

IS IT BY FAITH, OR BY SANCTIFICATION?

Since verse, so widely different, are taken from Rom. 8:1-4, I think it will be a good work in the interest of truth, to transcribe what Rev. Robert Frew, D. D., has written. His interpretation is, to my mind, precisely the teaching of the passage.

The first verse of this chapter seems to be an inference from the whole preceding discussion. The apostle having established the doctrine of justification and answered the objections commonly urged against it, now asserts his triumphant conclusion. There is, therefore, etc.; that is to say it follows from all that has been said concerning the believer's justification by the righteousness of Christ and his complete deliverance from the law as a covenant, that to him there can be no condemnation. The design of Paul is not so much to assert the different offices of the law and the gospel, as simply to point out the condition of a certain class, viz, those who are in Christ. To them there is no condemnation whatever; not only no final condemnation, but no condemnation now, from the moment of their union to Christ and deliverance from the curse of the law. The reason is this: that Christ hath endured the penalty and obeyed the precept of the law in their stead.

"The law of sin and death may be explained of the moral law, which through good in itself, renders the transgression thereof the occasion both of sin and death. On the other hand, the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus may be explained of the life-giving spirit of Christ, who by his life and death, has secured for us a second verse to speak of the opposite principles of grace and corruption, and to affirm that the law or influence of the former hath made him free from the influence of the latter, we make him exempt from the condemnation which the experience of the people of God, and assign as a reason of the assertion in the first verse which is not a reason, since the sanctification of believers cannot be regarded as the ground of their deliverance from condemnation. The apostle must not be made to say "There is no condemnation," etc., for we are sanctified or freed from the law of corruption; but there is no condemnation for the gospel had been lived as from the condemning sentence of the law. This view likewise accords best with the continuation of the subject in the third verse, which assigns the reason of the assertion in verse second.

"By the sacrifice of Christ, God indeed absolved his abhorrence of sin, and secured its final overthrow. It is not, however, of the sanctifying influence of this sacrifice that the apostle seems here to speak, but of its justifying power. The sense, therefore, is that God passed a judicial sentence on sin, in the person of Christ, on account of which, that has been effected which the law could not effect (justification namely). Sin being condemned in the human nature of Christ, cannot be condemned and punished in the persons of those represented by him. They must be justified."

"This view gives consistency to the whole passage, from the first verse to fourth inclusive. The apostle clearly begins with the subject of justification, when, in the first verse, he affirms that to them who are in Christ, there is no condemnation. If the question be put—why is this? the second verse gives for answer that believers are delivered from the law as a covenant of works. If the question again be put—whence this deliverance? the third verse points to the sacrifice of Christ, which, the fourth verse assures us, was offered with the very design "that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us." This clause, according to the principle of interpretation laid down above, does not relate to the believer's obedience to the righteous requirements of the law. The apostle has in view a more immediate design of the sacrifice of Christ. The right or demand of the law (as it were) was satisfaction to the injured honor. Its penalty must be borne as well as its precept obeyed. The sacrifice of Christ answered every claim, and as believers are one with him, the righteousness of the law has been "fulfilled in them."

"The whole passage is thus consistently explained of justification." Those who have any difficulty in taking the law of sin and death, in this passage, have just to remember the true teaching, that the law was added because of sin—because of the transgressions "that without the law, sin is dead"; and that "the law is the knowledge of sin"; and that "sin is the transgression of the law." In regard to the law of death, its ministrations is expressly called in the Word of God, "the ministration of death." We can easily see then, how "there is no condemnation" to one who is set free from this law, for this is the law that condemns—the law whose ministrations is expressly called the ministration of condemnation.

"The law of sin, in the christian's members" does not condemn. No one ventures to say, that Paul was not freed from condemnation, though he decried the warning of this law; and when he closes his remarks on this law confessing that he himself with the flesh, serves the law of sin, it is not the most favorable interpretation that makes him say with the same breath, or write with the next dash of his pen, that he is set free from this law. But, lo! less marvelous is the interpretation that makes him say in the face of all his teaching of justification by faith, that there is no condemnation to one, because he is set free from this law of sin in his members. In order to be thoroughly stripped from the last vestment of this delusion, that justification, or freedom from condemnation, is by sanctification we have only to remember that "God justifies the ungodly" who believe on him; and that from that moment their "faith is reckoned for righteousness," and that there is no condemnation to them. Or we have to go and learn what this means, "Verily, verily I say to you, he that hears my word, and believes him who sent me has everlasting life, and"

comes not into condemnation, but has passed out of death into life.

Let us rejoice that the glorious doctrine of sanctification—progressive justification—is so clearly taught, in so many passages of God's Word, and so many passages of the Word, and so many passages of the Word, where it is not to be found. J. MORRISON, Osnow, N. S.

INTERRUPTED STUDIES.

CHAS. BULLOCK C. S. WALLACE

James Belcher Taylor was accused to break away from his studies, when he found his thoughts too completely engrossed by them, to spend a season in meditation or in the wrestlings of importunate prayer. This was not because he undervalued his books, but because he valued his fellowship with God. His habit was consistent with his purpose to be an unassuming christian.

Uncommon christians, who at the same time are good scholars, are needed imperatively to-day. Emphasis, therefore, may be laid on the necessity of interrupting study at proper times, and with sufficient frequency, that the spiritual nature may be refreshed.

A christian college or university should be expected to make provision for such hours and days of retirement from the heat and weariness of study as may be needed for the highest development of its students.

Chauncy M. Depew said not long ago that undisciplined brain work was liable to lead to quick, rash judgments and sudden death. Many of the over-worked among students, teachers and preachers can testify that they have lost something of their old-time manhood, that they are nervous, and sometimes quick to take offense. Some, if they could see themselves as others see them, would be able to add that they have not the quickness of decision which they had once enjoyed, and which they have been robbed of something of their former gifts and powers.

Because of the dangers resulting from undue attention to books, college gymnastics and athletics are encouraged. Once a day, at least, the boys interrupt their studies and go out to play. Once in the twenty-four hours they interrupt their studies to sleep. Nor does any one suggest that sleep and exercise, though they take precious hours, are an interference with the legitimate work of the student.

If bodily exercise profiteth a little, what of spiritual exercise? And if it is wise to set apart generous portions of time for the recreation of the body, why should this not be done for the recreation of the soul? Beyond what is commonly done something might be done, the effect of which, while not against the interests of sound scholarship, would help produce a ripeness of mind far more than that which is now coming from our institutions of higher learning.

Not many months ago a representative of a Canadian university stated in a letter to the author that he was unable to attend at lectures one day in each month that all might have an opportunity to engage in a consideration of the work of foreign missions, and in exercises designed to deepen the spiritual life of the students and professors. He was writing to the representative of a university, where that thing which he declared impossible was done habitually, and with the most satisfactory results.

The student, whether a Christian or not, who can wisely ignore that great world movement which goes under the name of foreign missions does not live to day. Greater than the Eastern question, than the exploration of the hidden parts of the continents, than the new conclusions of the philosophers, than the latest contributions to literature, than the inventions which startle the world, than the jealousies of nations, is that aggressive, dominantly endearing and heroic enterprise, ever sanguine, masterfully unselfish propaganda which is animated by the religion of the Man of Nazareth. It is well for the universities and colleges to take practical cognizance of this movement and of its phenomena; to which the alert attention of all should be called. That every institution which is called Christian may well do this, needs hardly to be affirmed.

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The interruption of studies from time to time for the deepening of the spiritual life is feasible and desirable. Does the ordinary student, even in our Christian institutions of learning, increase in spirituality? Does his fellowship with God grow more sweet? Answers to this question, if they were asked publicly, would be given tardily; but that an answer, and regretful, full of shame and self-reproach, would be given promptly within the hours of many students is certain. Engrossed by tasks, tempted by ambition, position, by pride of intellect, the young man whose studies were begun with high spiritual resolves, and aspirations has departed into a far country. And there he has lost his Father's treasures, and the whole outlook of his life has changed for the worse.

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In order to get a correct impression of what has been done in the spread of christianity and the moral conquest of the world in modern times, it may be as well for us to go a little way back. In 1500 there were 100,000,000 christians in the world; in 1600 there were 125,000,000; in 1700 there were 150,000,000 and in 1800 there were 200,000,000. It was during the eighteenth century that the great Wesleyan revival, and the extraordinary quickening of the churches of Christendom which resulted from it, took place. This, too,—or the closing years of the century, the statistics of the years immediately preceding it furnishes a pretty fair basis of calculation as to what it has been during this latter period.

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This, too,—or the closing years of the century, the statistics of the years immediately preceding it furnishes a pretty fair basis of calculation as to what it has been during this latter period. Uncommon christians, who at the same time are good scholars, are needed imperatively to-day. Emphasis, therefore, may be laid on the necessity of interrupting study at proper times, and with sufficient frequency, that the spiritual nature may be refreshed. A christian college or university should be expected to make provision for such hours and days of retirement from the heat and weariness of study as may be needed for the highest development of its students. Chauncy M. Depew said not long ago that undisciplined brain work was liable to lead to quick, rash judgments and sudden death. Many of the over-worked among students, teachers and preachers can testify that they have lost something of their old-time manhood, that they are nervous, and sometimes quick to take offense. Some, if they could see themselves as others see them, would be able to add that they have not the quickness of decision which they had once enjoyed, and which they have been robbed of something of their former gifts and powers. Because of the dangers resulting from undue attention to books, college gymnastics and athletics are encouraged. Once a day, at least, the boys interrupt their studies and go out to play. Once in the twenty-four hours they interrupt their studies to sleep. Nor does any one suggest that sleep and exercise, though they take precious hours, are an interference with the legitimate work of the student. If bodily exercise profiteth a little, what of spiritual exercise? And if it is wise to set apart generous portions of time for the recreation of the body, why should this not be done for the recreation of the soul? Beyond what is commonly done something might be done, the effect of which, while not against the interests of sound scholarship, would help produce a ripeness of mind far more than that which is now coming from our institutions of higher learning. Not many months ago a representative of a Canadian university stated in a letter to the author that he was unable to attend at lectures one day in each month that all might have an opportunity to engage in a consideration of the work of foreign missions, and in exercises designed to deepen the spiritual life of the students and professors. He was writing to the representative of a university, where that thing which he declared impossible was done habitually, and with the most satisfactory results. The student, whether a Christian or not, who can wisely ignore that great world movement which goes under the name of foreign missions does not live to day. Greater than the Eastern question, than the exploration of the hidden parts of the continents, than the new conclusions of the philosophers, than the latest contributions to literature, than the inventions which startle the world, than the jealousies of nations, is that aggressive, dominantly endearing and heroic enterprise, ever sanguine, masterfully unselfish propaganda which is animated by the religion of the Man of Nazareth. It is well for the universities and colleges to take practical cognizance of this movement and of its phenomena; to which the alert attention of all should be called. That every institution which is called Christian may well do this, needs hardly to be affirmed. A monthly suspension of routine work to give place to a missionary program is both rare and salutary. The college or university in which this cannot be done to advantage, hardly deserves to be called Christian. The interruption of studies from time to time for the deepening of the spiritual life is feasible and desirable. Does the ordinary student, even in our Christian institutions of learning, increase in spirituality? Does his fellowship with God grow more sweet? Answers to this question, if they were asked publicly, would be given tardily; but that an answer, and regretful, full of shame and self-reproach, would be given promptly within the hours of many students is certain. Engrossed by tasks, tempted by ambition, position, by pride of intellect, the young man whose studies were begun with high spiritual resolves, and aspirations has departed into a far country. And there he has lost his Father's treasures, and the whole outlook of his life has changed for the worse.

child's running over the hill to catch the rainbow; when he goes over the hill, the rainbow is as far off as ever. If our expectation of spiritual growth and of conquest of temptations rests on our own resolutions and our own strength, then our day dreams are inevitably doomed to disappointment.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him: God never disappoints us. When we study the book of revelation, we find our utmost expectation overtopped by the wonderful reality. When we obey God, we find the result beyond our hopes; just as surely as day follows the sunrise. When we trust God; he never fails us. When we pray to him might, with faith, with submission, with perseverance, and with honest desire to glorify him, he answers us; he don't believe that our Heavenly Father ever turned a deaf ear to an honest prayer offered in the right spirit. He is a Sovereign, and doth his own wise will; and if it pleaseth him to keep us waiting for the answer, then he is wiser than we; that delays are not always delays."

"If we had only to demand from God just what we desire, and in the way and the time that suits our pleasure, then we would be snatching at the lot of the angels. Did you ever know a child that ruled its parents without ruling itself? And if it spoils our children to have their own way, I am sure that it would be for our ruin and more lasting will be the injury. If this be our "expectation" from God, then the sooner we abandon it the better. God keeps all his promises, but he has never promised to let you and me hold the reins. He answers requests in his own way and at the time that he in his infinite wisdom determines. Some prayers are not answered at once. More than one faithful mother has gone to her grave before the child for whose conversion she prayed had given his heart to God. Some prayers are answered in a way so unlooked for that the answer is not recognized; eternally will make it plain;" for many petitions are answered according to the intention, and not according to the letter of the request. The blessing granted has been something different from what the believer expected. Jacob, when he blessed the sons of Joseph, laid his right hand on the son who stood at his left side. So did sometimes take off his hand of blessing from the thing we prayed for, and lays it on another, which is more for our good and his own glory. He often surprises his people with unexpected blessings, and heaven will have abundant evidence of his goodness."

Let us rejoice to remember that our Saviour is God; and in him dwelleth all fulness. "Of his fulness have we all received," said the beloved disciple, and John was not disappointed. Neither was Paul, who was in a state of "bliss with night in the inner man." There is a fulness of grace and love and power and peace and comfort that his redeemed children have never been able to explore, much less to exhaust. I feel some little brooks, nearly run dry, the other day, up in the mountain, but I found yonder harbor, fed from the fathomless Atlantic, as full as ever. "Oh, how shallow a soul I have to take in Christ's love," said the holy Rutherford; "I have sailed more than four hundred leagues, and brought with me, How little of the sea, as a child carry in his hand; as little am I able to take away of my great God, my boundless and running over Christ Jesus!"

"The soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." There can be no divided responsibility; it is God or nobody. As the old Puritan writer Trapp reminds us, "They trust God, but they trust him not entirely. He that stands with one foot on a rock and another foot on a quicksand will sink as surely as he that hath both feet on a quicksand." The stake is indescribably tremendous, for it involves my eternal life. Even heaven is not only an "expectation," but it is from him!

"My hope is built on nothing less Than Jesus' blood and righteousness; On Christ, the solid rock, I stand; All other ground is sinking sand." —The Evangelist.

IN NOVA SCOTIA ANOTHER TRIUMPH The Case of John S. Morgan, of Bridgewater.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN His Testimony Right to the Point—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—No business man is better or more favorably known in this part of Nova Scotia than Mr. John S. Morgan, a singular case. For eighteen years he suffered from one stage to another in the progress of kidney disease, but without help until he got hold of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He tells the story in his own words, and says:— "I commenced with headaches about eighteen years ago, with lumbago and pain in my limbs. "I was under the doctors care several times, and took several remedies made from doctors medicine, but gradually came to be badly crippled up. "In the autumn of 1884, I began to run down in flesh and strength rapidly until I was about forty pounds under my usual weight. "I was then in constant misery from rheumatic pain and the dread of passing urine which was of a very dark color and caused me the most intense misery. "I realized my danger, but from some thing I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills I made up my mind to use them, and commenced at once. "I have used twenty boxes, have regained my weight and I am now as strong and well as ever before in my life. "When I commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills I was entirely unable to do the duties or enjoyments of life and they have saved and prolonged it. I trust my testimony may be the means of doing good to others."

God never disappoints us. When we study the book of revelation, we find our utmost expectation overtopped by the wonderful reality. When we obey God, we find the result beyond our hopes; just as surely as day follows the sunrise. When we trust God; he never fails us. When we pray to him might, with faith, with submission, with perseverance, and with honest desire to glorify him, he answers us; he don't believe that our Heavenly Father ever turned a deaf ear to an honest prayer offered in the right spirit. He is a Sovereign, and doth his own wise will; and if it pleaseth him to keep us waiting for the answer, then he is wiser than we; that delays are not always delays. If we had only to demand from God just what we desire, and in the way and the time that suits our pleasure, then we would be snatching at the lot of the angels. Did you ever know a child that ruled its parents without ruling itself? And if it spoils our children to have their own way, I am sure that it would be for our ruin and more lasting will be the injury. If this be our "expectation" from God, then the sooner we abandon it the better. God keeps all his promises, but he has never promised to let you and me hold the reins. He answers requests in his own way and at the time that he in his infinite wisdom determines. Some prayers are not answered at once. More than one faithful mother has gone to her grave before the child for whose conversion she prayed had given his heart to God. Some prayers are answered in a way so unlooked for that the answer is not recognized; eternally will make it plain;" for many petitions are answered according to the intention, and not according to the letter of the request. The blessing granted has been something different from what the believer expected. Jacob, when he blessed the sons of Joseph, laid his right hand on the son who stood at his left side. So did sometimes take off his hand of blessing from the thing we prayed for, and lays it on another, which is more for our good and his own glory. He often surprises his people with unexpected blessings, and heaven will have abundant evidence of his goodness. Let us rejoice to remember that our Saviour is God; and in him dwelleth all fulness. "Of his fulness have we all received," said the beloved disciple, and John was not disappointed. Neither was Paul, who was in a state of "bliss with night in the inner man." There is a fulness of grace and love and power and peace and comfort that his redeemed children have never been able to explore, much less to exhaust. I feel some little brooks, nearly run dry, the other day, up in the mountain, but I found yonder harbor, fed from the fathomless Atlantic, as full as ever. "Oh, how shallow a soul I have to take in Christ's love," said the holy Rutherford; "I have sailed more than four hundred leagues, and brought with me, How little of the sea, as a child carry in his hand; as little am I able to take away of my great God, my boundless and running over Christ Jesus!" "The soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." There can be no divided responsibility; it is God or nobody. As the old Puritan writer Trapp reminds us, "They trust God, but they trust him not entirely. He that stands with one foot on a rock and another foot on a quicksand will sink as surely as he that hath both feet on a quicksand." The stake is indescribably tremendous, for

Messenger and Visitor.

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2nd, 1896.

THE PRELATES DISPLEASED.

It was not the unexpected that happened when Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg, declared his supreme dissatisfaction with "the settlement" of the Manitoba School question...

—We have articles this week from two lady contributors and very interesting, we think, our readers will find these contributions to be.

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

At a recent meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island, notable addresses were delivered by two representative Baptist ministers.

Dr. Hoyt, of Philadelphia, was one of the speakers. In the course of his remarks Dr. Hoyt combated the idea that discussions are dangerous in religion or in politics.

The Baptists are educationally up to date. It is one of the most remarkable features of their growth. In 1870 they had only \$3,500,000 of property in educational institutions.

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A WISE MAN'S FOLLY.

It is a sad thing to find a man so nobly and prodigally endowed as was Solomon and whose early life gave so bright promise of goodness as well as greatness going far astray in his later years.

We are told that when Solomon was old he did not mean to intimate that it was because the King's mind had become enfeebled by old age that he was enticed into apostasy from the true faith.

The sin for which Solomon is condemned was apostasy, the failure to give to the Lord an undivided service.

Perversion of marriage from its true, God-ordained intention always brings a curse, and there are many pervasions of it apart from polygamy.

The example of Solomon should be an effective warning against the perils connected with intellectual culture.

The disturbance of the usually equable feelings of Episcopallians on account of the Rev. Mr. Grubb being baptized has extended to sluggish Halifax.

Well, since we are on the hunt after the cause of the ultimate cause of things, suppose we ask why it is that the baptism of one man—Mr. Grubb—has made such disturbance in the Episcopal camp.

The Young Man Master of Himself. By Dean Farrar, Fleming H. Revell Company; Toronto. Price 50 cents.

Three of the Baptist churches in the city had a union service of thanksgiving. It was held with the First church, and the Rev. J. E. Goucher was the preacher.

The Rev. W. E. Hall's soul becoming vexed within him at these unworthy, unfair references to the distinguished evangelist, asked for proof through a daily paper for instant baptism.

But the Grubb plague in the Episcopalian camp appeared in the pulpits of Halifax, so good and zealous a reformer as the Rev. Dymon Hague undertook to explain away any valid reasons for the changed faith of the evangelist.

Well, since we are on the hunt after the cause of the ultimate cause of things, suppose we ask why it is that the baptism of one man—Mr. Grubb—has made such disturbance in the Episcopal camp.

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Annapolis County Conference of Baptist Churches.

This organization met at Paradise, on Monday, 16th Nov., at 7 p. m., President Kiley in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Keirstead then addressed the conference on the subject of education. He first dealt briefly on the fact that the future of our denomination and people depends on what we do now.

Rev. H. Hall followed in an address giving some of the features of the educational spirit in the Northwest. The subject was further discussed by pastors F. M. Young, J. W. Brown, J. Webb and G. C. White.

The above named organization convened with the Old Church on Tuesday, Nov. 10. The churches were well represented, and their reports in general were quite encouraging.

Rev. S. W. Keirstead, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second and Fourth Hillside churches, has removed from Dartmouth to Dartmouth, N.S.

REFO... arrange y... There is n... premium I... Our Bag... scribers, w... post paid... know how... editions... you wish, 2... There are... hand. The... ten days fr... "The Mi... Christ cam... gifts. The... paid, in o... A large n... these book... others wor... but try. We... supply a l... ling Decem...

JOHN WHITE'S THANKSGIVING.

"Thanksgiving—for what?"

"For the plainest of food, and an empty purse; For a life of hard work, and the shabbiest clothes? But it's idle to talk of a poor man's woes! Let the rich give thanks, if it is they who can; There is nothing in a laboring man's So said John White to his good wife Jane, And o'er her face stole a look of pain.

"Nothing, dear John!" And he thought again. Then glanced more kindly down on Jane.

"It was wrong," he said; "I'd forgotten you; And I've my health, and the baby, too."

And the baby crows— "was a bounding boy— And o'er Jane's face came a look of joy; And she kissed her John, as he went away; And he said to himself, as he worked that day; "It was wrong, very wrong; I'll not grumble again; I should surely be thankful for baby and Jane."

—Selected.

A THANKSGIVING GIFT.

Two smiling middle aged faces looked at each other across the library table. Mr. Clover was recounting to his wife the prospects of success which had opened in his business this fall.

"Yes, my dear," he said, "we must do something unusual by way of a Thanksgiving offering this year. What shall it be?"

"How much shall it be, first?" said Mrs. Clover.

"Well, say a thousand; you can spare it well as not."

"I know what I'd like to do—have the church retrofitted and some new carpets put in. That stained ceiling and that worn path up the center aisle do distress me."

Everything in Mrs. Clover's house was fresh and shining. Her eyes were spotted at home for shabby things abroad.

"Well, I'd like to beautify the church," said Mr. Clover. "I'll speak to some of the committee after prayer-meeting, and tell them what we propose."

"Will they let us?"

"Las us! Well, I guess so."

"And let us have some choice about colors and carpet, I hope?"

"Oh, you'll see; you'll have it all your own way."

Mrs. Clover looked beaming. In fact, two very happy people went to prayer meeting that night.

"Nice folks," said Ebenezer Grist, the sexton, as he saw them pass up the aisle; "but sometimes there's a leetle of the 'strut and crow' about 'em too!"

Indeed, good Mr. Clover was that minute meditating a little Thanksgiving speech in which he would perhaps might have had the echo "crow" only too audible in his loud capacious ears.

But the speech never was made; for he had not been five minutes in the meeting before there came some words out of the New Testament which seemed to pull his heart right down from its place of jubilation and stick it full of thorns. A shadow fell over his ruddy face, and his wife, who did not in the least understand it, immediately reflected it in her own.

The words which had this unhappy effect were these:

"Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift."

And there sat, across the aisle, nearer the door, but still within reach of every drowsy side glance, a brother who had something against Mr. Clover. It was only poor old Deacon Simon. His face was thin and severe, his hands shook; his hair was white; his clothes were shabby. He had been made deacon because of his burning zeal; but the severity of his spirit had not made him popular in the church. He was often at odds with his brethren. Poor Deacon Simon, who often stood testifying for old ways of righteousness, and whose sensitive spirit was so roused by the indifference with which his testimony was received!

Only last month he had objected to a children's October Sunday where there should be autumn leaves and kindred "frivolities" brought into the church. Then Brother Clover, who looked so good-natured upon occasions, had fired up and spoken harsh words to the deacon, words as rude as a blow. They had been received in silence; they had never been apologized for; there had been little intercourse between the two men since.

"I won't apologize," said Mr. Clover now to himself. "I told him the truth, and nothing less would have stopped his talk, and served our turn."

"If thy brother hath aught against thee," hummed the unwelcome words in his mind.

"He was going to spoil a good thing. We couldn't stir hand or foot in this church if somebody didn't put down his domineering spirit. I'm glad I did it!"

"If thy brother hath aught against thee," repeated the echo.

"He don't see how to begin again yet. I'm an old man to begin again."

"But we can't spare you! We can't spare you out of the church. We can't spare you out of the prayer-meeting."

Deacon Simon looked searchingly at Mr. Clover's honest, earnest face, and presently tears dimmed his eyes.

"You really mean it; you're saying it in earnest!" he said. "Well, thank the Lord! Seems to me now I can go in peace. I made a sorry fool of myself, and it hurt me most of all just now. I—I have loved the church. Nobody prayed deeper out of his heart for it than did I."

"No; and I tell you we can't spare such praying; we won't either, if it can help it. Come, I won't talk this all over. I've got some money to invest. This is the very place I've been looking for to put it in; near to the town; rising in value every day. I'll buy it of him, if you'll stay here and keep it for me."

The deacon could not keep the light from rising in his face, but he said steadily:

"The farm won't bring you the interest of your money. I've done my best on it, and I know."

"Never mind, it'll be troubled in value in ten years for building lots. And besides, wouldn't it pay if there were some capital put in, you know, fertilizers and new machines? Wouldn't I like to try the experiment? But I couldn't do it alone. Won't you stay and help me out in it?"

Deacon Simon had been a proud man. He had never asked sympathy or help in his life. To have them poured upon him unasked in this hour of his decision was very sweet to him; sweeter than had words to express. His heart longed to do as he was bid. He could not refuse the friendly offer thus made to him.

"What a Thanksgiving this will be for us!" he said as he bade his visitor good night.

"You won't mind, Ellen," said Mr. Clover to his wife that night, "if the church is not decorated this year, will you?"

"No," she replied; "it can spare the paint better than it can Deacon Simon's prayers."

"You don't think I've fettered the gift off the altar by changing my plan with it?"

"No!" and presently she repeated; "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me!"—M. E. Bennett, in Christian at Work.

The Sleeping Frogs.

Among the many creatures that sleep in the winter are the frogs, with their two very hind legs, short fore legs, and with big black eyes on each side of their big mouths.

When the cold days come, and the water begins to freeze in the pond, the frogs know that it is time to go to bed for all winter. Down they go, and their families with them, to the bottom; then they begin to dig with their long hind feet into the soft mud. They work themselves down until their beds are covered up, and all except the tips of their noses. There they go to sleep. After a while they have an icy layer over them, and they can sleep safely all winter. They do not get any longer.

After awhile spring comes, and the sun grows bright and warm. Jack Frost carries away their covering, and old Father Frog begins to push his nose up out of the mud until his ears are uncovered. Then he nudges Mother Frog. "Wakeup!" he says. "Don't you hear everybody busy up there? And oh! how sleepy she is, poor thing! But she had tried the water and found it warm, and they must not rest any longer."

IF YOU SUFFER

The Fault is Your Own.

Paine's Celery Compound Earth's Only Cure For All Forms of Rheumatism.

Hundreds of twinges of pain and hours of agony every day; weeks and months of helpless suffering, and still you go on from bad to worse, until you become crippled and deformed.

If you see a constant martyr to rheumatism, and you are truly scientific, remedy like Paine's Celery Compound, which will surely remove the cause of your suffering, and permanently cure you.

You cannot plead the excuse that you did not know of such a disease-conquering medicine. You surely have heard your friends speak of it. The newspapers have heralded thousands of victories won by Paine's Celery Compound over rheumatism; and if your physician has failed to tell about his great modern rheumatic cure, he has kept the truth from you for his own benefit.

If you are now in agony, you are certainly in peril. You must today give up experimenting with useless medicines and use the truly scientific remedy like Paine's Celery Compound, which will surely remove the cause of your suffering, and permanently cure you.

You are not by any means in a hopeless state. Paine's Celery Compound will deliver you from your present bondage of agony. Notwithstanding your past failures with nervines, sarsaparillas, bitters and pills, Paine's Celery Compound will give you the new life you so eagerly long for. Try it; there can be no failure.

Mr. W. McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont., an old sufferer from rheumatism, says: "Unsolicited, I forward this testimonial as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. I am seventy-two years of age and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. I purchased and used six bottles of your medicine, and am now perfectly well; I have no rheumatism left."

—Customer. "The suit is all duty," Sobomberg. "An, mine vren, dot gomes from der schalk vren ve marks de prices down so often."

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

The Car-Wheel Puzzle.

Here is a question that frequently puzzles even railroad men to answer. The wheels of a car are firmly fastened to the axles, and the wheels cannot turn unless the axles turn. But the outer rail of the curve is longer than the inner rail. Does the outer wheel turn faster than the inner wheel, or does the latter slip? A railway expert thus explains the mystery: If you will examine closely, you will see that the wheels are instead of being perfectly flat on the rim, are beveled, making the outer circumference smaller than the inside circumference. When a car turns a curve it has a tendency to go off at a tangent, or, in other words, to jump the track, which it would do were it not for the flange on the inside of the outer wheel, which presses closely against the rail. The rail touches the inner wheel quite a distance from the flange. The result is that the diameter of the inner wheel, while it rests upon the rail, is greater than that of the inner wheel. The difference in diameter equalizes the difference in the length of the curved rails. Both wheels revolve with the same speed at the same rate, but the outer wheel, because of its greater diameter, makes its diameter, from the axle to the point of contact with the rail, is greater.—Golden Days.

MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS.

From Chronic Catarrh—But Instantaneous Relief Follows the First Application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder—Don't Miss the Opportunity of the Heart—May Develop into This Degrading Malady—Buy Almost Before You Can Sell it.

Mr. Dr. Bochner of Buffalo says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application. We consider it a godsend to humanity, and believe that no case can be so chronic or deeply seated that it will not immediately relieve and permanently cure."

Diner.—"Isn't that a pretty small steak?" Attendant.—"Yes; but you'll find it will take you a good while to eat it."—Boston Traveller.

BRADY'S HEALER.

Mr. Muggen, with Dr. Charles Huggen, of Sydney, C.B., got Relief in 30 Minutes from Heart Disease of Four Years' Standing, and Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

"It affords me great pleasure to commend Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I was sorely afflicted with heart trouble, accompanied with dizziness, palpitation and smothering sensations. For over four years I was treated by best physicians, and used all remedies known to man. I determined to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. The first dose gave me relief inside of thirty minutes. I used two bottles, and feel today I have been completely cured."

Editor (to comic phagoraphist).—"Your jokes lack originality." Comic Phagoraphist (triumphantly).—"So does your criticism."—Tit-Bit.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Cured For 25 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, cure testar, all rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, scabies, skin eruptions, blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting, and sets like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 25 cents.

Mrs. Blaine.—"They say that Magin married for money." Mrs. Swarve.—"Anybody could see that who ever saw his wife."—Boston Transcript.

A NEW MAN.

C. G. Chapin, Jeweler, of Burk's Falls, Says He is a New Man Since Using the Great South American Nervine—His Testimony is Endorsed by Thousands of Others.

"For years I have been greatly troubled with nervous debility and affection of the kidneys. I believe I tried every proprietary medicine under the sun, but was unable to give myself any relief. I had tried South American Nervine. To my surprise the first bottle gave me great relief, and I have persevered in taking it, and can say that I have not felt so well for years. I do heartily recommend this great cure."

Postponed.—"Then they didn't start on the honeymoon that night?" "No. It was after three o'clock, and they had to wait until the next day to get her father's check cashed."—(Brooklyn Life).

FROM AGONY TO JOY.

Acute Suffering from Acute Rheumatism in Allment Healed by South American Rheumatic Cure When Hope Had Well Nigh Gone.—Mrs. W. Ferris, Wife of a Well-Known Manufacturer of Gloucester, Cheerfully Tells the Story of Her Cure.

"I was for years a great sufferer from rheumatic affection in my ankles, and at times was so bad that I could not walk. I tried every known remedy and treated with best physicians for years, but no permanent relief. Although my confidence in remedies was about exhausted, I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I purchased a bottle, and the very first bottle gave me relief, and after taking two bottles all pain had vanished, and there has been no return of it. I do heartily recommend this great remedy."

Smith.—"I see that a bullet from one of those new rifles will kill six men, standing one behind another." Thompson.—"You don't say? In that case, a man might just as well go to the front."—Puck.

NO AVAL.

Adam Soper of Burk's Falls, Found Ayl Remedies For Kidney Disease of 20 Years Until He Used South American Kidney Cure—To-Day He is a Well Man and Gives the Credit Where it is Due.

"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from disease of the kidneys. The pain I suffered was about as severe as I had tried all kinds of remedies, but all to no avail. I was persuaded to try South American Kidney Cure. Have taken half a dozen bottles, and I can confidently say that today I am a cured man, and can heartily recommend this great medicine to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Reciprocity.—"If you have a million you can get into the four hundred."

"Yes, and if you have four hundred, you are likely to stay in the million."

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

BY HULAN HUNT JACKSON.

One day at a time! That's all it can be; No faster than that is the hardest fate, And days have their limits, however we Begin them too early and stretch them too late.

One day at a time! It is a wholesome rhyme! A good one to live by. A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that beats, Knowing only too well how long they can seem; But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks— It's the darkened future, without a gleam.

One day at a time! What joy is at night— Such joy as the heart can never forget— And pulses are throbbing with wild delight, How hard to remember that suns must set.

One day at a time! But a single day, Whatever its load, whatever its length; And there's a bit of precious Scripture to say That according to each shall be our strength.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life; All sorrow, all joy, are measured therein; The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife, The one only counterpane sure to win!

One day at a time! It's a wholesome rhyme! A good one to live by, A day at a time.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Chatham, Ont. BYARD McMULLIN.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Walsh, Ont. Mrs. W. W. JOHNSON.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILLY.

WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 12th Oct. 1892, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

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Express for Campbellton, Fergusham, Pictou and Halifax	7:00
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All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Montreal, N. B., 26 October, 1892.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

FAST EXPRESS leaves St. John, N. B. at 4:15 p.m. week days, for Montreal, Quebec, and other points (Sunday excepted) for Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and other West, Northwest and on the Pacific Coast.

For rates of fare and all other information apply at Office, Ottawa Corner, and at Station.

D. McNICOLL, A. H. NORTMAN, Pass. Traffic Man. Dist. Pass. Agent, Montreal, St. John, N. B.

GATES' SUPERSEDES ALL PILLS

INVIGORATING SYRUP.

LAGRIFFE CONQUERED.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 24th, 1892.

Messrs. C. GAYNE, Row & Co., Middleton, N.S. This is to certify that while living at Belmont, Colchester County about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and severe cough and an attack of Bronchitis, which I did not very much—was very bad for a month, friends having my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup which took and soon began to improve, and kept on getting till I fully recovered. Five weeks ago I was seized with an attack of Lagriffe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took Bitters and Syrup, and in a few days I was able to get up and never think of being without these in the house. I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.

Yours very sincerely,
THOMAS ARCHIBALD.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle.

Why Because

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacist who originated it.

The question of best is just as positively decided in favor of Hood's as the question of comparative sales.

Another thing: Every advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla is true, is honest.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, &c. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sea Foam

It Floats.

A Pure White Soap

Made of the finest grade of vegetable oils.

BEST for Toilet and Bath.

ST. CROIX SOAP CO., St. Joseph, N. B.

Makes Home Happy

The Cook

Who uses

The Grocer

Who induces his customers to use

WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

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Intercolonial Railway.

My
Sarsaparilla in fact almost
use
use that Hood's
will made under
of the educated
just as positively
as the question
advertisement
true, is honest.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla
All druggists, S. & Co., Lowell, Mass.
The only pills to take
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C.C.C.
The Three C's.
Mothers, this is the season of the year for that Croupy Cough which often alarms the anxious mother in the dead of night. Be prepared! Have a bottle of
Chaloner's
Croup Care
In your house, and when your little ones have a Cough or a Cold use as directed.
It has been tried and proven. It is the best thing to use in the family doctor.
If your local dealer does not keep this article
Send 25 cents to
S. McDIARMID,
471-2 and 49 King St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
and he will send you a bottle.

"The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page will work to, week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

THE HOME.
ATTRACTIVE LIVING ROOMS.
The name of "living room" has been given to the main room of the house, which in many houses now takes the place of parlor and sitting-room. Here guests are received, and the family makes this the gathering place around the evening lamp. This room should be the most cheery, most attractive, of all the rooms in the house. The vast number of housekeepers complain that they have not been able to choose their belongings. The method is all they can hope for. The beautiful is beyond the limit of their purses. This is because they confound beauty with luxury. The most luxurious and costly drawing rooms are often the most hideous. The man or woman of taste will turn with relief from such a display of gaudy and vulgar decoration to the simplest room in a seaside cottage, with no other decoration than the natural shells and spoils of the waves, and a woman's net, green gray and picturesque with years of use. Cultivated taste is rare, but good, natural taste is not uncommon. Savages usually possess a natural instinct in the proper use of color which is in perfect harmony with the tints of art.
The greatest obstacle the average housewife meets in her desire to have her rooms beautiful is not lack of materials or lack of taste, but the fact that she is unhampered by certain conventional ideas. There must be "rags on the mantel." The rag carpet is "not good enough for the living room because every one now has a tapestry carpet, with gay flowers upon it." Ten chances to one, that the two carpets were laid side by side in the shop, at the same price, and there was no acquired prejudice against the rag carpet. It would be chosen, because it usually is so much more harmonious in color. Of course we can have ugly rag carpets, but it is far more trouble to make an ugly rag carpet than a harmonious one in simple hit-and-miss fashion. It is not the furniture of plain rooms that often gives them a bizarre and startling effect, but the arrangement of color.
One of the principal things to remember in decoration is that simplicity is of the greatest importance. It is far better to have no pictures on the walls than gaudy ones in coarse colors. Colors best better be introduced in draperies, upholstery, in bits of china, and in natural leaves and other objects. Another thing to remember is that two strong colors should never be used in one room, nor should a strong intense color be used with gold. Strong colors must always be used sparingly, to accent legs obtrusive tints and shades. Sage greens and olive-greens look well with maroon, with ivory pinks and white dill yellow. A living room should certainly be unobtrusive in colors, but cheerful. The colors should be such as will look well under lamplight. It only requires a little care and trouble to accomplish this. A little care in the arrangement of color, or old silk, ribbons, neckties and everything in silk or in-ell and wool that can be had for the purpose, is very useful. It can be used as a "throw" to cover a lounge of gaudy objectionable color, or as a hanging over the door. Denim is now found in all colors. It is strong enough for upholstery, or even for floor covering, when the centre of the room is protected by a heavy rug. It costs from 15¢ to 25¢ cents a yard, and is available in many patterns as well as colors in decoration. A simple, plain lounge, piled with pillows, is more elegant and looks better than the most elaborate sofa framed in carved or gilded wood. Avoid the high colored chairs and ottomans of the past. Use cotton cloths in the dark, subdued colors of the English art decorators which make the most attractive upholstery and hangings, but they are not especially expensive.—N. Y. Tribune.

If?
If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion**, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.
50 cents and \$1.00
Scott & Bowman, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

Printing
BECAUSE you are not located in St. John is no reason why we should not do your printing. We are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Every day is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—no matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.
Address
PATERSON & CO.,
Masonic Temple,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Your Health
Real
DRINK
Fruit
Syrups
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
LEMON,
LIME FRUIT,
GINGERETTE.
Made only by
BROWN & WEBB,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison
27 and 29 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,
CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
CLOTHS AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DIABETES FLOUR
The result of a long and costly research...
FIELD'S FLOUR
The most beautiful Art. Production of the century...
Send your name for a Sovereign of the Works of Eugene Field.

THE WINTER BATH.
A great many people who are careful enough about the bath in summer become less regular as the cold weather approaches. Mothers often omit the daily bathing of their children in cold weather, under the mistaken impression that they are in special danger of taking cold on such occasions. Physicians generally agree that the daily bath is a tonic and one that is necessary to an infant of feeble growth. It is the most important of taking cold in winter than in summer, because the changes of temperature between the house and the outer air is so much greater. If we could keep our bodies properly dried in winter, as well as properly heated, it is not likely that we would suffer so much from colds. It is because the system is weakened by close, vitiated air that we are unable to resist the shock of the change when we go outdoors. The daily bath is a power to help us resist cold. It is not necessary to perfect cleanliness—a sponge bath answers—but the daily plunge gives health and strength, even to a feeble person, if taken at the proper temperature. Only a strong man or woman can take a cold bath daily. Such a bath as an athlete may enjoy in loy-cold water might cost a delicate woman her life. There should be an end to the absurd advice to bathe in cold water to all persons without discrimination, in favor of cold baths. Where a person suffers weakness of the heart or an enfeebled system a cold bath is a dangerous experiment. Such a bath should always be taken in the morning, and followed by vigorous exercise.
The tepid or warm bath, taken at night before retiring, is best adapted to the majority of people. It should be at from 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The best authorities say that five minutes is long enough to remain in the bath. A cupful of rock salt dissolved in a bathtub of water is a wholesome addition. The bath may be perfumed with a bag of lavender down or of dried rose, or by adding a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin. The proper temperature for an infant's bath is 95 degrees Fahrenheit.—N. Y. Tribune.

FRAMING PICTURES.
Excellent reproductions from famous old masterpieces are so inexpensive that the cost of putting them upon the walls in a parlor or bedroom is not more than that of the pictures. Cheap frames in the shops are too often gaudy, and therefore impossible to good taste. It is not difficult to frame pictures at home. The frames of simple mouldings can be ordered from a factory at a low price. Pretty frames of rich moulding of white wood may be purchased in this way as low as 25 cents a frame. Where a wider frame of oak is needed, the village carpenter will often have a piece of stock which he can turn into a frame at a much lower price than the regular dealer in frames would charge. Strong photographs like those after Rembrandt's masterpiece of Jesus Christ's graceful peasant figures are improved by being framed up to the edges of the photograph, without any mat. Delicate etchings require the relief of a white border, and look well in the inch frames of white enameled wood mentioned. Water-colors and frames of water-color should have a mat of rough Whatman paper, such as water-color painters use. The average size of this mat should be three inches. A very large picture would require a somewhat wider mat. The picture will be better if the opening is deeply bevelled but not gilded. Finish the picture with a glass-board pass-part-out around the edge, with a band of heavy but smooth white paper or of white matting, and the picture may be framed outside the mat with the inch moulding of enameled wood.

HOSPITALITY.
The autumn is the natural season of hospitality. Now we open our windows or doors to the fruits of the earth, do we long to share our blessings with our neighbors and friends. True hospitality does not consist in the mere fulfillment of social obligations. It is a far better, nobler thing than giving the cordial, heart-felt welcome of a friend to our table and roof-top, without counting the cost. The lady of the house in former times was true to her name as the dispenser of bread. There was always room at her table for an extra guest. The fare was plainer than it is today, but the welcome was cordial, the hospitality spontaneous. It is an advantage to children to see guests frequently in this way. No social training can take the place of that which a child receives in the house of parents who delight to entertain their friends. Households, like individuals, become eccentric and narrow when kept too closely to their family group.
The present manner in which society pays its social obligations with commercial exactness is in direct opposition to the spirit of olden hospitality. Hospitality opens wide its doors to every one it can receive with love. It measures no claims: it does not dote out so much entertainment in return for so much received. All this savors of the market, not of the broad, sweet spirit that welcomes the coming and sends the parting guest. Those who are filled with the spirit of true hospitality do not attempt to make an elaborate feast beyond their means. They are ready to receive their friends in their everyday table with as good as their board affords. They do not make the arrival of a guest a cause for display of their own vainglory. The most delightful ease of manner is that acquired by those accustomed to the frequent entertainment of guests of congenial mind. Home is always a

YOUR PROSPECTS
For success are better when you have been trained in "real business." That's the kind of training you get in my school. Complete and successful success in three months. Employment for all competent students. If you are interested in your own success write me.
S. G. SNELL, TRURO, N.S.

THE FARM.
WHY ROTATION IS DESIRABLE.
Only certain crops can favor the increase of nitrogen in the soil. Legumes, the cereals being incapable of so doing. When cereal crops are grown upon a field for many years in succession the crops will decrease every year, because the nitrogen supply is being diminished by the crops grown. This can be easily supplied by the use of fertilizers, however, but the nitrogen is more valuable owing to its cost on the market. There is also a loss of soluble plant food by leaching following of land and when the ground is bare in winter, as the nitrates formed by the nitrifying organisms in such cases are easily washed out by the heavy rains, but late in the autumn, after the activity of the nitrifying organisms has ceased, and prove beneficial to some crops by exposing the soil to the decomposing effects of the frosts of winter. Rotation of crops prevents the drain on the soil of certain plant foods preferred by crops of one kind, and affords opportunities for recuperation by the removal of the exhausting crop and substitution of another which can utilize the abundance of one kind of plant food without making demands on the others. As nitrogen in fertilizers costs only three times as much as phosphoric acid or potash, it is greatly to the advantage of the farmer if he can provide his nitrogen on the farm and be compelled only to buy the cheaper phosphoric acid and crimson clover is now grown exclusively for fertilizing purposes. Nitrates should only be employed as temporary fertilizers in order to improve the fertility of the soil to that extent as to make profitable the growing of leguminous crops.—Philadelphia Record.

THE CARE OF HARNESS.
Harness should never be allowed to get greasy and dirty, so as to need scraping and cleaning with sand, using a chamois skin to dry with.
An old but very good recipe for making harness and leather blocking is as follows: Mutton suet, 2 oz.; beeswax 6 oz.; white sugar, 1 lb.; castile soap, 2 oz.; powdered indigo, 1 oz.; When the suet has melted together, and well mixed, add four ounces of turpentine. A good grease for heavy farm harness may be made as follows: Melt three pounds of clean beef tallow, melting slowly and not allowing to get hot; pour slowly into this one pound of neat's foot oil, and stir until the mass is cold. Much depends upon this stirring if done well the mass will become thoroughly amalgamated, otherwise the tallow will separate and show white specks. It should be soft and smooth. Add a little bonk-bone to color it.—E.

A LESSON FROM THE ANTIPODES.
A great deal has been said and written of late years concerning the development of Danish butter dairying, but we regard the successful progress of the Australian industry as even more remarkable, especially where all its obstacles are considered; in fact, as an object lesson it is probably more deserving of study. Take the colony of Victoria alone, with an agricultural population of only a little more than 50,000, which in 1890 shows an increase in butter exported from practically nothing to some \$6,000,000. (When Canada has done as well in butter and cheese combined, our exports were \$85,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 worth.) Not only so, but we have no (fined Australian butter actually quoted higher in English market reports than Canadian or American. Originally buttermaking was carried on in Victoria in a most wasteful way, the conditions being such as one would hardly credit here. Then, the British market is five or six weeks distant, and the torrid zone between; their land less fertile, and the Canadian winter fully offset by the drought and heat of Australia. If the dairy revolution effected there does not merit attention, we need hardly look in any direction. They have the advantage of nearly all the year pasture, but all things considered, we ought to land our butter in Britain not only much cheaper but in vastly better condition; that is to say, Canadian butter should sell for more money than Australian, and give the Canadian dairymaster a better net return. Australian dairymaster in countries where good butter was made; then the Government stepped in and helped to complete the work.—Farmer's Advocate.

DISTING CLOTHES.
The cheapest and best material for dusting cloths is cheesecloth, cut in proper-sized squares and hemmed. These should be a supply of every house-keeper on hand in every household. Hang a small bag in some convenient place in every room in the house, and keep a duster in it. These bags may be decorated with needlework, and ornament the walls where they hang. Put the dusters through the wash as often as they need it, and supply their pores with fresh ones. Do not on any account pick up any old rags convenient to utilize for dusters.

MINARD'S LINIMENT relieves Neuralgia.

THE SOOTHING HEALING ANODYNE
It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere. It is the best, the oldest, the original. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is not merely a Liniment, it is the Universal Household Remedy.
For Internal as well as External Use.
It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, catarrh, colic, cramps, chills, dyspepsia, pain, diphtheria, Erysipelas, sore throat, influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, the sovereign cure for bites, burns, bruises, cuts, chaps, cracks, chilblains, lambs, lumbago, side, mumps, ringworm, stings, scalds, strains, sprains, soreness, stiffness and swellings.
The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.
If you can't get it send us. Price 25 cents. Solely sold by Druggists, Pamphlet free.
L. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

Prepare Now for the Cold
by seeing that all your ordered clothing is interlined with Fibre Chamois. It will not add weight and only costs a few extra cents, but it gives a grateful comforting warmth to men's, women's and children's clothing which will defy the coldest blasts of winter.
For your own sake don't try to do without this backbone of all winter comfort.
Don't buy any ready-to-wear suits which haven't the Fibre Chamois label. Think of the healthful warmth, the difference in price doesn't count.
Reduced to 25 cents a yard.

IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH.
The Condition of Many Young Girls in Canada.
Miss Ferns and Her Sister, Ellen—Given to Hemiplegia—Extreme Weakness, Head Pain, Fatigue and Other Distressing Symptoms—The Means of Cure Readily at Hand.
From the Learning Post.
The attention of the Post has lately been frequently called to a remarkable cure in the case of a young girl living within a few miles of this town, whose life was despaired of, but who was completely cured in a short space of time by the most wonderful of all remedies Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since reading in almost every issue of the Post of the cures effected by the use of this medicine, we felt it to be a duty we owed to investigate this case which has so recently been brought to our notice, and we are sure the interested will be read with interest by the thousands of young girls all over Canada, as well as by the parents of such interesting patients. The young lady in question is not anxious for notoriety, but is willing to make her case known in order that others who are similarly afflicted may have all opportunity of being equally benefited. The symptoms in her disease differed in no way from those affecting thousands of young girls about her age. She was suffering from extreme weakness, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, and her chances of life seemed to grow less every day. The best and brightest faded away as well as others, but when she was a young girl of sixteen years, who should be in the best of health, with cheeks aglow with the rosy flush of youth, and eyes bright and flashing, just the opposite, with sallow cheeks, bloodless lips, listless in every motion, despondent, despairing of life with no expectation or hope of regaining health, and with only one wish left, that of complete rest, physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest sights.

In the quiet little hamlet of Strangfield in Essex County, just such a case was presented to the sorrowing eyes of loving friends a few months ago in the person of Miss Ella Beacom, who frequently said she did not care how soon she died, as life had no charms for her. To our reporter she declared that life had been a burden, and after suffering in this way for months, and after trying all sorts of medicines prescribed by physicians or furnished by friends from some cherished recipe handed down from their grandmothers, but without being benefi-

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To secure the best results from dairy stock the stable should be made as airy as possible. Then provide ventilation to furnish the necessary pure air so as to avoid draughts; with every shiver there disappears a quantity of food from the barn as well as some of the milk from the cows. An animal cannot use all its food in keeping warm at the same time make milk. Milk is made from the surplus food after the bodily wants of the animal are supplied. The value of sunshine is not appreciated. I possible have stalls on the south side of the barn. Then put in the windows close together. Every spring and fall whitewash the walls, ceiling and manger, with that of complete rest, physical and mental, we think it one of the saddest sights.

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Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUMMARY NEWS.

Mr. Sifton will be elected in Brandon by acclamation.

Charles Stewart, who died at Minidie, N. S., lately, was 101 years old.

Messrs. Blair, Davies and Dumville left Ottawa Wednesday night for the Pacific coast.

James Bristow, of Emerald, P. E. I., is the winner of the beautiful gold medal presented by the makers of Windsor salt for the best selection of cheese at the Charlottetown fair.

Nominations in Cornwall and Stormont will be on December 12 and the election on December 19.

R. B. Barnhill's mills at Two Rivers, N. S., was destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

George Hillcoat, formerly of Sussex, but for some years a resident at Amherst, died Wednesday evening.

At Moncton, Wednesday, John E. Sullivan was committed for trial at the January court charged with the murder of Eliza Dutcher.

Hon. Victor Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, formerly governor general of Canada, and Miss Annie Pooley, daughter of Hon. C. E. Pooley, president of the council of the British Columbia cabinet, were married at Victoria on Wednesday.

Joseph Crosby, of Ohio, Yarmouth, got his clothing caught in a belt at the saw mill at Tusket Lakes, Thursday, and was carried over the shelling.

There is nothing cold or chilling about low prices but they will do for Gilmour's clothing just what cold and snow should have done.

An order in council has been passed which provides that any appointments made to the civil service from now until the time of the meeting of Parliament will only be made subject to the provisions of the civil service and superannuation acts which it is proposed to introduce next session.

John Black, cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Stephen, slipped on the ice Thursday and, in trying to save himself, lost a grip which he was carrying; it slid into the water and sank.

The Sussex Record says: "We hear it whispered that some local capital is being invested, or likely to be, in the enterprise of still further searching for Capt. Kidd's treasure at Oak Island, in Chester Basin, Nova Scotia.

A Parrboro despatch of November 25th says: The body of William Welch was found on the road at the foot of the Bonar's Back, twelve miles from here this morning by parties from Ivers, Hebert.

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Julia F. Williams has been the keeper of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) lighthouse for 31 years.

When Miss Frances E. Willard closed her speech before the convention of the National W. C. T. U. in St. Louis, fifty-eight young women, each bearing a huge chrysanthemum, marched to the platform and presented the flowers to her, in honor of her fifty eighth years.

In 1883 Japan had only eighty-three factories with machinery. Ten years later their number was 1,163.

To keep the 30,000 odd miles of telegraph lines in order in Great Britain and provide the proper dispatch and delivery of the millions of messages that pass them every month entails an expenditure of about \$11,250,000 a year.

Mixed assemblages of men and women are forbidden by the social code of China, and under no circumstances must a Chinese husband and wife appear together in public.

A despatch from Manila states that the Spaniards have defeated four thousand rebels at Santa Cruz. The insurgents suffered heavy loss, including a bad, their leader. The despatch adds the Spaniards have captured the town of San Juan after severe fighting.

MARRIAGES.

PATERSON-TEED.—At Oxford, Nov. 18, by Rev. D. N. Nolan, James Teed, son of Cona's Mills, to Armetia Teed, of Westworth.

WALSH-BOYD.—At the parsonage, Hantsport, Oct. 29, by Rev. D. E. Hatt, Fred Walsh to Cecilia Boyd, both of Avonport, N. S.

NEIL-GRANT.—At the Baptist parsonage, Truro, Nov. 25, by Pastor Adams, Harris Neil to Nancy Grant, both of Noel Shore, Hants Co., N. S.

LANTS-BARKHOUSE.—At Hantsport, Nov. 4, by the Rev. D. E. Hatt, John H. Lants, of Hantsport, to Alice Barkhouse, of Upper Falmouth, Hants Co., N. S.

REID-ALLART.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 21st, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Silas Miles Reid to Ida Adella Allart, both of Upham, Kings Co., N. B.

RIE-BLANKHORN.—At the home of the bride, by Pastor J. M. Parker, Nov. 25th, Howard J. Rie, of Canso, to Mary I., eldest daughter of Amos Blankhorn, Esq., of Macoad.

CARSON-FURZE.—At the Baptist church, Union Corner, Richmond, on Nov. 25th, by Rev. Calvin Currie, Wilmont Carson, of Richmond, Carleton Co., to Grace Furze, of Hogden, Maine.

SEAMAN-DICKSON.—In the German St. Baptist church, on the 25th ult., by Rev. G. O. Gates, A. M., George H. Seaman, of Moncton, to Margaret H., daughter of Walter B. Dickson, of St. John.

THEBAULT-WEAVER.—At the home of the bride's father, Nov. 23rd, by Rev. H. A. Gibb, Leonard Thebault, of East Ferry, Digby Co., to Sophia Weaver, of Harlem, Digby Co.

WEBB-PURDY.—At the bride's residence, Kars, Kings Co., Nov. 19, by Pastor S. D. Ervine, Wellington Webb, of Hampstead, Queens Co., to Amy Purdy, of Kars, Kings Co., N. B.

LUTES-BELMAY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Presner Brook, Albert Co., N. B., Nov. 15, by Pastor A. A. Rutledge, Archie W. Lutes to Fannie J. Beaman, both of Albert Co., N. B.

NOVLAN-GLADWIN.—On Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, Windsor Junction, Halifax Co., by Elder P. D. Nowlan, John G. Nowlan, son of the officiating clergyman, to Ines Gladwin.

DEATHS.

SWEET.—Very suddenly at Windsor, Nov. 23rd, Susie, wife of Edward Sweet, aged 35 years. The deceased was a member of the Windsor Baptist church.

URQUHART.—At Springfield, Kings Co., Oct. 4, of diphtheria croup, Maggie E., aged 4 years, beloved child of Chas. A. and Emma Urquhart. May grace be imparted to the bereft.

OUTHOUSE.—At Tiverton, N. S., Nov. 16, Mrs. Wellington Outhouse, in the 64th year of her age. She was a member of the Tiverton Baptist church and died in the triumph of faith.

ELAWORTH.—At Hogden Corner, Maine, on Nov. 18th, after a painful and protracted illness, Howard Elaworth departed this life, leaving a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

OUTHOUSE.—At Tiverton, N. S., Nov. 21, of consumption, Mrs. Frederick Outhouse, aged 20 years. Although she never professed Christ publicly, yet she had a desire "to depart and be with Christ, which is far better."

McMILLAN.—At Isaac's Harbor, Tuesday, Nov. 17th, Mary McMILLAN, aged 51 years, daughter of the late Allan and Mary McMILLAN. Our sister's sickness was short and her end peaceful. May the blessing of God be upon the sorrowing family.

ROBERTS.—At his home, Quispamsis, on the 24th Nov, George Roberts, aged 70 years. Mr. Roberts has for the greater portion of his life been a deacon of the Robesay church. Faithful in all his duties, and beloved by his brethren who now deeply feel the loss in his death. His funeral was largely attended and a service preached, as he had requested, by Pastor Gates of the German St. church, St. John. The little Robesay church and sympathy of our other churches in this hour of their bereavement.

HUBBLE.—At Hubley Settlement, Halifax Co., Oct. 21st, Sarah, the beloved wife of Peter Hubble, aged 72 years. Over fifty years ago our sister gave her heart to the Saviour and from that time until the time of her departure sought to acknowledge Him in all her ways. Her last illness extended over a period of about ten months and was borne with christianian patience. She had no fear of death. To her it was the gate of endless joy. She leaves a husband and sons and daughters to mourn. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

McDONALD.—At Cambridge Mass, Oct. 5th, after a long sickness patiently borne, Edward McDonald, father of Rev. Robert McDonald, of Warren Ave church, Boston. Bro. McDonald was formerly of Liverpool, N. S., and was a consistent member of the church in that town. He was converted during the pastorate of Rev. G. O. Gates and was baptized in his home. Some 18 years ago he removed to Boston, but for the past few years on account of sickness was laid aside from business. His sufferings made him long for Heaven. His end was peace. Many readers of MESSANGER AND VISITOR will deeply sympathize with them in their hour of sorrow.

FOSTER.—Suddenly at Tremont, Kings Co., N. S., Nov. 5th, Charles Foster, aged 78 years. He was a member of the Evergreen Section of the Lower Aylesford church. He was converted during the revival that took place in the spring of 1857, under the preaching of Revs. Dr. Charles Tupper and Abraham Stronach, of precious memory. The day before his death he seemed to be in his usual health and retired early. Not appearing in the morning at the usual time, his family made enquiry and found him unconscious. He almost immediately passed away. His wife had preceded him by one year. His funeral was held at Tremont, and was very largely attended.

FIELDS.—At Brookfield, Nov. 9th, in the 78th year of his age, Daniel Fields. He was for many years an active member and office-bearer of the New Annan Baptist church. About seven years ago he removed to Brookfield and transferred his membership to that church, of which he was a member until his death. He was a man of high character and of noble mind. He was a devoted husband and father, and his death is a great loss to his family. He is buried in the cemetery at Brookfield.

WALSH.—At the residence of the deceased, on the 25th ult., by Rev. G. O. Gates, A. M., George H. Walsh, of Moncton, to Margaret H., daughter of Walter B. Dickson, of St. John.

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COOLAN.—At Halifax, Nov. 16, Emily, wife of David Coolan, aged 38 years. Our sister a number of years ago was baptized into the fellowship of the Indian Harbor church. God's people and home were near to her heart. Death possessed no terror for her. She was a true and faithful wife, a kind and affectionate mother. She leaves a husband, a family of children that much need a mother's tender care and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Her remains were taken to Bayville, her old home, and there interred beside loved ones that had gone before. May the Lord comfort and care for the bereaved ones.

OXNER.—At his home in Chester Basin, Lunenburg Co., N. S., on the 23rd ult., Bro. Levi Oxner suddenly died of hemorrhage of the brain, at the age of 55 years. Until three days before his death he had enjoyed his usual good health, but on the morning of the 20th ult. he was stricken down, and although every effort was made, he could not be restored. He was a most successful merchant and also owned largely in shipping, mining and banking interests. In his family he was a most indulgent and affectionate husband and father. As a citizen he was highly prized, while as a business man he was esteemed for his ability, uprightness and kindness to the poor. He has long been a member of the Baptist church, with which he walked in closest fellowship. His advice, sympathy and support will be greatly missed by his brethren. He leaves a most estimable family, including his wife, sons and daughters, a brother, two sisters, a number of more remote relatives and a host of friends to mourn his decease. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on the 25th ult., and was conducted by Rev. A. C. Morse, of Bridgewater, assisted by Rev. H. S. Shaw, of Mahone Bay. "Rest in peace, and those who mourn for them shall be comforted."

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