted it on his Abingdon estate, in Virginia. It thrived and became the progenitor of all our willow trees.—Ex.

In consequence of low water the Paton Wollen Mills, Lomas Mills at Sherbrooke and the works of the Royal Paper Mills at East Angus have been compelled to either shut down entirely or run on greatly reduced time. The big print works of the Dominion Cotton Company at Magog have also been compelled to close down for the same reason.

A frightful accident occurred at the Springhill collieries Wednesday afternoon, whereby Percy, the young son of William Hyatt, lost his life. He was balancing himself on an endless chain used in conveying coal to the boilers when his foot caught and he was drawn through a small hole in the boiler house, literally tearing his body to pieces.

The liberal conservatives in Shelburne and Queens have nominated J. J. Ritchie, barrister, to oppose Hon. W. S. Fielding as the federal representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Ritchie has accepted the nomination. Hastings W. Freeman was nominated for the local legislature by the Shelburne delegates.

In a broken voice with tears streaming down his face and his body shaking with the most powerful emotion, John Alexander Dowie stood on the platform in Madison Square Garden, New York on Monday before an audience of ten thousand persons and announced that in truth he was not the son of John Murray Dowie, of Essex, Iowa, from whom he takes his patronymic, but that his father was a British army officer of high family by a "Scotch marriage."

According to Mr. Snow, the statistician of the International Apple Shippers' Association, Ontario is the largest apple growing province or state in North America. Her product for this year is put at 13,800,000 barrels. The next record is given to Virginia, and is 5,000,000 barrels, New York state being credited with only 4,688,000 barrels. The total apple product of Canada is estimated at 13,450,000 barrels. This is well up to one-third of the crop of the United States, which is put at 46,614,000 barrels.

The first of the twenty German engines ordered by the Canadian Pacific Railway was on exhibition in Montreal the other day. These engines are coming right along now, as are also the engines ordered in Scotland. They are similar in appearance to the American type of engine, being built after plans furnished by the company, and under the supervision of their head draughtsman, Mr. Arthur Horsey. They cost about \$20,000 each.

British Columbia has another political sensation, due to the refusal of Lieut. Governor Joly to accept John Houston, of Nelson, as a member of the McBride cabinet. When Mr. McBride went to Joly with his new cabinet, Mr. Joly accepted them all except Houston, whom he firmly declined to approve. McBride told Houston, and the latter wrote to Joly, demanding the reason of his refusal. In reply, Joly stated that it was true that he objected to his presence in the McBride ministry, and that his objection was due to "an unfortunate incident of last session, when you forgot what was due to the legislative assembly as well as to yourself in your responsible position." The incident referred to is understood to be the occasion when Houston referred to ex-Attorney General McPhillips as a "d—d fool, on the floor of the House. McBride is placed in a peculiar position. Houston's support is absolutely necessary for him to retain office.

Snow fell for the first time this season in many places in New England and New York reaching a depth of more than two inches in northern New Hampshire and Vermont. In the southern portion there were frequent snow squalls, while the entire section was swept all day by a terrific gale from the northwest.

The Russians employed a noted brigand, who was accused of many crimes against the Chinese, as chief of one of the irregular bands of police, they are organizing in Manchuria. The Chinese repeatedly requested the surrender of this man and the Russians recently consented to give him up. Thereupon a Chinese official decapitated the brigand without giving him a trial. When this became known the Russians demanded the execution of this officer within five days, giving as an alternative the seizure of Mukden. The Chinese foreign office was negotiating with Paul Lesser, the Russian minister, on the matter, and offered to banish the officer and to remove the taotai, his superior, from office. There was a misunderstanding as to the time limit set for these negotiations; the Chinese thought it expired yesterday. Before the negotiations were completed the news were received here that Russia had fulfilled her threat to recapture Mukden.

Speaking at Newcastle on Tuesday Mr. Chamberlain devoted considerable time and attention to ridiculing Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Earl Spencer. Mr. Chamberlain said he has not raised a party, but rather a national question. He had not pretended, he continued, that his system could be instituted without costing anything at the start, but he did urge that taxation be transferred from points where it benefited nobody to points where the empire would profit. If the country had done well in the past it was not because of free trade: Replying to the charge that he had based his whole system on the boom year of 1872, Mr. Chamberlain said his opponents would find, if they took the five year periods, working back from 1875 that these would show better still for his side of the case, and he went at length into statistics with the view of proving this contention. He did not claim that the empire would break up if his system was not adopted, but there was already a certain tendency towards cleavage, and commercial preference was the only method of binding the colonies to the mother country.



**THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.  
HOMESTEAD  
REGULATIONS.**

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purpose, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

**ENTRY.**

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

**HOMESTEAD DUTIES.**

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Land Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.  
A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.  
Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENT**

should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

**INFORMATION.**

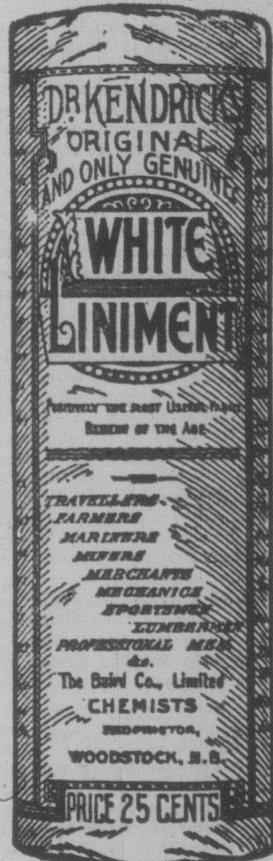
Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

**JAMES A. SMART,**

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

The Ontario health department has entered upon an investigation with a view to ascertain, if possible, the remarkable high mortality among young children in Ontario. Last year, out of a total of 27,863 deaths reported there were 6,003 infants. Since 1897 the deaths of infants have reached 38,213, out of a total of 169,526. The mortality is thought to be due largely to either parental ignorance or parental neglect. Last year Ottawa had the highest death rate among infants. This was accounted for by the presence in the capital of so many institutions, from one of which, the House of Bethlehem, returned 106 deaths.



**VIM TEA**

Needs no propping up with premium; it's "Sold on Merit."

**When Your Joints Are Stiff**

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. **USE**

**Painkiller**

**Maypole Soap Washes and Dyes.**

Successful home dyeing is a pleasure with Maypole Soap because "no mess, no trouble" as with the old-fashioned powder dyes. Quick, easy, safe, and the colors it yields are absolutely fadeless. Brilliant beyond compare.

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES**  
Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

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**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

**BEWARE**  
Of the Fact that  
**White Wave**  
disinfects your clothes  
and prevents disease.

**A Cure For Rose Cold Hay Fever and ASTHMA**

A prominent New York lawyer in an unsolicited testimonial says: "HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE cured me when all other remedies failed. Physicians' prescriptions did not even relieve. For years I have been a sufferer of Rose Cold with all of its annoying symptoms, such as constant sneezing and itching watery eyes. Himrod's Asthma Cure in one week totally eradicated a Rose Cold of years standing. No words can express my appreciation of its effectiveness."

The late (Dr.) Oliver Wendell Holmes in his book "One Hundred Days in Europe" says: "I have used all remedies—Himrod's Cure is the best. It never fails."  
Send for a generous free sample today and try it. It will not disappoint you.

HIMROD M'P'G CO.,  
14-16 VESKY ST., NEW YORK.  
For sale by all Druggists.

**The Home**

**HOME MADE STOCKS.**

There are to be found in the shops all sorts of pretty little designs for collars to be made at home by clever needleworkers. Such a variety of stocks are to be had ready to wear that the most exacting taste can be satisfied; but women who spend carefully find that many of them can be made up at much less expense; therefore these materials, consisting of folds of silk or linen, needlework stitches in herring-bone cross, brier and feather-stitch bands of drawn work, or medallions of lace can all be utilized and put together with success and profit. White takes the lead largely in color, then white and black, after which pale blue and red are favorites.

To add to the vogue of linen for costumes our cousins across the water have been giving "linen balls" where the most beautiful varieties of that fabric were worn, decorated with lace and trimmings in the most lavish manner.

**FURNISHING THE HOME.**

In suggestions for furnishing the home, Miss Davis of Wellesley, gives as essential principles, use, simplicity and beauty. These are certain broad principles which should govern the choice of every article of furniture brought into the house.

"So many factors enter into the furnishings of a house that the highest beauty can hardly be expected in the ordinary household," she says, "but harmony and individuality are possible to any one who take sufficient thought. Disciples in these days are referred to William Morris perhaps more than to any other apostle in the art of furnishing. We are more or less familiar with the stock quotation, "Have nothing in your house which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." To live up to this motto is not perhaps so difficult for the home maker as she might at the outset think.

"All furniture is based, presumably on needs, and its value is in direct proportion to the way in which it meets these needs. Chairs should be bought primarily to sit upon, secondly or fifthly to look at; pitchers to pour well; tables, to stand steadily; otherwise these articles are not useful nor artistically beautiful. Everything should have its functional purpose. Chairs should fit the spine; one would have to be deformed to be comfortable in some of the modern shapes. In place of buying a chair for its ornamental value it would be better to choose an inexpensive vase, or a plant, for decoration.

"As in choosing, so in furnishing your home, be individual. The house, in itself, may be guarded as simply a body. Furnishing gives, or should breathe into it, a soul. And this soul should reflect the individuality and personality of the mistress of the home. The placing of a rug, the character of a sofa pillow, the pictures, dishes, table linen, all should speak to us of individual taste and personality, a guest ought not to receive the impression that the room has been turned out by a professional furnisher. In the latter instance there would probably be no jarring note, no chronological error, no modern thing in a Louis Quatorz room, no Chinese vase in a Japanese room; but there would be lost that personal touch which should connect the room with its hostess."

**A PHYSICAL CULTURE MIRACLE**

I firmly believe that the degree of physical perfection one acquires depends on exactly how much perseverance and will power one uses, writes Constance Sydney in Good Housekeeping. There is nothing worth having which is not worth working for. Exercise is monotonous work, but if people only realized how important physical development really is, and brought up the young generation to consider their daily exercise as essential as brushing their teeth or the morning bath, the world would be a healthier and happier place.

**RULES FOR BREATHING.**

If one's health is impaired, or if he wants to preserve it, and increase his power to resist disease, he must, first of all, give attention to breathing. Even food and drink are second in importance to this, for one can live for days without nutrition save the air breathed, but if deprived of that, even for a few minutes, life ceases. Here are some of the first rules for a correct method of breathing, as given by a specialist who has made an exhaustive study of the subject:—

1. After retiring at night release the body and mind from all tension, and take full and regular inhalations through your nostrils; hold the breath about one second; take all the time you can to exhale it; keep this up until you are weary or fall asleep.
2. When you wake in the morning repeat the exercise at least for five minutes; longer if time permits.
3. During the day take as many full respirations as possible, exercising care with the exhalations. While taking these exercises one should bear in mind the thought that he is inhaling new life and power.—Success.

**CHILDREN'S TEETH.**

These little teeth should be kept clean and filled just as carefully as permanent teeth. One of the most obvious reasons is to spare a child any unnecessary pain. One sleepless night spent in the care of a suffering child with the toothache is more than enough to convince a mother. Filling the tiny cavities that a dentist finds in such teeth does not give a child pain. The bit of soft filling stops the decay, and the tooth is thus kept in position in the jaw until thrust out by nature. A child's first tooth should not be pulled until it fairly drops out at the touch. If it is taken from the jaw before the permanent tooth is formed, the jaw shrinks. When the permanent tooth appears, being larger than its predecessor, it does not find the proper room which the growth of the jaw would otherwise give, and the results are those ugly, overlapping so disfiguring, so painful, and so costly a remedy. A large, well-curved jaw is the first preparation for handsome teeth but the size of the jaw is not within the scope of parental care. The best that can be done is not to decrease its size by untimely removal of the teeth. The new tooth absorbs a part of the material for its own use from the small roots of the first one. Any one who has looked at the entire absence of roots on a first, shell-like tooth which drops out by nature's push will recognize this, and readily understand that to have pulled the tooth too soon would have robbed the new tooth of its needed material and made it just as much less strong and healthy. Watch the child's teeth and have them regularly inspected by a competent dentist.—Harper's Bazar.

"I tell you," cried the author, "I'm going to rise in this world."

The editor eyed him doubtfully for five seconds, and then asked: "Balloon or elevator?"

**WIND COLIC.**

"In my opinion," writes Mrs. Philip Collins, of Martindale, Que., "there is no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Before I began the use of the Tablets my baby cried all the time with wind colic and got little or no sleep, and I was nearly worn out myself. Soon after giving baby the Tablets the trouble disappeared, and sound natural sleep returned. I have also proved the Tablets a cure for hives, and a great relief when baby is teething. I would not feel that my children were safe if I did not have a box of the Tablets in the house."

All mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets speak just as highly of them as does Mrs. Collins. The Tablets cure all the little ills from which infants and young children suffer, and the mother has a solemn assurance that this medicine contains neither opiate nor any harmful drug. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!**

**Pond's Extract**

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

**CAUTION!**—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.

O. J. McCully, M. D., M. R. C., S. London

Practice limited to  
**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat**  
Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.  
163 Germain St.

**The Doctor's**

**ORDERS:**

**Fresh Air  
Good Food**



For all those threatened with Consumption.

**"This School Has Been the Making of Me"**

Is what a young man who has just graduated from  
**Fredericton Business College,**  
Remarked to the Principal, as he said good-bye before leaving for Toronto to accept a position in that city. It can do the same for you. Send for catalogue.

**W. J. Osborne,**  
Fredericton, N. B.

**SAME OLD STORY!**

Too many good positions to fill and no enough proficient young men to fill them. Still the industries must go on. It is too bad business men have to import clerical help. We train some hundreds each year. What more can we do? Qualify you for better salary.

**KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,**  
Chartered Accountants,  
**MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
Halifax, N. S.

**MILBURN'S**



Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for disease and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Distress, Blotches and Pimples.



Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.



Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system.  
Price 25c. a bottle or \$ for \$1.00. All dealers or The T. MILBURN Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**The Sunday School**

**BIBLE LESSON.**

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

**Third Quarter, 1903.**

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

Lesson VIII. November 22. The Curse of Strong Drink.—Proverbs 20:1; 23:20, 21, 29-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Wine is a mocker.—Prov. 20:1.

EXPLANATORY.

WINE IS A MOCKER.—V. 1. This fact is the essence of the lesson for to-day. WINE IS A MOCKER. A deceiver, who mocks at his victims whom he has brought into trouble by his deceptions. Wine is alcoholic grape-juice personified.

Wine is a mocker, because it pretends to "make glad the heart of men," and does so at first, but as soon as the habit of drink is fastened on the man, it changes to a cup of sorrows and of death.

I. INSTEAD OF PEACE, STRONG DRINK LEADS TO QUARRELS AND BRAWLS.—V. 1. STRONG DRINK IS RAGING (R. V., "a brawler;" Septuagint, "Drunkenness is insolent.") It tends to make men quarrelsome, noisy, boisterous, rough, no longer masters of themselves, or restrained by the laws of morality and decency, AND WHOEVER IS DECEIVED THEREBY, "or goes astray therewith," as with a companion leading him out of the true path, is NOT WISE.

II. INSTEAD OF WEALTH, POVERTY AND RAGS.—V. 21. THE DRUNKARD AND THE GLUTTON. These two are classed together because they are both examples of self-indulgence, and yielding the higher nature to the control of appetite. Both of them are "the natural opposite of hard and honest work. When the love of it takes possession of a man he is sure to become a useless and unproductive member of society. A drunken people are in the end an incapable people; their wealth declines, their industries pass over to soberer rivals, their qualities of brain and muscle gradually disappear. AND DROWSINESS. "The lethargy, long sleeping, which necessarily follows a life of riot and revelry." "The disinclination and unfitness for work resulting from night revelry." SHALL CLOTH A MAN WITH RAGS. "Its whole tendency is toward poverty, and this warning is intended as a stimulus to industry and virtue.

A bulletin lately issued by the Department of Labor, in Washington, gives a report of great interest concerning the returns made by his employers in different industries regarding the drinking habits of their employees. Of 7000 employers who answered the question whether, in engaging employees, they discriminated against those who drank, 4400 replied in the affirmative, and only 1600 in the negative. By industries the returns were as follows:—

|                | Discriminated against Drinkers. | Not Discriminate. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Mining         | 56 per cent.                    | 44 per cent.      |
| Agriculture    | 72 "                            | 28 "              |
| Manufactures   | 79 "                            | 21 "              |
| Trade          | 88 "                            | 12 "              |
| Transportation | 97 "                            | 3 "               |

**LIKED HIS "NIP."**  
**Not a Whiskey but a Coffee Toper.**

Give coffee half a chance and with some people it sets its grip hard and fast. "Up to a couple of years ago" says a business man of Brooklyn, N. Y., "I was as constant a coffee drinker as it was possible to be, indeed my craving for coffee was equal to that of a drunkard for his regular "nip" and the effect of the coffee drug upon my system was indeed deplorable.

"My skin lacked its natural color, my nerves were shattered to such an extent as to render me very irritable. I also suffered from palpitation of the heart.

"It was while in this condition I read an article about Postum Food Coffee" and concluded to try it. It was not long before Postum had entirely destroyed my raging passion for coffee and in a short time I had entirely given up coffee for delicious Postum.

"The change that followed was so extraordinary I am unable to describe it. Suffice it to say however that all my troubles have disappeared. I am my original happy self again and on the whole the soothing and pleasant effects produced by my cup of Postum make me feel as though I have been "landed at another station."

"Not long ago I converted one of my friends to Postum and he is now as loud in its praise as I am." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

About 2000 of the employers forbade any use of intoxicants whatever by employees of certain grades, and 1500 forbade it when the employees were on duty.

III. NOT JOY AND PLEASURE, BUT ALL MANNER OF SORROWS.—V. 29. WHO HATH WOE? WHO HATH SORROW? The words corresponding to the two substantives are, strictly speaking, interjections, as in the margin, *Who hath Oh? who hath Alas?* The woes are too great and too many to name separately. They are woes of the body and woes of the mind; woes in one's self, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty. A man sick on account of his sins suffers very differently from one sick in the providence of God. A prison, a cross, may be a glory, or it may be a shame. WHO HATH CONTENTIONS? may mean the conflict between desire and conscience; more probably, quarrels and bickerings. WHO HATH BARBLING? Foolish talking, vile conversation, noisy demonstrations, revelation of secrets. WHO HATH WOUNDS WITHOUT CAUSE? "Wounds received in causeless or wholly unprofitable disputes, wounds and stripes such as come of the brawls of drunken men."

IV. THE TENDENCY TO EXCESS.—V. 30. THEY THAT TARRY LONG AT THE WINE. The tendency of strong drink is to continue drinking, to spend hours, often the whole night, in carousals. THEY THAT GO TO SEEK MIXED WINE. They go to the wine house, the place of revelry. Septuagint, *those who hunt out where carousals are taking place.* "Mixed wine undoubtedly here signifies spiced, drugged, medicated wine, the intoxicating power of which is increased by the infusion of drugs and spices." Such men "drink the cup of a costly death."

V. ATTRACTIVE TEMPTATIONS.—V. 31. LOOK NOT THOU UPON THE WINE. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. WHEN IT IS RED. Red wines are most esteemed in the East. The wine of Lebanon is said to be of a rich golden color, like Malaga. WHEN IT GIVETH HIS COLOR. "Literally, its eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles on which the wine-drinker looks with complacency." IN THE CUP. "Sparkles or bubbles when it is poured out or shaken; carries a bead, which is regarded as an indication of the strength and quality of the liquor. Some wines are celebrated for their brilliant appearance." WHEN IT MOVETH ITSELF ARIGHT. Better as in R. V., "When it goeth down smoothly." This does not refer to the sparkling of the wine; but rather it "describes the pellucid stream flowing pleasantly from the wine skin or jug into the goblet or the throat." This version thus pictures out the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little, when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerves with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous, this embroidered veil that hides the death beyond, this flowery entrance to the path that leads to death.

VI. THE BITTER END.—V. 32. AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT. Like a serpent it will be brilliant of color, and glide with easy motion; and like a serpent it will bite. ADDER. "The second word, adder, is the more specific, and is said to be the cerastes, or horned snake; the first more generic." The cerastes is exceedingly venomous. It lurks in the sand, coiled up, perhaps in a camel's footprint, ready to dart at any passing animal. The East is woefully cursed with poisonous reptiles of all kinds.

VII. STUPEFYING AND DESTROYING THE MENTAL AND SPIRITUAL NATURE.—Vs. 33-35. 33. THINE EYES SHALL BEHOLD STRANGE WOMEN. Better as in R. V., and margin of A. V., "strange things." "Under the influence of alcohol the senses become confused, so that one sees wrongly the things that surround him. In later stages this changes into the horrors of "delirium tremens" when the drunkard sees demons and flames, and all horrible things. UTTER PERVERSE THINGS. He loses his "good judgment, betrays secrets, becomes incoherent or profane or obscene in his talk." He speaks in utter confusion, and utters reckless nonsense.

34. He is as reckless and foolish AS HE THAT LIETH DOWN IN THE MIDST OF THE SEA. Asleep on a vessel in the storm, and unconscious of his danger. UPON . . . A MAST. An unsteady place, whence he is almost certain to fall.

35. THEY HAVE STRICKEN ME, . . . AND I WAS NOT SICK; THEY HAVE BEATEN ME, AND I FELT IT NOT. This is the inebriate's contemptuous answer to the admonitions of those who warn him of sickness and wounds. He has been stricken, and not made sick; He has been beaten, but he has felt no bruises.

"The first thing to be done," said the committeeman in an important tone, "is to organize. Therefore—

"I beg your pardon," said an elder member, "We have not been photographed yet."

"Judge."

**AT DEATH'S DOOR.**

THE STORY OF THE RECOVERY OF MISS FALFORD OF ST. ELIE.

She Says "I am Confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved My Life"—Hope for all weak, Sickly Girls.

To be well, to be strong, to possess a clear complexion, bright eyes and an elastic step, the blood must be pure and filled with life-giving energy. When you see pale, sallow, sickly girls, easily tired, subject to headaches and violent palpitation of the heart, it is the blood that is at fault, and unless the trouble is speedily corrected the patient passes into that condition known as "decline" and death follows. The one sure, positive way to obtain rich, red health-giving blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine has saved thousands of young girls from a premature grave. Strong proof of this is offered in the cure of Miss Zenaide Falford, of St. Elie, Quebec. Miss Falford tells the story of her sickness and recovery as follows: "Like many other Canadian girls, I went to the United States and found employment in a factory at Woonsocket. The close, indoor work proved too much for me and nearly ended in my death. At first I was taken with headaches, would tire very easily, had no appetite, and no energy. I tried to continue the work but grew worse and worse, and finally was compelled to return to my home. I was so much changed and so emaciated that my friends hardly knew me. Two weeks after my return home I was forced to take my bed. I had a bad cough, was distressed by terrible dreams, and sometimes passed whole nights without sleep. Two doctors treated me, but without avail, as I was steadily growing weaker; in fact I could not hold my hand above my head for more than three or four seconds, and had to be turned in bed. No one expected I would get better, and I thought myself I was about to die. At this time my brother came from Montreal to see me, and strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A supply of pills was procured, and I now bless the day I began taking them. It is enough to say that before three boxes were used I began to feel better, and from that on I grew stronger every day. By the time I had taken nine or ten boxes I was once more enjoying the blessing of perfect health. No symptoms of the old trouble remain, and I am confident Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life.

Pure blood is the secret of health and it is because every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood, that they cure such desperate cases as that above related. These pills cure all the troubles that arise from poor blood—and that means most of the ailments that afflict mankind. Give these pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail, post paid, at 50c. per box or six boxes for 2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Company, says he will recommend the directors that in future the dividend shall be six, instead of eight per cent, per annum.

**Autumn Frosts**

and the piercing winds of the fall season warn us to prepare for the winter's cold. Now is the time when colds are taken which the rigorous season prevents shaking off, thus frequently causing Consumption and Death. At this time a bottle of

**Gates' Life of Man Bitters**

will be found the best thing obtainable for building up the system and fortifying it against disease. Don't wait until you are sick. Prevention is better than cure. Get it now.

**C. Gates, Son & Co.**  
**MIDDLETON, N. S.**



**Are a True Heart Tonic,**

**Nerve Food and Blood Enricher.** They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system. Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

**Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.**

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

**INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.**  
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

**You are the Man**

If you are a total abstainer, and in good health, who can obtain specially good terms and rates from the MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company is the only one in Canada which offers abstainers better terms than non-abstainers. It does this on all plans; but make special enquiries about the Abstainers' Guaranteed Investment Plan. It combines all the best points of insurance. Write for further information, rates, etc.

THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Ltd.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents Wanted.

**Bells 100 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. McShane's**  
Any tone desired—Chimes, Frets, Single.  
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

**Piano Bargain.**

Best Fewns Piano mandolin attachment, sold at a hot time; cost \$350 cash. Now offered; widow must sell. Price \$25. Immediate delivery. Apply to W. GATES, General Agent.

**SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA**  
Promptly relieved and cured by **K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE**

**To Housekeepers!**

**Woodill's**

German Baking Powder.

**DO YOU USE IT?**

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.**  
**FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA**  
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC.  
FREE SAMPLE K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them.  
K.D.C. CO., Ltd., 8-10-11, and New Glasgow, Ont.

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MANNING, D. D., St. John, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. STERNS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to Dr. MANNING; and all such contributions in P. E. Island to Mr. STERNS.

BLACK ROCK, Kings Co. N. S.—The good work at Black Rock continues. On Sunday, Oct. 11th, it was my privilege to baptize nine and receive them into the fellowship of the Cambridge Baptist church. This makes twenty in all that have been received in this section by baptism, letter, and experience. Truly, the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

C. K. MORSE.

GLACE BAY.—The work in this church is going on with the vigor characteristic of the place. The new church has been completed and dedicated, and may be considered one of the handsomest church edifices in the denomination in the province. Dr. Trotter preached the dedication sermon on the 18th inst. and was much appreciated. The church cost \$10,000, but will have a debt of something over two thousand. The people and pastor are looking forward with much hopefulness.

E. L. S.

PARADISE, N. S.—We began our work in the Paradise and Clarence Church, Sept 10th. Soon after coming the church held a reception in Paradise, cordially welcoming myself and Mrs. Saunders to the work. Pres. Daley and Kinley were present and made the occasion interesting from the fraternal side on Sunday, the 25th. Rev. E. P. Calder, of Summerside, preached in the evening. He is spending his much-needed vacation in the valley. It was also our pleasure to baptize a young sister, the daughter of Dr. Goodspeed. Dr. Goodspeed has built a fine residence here, and will spend the summers at his new home. Mrs. Goodspeed remains for the winters. The church is hopeful that the work of the Lord will go forward. The long period spent without a pastor has had a depressing influence, but we trust that the God of the harvest has new joy awaiting us.

H. H. SAUNDERS.

A Pleasant Anniversary.

On October 27th, a pleasant gathering took place, at the home of Deacon William Keirstead, of Collina, Kings county. It was the occasion of his seventy-second anniversary of his married life. Deacon William Keirstead was born May 29th, 1809, and is therefore in his 95th year. His wife Elizabeth Ganong Keirstead was born Sept. 8, 1813, and is in her 91st year. On Oct. 27th, 1831, William Keirstead a young man of 22 years, was married to a beautiful girl of 18 summers. Sixty-six years ago last July they were baptized the same day, by Rev. David Cranfield at Hatfield's Point. On the occasion referred to, about fifty guests assembled to honor this aged couple. Rev. W. Camp, on behalf of the friends present and others who sent congratulations and tokens of friendship, presented this bride and groom with \$30 as an expression of the respect and love of their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Keirstead responded, warmly thanking their friends and expressing their growing trust in Christ. Rev. E. K. Ganong made an excellent address which found response in every heart present. Other addresses were made. Letters were read from relatives and friends all expressing a wish that this dear couple might have many happy returns of the present occasion. A letter of great interest was read from the eldest son and his wife who that night was celebrating their 52nd anniversary of their married life. After prayer and singing "Nearer my God to Thee," the pleasant gathering broke up. Deacon William Keirstead is the father of Rev. S. W. Keirstead who died a few years

ago, and uncle of Prof. Keirstead, of Acadia, who is, so well-known and loved in the provinces. Deacon William Keirstead and wife have done a noble work for Christ in connection with the Collina church. His wise counsel, liberal giving and earnest Christian life, have done much to make the cause of Christ strong in the parish of Cardwell. As some of the letters received from friends revealed, it was the golden life of this man and his earnest words in the prayer and social services which led many a young man and many a young woman to wish that "his Saviour were my Saviour too." No less has been the influence for good of Mrs. Keirstead, who during all these years has been a true and consistent follower of Christ. Her life has been felt and many can thank God for her Christian endeavor. All readers will join in expressing best wishes to these aged and honored servants of Christ.

Literary Notes.

Reginald Wyon, the English correspondent whom the Turkish officials tried to drive out of Macedonia because of the fidelity with which he reported the atrocities perpetrated by Turkish troops at Monastir and elsewhere, is the author of a striking narrative "What I saw in Macedonia" which the Living Age for November 7, reprints from Blackwood's Magazine. It is a vivid account of recent occurrences in that devastated region.

Few can fail to be interested in the November number of The Missionary Review. The variety of the subjects treated and the uniformity of excellence makes it a notable issue. "Who's Who in Missions," by Miss Belle M. Brain, gives a list of two hundred noted missionaries with a few words designating that which makes them famous or worthy of fame. Dr. H. H. Jessup, the honored veteran missionary of Syria, gives "Twenty Hints for Young Missionaries," which are full of force and good sense and which will prove valuable to many workers at home and abroad. His remarks on the Missionary in politics, throws much light on the accusations made against Christians in Turkey at present. Other articles well worth reading are "A Journey into Borneo," written and illustrated by B. F. West; "The Caste System of India," by W. E. Hopkins; and "The Great Opportunity in South Africa," by Clinton T. Wood. The news of the month is also up to date and important.

Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

St. Nicholas for 1904.

It Will be More Interesting, and Better in Every Detail.

St. Nicholas, for thirty years the best and best beloved of children's magazines! "I know of no magazine here or in England which will compare with it," says Rebecca Harding Davis. "The children of this generation are fortunate in having such a magazine," adds Lucy Larcom. "Nothing that has ever come into my household of children has been in equal degree the stimulus to their artistic and literary tastes," is George W. Cable's tribute.

And St. Nicholas for 1904 will be more entertaining, and better than ever before. B. L. Farjeon wrote before his death a delightful story called "A Comedy in Wax." It has adventure for the boys, fairy doings for the girls, and a pretty bit of a love story for their elders; and will run through several numbers. Then there will be other stories, short and long, from Ruth McNery Stuart, Bertha Runkle, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Joaquin Miller, Gabrielle E. Jackson, Elliott Flower, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Frank R. Stockton, Albert Bigelow Paine, Julian Ralph, Laura E. Richards, Tudor Jenks, Lieutenant Schwatka, Margaret Vandegrift, Howard Pyle, Charles F. Lummis, and scores of other well-known writers.

The list of verse writers and artists, some of the very best in the land, who have promised their work to St. Nicholas in the next twelve months, is a long one. Some of the interesting articles, all of which will be splendidly illustrated, will tell of Japanese athletics for American boys, some queer mail carriers, interesting signs of old London, children in the White House, the Emperor Hadrian's wall, a day with Hudson Maxin, how some animals sleep, secret alphabets, diving for pearls, historic dwarfs, and many other fascinating subjects.

Today is a good day to subscribe. No girl or boy should be without St. Nicholas. Only three dollars a year, and that small sum means limitless pleasure and profit for the young people in the home.

The magazine is an illustration of what can be done by setting a standard and keeping it so far beyond rivalry in a special field that there is no second.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.  
St. John, N. B.

GLOBE-  
WERNICKE  
ELASTIC  
BOOK-CASE

The kind that grows with your library. It's made up of units, or sections. Ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books, more units, and get them as wanted. Call, or write for booklet.

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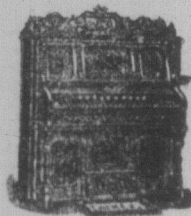
To Intending Purchasers

Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

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Ladies and Girls,  
You Can Earn This

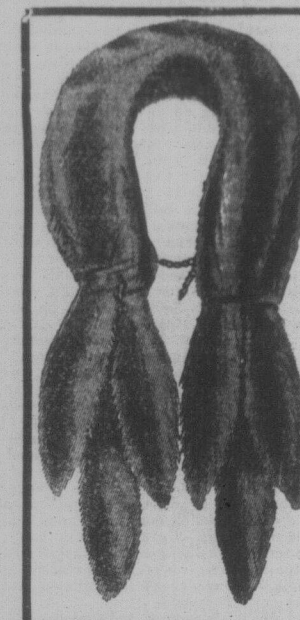
Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully colored Pictures 10 x 30 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a special certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Beckers, Rossmore, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$3.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furs were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures today. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 42 Toronto.



The Japanese consul at New Chwang reports that the Russians have re-occupied Mukden with 500 soldiers. Mukden, which is several miles from the railway, was evacuated April 8 by the withdrawal of the garrison to the railway.

Great excitement was caused at Guanajuato, Mexico, by an attempt on the life of President Diaz, who was a guest of the state government during the festivities there. The president, his staff and guests were passing by the Cantagor Garden in a street car, when a man of the lower class named Ellis Toscano approached the car shouting, and fired five shots from a revolver at the car. None of the shots took effect. The man was arrested.

The Chinese government is greatly disturbed at the reoccupation of Mukden by Russian troops. The foreign office is appealing to friendly foreign legations for help and advice, admitting its own helplessness. According to the advices received by the Chinese government 1,500 Russian soldiers took possession of the official buildings, barricaded the gates and evicted the Chinese officials. There are between 10,000 and 20,000 Chinese troops in and about Mukden but the Chinese commanders in Manchuria have been given imperative orders in no wise to assist the Russian government and to use every effort to avoid collision. The circumstances leading to the occupation of Mukden are as follows:

## Save your Horse

BY USING  
**FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.**

IT CURES

Spavins, Ringbones,  
Curbs, Splints, Sprains,  
Bruises, Slips, Swellings  
and Stiff Joints on Horses.

Recommended by prominent Horsemen  
throughout the country.

**PRICE FIFTY CENTS.**

T. B. BARKER & SONS, LTD.  
ST. JOHN, N. B., Sole Props.

### BIRTHS.

LINGLEY.—At Wilmot, N. S., Oct. 26th to Rev. L. J. and Mrs. Lingley, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

HEBB-OLDING.—By Rev. G. O. Gates on Oct. 14, Arthur M. Hebb, M. D., of Chester and M. Clara Olding, M. D., of St. John.

MURPHY-WHITE.—In the Baptist parsonage River Hebert, Oct. 28th, Eldon Murphy, Sheet Harbor, and Arvilla White, Joggins Mines.

NASH-JONAH.—At Coverdale, A. Co., N. B., Oct. 15, by Rev. Milton Addison John Nash of Moncton, N. B., to Julia Jonah of Coverdale, N. B.

STEVES-KEALING.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Hillsboro, N. B., Oct. 21st, by Rev. M. Addison, Charles Steeves to Estella Kealing, both of Hillsboro.

BARKHOUSE-LOWE.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Aylesford, N. S., Oct. 27, 1903, by Rev. A. S. Lewis, Guy Barkhouse and Alma Lowe, both of Lake George, Kings Co., N. S.

ROSE-TEDFORD.—At the home of the bride's mother, Oct. 21st, by Rev. John Miles, Frederick L. Rose to Clara A. Tedford, Pembroke, Y. Co., N. S.

DUPEY-NILES.—At 51 Queen Street, St. John, Oct. 13 by Rev. G. O. Gates, Harold Dully of Moncton and Agnes Niles of Boston, U. S.

WOOD-JUDSON.—At the home of the bride's parents, Pownal, P. E. Island, Oct. 14th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., Ambrose Esli Wood, of Hazelbrook, to Jamie Rebecca Judson.

MARCH-BAILLY.—At the Free Baptist Parsonage, Hoyt Station, Sunbury Co., on the 27th inst. by Rev. Geo. W. Foster Mr. Clifford W. March to Miss Minnie E. Bailly both of Central Blissville, Sunbury Co., N. B.

YOUNG-MCKENZIE.—At the Baptist church, Hazelbrook, P. E. Island, Oct. 7th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., assisted by Rev. Richard Opie, Merus Young of Earncliffe, Lot 50, to Gertrude McKenzie of South Port, Lot 48.

WOOD-WOOD.—At the Baptist church, Hazelwood, P. E. Island, Oct. 2th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., assisted by Rev. Richard Opie, William Lincoln Wood, of McHerbert, to Elvina Shelburn Wood, of Pownal.

COWEN-LAKE.—At the residence of the officiating minister, 413 Canard St., Halifax, by Pastor Wm. W. Rees, Ralph Brechen, Cowen, of Windsor, and Leona G. Lake, of Cheverie, Hants Co., N. S.

MACDOUGALL-DIXON.—At the home of Mr. William Dixon, Little River, Cum. Co., N. S., on Oct. 28th, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Rev. S. A. MacDougall of Linden, Cum. Co., N. S., and Miss Annie L. Dixon of Little River.

FOSTER-BRECHER.—At the Baptist church Upper Canard, Oct. 28th, by Rev. D. E. Hatt, Charles G. Foster of Berwick, to Minnie M., daughter of Hattis Brecher of Upper Canard.

BARTON-HAMM.—At the home of the bride, on the 16th September, by Rev. A. B. Macdonald, T. Esli Barton and Alma M. Hamm, All of Waterboro, Q. C.

MCLAN-MACALPINE.—At the home of the bride, on the 21st October, by Rev. A. B. Macdonald, Wallace McLean, of Waterborough and Nellie Mildred Macalpine, eldest daughter of the late Nevin Macalpine, Esq., of Cambridge, Q. C.

### DEATHS.

SABEAN.—At New Tusket, N. S., Oct. 25, Deacon Henry C. Sabean, aged 74.

BIGELOW.—At New Britain, Connecticut, Ulyssis G. Bigelow of typhoid fever. Mr. Bigelow was the second son of J. W. Bigelow, Esq., of Wolfville and leaves a widow formerly Miss Louisa Cowan with his parents, two brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early demise.

WOOD.—At Alexandria, P. E. I., Sept. 30, Robert Wood, aged 37 years, passed from earth. He had been ailing for some time but his loved ones thought him better and hoped for his recovery. During the day he was in the field helping to gather in the harvest, at the night time the summons

came for him to go to meet God. He was found ready. He loved Jesus and had his presence with him and so feared no evil. Reader, "Be ye also ready." Appropriate funeral services were conducted by the pastor on the 2nd of October. May God comfort the bereaved.

JEWETT.—At Lower Prince William, on October 23rd, Fred Clare, youngest son of Deacon Moses and Annie Jewett, aged 14 years, who was killed in his father's grist mill on the above named date. Our young brother's sad and sudden death is a sore bereavement to the family. The parents are heartbroken, and the community at large mourns the loss of a bright young lad who was a favorite with all who knew him. The unusually large gathering at his funeral on the following Sunday proved the esteem in which he was held, and also the deep sympathy felt for the afflicted family.

ARBO.—At Leominster, Mass., Oct. 23, in the fortieth year of her age, Mrs. Maud beloved wife of Mr. Charles Arbo, died of cancer. Mrs. Arbo was a great sufferer but endured all with Christian fortitude. And as the pain increased, and strength grew less she let Christ hold her tighter, and He opened her eyes to the unseen world. Soon after she knew she had to die, she began to say that never in her life had she been so happy. And thus she gave thanks to God until the last. She died in perfect trust in her Saviour. A sorrowing husband and three children are trying to look forward to the meeting beyond.

### The Century for 1904.

Can You Afford Not to Have The Century the Coming Twelve Months?

THE CENTURY for 1904 promises a wealth of reading and pictures that surpasses even the high standard achieved during 1903. Perhaps most notable of all the strong features of the volume will be by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington," told in the form of an autobiography. It will be a daring and unique piece of historical work, written as if it were done by General Washington himself, sitting down in Mt. Vernon in his old age and recording, solely for his own eye, the story of his youthful life.

Then there will be a series of articles on "Italian Villas and Their Gardens," written by Edith Wharton and illustrated, largely in color, by Maxfield Parrish. Ernest Thompson Seton has prepared "Table and Woodmyth," brief papers in a new vein, the illustrations in the author's most fantastic and amusing style. Early members will bring John Burroughs' "Current Misconceptions in Natural History." Already have commenced the important Thackeray letters, telling the story of the great novelist's friendship with the Baxter family of New York, with facsimiles of manuscripts and drawings by the author, Ray Stannard Baker, whose articles on the Great Northwest and the Great Southwest have been leading and widely acceptable features of recent volumes, will continue his notes on these regions; and there will be valuable contributions by Jacob A. Riis, Dr. James M. Buckley, and scores of other notable writers.

Fiction of the volume will include Jack London's strong new novel "The Sea-Wolf," Maud Wilder Goodwin's clever "Four Roads to Paradise," and a wealth of short stories from Anne Douglas Sedgwick, J. J. Bell, Maurice F. Egan, Roy Rolfe Gilson, E. L. Sabin, S. Weir Mitchell, David Gray, Gouverneur Morris, Albert Bigelow Paine,—the list might be indefinitely lengthened.

The artists whose work will appear in the Century for 1904, include the best of the day. It is not a question of any cultivated thinking men or women today. Can I afford to take The Century this year? The question is rather, Can I afford not to take The Century?

"One of the finest magazines of the day."  
—Oakland, Cal., Tribune.

### VIM TEA AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

At the recent International Exhibition at Fredericton the highest award for tea, a gold medal, was won by Vim Tea against all competing brands. This competition was decided in as impartial a way as possible by three ladies of the city chosen by the award committee, who visited the numerous booths where tea was being served, their identity as judges being unknown to the several exhibitors. When it is considered that the only tea served at the Vim Tea booth was the grade which retails at 35 cents per lb., Messrs. Biard and Peters, the packers of this now famous tea, must feel particularly gratified at the unanimous decision in favor of their tea Vim.

Mr. Allwood and family wish to thank all their friends, for their kind words of sympathy during their time of bereavement and sorrow, also the Foreign Mission Board for their loving remembrance.

WM. ALLWOOD.  
St. John, N. B.

At the "London House."

St. John, Nov. 3rd.

# SALE OF Wash Waist Silks For Fall Wear.

A special importation hair line striped waist silks. All washable and very neat hair line stripes in colors blue, rose, green, cadet, black and white and white and black. - - 50c. yd.

Waist lengths, - - \$1.75 each.

Popular cream and white Japanese corded wash silks. A lot of different designs, - - 40c. yd.

Waist lengths, - - \$1.40 each.

Write for Samples.

New American Art Denims.

New exclusive designs, for cosy corners, etc., 36 in., 18c. yard.

English Denim Cretonnes.

Washing cretonnes for cosy corners, furniture covering. Special 15c. yd.

## Double Reversible Portier Draperies,

25c., 35c., 45c. yard.

New designs in wide reversible portier draperies, used instead of curtains, cost less, will wash.

Very pretty at - - - - 35c. yard  
Art shades at - - - - 45c. yard  
Special line, - - - - 25c. yard

## Great Sale American Waistings.

Prettier patterns and larger collection than to be found elsewhere. Hundreds of yards selling every day; 2000 yards very attractive fancies on sale tomorrow, - - - - 15c., 22c., yard.

## New Rainproof Cloths--Just In.

60 inch Rainproof Cloths. Very superior make. Good weight. Autumn colorings. \$1.75 yard.

**F. W. Daniel & Co.,**

London House, - - - - Charlotte Street.

**ST. JOHN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE AFFECTIONS.**

The revised translations of the first letter of St. John contain a significant change. A word which ought not to have stood in the King James Version has been stricken out, and instead of "We love him because he first loved us," we read, "We love because he first loved us." This is St. John's whole philosophy of the affections in one terse sentence. He is the very master of sweet counsel concerning love. It is the one word which we instinctively apply to the personality of St. John. He had thought the matter out thoroughly and formulated the laws of love wisely. His entire conception of love as the law of life rested upon the love of God for men. The only basis for human affection; the only warrant for love, he found in the love of the Heavenly Father for his earthly child.

The scope of the proposition is far wider than it was in the words of the older translations. There the warrant for the love of man toward God was made the previous manifestation of God's love for man; now the entire affectional life of man is based upon the love of God, which has gone before and shown what human love ought to be. This is the true philosophy. We never can learn what love really is, in all the range and tenderness of it, until we discover the love of God manifested in Jesus the Saviour. God is the inspirer of the affections. Just as all knowledge is thinking God's thought after him, so all human loving is feeling God's love after him.

The man who would be a real lover must learn to love from Christ. That is why the true philanthropy is always Christian. We do not hesitate to contend that no line of humanitarian service can be permanently successful unless it is inspired by a Christlike love. The truest family affections are those

which are drawn from this source of a divine love manifested in the face of Jesus Christ. The only true brotherhood which we can trust for the fraternal reconstructions of industry and society in the new day to come will be based upon the love of God for his children shown in the Son of Man. Human love is a manifestation of divine love, therefore. Every impulse of the affections is essentially a new disclosure of the great heart of God.—Zion's Herald.

a man come from the neighboring city and preach to them in Italian. The men were so interested and grateful that other meetings followed, until now the church has what might be called an Italian annex, and the results of the work are most gratifying. It is needless to say that the priest is now indignant over what he considers an encroachment upon his territory.—Lutheran Observer.

**GOD LOVES YOU.**

Wearry, tired, gloomy, glad, or cheerful, look up and smile. God is love. God loves you. Think over these things with something more than thoughts, one told me.

"God is more near to our souls than our own bodies."

"The Lord thy God is in the midst of thee, a mighty One who will save; he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love; he will joy over thee with singing."

"A root set in the finest soil, in the best climate, and blessed with all that sun and air and rain can do for it, is not in so sure a way of growth to perfection as every man may be whose spirit aspires after all that which God is ready and indefinitely desirous to give him. For the sun meets not the springing bud that stretches toward him with half that certainty as God, the source of all good, communicates himself to the soul that longs to partake of him."

"Be quiet; look up; smile back to God his love-smile. We are all of us the offspring of God, more nearly related to God than to one another, for in him we live and move and have our being."—Rev. John T. Wilds, in The Observer.

**WE SHOULD MAKE OPPORTUNITIES.**

If the heart is as in earnest in its faith and in its interest in human souls, it does not wait for opportunities to be of use, it makes them, and the material of which to make them is to be found everywhere. One of our exchanges tells of a lady who a year ago was living near a town where fifty Italians came to work. She became very much distressed at the heathenish way in which they lived, for she discovered that they never went to church and that the nearest Roman Catholic priest had not taken the trouble to look them up. Most of them could speak no English and she could speak no Italian, so she was at a loss to know how to help them. Discovering that almost all of them could read in their native tongue, she purchased copies of the New Testament in Italian and gave one to each man. It was not long before one of the leaders came to her and asked if there was a church where they could go and hear that Book read. He said that most of the men were reading it, many of them with much interest. She consulted with her pastor, and they arranged to have

**Poison—**

In the Blood brings Humors and Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

**WEAVER'S SYRUP**

Will cure them permanently by purifying the

**Blood.**

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

A cablegram received at the Presbyterian mission rooms announces the death of Mrs. J. H. Harcourt, at Mhow, (Central India), through plague. Mrs. Harcourt went from Blackheath, Ont., to India a year ago.

**WHAT SULPHUR DOES.**

**For the Human Body in Health and Disease.**

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic, and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Waters. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health: sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Waters is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Waters. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Waters is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Waters a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

## ASTRACHAN JACKET--

Made from skins purchased direct in Leipzig and manufactured in our own establishments—no intermediate profits to pay when you buy here. We have a limited number of Astrachan Jackets irregular lengths, styles and sizes at exceptionally close prices while they last.

\$18.50, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40.

**DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.,**  
MFG. FURRIERS,  
60 King St., St. John, N. B.

8 & 9 St. Paul Building, Halifax, N. S.  
DesBrisay Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Victoria St., Amherst, N. S.  
Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Fredericton, N. B.

**This and That**

**THE LIFE OF AN ANT QUEEN.**

How long may an ant queen live? In their natural habitat some queens doubtless have short lives, but by reason of the protection afforded them and the seclusion enforced by the workers they probably live much longer than other members of the community. Within artificial surroundings they attain a comparatively long life. The oldest emmet queen known to science was one preserved under the care of Sir John Lubbock, later Lord Avebury. A number of years ago, during a visit to this distinguished naturalist to his country seat, High Elms, Kent, the writer for the first time saw this venerable sovereign, living in the ingenious artificial formicary which had been prepared for her. She was then in the prime of life, as it afterward appeared, being seven years old.

In the summer of 1887 Sir John was again visited, this time at his town house in London. After greetings, he was asked about his royal pet.

"I have had news to tell you," he answered.

"What? Is the queen dead?"

"She died only yesterday. I have not had the heart to tell the news as yet even to my wife."

Having offered my hearty condolence, I asked to see the dead queen. Sir John led the way to the room where his artificial nests were kept. The glass case which contained the special formicary in which the old ant had lived was opened up. Lying in one of the larger open places or rooms was the dead queen. She was surrounded by a crowd of workers, who were tenderly licking her with their antennae, and making other demonstrations, as if soliciting her attention or desiring to wake her out of her sleep. Poor, dumb, loving, faithful creature! There was no response. Their queen mother lay motionless beneath their demonstrations.

"They do not appear to have discovered that she is really dead," remarked Sir John. Afterward he wrote me of another queen which died at the age of fourteen. The ants dragged her body about with them when moved until it fell to pieces.—Harper's Magazine.

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE DOG.**

Queen Alexandra who has just commenced her yearly visit to the land of her girlhood, is devotedly fond of dogs, and has had all sorts, sizes and breeds. She possesses great skill in training them and the pets which she has about her are all capable of wonderful tricks. But there was one dog upon which Her Majesty confesses that in vain she used to cast longing eyes. It is a famous performing dog named "Minos," and it was a rage of a society entertainer. Invitation

**A FOOD RESCUE.**

**What a Physician's Wife Found Out.**

The wife of a well known physician of Oakland, Cal., was brought back to health and strength by food alone at a time when she had prepared to die.

She says of her experience: "I am the wife of a physician and have suffered from catarrh of the stomach more than ten years during which time I suffered untold agonies of mind and body for I could not eat solid food and even liquid foods gave me great distress.

"I was brought at last to confront the crisis of my life. I actually made ready for my departure from friends and husband for I expected to die. When in that state I was induced to try Grape-Nuts and the wonderful effects of this food prove completely that all my trouble was due to improper feeding.

"I began to improve immediately and my weight increased until I gained 20 pounds since I began the use of Grape-Nuts while my stomach is as sound and well as ever it was and my husband gives all the credit for my wonderful recovery to Grape-Nuts. I have no set time for eating Grape-Nuts but just feast on it whenever I please. I wish I might tell my sisters everywhere of the marvellous health and strength giving, flesh building elements of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the amusing little book, "The Road to Wellville."

cards at great London houses used to bear the strange announcement, "To meet the dog "Minos." The following story of this remarkable creature is often told by Her Majesty: Upon one occasion, when bidden to carry a handkerchief to the most beautiful lady in the room, the rascally courtier sprang up to Queen Victoria, and laid it at her feet. Her Majesty laughed merrily, flicked the dog in the face with her own handkerchief, and bade him to do his duty honestly. Thereupon the dog picked up the handkerchief, and, in great humility approached our present Queen, lay down, and placed the handkerchief, before her.—St. James's Gazette.

**FRANCIS JOSEPH.**

The Austrian Emperor's private life is characterized by soldier-like simplicity," says a writer in the Westminster Gazette. "He is an early riser, a hard worker, and seldom attends theatres or other places of amusement. Shooting and hunting are still his principal recreations, and this doubtless accounts for the excellent health which he continues to enjoy. All who approach him on matters of business admire his inexhaustible patience and perfect good humor, his frankness and strict regard for truth together with his marvellous memory and facility in grasping details. In money matters the Emperor's liberality is princely, and his munificence, especially where the poor are concerned, is proverbial. It may not be so well known that he is an excellent draughtsman and in his younger days was a prolific caricaturist. The Emperor is also fond of building. He has created and supported a whole school of architects, and such things as the magnificent boulevard of the Austrian capital and some of the additions to the palaces in Vienna and Budapest will worthily preserve his fame in this regard."

**LEGAL WIT.**

Apropos of Lord Halsbury's 78th birthday, a contemporary has recalled one of the best stories of his forensic days, and omitted its finishing touch. While leader of the South Wales Circuit, the future Lord Chancellor fought strenuously a case on behalf of a Welsh public authority, and created some amusement by the ardent manner in which he identified himself with the interests of the locality. "Come, come," interrupted the judge, good-naturedly, "you must not argue too much in that strain. You cannot make yourself out to be a Welshman, you know." "Perhaps not," returned Mr. Giffard, "but I have made a good deal out of Welshmen in my time." The finishing touch of the anecdote is the judge's retort, "You claim, then, to be a Welshman by extraction?"

"Any mail for me?" asked the young woman in the tailor-made gown and broad trimmed straw hat. "No, ma'am," said the mistress of the little post-office a quarter of a mile from the summer hotel. "It's all for the other boarders to day. Don't you remember that the postal card you got yesterday said there wasn't anything doing at home and they wouldn't write you again till tomorrow?"

"Noomi," he said softly, as he gazed at the moon above them, isn't the evening beautiful? Do you know, strange fancies throng my mind a night like this. Every zephyr seems to bear voices, perhaps from the spirit world. Do you hear such voices?"

Silence for a moment. "I think I do, George." "What do they sound like to you?" "They are very indistinct, but they make me think that papa and brother Henry are calling the dog."

Nurse—"Johnny, stop asking your father so many questions. Don't you see it annoys him."

Johnny—"Why, nurse, it's not the questions that makes him angry; it's because he can't answer them."

**C. C. RICHARDS & CO.**

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

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameless.

**DANIEL MURCHISON,**

Four Esals, N. B.



**Brim-full of Health and Energy.**

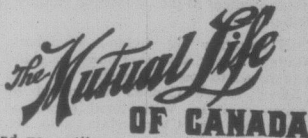
Life is worth living when one can awake after a good night's sleep, ready for anything the day may bring. Eye clear; tongue clean; liver active; stomach right; hand steady and every nerve vibrating with that splendid sense of the power of perfect health. Too few enjoy this enviable morning awakening, but

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**

can always be depended upon to restore the system to its natural condition and keep you in good sound health. A gentle laxative it helps nature to rid the system of poisonous impurities, stimulates the liver and tones up the digestive organs. At all Druggists 25c. and 60c.

**INVEST YOUR MONEY**

in the Savings Bank, and you will get a yearly return of about 3 1/2 per cent. at the most. Put it in an Endowment Policy in the



and you will get a return of at least that much and protection thrown in.

E. E. BOREHAM, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

**A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.**

**TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.**

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

**Doan's Kidney Pills**

**FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.**

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

**THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.**

**Society Visiting Cards**

For **25c.**



**We will send**

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 3c. for postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

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Wedding Invitations, Announcements, a specialty.

Crispness, Variety, Brightness, Symmetry, Thoroughness, Up-to-Dateness.



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**Wanted.**

A man and his wife to take charge of the "Residence" of Acadia College students Wolfville, N. S. Either the husband or wife must be qualified for the work of head cook. Testimonials or references should accompany application. College opens September 30th. For further information apply to A. COITCOX, Treas. Acadia University.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

- 6—Mixed for Moncton 6.30
- 2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton 7.00
- 4—Express for Point du Chene, 13.15
- 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou, 12.15
- 8—Express for Sussex 17.10
- 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00
- 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney. 23.25

**TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.**

- 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20
- 7—Express from Sussex 9.00
- 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50
- 5—Mixed from Moncton 15.20
- 3—Express from Point du Chene, 16.50
- 25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton 17.40
- 1—Express from Halifax 18.40
- 81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) 24.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

**D. POTTINGER,**

General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

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GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

**THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.**

**The People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.**

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of Catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptic in tablet form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges; the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from its continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in one sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

**EXTRAVAGANCE PRECEDES DISHONESTY.**

Our neighbor who keeps a livery stable was coming to town with us the other morning, and on the cars he happened to mention the name of a young man who had recently been before the courts for misuse of trust funds. He said the report in the papers was not a surprise to him because his occupation brought him into touch with young men in the beginning of their downward career. "My trade is perfectly legitimate," he added, "but a horse is a luxury, in the city an expensive luxury, and the young fellows who go to the bad do not begin with the bad. They begin with indulgences that they can't afford; and to extricate themselves from inevitable embarrassment, they resort to criminal practices. In every case that I have personally known," he continued, "extravagance precedes dishonesty. The legitimate debt usually leads, in the case of the man on a salary, to the 'debt of honor.' I have," he added, "saved more than one young man from a trip to Mexico by bringing the spendthrift to book before he became a prodigal. The man who cannot deny himself indulgences will finally purchase them at the expense of his integrity. The man who is first careless of his debts is then careless of his habits."—The Interior.

Joseph Chamberlain addressed a monster meeting in Liverpool on Tuesday night. Mr. Chamberlain devoted the first portion of his speech to the "dumping" of the manufacture of the United States and Germany into the country, which he said must result in depression after the present prosperity. His proposals would not add anything to the cost of living; they would decrease the cost of living to the poorest families in the country. He said that when the movement for free trade was carried the working classes were neither represented nor consulted, but it was a movement of the manufacturers and the middle-class people. Emphasizing the statement that it was impossible to reconcile free trade with trades unionism, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the inconsistency of supporting a policy which admitted the product of the cheapest kind of labor without taxation. The meeting adopted a resolution eulogizing Mr. Chamberlain's service, endorsing the government's fiscal policy and declaring the advisability of binding the empire more closely together.

**News Summary.**

Boston has a case of smallpox.

Three Rivers, Que., has just lost the oldest inhabitant, Alexis Raymond, aged 105 years.

Lord Strathcona has accepted the nomination to the Chancellorship of Aberdeen University.

Lord Goschen is to be elected to the chancellorship of Oxford University in succession to the late Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Rosebery having withdrawn his candidature.

Mr. Chamberlain continued his fiscal campaign in Liverpool on Wednesday. He delivered two speeches along the line of his former deliverances, using practically no new arguments.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., has been organized at Toronto with a capital of half a million. Factories at Baden, Elora, Owen Sound, Guelph and Montreal are taken in.

The Standard Oil Co. at Cleveland on Monday advanced the wholesale prices of all grades of refined oil one cent per gallon. This makes an advance of 1 1-2 cents per gallon in the wholesale prices inside a week.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, has decided to support Prime Minister Balfour in carrying out the programme outlined by the premier in his recent speech at Sheffield.

The New York Court of Appeals has placed a final negative upon the attempts of Albert T. Patrick to obtain the vast fortune of the deceased millionaire, Wm. M. Rice for whose murder he was under sentence of death in Sing Sing prison.

The average fall in 100 leading industrial in the recent slump in the United States, has been a little over 43 per cent. or a total value of \$1,754,000,000. This is an awe-inspiring sum, until it is recalled that the value it represents is chiefly paper.

A serious riot occurred in front of the Bourse De Travail (labor exchange) in the workingmen's district, in Paris, on Thursday in which forty-five policemen and 100 rioters were seriously wounded and many others slightly injured. Many arrests were made. The trouble followed a meeting of 6,000 persons who protested against the establishment of the municipal employment bureaus.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham, speaking at Dover, said that unless England was prepared to lose her prestige she could not afford to see Canada dominated by American capital. With fiscal reform as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, said Mr. Wyndham, Canada could become the granary of Great Britain. He strongly urged the linking of Canada directly with the mother country.

Thomas Bechtel, who was held awaiting investigation of the murder of his sister, Mabel Bechtel, at their home at Allentown, Pa., a few days ago, committed suicide on Thursday in his cell in the central police station. The police consider this act as a practical acknowledgement of Bechtel's guilt. Theory is that Bechtel killed his sister by striking her harder than he meant, and that the family then united to cover up the crime.

Mr. Crossin, of the Crossin Piano Company, Toronto, who recently made a statutory declaration to the effect that his books were altered and leaves torn out to help the case of R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., his former partner, is quoted by the Toronto News as saying: "It was business—self-preservation—that induced me to make the affidavit which appears in the *Globe*. Had I not done so the Crossin Piano Company would have been obliged to go into liquidation. The substantial proof that I did the right thing so far as business is concerned, is that yesterday afternoon a gentleman whom I had not previously known, purchased five thousand shares in the company."

A despatch to the Chicago Tribune from Winnipeg, Man., says: Word has been received here of a riot in the Doukhobor colony on the north of Swan Lake, in which three persons were killed and another fatally injured. Peter Veregin, the so-called Christ of these people, went on a visit to the Yukon colony. Before he went, he called his followers, and while they lay prostrate, he told them to follow out his doctrine during his absence and to pay no heed to any so-called missionaries who might visit them. For a day all went well, until a Methodist minister named Perkins arrived at the settlement and tried to preach. The community divided itself, and one faction of the men stripped themselves of clothing, as they have done on several previous occasions, and started to look for Peter Veregin, their leader and self-styled "Christ." The others interfered, and a pitched battle ensued.

**MAKE UP A WEST INDIA PARTY.**

There could be no more delightful way of spending six weeks of the coming winter than with a party of friends on a P. and B. liner cruising through the West Indies.

A party of one's own friends say about ten aldiess and gentlemen.

What a good time they would have and the expense would scarcely be more than to stay at home

*Write us about it.*

Pickford & Black.

Halifax.

**Chaloner's Croup Cure WILL CURE CROUP**

and is an infallible medicine for Croupy Coughs.

No family should be without this valuable medicine where there are small children.

Price, 25c. per bottle at the drug stores.

If local dealers cannot supply send 25 cents to The McDIARMID DRUG CO., and they will mail a bottle.

**Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Ltd. Amherst, N. S.**

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| Authorized Capital, | \$500,000.00 |
| Paid up Capital,    | \$160,000.00 |
| Output, 1902,       | \$600,000.00 |

For thirty eight years AMHERST and SHOES have been SYNONYMOUS. Our goods make trade and keep it.

Headquarters of "OLD RELIABLES"

Six Carloads Rubber Footwear just put in our warehouses at Amherst and Halifax. Write us and let us supply your wants or direct one of our travellers to call on you. AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO. LTD.

Results derived from baking depend almost wholly on the quality of the flour used. The best bread in this country is made of

**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**

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