

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXI.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME L.

Vol. XV.

ST JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

No. 47.

**Elandslaagte.** The war correspondent of the London Standard has sent that journal a graphic account of the conclusion of the fight at Elandslaagte where, after a long artillery and musketry engagement, the Boers were finally routed before the irresistible bayonet charge of the English and Scotch regiments. He speaks of the deadly fire of the Boer riflemen and of the aptitude displayed by the British, taught by previous disasters, for taking advantage of available cover. "Presently the hill on which the enemy were posted was almost encircled by a ring of fire. The Devonshires, Gordon Highlanders and Manchesters, as they drew closer to the Boers, were manifestly impatient to charge them at the point of the bayonet—the last argument of the British infantryman—but the moment had not yet come. The air seemed thick with bullets, while above our heads the shriek of the shells and the thundercap of the bursting shrapnel made a din that was appalling to those who had no previous experience of modern projectiles. So keen were the rank and file of the Devonshires that more than one man exposed himself to the deadly aim of the Boers merely in order to satisfy himself as to the progress of the fight. I heard one soldier invite his comrade to put up his head and see how the Boers were getting on. 'I will, as soon as there is room for it,' was the reply, a very natural one, considering that the air seemed to consist of flying lead. The Gordon Highlanders were especially anxious to teach the enemy a lesson. Their regiment was represented at Majuba Hill, and the Boers had afterwards referred to them in derision as 'Kaffirs clothed in kilts.' The men were keen on wiping out the insult, and to this end bore themselves with the most reckless courage. . . . Toward six o'clock there was a lull in the deadly rattle of rifles and machine guns, and our artillery ceased to throw in their hail of shell for fear of impeding our advance. But the pause was only momentary. An instant later the bugles sounded the charge, every man sprang to his feet, and, abandoning all thoughts of cover, rushed forward with fixed bayonets. It was a magnificent and soul-stirring spectacle as our gallant fellows dashed straight at the enemy, driving him irresistibly from point to point. The Boers stood their ground to the last with the courage of despair, but they were no match for our men in personal combat, and were driven back in hopeless confusion. Fifty or sixty of them, mounting their horses, made off at full speed over the hills towards the east. Another fifteen minutes of deadly work and the last shot had been fired. With a loud cheer and a shout from the Gordon Highlanders of "What price Majuba?" our men dashed down the opposite incline right into the heart of the Boer position with bayonets fixed. But the white flag stuck into the muzzle of a mauser was already flying in the laager, and the officers checked their men in mid-career. The hollow in which the enemy fought was thickly strewn with dead and wounded. Two guns, which had been worked effectively by German gunners, were captured, and the whole of the enemy's camp stores and equipment fell into our hands."

**Mafeking.** One of the points of great interest in connection with the war in South Africa is the beleaguered little town of Kimberly, where Colonel Baden-Powell is in command of a force of 600 men, who are chiefly, if not wholly, Cape Colony volunteers. Mafeking is some 870 miles from Capetown, in a northerly direction. It is situated in the midst of a flat, though elevated, tract of country, and very near the western boundary of the Transvaal. Nearly

4,000 feet above the sea-level, it is conspicuously healthy even during the rainy season, and has the advantage of an excellent water supply from the River Molopo, which flows from east to west at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile from the town. Colonel Baden-Powell is one of the brilliant young officers of the British army—a born leader and fighter, and a man of great courage and resource. Though besieged by a greatly superior force of Boers under Gen. Cronje, a leader of acknowledged ability, and subjected to a protracted and vigorous bombardment, the little garrison at Mafeking has not only been able to hold out against the enemy but at times to take the offensive and inflict considerable loss upon the besiegers. The latest intelligence from Colonel Baden-Powell at time of writing reports that the Boer bombardment had proved up to that time quite ineffectual. The town was cheerful and determined to resist attack to the uttermost. The Boers however were entrenched on every side in great numbers, and were gradually pushing closer and closer. The place is said to be well provisioned, and it is certain that all that 600 brave men can do under a brave and resourceful commander to hold the place until relief shall come will be done. But the greatly superior number of the Boers, and their evident determination to take the place if possible, will cause great interest to be felt in the fate of Mafeking and all news from the beleaguered town to be awaited with anxiety.

**An International Understanding.** The Samoan settlement, alluded to by Lord Salisbury in his Guildhall speech, by which Great Britain retires from the Samoan Islands in favor of Germany, is regarded as of considerable importance, not so much for what the transaction itself involves as for its connection with a general understanding between the two powers. In view of the recent development of certain German industries in Samoa, the possession of the group is of considerable more importance to Germany than it is to Great Britain, and British interests in that part of the Pacific are better served by her recognized protectorate over the Tonga group, where there is an excellent harbor. But the understanding between Britain and Germany, it is said, takes account of affairs in Eastern Asia as well as in the Southern Pacific. An eminent British diplomatist is quoted by the London correspondent of the New York Evening Post as saying that, while the suggestion as to an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan, for the purpose of maintaining an open door policy in China is not to be accepted in the sense of there being anything in the shape of a formal alliance, "yet we have in the Samoa deal the first published evidence of an even more potent bond between England, America and Germany, namely, a friendly understanding, which must, by the sheer and quietly working weight of moral influence, give international sanction to the policy of the 'open door' and equal opportunities for all, which will yet preserve the Chinese Empire from further disintegration, and prevent there, and wherever else the world has still to be pegged out for commercial expansion, the spread of that selfish exclusiveness which, in defiance of treaty rights, has closed Madagascar and parts of northern and western Africa, and threatens to close northern and southern China to the trade of the world." As for the Samoan agreement having any relation to South African affairs, the same eminent diplomatist is authority for the statement that an agreement as to matters in that quarter was reached long before, "and as for Delagoa Bay, that bargain with Portugal and Germany was struck last summer. . . . For all practical purposes Delagoa Bay is England's and will remain so."

**The War.** During the past week British troops and armaments have been arriving at Capetown and Durban, and while General Buller has remained silent as to his movements and intentions, he has doubtless been preparing with all practical despatch to send relief to the beleaguered British forces at Mafeking, Kimberly and Ladysmith. For the latter it has been another week of grim holding on against vastly superior numbers. Ladysmith, with Boer forces on every side and subject to continual bombardment by heavy guns, seems as if held in the very jaws of death. On Wednesday it was reported that the bombardment was being kept up day and night, but at last accounts General White was bravely holding out and an attempted assault of the Boers upon the place had been repulsed in such a manner as to convince them of the wisdom of confining themselves to attacks at long range. Up to Saturday 23,500 troops of the reinforcements had arrived in South Africa, and of these about 7,300 had reached Darban. An advance from that point by way of Pietermaritzburg and Estourt for the relief of Ladysmith is looked for shortly. Nothing is known definitely as to the point at which the troops which have been recently landed at Capetown are concentrated. The statement in a late despatch that General Methuen has arrived with his staff at the Orange River, to take command of the first division, would seem to indicate an intended advance to the relief of Kimberly. From Natal there comes news of a somewhat serious disaster which occurred on Wednesday, when an armored train sent out from Estcourt (not far from Colenso) for the purpose of reconnaissance was ambushed by a force of Boers. The engine, with tender, was able to return to Estcourt, but about ninety officers and men, constituting the larger part of the force with which the train was manned, are missing. It is reported that three were killed and nine wounded; some others may have escaped, but it is believed that the greater number were taken prisoner by the Boers. Among the missing is Lieut. Winston Churchill, a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who is in South Africa as a war correspondent for a London newspaper and whose gallant conduct in aiding in the rescue of a part of the train is highly praised. A report has been current that General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces, was dead, having been killed in one of the engagements in the vicinity of Ladysmith, but confirmation of the report is lacking and it is now generally believed to be untrue. General Joubert is not only a very able general but is generally regarded as the best representative of the more intelligent and moderate element among the Boers. In politics he has been a rival to Krüger, and if his ideas had prevailed in the Transvaal the trouble would have been settled without war.

From news received since the above was written it appears that considerable forces are now concentrated at DeAar Junction and at Hopetown in northern Cape Colony, and that General Methuen is to move at once to the relief of Kimberly, which is about 80 miles north of Hopetown. The expedition is said to be furnished with all the material necessary for repairing the railway track, which in places had been broken up by the Boers, and there can be little doubt that the forces under General Methuen will prove sufficient for the prompt relief of Kimberly. More detailed information is also at hand in reference to the general attack and attempted assault of the Boers upon Ladysmith on November 9. The attack was of a very determined character, but the British bravely held their ground and the enemy was repulsed with a loss estimated at 800 men. There is also news of a fight on the 15th between a division of General White's army and the Boers, in the neighborhood of Colenso, which resulted disastrously to the Boers. It is reported that the Boers have destroyed the railway bridge over the Tugela river at Colenso. If this is true it would seem to indicate that the Boers do not mean to make any stand in southern Natal, and on the other hand the destruction of the bridge renders the advance of the British forces to the relief of Ladysmith the more tedious and difficult.

ST. ST.  
om the  
at you  
ds.  
\$5 00,  
which  
ohn.

on our  
lightly  
OODS  
N. S.

cial  
ressive business  
ppd than ever  
and women to  
stenographers,  
been recently re-  
new cloak room  
or Catalogue for  
HISTON,  
Halifax, N. S.

## A Distinguished Editor and Litterateur.

A Sketch of Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, of London, England.

BY T. TROTTER, D. D.

Ian Maclaren has become sufficiently conspicuous and popular to command a respectful hearing, whatever the nature of his deliverances; and, when in sober speech he says of a man "he is a wonderful man, he sees what nobody else sees, he's just 'no canny,'" our curiosity is piqued, and we are quite sure that the man characterized is worth knowing. The man thus described by the author of the "Bonnie Briar Bush" is W. Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D., already famous in England rapidly gaining recognition in America. As Dr. Nicoll, if he lives, is destined more and more to exert a powerful influence on the best thought and life of England, especially from the Nonconformist side, it will be no presumption if one who has been for years an ardent admirer, should venture to pay a tribute to him in this public way.

1. Maclaren's descriptive phrase "A wonderful man" would be appropriate as applied to Dr. Nicoll, if for no other reason than that he is one of the most prodigious workers in the literary world. He is the editor of the British Weekly, perhaps today the most influential non-conformist weekly published in England. He is the editor of the Bookman, a monthly literary journal of great merit. He is the editor of the Expositor, a critical theological monthly, probably the best known and most widely read theological magazine in the English-speaking world. In 1891 he founded The Woman at Home, a monthly for English women, answering to the Ladies' Home Journal on this side the water. The active editorship was placed later in the hands of Annie S. Swan, but we suspect that Dr. Nicoll is still the supervising genius. His editorship of the first three of these publications is not perfunctory or merely directive, it is dominating and all-pervasive. Usually, in the British Weekly, for example, there appear two elaborate articles from his pen, one a religious leader, in bold print, filling the first page, the second a more familiar article, dealing with literature in general, and literary men and women. In addition to these articles, he contributes week by week, discriminating and trenchant notes upon current topics, which have to be reckoned with by thinking men both in church and state, and often an exquisite poem, modestly styled "Sunday Afternoon Verses." Of such quality are the religious leaders, that for years they have been reprinted in book form, under the title "Ten-minute Sermons by Dr. Nicoll." A collection of the poems has also been published. His thought and influence are equally the inspiring and controlling spirit of the other publications named.

This journalistic work, however, represents but a portion of his literary activity. He has edited many popular series of volumes, conspicuously "The Expositor's Bible," and "Little Books on Religion." He has compiled a very valuable anthology of religious poetry, entitled "Songs of Rest," and, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Wise, two large volumes of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century." He has also written not a few most successful books, notably "The Key of the Grave," "The Lamb of God," and "The Life of Christ." As a Brontë specialist he is now engaged upon his edition of the Brontës, which will contain a mass of new material, and is expected to prove the most important contribution made to Brontë literature. Besides this varied literary work, Dr. Nicoll is in frequent requisition as a speaker at theological colleges, and at various religious and literary functions throughout the country.

2. In addition to this extraordinary capacity for work, Dr. Nicoll enjoys the distinction of a unique and important connection with the newer Scottish school of writers. Nothing more phenomenal has occurred in recent literature, than the rise, swift recognition, and vast popularity of this school, as represented by Ian Maclaren, J. M. Barrie, and S. R. Crockett.

Ian Maclaren's recent book "The Potter's Wheel," is dedicated "To W. Robertson Nicoll, who Constrained Me to Write." How much that means was explained in an interview granted to James Ashcroft Noble, and published in the Bookman last year. Maclaren tells how Nicoll bothered him to write some sketches of Scottish life, insisting that he could do it. "He kept on—talk, talk, talk,—in that queer quiet way of his, and I answered nothing, because there was nothing to say. Then he began to write letters, and finally to send telegrams." At last Maclaren wrote a story, which Nicoll promptly returned, with an accompanying note which ran: "I shall not print this story. It is not what I want, and not what I know that you can do. Write something else in your true vein, and send it to me soon." The outcome was the sketch "Domsie," and then the other articles which make up "The Bonnie Briar Bush," and "Auld Lang Syne," all of which the readers of the British Weekly had the delight of reading, before the world at large was taken captive by their publication in book form, and Ian Maclaren had become a household name. It was in connection with Nicoll's insight and persist-

ency as above described, that Maclaren said of him, "he is a wonderful man, he sees what nobody else sees, he's just 'no canny.'"

Less romantic, but hardly less significant, was Dr. Nicoll's connection with the early work of J. M. Barrie, and his struggles for a place. In "Margaret Ogilvy," among the delicate and delicious disclosures of that book, which an authority has said "stands unmatched in literature as an idyll of the divinest of human feelings—a mother's love," Barrie acknowledges his obligations to two editors, whose names are reserved, in the following fashion: "at last publishers . . . were found for us by a dear friend, who made one woman, (Barrie's mother) very uplifted. He also was an editor, and had as large a part in making me a writer of books as the other editor in determining what the books should be about." For the key to this passage we are indebted to the report of an American interview had with Mr. Barrie, when, in 1896, he was on this continent, the guest of Mr. G. W. Cable; also to the introduction to the complete edition of Barrie's works, published in 1896. The editor who was the first man to take any interest in the Thrums sketches, was Frederick Greenwood of the St. James Gazette; and the other editor, the "dear friend," who clearly discerned the young Scotsman's genius; who opened the columns of his paper to the Scottish sketches; who first gave him the chance to sign his sketches, "which," says Barrie, "was a big step for me;" who induced Hodder and Stoughton later on to accept for publication the "Auld Licht Idylls," after they had been refused by other houses, even when offered as a gift; and who finally gave the book a magnificent send-off as soon as it appeared;—the editor who did all this was Dr. Nicoll. These many obligations Mr. Barrie at one time or another, has acknowledged in the most open and grateful fashion. It is a pardonable satisfaction, not to say boast, of the editor, now that Mr. Barrie has become famous, that the British Weekly had the glory of publishing in its columns, before the articles were made into books, part of the "Auld Licht Idylls," a large part of the "Window in Thrums," the novel "When a Man's Single," and the series "An Edinburgh Eleven."

To complete the distinguished connection of Dr. Nicoll with the recent development in Scottish literature, Mr. S. R. Crockett also has confessions to make of indebtedness, and right frankly and warmly does he make them. In the Christmas number of the British Weekly for 1897 appeared numerous brief messages from the more distinguished contributors to the paper, among them one bearing the signature, S. R. Crockett. "You ask me," he writes, "for a word of greeting. What more can I say than that I was an original subscriber and a constant reader ever since the first number appeared, and that the British Weekly said the first good word for my first book. You showed kindness unspeakable to a man unknown and discouraged. You are, sir, of the great company of the encouragers who make the wheels of the world go round. More power to your elbow."

That these three writers should have been virtually discovered, and started on the highroad to fame, by one and the same man, of itself marks him as a man of extraordinary discernment and force.

3. But having spoken of Dr. Nicoll's phenomenal insight in the foregoing particular, we are led to remark that this gift of insight is a feature of every department of his work, and constitutes a leading mark of his distinction. If genius consists in doing what nobody else has done, but which, being done, everybody recognizes as just the natural and right thing, so natural indeed that men wonder why they did not instinctively think of that very thing themselves, and do it, then Dr. Nicoll's insight amounts to genius.

The British Weekly, for example, was in several respects a creation in English religious journalism. The leading articles in the religious journals were wont to deal mainly with ecclesiastical matters, or politics, or literature. Discerning this defect, the Weekly set out with the ideal of making its conspicuous leader a religious article, a purpose which has been gloriously fulfilled. We know of nothing in contemporary journalism, or periodical literature, to surpass these weekly leaders, in the purity and beauty of their style, or the freshness and grasp of their thought. Again, there was formerly a remoteness between nonconformist religious life and literature, nonconformists behaving too much like "exiles from the world of culture." To wed literature and a deep, enlightened evangelicalism was the ambition of Dr. Nicoll, and how triumphantly he has done, and is doing, every reader of the Weekly knows.

The Woman at Home supplied what everybody now sees was a great lack in the periodical literature of England. The Expositor's Bible projected and edited by Dr. Nicoll, was a creation in the realm of theological literature. Prior to its production there were critical commentaries in plenty, keen, scholarly, but often excessively analytical and disconnected, devoid of the flow and flavor of literature, the last books in the world that any man, save the critical theologian, could find use for. There were also sermons in plenty. But preachers worth the name prefer to make their own sermons. What was

needed was a creation which should stand half way between the critical commentary proper and the sermon, and be at once a critical and searching exposition, and a book possessing continuity, readableness, warmth, life style, and all the best qualities of literature. Just such a series of books is the Expositor's Bible, in which the Scriptures have received a richer and more attractive exposition than ever before. The insight which recognized this need, and how to meet it, was matched by the insight Dr. Nicoll exhibited in his choice of the men for the respective parts of his great task. What could be more perfect than Dr. Alexander McLaren as the expositor of the Psalms and Colossians, Dr. Marcus Dods of Genesis and the Gospel by John, and Dr. George Adam Smith of Isaiah?

Just as truly was the series, "Little Books on Religion," born of insight. There has been no lack for a good while past of small books of a devotional sort; but for the most part they have been pietistic in their thought and spirit, sweet and good, but lacking in freshness and virility of thought and style. As a consequence they have failed to accomplish much among thinking and cultivated people. The new series, created and edited by Dr. Nicoll, precisely fills the gap. The writers are such men as Ian Maclaren, Dr. Denny, Dr. Alexander Whyte, Dr. Marcus Dods; the subjects such as "The Upper Room," "Gospel Questions and Answers," "The Four Temperaments," "Why Be a Christian?" while the treatment is uniformly marked by strength, freshness, beauty and spiritual penetration.

4. A few biographical facts, respecting the early career of one who at forty-seven has achieved such eminence, will not be without interest. At this point we are chiefly indebted to the report of "An Interview with Dr. Nicoll," by Henry Dixon, published in the "Sunday Magazine," May, 1896. Dr. Nicoll was born in 1851 in the Parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, where his father was Free Church Minister. There were four children, of whom Dr. Nicoll is the sole survivor. The eldest sister was a gifted poetess, and the youngest brother a brilliant author and journalist. Dr. Nicoll's father possessed one of the finest libraries in Scotland. All his life he had been a diligent collector of books, and at his death the manse contained over 15,000 volumes. His children thus became acquainted with all the greatest books in the language, and it was from the many rare and quaint books in the collection that Dr. Nicoll acquired his unique knowledge of the by-ways of English literature.

At the age of fourteen Dr. Nicoll went to Aberdeen University, where he spent four years. (It was Aberdeen which in 1891 conferred the degree of LL. D.) The four years at the University were followed by four years at the Theological Hall. At the early age of twenty-two he was ordained as minister of the Free Church at Duftown in Banffshire. From a recent article on "Criticism and Criticism," by Dr. Nicoll himself, we learn that he began the work of literary criticism in earnest while yet a youth of seventeen at the University. Throughout his ministry at Duftown he was a versatile contributor to many of the most popular weekly and monthly periodicals of Scotland, and during these four years published his first volume of sermons, entitled "Calls to Christ," other devotional works, and the first edition of the "Songs of Rest." A full knowledge of these early years would go a good way towards explaining the amazing fertility and facility of Dr. Nicoll's pen today.

In 1877 he removed from Duftown to Kelso, where he became the third minister of the Free church, of which Dr. Horatius Bonar was the first minister. He remained at Kelso for seven years, and became universally recognized as one of the ablest preachers in Scotland. The highest honors of the Free church seemed well within his reach. Abating nothing in devotion to his ministerial duties, his literary activity became more and more conspicuous and influential. It was during this pastorate that he was appointed editor of the "Expositor," in succession to the famous Dr. Samuel Cox, deceased, and undertook other important literary work for Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. In 1885 illness obliged him to resign his charge at Kelso, and for a year he rested on the continent. Returning to England, he entered upon his great literary career.

It was in November, 1886, that Hodder and Stoughton decided to publish the British Weekly under Dr. Nicoll's editorship. A recent statement of his, meant as a tribute to the publishers, reveals at the same time the large confidence reposed in a man of thirty-five summers by this experienced firm. Dr. Nicoll says, "No editor was ever more generously treated by his proprietors than I have been. My hands were left absolutely free. There was no dictation; there has even been no suggestion. The proprietors have confined themselves to using their great business enterprise and energy to advance the paper, and everything else has been left to the editor." The paper attracted attention from the first by its brilliant articles and the freshness of its news. Gradually the most distinguished men in the different churches gathered round it as contributors, and in twelve years it has been developed into a journal of first-class influence in Britain, and has become, as Dr. Clifford on his return to England

from America last year said, "the ministers' paper in America." Increasing numbers of ministers and laymen, who love both literature and religion at their best, are becoming subscribers to this noble paper, and we venture to think that no man who has become acquainted with it, could easily consent ever again to do without it. Its qualities fascinate the heart not less than the intellect, and make of its readers enthusiasts and devotees.

In entering upon his literary life Dr. Nicoll naturally settled in London, where his work broadened out in many directions, and intimate relations were rapidly established with the leaders in letters and religion. His residence is now at Hampstead, where he has a picturesque old house, in which tradition says Dr. Johnson once lived. In this delightful retreat, far from "the madding crowd," aided by his stenographer and secretary, most of his work is done, the journey to town being made twice a week.

### Pastoral Visiting Yet Again and Biblical Criticism.

I have read with interest the editorial of Oct. 25th, on "Pastoral Visiting," and the article of Nov. 1st, on "Pastoral Visiting Again." The "Elder" (whoever he was) seemed to write as a father giving advice to the son he was anxious to have succeed. The other (whoever he was) seemed to write as one lecturing a brother who—What both wrote was true, very true. It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of pastoral visiting. Though my rule has been to visit my people once a quarter, or at least three times a year, and to visit those who are ill as soon and as frequently as possible, I am learning that I should have visited more frequently and with more profit. Both the writers strongly urged the use of Scripture. Well might they. The modern prophets in going into the pulpits and into the homes of their people, must go with the Word of God and to speak for God.

The editorial has in addition these suggestive words: "It is not at all necessary that you should read the latest novel, nor the newest thing in Biblical criticism," etc. If this is not mainly rhetorical and has any application at all to our maritime ministry, there is more meaning in it than appears on the surface. If it means: in fiction reading and in Biblical criticism, brother minister, seek the "golden mean" "keep in de middle ob de road" many of us respond with a hearty "amen."

The modern prophet who tries to "keep up with" modern fiction, to read the "latest novels," must surely have a wrong conception of his mission. But how about the modern prophet who is not at all in touch with modern thought as it is expressed in modern literature? There are exceptions of course, but as a rule is it not true that those that inveigh against the reading of fiction, are those that have but little appreciation of literature, who do not get much from the pastoral of Ruth and the other beautiful passages of prose in the Old Testament unless they "spiritualize" them, who have little or no appreciation of the exquisite poetry of the Bible, who could only with difficulty be made to see the poetry of Isaiah 14, in contrast with the prose of it in Isaiah 13; or the poetry of Judges 5, in contrast with the prose account of the same fight as described in Judges 4; who fail to find the poetry of the prophets; who do not view the book of Job as the sublime results of the inspired poet's struggling with the problem of the suffering of the righteous; who do not see that some of the rhythmic creations of Tennyson are removed from some of the doggerels of our hymnals, as far as the east is from the west, etc., etc.

The preacher that is so entangled in the meshes of Biblical criticism that he cannot get away from it, but constantly talks it, and (sad to relate) frequently preaches it—destroying beliefs only mixed with error, instead of building up with the truth—is a preacher that fails to see his mission. On the other hand, how about the preacher who rails against the "pen-knife" of criticism—instead of preaching up the truth, preaching against that of which he confessedly knows but little. A short time ago, between the sessions of a convention, a preacher spoke against the critics for some time, until questioned about his knowledge of them, first hand. Seeing his position, he was candid enough to confess that knowing little or nothing about them, in all honesty, he ought to say little or nothing about them. Some time ago, a good spiritually minded evangelist, to an audience composed largely of women, denounced criticism for nearly half an hour, giving them to understand that he had read practically all that the critics had written. When interviewed, at the close of his address, it was found that he had read practically none of the critics.

The modern prophet that wanders into the vagaries of the "newest thing" in Biblical criticism is apt to wander away from his work. On the other hand how about the prophet who leaves upon the minds of the people the impression that the chief aim of the critics is to tear the Bible to pieces, that they are contradicting each other so much that they have nothing in common, that a spiritual critic is next to impossible and that the teachings of

criticism are to be either completely ignored or condemned. While it is true that few if any in the ministry can afford to follow the critics save "afar off," is it wise to refuse to read the Bible in the new light that they (in spite of their many differences) throw upon the Sacred Page? A great pulpit orator on a great occasion taking a text which told of Jesus crossing the Lake of Galilee and saying, "There is another side," preached a sermon on heaven. He frequently abused the critics for abusing the Scriptures.

For the sake of the younger men in the ministry, and many others, let me suggest a symposium on, "What should be the modern prophet's attitude to Biblical criticism." Should their teaching be altogether ignored? If so, why? If not should they be denounced, and how? or should they be followed and how? I have been able (and have desired) to follow the critics only "afar off." They have brought the Christ nearer and made the Bible dearer to me. We (and I speak for many readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR) are anxious for the views of the professors of Acadia College, Dr. Black, Dr. Steel and others—spiritual students who have come in touch with these questions first hand and who think for themselves.

Helpful here are Mr. Moody's words to Lord Overton, "Destructive theology on the one side, and the no less evil spirit of extreme intolerance on the other side, have wrought wide dissensions in many communities of America. Instead of fighting error by the emphasis of truth, there has been too much splitting of hairs and only too often an unchristian spirit of bitterness." Praying for a helpful symposium, I am,  
Yours truly,  
H. F. W.

### Ontario Letter.

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

The most prominent gathering of the past few weeks was the annual Convention of the provincial

W. C. T. U.

which met in Guelph, Oct. 31st to Nov. 4th. The delegates numbered 150. They represented 244 Unions, 5,759 members, and 915 honorary members. They also represented 89 Bands of Hope, with 4,978 juveniles enrolled. During the year there have been organized five clubs for boys, one for men, nine Sunday schools, one cooking class, and nine kitchen gardens. Mrs. May Thornley, of London, Ont., was re-elected president, and in her address stated that there are 17,000,000 school children in eight different lands, receiving systematic instruction in temperance principles. The receipts of the year were \$3,841.65. The expenditures were \$2,975.65. The balance to the credit of the society was \$866.00. The extent of work undertaken by these women, may be learned from the fact that superintendents were appointed for 22 distinct departments.

THE SARDINIAN

when it departed for Africa, carried the only representative, so far as known, in all the British army, of the Y. M. C. A. When it became known that the Canadian contingent would be sent, the central office of the Y. M. C. A. in Toronto, was besieged with enquiries from all parts of the country, as to the possibility of sending a man. A committee waited on Col. Otter, the Commandant, and he declared that it could not be done; that the war regulations made no provision for any such work, and that if a man were sent he would be relegated to the rear when the troops should land in Africa. At the same time another committee was waiting on Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, and he said he knew of nothing to prevent the man going. At this juncture a man offered himself, who was none other than Dr. H. G. Barrie, a candidate for medical missionary work, and a man who, as travelling secretary for the college branch of the Student Volunteer Movement, has shown himself to be possessed of rare tact in reaching men. Another interview was had with Col. Otter, and when that officer learned that the proposed man was a physician and surgeon, as well as a Christian worker, he consented to take him on the medical staff, leaving him free to do personal work among the men, as opportunity might offer. The Canadian government offered free transport, with officer's quarters and rations, the Central Association provided a complete outfit of Bibles, stationery, literature, and an organ. So it came to pass, that during the time when our thousand Canadians are travelling toward Africa, there will be with them not only the two regularly appointed chaplains, but a man specially trained for work among men, and who can tell what the fruits may be? Already the influence is being felt at home. The expense of this venture will be \$2000, and contributions are being taken throughout the Dominion, with the result that the branches of the Y. M. C. A. are being drawn nearer to one another, and are already proposing to organize a Dominion Association. Moreover, it is hoped that this may be the beginning of such work in the British army. During the Spanish-American war, the work of the Y. M. C. A. men was found so satisfactory, that the United States government has asked for a worker for each of the twelve transports now en route to the Philippines, and possibly a similar opportunity may open in the British army. It is doubtful if Dr. Barrie will return. Some time ago, Andrew Murray, the South African pastor and writer, sent an application to Toronto for a medical missionary, and Dr. Barrie seriously considers remaining with him, after he is done with the present work.

Port Hope, Ont.

### Arrows from a Hunter's Quiver.

REAL IMPERIALISM.

Imperialism is no longer a sentiment in Canada. It is an established principle, and stands illustrated as never before in the departure from our shores of a thousand sires and sons whose lives are hazarded for the extension and perpetuity of the foundation principles of the British empire, of which Canada is an all-important section.

Toronto gave her men a most magnificent and overwhelming send-off. Spectators, who rang their huzzars into the ears of England's heroes as they marched to the Crimea, and who gave our braves a hearty cheer, say Toronto far surpassed the mother-land in demonstration. One thing is certain, no people ever more heartily surrendered her sons for a great cause than Canada has on this, the first occasion, to actualize the splendid imperial spirit of loyalty slumbering in her bosom.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Toronto is served annually with a dissertation on Christian unity. And whether because the country now presents a united front to the foes of the empire, it was thought an unusual effort to rally the sundered forces of the church would meet with success or otherwise, that effort was made. But so far as the Baptists are concerned it was without avail, for they were not only conspicuous by their absence, but many have wearied of the sentimental character of this whole movement, which does not seek Scriptural ground for its proposed structure, but reasons for a mutual sacrifice of what are called "the less important principles." "Canada as a field of unity," and "obstacles to Christian unity," were the chief subjects discussed with little interest. Let all the strange children of an irregular daughter of the Reformation unite, but let the Baptists, who might be said to be "without beginning or end of days," abide alone "in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace."

SERMONS IN SONG.

The Temperance League opened its winter campaign in Massey Hall on the 5th with the celebrated Ira D. Sankey as the chief attraction. Thousands flocked to hear him sing the gospel with as much pathos and power as of old. Rev. W. W. Weeks was the principal speaker and rose to the splendid occasion with natural genius and divine power. He is a champion in every cause espoused. Rev. I. B. Hyde, Congregationalist, also gave an address of interest and power. And when Mr. Sankey sang, "When the mists have cleared away," Mr. Hyde said he was converted by Mr. Sankey singing that song in Dublin years before. This was the first the singer heard of it and gave thanks to God.

Toronto, Nov. 8.

J. HARVEY KING.

### Being on Hand.

We were impressed afresh the other night at prayer meeting with the service rendered by the boy with the five loaves and the two small fishes mentioned in the miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand. Jesus had been talking to the multitude all day long, and as the evening shadows lengthened, he was confronted with the problem of feeding the vast multitude of hungry people. "Where shall we secure provisions for so many?" he asked Philip. The answer was, "There is a lad here with five loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" No matter who the lad was; he may have been the nephew of Simon and Andrew, and have brought to his uncles their humble lunch. However this may be, the boy was on hand with his thin barley cakes, and his dried fish, when occasion came for the feeding of the multitude. Had he not been there would the result have been different? Probably the Lord would have found other means to accomplish his purpose. But he was there, and the meagre fare he bore was multiplied to become a feast for the thousands who during the day had been drinking in Jesus' words.

There is much in this for encouragement and stimulus for the ordinary Christian. Not all work, not the most work, is done by direct commission. Much of it is wrought out because the instrument happens to be on hand. Was not this so with Isaiah when the sublime vision in the temple blazed out before his eyes? He was not sent there, he was there, and when the question was asked, "Who will go for us," he could respond, "Here am I, send me." The want of the world to-day is not the lack of opportunities for service, it is rather that there be on hand those who can utilize the opportunities that are afforded.

Let us then, in the various positions and relationships opening before us, seek to be on hand. It may mean the weekly prayer meeting in the summer time, when possibly the pastor is absent, and the numbers are few. Our offering we may deem as meagre as was the lunch the lad of the New Testament brought to the band of the Lord's disciples, but if we are on hand with it, it may be made as adequate to the occasion as was it. It may be in the Sabbath service; we fancy, perhaps, that our presence or our absence will count for little, but, being on hand, we may find the opportunity offering for a service the Lord will most gladly accept: It may be in the ordinary relations of life. Some one may have fallen who needs lifting; some one may be sorrowing who needs comfort; some one may be discouraged who needs a word of help. We may not be commissioned to go to any of these, but if we are on hand, we may be used, perhaps, as we have said. Our supplies may be as meagre as was the boy's lunch in the face of the wants of the multitude. But beneath the touch of the Omnipotent Christ, as the one was equal to the feeding of the thousands, the other may be equal to the wants by which it is confronted. Being on hand may transform a common errand into a divine service, and multiply what hardly seemed sufficient for one into an adequate supply for a host.—Commonwealth.

## Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd.

Publishers and Proprietors

TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.  
\$1.50 IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

S. McC. BLACK EDITOR.  
A. H. CHIPMAN BUSINESS MANAGER.  
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St.

### Temperance Sunday and Temperance Education.

The Committee of our Maritime Baptist Convention on Temperance has requested that Sunday, the 26th inst., shall be observed in all our churches and Sunday Schools as Temperance Sunday. The lesson for that day in the International series—followed in most of our Sunday Schools—is upon "The Woes of Intemperance," and it is requested by the committee that pastors will preach sermons on temperance, and that such other efforts shall be put forth in the way of special services and addresses as in the judgment of the churches may be most effective in promoting the interests of the temperance cause. We have previously indicated our hearty approval of this request on the part of the Temperance Committee. In our opinion the committee is not unduly magnifying its office by endeavoring to do something in the line of educative work during the year for which it is appointed, and not considering its duties limited to the presentation to Convention at the end of the year of a report which may or may not voice the general sentiment of that body. What is of importance as an aim in this matter is not so much such an indication of sentiment as an annual temperance report may embody as the cultivation in the denomination of a temperance sentiment so intelligent, vigorous and pervading that, whether expressed in an annual report or not, it will count for something in the promotion of a real temperance reform.

We consider that the suggestion of the committee is a very timely one, because, if we are not much mistaken, our churches in general are doing much less than it is possible and greatly to be desired that they should do in educating the people in respect to the terrible evils resulting from the use of and the traffic in strong drink. In how many pulpits is there heard from one year's end to another a good, strong, educative discourse upon this subject? We do not mean at all to say there are not some pulpits in which such discourses are to be heard, for doubtless there are some, but how many? In how many of our churches is there ever made an effort to hold regular or even occasional meetings for the education of their congregations in all that pertains to an intelligent view of the drink problem and to their duty as Christians and as citizens in reference thereto? We are of opinion that there is no more hopeful field of effort open for the promotion of what is fundamental to the success of the temperance cause than that to which our churches are invited by the Convention's Committee.

However valuable to the cause may be the impassioned invective, of which at times one hears a good deal on public platforms, directed against everything which stands, or is supposed to stand, in the way of immediate legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, every thinking person must admit that, in order either to obtain prohibition or to make it effective when it shall have been enacted, there must be a pervading public sentiment, intelligently and profoundly convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic and therefore ready to give much more than a merely passive acquiescence in its suppression by force of law. Whether there is or is not such a public sentiment in Canada today as is necessary to assure the success of a prohibitory law, if enacted, we shall not here inquire, but we feel sure that no one will contend that the results of the plebiscite and all the facts bearing upon the question are so reassuring as to this vital point as to make it wise for temperance people to relax in any degree their efforts to make the temperance sentiment of the country as strong and as effective as possible. The promotion of a really effective temperance senti-

ment is a matter of education. Occasional denunciations of the liquor traffic and of all who are promoting or abetting it are easy enough, but, however vigorous and however righteous such denunciations may be, they will effect comparatively little unless backed by patient, positive work for the building up of a robust and lively public sentiment based upon an intelligent conception of what the question of temperance reform involves in its economical, social and moral phases.

This education should begin with the little child in the home, and if in many homes it is neglected, as unfortunately is the fact, there is all the more reason why it should not be neglected in the day school, the Sunday School and the church. There is an immense educative power in an orderly and logical presentation of facts, and we need not say that the facts in this matter are on the side of temperance reform. They are abundant, too, and easily available for the use of ministers and Sunday School teachers. It is open to the Sunday Schools and to the Young People's Societies to do an important educative work in the interests of temperance. And the pastor has ample opportunities in this respect. If the ministers of this country would make more of their opportunities, if they would deliver annually a short series of discourses, in which there should be a careful discussion in the light of the sacred scriptures, history and present knowledge, of the influence of strong drink upon the welfare of mankind, and in which also, in the light of all available information, there should be an adequate discussion of the effect of the liquor traffic upon all the interests—economic, social, moral, religious—of the nation, the result would be an influence more effective, perhaps, than any other that could be named, to establish a public sentiment which would work most powerfully for the suppression of the liquor traffic. We do not mean to discourage or to undervalue a general rallying of temperance forces on proper occasions, and a vigorous expression of sentiments and demands in the interests of temperance reform, but we have called attention here especially to that work of education which requires line upon line, and precept upon precept, because of its immense importance, and because we believe that at the present time it is being seriously neglected.

### Editorial Notes

—As will be seen by Dr. Trotter's letter, which appears in another column, Wolfville has responded generously to Mr. Vining's appeal on behalf of the Northwest. Deacon Barss has also extended a liberal hand toward that important interest, as he has done recently toward the Foreign and Home work. In bestowing his means thus during his life time rather than leaving them in the form of bequests, Mr. Barss is setting an example which is worthy of all imitation on the part of those who have it in their hearts and in their power thus to contribute to the advancement of Christian enterprises.

—In last week's issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR there was published the first of a series of Normal lessons in Sunday School work. These lessons are being prepared by a number of our pastors, and it is hoped that they may be studied with profit by a large number of Sunday School teachers and those who are preparing for that important work. The lesson of this issue will be found on the eleventh page, and we purpose to place each succeeding lesson on that page, so that those who are studying the lessons may know just where to turn to them. Those who have undertaken to prepare the lessons are urged to complete their work as early as possible so that there may be no break in their publication.

—The death is announced of Dr. Culross of Bristol, and formerly principal of the Baptist college there. He had reached the age of seventy-five and had been for some years in broken health. Dr. Culross was a Scotchman, educated at St. Andrews. He was a man of fine gifts and considerable culture. As a writer he was master of an excellent style, and was well known through his contributions to religious periodicals and as an author of books, among which is an excellent life of Carey. He was pastor at Stirling, Glasgow and London, and though he never attracted large audiences, his preaching was of a character to minister edification. Mr. Spurgeon placed a very high value upon Dr. Culross' writings, and at one time wrote that he preferred him to all other living teachers. Possibly Mr. Spurgeon would have modified this judgment at a later period, as it is said to have been a grief to Dr. Culross that he felt constrained to oppose his friend in the "down-grade controversy."

—The papers of Monday morning announced the death of Sir William Dawson, which occurred at his home in Montreal about noon on Sunday. He was born at Pictou, N. S., in 1826, and at an early age began to show an interest in those studies of nature in which he afterwards became famous. He was educated at Pictou Academy and Edinburgh University. For a few years he was superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and rendered very important services to the educational work of the Province. In 1855 he was called to the presidency of McGill, and under his leadership the University has attained to a well-recognized place among the foremost institutions of learning on the continent. Sir William Dawson held a conservative position among scientists. He never accepted the more radical statements of the evolutionary theory. His great ability and scholarship were, however, respected in all quarters, and both as a scientist and an educationist he was recognized as one of the eminent men of his time. Sir William Dawson was a man of whom Canada was justly proud and his name and work will be held in most honorable remembrance.

—If there were no higher considerations on which the liquor traffic could be opposed, the indictment which lies against it on economic grounds would amply justify the most strenuous effort to secure its suppression. The dissipation and utter waste of national forces and resources involved in the direct and indirect destruction of valuable property, in the expense attending the punishment of crime and in lessening the productive power of the nation is immense and incalculable. Commenting upon the subject of the Bible lesson for the present week, Dr. Cunningham Geikie says: "Here in England the woes of intemperance may be judged by its sad consequences. Our drink bill for 1898 was nearly \$772,500,000, which comes to nearly \$33 to every living creature old enough to crave such drink. In my parish I found many workmen who drank over seven dollars a week out of a wage of ten dollars. Workingmen are three-fourths of the population, and it is believed that they spend \$500,000,000 yearly on worse than useless drink." And besides the direct, there is the indirect cost which can only be vaguely estimated, but which is enormous. In Canada the condition of matters in respect to the consumption of liquor is far better than in Britain, but even here the drain which the traffic imposes upon the national resources is tremendous. If what it is costing Canada year by year on account of the drink traffic could be saved and invested for the public good, the country might soon be without a public debt, poverty might be banished from every community, and all public works and interests abundantly provided for.

—A tragedy which affords a timely and striking commentary upon the Sunday School lesson of the current week occurred on the evening of November 11, on the schooner J. B. Vandusen, bound from St. John to an American port. As a result of that tragedy Captain George Baisley, the master of the Vandusen, a young man of fine physique, and one who also enjoyed a good reputation as a master mariner and a citizen, lies in his grave today, his wife a widow, his child fatherless, and Elmer Maxwell lies in jail charged with having, with malicious purpose, caused the death of Captain Baisley. There can be no doubt that the inciting cause to this murderous deed was strong drink. It is probably true that Maxwell was not drunk when he struck the fatal blow, that he knew quite well what he was doing and acted with murderous purpose. On the other hand it is plain enough that drink and drunkenness were at the bottom of it. If there had been no liquor there would have been no murder. Maxwell had formerly had a position as mate and had lost it through drunkenness and had engaged with Captain Baisley to go the trip as a common seaman. Then he had gone away and got drunk and had brought liquor on board the vessel. Then, some hours afterwards, when waked from his drunken sleep, he showed bad temper, refused to go to work, and, when roughly handled by the Captain, was seized with insane passion and struck the murderous blows which had so terrible a result. It is not to be denied that the man is responsible, because a man is responsible for being drunk or a drunkard. Yet there is good reason to believe that Elmer Maxwell was not by natural disposition a blood-thirsty man. It was the strong drink which saloons, licensed or unlicensed, in every town puts in the way of the sailor, the terrible drink which shatters men's nerves and sets their brains on fire, that made a demon of the man. And what shall we say,—is it just and right to hang such a man or condemn him to a felon's cell for life, and never call to account the men and the business by which he had been enticed away from the paths of sobriety and made a drunkard and a murderer?

—"Do not expect others to do for you more than you are willing to do for others under like circumstances," is a precept which, though it falls far short of the divine breadth and positiveness of the Golden Rule, would nevertheless, if generally observed, prevent many an unreasonable expectation and much querulous speech.

## Woes of Intemperance.\*

"Who hath woes . . . sorrow? . . . contentions? . . . complaining? . . . wounds without cause? . . . redness of the eyes?" (v. 29). Well, that is almost an exact photograph of him. I knew him well. He had ability, education, fairest opportunity, the great boon of youth. But there began to be such a change over him. He was deeply and desperately unhappy. Instead of the bright genialness which had been so winning, his moods became almost steadily dark, forbidding. He was contentiously quarrelsome; the least thing would irritate him; his health was strangely and steadily declining. There came often that "inflamed lack-lustre" look about his eyes. Those who knew and loved him were saying, "How sadly different he is!" "What is the matter with him?"

"They that tarry long at the wine: they that go to seek out mixed wine" (vs. 30). As the former verse came to be sadly accurate picture of him, this verse is the explanation of the portraiture. Strong drink, secretly indulged in, wrought the ruin. Ah me! if he had been the only instance!

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red," (v. 31). The only perfect safety is steady abstinence. Some one has wittily and wisely said, "Of all essences, the Devil likes acquiescence best."

"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder," (v. 32). At last,—not at first and at once. I missed my way once in a great hotel. I got into the bar when I meant to get elsewhere. But the sight I saw in that instant has burned itself into my memory. I should say he could not have been over thirty; he was elegantly dressed, and was evidently the possessor of wealth and culture. But he was stupidly leaning against a post, looking out of rheumy eyes, and with face and hands all blotched with evil and running sores. Though he was so young, he had reached the "at last" of drink, and of the awful vices drink so often marries itself to. For a man, made in God's image, to have become that! How the serpent had bitten him and rotted him through with its foul poison!

"Thine eyes shall behold strange things, and thine heart shall utter forward things," (v. 33). Says Dr. Balfour, in his article on drunkenness in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "By and by objects appear double, or fit confusedly before the eyes; judgment is abolished, secretiveness annihilated, and the drunkard pours forth all that is within him with unrestrained communicativeness; he becomes boisterous, ridiculous, and sinks at length into a mere animal."

"Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast," (v. 34). What foolish things a man does when he is the slave of drink, as when a man goes to sleep in the sea. I saw a poor drunken fellow in a damp November day lying down in the mud. He was so bereft of reason as not to know that the wet was full of hurt. Robert Burns came to his death through a drunken sleep in a snowdrift, and the drunkard will stumble into such danger as would menace a man who would make a mast-top lounging place. Drink robs a man of all ability of rational self-care.

"They have stricken me, shalt thou say, and I was not hurt; they have beaten me, and I felt it not," (v. 35). And how lyingly unwilling the drink-slave is to acknowledge the real reason of his sad, degrading trouble. He will give as cause of it anything other than the real one; something else than drink has stricken him; he has been waylaid, and therefore his face is so swollen, and his eyes so bleared. Drink is the mother of lies; it robs a man of all real truthfulness.

"When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again." That is the awful tyranny of drink. It fetters with iron habit. Again and again the man seeks the cursed cup. The denser becomes his slavery, the feebler his resistance, the sadder and deeper his degradation. I have heard a man plead for but another drink as he was emerging from the horrors of delirium tremens. Do not graze the teeth of such terrible results by moderate drinking. Abstinence is safety.

\*Illustrative Applications on Prov. 23: 29-35 By Dr. Wayland Hoyt in the 'S. S. Times.'

## From Halifax.

To report revivals in the Halifax churches is a desire that grows stronger with the passing months. But hope of seeing them is deferred, and yet the heart is not sick. If the vision tarry, wait for it. It will come. It will not tarry. As it appears to man there may seem delay, but in God's sight there is no delay. We wait, we hope, do we pray as we ought to pray, "O Lord revive thy work?"

Rev. G. W. Schurman has spent one Sunday with the Tabernacle since Reporter's last, and has engaged to enter upon his duties as pastor of the church on the first of December. His sermons so far indicate a passion for saving souls. Well, there are plenty of unsaved sinners in Halifax.

The time, talents and energies of more than one evangelist might be profitably spent along that line in this city. The Tabernacle has never been dead. It has had many victories in soul saving in the past. Small faith, therefore, may believe the same of it for the future.

Rev. J. F. Robertson, S. T. D., (please do not hold me responsible for the theological significance of S. T. D., I simply copy them from the year book) has resigned his pastorate of the Cornwallis Street church and has returned to the United States. On this wise Reporter has been told his resignation was given and his departure effected. A special meeting was called for a certain Wednesday evening. At this meeting the church got his resignation and a statement of money matters. Without announcing the fact to the church he left that evening by steamer for Boston. He gave parting shots to his church the next morning in the newspapers. When he first came to Halifax Mr. Robinson asked the Baptist ministers to co-operate with him in paying off a mortgage on the church. One of his predecessors had been helped by the ministers to raise money and the results were unsatisfactory. So the ministers told Mr. Robinson that some reliable man should receive the money and pay it out for the purpose for which it was raised. He thought he could do better alone. Well there came lectures and various performances. The whole mortgage was \$1400. Seven hundred it was declared were secured many months ago. Now the vision vanishes and a newspaper fusillade takes place between the ex-pastor and the church. Mr. Robinson has departed. The church of course remains to grapple with new debts. From what reporter can gather, when the interest now due on the mortgage is paid but little, perhaps nothing, will remain except some extra debts for the church to pay. All this is sad. It is a great grief to the Baptists of the city.

The Canadian W. C. T. U. has come to the city. Their work has been grandly done and they have departed. Although their great leader, Miss Willard, has gone to her rest, yet the Union of Canada covered itself with glory in its Halifax session. The government put at their disposal the Legislative Council chamber. This they duly appreciated. It is a grand chamber; full sized portraits of kings, queens, warriors and judges adorn the walls. Sam Slick smiled upon them out of his frame. Their business went through with order and due despatch. On the platform they showed to good advantage. The speaking was of a high order. Halifax was moderately moved, not excited. It might do the city good to get up fever heat for once in its history. No one now living expects to see that day. Their president, Mrs. Rutherford, would do well as speaker of the Commons at Ottawa. To themselves and to the religious public their meetings were most satisfactory. Some of the churches opened their pulpits, First Baptist church, Tabernacle, St. Andrews, Presbyterian, and two or three of the Methodist churches. Rev. John McLaurin, D. D., of Canadian Foreign Mission, now of the U. S. Baptist Mission, had arranged to be present at the meetings of the Union in Halifax and advocate the interests of an inebriate asylum in India, but was hindered. The B. Y. P. U. of the city decided to save the people from a keen disappointment. They engaged Dr. McLaurin to come, nevertheless. He arrived last evening, and will address a mass meeting this evening in the First church. On Sunday morning he will preach at the same place, and in the evening at the Tabernacle. Dr. McLaurin stands out a grand figure in Foreign Missions, "Go to Cocanada," was a telegram he got from Dr. Fyfe in 1873. Well does Reporter remember that all night session of the Foreign Mission Board at Dea. Shenston's house at Brantford; and the decision to ask the A. B. M. U. to give them back Dr. McLaurin, hence the telegram, "Go to Cocanada." He went, saw the immortal Gabriel die, took up the work of the fallen hero, welcomed our missionaries two years later. Out of all this comes the history of our missions for twenty-six years among the Tetelus.

I am glad to report that R. v. W. E. Hall's health has improved. He preached last Sunday for the Cornwallis Street church.

Rev. A. E. Ingram is resigning his charges around St. Margarets Bay, and will go elsewhere to work for his Master. Rev. W. A. Snelling has got himself comfortably settled at Sackville. A part of his time will be given to the church at Bedford.

REPORTER.

## The Foot-ball Slaughter.

Under the above heading\* gives the names and address of seven young men who were killed and eleven who were seriously injured between September 16th and October 14th, and remarks: "If the casualties continue to increase at the present rate the list of players killed in 1899 will be greater than ever before. Of the seriously injured five had collar bones broken, two broken arms, one dislocated knee, one broken ankle, one sprained knee and one broken wrist. The minor accidents have been too numerous to mention. If seven have been killed and eleven seriously injured before the season is fairly under way, what will be the outcome at the close? Still, as its advocates claim, this is a gentleman's game and not at all brutal."

Since the above appeared two deaths are known to have taken place and many players injured. It is gratifying to know that one secular newspaper of great influence has had the courage to condemn this gentleman's game. I do not call it brutal, because few brutes kill or seriously injure their fellows in sport. Even prize-fighting causes few deaths and is, therefore, comparatively respectable. And yet the pulpit and the religious press have not the courage to condemn this worse than brutal sport, on the contrary many who preach and approve of and some p actice this game.

A late paper published in New Haven states: "In the great foot-ball game between Yale and Columbia Colleges Yale was defeated. As the cheers died away and the rush lines faced each other, a big fellow in foot-ball clothes jumped over the fence and trotted towards the gridiron. In an instant the crowd recognized the Rev. Mr. Cutten, who played such a plucky game for Yale last season. He is now pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist church, and is studying in the Divinity school for a degree. This morning he offered his services to Capt. McBride, which offer was accepted. He is a graduate of Acadia."

And Acadia and the Baptist denomination must feel proud of him. In the "plucky game" alluded to he injured an opponent so severely that he had to be taken to a hospital, and on the following Sunday the reverend gentleman preached.

Baptist and other ministers and college governors greatly need courage. Paul's advice in several of his letters, especially to the Romans (12: 10) is rarely quoted and seldom forms the theme of a sermon. Those who caused the death of nine players this year have not been tried for manslaughter and therefore escaped punishment. All Christian people who promote or approve of this worse than brutal game are morally guilty but cannot be punished in this world. EDWARD YOUNG.

Washington, D. C.

\*The writer evidently intended to name at this point the paper from which he quotes but has not done so.—ED. MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

## Mr. Vining and the Work in the West

Will you permit me, Mr. Editor, to commend Brothers Vining, who is visiting the churches in behalf of the work in the West, to the sympathy and co-operation of our brethren throughout the provinces. The cause he represents is more important than can be stated, and our brother will carry blessing into every community he visits. He is a noble, large-hearted man, thoroughly devoted to the work of the Lord. He would be glad if he could give a Sunday to each church, but that is impracticable. He must visit many places on week nights. This is apt to work to his disadvantage. By all means, however, let the people turn out, and they will be richly rewarded.

Last Sunday morning, the 12th inst., Bro. Vining addressed the Wolfville congregation to the delight and profit of all. His inspiring address deeply moved the congregation, and though two other special collections had been taken within a month amounting to over \$200, the congregation cheerfully gave our brother another \$200. Then, later, our venerable and beloved Deacon Bars, who is no longer able to get out to the meetings, supplemented this amount with a check for \$1,000. Not all communities can make our brother so happy with material gifts, but all can give him in his arduous work, a cordial welcome, and the offering which God's providence makes possible.

Wolfville, Nov. 17th.

T. TROTTER.

## New Books.

Bible Manners and Customs. By Rev. G. M. Mackie, M. A. For Twenty Years Missionary of the Church of Scotland at Beyrouit. Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price \$1.00

In this volume of 163 pages the student of the Scriptures will find much that is interesting and helpful to a clear understanding of the Sacred text. The object of the author has been, through this study of the manners and customs of the people, together with descriptions of climate, scenery, etc., to convey impressions similar to those produced by residence in Palestine. The book is divided into six chapters of which the first is introductory; the second is devoted to climate, seasons, scenery and weather; the third treats of shepherds and peasants; the fourth, trades and professions; the fifth, domestic life and family relations, and the sixth, social, political and religious life. There are thirty fine illustrations which beautifully the book and help materially to a clear understanding of the objects described.

Bangor News Calais correspondent: At a distance of 55 feet below the surface the men operating at the nickel mines have struck a vein of water which rushes into the shaft almost like a torrent, and a steam pump has been placed allowing operations to continue. The last ore taken out is of a quality beyond the highest expectation of our local assayers.

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

### A Wildcat Hunt.

BY FRISCILLA LEONARD.

The two boys were sitting on the end of the station platform, their backs against a pile of boxes which hid them completely from view, and their heads together over "Texas Jack, the Lasso King; or, the Robber Rangers of the Rio Grande," which Jim Taylor had brought down there to read, safe from the disapproving eyes of his father and mother.

"With these daring words," read Jim aloud, "he leaped suddenly from the bluff far out over the edge, and shot down feet foremost.

"It was considerably over a hundred feet to the water, and Texas Jack saw him strike it and disappear, a defiant shout breaking from his lips as he touched the current!

"Up dashed the Tonkaway and Boss, the former dragging the outlaw with him, the other with his rifle."

"That's the stuff!" said Jim, admiringly. "That's where a fellow kin see life, out there! Say, Fred, there ain't no reason we should wait till next year, as I said first. Let's go right away. I kin git ten dollars and a gun, anyway, and you ought to raise fifty, with all the money your pa's got in his store."

Fred Adams looked a trifle sober at the suggestion. He was an active, energetic, whirlwind of a boy, whose superabundant spirits and daring made him troublesome to manage at home, and laid him open to just such temptations as cunning Jim knew how to apply. But Jim, for all his outside bravery, was a bit of a coward, and dishonest; and Fred had not a touch of either vice. To run away from home to the wonderful West was one thing—adventure claimed Fred for his own—but to take money in order to go, and to sneak away secretly, was quite another.

"I dono' as I want to go till I kin go straight," said he.

"Sho!" replied Jim. "Then you'll jest stay in this dead old place till you die. Perhaps Joe will git you a place in the telegraph office, when he gets tired of it, and you kin sit all day and send messages, like a girl. That's all the life there is here, anyway!"

"Joe ain't no girl!" said Fred, angrily. Joe was his elder brother, the telegraph operator at the station, and Fred had an uneasy sense that if Joe knew that he was sitting so near him, with a dime novel and Jim as companions, there might be trouble.

"He might ez well be a girl, then!" said Jim, with a jeering smile. "Texas Jack could do up a hundred like him! You kin stay here with your big brother if you like, but I'm goin' to be out on the prairies in a month, lassoin' Indians, and hunting with the scouts on a wild mustang. You'll never be a Rancher or a Ranch King, like I'm bound to be some day!"

"I dono'," began Fred, evidently weakening. But just then the noon train came in sight, and the boys tucked away the novel and came out upon the platform to watch its arrival. Joe leaned out of the office window and nodded to them—a bright-eyed, somewhat undersized young fellow, quiet and steady, but, as the village said, with the "Adam's grit" in him quite as much as in his more turbulent young brother. Jim Taylor couldn't stand Joe; he felt the contempt that never came out in words, but was there just the same; and he edged away to the other side of Fred, conscious of the novel in his pocket, as the train came rolling in.

The wheels slackened and stopped; and immediately, before a single passenger had time to alight from the train, three men jumped out of the express car, closing the door quickly behind them. One—the messenger himself—was covered with blood, which streamed down over his forehead, literally blinding him. Another had a great piece torn out of his sleeve, and the blood was dropping from his arm.

"Say, we'll have to stop here fer a while, Joe!" one of the three—a brakeman of Joe's acquaintance—called out. "There's a wildcat loose in the express car. It's done Tom up pretty well. I guess we'll hev to shoot it, though it's worth money, too, and it's a pity to knock it over. Hev you got a gun handy?"

"No, don't shoot her, I say!" cried the messenger. "Ef we can't git her into the cage again, we'll jest hev to fasten the doors outside and take her to the end of the run that way. The pesky brute! She got out of the cage—it's a wooden one, with wire netting on the top, not fit to hold a monkey, anyway, and the fust thing I knew she was on a lot of kegs in the corner!"

"That was ten miles back," said the brakeman. "We've ben a-fightin' her ever since. She's clawed Tom on the head, and me on the arm, and she's on them kegs yet, as fresh as paint! We tried three times to throw a blanket over her, but she slid out every time jest where we didn't expect er, ez you see!" He smiled grimly as he wrapped the rags of his sleeve tightly about his wounded arm to stop the blood.

Joe considered a moment. "I believe I could catch that critter," he announced, not at all boastfully, but as if an idea had struck him. He turned to the third man, who was uninjured. "Will you go in with me?"

"What do I want to get chewed up fer?" said that worthy, contemptuously. "The company 'nd the wildcat kin fight it out—tain't nothin' to me! But ef you're a goin' in I'll go behind with a gun, though, 'nd shoot her ef you git the worst of it, and there ain't no other way."

"All right," said Joe. He wheeled quickly round to Fred and Jim, who were standing open-mouthed. "Here, Fred, you get me that rope over there; you're a plucky one, and I can trust you. You follow me, and keep right behind me, and make a good slipknot in the end of that rope as you're comin' along with it. Jim, you fetch me the torch that the fireman has—two of them, if you can—and be quick about it!"

Jim hurried on his errand. "But I ain't a-goin' into that car," he said to himself, as he went. "He won't git me near a wildcat, to be clawed up 'nd chewed up—no, sir!"

Joe, however, had no time to notice Jim's reluctance to enter the car. He marshaled his forces—the trainman with the gun in the rear, Fred, with the slipknot ready, next, and Joe himself at the head, with one of the torches blazing high. The door was cautiously slipped open, and the attacking party advanced into the car, while the passengers, who had before this crowded the platform, become fearful that the wildcat might dash out on the instant, and retreated into the cars, fastening all the doors and windows tightly.

The wildcat was crouched upon the pile of kegs still, at the rear end of the car. Its tail switched angrily, and its great eyes glared at the intruders, while an ugly snarl lifted its twitching lips. It was a splendid specimen, a real prize, on its way to a menagerie, and was easily able to cope with a fullgrown man. Joe's heart beat fast as he advanced none the less quickly and steadily toward the dangerous brute. Giving it no time to spring or even to move aside, he dashed the torch boldly in its face, waving it close to its eyes, so blinding and dazing the creature that it shrank back, rearing its head high, and pressing itself backward against the wall of the car in a vain endeavor to escape the flame. All the fight was gone out of it for the moment. This was Joe's opportunity.

"Hand me the rope, quick, Fred!" he cried. "Keep behind me, do you hear!" for Fred, in wild excitement, ran courageously forward, and Joe had no mind to expose his brother. "That's right," and with one dextrous turn the noose fell around the great cat's neck, and Joe jerked it fairly tight, and threw the end of the rope behind him, waving the torch again with his free hand in the animal's face. The cat choked and snarled, but still shrank before the fire.

"Get that rope through the end of a barrel, or the cage, or something," Joe called out, "and let me know when you're ready to pull her in. Here, Jim, hand me another torch! This one's going out!" But Jim had slipped out, torch and all, at the first snarl of the wildcat, and was nowhere to be found.

In half a minute though the rope was passed through a knothole in the side of the wooden cage by the excited hands of Fred, and the trainman, who comprehended Joe's clever idea, and then Joe retreated, still waving the flickering torch before him to bar any side-wise spring, while the snarling, choking wildcat was dragged slowly but helplessly back into the cage, which was then immediately turned upside down, and the rope fastened securely outside the knothole, so as to render all further attempt at escape impossible.

Joe flung down the dying torch and wiped his forehead. "Where was that other torch?" said he. It might have been a close shave if this one had gone out on me. Jim had two—where's the other one, for I tell you I might have needed it pretty bad!"

"That Taylor boy?" said the admiring trainman. "Oh, he run away—he ain't your kind. Say, you've got sand, young feller!" he went on, turning to the excited Fred, "but your brother, he's ahead of us all. I've been out West, but I never see the beat of this. He kin whip his weight in wildcats, true enough, can't he? Sho! I wouldn't hev missed it for a thousand dollars!" and he shook Joe warmly by the hand, while the other trainman and passengers crowded around and praised the young man's courage and coolness.

"Say, Joe," suggested the admiring Fred, as—after the train had rolled away, with three cheers for the telegraph operator as it moved out of the station—the two brothers trudged home to dinner, "why don't you go West and be a scout, like Buffalo Bill? You could do it easy!"

"Cause I ain't no foolish, Freddy!" said his brother, genially. "You needn't go lookin' after wildcats and such, sonny; they'll come where you are and give you

the chance to fight 'em, you see. And if you're ready for what comes along, whether it's east or west, and don't run away from it, like that cowardly sneak of a Jim Taylor, you needn't be afraid but that you'll find a chance to be as brave as you want just right around here!"—Ex.

### "Too Great a Risk."

BY MARION HARLAND.

Some one—Mrs. Blount, I think—was speaking of the story current when Lady Jane Franklin was appealing to kings and councilors for assistance in prosecuting the search for her husband. According to this rumor she was exceedingly averse to this last voyage of Sir John's. So strenuous was she in her opposition, and he so inflexible in his purpose, that they parted in coldness if not in anger.

We were wives—all six of us gathered about the tea-table—and we discussed the piteous tale quietly, each heart supplying its own comments and making its own application, unspoken until Mrs. Dana said, in a tone that sounded strained to my ears, tranquil though she looked:

"Yet who of us has not known the secret bitterness of such useless repentance as poor Lady Franklin is said to have suffered? I think not a day passes in which I do not say to myself, 'If I had only known! If I had only known!' I was not twenty-one when I had the lesson that will last me all my days. The dearest friend I ever had, or ever shall have,—a girl about my age—dropped in unexpectedly one evening when I was entertaining half a dozen fashionable visitors, men and women. Mary Allan's little finger was more to me than all of them put together, but I was mean enough to be mortified when she appeared. She was a very pretty girl, usually. On that night she was positively plain, without color and with haggard lines in her face that made her look at least thirty years old.

"She had been to town on a shopping expedition and got caught in a shower. I can see her now,"—passing her hand nervously over her closed eyes, then opening them as with an effort. "Her skirts were dragged and limp; all the curl was out of her hair and the stray locks streaked her forehead untidily; her bonnet was not straight upon her head; her boots were muddy, and her hands ungloved. As she stopped short in the drawing-room door, blinking in the glare of the chandelier and confused at sight of the gay party, I had but one thought—to get her out of the way as quickly as possible. I said to myself afterwards that it was for her sake as much as for my own. I lied in saying it, and I knew it.

"I was seated near the door, chatting with a dashing young fellow, a so-called wit with an unsparring tongue. "Ah, Mary?" I said, without moving, and in a civil, patronizing way, 'Please step into the library and wait for me there.'

"She went with never a word. I heard her cross the hall and enter the library.

"Don't let us detain you," begged one of my visitors, supposing, as I meant she should, that the new comer was a dressmaker, or maybe a servant come with a message.

"Oh, she can wait as well as not," I answered, and rattled on with our talk, the more gayly for a twinge in my conscience. We had some music and a great deal of badinage and much laughter. I rang for cake and coffee at nine o'clock, and the visitors stayed half an hour longer. I had a good time in spite of conscience. I could easily make it all right with Mary, who was, no doubt, amusing herself with a book. She had the sweetest disposition in the world, and was always reasonable. She would understand just how it had happened, being as much at home in our house as in her own. Had my mother been in, I should have sent Mary up to her. As it was, what could I do but get her out of range of critical eyes?

"Well, my fashionables took leave at last, and in the hall one of the ladies said to me, 'I am afraid we have been inconsiderate in keeping you all this time from your'—I caught the motion to say 'friend' upon her lips, then she changed the form and said,—'your visitor.' "I answered more loudly than I knew,—

"That is all right! My motto is, 'Pleasure before business.'"

"Mary met me in the library door when they had gone. She had had commissions to do for me in town, and she held my memorandum in one hand with some money. She was very pale and spoke fast, breathing short and irregularly.

in. I have waited a long time. I ought to have been at home an hour ago. I came by purposely to give you the box. Then, with the strangest smile I had ever seen on her face, she said, 'But, you see, with me business came before rest and bed.'

"I felt the color flash to my forehead. It is always exasperating to have your own words flung into your teeth. 'I am sorry you put yourself to so much trouble,' I said, stiffly. 'There was no necessity for it. I could have sent for the box in the morning just as well.'

"Then something pushed me on to add, 'Of course I am greatly obliged to you. But while we are speaking frankly, let me repeat a clever thing you said the other day, 'He who reminds me of a favor cancels it.'"

"She laughed as queerly as she had smiled. 'So be it! We will consider all favors done and received canceled up to date and forever! Good night!'

"I was too angry to stop her as she went away at that. I stayed angry all night and the next day, and, on the evening of the second day, my father asked me at supper time if I knew that Mary Allen was dangerously ill. He had met her father on the street. She had had a chill on the train coming home, after getting soaked in a shower, had kept on her wet clothes for hours, and arrived at home after ten o'clock, delirious. Pneumonia of the gravest type had set in that night.

"I rushed around to Mrs. Allen's like a mad creature. Mary was too ill to be seen by anybody. Mrs. Allen was very kind, but would not let me go upstairs.

"We have heard from a friend, who was on the train with her on Tuesday evening, that she had a chill on the way out. She made light of it, and said she would be all right next day. She reached the station at eight o'clock. Delirium must have come on at once, for she did not get home until ten."

"The narrator's face worked convulsively, and I put a deprecating hand upon hers. 'Don't go on,' I pleaded. 'But we thank you for the solemn lesson.'

"She rallied voice and composure. 'There is little else to tell. She died four days from the evening of her call upon me. She never recovered consciousness. That was thirty years ago.'

"Mrs. Sargeant's voice never breaks up a silence. It stole out of it presently into gentlest speech: 'I am literally afraid to part in anger from anybody. The risk is too great.'

"And Mrs. Blount, in something betwixt a sob and a laugh, 'I needn't be ashamed, then, to tell that I have, again and again, called my husband back from the front door, and even from the corner of the street, to ask forgiveness for a hasty word. I always say to myself, by the time his back is turned, 'What if he should never come home alive.' As Mrs. Sargeant says, I can't take the risk."

"Is it coincidental, or providential, that I should have clipped this from a paper today, and put it into my pocket-book for future reference?" said Mrs. Sterling, in grave tenderness.

"I wish I could convey to the reader's ears, with the lines, the cadences of the voice that rendered them for us: 'I might have said a word of cheer Before I let him go; His haggard visage haunts me yet, But how could I forego That slighted chance would be the last To me in mercy given? My utmost yearning cannot send That word, from earth to heaven.'

"I might have looked the love I felt; My brother had sore need Of that for which (too shy and proud) He had no words to plead. But self is near, and self is strong, And I was blind that day; He sought within my careless eyes, And, thirsting, turned away."

"I might have held in closer clasp The hand he laid in mine; My full, rich life to his sad soul Had been like generous wine, Warming a heart whose streams e'en then Were ebbing faint and low. Mine might have been (God knows) the art To stem the fatal flow."

"Ah, word and look and touch withheld! Ah, brother heart, now stilled! Dear life, forever out of reach, I might have cheered and filled! Talents misused, and chances lost, O'er which I mourn in vain,— A waste as barren to my tears As desert sands to rain!

"Ah, friend! whose eyes today may look Love into living eyes; Whose word and look perchance may thrill Sad hearts with sweet surprise, Be instant, like your Lord, in love, And constant as his grace, With light and dew and manna fall; The night comes on apace."

—The Housewife.

The topic for the Missionary Conquest Meeting for November is, "Some Forerunners of Modern Missions." The matter in "The Baptist Union," is presented by Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn. Dr. Barnes is a specialist in missionary literature. He deals with four widely separate groups.—The Romanic Jesuit, The American Puritan, The Danish Lutheran, and the Moravian Brethren. It would be difficult to pack more interesting information into the same space than Dr. Barnes presents in his four articles. All Unions that can—and which one cannot—should observe this meeting.

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Conquest Meeting. Some Forerunners of Modern Missions.

Alternate Topic. Our Return for the Lord's Benefits, Psalm 116: 12-19. (A Thanksgiving Meeting.)

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, November 27.—Exodus 9: 8-35. Two plagues—A broken promise (vs. 28, 34, 35). Compare Prov. 19: 9.

Tuesday, November 28.—Exodus 10. Two plagues—Threat on Moses' life (vs. 28). Compare 1 Kings 19: 2.

Wednesday, November 29.—Exodus 11: 1-12: 28. The passover blood. Compare Heb. 11: 28.

Thursday, November 30.—Exodus 12: 29-13: 16. The fatal plague (vs. 29). Compare Num. 8: 17.

Friday, December 1.—Exodus 13: 17-14: 31. Jehovah rescuing his people (vs. 30). Compare Ps. 106: 8-11.

Saturday, December 2.—Exodus 15: 1-21. Song of praise to the Deliverer. Compare Ps. 18: 1, 2.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—November 26.

Thanksgiving, Ps. 116: 12-19.

The day officially appointed for thanksgiving has past, but not the time when every Christian should be filled with gratitude to our all-Provident Father, and should abound in its loving expression. "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" The mercies of the Lord are "new every morning," day by day our thanksgiving should be rendered to him.

It is no wonder that the Psalmist spoke of "all his benefits." How many, how varied, how unspeakably great they are! Think of these: The blessings of free, British institutions; of bountiful harvests and national prosperity; of peace within our borders, and prospective victory in a righteous war abroad; of happy homes; of Christian civilization; but above all, of "Christ in the heart," the calm of wounded spirits, the strength and joy of life, the inspiration to noble service, "the hope of glory."

Measured by the nature and extent of his "benefits," our gratitude should be very deep and our thanksgiving spontaneous and enthusiastic. How shall this be effected?

(1) By a cordial reception of our mercies. We honor God by receiving cheerfully what he sends upon us. "We know that to them that love God all things work together for good," (Rom. 8: 28.) Yet how often his choicest blessings are disregarded! Eternal life is offered through his Son, yet multitudes choose death. He is willing to make all grace abound toward his children, yet how far beneath this glorious privilege many of us live! "I will take the cup of salvation," is the first act by which we manifest gratitude.

(2) By due recognition of the fact that the cup is of God's filling.

(a) At the moment it may not be pleasing, yet it comes to us charged with good.

(b) From no other source comes any blessing. The cup of salvation, the cup of blessing, is from the Lord. All good is from him. "The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works. . . . The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." (Ps. 145: 9, 15 and 16.)

(3) By fitting acknowledgement of God's blessings. Not only in private communion with our Heavenly father, but in his sanctuary should we render praise. "I will pay my vows unto the Lord, yea, in the presence of all his people, (verses 14 and 18, revised ed.) "In the courts of the Lord's house, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem," (verse 19) And then comes the Psalmist's exhortation appealing to us, "Praise ye the Lord." The spirit of humble gratitude will elicit public acknowledgement. Thanksgiving is the normal outcome of gratitude. If the thanksgiving is not forthcoming, there is a serious reflection upon our gratitude. Will not genuine gratitude always prompt so cheerful acknowledgement of our blessings? Can that properly be considered gratitude which does not lead to expression? And the unfeeling bestowal of his gifts calls for unceasing praise from us. In this way not only is a right service rendered—a service prompted by all that is high and noble—but the name of our God is magnified and his goodness made known.

(4) Lastly, by asking for more. "And call upon the name of the Lord," (verses 13 and 17.) He delights in our large requests. It is thus that our faith honors him. We show our appreciation of what he has already given by generous petitions for further favors.

Shall not we delight to render thanksgiving to the Lord "for all his benefits," a thanksgiving prompted by our sincere gratitude, and uniting in itself a cordial reception of blessings; due regard to their divine origin; fitting acknowledgement thereof; and solicitation for more, yea, an increased supply? A. F. NEWCOMB, Amherst, Nov. 9.

The Lawrencetown, Annapolis County, B. Y. P. U.

Our Union has been organized several years. At first we had poor success, but we have found that if we cannot rise by "a single bound" it is well to "mount round by round." During the past two years we have had much encouragement. Our presidents, in that time, have been active, energetic and efficient, Reg Morse, J. E. Schafner and Frank Wheelock, the latter now in office; Silla Bishop, vice-pres.; Frank Whitman, sec.; Clara Daniels, treas., assisted by a corps of willing workers. During the last year we have procured a good organ for the church, and by means of sociables and concerts it is now all paid for. We have a good C. C. Class well conducted by the pastor. We propose this year to follow the Conquest Missionary Course and hope to reap much benefit. Our devotional meetings are not lacking in vitality and enthusiasm and are largely attended. On the whole it is a pleasure to be able to say we are doing good work and the outlook is bright and hopeful.

ROSMOND MORSE, Cor.-Sec'y.

Middleton, N. S.

Our Union is taking up the S. L. C. with real enthusiasm. The Juniors are also engaged on these courses. A class of thirteen for the study of the S. L. C. is formed at Hanley Mt. We have no Union there, but a number

of intelligent young people are finding the lessons helpful. We expect to organize a B. Y. P. U. at Spa Spring very soon and will have another class in that section. The latter part of September we held a social, a part of the programme of which was the presentation of diplomas for last year's studies. Twenty-three diplomas were presented to Juniors and Seniors. The pastor spoke on the work and presented the diplomas. O. P. Goucher, our retiring president, spoke on "The Educational Factor of the B. Y. P. U." We think these studies just the thing for our young people. Our Union has raised money enough during the summer to paint the church. It has also contributed \$25 to the mission funds of our Convention. FANNIE BURDETT, Sec'y.

This excellent report from Middleton was taken from the Baptist Union. We should like all such reports sent to us also. Reports appearing in this column find ten times as many readers in these Provinces as those appearing in the Baptist Union. Moral.—Send to both papers.

During one year of Rev. J. E. Goucher's pastorate in Truro it was our privilege to attend his ministry. The prayer meeting service of his church was more helpful than that of any other church we have ever attended. Everything was done "decently and in order." There were no long pauses. The worshipful spirit of the service always helped us in life's duties. Immediately upon assuming charge of this department we resolved to ask Bro. Goucher to write something on the prayer meeting. We present below his stimulating article. We think many will be grateful to Bro. Goucher for his earnest words, and will ask themselves to what extent they may possess the secret of "A good prayer meeting."

A Good Prayer Meeting.

Pity 'tis we should ever have a poor one. Why should we? The resources of heaven are infinite. We are not straitened in God, but, alas, for the limitations of poor human nature, we fall of our best and most cherished ideals. What pastor, what live member of the church, what leader of B. Y. P. U. does not remember prayer meetings that make the mouth water and set the heart longing for similar experiences? Nothing does the writer remember, in a pastorate of more than thirty-five years, that he can recall with more satisfaction than the prayer meeting service, not that it always or often reached his ideal. And yet judging from impressions made on many minds, the uplift they received, the courage inspired to face temptations and overcome difficulties, the souls convicted of sin and set upon the search for the new life, and as he watched the growth of these young disciples and the ripening into maturity of more advanced Christians, and how much the prayer meeting had to do with this growth and development, it is his deliberate conviction that no agency in the church is more potent for good or bears more distinctly the stamp of divine approval than the weekly prayer meeting. God intended it should be a halting place on the way of life for weary pilgrims to rest and refresh themselves.

Here the whole family without invidious distinction can give themselves up to the delights of the hour. Within those walls, elaborate or plain, there may be and ought to be sweetest fellowship. The more there are to share the voluntary service the better. Many can join in the service of song. Others can kneel in devout prayer, and others still can speak a word of testimony. If the leader of the service be the pastor, it is fitting that the shepherd be with the sheep and lambs in this restful, sacred place. But the best common sense and sanctified tact should characterize the leader in this department. It is a family gathering and for their special benefit. The old and young, the simple and the profound have right of way here. No one should have a monopoly of these flying moments and they should be used for the greatest good of the greatest number. It is monstrous that the leader should consume half of the allotted hour. Were you met for a lecture or sermon it would be different. But the main idea of the prayer meeting is not instruction but worship, fellowship. Let the leader's preparation be ample but simple, not mental merely or mainly. The whole spiritual nature be aroused. Open your sympathies as you would a garden to all comers. Make the prayer meeting hour the brightest, gladdest of all the week.

That is what God intended it to be. To such a place the weary can come and find rest. The heart hungry for fellowship can be satisfied.

But alas, there are prayer meetings and prayer meetings. Those that drag out a miserable sixty minutes, or worse still, ninety minutes' existence, with the result of depressing rather than stimulating those in attendance. But thank God, there are those that are bright and cheery, radiant as the face of an angel from start to finish. All present feel the uplift and linger after the benediction, loth to leave this "house of God, this gate of heaven."

These you say, are the extremes, yes, and between these poles are varieties almost infinite.

But the question is, how may we approach nearest the bright extreme? Not by trusting to merely accidental circumstances, or as it is sometimes said to the inspiration of the hour.

We want inspiration, the inspiration of the spirit. But it does not come fortuitously. The success of the prayer meeting is usually assured before the hour to begin has come. To have a spirit-filled service, you must have a spirit-filled heart or hearts.

Many seem almost surprised when they find themselves surrounded by a heavenly atmosphere in the prayer meeting. But there are some present not surprised, they have looked for this result. Find out these and the secret of a "good prayer meeting, is out." These are the ones that maintain the life of the service, when others less interested, might let it die or degenerate into a meaningless form.

It is significant when you hear a brother or sister say in testimony (as I have often heard,) My first waking thoughts this morning were with God, about this prayer meeting. As true as the needle turns to the pole, the hearts of these hidden ones turn to the service of prayer, and praise, and testimony.

Let there be a few such in every church and community, and the hands of the pastor will not fail for a stay when the day settles into gloom or the night grows pitchy dark. J. E. GOUCHER.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER.

For the Northwest Mission and Indian work, that this year may bring a great harvest of souls. For the officers of our Unions and Missionary Societies.

Notice.

At the Convention in St. Martin's, Mrs. C. Baker was appointed Corresponding Secretary for the W. B. M. U. Mrs. Baker declined to accept this office. At the executive meeting held Tuesday, the 14th, Mrs. M. C. Higgins was appointed to fill this office for the remainder of the year. Please address all communications for the Union, to Mrs. M. C. Higgins, Carleton, N. B.

Mission Bands.

We are glad to recommend to our Mission Band leaders, the lesson given in November Tidings, on the subject "Idolatry in India." The lessons are carefully prepared by Miss Etta Yuill, Wolfville, who is a graduate of Acadia College and a teacher. She has put time and thought upon the subject, and the twenty-five questions and answers given will make sufficient material for a month's lessons. If the Band meets every two weeks give only one half, and carefully review this before giving the remainder.

The article accompanying the lesson on "Ganapati—The popular god of good luck," was written by Miss Mable Archibald, India, and adds greatly to the interest of the lesson.

These will be continued every month, and afford ample material upon which to build grand lessons. There is also a short Bible Reading, which would prove most interesting and instructive for Bands or W. M. A. S. meetings, showing (1) The folly of Idolatry; (2) Idolatry forbidden; (3) Character of Idolatry; (4) Punishment of Idolatry. With these helps we predict a great advance in our Mission Band work this year. To make the lessons interesting, the leader must be thoroughly familiar with the lesson and the accompanying article, before going to Band meeting. The lesson is only intended to be suggestive. Procure an idol if possible, or a large picture of one, and find illustrations of your own that will make the lesson a bright and living thing, so that it may attract the attention, impress the mind, and touch the hearts of the children. Will all who are using these lessons please send a post card to Miss Yuill, stating this fact, and offering any suggestions they may think necessary to make the lesson more effective.

With such educated, talented, young ladies giving themselves to the work, our Bands should grow in numbers and knowledge, and be greatly benefited. This year's work will be upon the Customs and Life in India, expecting that the leader will keep the children familiar with our mission stations and missionaries. Another year we hope to take up the different fields of our own mission, and study them thoroughly. How much good will be accomplished, if throughout our provinces these lessons can be faithfully studied, both in our Bands and societies. What it requires is some one to undertake the work from love to Christ, and with persistent, patient effort, from month to month teach, pray and work. In a few years we will see a great change wrought, and have some intelligent mission workers in our W. M. A. S.

A letter received from Mrs. J. C. Clark of Cavendish, P. E. Island, tells of a visit to Ramore where a W. M. A. S. was organized with Mrs. T. Frost, president; Mrs. L. Gillis, secretary; Mrs. Dresser, treasurer. We are glad to hear of another Society added to the faithful Band on P. E. I.

Albany, Annapolis County, N. S.

We are pleased to report our Aid Society still alive and fairly prosperous. Although we have a membership of only ten, yet we have very pleasant monthly gatherings and seldom miss an appointment. This Society was organized in 1885 by sister E. J. Grant and during these fourteen years it has continued to live and we trust not in vain. Much of its success is due to the untiring efforts of our president, Mrs. Phineas Whitman. When Crusade Day came we felt that we should make some extra effort for the cause, so we decided to have a public Missionary meeting in our church. We invited the young people of the place to assist in preparing for it

and on the evening of Oct 22nd we held quite a successful concert consisting of music, recitations, and addresses. Bro. N. P. Whitman spoke on the "Commercial value of men." Collection \$4 16. A. S. FAIRN, Secretary.

Amounts received by Miss Ada G. Fownes Treas. Mission Bands from October 23 to November 16. Doaktown, \$10; Cavendish, \$11 60; Children First St. Martins Baptist Church, \$3.40 towards Miss Blackadar's travelling expenses; "Excelsior M. B." Coss Point, \$3.06; Farmington, \$3 towards Mr. Morse's salary; Port Hawkesbury \$1.65; Bellisle Creek, \$4 for support Annie Bellisle; Cromwell Hill, \$2 for Mr. Morse's support; Bridgetown, \$8 for support J. Aphadu, Lower Aylesford, \$8 towards Mr. Gullison's support; Dartmouth S. S. F. M., \$3 84; H. M., \$3 83.

The Darjeeling Disaster.

Earthquake shocks, heavy rains and terrible landslips occurred in Darjeeling on the evening of Sept. 23rd. Twenty inches of rain fell in 36 hours. Four hundred lives were buried in the debris of falling houses, etc. Twenty lakhs worth of property were destroyed, and it is vain to attempt to picture the chaos that reigns.

Nine young people who were attending the "Arcadia Girls' School" perished. Of these five were the children of Mrs. D. H. Lee, Calcutta, the lady who wrote "Chundra Lela." The Lee children were in their own rented cottage under the care of the eldest daughter, Vida. Of the six children only Wilbur, aged 13, escaped. He was floundering about in the mud for five hours amidst the pouring of the rain, the rolling of the stones and the crashing of the trees. Wilbur is now very ill—from what he has been able to relate it appears that when Vida saw that escape was impossible she gathered the children together for prayer, and while kneeling before God the house was swept down the ravine. The afflicted parents have been most wonderfully sustained by divine grace. Mrs. Lee writes that the recent letters from the elder children breathed a most spiritual tone and were exceedingly gratifying. How infinitely precious those letters now will be. MABEL E. ARCHIBALD.

Money Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from November 1 to November 14.

Charlottetown, P. M. \$10.97, H. M. \$1, Galician work, \$3.70, Thankoffering service, P. M. \$29, Reports, 10c; River Hebert, P. M. \$6, H. M. \$2.50, Reports, 15c.; Little River, P. M. \$1, H. M. \$1; Upper Stewiacke, P. M. \$1, Tidings, \$1; Lower Aylesford, P. M. \$14; Lockhartville, P. M. \$4, H. M. \$1; Indian Harbor, P. M. \$2 25; Charlottetown, "a friend," N. W. M. \$5; Campbelltown, N. W. M. \$8; Fairville, P. M. \$6 90; St. John, Mrs. Everett, Tidings, \$1; Goldboro, P. M. \$14; Murray River, P. M. \$2; and St. Margarets Bay, P. M. \$3, H. M. \$1 50; "From a friend," P. M. \$2; Wilnot, towards Miss Newcombe's salary, \$8.70; Chester Basin, P. M. \$5; Long Creek, P. M. \$4; Hilltown, Mrs. M. P. Freeman, hospital at Chicacole, \$10. MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

Statement of Moneys Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. during Quarter ending October 31, 1899.

	F. M.	H. M.	Total.
Rec'd from N. S. W. M. A. S.	\$48 92	\$65 14	\$514 06
" N. B. "	337 14	27 68	364 82
" P. E. I. "	32 42	15 12	47 54
Col. Miss D. Prazer's meetings,	64 62	—	64 62
" Col. loc. Fund,	40 69	—	40 69
" Annual meeting,	21 63	10 00	31 63
" N. B. Con.,	4 00	8 00	12 00
" Donations,	71 50	12 50	84 00
" Tidings,	4 80	—	4 80
" Reports,	1 41	—	1 41
Total,			\$1,165 57

DR.  
Pd J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B., \$1,615 75  
" Printing annual reports, 44 60  
" Expressage & Postage on same, 7 18  
" Bureau of Literature, 5 00  
" Printing Tidings, 5 25  
" Pru. Sec'y N. S. postage, 4 00  
" N. B., 3 00  
" Postage, etc., 2 21  
\$1,686 99

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, November 1.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

It is said that the charitable income of Great Britain and Ireland approximated closely on \$120,000,000, and of that immense sum only \$5,600,000 was spent on missions to the heathen, or in other words, while every man, woman, and child at home could claim nearly \$4 as

their share of charitable gifts every year, 1,000,000 heathen have to divide \$5 or so between them.

Where is the man who is heard to say about Foreign Missions, Why this waste? No, you can't see him. He has hidden himself, and you cannot hear him either. He is as dumb as an oyster, until the next missionary meeting. The fact is he does not know whether he is a Christian or not. Foreign Missions is the business of the church, or it has no business at all.

Dr. Christlieb gives the following comparison of foreign missionary contributions, societies, workers, and converts in the years 1800 and 1899 "In 1800 the annual contributions were \$250,000. In 1899, \$10,000,000. The missionary societies in 1800 were seven. In 1899, 249. Male missionaries in 1800 were 170; in 1899 there were 11659. The native Christian assistants in 1800 were —; in 1899 there were 65,000. The mission stations in 1800 were —; in 1899 there were 4,694. The out-stations in 1800 were —; in 1899 there were 15,200. The native Christians in 1800 were 50,000; in 1899 there were 1,500,000. The mission schools in 1800 were 70; in 1899 there were 17471. This shows encouraging progress, but much more ought to have been done, and would have been if the church had been aroused to a full sense of its duty and privilege for the heathen world."

32,000 children recently marched in a Sunday school procession in India. These were all of Hindoo and Mohammedan parentage, and the procession passed through the streets of Lucknow, famous for the massacre of Europeans forty years ago. Protestant missions in India and China claim four million converts, the work being carried on by nine thousand missionaries, and so the work goes on. God is with his people. Truth will prevail. The world is being won to Christ.

Letter to a Friend.

DEAR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.—It is nine o'clock Sunday evening, Oct. 1st. The religious services of the day are over, all is quiet on the Mission Compound, the lamplight is falling gently on a sheet of paper before me, while a new subject for meditation, one presented at the Convention at Fredericton, occupies my thoughts.

A lantern appears coming up the steps. Who is it? A telegram sir. A telegram! Well, bring it along. On the cover is marked "urgent," this arouses my apprehension. The receipt is quickly signed and handed to the office peon, who returns at once. This is the message: "Baby Francis with Jesus. Please come early morning."

This tells a volume of disappointed hope, of heart-yearning and tears. The fact is clear now. That precious little treasure, whose smiling response to tender acts of love, I witnessed a few weeks since, has returned to the embrace of the Good Shepherd. My brother and sister Morse, and their only daughter Marion, at Bimlipatam mission house are in tears. My own burst forth at once as the scene is pictured before me. The Lord help them! The Lord comfort them!

In the early morning coolness must be called, and the journey of sixteen miles must be begun, if possible, not later than half past three. Sleep does not come, although the ordinary conditions seem favorable. At 2 a. m. the alarm calls, and preparations begin. We are off at the desired time, and reach Bimil at eight o'clock. How beautiful to witness the calm trust, the perfect peace of the bereaved! Although a tumult of emotions was pressing for expression, "the peace of God which passeth understanding" controlled their words and acts. It was difficult to say, yet possible, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

At the burial the Europeans of the town, and a goodly number of others, manifested tender sympathy. How blessed is the Christian hope! Both in life and in death we have to do with our Gracious Redeemer, who holds all our interests in safe keeping. We may not grieve exceedingly when he calls our dear little ones to himself. Surely he does care for them more wisely than we can. He saves them from the curse of sin. They will never know its blight. How cheering is that thought!

"Mamma, can Satan get into heaven and trouble Francis? I am afraid he will." "No, dear, Satan cannot get into heaven. Francis is safe with Jesus."

R. SANFORD.  
Vizianagram, October, 1899.

Sir Walter Besant begins in the December Century a series of papers illustrating life in East London, as it is today. His manner of treating the subject is that of the novelist, rather than the essayist, for he takes as his point of departure the birth of a typical girl of the East End—"One of Two millions in East London," and traces her career to the time of her marriage at seventeen to a young countryman who has come up to town to make his living as a porter. Liz is a "Board school" girl, and Sir Walter holds that what the average East Londoner learns from books at school he afterwards forgets; but that the civilizing influence of the schools is incalculable, and has marvellously transformed the East End within the past thirty years. No one knows more of the life of the poor in London than the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men;" and no one is better known as their pictorial interpreter than Phil May, who collaborates with Joseph Pennell in illustrating Sir Walter's article.



# Does Your Back Ache?

In constant pain when on your feet?  
 Is that dragging, pulling sensation with you from morn till night?  
 Why not put the medicine exactly on the disease? Why not apply the cure right to the spot itself?  
 You can do it with

# Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after the Plaster is applied, you feel its warming, soothing influence. Its healing remedies quickly penetrate down deep into the inflamed tissues. Pain is quieted, soreness is relieved and strength imparted.

No plaster ever made like it. No plaster ever acted so quickly and thoroughly. No plaster ever had such complete control over all kinds of pain.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; relieving congestion and drawing out all inflammation.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
 J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

### Bluenoses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

DEAR SIR:—A correspondent in a recent issue of your journal enquires: "When and for what reason were the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia first called Bluenoses?" In the writer's opinion, New Brunswickers are wrongfully called Bluenoses. The name was first applied by the citizens of St. John, in the early days, to those Nova Scotians who made trading trips to this city, chiefly in the fall or early winter. They crossed the Bay of Fundy in their little smacks, and, being compelled to forego the luxury of a fire in their diminutive craft, their noses naturally became blue with the cold while standing in their vessels and driving hard bargains with the denizens of the Loyalist city. "The Bluenose boats," was not an uncommon expression in the days of our grandfathers. The Nova Scotia coasters of the present day are large vessels with comfortable cabins, hence a "blue" nose is a rare sight. The Standard Dictionary says: "Bluenose—a Nova Scotian; so called from the inference that the climate of Nova Scotia is so cold as to make the nose blue."

Yours truly,  
 S. B. PATERSON.  
 St. John.

### A Chance for Shippers.

To the Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

Sir,—I have received from Mr. Hammond Watson, Curator Canadian Section Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, London, S. W., a communication stating as follows:

1. A Midlands firm, with a large provincial connection, wishes to hear from exporters of Canadian turkeys.

2. A Scotch firm is seeking a Canadian manufacturer of wood pulp who can export regularly. They would either be willing to act as representative for the whole of Scotland, or purchase the pulp themselves.

3. Asking names of manufacturers of mouldings wishing to export, for the reason that there are plenty of buyers there.

If there are any persons who desire to avail themselves of the above inquiries, they would do well to write to Mr. Watson, whose address is as above, or they could address Mr. C. A. Duff Miller, agent general of New Brunswick, 17 Leather Market, London, S. E.

Yours truly,  
 H. R. EMMERSON.

Brunswick, Me.

DEAR EDITOR.—I have just returned from a very pleasant visit to Brunswick, Me., where my son, Rev. F. S. Todd, is pastor of the Berean Baptist church. Brunswick is a beautiful town of some seven or eight thousand inhabitants. It is quite a railway centre. This town is where the Congregational College is located, also the Bowlin Medical College. The buildings belonging to these institutions are very fine. The professors are highly spoken of. A large number of students are in attendance. Brunswick is a manufacturing town. There are three large paper mills, also a very large cotton factory. Those industries give employment to a great many people, and are the medium of circulating a large amount of money. The streets of the town are wide and straight, lined with stately elms. The electric cars are almost in perpetual motion, often thronged with passengers to the different points of destination. Many of the private residences give evidence of good architectural taste, and the owners must enjoy opulence and comfort. This town is a business heart. The Baptist church edifice is very fine in all its appointments, costing some twelve thousand dollars, and is free from debt. The religious interest is very good, the preaching and social services are very well attended, also the Sabbath school. The pastor received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Martinsville Baptist church. His labors have been very much blessed in Brunswick. The church and congregation would not consent to his leaving. Members have been added to the church during the past year, fervent prayer is being offered for a large ingathering in the near future.  
 THOS TODD.  
 Woodstock, Nov. 16th, 1899.

### Proposed Meetings to be Addressed by Rev. A. J. Vining.

- Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Bridgetown.
- Thursday, " 23.—Annapolis.
- Friday, " 24.—Granville Ferry.
- Sunday, " 26.—Bear River, 11 a. m. Digby, 7 p. m.
- Monday, " 27.—Ohio.
- Tuesday, " 28.—Port Maitland.
- Wednesday, " 29.—Hebron.
- Thursday, " 30.—Chegoggin.
- Friday, Dec. 1.—Arcadia.
- Sunday, " 3.—Yarmouth.
- Tuesday, " 5.—Hampton.
- Wednesday, " 6.—Havelock.
- Thursday, " 7.—Harvey.
- Friday, " 8.—Albert.
- Sunday, " 10.—11 a. m. Germain St., St. John. 7 p. m. Main St., St. John.
- Monday, " 11.—Leinster St., St. John.
- Tuesday, " 12.—Carleton.
- Wednesday, " 13.—Brussels St., St. John.
- Thursday, " 14.—St. George.
- Friday, " 15.—St. Stephen.
- Sunday, " 17.—Fredericton, 11 a. m.; Gibson, 3 p. m.; Marysville, 7 p. m.

McClure's Magazine for December will contain the introductory chapters of "The Life of the Master," by Dr. John Watson ("Tan Maclaren"), which is to be a leading feature of the Magazine for some months to come. It will be illustrated from special drawings and paintings by Corwin K. Linson, reproduced partly in color.

### Notices.

November 26th has been appointed to be 'World's Temperance Sunday.' We therefore respectfully ask all ministers to preach on the subject of temperance that day and all superintendents of Sunday Schools to have special exercises whereby

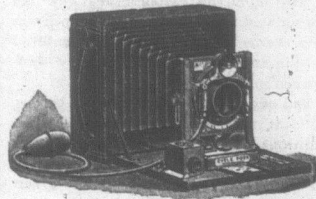


## Let its twenty years

of constantly-growing success talk. That ought to convince you that there's "something in Pearlina."

Twenty years ago Pearlina was a new idea. And no new idea could have come into favor so rapidly and so largely, or would have been so copied and imitated, if it hadn't been a good idea. Pearlina saves more, in washing, than anything else that's safe to use.

Millions NOW USE Pearlina



## CAMERAS

—AND—

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Velox Papers, and Xmas Novelties.

PHOTO MATERIALS CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

218 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

the principles underlying the lesson of the day may be more strongly impressed, closing with a total abstinence pledge or the three pledges of the "White Ribbon Army."

LAURA J. POTTER,  
 Supt. Dept. of Temperance  
 N. S. S. S. Association.

The next session of the Hants County Baptist Quarterly Convention will meet at Windsor, Dec. 5th and 6th. Will the chairman of the different committees see well to their part of the programme and send the same to the Secretary in due time.  
 G. R. White, Sec'y.  
 Hantsport, Nov. 11th.

The Quarterly District meeting of the Baptist Churches of Cape Breton Island will be held with the church at Little Glace Bay on December 5th and 6th. Churches are requested to send delegates.  
 M. A. McLEAN, Chairman.  
 North Sydney, Nov. 17th.

### Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert County Quarterly meeting will meet on December, 5th at Salem. The first session is in the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. We hope to have a large attendance of delegates from the churches. Let all the pastors make an effort to be present. Rev. J. E. Tiner to preach the sermon; Rev. T. Bishop, Missions; Rev. M. Addison, Temperance.  
 F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y and Treas.

## Nursing Mothers, Convalescents

And those in a weak or delicate condition, are urged to try Park's Perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. This preparation is perfectly emulsified, and contains in proportionate quantities Pure Cod Liver Oil, the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Guaiacol. It is an excellent general tonic, with a specific beneficial action on the nervous system and the digestive organs. It tones up the system, makes sound, healthy flesh, and enables weak and delicate people to

## BECOME STRONG

It is prepared in such a manner as to entirely disguise the taste of the oil, and can be taken with perfect convenience by all. Its action under all conditions is prompt and favorable to correcting disorders and bringing about a speedy and permanent cure.

50c. per bottle. All Druggists.

—Manufactured by—

Hattie & Mylius,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## Agents Wanted.

FATHER CHINIQUEY—"Forty Years in the Church of Christ," an intensely interesting account of the trials and struggles encountered in his devotion to the cause of Protestantism during the last forty years of his eventful life. A large, handsome volume of about 600 pages, elegantly bound, two portraits, price only \$2.50. Liberal commission to agents. Big money in selling this book. Apply to Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto, or R. A. H. Morrow, St. John, N. B.

## WEAK, FAINT FEELINGS.

Serious Conditions that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can Readily Cure.

One of the indications of serious heart trouble is the sensation of weakness or faintness that comes on at times.

Sometimes it is simply a dizzy feeling that passes off, or it may be a state of unconsciousness with hands and feet cold and countenance ghastly pale.

These symptoms indicate a weakened heart. They are unmistakable evidences of the engine of life breaking down.

Now there's only one reliable

remedy for restoring strength and vitality to weakened hearts and relieving all the distressing symptoms. It is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The case of Mrs. A. Stratton, Fredericton, N.B., amply proves this. Here is her statement:

"I suffered very much from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly or coming down stairs, often troubled me, and my breath was so short that I could not walk up stairs. The least exertion caused my heart to flutter and palpitate violently, and I sometimes felt a smothering sensation on going to sleep.

I doctored back and forth for my weakness, but I got no relief from any medicine until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can say that they helped me wonderfully. Sometimes my face and arms would swell and puff, but all these troubles speedily yielded to the restoring influences of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am now strong and well. I did not use them long until I regained the blessing of healthful, refreshing sleep and it will always be a pleasure to me to recommend them to others."

At Amherst Friday the seven persons, Angus Chisholm, Truro; John Doyle, Westchester; James Barclay, Thomas Little Wilson Myres, Wentworth, and Arthur Stewart and Neil Barclay, charged with having in their possession forged Dominion bills of the value of two dollars each, pleaded guilty and were sentenced as follows: Chisholm, five years; Doyle, \$100 or one year; James Barclay, \$100 or one year; Wilson Myres, \$100 or one year; Stewart, \$50 or six months. Little and Neil Barclay were remanded for sentence.

# Fighting the Fires.



Hard life the plucky firemen lead; out in all sorts of weather, —losing sleep, catching cold and straining their backs.

Hard to have strong, well kidneys under such conditions. That's why firemen, policemen and others, who are exposed to the weather, are so often troubled with Weak, Lame Backs and with Urinary Troubles.

## DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are helping hundreds of such as health. Mr. John Robinson, chief of the fire department, Dresden, Ont., says: "Prior to taking these pills I had kidney trouble which caused severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I had a tired feeling and never seemed to be able to get rested. However, I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes am completely cured. I have now no backache or urinary trouble, and the tired feeling is completely gone. In fact, I am well and strong."

\*\*\*\*\*

### GATES' Invigorating Syrup,

Well known throughout the country, is an excellent TONIC, PHYSIC and APPETIZER. Safe and Reliable and should be in every house. For Coughs, Colds and La Grippe a little night and morning will soon break them up. DYSPEPTICS will find great relief by taking a little after eating. For Irregularities of the Bowels nothing can be found to excel it, as it causes no griping or pain. For Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart one swallow gives instant relief. It is an invigorator of the whole system, has been well tested already, and will do all that we say of it. Put up in large bottles at 50 cents each and sold everywhere.

\*\*\*\*\*

# NERVOUS INVALIDS

Find great benefit from using **Puttner's Emulsion** which contains the most effective Nerve Tonics and nutritives, combined in the most palatable form.

Always get **PUTTNER'S** it is THE BEST.

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

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Travel in Comfort —ON THE— **PACIFIC EXPRESS.**

Lv. Halifax - 7.00 a.m. Mo Tu W Th Fr Sa  
 Lv. St. John - 4.10 p.m. Mo Tu W Th Fr Sa  
 Ar. Montreal - 8.55 a.m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Su  
 Lv. Montreal - 9.45 a.m. Tu W Th Fr Sa Su  
 Ar. Vancouver 12.30 p.m. Su Mo Tu W Th Fr

**A TOURIST SLEEPER**

On above train every Thursday, from MONTREAL and runs to SEATTLE, without change. Double berth rates from Montreal to Winnipeg, \$4.00; to Medicine Hat, \$6.50; Calgary, \$8.50; Vancouver and Seattle, \$8.00.

For passage rates to all points in Canada, Western United States and to Japan, China, India, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Manila, and also for descriptive advertising matter and maps, write to:

A. J. HEATH,  
 D. P. A., O. P. B.,  
 St. John, N. B.

# The Farm.

## Suffocation in a Silo.

There has just occurred in our State an accident in silo filling which all your readers should know, as it is liable to be repeated wherever conditions are favorable. At the Marathon County asylum three inmates who had been sent into the silo to spread and tramp the silage early in the morning before the machinery started were quickly and fatally drowned in the carbonic acid gas. The silo had been filling during six days and the silage had reached a level where in the morning it was six feet below an open door. During the still night the carbonic acid gas had accumulated in the silo until its depth was above the men's heads when they entered the silo, and as a consequence they were drowned in it.

I had never heard of such a case before, but as it may readily be repeated when conditions are just right, the facts and explanation of the accident should be widely known. First, whenever fresh green material is cut into the silo, the respiration of the still living mutilated tissue rapidly evolves carbonic acid gas, and it is this process of respiration which is at once the source of the first heating of the silage and of the gas as well. Second, when the night is still, so that there is no suction in the silo, and the open door is high above the silage, the gas may gather in the silo to a depth which may cause suffocation if a person enters it before filling begins. If the men who entered this silo had been strong and of sound mind, they would probably have recognized the difficulty in time to have saved themselves. If the night had been rainy, the gas would not have accumulated to a dangerous extent. If the cutter had been started before the men entered the silo the falling silage would have stirred up the air and the accident would not have occurred. So, too, had the silage been nearer the level of the open door, the accident could not have happened.

It was the peculiar combination of circumstances which is responsible for the sad accident, and while they are not likely to come together again very quickly, still the fact that they may should be recognized, and children and incompetent persons should not be sent into a freshly filled or filling silo after it has been standing some hours, if there is not an open door near the top of the silage through which the gas may escape. The gas is not in itself a poison, but is heavier than air, and will collect in the silo below the doors, and a person immersed in it will drown as quickly as if under water. This danger disappears largely in a good silo soon after filling, because as soon as the tissue of the silage material dies, carbonic acid gas is no longer given off. —(Professor F. H. King, Wisconsin Experiment Station in American Agriculturist.

## The Farmer and His Help.

We have had a number of inquiries about hired help on the farm and how we manage to secure good help.

This is one of those problems that every one must solve for himself. No two men, farms or localities are alike. We can possibly give a few general points that will be applicable to nearly all circumstances.

One rule on our farm is to employ no one that uses intoxicating liquor at any time.

No man is employed that is in the habit of using profane language. Loud talking and shouting are forbidden. A man that shirks his duty is promptly discharged. We employ middle-aged married men when we can. We give every man a clear understanding of the kind and amount of work he is to do. Each man has his part of the chore work to do, and no one is allowed to ask him whether he has done his work. We try to see that it is done. We hire all help either by day or week. All help is paid every Saturday evening. We keep men as long as we can, and reward them for good, honest work.

We board some of our help part of the time, and some all the time.

We require kind, respectful manners, and give the same in return. We require no man to work extra time or do disagreeable work without extra pay.

Upon our part, we treat men as our equals. We feed them regularly and well. We do not ask them to do more than a good, honest day's work. We begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 6 in the evening. We pay men for every day, wet or dry. We allow a reasonable number of holidays.

In case of sickness or accident we pay a reasonable part of their extra expense. We furnish or give nothing in our contract, but allow our men to share fruit and vegetables with us if we have them to spare and they want them.

We never "boss" a man or give him an unkind word. If he is not satisfactory, we tell him so and discharge him. We allow him the use of a horse and buggy occasionally without charge, but do not keep a horse for any one. If we furnish a house it is kept in good repair, neatly painted, papered, etc. Well, cistern and outbuildings are also kept in good repair and clean. We pay good wages and do not discount them for an hour or two lost time if it is unavoidable and reasonable. We try to have our men and their families honest, temperate, industrious and truthful, and we strive to be a model for them. —(Farmers' Guide.

## Why Keep Sheep?

I believe that the farmer should have nearly everything on the farm, and if one thing is not in good demand another thing will be. Then what kind of stock shall we keep in order to make it profitable for the labor and capital invested in said stock? All sheepmen will say that sheep are the best stock to raise. The sheep will not only return to its owner a fair profit for his capital and labor, but will at the same time enrich the farm on which they run and make that farm more valuable for the raising of any kind of crops. I do not wish to be unfair to the other stock; I do not wish to say, as a great many men who raise a particular kind of stock say, that the kind of stock they fancy is the only one to raise. I know that sheep have their drawbacks as well as any other kind of stock. For forty years I have been handling stock, and for these forty consecutive years I have had nothing but good luck with sheep.

Sheep and cattle stand nearer together than any kinds of stock we have. I am going to make a comparison between those two kinds of stock, and I want to be fair about it. Now, take the cow. My idea of a good cow is some good beef breed, preferably a shorthorn cow. Then take eight good ewes of any good breed. The cow will drop one one calf in a year. I can keep the eight ewes for what I can keep the one cow. The calf would be worth from \$6 to \$8 when ready for the butcher. Take the eight ewes, and they have raised eight lambs; they are worth \$4 to \$5 apiece when ready for the butcher. In this case you have \$20 on the side of the sheep. If you raise the calf to a yearling he is worth from \$20 to \$25. The eight lambs as yearlings would be worth \$40. You will say that after you have sold the calf you have the milk. Suppose you milk the cow for 150 days. You have the work of milking to do, and, on the other hand, I have the eight fleeces, or the sixteen, as the case may be, to offset your milk. The fleeces are no trouble to raise, but you have to work with the milk every day.

Then I want the stock that will make my ground worth more money. I am satisfied that at the end of the year I will have \$40 more from the sheep and with less labor. Still, sheep and cattle should be always kept on the farm; you need them both. They are both good fertilizers, but cattle are harder to fence against. —C. A. Howland, in Shepherd's Bulletin.

## C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—A few days ago I was taken with a severe pain and contraction of the cords of my leg, and had to be taken home in a rig. I could not sleep for the pain, and was unable to put my foot to the floor. A friend told me of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and one hour from the first application, I was able to walk, and the pain entirely disappeared. You can use my name as freely as you like, as I consider it the best remedy I have ever used. CHRISTOPHER GERRY, Ingersoll, Ont.

# Father Chiniquy's New Book

Forty Years in the Church of Christ, will be issued soon. Sample Prospectus now ready. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE. Best terms guaranteed. Those wishing to engage in the canvassing without delay should send 50 cents for outfit and full particulars. Address: R A H MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

## FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/2 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

# The Crow of Croup.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough.

Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe—seems to be choking. There is no time for delay—apply hot poultices to the throat and upper part of the chest, and give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup—nothing like it for giving prompt relief—will save a child when nothing else will.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and croup, which left a bad wheeze in his chest. We were advised to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which we did, and it cured him completely."

"Now we always keep this remedy in the house, as it excels all others for the severest kinds of coughs or colds."

**Laxa-Liver Pills** are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Do not gripe or sicken.

## The Ravages of Consumption.

## The White Plague on the In-Irease.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

The remarkable increase of deaths from Consumption (tuberculosis) within the last few years is now attracting the attention and earnest consideration and study of the leading medical authorities of Europe and America. And the most strenuous efforts are being made to check its further development. Many eminent men suppose that Consumption cannot be cured, but not so with the great scientist and chemist, Dr. T. A. Slocum, who asserts that this terrible malady has never been thoroughly studied in its various bearings, and says that "consumptives" are constantly being sent to sanitoriums with the hope of prolonging life for a short time, rather than for the purpose of effecting a cure. Dr. Slocum has made consumption a life-long study and he claims that not only can life be prolonged, but a complete cure can be effected, even in the last stages. The Slocum Cure is not an experimental remedy; but it is the result of laborious study and practice, each ingredient in its composition having been selected for a special and powerful bearing upon the cause of this dreadful disease. If his remedies (The Slocum Cure) are persisted in for a reasonable time, a perfect and a permanent cure can be effected.

If the reader is a consumptive, or has lung or throat trouble, general debility or wasting away, do not despair, but send your name, postoffice and nearest express office to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Co. Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, when three large sample bottles, (The Slocum Cure) will be sent you free. Don't delay until it's too late, but send at once for these free samples, and be convinced of the efficacy of this great remedy.

When writing for the samples, say you saw this free offer in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

**FREE**—Write with our elegant pen! FOUNTAIN PEN and HOLDER—make writing a pleasure. A great novelty. Self-filled ink with each pen to make first excellent writing fluid. Sent postpaid for only 15 cents. In-cluding the valuable booklet entitled: "How to get Rich; How to become a Lighting Contractor; Milling and Lumbering; How to make money in the States; Guide to a Happy Marriage." Accept this special offer today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. Outline free with each order. **EXCLUSIVE BOOK CO., Toronto, Ont.** (Mention this special offer when ordering.)

156 Agents wanted for our superior 10 cent about 1000 and popular. Write and get for free. **MORLEY BROS. Co., Toronto, Ont.**

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

Lesson X. December 3. Neh. 13: 15-22.

Compare Isa. 56: 1-8; Jer. 17: 19-27.

Read Nehemiah 13. Commit Verses 15-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, Ex. 20: 8.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE FLOOD-GATES OF EVIL ARE OPENED.—Vs. 1-5. The reforms of Nehemiah accomplished great things, and made an era in the progress of the kingdom of God. But as in all revivals and reforms, there followed a reaction, especially on the part of those who were carried along by the current of popular feeling, but were not really changed in heart. Doubtless the reaction began during the twelve years before Nehemiah was recalled to Persia; but doubtless in his absence, and after the death of Ezra, those who had been silenced and subdued by their presence took courage to return to their evil courses, so that a deluge of sins rushed in upon the nation like an overwhelming torrent, carrying away the barriers of law and religion, and covenants and promises.

II. NEHEMIAH SHUTS DOWN THE FLOOD-GATES.—Vs. 6-14. He himself, apparently taking part with his own hands, with great indignation drove Tobiah out of the temple, and restored it to its proper uses. Nehemiah reinstated the priests and Levites, who had been compelled to go to their homes and earn their living, since the people refused to support them in their religious work. The services of the temple now went on according to law, and the tithes were brought in.

III. UNDERMINING THE KINGDOM OF GOD THROUGH SABBATH-BREAKING.—Vs. 15-17. 15. IN THOSE DAYS During Nehemiah's second visit to Jerusalem, while making the other reforms. SAW I. He did not depend on hearsay, but examined for himself, and found the facts.

Three Forms of Sabbath-Breaking. 1. "Working on their farms and keeping their laborers at work." IN JUDAH. In the country around Jerusalem. TREADING WINEPRESSES ON THE SABBATH. The winepresses were large vats into which the grapes were placed, and the juice trodden out by the feet of men. BRINGING IN SHEAVES. Gathering their harvests and bringing them into the city.

2. "By transporting their goods." AND BRINGING IN SHEAVES. Into the city, and into the other walled towns. In the East the farmers all live in villages and towns, and "go forth" to cultivate the surrounding country. It is not unusual, therefore, for them to bring their harvest home to thresh it. The farmers brought their grain within the walls of Jerusalem at the time of Nehemiah, to secure it against robbery, for the country was then in an unsettled and unsafe condition. WINE, GRAPES AND FIGS. For storage and sale. This required a large working force, and tempted the people to buy and trade on the Sabbath. By working thus on the Sabbath, they were ready for business as soon as the Sabbath was over.

3. "By the ordinary business and traffic through foreigners," who had no care for the Sabbath.

16. THERE DWELT MEN OF TYRE ALSO THEREIN. That is, in the city, Jerusalem. Devoted to commerce, they had formed a little settlement in Judaea for the sale of their merchandise, "fish" (they were a maritime people) and other things.

SOLD ON THE SABBATH UNTO THE CHILDREN OF JUDAH, who were so contaminated by their heathen neighbors as to yield to the temptation to buy.

"The evil effects of Sabbath-breaking." 17. WHAT EVIL THING IS THIS THAT YE DO? "What they did was evil for themselves and for their children.

1. It was squarely contrary to God's command, which, as God's people, they had covenanted to obey. It was deliberate disobedience, and no one can break down the wall of the Ten Commandments to let in one form of disobedience without opening the way for the entrance of all sins.

2. It destroyed the strongest influences for the upbuilding of their characters as children of God. A Sabbath full of business, work and trade: leaves no time for the higher things,—for church going, for Bible study, for religious thought, and thus enslaves the soul to the body. So long as the spirit is worth more than physical comfort, so long as there is an immortal life beyond this, so long as men need every help to be good and strong and pure, so long is a religious Sabbath necessary to the highest good of man.

Man needs it as a day for moral training and instruction; a day for teaching men

about their duties, for looking at life from a moral standpoint. It is of great value as a means of improving the mind. The study of the highest themes, the social discussion of them in the Sabbath School, the instruction from the pulpit, the expression of religious truth in the prayer meeting, give an ordinary person more mental training in the course of his life than all his school days give.

IV. NEHEMIAH MAKES A SABBATH REFORM.—Vs. 17-22. First. He Reproved the Leaders. He did not reprove the weak and let the rich and strong do as they would.

17. I CONTENDED. Argued and used his official authority. WITH THE NOBLES. The higher classes, the people of prominence and influence, who were the most to blame, since they had better knowledge, and fuller control of their time, and who could have the most influence in favoring or opposing the reform. Those who have influence, whether of rank, or wealth, or character, or office, should be doubly careful as to their conduct. "A city set upon a hill cannot be hid." Those who own factories and stores, who control railroads and horse-car lines, who are in high office, have a large responsibility in the matter of Sabbath-keeping.

Second. He Warns them from their Own Past History. 18. DID NOT YOUR FATHERS THUS? Why was Jerusalem destroyed? Where had the nation been carried into captivity? Why were they now weak, and poor, and scattered? Let the prophets answer. One reason was that their fathers had refused to obey God's Sabbath laws. A broken Sabbath was the answer (Jer. 17: 27; Ezek. 20: 13. See also Isa. 58: 13, 14).

Third. He Exercises His Authority. 19. BEGAN TO BE DARK BEFORE THE SABBATH. At sunset of the previous day, because their Sabbath began then. THE GATES SHOULD BE SHUT AS USUAL, only they should not be opened till AFTER THE SABBATH. MY SERVANTS SET I AT THE GATES. His own armed body guard, whom he could trust. THAT THERE SHOULD NO BURDEN BE BROUGHT IN. "Foot passengers were, no doubt, allowed to enter and leave the city on the Sabbath."

20. SO THE MERCHANTS. Not believing that the command would be strictly enforced. LODGED. Camped outside the walls, waiting for the gates to be opened on Sabbath morning, as formerly.

21. I TESTIFIED AGAINST THEM. Rebuking, commanding. "The merchants could not leave their wares unguarded; and the wares not being admitted into the town, they were obliged to camp out. Thus a crowd was collected about the gates, and a disturbance and excitement caused, which was unsuitable for the Sabbath. To prevent this, Nehemiah threatened to arrest the merchants. I WILL LAY HANDS ON YOU. Whereupon the practise was given up."

22. I COMMANDED THE LEVITES. The "Levites" would be more appropriate keepers of the city gates on the Sabbath day than his servants, for whom he, no doubt, had other uses. The Levites were therefore ordered to CLEANSE THEMSELVES, that is, to purify themselves from ceremonial uncleanness, and come and attend to guarding the gates on the Sabbath as a righteous duty. as indeed it was; for it was "to sanctify the Sabbath day," to keep it sacred, to save it from violation and profanation by the trafficking of the people.

Sunday is just as really a seventh day and the "Sabbath" day as is the Saturday Sabbath of the Jews. All the difference lies in beginning the count from a different point.

By keeping one day set apart for special uses, all days are made holy. To treat all days alike is to lower the spiritual value of all.

Set times of prayer help us to make all hours prayerful. Set times for study aid the education for all times. Definite times for meals cause the food to be useful all the day long.

It is not right to make laws compelling a religious Sabbath, but it is right to make such Sabbath laws as will enable all men to have a Sabbath rest, and to enforce these laws by State authority.

\*\*\*

Sunday School Normal Notes.

NO. II.—PIVOTAL WORDS.

Names applied to Deity in the Bible. Definition: "God is the infinite and perfect Spirit in whom all things have their source, support and end."—Dr. Strong.

1. Names applied to Deity in the Hebrew:

(a) Elohim, expresses the might of the Creator and Sustainer of the universe. (b) Elyon. His sublimity. Gen. 14: 22, the "Most High."

(c) Shaddai, the "Almighty." His all-sufficiency. Gen. 17: 1; Phil. 4: 19; 2 Cor. 3: 5; 12: 9.

(d) Jehovah. His unchangeable faith-

fulness to his covenanted promises to his people; see Exodus 3: 15; Psalms 135: 13; Hos. 12: 5.

(e) Adonai. Expresses his lordship, which being delegated to others as also is his might as Elohim. Adonai and Elohim are used occasionally of his creatures, angels and men in authority, judges, etc. See Ps. 8: 5; 97: 7; 82: 1, 6 and 7.

Elyon, Shaddai and Jehovah are never used but of GOD; Jehovah, the personal God of the Jews, and of the church in particular.

2. Names as translated and printed in authorized version:

(a) Lord in small letters stands for Hebrew Adonai; in capitals, LORD, for Jehovah.

(b) GOD in capitals also represents Jehovah, Gen. 15: 2. Adonai Jehovah—LORD GOD, as printed.

(c) God in small letters with initial capital represents Elohim, which is plural in form and is the word most generally used for God, and expresses that he combines in himself, all the fullness of divine perfections in their manifold powers and operations; these the heathen divided among a variety of gods. Elohim concentrates all the divine attributes assigned to the idols severally, and, besides those, others which corrupt man never of himself imagined, infinite love, goodness, wisdom, creative power, inexhaustible riches of excellence, unity, self existence, grace, and providence are especially dwelt on. Exod. 3: 13-15; 15: 11; 34: 6 and 7.

3. Tjinity. The plural forms of the names in "Hebrew," hints at the plurality of Persons in the singular verb, implies the unity of the Godhead.

The distinctness of the Persons is also seen by the personal mention made and acts attributed (a) To the Son, John 1: 3; Psa. 33: 6; mention made, Prov. 8: 22-32; 30: 4; Mal. 3: 1. When God the Sender is distinguished from God the Sent who "suddenly comes."

(b) Holy Ghost. See Genesis 1: 2; Psa. 104: 30.

(c) Three in one is implied in the following, Num. 6: 25-27, also in the repeated "Holy" in Isa. 6: 3.

4. Names applied to the Son especially in the New Testament.

(a) Jesus, Jehovah, salvation, for he himself saves his people from their sins, Matt. 1: 21. Not merely like Joshua, he was God's instrument to save. Jesus does the work himself, this is meant to be taught by the name Jesus as announced by the angel to Joseph.

(b) Christ, Greek; Messiah, Hebrew; Anointed see 1 Sam. 2: 10, Psa. 2: 6 margin, Dan. 9: 25, 26. Prophets, priests and kings were anointed, being types of him who combines all three in himself, Exodus 30: 30, 1 Kings 19: 15, 16, also Dent. 18: 18, Zach. 6: 13.

The New Testament shows that Jesus is the Christ. Jesus is his personal name, Christ his title. "Christ" implies his consecration and qualification for the work he undertook, and refers to his being anointed with the Holy Spirit, of which the Old Testament anointings were the type, see Psa. 45: 7, also Matt. 3: 16, John 3: 34. Let us seek not only to know his name but his person, and see John 17: 3. S. H. CORNWALL.

What Shall Be Done

FOR THE DELICATE GIRL

You have tried iron and other tonics. But she keeps pale and thin. Her sallow complexion worries you. Perhaps she has a little hacking cough also. Her head aches; and she cannot study. Give her

Scott's Emulsion

The oil will feed her wasting body; the glycerine will soothe her cough, and the hypophosphites will give new power and vigor to her nerves and brain. Never say you "cannot take cod-liver oil" until you have tried Scott's Emulsion. You will be obliged to change your opinion at once. Children especially become very fond of it; and infants do not know when it is added to their food.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

GIVE BUT

A fair trial and you will be convinced that you cannot buy anything that will give greater satisfaction than

Woodill's GERMAN BAKING POWDER

B. B. B. Banishes Blemishes.

There is no other remedy equal to B. B. B. for making the blood pure, rich and red, and the skin clear and smooth.

Here's proof from Bertha J. Tozer, North Esk, N.B.

"I have had pimples on my face for three years, and about two years ago I took an attack of nervousness. I got so bad I could not sleep and lost my appetite and was very weak and miserable. I was taking different kinds of medicines but seemed to be getting worse. A friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, taking in all four bottles. As a result I sleep well, have a good appetite, my face is free from pimples, my skin clear and my health is in every way perfect."

EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS A \$7.00 BOOK

The Book of the century, Hand-sonely Illustrated by thirty representative works of the world's greatest Artists.

Put for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not be manufactured for less than \$7.00. The Fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address

Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, (Also at Book Stores) 180 Monroe St., Chicago. If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts. Order from MESSENGER AND VISITOR, 85 Gorman Street, St. John.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between A. A. Ford and W. H. Snyder, as real estate and insurance agents, under the firm name and style of FORD & SNYDER is this day dissolved. The business heretofore conducted by the firm will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber.

A. A. FORD. Berwick, N. S. A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE FARMS NOW OFFERED A. A. FORD. Berwick, N. S.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS HAVE FURNISHED THE BOWLS OF OTHER OWNERS. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO. WEST-TROY N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

## From the Churches.

### Denominational Funds.

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

OXFORD, CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.—Eight believers in Christ were buried with their Lord yesterday. There are more to follow. A. F. BAKER.

Nov. 12.  
NEW GLASGOW.—At the last communion the hand of fellowship was given to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bishop, who united with us by letter from the North church, Halifax. H. G. ESTABROOK.  
Nov. 15th, 1899.

SPRINGFIELD, KINGS COUNTY, N. B., NOV. 17TH.—On the 1st inst. it was our happy privilege to bury in the likeness of death two sisters being the first fruits of our labors at Crumwells Hill and East Scotch Settlement. We hope this may be but the beginning, this section of our field gives promise of fruitfulness. God grant that the time of harvest may be near. Pray for us. S. D. ERVINE.

CENTREVILLE, N. B.—The Baptist church at Centreville is without a minister for the ensuing year and are at liberty to correspond with some smart young man filled with the good spirit of the Master, not particular whether he is married or not. We have a good parsonage for a minister. The pastorate takes in four preaching stations, plenty work for a strong man. Address, W. J. WEBB, Centreville, Carleton Co., N. B.

HEBRON, N. S.—Today has been a day of blessing with us. Evangelist Martin spent ten days assisting us in special meetings, beginning Oct. 8th. On the 5th 8 were baptized, on the 22nd, 6 more, on the 29th two, and today one more, making a total to date of 17. This evening 15 received the hand of fellowship and partook of their first communion. The church is wonderfully encouraged and the outlook is exceedingly hopeful. Nov. 12th. E. T. MILLER.

TEKKALI, INDIA.—One candidate was baptized at sunset last Sabbath. His wife who had come to the tank for water, stood with her water-pot upon her head and watched her husband as he was baptized. He returned to the house but was refused an entrance. The wife says she does not want him any more, and his relatives have said the same. In this case they are not persecuting him nor apparently very sorry or angry because he became a Christian. They simply dare not receive him again as the leaders of their caste would not allow it. His name is Penthal. Pray for him. Oct. 17th. W. V. H.

FREDERICTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 5th, three more young converts, all students at the Normal school, made confession of Christ in baptism. At a special business meeting of the church held on Friday evening, Nov. 10th, Mr. H. C. Creed was elected to serve as deacon, in the room of the late deacon, Mr. James G. McNally. The election was most hearty, and evidenced the esteem in which Mr. Creed is held by his brethren in this church. At the same meeting the office of church clerk, so long and admirably occupied by Bro. Creed, was refilled by the appointment of Mr. R. H. Phillips, a brother who is held in high regard, and is eminently qualified for the duties of the position. J. D. F.

BEDFORD, P. E. I.—Our work goes forward quietly and steadily. The prayer meeting established a few months ago at Freetown is sustained with much interest. It is gratifying to perceive with what regularity and evident pleasure our young converts of last summer attend these services, and with what willingness they participate in the exercises. A recent S. S. concert was very much enjoyed by all who had the privilege of attending. Other entertainments of a similar kind are in process of formation. Amid many disadvantages and some discouragements we seem to be making a measure of progress in the Lord's work. The W. M. A. S. workers are increasing in their efforts to promote the best interests of their Master's Kingdom. It is pleasant to labor in a community in which harmony and good will prevail among all classes. W.

CAVENDISH, P. E. I.—It was my privilege to supply the pulpit at Cavendish on Sunday morning, the 12th inst. Pleasant reminiscences were awakened by meeting the friends connected with my first pastorate. During the service the hand of fellowship was given to John Glover, a very promising young man who had recently been led to Christ at Tyne Valley, and whom it was my privilege to baptize on the preceding day, at New Glasgow. He and another bright young man are studying together in preparation for a collegiate course at Acadia, and it is pleasing to know that both of them have the Christian ministry in view. The little church at Cavendish holds together firmly. They miss the faithful services of Bro. Jackson, but it is hoped that an equally zealous pastor will be secured at an early date. W. H. WARREN.

C. Bedeque, Nov. 15th.  
ALBERTON AND SPRINGFIELD, P. E. I.—Since our last report to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, we have not been left without encouragement on this large field. God is blessing the efforts put forth in his name. We have recently closed a series of special meetings at Alberton and as a result the church has been strengthened and several of our young people have turned unto the Lord. For these blessings we are thankful, and it is our earnest prayer that many others may yet be drawn to the Saviour. We expect to baptize soon. At Springfield four (heads of families) have been received by letter. Besides these encouragements we are not unmindful of the kindness of the people on this field. Numerous are the evidences of their kindly regard, among which we would mention the sum of \$10 presented to Mrs. Whitman by friends at Knutsford and a pair of driving gloves from a good sister in Alberton. For these and other gifts we say to the donors, "God bless you." Brethren pray that God's cause may continue to prosper here. A. H. WHITMAN.

GIBSON, N. B.—Since last report five have been baptized, and six received by letter. Two of those baptized were members of the Roman Catholic church, and all of the eleven were adults. Of the number, one sister, Ella Grant, has since received Heaven's hand of fellowship. This church, on Nov. 16th, celebrated its tenth anniversary. Both church and vestry were packed on that occasion, and an interesting programme was carried out. Brother Thos. Hoben acted as chairman. Revs. W. D. Manzer, W. L. Gregg, E. C. Turner, of Gibson, and H. B. Sloat, B. A., of Marysville, conducted the opening exercises. Four of Fredericton's pastors delivered addresses; Rev. F. C. Hartley, on "The Church and its Prayer Meeting;" Rev. G. M. Campbell on "The Church and its Young People's Society;" Rev. J. D. Freeman, M. A., on "The Church and its Sunday School;" Rev. Jos. McLeod, D. D., on "The Financial and Missionary aim of the Church." These addresses in point of form and matter were excellent. Choice music was also provided by the choir, kindly assisted by some outside talent. An historical sketch of the decade was read by the pastor. The offering of fifty dollars taken at this service, together with that of thirty dollars at the thanksgiving service a few weeks ago, indicates the benevolence of this thrifty little church. J. B. CHAMPION.

GRANVILLE FERRY, ANnapolis ROYAL AND ROUND HILL.—Have closed my pastorate of over four years at the first place, and nearly six at the other two. These have been pleasant years, amid kind and appreciative people who it was hard for us to leave, and who expressed regret at our departure. Believing that I need a rest or change, however, constrained us to move. It was my privilege on the 2nd Sunday in October, to baptize Myrtle Pearl Bishop, aged 9 years, and my little daughter Eleanor, aged 11 years, these make 65 baptized into these churches during the present pastorate, other additions were 7 added in experience and 2 by letter. The decrease was, 27 by letter, 7 by exclusion, 14 by death. This makes the total membership of both churches now, including non-residents, about 180. During this time we have built a beautiful pastorium, and made some improvements in our church buildings. The last of these was the presentation of a fine bell to the church at Annapolis by Andrew B. Hardwick, Esq., whose wife was for many years a faithful member. Mr. H. H. Roach has accepted a spontaneous and unanimous invitation from all sections of

the church to become its pastor, and begins his work on the 19th inst. I wish for him and shall expect great success and blessing. My family and I are enjoying a rest at Wolfville. G. J. C. WHITE.

MANITOBA.—Kindly acknowledge the following contributions to my mission and oblige: "A Baptist," N. S., \$10; M. M. Grant, Hingham, Mass., \$2; Alex. Scott, East Point, P. E. I., \$1; J. D. Schurman, Freetown, P. E. I., \$2.50; Mr. Laird, P. E. I., \$1; Summerside Church, P. E. I., \$3.61; Wm. Dunbar, Alma, P. E. I., \$2.50; Brookfield Mission Band, N. S., \$10; Inglesville Church, \$5.50; My Cape Breton friend again, \$30; Hubert Harrington, \$5; R. Barrs \$2; Mrs. S. P. Benjamin, \$2;—\$4; East Point Mite Society, P. E. I., \$5. My heartiest thanks are due and here expressed to all the above and my prayer for their material and spiritual prosperity is constant and fervent. In this country little can be done in special services outside the cities, during seed time and harvest. The harvest time I spent at home seeking, on the Lord's day, to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of the new cause at and around Austin. We hope to organize a church here next spring. Now that the people are through the rush of harvest and the-hung I leave for the fall and winter campaign beginning on new ground in Southern Manitoba after spending a few days in Westbourne, where God gave us so rich a blessing last winter. Let me earnestly ask for an increased interest in the prayers of all my dear friends in the East that this winter may be the best in my work for the Lord. Let me assure your readers, dear Editor, that the Mission Board here as well as myself, greatly appreciate the interest taken in this country by our brethren in the East. This interest must grow as men like Bro. Mellick, our late Supt. and Bro. Vining, our present Supt. tell the story of our achievements, prospects and needs. I cannot express the depths of my interest in Bro. Vining's programme as he visits those familiar places of my own former toils and joys. May God give him and his great mission favor with all the people. My work at Gladstone closed by the baptism of four heads of families. D. G. M. Austin, Nov. 5th.

### Cash for Forward Movement.

Mrs. C. W. Elderkin, \$18; Mrs. H. P. Crosby, \$5; J. W. Howlett, \$1; Sherman L. Colpitts, \$10; J. E. Baker, \$1; Joseph Baker, \$1; W. F. B. Paterson, \$10; Mrs. Wm. Isnor, \$1; W. H. Redding, \$25; C. H. Harrington, \$25; W. D. Reid, \$5; Alonzo Palmetter, \$2; H. C. Henderson, \$5; J. G. Hull, \$5; F. W. Barbour, \$25; Mrs. F. W. Barbour, \$2.50; C. B. A., \$100; I. B. Fulton, \$100; Mrs. E. L. Estey, \$2.50; J. Edwin Phinney, \$3; F. C. Richardson, \$5; Mrs. L. A. Eaton, \$5; J. J. Mason, \$5; Geo. W. Webb, \$3; A. Friend (unknown), \$5; Mrs.

### A Popularity That Increases With Mighty Strides.

#### Diamond Dyes First in All Points That Make Perfection.

Notwithstanding the fact that imitation and crude package dyes and soap-grease dyes are before the public seeking recognition, the fame and popularity of Diamond Dyes increases with mighty strides. Those who have the misfortune to try any of the inferior dyes sold by some dealers know well how deceptive they prove. The users are utterly disheartened and disappointed. Their work with these common dyes show muddy and dull colors, and anger is kindled because valuable garments and materials are spoiled. The Diamond Dyes, simple and easy to use, have a standard of excellence that no others can approach. They give true, uniform and honest results when used in the mansion or cottage. Bright, clear and brilliant colors are always obtained on all kinds of goods—all wool, all cotton or mixed goods—when the plain directions are followed.

Do not be deceived by any dealer when he offers you something just as good as the Diamond Dyes. There are no other dyes in the world that can equal the "Diamond"; no others that can so successfully make old things new.



COPY OF THE MARKED NEW TESTAMENT

Order from MESSENGER & VISITOR.

# ROYAL

## Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

### Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Margaret Harrington, \$10; Norman Layton, \$15; Mrs. Alex. Green, \$1; Edith M. Johnston, \$1; Antoinette Wyman, \$2.50; M. C. McDonald, M. D., \$25; Mrs. Alwida Wilson, \$4; Martha Wilson, \$2; Cyrus Harper, \$2.50; Mabel E. Archibald, \$10; I. M. Crandall, \$5; M. J. Doney, \$2; Jas. A. G. Gies, \$25; A. C. Sears, \$12.50; E. S. Sweet, \$25; Alex. Robinson, \$2; J. H. Colpitts, \$5; Issiah Stevens, \$1; Stephen Corkum, \$1; Burton Hennigar, \$5; Mrs. Jas. Whitford, \$1; Wellington Whalen, \$1; Jos. B. Millett, \$1; Samuel Simpson, \$2; Mrs. Amelia Hickson, \$1; Miss M. E. Hume, \$5. This month is encouraging. If all Acadia's friends will do likewise success is sure. W. M. E. HALL. Nov. 15th. 93 North St.

### Spurgeon's Tabernacle Rebuilding Fund.

Received in cash and promises. Previously acknowledged, \$55.80; Stephen Steeves, Esq., Stewiacke, N. B., \$1; Hon. A. R. McClellan, \$5; Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Chipman, N. B., \$5; T. H. Hall, Esq., St. John, \$1; Rev. Carey N. Barton, Millville, N. B., \$1; Allison Peck, Esq., Hillsboro, N. B., \$1. Total \$69.80. C. W. TOWNSEND. Hillsboro, N. B. Nov. 10th.

## CANCER

And Tumors cured to satisfaction at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE CO., 277 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

## As You Want It

"I can fit your body but not your head," says the unsuccessful tailor when cornered.

This old-new tailoring house fits the body of its customers exactly as their heads desire.

Have you ordered your Winter Overcoat? Why not order here—you run no risk about materials or fit.

A. GILMOUR,  
St. John, N. B.

Custom Tailoring.

## British-Boer War.

This book will contain a complete History of South Africa from the earliest times, including the occupation of Cape Colony by the Boers, their great "treks," the occupation by other natives, and finally the British; the founding of the Transvaal Republic, the Life of Oom Paul, General Joubert. The Conferences, 1881-1884, will be fully set forth, the war's past and present, and the causes that led up to them,—the whole fully illustrated. Special portraits of leading officials in Canadian contingents. Prospectus and complete outfit ready in a few days. Send 30c. in stamps to pay for mailing. This amount refunded on first five books. Terms and all particulars sent with outfit. Act wise. Don't lose time corresponding outfits. Mailed in order received. Address Earle Publishing & Mercantile Co., Ltd., Saint John, N. B. Mention this paper.

MARRIAGES.

AXWORTHY-PALMER.—At the home of the bride, West Devon, P. E. I., Nov. 6th, by Rev. A. H. Whitman, Wm. P. Axworthy of Bloomfield, P. E. I., to Alvia V. Palmer of West Devon.

STEVES-PARKIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Little River, Elgin, N. B., Nov. 8th, by Rev. J. Newton Thorne, B. Walton Steves of Hillsboro, Albert Co., to Laura May Parkin, eldest daughter of Minor I. Parkin, Esq.

MCKAY-WRATHERBER.—At Springhill, Nov. 14th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Thomas A. McKay and Edna May Weatherbee, both of Springhill.

MITCHEL-DUNPHY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. the 1st, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Alexander Mitchel, of Scotch Settlement, and Gertrude Dunphy of Keswick, York Co.

LEVETT-HOOPER.—At St. George, on the 25th of Oct., by the Rev. T. M. Munro, George E. Levett and Elizabeth H. Hooper, both of Back Bay, Charlotte Co.

JUSTASON-MUNRO.—On the 1st of Nov., at the Baptist Church, 1 30 p. m., by Rev. T. M. Munro, Ralph Justason and Mary A. Munro, daughter of Rev. T. Munro, both of Pennfield, Charlotte Co.

MARCHANT-PINEO.—At the home of the bride's parents, October 25th, by Rev. C. E. Pineo, brother of the bride, John H. Marchant and Julia E. Pineo, all of Grafton, Kings Co., N. S.

BRATTIE-PACK.—At Westport, August 24th, by Rev. C. E. Pineo, Frank H. Beattie of Glace Bay, C. B. and Erma Pack of Westport, N. S.

WHITE-RICHARDSON.—At the Baptist parsonage, SUSSEX, on the 8th inst., by Rev. W. Camp, Mr. Charles R. White, of Harvey, Albert County, to Miss Sarah Richardson of Waterford, King's County.

OLMSTEAD-DAVIDSON.—At the Baptist church, Forest Glenn, Victoria Co., N. B., Oct. 25th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Charles L. Olmstead, of Perth, and Mary Annie Davidson of Forest Glenn.

MCCREA-ARMSTRONG.—At the residence of the bride's father, Bunabas Armstrong, Perth, Victoria Co., N. B., Oct. 25th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Robert J. McCrea, of Fort Fairfield, Me., to Ida M. Armstrong of Perth.

SMITH-DONAGHY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Forest Glenn, Victoria Co., N. B., Nov. 8th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Herbert E. Smith to Helen G. Donaghy, all of Forest Glenn.

KENNEDY-SHIELDS.—At Springhill, Nov. 4th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, John W. Kennedy and Cora E. Shields.

PARSONS-NICHOLS.—At Winnipeg, Oct. 31st, by Rev. W. C. Vincent, Lillie E. Nichols, of Berwick, N. S., to William R. Parsons, B. A., LL. B., of Yorkton, N. W. T., son of J. Parsons, Esq., of the Marine and Fisheries Agency, Halifax, N. S.

WOOD-WOOD.—At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 9th, by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., Benjamin J. Wood, of Alexandra, Lot 49, P. E. I., to Abbie Wood, of Pownal.

CASE-MORRELL.—At the edifice of the 1st Springfield Baptist church, Hatfield Point, Nov. 15th, by Pastor S. D. Irvine, Arthur B. Case, of Wickham, Queens Co., to Miss Agusta A. Morrell, of Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

CURL-KEIZER.—On Oct. 12th, at the Baptist parsonage, Chester, by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, John Curl to Miss Lydia Keizer, both of Gold River.

HATT-SAWLER.—On Nov. 10th, at the Baptist parsonage, Chester, by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, James Hatt, of Beech Hill, to Lottie Sawler of Western Shore.

MITCHELL-SMITH.—On Nov. 15th, at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Henry E. Mitchell to Miss Pearl B. Smith, both of Chester, N. S.

DEATHS.

MCGRAY.—At her late residence, Cove Road, Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 8th, Harriet Alice Poole, wife of Wilbert McGray, and second daughter of Stephen Poole, fell asleep in Jesus, having finished her earthly course of 27 years, with a clear firm faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

WEBSTER.—At St. John, Nov. 9th, of apoplexy, E. Josiah Webster, of Wickham, Queens Co., aged 61 years, leaving two daughters, three sons, one brother, and many other friends to mourn. Deceased was a consistent member of the upper Wickham Baptist church, lived the life of faith of the Son of God, and died in hope of the glory of God.

DRAKE.—At Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S., on Nov. 1st, Priscilla, beloved wife of Bro. John Drake, in the 75th year of her age. Sister Drake, whose maiden name was Hurst, was baptized with nine others, into the fellowship of the Port Hillford church on March 24th, 1846, by the late Rev. Mr. Hobbs. Though a great sufferer from physical infirmities, our sister attended to her household duties up to the week of her death. She has left behind a sorrowing husband, two sons, one daughter, and eleven grandchildren to mourn their loss.

HOLMES.—At Hantsport, N. S., after a short illness, which she suffered with Christian confidence, Grace Ann, beloved wife of Capt. Whitman Holmes, in the 71st year of her age. Our sister early found the Saviour, and walked in the light of his saving truth day by day, until the perfect day, when her Lord took her into his banqueting house above. She leaves a sorrowing husband, three daughters and one son, to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and devoted mother, also a large circle of relatives and friends.

ALLEN.—At Halifax, on the 9th of Nov., Lois, wife of George R. Allen, in the 45th year of her age. Mrs. Allen was born at Burlington, Hants Co., N. S. She was baptized about fourteen years ago, by Rev. P. O. Weeks, and united with the Baptist church at Round Hill, Annapolis Co. For the past year she has been out of health, but with fortitude she bore her sufferings, and died with strong faith in her Redeemer. She leaves a husband and seven children, who cherish the memory of a faithful Christian wife and mother. She was buried at Lake View, Halifax, the funeral service being conducted by Rev. A. C. Chute.

HARRIS.—At Halifax, Nov. 13th, Hezekiah Hull Harris, aged 56 years. His birthplace was Bear River, N. S., where he was baptized when he was about fifteen years of age, by Rev. Aaron Cogswell. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Dexter, of Milton, N. S. For seventeen years they resided in Massachusetts, and about a year and a half since they came to Halifax. Mr. Harris was taken ill about ten weeks ago, and within this period of sickness has shown the greatest patience and unwavering trust in God. A short service was held in Halifax, by Dr. Kempton and Mr. Chute, after which the body was taken to Milton for burial.

WITHERS.—Nov. 1st, at the home of her father, Dea. J. V. Eaton, Granville Centre, of consumption, Blanch E., wife of Alton Withers, age 28 years. Our young sister was among the brightest of Christians and for seven years her life was one of activity and preparation for the hour that came to her as November was ushered in. Her daily prayer was: "Teach me from my heart to say, this will be done." Then the Father's will became hers. She will be greatly missed in the community; home, and church, but being dead she yet speaks in the sweet influences of her beautiful life. She leaves a husband and little boy, together with father, mother, and a sister, with many friends to mourn their loss, which was her gain.

COATES.—Died at Penobscus, Oct. 16th, of heart failure, Lavinia A., beloved wife of H. N. Coates, St. John, and only daughter of the late John McCready, aged 56. For some years she had times of great

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse.

We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.



Advertisement for Standard Watch & Novelty Co. featuring a pocket watch and a 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED' promotion.

suffering from heart trouble, all medical aid and change of climate did nothing to remove the cause, only a few weeks before her death, she returned from an extended trip to the West, by way of Niagara Falls, in search of health. A short time after her return to her home in St. John, she came to Penobscus to visit relatives, where she was taken fatally ill, and after ten days of suffering, patiently borne, she peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. She was a woman of marked intelligence, firm in her convictions of right to God and humanity, an affectionate wife, and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, in her the poor had a faithful friend, she lived not for society, but gave liberally to alleviate the suffering of the destitute. She met death without a fear, in the grace of him who triumphed over death and the grave. She rests from her labor and her works follow. A sorrowing husband, two brothers, and a host of dear friends mourn her sudden removal, to whom we commend to the God of all grace who is able to comfort and save.

CAMPBELL.—James Campbell of Pennfield, on Saturday afternoon Nov. 11th, about 4 30 fell dead in his own door yard, aged 76 years. He had been in very poor health for over 18 months. On the day of his departure to the Christian's home, he had done a number of little things which he saw necessary to be done on his premises and then walked out into his field and on his return to his house fell into the sleep of death near his door, and thus ended quickly a valuable life, and with that all sufferings. Bro. Campbell was widely known especially in this section of the province and on the River St. John, where he spent a considerable portion of his active life in the lumber business. He was a man of good habits and parts, kind and gentlemanly. He was a good citizen and a very useful man in the community, much respected and loved by all. He was baptized by the Rev. G. W. Springer and about eight years ago united with the Pennfield Baptist Church, of which he continued a good member till death. His home was always open to the ministers of the Gospel and he was always ready and willing to do his part in every way possible to support a good cause, and hence he will be greatly missed, but most of all in his own home. He leaves a widow, five

sons and four daughters to mourn their loss, besides a brother in the flesh who lives in Lowell, Mass., and many other relatives. They all have one thing to comfort them among all the rest, and that is, he was a Christian. His funeral sermon was preached by the writer, from Job, 3: 17. "And there the weary be at rest." May the widow find comfort in these words of Scripture, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Psalm 46: 1.

IF YOU GROW APPLES

YOU WANT THEM We manufacture PULP HEADS for APPLE BARRELS. Write for prices; they will interest you. We print your advertisement on them if desired. The D. F. BROWN PAPER BOX and PAPER CO., Limited. ST. JOHN, N. B.

WHISTON'S Commercial College

This old, reliable, progressive business training school is better equipped than ever this year to train young men and women to fill positions as bookkeepers, stenographers, office assistants, etc. The halls and rooms have been recently repainted and carpeted, and a new cloak room and lavatory added for ladies. Come and see us or send for Catalogue 1899 to R. E. WHISTON, 65 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's quality and availability.

# The Salvation Army.

### THE LIFE OF THESE SELF-SACRIFICING WORKERS OFTEN ONE OF HARDSHIP.

While on Duty Capt. Ben. Bryan Was Stricken With a Supposed Incurable Disease and Forced to Relinquish the Work—He Has Now Recovered His Health.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont.

The life of a Salvation Army worker is very far from being a sinecure. Their duties are not only arduous, but they are called upon by the regulations of the Army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. This being the case, it is little wonder that the health of these self-sacrificing workers



frequently gives way. Capt. Ben. Bryan, whose home is at Maxville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the Army, having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy and other points in the United States. While on duty he was attacked by a so-called incurable disease, but having been restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Alexandria News thought it worth while to procure from his own lips a statement of his illness and recovery. He found Mr. Bryan at work, a healthy, robust man, his appearance giving no indications of his recent sufferings.

The story of his illness and subsequent cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reads like a miracle, and is given in his own words as follows:—"While stationed at Deseronto, in July, 1897, I was attacked with what the doctors called "Chronic Spinal Meningitis." The symptoms were somewhat similar to those preceding a pleuratic attack, but were accompanied by spasms which, when the pain became to severe, rendered me unconscious. The length of these unconscious spells increased as the disease advanced. After spending four months in the Kingston General Hospital, and on the Salvation farm, Toronto, I regained some of my former strength and returned to my work. The second attack occurred when I was stationed at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1898, and was more severe than the first. The symptoms of the second attack were very similar to those which preceded the first, the only apparent difference being that they were more severe and the after effects of longer duration. Owing to the precarious state of my health, I was compelled to resign my position after the second attack and return to my home at Maxville. While there a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using them in March, 1899. I have used only a dozen boxes and am once more enjoying perfect health. I feel that I attribute my present state of health to the effects produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Bryan has also used the pills and has benefited very much thereby."

## Geo. A. McDONALD

120 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Headquarters for SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES and REQUISITES

Having purchased the stock and good will of the Baptist Book Room, I am in a position to make up and sell large or small sets of Libraries at very low figures. Quite a few have already taken advantage of this sale.

The same holds good with all our TEACHERS' BIBLES, OXFORD, BAGSTER, COLLINS, WALKER, etc. I can sell lower than any other house in the Maritime Provinces. A good reason for this is I MUST SELL. SPECIAL NOTE—All orders for Lesson Helps and Papers for 1900 may be ordered through me. Terms as usual. Samples of papers, etc., free on application. CASH WITH ORDER.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Successor to Baptist Book and Tract Society, Halifax, N. S.

NOV 22

## News Summary

The Dominion Alliance executive has decided to send Organizer Duncan Marshall to the Maritime Provinces next week.

Najor Fitz-Horrihan, of Pictou, Ont., has been appointed inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Thirty thousand dollars worth of diamonds were stolen Monday from the stores of Sigler Bros. at Cleveland, Ohio.

The heirs of the late Lucian Sharpe, of Providence, R. I., have expressed their intention to give \$10,000 to the endowment fund of Brown University.

A circular issued by the post office department states that the universal postal union has decided that the year 1900 be designated on postal stamps by two ciphers.

Max Frankenburg, proprietor of the Globe Rubber Company, of Montreal, was found dead in the berth of a sleeper on the Montreal train on Tuesday.

The by-election in South Renfrew, rendered necessary by the appointment of Hon. F. R. Latchford to the portfolio of public works in the Ontario government, resulted in the election of Latchford.

In Newfoundland the ministerialists have been defeated in the by-elections in the divisions of St. Johns and Fortune Bay. The government has lost three elections this year.

The General Freight Agents' Association, representing all railroads operating in Canada, at a meeting in Montreal on Tuesday, decided to make a general advance in freight rates of from 20 to 25 per cent.

The Bank of Montreal's half-yearly statement shows profits of \$1,160,956, as against \$981,328 for the same period last year. There is an increase of twelve millions in deposits bearing interest.

The Hamburg-American steamer Patria, Captain Freilich, which left New York Nov. 4 for Hamburg, was burned on Wednesday near Dover. All the passengers were rescued.

Senator Desjardins has resigned the presidency of the Banque Jacques Cartier, Montreal, which suspended payment at the time of the failure of the Banque Ville Marie and has since resumed payment.

A German punitive expedition in the Cameroons, West Africa, recently chastised a tribe of rebellious cannibals who had besieged several trading stations at and near Kribi. The Germans chased the natives into the bush, killing 200.

A subscription list was opened Tuesday by Manchester Liners, Limited, capital 1,000,000 pounds sterling, of which 300,000 pounds sterling in 4 1/2 per cent. first mortgage debentures are now issued. The company is formed to take over the services between Manchester, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John.

The new hotel project at Halifax has materialized so far that final negotiations are to be concluded between the projectors and the new Masonic Hall proprietors as to price. The hotel will take in the whole block bounded by Barrington, Granville, Slater and Blower streets.

The visit of Queen Victoria to Bristol Wednesday to open the convalescent home of Clifton, was made the occasion of a great display of patriotism. Her Majesty passed through six miles of Venetian masts, Imperial standards, heraldic designs and garlands of flowers. An address by the mayor and corporation was presented to Her Majesty in a gold casket. The mayor of Bristol was knighted.

The biggest lumber deal ever made in Nova Scotia has just been consummated. R. F. & D. P. Young have sold for \$300,000 their well-known property at St. Margaret's Bay, consisting of 80,000 acres of land, to Peter Ryan, Toronto, who, it is understood, is acting for Michigan and Chicago capitalists.

The S. S. Henry Dumois, the first boat of the new Annapolis-London line of steamers, left New Orleans on the 4th direct for Digby, and after taking on a river pilot there will proceed. She is to leave Annapolis on the 18th and will be followed by the S. S. Baracoa about December 10th.

Mr. John C. Price of Havelock, and Mr. J. Frank Wilson of St. Stephen, obtained their diplomas from the St. John Business College, recently, and begin work at once. Mr. Price with A. E. White & Co., Sussex and Mr. Wilson with the Maritime branch of the Brantford Carriage Co., Truro, N. S., where a fine position has been secured for him through the influence of Messrs S. Kerr & Son.—Gazette.

The total fire loss in the United States and Canada for October, reported to the New York Journal of Commerce, was \$12,046,250, against \$12,725,800 for September, \$7,539,400 for October last year, and \$11,387,500 for the same month in 1897. The total this year to October 1 amounts to \$111,654,900, against \$96,703,400 for the same time last year and \$91,801,200 in 1897.

# NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO....

# The Youth's Companion

TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL OFFER EXPLAINED BELOW.

## Free Every Week to 1900.

Those who send \$1.75 now with this slip, or the name of this paper, will receive The Companion every week from the time of subscription to Jan. 1, 1901. This includes all the good things to be published during the remaining weeks of 1899, comprising the Double Holiday Numbers. And in addition every new subscriber will receive the Companion Calendar for 1900, the most exquisite piece of color-work ever published by The Companion.

J3704

The young and old in more than half a million homes read The Companion every week in the year. We shall be glad to mail our Announcement Number, containing a full illustrated Prospectus of contributors and contributions already engaged for the 1900 volume.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

## Society Visiting Cards 25c. Per Pack

## FIFTY Finest THICK IVORY Visiting Cards.

Printed in First Class Style, with name in Steel Plate Script, ONLY 25 cents.

Postpaid to any address in Canada for 27 cents.

Four packs of 50 each to one address \$1.00.

Send cash with order.

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

N. B.—The cards we use are the best in the market—and are usually sold at from 50 to 75 cents a pack.

General Paredes, a former commander in the army of ex-President Andrade, who had refused the demand made upon him by General Castro and the de facto authorities to surrender Porto Cabello, Venezuela, surrendered on Sunday after a terrible battle. The aspect of the city is one of ruin and devastation, and it is estimated that upwards of 650 persons were killed or wounded during the fighting.

Mrs. Sylvester Anderson and her daughter, the victims of the Pisgah fire, died Thursday.

## Practical Work.

Following and alternating with instruction in methods and principles keeps our students always in anticipation of "What Comes Next," gives brightness and variety to our course of study, and provides that the best possible use is made of the student's time.



This is what enables us to complete our every full course of study in so short a time. Send for catalogue to—

## S. KERR & SON.

### The Home

#### Six Times Nine.

I studied my tables over and over,  
And backward and forward, too;  
But I couldn't remember six times nine,  
And I didn't know what to do,  
Till my sister told me to play with my doll,  
And not to bother my head.  
"If you'll call her 'Fifty-four' for a while,  
You'll learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite Mary Ann,  
Though I thought it a dreadful shame  
To give such a perfectly lovely child  
Such a perfectly horrid name;  
And I called her dear little "Fifty-four"  
A hundred times, till I knew  
The answer of six times nine as well  
As the answer of two times two.

At first I thought that wasn't quite fair,  
For there was no doll in the books;  
But 'twas better far than the teacher's  
stare,  
And the children's funny looks.  
So, after a while, I thought it all out,  
And believed it was right without  
shadow of doubt.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth,  
Who always acts so proud,  
Said, "Six times nine is fifty-two,"  
And I nearly laughed aloud.  
But I wish I hadn't, for teacher said,  
"Now, Dorothy, tell if you can."  
I thought of my doll, and—sakes alive!  
I answered, "Mary Ann!"

—Exchange.

#### Cleaning Ribbon.

There are various ways in which ribbon may be cleaned. The following are all good: If the ribbon has been made up into bows or sewed in any way, unpick all the stitches first, then brush lightly with a stiff brush. Lay the ribbon on a plain smooth board or table—a board is preferable. Sponge it well with clean water and ammonia. Ammonia varies very much in strength, but the following proportion is usually strong enough: Two teaspoonfuls to one breakfast cup of water. To stiffen the ribbon, sponge it after it has been cleaned with dissolved gum arabic and water (two teaspoonfuls to a half pint of water) and leave it on the board to dry, when it will be found smooth and ready for use. If the ribbon is required at once, it may be ironed immediately after the cleaning and stiffening processes. Lay it on the ironing sheet, with blanket beneath, and over the ribbon place either a clean, smooth piece of muslin or paper, and iron with a fairly hot iron.—American Cultivator.

#### To Remove Stains.

To remove egg stains from spoons, rub with common salt made damp.  
To take out mildew stains, rub well with buttermilk.

If your clothing has some ink marks or iron mold on it, cover with milk and rub salt on the spots.

When steel goods have become rusty, rub oil well in, and leave for a day or two, then rub thoroughly with a rag dipped in ammonia.

Tea stains can be removed by dipping in a solution of chloride of lime (one ounce to a pint of water). Only dip the article, as if they are left to soak the lime will destroy the goods.—United Presbyterian.

#### To Remove Spots From Carpets.

A moquette carpet was recently saved from ruin by the prompt action of a woman who had just tipped over the contents of a large inkstand upon its delicate surface. She rushed to the kitchen and snatched from the table a pint bowl filled with milk. This was instantly poured over the spot without stopping to take up the ink. By the time the whole was wiped up, the stain had almost disappeared. A little rubbing with soap and water to take off the grease left from the milk was all that was needed to obliterate the last vestige of the ink. It was in the home of this same woman that a careless maid dropped a lamp, deluging the hall carpet with kerosene. This time oatmeal was sprinkled quickly and liberally over the place and left until the next morning. When, at that time, the hall was swept, the oil was found to be completely absorb-

ed, and the carpet rather the fresher for its treatment.—New York Evening Post.

#### Choosing Table Linen.

It is a good plan in buying table linen to avoid all goods with much plain surface if you are choosing linen of medium price. The quality of the goods does not show if the pattern covers the ground. On the contrary, if you are buying the finest damasks choose a pattern with a large amount of plain surface. The delicate pattern of the linen in this case shows to perfection the satiny fine surface of the cloth or napkin. Small patterns are desirable in table cloth of medium size. A double border is desirable, one to lie on the edge of the table when the cloth is spread and one outside to fall around the edge. The handsomest tablecloths for the fashionable circular tables are woven in circular form to fit the table. This avoids the heavy ugly folds at the corners of a square tablecloth spread on a circular table. A white tablecloth or one in pale ecru of flax colored linen is used at luncheons. At dinner and at breakfast a white linen cloth is preferred. This may be of damask or of plain momic cloth. Some very elegant dinner cloths are of heavy linen, lace and momic cloth, but as a rule fancy lace and embroidered cloths are used at afternoon teas. The tiny cloths used on the small tables on such occasions are often very elaborate. Sometimes they are wrought with wreaths and clusters of garden roses in natural colors, or with wild flowers. A pretty cloth is embroidered with clovers in white and pink, and is used on a table set with cups and saucers of pink Beieek porcelain. A cloth embroidered with flowers in Dresden colors is used with china from the Meissen factories, while one embroidered with faint fresh roses is furnished with cups of Sevres.

The last infantry battalions under orders for South Africa, left England Saturday, and the last of the Hussars also sailed, leaving the Household regiment, the only cavalry still to be despatched, and last, but by any means least, the first battery of the howitzer artillery has started. Great things are expected of the howitzer battery, of which there are only three in the British army. These five-inch breech loaders are claimed to be of a superior character, and are expected to be particularly serviceable in removing the Boers from the hills.

### HAMILTON, ONT.,

Sends Word regarding Dodd's  
Kidney Pills in Western  
Ontario.

Cures by no means confined to Maritime Provinces—Harry Bawden, of Hamilton, had Lumbago and Diabetes—Five boxes Cured Him.

HAMILTON, Nov. 20.—It should not be supposed that cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Woman's Weakness, Backache, Blood Disorders, etc., are confined to the Maritime Provinces. Dodd's Kidney Pills are used with invariable success for these diseases throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills are reported in almost every paper printed in the United States. The English newspapers are not a whit behind hand in publishing cures made in England, while in far Australia and New Zealand, Dodd's Kidney Pills bear precisely the same reputation and perform as many wonderful cures as they do in Canada. So much for the confidence in a Canadian remedy displayed by the world at large.

Mr. Harry Bawden, of Hamilton, Ont., suffered with Lumbago and Kidney Disease for six years. At the end of that time he resolved to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. He had been wiser had he taken them at the beginning. This is what he says:—

"For six years I suffered with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. I tried everything under the sun, but absolutely nothing I ever took gave me the slightest relief. A friend advised me about one year ago to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I finally decided to do so. Purchased one box and found relief. I used in all five boxes, and am completely cured."



## EVERY MOTHER SHOULD

Have it in the House  
To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and indorsed since 1810. To relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation: is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century.

### JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use  
To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

#### ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has stood upon its intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it. The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has indorsed.

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq.—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to the present.

JOHN B. BARD, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891.  
Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

### A CHOICE PREMIUM

#### THE MARSH READING STAND

Height, 34 inches; revolving top, 14x18 inches (with book-rest), adjustable to any angle. Thousands of Government, State and County Officials, Professional and Business Men pronounce it the best Dictionary Holder, Reading, Music, Atlas, Bible, Album, Directory or Lecture Stand invented. Also used as an Easel.

Revolving Book Case, 15x15x12; holds 20 vols. law size, in which Reference Books can be kept in reach of your desk. Over 50,000 now thus used. Finished in antique oak, with enameled castings. Shipped knocked down in 20 lb. pkg.

Sent prepaid to any address for Six New Subscriptions to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This would make a most beautiful gift.

### COMMON SENSE REASONING

If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone? This is the common sense way to look at life insurance. The CONFEDERATION LIFE, of Toronto, has the best there is in life insurance. It will secure your income to your wife after you are gone. You had better look into this! Remember the CONFEDERATION LIFE reminded you.

S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.

### BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs.  
BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere.  
WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

#### MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Cowan's  
Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa  
are always the favorites in the homes.  
The COWAN CO., TORONTO.

MONT. McDONALD  
BARRISTER, Etc.  
Princess St St. John

THICK IVORY  
Cards, with  
Style, with  
Script, ONLY  
in Canada  
to one ad-  
& CO.,  
John, N. B.  
are usually  
ents a pack.  
ing and alternating  
struction in methods  
principles keeps our  
s always in antici-  
of "What Comes  
gives brightness and  
to our course of  
and provides that the  
of the student's time.  
This is what en-  
ables us to complete  
our very full course  
of study in so short  
a time.  
Send for catalogue  
to—  
& SON.

**THE CENTURY  
MAGAZINE  
In 1900**

NOVELTY IN LITERATURE  
AND ART FEATURES.  
PRINTING IN COLOR.

THE BEST ILLUSTRATIONS,  
with Cole's Engravings and  
Castaigne's Drawings.

**A New and Superbly Illustrated  
LIFE OF CROMWELL**

By the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.  
THE conductors of *The Century* take  
special pleasure in announcing this  
as the leading historical serial of the mag-  
azine in 1900. No man is more competent  
than John Morley, who was selected by  
Mr. Gladstone's family to write the  
biography of Gladstone, to treat Cromwell  
in the spirit of the end of the nineteenth  
century.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS  
will be remarkable. Besides original  
drawings, there will be valuable unpub-  
lished portraits lent by Her Majesty the  
Queen, and by the owners of the greatest  
Cromwell collections. Other features in-  
clude:

**ERNEST SETON-THOMSON'S**  
"Biography of a Grizzly," delightfully  
illustrated by the artist-author,—the long-  
est and most important literary work of  
the author of "Wild Animals I Have  
Known."

**PARIS**, illustrated by CASTAIGNE.  
A series of papers for the Exposition year,  
by RICHARD WHITEING, author of "No. 5  
John Street," splendidly illustrated with  
more than sixty pictures by the famous  
artist CASTAIGNE, including views of the  
Paris Exposition.

**LONDON**, illustrated by PHIL MAY.  
A series of papers on the East End of  
London by SIR WALTER BESANT, with  
pictures by PHIL MAY and JOSEPH PEN-  
NELL.

**Sailing Alone Around the World.**  
The record of a voyage of 46,000 miles  
undertaken single-handed and alone in a  
40-foot boat. A most delightful biography  
of the sea.

THE AUTHOR of "HUGH WYNNE,"  
Dr. S. W. MITCHELL, will furnish a  
short serial of remarkable psychological  
interest, "The Autobiography of a  
Quack," and there will be short stories by  
all the leading writers.

A CHAPTER FROM MARK TWAIN'S  
ABANDONED AUTOBIOGRAPHY.  
LITERARY REMINISCENCES.  
Familiar accounts of Tennyson, Browning,  
Lowell, Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, and  
Holmes.

IMPORTANT PAPERS  
By Governor Theodore Roosevelt, President  
Eliot of Harvard University, Thomas Bailey  
Aldrich, Woodrow Wilson, John Burroughs,  
and others.

AMERICAN SECRET HISTORY.  
A series of papers of commanding interest.

THE ART WORK OF THE CENTURY.  
It is everywhere conceded that *THE CENTURY*  
has led the world in art. Timothy Cole's  
unique and beautiful wood blocks will con-  
tinue to be a feature, with the work of many  
other engravers who have made the American  
school famous. The fine half-tone plates—en-  
graved by wood engravers—for which the  
magazine is distinguished, will appear with  
new methods of printing and illustrating.  
Begin new subscriptions with November.  
Price \$4.00 a year. Subscribe through dealers  
or remit to the publishers.

**THE CENTURY CO.,**  
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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

These are some of the features which  
characterize our courses of study and  
qualify our students for their successes.  
Send for our Business and Shorthand  
Catalogues.

**S. KERR & SON,**  
Oddfellows' Hall.

Capt. A. B. Smith, of this village, is  
building a boat in which he says he will  
cross the Atlantic. The boat will be sixty  
feet long, schooner rigged and fitted with  
an eight horse-power engine, the power  
being generated by gasoline. Glass en-  
cases the cabin. The wheel will be inside  
the cabin, but there will be a second one  
on deck. The cost of the craft will be  
about \$4,000.  
Fire in the Quebec citadel did \$1,500  
damage on Friday.

**News Summary**

The village of Port Beington, B. C., was  
almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss  
is placed at seventy thousand.

There were nineteen business failures in  
the Dominion this week, against twenty-  
four in the corresponding week of 1898.

Hilda Blake, a servant girl found guilty  
of murdering her mistress, Mrs. John Lee,  
at Regina, has been sentenced to be hanged  
on December 27th.

The Elder-Dempster steamship Merrimac  
has been given up as lost, as she has now  
been out twenty-four days from Quebec  
for Belfast. The crew numbered about  
forty.

Negotiations between the Intercolonial  
Railway and the Quebec and Levis Ferry  
Company have reached a satisfactory issue.  
The ferry company agrees to run a night  
boat between Quebec and Levis.

A London correspondent says:—There is  
a strong feeling here, and it is daily grow-  
ing, against the French, for their attack  
in the press upon England's soldiers, and  
above all for the false reports they make  
public.

Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney  
general, has been made a baronet in recog-  
nition of his work on the Venezuelan  
arbitration commission. Sir Robt. T. Reid,  
counsel for Great Britain, has been made  
a Knight Grand Cross of the order of St.  
Michael and St. George.

A London correspondent says: The  
spirit the French are showing now  
is not going to be forgotten later, and  
there is building up among Englishmen—  
I see it growing every day—bitterness and  
hatred of the French which may make  
the keeping of peace very difficult here-  
after.

Alluding to Lieut. Wood of Halifax  
lately killed in South Africa, the Bangor  
News says: As the great-grand-son  
of President Zachary Taylor and the grand-  
nephew of Jefferson Davis, in service of  
the Queen of England in the Transvaal  
war, Lieut. Wood's name seems like a  
symbol of reunited sympathies and inter-  
ests.

In Russia the Leonid display caused a  
popular panic in many places. It was  
believed that the end of the world had  
come. Churches were open all night long,  
and hundreds of thousands spent three  
nights in the open air. There are even  
rumors that in some villages Russian  
parents murdered their children to save  
them from an expected worse fate.

At Amherst Wednesday the preliminary  
examination of Angus Chisholm, I. C. R.  
baggage man, of Truro; Neil Barclay,  
assistant station master at Maccau; John  
Doyle, of Westchester, and Arthur Stewart,  
James Barclay, Wilson Myers and Thomas  
Little, of Wentworth, arrested by Detective  
Skeffington for having in their possession  
forged two-dollar Dominion bills of the  
issue of July 2nd, 1897, resulted in all being  
committed for trial. Chisholm evidently  
acted for a man named Davis, of Boston.

The Paris papers continue to comment  
on the firing upon the French steamer  
Cordoba by the British war ship Magi-  
cienne in South African waters, but con-  
sider that judgment should be reserved  
until all the circumstances are known.  
The Figaro says: "If the Cordoba did not  
show her flag the British vessel had a  
strict right to fire. If, however, the  
British vessel really searched the Cordoba  
for contraband it was illegal, as no block-  
ade had been announced."

By the will of Erastus Lathrop, late of  
Westfield, Dwight L. Moody will receive  
the proceeds of the entire estate, valued at  
\$15,000. The money is to be used—so the  
testator states—for "the promotion of  
Christian principles and the upbuilding of  
the cause of Christ." It is left to Mr.  
Moody's fidelity and good judgment to  
use the money in any way he sees fit. All  
Mr. Lathrop's relatives are cut off, and  
they will contest the will at a hearing to  
be held December 6.

**Personal**

Rev. Ezekiel Hopper will spend the win-  
ter with his son, at Dawson Settlement,  
Albert county.

We regret to learn that Rev. J. A. Gor-  
don, of Montreal, has had an attack of ill-  
ness during the past week. Bro. Gordon's  
energy of purpose, and his devotion to the  
cause which he serves, carry him too fast  
at times for his physical strength. A three  
months' rest is what he needs, and with  
his fine recuperative powers, that should  
make a new man of him.

The Brussels street pulpit was very  
acceptably supplied on Sunday last, by  
Rev. W. N. Hutchins, of Canning, N. S.  
Mr. Hutchins came over on Saturday and  
returned on Monday.

Mr. H. H. Roach has accepted the in-  
vitation of the Annapolis church to be-  
come its minister for a time. Mr. Roach  
has recently spent several Sundays in St.  
John, preaching to the Brussels St. con-  
gregation, and his services have been  
highly appreciated.

**Important statement from a Postmaster**

**Paine's Celery Compound**

**Saved His Life Years Ago**

**HAS NOT BEEN ILL A SINGLE DAY SINCE HE WAS CURED**

If there are doubters who in the past  
have questioned the efficacy of Paine's  
Celery Compound in saving life, they must,  
after carefully reading Mr. Kilbride's  
second letter, come to the conclusion that  
the great medicine is worthy of closer  
thought and attention than they were dis-  
posed to give it weeks or months ago.

Mr. J. P. Kilbride, postmaster of Inver-  
ness, P. E. I., is no idle theorist or  
speculator, neither has his important  
testimony been unduly obtained. This  
second letter, vouching for a permanent  
and lasting cure, is allowed to be made pub-  
lic for the advantage and weal of thousands  
of sufferers who are anxiously looking for

new life and freedom from the power of  
disease. Mr. Kilbride says:

"Nearly six years ago Paine's Celery  
Compound cured me—in fact, saved my  
life. At this time I am still feeling well  
and have not been ill a single day since I  
used your famous Compound. I truly owe  
my present health and strength to Paine's  
Celery Compound; it saved me from insan-  
ity and the grave. I shall never forget the  
awful state I was in before I used your  
grand life restorer. Now I can sleep and  
eat well, for which I thank God and your  
wondrous curing medicine. I have saved  
over two hundred and fifty letters  
written to me by other sufferers after my  
first testimonial letter was published.  
These letters have come from all parts of  
Canada and the United States.



**Good  
Soap Cheap**

**SURPRISE Soap costs  
only 5 cents a cake.**  
But it's the best soap in  
the world for clothes-  
washing.  
No boiling, no scalding,  
no back-breaking rubbing.  
It won't injure the finest  
fabric nor reddens the most  
delicate hands.  
It does its work quickly  
and lasts a long time.  
Insist on having it.  
Remember the name—  
**"SURPRISE."**

## DYKEMAN'S

Three Entrances } 97 KING STREET  
59 CHARLOTTE ST.  
6 So. MARKET ST.

Some good reasons why you should buy your Dry Goods from the  
"People's Store":  
FIRST—Out of the vast assortment you are sure to get just what you  
want.  
SECOND—You are sure to get the newest and most stylish goods.  
THIRD—If you buy by mail, the parcel, if it amounts to over \$5.00,  
will be sent to you prepaid.  
FOURTH—You buy from us at prices peculiar to the store, which  
means that you save money.

Send to us for Samples of any Dry Goods you may need.

### F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., St. John.

N. B.—Our new Dress Goods and Cloths are all in.

## Serious Thoughts.

Winter makes one think seriously  
of getting good warm clothing.  
If you have not yet got your fleec-  
lined or natural wool undercloth-  
ing from us, you will require to  
get it before the cold, chilly winds  
of winter set in.  
Topcoats, Reefers, Ulsters and  
Winter Suits here at the lowest  
prices in the City. Call and see  
for yourself.

**FRASER, FRASER & CO.,**  
FOSTER'S CORNER,  
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.  
Wool taken in exchange for Clothing.