

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LIII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLII.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

KING WILLIAM III. of Holland, who was lately deposed because of incapacity, is dead. He was the last male survivor of the famous house of Orange. — Baptists flourish at the American capital. During the last ten years, while the population of Washington has increased twenty-nine per cent., the membership of the Baptist churches has increased seventy-six per cent. — Much loss of property and some loss of life have been occasioned by recent floods in Germany. The year has been marked by many such disasters in Europe. — As a result of the anti-lottery bill the revenues of the New Orleans post-office have fallen off one third. — Influenza is said to be epidemic in some places of northern Europe. It is to be hoped that we are not to have a second visitation of La Grippe this winter in America. — The Bulletin lately issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, shows that the average and aggregate yield of all crops of the present year were greater than for nine years past, and in the yield per acre the potato crop alone is under the average. — The Montreal Star believes that the recent financial crisis in London may result to the advantage of Canada, as it will likely have a tendency to divert English capital from "shady foreign countries" like South America to the safer investment to be found in Canada and other British possessions. — The Examiner's correspondent, "Neander," says of Rev. P. A. McEwen, the pastor of the Windsor church, "We are sorry to have such a man leave Ontario, but he will be a tower of strength to our brethren by the sea." — Mr. Spurgeon's health is said to be improving. — It is reported from Toronto that the Mail and Express newspapers are to be amalgamated. — The withdrawals from the Post Office Savings banks last month exceeded the deposits by half a million dollars. — Six months' imprisonment await Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, the Irish leaders, on their return to the old country for conspiracy in the Clonmel cases. — Shibuya Jugiro, a Japanese convicted of murder in the State of New York, is to die by electricity, the United States Supreme court having refused to accept the facts in the execution of Kemmer as justifying the assertion that death by electricity is a cruel or unusual punishment within the meaning of the constitution. — Dr. Gregg, late pastor of the historic Park street church, Boston, has gone to be Dr. Cuyler's successor in New York, and Dr. S. H. Virgin, of New York, has been called to fill the vacancy at Park street. — It is reported that a Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopal clergyman, on Saturday last assaulted Mr. U. H. King, a student at Acadia college, inflicting serious bodily injury. Mr. King's offence was that he had sat on the clergyman's hat in the cars of the W. and A. Railway. — Bishop Courtenay, of Halifax, is reported to be dangerously ill. Prayer was offered for him in St. Luke's cathedral on Sunday last.

NOTICES, questions, etc., are sometimes sent us unaccompanied with the writer's name. We cannot promise to take any notice of such communications.

THE MESSENGER and VISITOR did not bestow unqualified approval on Sam Small, much less commend him as a model for other preachers to imitate, though from a paragraph in the Telegraph of Wednesday last, one would naturally gather that such were the fact.

We must request the friends who send obituary notices to the MESSENGER and VISITOR to condense them as much as practicable. It is very natural to extend these notices, but it must be remembered that there are a great many such to appear, and if all these were expanded to the dimensions that some are, a very large proportion of the paper would be occupied with obituaries.

On our fourth page will be found an article discussing the advisability of establishing a theological department at Acadia. Under the present condition of things, as to theology at Acadia, which we suppose may fairly be regarded as tentative, we see no objection in there being some public discussion on the subject. The writer of the communication referred to is a member of the class of '90, and claims to represent the sentiments of recent graduates and students now at Acadia, as well as a large number of others. There are good reasons why the opinions of the younger men in regard to the interests of the college should receive all due consideration. They represent a class constantly growing in number and influence. This attachment to the college and genuine interest in its prosperity have been attested by deeds as well as words. Further than this we have only to say at

present that we believe there is not the slightest wish on the part of the Board of Governors to sacrifice the Arts course or subordinate it in the interests of a theological department. Those who have given most attention to the practical question of ways and means have believed that the interests of the Arts course would be advanced rather than prejudiced by the establishment of a theological department. The question, however, is one the importance of which demands that it should receive the most serious and careful consideration at the hands of those who are moulding the policy of the denomination.

The word "county" in a short communication from Bro. J. W. S. Young, which appeared in the "News from the Churches" in last week's issue should have been "country"—meaning the Amherst Shore district. Of course Bro. Young did not intend any reflection on the faithful pastors who are laboring in the different parts of Cumberland county. The mistake was typographical.

We regret that it was not possible to find room in the last issue of the MESSENGER and VISITOR for the programme of the Recital in Acadia Seminary, which took place on the evening of Nov. 21. We are informed that the young ladies did themselves and their teachers great credit on the occasion, and the evening was much enjoyed by the large audience present.

We are glad to see that the Acadia Athenaeum has discarded the pink-tinted paper with which its readers have been familiar for a year or two. The change is very much to the advantage of its external appearance. The literary character of the November issue is well up to the standard of other volumes. The articles on the theological department and the gymnasium are of special interest.

A neat pamphlet containing a sketch of the life of Andrew Fuller, the famous Baptist preacher and theologian, was lately issued from the press of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan of this city. The pamphlet is entitled "The Pioneer Secretary of Modern Missions." Its author is the Rev. W. J. Stewart, Secretary of our Baptist Foreign Mission Board. This little book will be found to be a very readable and interesting sketch of the life of the man whose name is inseparably associated with that of Carey in the pioneer work of Baptist Foreign Missions, and we hope it may be widely read. Copies may be had by application to Rev. W. J. Stewart, St. John, price 10 cents, post paid.

PASSING EVENTS.

WHAT WITH DROUGHTS, CYCLONES, BLIZZARDS and INDIANS the western region of Dakota can scarcely be a pleasant land to live in. It is not surprising to read that agents from that country have lately been in Manitoba for the purpose of selecting good farming land sufficient for three hundred families who will remove thither from Dakota in the spring.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW abolishing separate schools in the Province of Manitoba, has been upheld by the decision of Judge Killam, in the Supreme Court of that Province. The Roman Catholics are of course determined, if possible, to retain the old system of separate schools, and accordingly brought suit in the courts to test the new law. The decision has been given against them, but it is said it will be carried to the English courts for final settlement.

INTEREST IN DR. KOCH'S DISCOVERY does not abate. The hospitals of Berlin are crowded with patients anxious to prove the virtues of the new treatment. And many physicians from all parts of the world have gone thither to study the methods and watch the effects of the treatment. Dr. Koch's method is still on trial, and it is too soon to pronounce with certainty upon its value. The effects are found to vary largely in different subjects. There is no reason to think, and Dr. Koch has never claimed, that the method would effect a cure in all cases of tuberculous disease. But experiments would seem to show that a "discovery" is a valuable contribution to pathological science, and that the treatment will be found efficacious in dealing with consumption in its earlier stages as well as other forms of tuberculosis.

ON TUESDAY MORNING OF LAST WEEK the inhabitants of St. John were surprised and shocked to learn that there had been a terrible boiler explosion at Sutton's mills, South Bay, near the city. By this sad accident five persons were killed outright, some of them being mangled in a most shocking manner, and several others were more

or less injured, three of them so seriously that they have since died. The cause of the explosion is as yet, we believe, a matter of conjecture. An investigation is being held, which we hope may be a very thorough one. Boilers are not supposed to explode except from causes which are preventable. That no official examination of mill boilers and no certificate of competency for engineers are required are facts which, as a contemporary has said, call for legislative enactment. It may be impossible to eliminate all danger of boiler explosions in mills, but, considering how many lives are constantly at stake, no element of danger should be permitted which arises from lack of proper inspection or incompetency in the management.

THE SUBJECT OF ABSORBING INTEREST on both sides of the Atlantic during the week past has been Mr. Parnell and his probable future relations to the Irish party in the House of Commons. The general expectation has been disappointed by the course which the Irish leader has pursued. It was supposed that the immoralities of his private life having been made so glaringly public, Parnell could scarcely do otherwise than pass out of sight for the time being, although his influence might still prevail and he might continue to inspire the counsels of his party. But he has no intention it seems of paying for the follies of his private life the penalty of political self-effacement. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Parnell to induce him to take this course. The English Liberal press has emphatically intimated that the only thing to be done under the circumstances was to step down and out. Influential men of his own party have taken a similar view. Mr. Gladstone, after waiting in vain for Parnell to relieve him of the embarrassing situation, plainly signified, in a letter to Mr. Morley, that the continuance of the relations heretofore existing between himself and Mr. Parnell was impossible. This was communicated to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in order that he might make it known to the Irish members assembled in council. But this Mr. McCarthy failed to do—though Mr. Parnell was informed as to the position which Mr. Gladstone had taken; and the result of the meeting was that the Irish members generally re-affirmed their allegiance to Parnell. When the facts in regard to the relations of Gladstone and Parnell became known, there was naturally much indignation among the Irish members that Mr. Gladstone's letter had been withheld from them, and a large majority of them, it is declared, now refuse any longer to follow Parnell, who nevertheless clings obstinately to the position of leadership, and has issued a manifesto, concerning which the Standard says: "It appeals with matchless directness to every ingrained prejudice and every potent passion of the Irish, not merely in Ireland, but of the Irish in America, who furnish the national movement with its life blood and its sinews."

THE CAUSE OF IRISH REFORM is at present floundering in a tempestuous sea, and its future is not easy to forecast. It seems almost certain now that Parnell will not, under any circumstances, resign. The cause has owed much to his wise and able leadership. His power to move and mould public sentiment and to organize forces is so great that, even with all the powers now arrayed against him, if he persists in his present course, he would probably soon be found with a formidable following in parliament. But his persistence in this course must mean the wrecking of the hopes of home rule for the present. It is certain that there can be no further coalition between Parnell and Gladstone. It is thought not unlikely that the veteran statesman will announce that the prospect of carrying home rule in his life time is hopeless, and that the Liberal party will accordingly be re-formed on the old lines. Davitt is reported as saying, "Either Parnell must go or Gladstone. Should the Liberal party abandon the cause of home rule, that cause will be practically at the mercy of the present Tory government. That government will be returned with an increased majority at the next general election; and the people of Ireland will then have nothing to look forward to but a continuation of Lord Salisbury's policy." Mr. Davitt further declares that Parnell misled him to believe that he was able to come out of the O'Shea affair without a stain upon his honor or reputation, and says he will never again have anything to do with Parnell. The Irish Roman Catholic authorities say that it is necessary that Parnell resign, and they will use their influence against him publicly unless he does so. At latest accounts advice was being eagerly awaited from the home rule

leaders in America, and if Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien shall coincide with Davitt, McCarthy, Sexton and the other leading spirits in the party, Parnell will be left with but a feeble following. The latest in reference to the Parnell fiasco is a Chicago despatch of Nov. 30, which says that the views of the Irish M. P.'s in America were that day cabled to London. They acknowledge Parnell's services to Ireland, but condemn his present action, and say his course forces them to choose between their leader and their cause. They also express the hope that Parnell will not insist upon retaining the leadership. It is said that Harrington declined to sign the manifesto.

TO WHAT EXTENT the reports of a threatened uprising of the Indians have been of a sensational character, it is not easy at present to determine. For a day or two despatches have been of a less alarming character, and it is said the situation is improving. The condition of affairs, so far as we can gather, is about this. The Indians have no special grievance and the season of the year is unfavorable for their taking the warpath, but they have become more or less possessed with a craze about an unexpected "Messiah," and in some places, by their "ghost dances," they have wrought themselves up to a temper in which it is for them the most natural thing in the world to fight. Under the circumstances, everything is likely to depend on how they are treated. If the settlers and the military authorities exercise due prudence and forbearance, there will probably be no outbreak. The Indians will go into winter quarters and the excitement will subside. But the Indians are no doubt in a very sensitive condition, and the situation may be regarded as critical. If the counsels of imprudent or unscrupulous whites should prevail on the one side, or those of bad Indians on the other, a savage and cruel war is likely to result. So far the Indians north of the international boundary have remained quiet. The Indians of Canada have been treated more humanely, and therefore have given much less trouble than those of the United States. How they would behave in case of a general and fanatical uprising of the more Southern tribes is difficult to predict.

Home Mission Notes.

The 34 young men under the appointment of the Board during the past vacation, did much faithful work, and so far as we have heard, gave excellent satisfaction. They have reported about 150 baptisms. On five fields quite extensive revivals were enjoyed. Other students not under the appointment of the Board enjoyed revival blessings, so that we think we are safe in saying that over 200 have been added to our churches as the result of the labors of our students.

The expenditure of the Board on account of this student work will be about \$1,000. The importance of this work to the young men themselves, in enabling them to prosecute their studies is made apparent by the fact that the young men that we could not employ are not able to return to school this year for want of funds.

A part of Sunday before last was spent at Brooklyn, a little church about seven miles from Wolfville, where we saw much to afford encouragement and satisfaction. A little upwards of two years ago we found them much discouraged and everything presenting the appearance of decay. Aid was promised on condition that they make up a certain amount to sustain student labor throughout the year. The amount named seemed large to them, but one woman had faith to believe that it could be raised, and raised it has been, and more. Last Sunday I found them worshipping in their meeting-house made almost as good as new by thorough renovation within and without. Upwards of twenty have recently been added to their number, and they have a good Sunday-school, which they intend keeping up all winter, though their membership is much scattered. They are now the religious force in that community.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

We wish to call attention to the following statement that occurs in the last report of the H. M. Board to the Convention: "After the best possible grouping has been made and the dependent churches and mission fields have been done all that can reasonably be expected of them, your Board needs an annual income of at least \$12,000 to enable it to make anything like adequate provision for this work." Will not everybody who reads this do what they can to bring the income up to that amount?

Financial assistance has already been promised to 35 fields and as many more will need assistance if men can be found to care for them. Seeing so much opportunity for labor and such good results following faithful labor, it seems too bad to be prevented from undertaking the work.

One of our faithful missionaries, who has always been willing to endure hardship as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and who so wisely and well laid the foundations at New Glasgow, has been compelled to quit the Scott's Bay field and seek rest in a warmer climate. Rev. D. Freeman leaves to-day for Florida.

By some means the church at Quebec discovered that we had the right man at New Glasgow, and thinking their need the greater have made a vacancy that is not easy to fill. Bro. Dykeman did excellent work for our cause not only at New Glasgow, but in Pictou County generally.

Rev. R. B. Kinlay, our missionary on the Alberton field, P. E. I., has listened to the call of the Wilmot church, and taken up his abode in Paradise. We are sorry to lose this good brother from the mission field, but glad to see that brethren who serve for a term of years on wide and hard fields are rewarded by being called to more compact circuits and better salaries. We expect, however, that the churches that take them will make suitable returns by greatly enlarged contributions to the Home Mission Funds.

The partial breakdown of the health of our esteemed general missionary, Rev. I. Wallace, has interfered with our plans. But God's ways are better than ours. Brethren that were hoping to have his assistance must take courage and march forward without him. "It is nothing with God to help whether with many or with them that have no power."

A. COXON, Cor.-Secy.
Hebron, Nov. 26, 1890.

W. B. M. U.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For our Home and Foreign Mission Boards that such wisdom may be given them as will cause the work to advance in every department.

An Appeal

FROM MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED LADIES, MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

To the Christian Women of the British Empire, the United States, Germany, Canada and all other Protestant countries.—Greeting:

We, the women of the Missionary Conference now assembled in Shanghai, come to you, our sisters in Christ, with an urgent appeal in behalf of the one hundred millions of women and children of China who "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death." The work of women in China has been prosecuted at the oldest stations for about fifty years, at first chiefly by the wives of missionaries, but in later years single ladies have largely augmented this working force. There are now ladies engaged in educational, medical and evangelic work in China. Much has been done by them, many lives have been uplifted from the degradation of idolatry and sin, many sad hearts comforted, many darkened minds enlightened, and much solid good effected. But our hearts are burdened to-day with love and pity for the millions of women around us, our sisters for whom Christ died, still unreached by the sound of the gospel.

Beloved sisters, if you could see their sordid misery, their hopeless, loveless lives, their ignorance and sinfulness, as we see them, mere human pity would move you to do something for their uplifting. But there is a stronger motive that should impel you to stretch out a helping hand, and that we plead—the constraining love of Christ. We, who are in the midst of this darkness that can be felt, send our voices across the ocean to you, our sisters, and beseech you by the grace of Christ our Saviour that you come at once to our help.

Four kinds of work are open to us: 1. There is school work in connection with our various missions which in many cases the men have handed over to the women in order that they themselves may be free to engage more directly in evangelic work.

2. There is a work to be done for the sick and suffering women of China, in hospitals, dispensaries and homes, for which skillful physicians are needed. Most of this work can be better done by

women than by men, and much of it can be done only by women.

3. There is work for us in the families of the church. There are converted mothers and daughters who need to be taught the way of the Lord more perfectly, and to be trained in whatever is necessary for their full development into lively members of the great household of faith.

4. There is a work of evangelization among women, similar to that being done by men among the people at large. It is not claimed that the evangelization of women cannot be done at all by men—but that there is more of it than men can do, there is much of it that will never be done unless women do it, and much that men cannot do as well as women can. There is nothing in this kind of work transcending the recognized Scriptural sphere of women. Women received from the Lord Himself upon the very morning of the Resurrection their commission to tell the blessed story of a risen Saviour. What they did then we may continue to do now.

But you will ask, "Who are needed for this work?" Knowing the conditions of life and work in China, we would answer that:

1. They should be women of sound health, of good ability and good common sense—also well educated—though not necessarily of the highest education—apt to teach, kind and forbearing in disposition, so that they may live and work harmoniously with their associates, and win the hearts of the Chinese. Above all they should be women who have given themselves wholly to the Lord's work and are prepared to bear hardship and exercise constant self-denial for Christ's sake.

2. It is desirable that they should pursue a systematic course of Bible study before coming to China, and have some experience in Christian work at home.

Further, we would suggest that they should labor in connection with established missions in order that the good results of their work may be preserved, and that they may have, when needed, the assistance and protection of their brother missionaries.

Open doors are all around us, and though idolatry lifts a hoary head, and ancestral worship binds the people as with chains of adamant, yet with God "all things are possible," and mountains of difficulty melt like snowflakes before the rising of the Sun of righteousness.

God is on the side of His own glorious, life giving Word; we ask you to come in the power of consecration and faith, with sober expectations and readiness to endure hardships as good soldiers of Jesus, and take your share in the most glorious war that was ever waged on earth—the war against the powers of darkness and sin, assured that God will accomplish His own purposes of love and grace to China, and will permit you, if you listen to this call, to be His fellow-workers in "binding up the broken-hearted, proclaiming liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

That the holy and loving Spirit of God may incline your hearts to respond to His call is our earnest prayer.

Signed on behalf of the two-hundred and four ladies assembled in conference at Shanghai.

For W. B. M. U.

Portauquie and Upper Economy, per Jennie Fulton, F. M., \$10; H. M., \$25; \$35; \$12 50
Summersville, per Mrs. A. Young, F. M., \$5.25; H. M., \$7; \$12 25
Middleton, per Mrs. Albert Gates, H. M., \$1; F. M., \$6.50; G. L. M., \$5; \$19 25
Fairville, per Mrs. C. P. Baker, F. M., \$12.20; H. M., \$6.50; G. L. M., \$5; \$19 25
Fredericton, per E. J. Phillips, F. M., \$10; \$10 00
New Minas and Canada, per Mrs. Annie Strong, F. M., \$8 50
Lower Aylesford, per Edna Roach, F. M., \$5 00

Mrs. Mary Smith,
Treas. W. B. M. U.
Amherst, N. S., Nov. 18.

A copy of McMillan's Almanac for 1891 has been laid on our table. This neat little volume, in addition to the astronomical tables and other matter peculiar to an almanac, contains an amount of information which renders it invaluable as a handy book of reference on a variety of subjects.

"MY OWN CANADIAN HOME."—At the coming Christmas holidays, for the first time in the history of our country, the school children of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will sing their own National song. This is largely owing to the generosity of The Surprise Soap Co., of St. Stephen, who have presented a copy to every teacher in the Dominion, and to the scholars of the principal cities—in all 95,000 copies.

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McMaster University. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING BY DR. T. H. BOND.

This is the first public meeting, ladies and gentlemen, which I have been privileged to attend in connection with the University for more than a year. As I attempt briefly to address you, I cannot forget the losses which have been ours during that absence...

higher functions of human society and life. This is a far more fruitful conception of the work than those which preceded it. There are life and meaning in it, and it strikes its roots deeper into the minds of thoughtful men...

The face of eternity peers upon him through the thin veil of time. Life is a deeper and more wonderful thing. It is not a mere preparation for another life...

As to the courses of study, the Arts Department offers to its students a well-balanced general course of four years, only those students being permitted to do honor work who are able to reach and maintain, without undue effort...

Following this course with prudent care, and yet with all successful energy, we trust we shall be able to contribute something of value in the field of liberal education.

In all departments of the University it is proposed to bring into operation at once methods of examination which, if not according to teachers, masters and professors their full function in determining the standing of their students...

I have already referred to the freedom we are here conditioned to exercise by way of ministering to students in perplexity and doubt concerning the deepest things of life. The fact that this university receives no pecuniary support from the State...

successfully these aims shall we make the greatest contribution, in our power towards the welfare of society at large. We may assume that society about us has advanced sufficiently far beyond the condition of mere provincialism to welcome any well-ordered addition to the facilities for higher education.

God fulfils Himself in many ways, Least good custom should corrupt the world. The fruit which the tree bears attests its quality before the world. McMaster University asks to be judged by the nobility of its aims and the quality of its work...

I have already referred to the freedom we are here conditioned to exercise by way of ministering to students in perplexity and doubt concerning the deepest things of life. The fact that this university receives no pecuniary support from the State...

The Use Of

Hanna, drastic purgatives to relieve constipation is a dangerous practice, and more liable to hasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the constive habit and establishes a natural daily action.

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs. "For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which as last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."

Effective

than any other pill I ever took." - Mrs. B. C. Smith, Burlington, Vt. "For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system remains one longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried." - H. S. Sledge, Welmar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 73 Granville St., HALIFAX, N. S. Conducted on strictly Temperance principles.

ELLIOTT'S HOTEL, 24 to 32 German St., SAINT JOHN, N. S. Modern Improvements.

HOTEL STANLEY, KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. S. Thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished.

HOTEL OTTAWA, North Side King Square, SAINT JOHN, N. S. E. COMMAN, Proprietor.

OXFORD HOUSE TRURO. A TEMPERANCE HOTEL. J. N. COOK, Proprietor.

R. P. SAUNDERS' RESTAURANT, DIOBY, N. S. Only a few steps from the station.

BUSINESS CARDS. J. CHAMBERLAIN & SON, Undertakers, Ware room, Office and Residence 146 MILL STREET, PORTLAND, N. B.

GIVEN AWAY. DURING the month of December, I will give to every one who brings for one cabinet photos for \$1.00, one extra, framed and signed gift from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

ISAAC HEBB, 13, Charlotte St., Saint John, N. B. LAMP GOODS. Chandlery, Bracket, Library, Student, Table and Hand Lamps; Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Oil and Spirit Stoves, &c.

THOMAS L. HAY, DEALER IN HIDES AND SHEEP SKINS, STORES - 15 SHIBBOY STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Where Hides and Skins of all kinds will be bought and sold.

J. McC. SNOW, - GENERAL - Fire, Life and Accident INSURANCE AGENCY. MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N. B.

Marble, Freestone, and Granite Works. WALKER & PAGE, A. J. WALKER & CO. TRURO, N. S. KENTVILLE, N. S. All work done first-class.

CURRIE & HOWARD, Manufacturers of FURNITURE FOR THE TRADE. AMHERST, N. S. Photos and prices on application.

JAMES CURRIE, Amherst, Nova Scotia, - General Agent for the NEW WILLIAMS' Sewing Machines. Also, PIANOS and ORGANS. Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always on hand.

At A. P. SHAND & CO.'S, YOU CAN PURCHASE THE Finest Shoes FOR THE LOWEST PRICES. WINDSOR, N. S.

THE GREAT GAINS.

But the past year has not been wholly one of loss and sore trial. Woodstock College, under the inspiration of Principal Huston and his experienced masters, was filled with earnest students, while Muldon Ladies' College begins the work of a new year with an able corps of teachers prepared to give by a lady of large educational experience, and is surely assuming the position, young as it is, of a well-organized and successful institution.

THE LESSONS OF FIFTY YEARS.

For more than fifty years the Baptist denomination within the territory now occupied by Ontario and Quebec has been doing certain distinctive work in connection with an advanced education. The Baptist College, Montreal, at the projected McLay College, Toronto, and several theological schools. The college at Montreal did excellent service, but events showed that it was projected on too limited a basis permanently to accomplish in a satisfactory manner even the special aim of preparing men to preach the Gospel. It relied upon schools having no connection or sympathy with it for the chief literary training of those who should become its students, if, indeed, they were to have a liberal education at all.

The college was unable to survive the peculiar trials and struggles incident to its existence. It is interesting to note in this connection that the late Dr. Cramp left the College at Montreal, and afterwards became President of Acadia College, an institution whose work was planned in a broad spirit, and in whose development the academic and arts departments were made central from the beginning. Acadia College commands to-day the largest attendance of any college in the Atlantic Provinces. When the McLay College, Toronto, was projected, its promoters were at pains to repudiate the idea of any college institution controlled by Baptists having anything to do with classical or scientific education. This college was never actually opened for the reception of students, and a distinct and different basis did Dr. Fyfe propose - the starting at some central and accessible point in the West a good academy for the young men and young women belonging to our denomination. He was sure this could be done if our people would cultivate a little more largeness of soul, a little more forbearance with one another. The school was not to be theological, but he affirmed that it would obviously be a very good preparatory school for a college which would furnish to all a means of social and intellectual culture. It is clear from this proposal, says his biographer, that Dr. Fyfe had a strong conviction that a Christian people, as such, may do large service in providing facilities for literary training, and that education under religious influences is the best training for other spheres in life as well as for the pulpit. This proposal resulted in the founding of the Literary Institute at Woodstock, with its literary and theological departments, which at certain times in its history carried its literary courses as far as the close of the second year of the arts course. It is manifest from this backward glance that the nature and character of the work undertaken at Woodstock was distinctly broader than that previously attempted or proposed, and touched the life of the student, and through it the activities of society and the church, not merely in a special and somewhat professional manner, but in ways which ministered to the varied and

THE AIM IS TO EDUCATE.

Our aim is to educate men and women. We employ the term in a very serious sense, and wish to put large meaning into it. To educate means to evolve, to bring out or power, and a liberal education means the evolving, not of one faculty, but of all faculties; in general, the faculty of right reason, which latter faculty assumes a healthy and disciplined interaction of the faculties of intellect and emotion. A liberal education recognizes all faculties essentially human, developing them by exercise, and coordinating them in exercise. An integral education unifies, therefore, the associated departments of the mind, and the coordination of their functions. Its ultimate aim is to establish in the individual such a relation between his various faculties or powers as shall result in the consciousness of wholeness and unity, and to bring into operative activity, at will, all his energies as the free movement of a living and consciously harmonious organism. Until something approaching this consciousness of unity and power is attained by the individual, it is certain that, even though his powers may be severely developed, he himself is largely uneducated, untrained, unorganized, uneducated. Power, efficient life, is the end sought. Organized energy is power, is life; and he who would attain it can do so only by undergoing a discipline which both develops the individual faculties, and coordinates them in harmonious action.

Viewed in its essentials, Christian education as a conscious process means the development of a life; the turning of possibilities into powers, and the effort to control these powers a conscientious enlightenment by the Word and Spirit of the Divine Master and Teacher. It means the cultivation of true and pure tastes, the choice and pursuit of worthy ideals, and the effort to establish a unity and balance of all the forces of one's nature. It means self-discipline, self-training, self-organization, the getting the use of one's self. So far as this process is actually perfected in any individual, there results not knowledge only or chiefly, but manhood. There is not only insight into the laws of one's being, but spontaneous obedience to their requirements. There is not only a consciousness of existence, but of selfhood, a willing, executing, responsible personality, while character assumes a place superior to scholarship and culture. It comes auxiliary to service. In the struggle after completeness of character, and in the surrender to service for God and man, man finds his true place, his true life.

SPECIAL MEANS FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

In pursuance of these high aims the charter of this university requires that the Bible shall be a text-book in all its departments, and that all the professors, masters, and teachers shall be members in good standing of evangelical churches. There is assumed not only the existence of God, but that He was manifest in the flesh in the man Christ Jesus, who is the Prophet, Priest, and King of men; and that therefore the ethical interpretations of man's nature, responsibilities, and relations, as being under divine rule, demands sovereign recognition. "He put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself," is at once the most unique and the most important fact which can come to the minds and hearts of those who would beget in others the Christian character of character, and kindle the Christlike spirit of service. I would here note how fully the freedom enjoyed in McMaster University conditions professors and teachers to minister with warm and tender sympathy to these students, and their number is perhaps greater to-day than ever before - who are brought into deep mental perplexity and trial as they pursue subjects of advanced study. It is a day of special trial for many a spirit unaccustomed to the stress of the work, and whose life seems at such a time charged with strange import, and his spirit is unnerved: What a murmur and motion I hear!... And the air underneath... The light shines from his wings... And all life that approaches I wait for in fear.

INDEPENDENCE ESSENTIAL.

In undertaking and carrying forward the work proposed to be done we require entire freedom in the exercise of all the functions of a self-dependent body, an organism having an independent life. The professors must be so conditioned as to be leaders and guides in a real sense to their students, and the several departments of study. In rendering the service for which they have been chosen they will not be striving for the mere acquisition of facts or curious lore on the part of their students, but for the evoking of their powers, and the development of their character, and noble character. The conduct of study and discipline for these high ends must of necessity tax the best efforts possible to any body of educators. Unless, therefore, they are conditioned for independent and responsible service, severally and as a body, their work must lack those sanctions necessary to command the ardent and noble enthusiasm of their students. In this respect McMaster University has nothing to desire. Its autonomy is complete, its power is absolute, and in its endeavor to maintain the standard of scholarship in the Province, and in doing so it will exercise its independent functions with the fullest sense of responsibility.

NECESSITY DOETH NOT THE UNIVERSE.

With an inviolable gesture; yet God reigns, and hears the prayers of men. The fervent pursuit of truth will be the aim of all investigations and discussions. We shall have the freedom also to discuss the principles of civil government in themselves, and in their application in the development of the institutions of our beloved Canada. The principles of civil and religious liberty are in constant danger of being obscured even in the freest countries. The Christian body having ultimate control of this university has testified and taught both in Europe and on this continent that the State is a corporation only, and cannot rightfully interfere with man in his relations with his Creator, his neighbor, or his God. We shall have the freedom also to discuss the principles of civil government in themselves, and in their application in the development of the institutions of our beloved Canada. 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Fourth Quarter.
STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

Lesson XI. Dec. 14. Luke 24: 13-35.
JESUS MADE KNOWN.

GOLDEN TEXT.
"And their eyes were opened, and they knew Him."—Luke 24: 31.

EXPLANATORY.
I. JESUS MAKES HIMSELF KNOWN AT EMMAUS. FOURTH APPEARANCE. 28. And they drew nigh unto the village, of Emmaus, which they were conversing with Jesus, and He was opening the Scriptures to them. And He made as though He would have gone further. When Jesus made as if He would continue His journey, it was not a mere feint. He would have really gone, but for that sort of constraint which they exercised over Him.

29. But they constrained Him. Pressed Him with urgent entreaties and arguments. Their desire to have Him remain, and their sincere welcome, constrained Him to remain. And He went in. To the house where they were going, probably the house of one of them. To carry (as before) with them.

And with Me. Jesus will not remain where He is not wanted. He comes to us. He makes Himself known, He shows His willingness and power; but if we will not constrain Him to abide with us, then He will pass on. This is true of churches, and of our own hearts.

30. And it came to pass, as He sat at meat with them: reclined at the table. This expression "reclined at a common meal, and does not involve the idea of a holy supper." He took bread: or, "the loaf." In doing this He assumed the position of master of the house. Our Lord was doubtless in the habit of doing this when eating with His disciples, and He thus prepared the way for a recognition. The Saviour's assumption of the headship of the table must have seemed strange to the two disciples. And blessed it. Gave thanks, as was customary for the head of the family to do.

31. And their eyes were opened, and they knew Him. Whatever influence had held their eyes from recognizing Him (ver. 16) was taken away; the unusual act of a perfect stranger assuming the headship of the table; and something peculiar in His manner of blessing and distributing the food reminded them of their Master.

OPENED EYES. Many a time the Lord is near us and we know it not. He comes in His strange providences, He comes in the ordinary duties of life, He comes in nature. He comes in prayer and prayer meetings; and we do not always recognize His presence. We are like those persons who are blind to certain colors, or deaf to certain sounds. Only the pure in heart can see God; and there is a music of grace heard only by those whose spiritual eyes God has opened. But if we press Jesus to abide with us, He will open our eyes that we may see Him and know Him.

AND HE VANISHED OUT OF THEIR SIGHT. Evidently by miracle. But it does not necessarily imply that Jesus had been changed. If, long before His crucifixion, He had such power over His body that He could walk on the sea, and escape from an angry crowd that were trying to push Him over a precipice, He could easily have such power as to make Himself invisible.

32. Did not our heart burn within us. Their hearts were glowing with feeling and interest, with kindling desires after a better life, with love and joy and hope, with sympathy, with increasing knowledge, with new light on old truths, and with visions of new truth. Their souls seemed to be aflame. While He opened to us the Scriptures. The Old Testament, which included their entire Scriptures. These treasures of Scripture are opened to us (1) by means of the Holy Spirit; (2) by deeper and more spiritual study; (3) by higher Christian experience, as the higher one climbs a mountain the wider the vision; (4) by obedience sincere and careful of the truths already revealed; (5) by the aid of others; (6) by a close walk and more intimate communion with God who gave the Word.

11. THE DISCIPLES REPORT AT JERUSALEM. 33. And they rose up the same hour. The news was too good to keep. Jesus had appeared four times before this on that day; but they had left Jerusalem before it was generally known. In contrast with their slow steps away, the two disciples made all haste back to the city with the marvellous treasure they had found. The first impulse of the soul which has found the assurance of salvation is to carry the good news to others. And found the eleven gathered together. "The Eleven" is the designation of the body of the disciples, without regard to the actual presence of every one; just as we speak of a meeting of the committee of that committee is present or not. And then that were with them. It was apparently a prayer and conference meeting of believers who had gathered together in these circumstances of mingled sorrow and joy.

34. Saying. That is, the Eleven anticipated their message. The two came to give, but received an unexpected aid to faith. As usual, the work of love was rewarded with a blessing. The Lord is risen indeed. So the angel had declared; and the women asserted that they had seen Him, and yet doubts had overshadowed their hope, for they feared that sympathetic and imaginative women might have been mistaken. But Jesus had appeared to Simon Peter, one of the Apostles, and a leader among them. This appearance is referred to in 1 Cor. 15: 5; but nowhere else except here.

35. And they told what things were done. They repeated the story which had convinced them; but they could not reveal to others that personal manner and power in Jesus which had enabled them to recognize Him. Hence, as Mark says (16: 13), their story was not believed. But why should they believe Peter, and not the two disciples? (1) There were probably alterations of faith and unbelief. Sometimes they were on the crest of the waves, sometimes in the depths of them. (2) It may be that amongst the body of the disciples there were different degrees of ascent. It may be that even in one large room there were groups, and one of them threw doubts on the appearance on the way to Emmaus. Or (3) may there not have been readers who accepted the testimony of Simon Peter because he was the undoubted leader, and a tendency to reject the account of appearances to persons not so prominent in the little society? Why should He appear to these and not to us? Why should He appear to women—Mary Magdalene—to those two who would not wait to see the end, but were actually leaving Jerusalem?

III. JESUS APPEARS TO THE ASSEMBLED DISCIPLES. FIFTH APPEARANCE. 36. And as they thus spoke, Jesus Himself stood in the midst of them. This was in some mysterious way, for "the doors were shut for fear of the Jews" (John 20: 19). It is not said whether He entered through the door or not. And said unto them, Peace be unto you. The common Jewish salutation, but filled with meaning and power, coming from the lips and heart of Jesus. It was peace of forgiven sin, for the atonement was made. It was the peace of victory of death. It was the peace of one who had shown His power of resurrection, but filled with meaning and power, coming from the lips and heart of Jesus. It was peace of forgiven sin, for the atonement was made. It was the peace of victory of death. It was the peace of one who had shown His power of resurrection, but filled with meaning and power, coming from the lips and heart of Jesus.

37. But they were terrified and afraid. As was natural in the presence of a mysterious power. All these references to great difficulty which were dispensed accepted the fact of the resurrection of Jesus are given to strengthen our faith in the fact. There was no collusion among the disciples to show that Jesus was alive. There was no credulity of friends too ready to accept rumors and unverified stories. But they themselves were convinced against their will, against their prejudices, against their expectations.

38. (Mark 16: 14). Why are ye troubled, and why do ye thoughts (anxious reasonings) arise in your hearts? Why do you hesitate to believe that I am the one that was crucified? Why do you not perceive that I am here as the fulfilment of my promise to rise again on the third day? It was thus that according to Mark's account they were for their unbelievers.

39. Behold My hands and My feet, that it is I Myself. The same Jesus who had been their teacher and friend, and had been crucified. A spirit hath not flesh and bones. He was no spectre. He had the same spiritual and heavenly body, such as belongs to the glorified after their resurrection, but a body like that which had been His during His life.

40. He showed them His hands and feet, marred and scarred by the crucifixion. He thus first convinced them that it was the same Jesus who had been crucified, and then He showed the connection between His sufferings and His future glorification.

41. And while they believed not for joy. It was too good to be true, that they had their teacher and friend restored to them. Here belongs the statement in John 20: 20 that "the disciples were glad when they saw the Lord," which some have regarded as a contradiction of ver. 37. They were terrified at first, but glad when they were convinced that it was their Lord. Have ye any meat (food)? This was to remove the last doubt that He was the same Jesus, with the same body, whom they had known.

The Little Children that are Gone.

Why do they come, these little ones that enter our homes by the gateway of suffering, and that linger with us a few months, uttering no words, smiling in a mysterious silence, yet speaking all the time of the purity and sweetness of heaven? Why must they open the tender fountains of our nature only to leave them so soon, checked with the bitter tears of loss? It is impossible wholly to answer such questions of the tortured heart; but one can say in general, that these little temporary wanderers from a celestial home, come and go because of the great love of God. It is an unceasing blessing to have been the parent of a child that has the stamp of heaven upon its brow, to hold it in one's arms, to minister to it, to gaze fondly down in the little upturned face, and to rejoice in the unaltered beauty of its smile, and then to give it back to God at his call, with the thought that in heaven, as upon earth, it is still our own child, a member of the household, still to be counted always as one of the children whom God hath given us. Such a love chastens and sanctifies the hearts of father and mother, carries them out beyond time and space, and gives them a hold upon the unseen. As things of great value always cost, it is worth all the sorrow to have known this holy affection; and to have this treasure in heaven.—Chicago Advance.

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—It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who when asked Mallock's question, "What life worth living?" replied, "That depends on the liver." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—life force, everything bright, mountain of trouble like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, mountains of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. One, takes sugar and suffer, or a pill and get well. Shook the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

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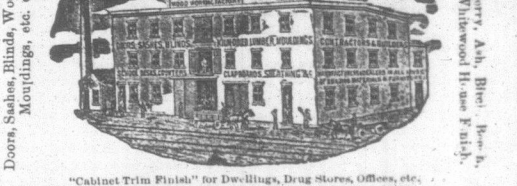
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Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I would be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption they will send me their Express and Post Office Address, accompanied by T. A. GLOUCE, M.C., 188 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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By M. C. BLACK, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

"FORBID HIM NOT."

In a private and not unfriendly note a good brother takes the editor of the MESSINGER and VISITOR to task because of the notice lately given in these columns of General Booth's book and of his scheme for the social and moral redemption of the degraded and vicious classes in English society.

Our brother expresses surprise that such notice should be given in view of the fact that the Army has taught erroneous doctrine, employed unwise methods, disturbed the peace and hindered the work of the churches, and has been as a thorn in the side to many of our pastors.

The MESSINGER and VISITOR takes it to be a part of the duty no less than the privilege of the religious newspaper to watch the signs of the times, to announce every promise of good, and to bid welcome and Godspeed to every movement that makes for the glory of God, and the uplifting of humanity.

We have given no indiscriminate endorsement to the doctrines and methods peculiar to the Salvation Army. We believe that some of their teachings are erroneous, and as for their peculiar methods, they have certainly been shown, by the hard logic of experience, to be exceedingly ill-adapted to secure permanent good results in this country.

It is probably for this reason that the work of Mr. Booth and the Salvation Army command much more respect in England than it does in this country. In America, outside the larger cities at all events, we fear that less good than evil has resulted from its operation, but in London and other English cities we believe it is generally conceded that the work of the Army has been very fruitful in good results, and helpful rather than otherwise to the churches.

We have believed they would desire to be informed in regard to a matter which throughout the Christian world is attracting so large a degree of interest.

WEALTH AND ITS USES.

Mr. Carnegie, the great Pennsylvania iron master, being a wealthy man, has been led to study the responsibilities of wealth, and has published his reflections on the subject. His pamphlet has attracted the attention of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and led him to publish an article in the last number of the Nineteenth Century, in which he comments on Mr. Carnegie's views.

Place is given on the second page of this issue of the MESSINGER and VISITOR to the inaugural address of Dr. T. H. Rand, delivered at the opening of McMaster University. In this connection we may be permitted to remark that we are naturally a little proud of the fact that our Maritime men are having so much to do in the important work of moulding the educational affairs connected with the Baptist interests in Ontario.

During the last six months high ideas of "Theology at Acadia" seem to have been raised. In face of the actual state of affairs, the unanimous vote of the Convention at Yarmouth and the unanimous support of the resolution in the columns of your paper since, have been, to say the least, remarkable.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us to ask "If a wealthy church owes a retired pastor a large balance on salary and manifests a disinclination to pay, would the pastor be justifiable in collecting the same by process of law?"

ter be justifiable in collecting a debt from a church by process of law, but we think the cases must be very exceedingly rare in which such action could be considered advisable.

Our correspondent further asks, whether, in such a case as that mentioned, a church would not be morally responsible for the payment of any necessary bills incurred by the pastor while ministering to the church? The question answers itself. It is surely both astonishing and shameful that any Baptist minister should have to ask such questions or face them in his own experience.

Though, as we have intimated, we should be very slow to advise any pastor to employ legal measures in order to collect an overdue salary which a church neglects to pay, yet we must say it would be nothing more than simple justice for the church if it were so compelled to meet its obligations. In most cases, no doubt, in which pastors suffer because of unpaid salaries, it is due not to any intention on the part of the church to withhold from the pastor his hard-earned salary, but to simple neglect.

The last issue of the London Freeman contains a biographical sketch and portrait of the late Dr. Trestrail, an honored and venerable minister who has lately passed away, at the ripe age of 87. Dr. Trestrail was a man whose generous endowments of heart and brain had commanded wide recognition, respect and love.

"He has won for himself," says the Freeman, "a most honored place in the confidence, respect and love of the members of our denomination. By his long, varied, and most useful services, by his intelligent and unflinching maintenance of his principles as a Baptist and Non-conformist, by his generous and faithful friendship, by his almost unmatched skill and humor as a raconteur, and, above all, by his purity of character, Dr. Trestrail had attained the very highest position anyone can reach."

Theology at Acadia.

I have tried to show, (1) that the vote at Yarmouth does not express the views of a large and important part of the college constituency; (2) that the establishing of "Theology at Acadia" would tend to bring disaster to the arts department; (3) that in itself, because of the ambitions and attitude of the greater number of the students it would produce but little good result.

It is with some reluctance that I attempt to put forward some of the opinions of these classes. Acadia has in the past been well served by able and self-sacrificing men. To-day she stands at the confluence of more, better and purer educative influences than any other college in the Maritime Provinces.

we are to continue to obtain the best men, is evident. The need of endowment for the seminary and funds for a stone library and museum is also plain.

The above article is intended to be analytic and suggestive rather than exhaustive. The facts stated are, I believe, absolutely correct. The arguments adduced, if just, ought to be published; if wrong, the plan opposed to my views will gain strength by their refutation.

Today, being the nearest Sunday to the 31st October, is celebrated all over Germany as the anniversary day of the Reformation. It is now 373 years since Luther nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the cathedral at Wittenberg. This was the first act in that great series of events, which resulted in the religious emancipation of Northern Europe.

In Germany the Protestant (Lutheran) church, unless it be reformed, is in danger of dissolution. This is a strange statement to make concerning the land and church of Luther, the supposed stronghold of Protestantism. Yet the fact remains. The masses of the people are turning away from the church with the cry, "No man cares for our souls."

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Further, Protestantism here seems in danger not only from Socialists, but from Roman Catholicism. The effect of the Reformation has to some extent passed away, and Rome has recovered from the shock. She has come with renewed energy to the attack, and Germany, which has witnessed so many victories for the Protestant faith, bids fair again to become the battleground of a conflict more severe and prolonged than that of the sixteenth century.

For the purpose of keeping our young men at home it may be suggested that the idea of registering volunteers for home work as they are now registered for foreign missions, and the cultivation of a noble patriotism, by study of the history, resources and politics of our Dominion and by the display of our Ca-

nadian flag, would be more efficient than an occasional class in theology. They should have endeavored a pure ambition to consecrate their talents to God and their native land.

The above article is intended to be analytic and suggestive rather than exhaustive. The facts stated are, I believe, absolutely correct. The arguments adduced, if just, ought to be published; if wrong, the plan opposed to my views will gain strength by their refutation.

C. M. WOODWORTH. Halifax, Nov. 11.

Luther's Day.

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The charge of the Socialists is certainly not without foundation. It is lamentably true that sections of the Protestant church in Germany, as well as in other countries, are strangely indifferent to the needs of the people.

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In politics Rome is ever active. She has not given up her dreams of temporal control. In fact the dream is fast becoming a reality. According to a statement of Dr. Stuckenberg, the Catholics are the strongest political party in Germany to-day, and will gain their point in spite of Bismarck and all his power.

But the most effective weapon to which the papacy resorted was the institution of the orders of the Jesuits. This was established by a bull of Paul III., 1540, the rubric being that the general, chosen for life should be obeyed as God; that they should vow poverty,

chastity, obedience and go wherever they were commanded; their obedience was to the Pope, not to the church—a most political distinction; for thereby an unmistakable responsibility was secured.

Such is the order which Rome finds indispensable for the carrying out of her plans in Germany, and for whose return she is now lending her energies. But not alone on the Fatherland is her eye fixed. Her aims are worldwide. She is massing and organizing forces for the reconquest of Denmark, Holland, Scandinavia, Great Britain and America, and their re-subjection to the papal see.

This is a time of great movements, of great crises, and the indications are that society may be organized on a new basis. In this reorganization it is evident that institutions which cannot pass the test of utility, must in spite of their antiquity, in spite of the good they have done in the past, cease to claim support from men.

The mortal remains of Rev. I. G. Gridley, late of Smyrna, Maine, were interred in the village burial ground at Jacksonville on Nov. 25. Rev. B. H. Thomas conducting the services. Mr. Gridley had been successfully engaged in missionary and pastoral labors in Maine for many years.

ABOUT \$1,400 were contributed last year by the churches of the Maritime Provinces for the Grande Ligne mission. The object is not only good, it is grand. Having visited the mission, I can say with assurance, that I know of no mission doing so much with so small an amount of money.

CONVENTION FUNDS RECEIVED. Rolling Dam, \$ 4 24 Bartlett's Mills, 1 72 Ledge Dufferin, 3 00 Usk Bay, 5 04 Battersnuff Ridge, 7 48 First Horton church, 89 00 Upper Wilnot, Melville, 20 80 Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting, 14 00 Upper Wilnot, Margareville, 15 09 Springhill, N. S., 8 03 Tussock, 7 02 Tress, Southern N. B. Association, 41 25 First Halifax church, per S. Sel-den, 57 75 First Halifax church, per S. Sel-den, for F. M., 30 33 Dartmouth, 32 96 Parrsboro, for G. L. M., 8 00 North Sydney S. S. for native teacher, 12 50 Maconn, 3 57 Athol, for F. M., 2 56

Nov. 19. \$363 51 G. E. DAY.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.—The friends in the Upper and Lower Cape sections of the Hopewell church met at Deacon Gideon Bray's, on Monday, the 17th inst., to present to Rev. W. McGregor an address, together with several useful articles in the house-keeping line, and a purse, in all amounting to about \$30.

W. B. LYONS, says that of Wild Cherry and pulmonary medicine, he has had happy results, remedy.

Conference at Tiverton. This Conference was held at Tiverton. This was under the care of the north-eastern churches.

The church had a very successful day when the presence of the minister, they were ended. They were able house; have a day-school, regular the gospel steadily, a united, energetic the near future be.

We were disappointed more delegates, Morse, who was deacon Deacon G. N. Bro. McKay, secretary.

The different branches of the national work of the congregation in the discussion and Foreign Missions Work; the Bible J. W. Tingley, at the A resolution was the churches of the such action as the to the jubilee of 1 held January 21st, legates thereto.

The next day Grove, another sea field, situated in Island. Here we heartily by brother hearts are in perfect our work. The national, and was a refreshing. At 2 denomination was order. The discussion and will lie fragrant those present.

In the evening, deacons were ordained social service, in a intelligent part.

It is but just to were ably sustaining conference by the Collections were for the vention Fund at these conferences us as pastors, and ness by our churches Nov. 27.

The Sabbath-school of the Baptist church, Co., N. S., celebrating the anniversary of its organization of the 20th ult. customary to elect the school, and ever has been prepared the present year, ed worthy of some part of the teacher der to render 18 ers and scholars for the past few we the event, and th we witnessed on t

A programme was which evinced at all have taken in ing is the program Chorus—"Jesus le Prayer, Recitation—"23rd Anthem—"Waken

Secretary's Report Reading—Robert schools, of Cantata, Miss Jessie F. Recitation—"The Secretaries' only the work do closed, but gave a school from the 1840. Among the late Rev. Dr. the church at Mill

The cantata, w hour, was very great credit on th ing of the school The recitation programme, well honor accorded clear, musical voice careful cultivation Kempton never fi appears in public. After the exerci G. Freeman, the school for the pe short address, up school. A collect library was then a ly responded to friends assembled practical way of the laudable work of Who of those th bringing the fitting ton—Bath school orating, center us to know, but He who has made able to carry on trusted to His

MISSIONARY HYMN.

BY REV. E. G. WESLEY.

Earth's Christless millions dying,
Redeemed by sin and shame,
In deepest darkness lying...

Selected Serial.

ELVIRA;

THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL.
A Story of the New Awakening in the
Land of the Old.

By Mrs. HUNT MORGAN.

Author of 'Jacob,' 'Outcasts and Bayonet,' &c.

CHAPTER XI.

The inmates of the Convent of Santa
Catalina were, with but few exceptions,
ladies of noble birth...

personal beauty, and fully the equal of
the proudest among them as to race, and
poor Juana also found herself outdone...

'Padre!'
A quick, impassioned, but articulate
murmur was heard; then the priest's
voice in tones of adoring rapture...

A Word to Boys on Making Noise.
Of course you must make it. Certainly
you ought to make a great deal. We
would wish a 'making' human boy...

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES
CURED BY
Cicutura

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND
Scalp of infancy and childhood, whether
tormenting, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly...

I took Cold,
I took Sick.
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest.

THE OWEN
ELECTRIC BELT
AND APPLIANCE CO.

71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
O. G. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

WOMEN
The Owen Electric Belt is put excellent
use as a preventive and curative for the many
troubles peculiar to her sex.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.
71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
Mention this paper.

Pilo's Remedy for Catarrh is the
Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH

WOODRUFF'S
GERMAN
BAKING POWDER

WINTER HOSIERY
AND
Gloves.
ALL KINDS FOR LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN.

DYSPEPTICURE
not only aids
Digestion &
cures indi-

DYSPEPTICURE BY MAIL.
Dyspeptique will be sent by mail to those
who cannot yet procure it in their own vicin-

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
'90. Winter Arrangement. '91.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 31st NOVEMBER...

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM,
120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.
1890-'XMAS-1890

THE NEW WEBSTER
JUST PUBLISHED - ENTIRELY NEW.

WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

GATES' NERVE PINTMENT
Is a very beautiful and efficacious compound
for strengthening the Nerves and Muscles.

THE gate stood wide
As on a thousand night
And in their wonted
The lamp light and
The room its welcome
As on a thousand night
The soul of all that
Sent out a voice into
As on a thousand night
What's this? Across
Some viewless throat
Do challenge every
So slither fine, so
Yet stanch with
There is no Arab
Can part such cleav
Nor any storm can
Nor fire devour with
Such illicit courses
Then bolt on bolt,
More full than land
For drag of the
For these at length
Or opiate draught of
Love can by might
But love no cunning
To cleave the possa
Wide open stands th
As on a thousand ni
Yet I thought thro
As on a thousand ni
THE
Living
Oliver Wendell H
owes his good healt
his mental vigor in
the extreme care he
himself. Nevertheless
in his earlier and m
he has reached eig
ceasing. The room
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thermometers, abou
instruments, in sho
curving the air, an
He knows that pre
formidable foe of o
terminated to keep i
sible. He never ge
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takes his bath with
accurately tested.
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simple, the teacher
may receive a ben
for.
Hints for
LEMONS can be
time by placing th
with cold water an
every few days.
VESSELS in whic
be cleaned first w
scalding hot water,
accustomed to wa
A LITTLE TRUP
shelves in closets
safe guard against
also, good cleanin
pail of warm water
proportion.
It is not only g
impulsively wide a
electrified with vi
able remedy is a
not warm-water.
the gas, or over a
while almost at
who tries it will
sleep like an in
the most restful
aginable.
Fox chapped lip
wax in a little wa
gether gently. A
times a day and
much as possible
recipe for a perfe
the following:
pumpkin, melon,
and pound them
add sweet milk
paste; a few drop
lemon juice must
to the face for h
it may be put o
on over night.
Boiled Ham—S
in a boiler full
ready to cook it;
it carefully, bein
being properly c
put it on in co
cover it well, and

not only side
cures indi-
cating cases of
Y MAIL.
way mail to those
their own vicin-
received from St.
United States
can be obtained;
in many places
where the
to meet these
make Druggists
where, under
might not reach
the large (\$1.00)
without any extra
office is every-
remedy used by
\$1.00 by Register.
a large bottle of
style) will be
to the address
DR. K. HOYT,
St. John, N. B.

THE BARBER.
BY EDITH M. THOMAS.
The gate stood wide, and wide the door,
As on a thousand nights before,
And in their wonted threshold tryt
The lamp and the moonlight kissed.
The room its welcoming graces wore,
As on a thousand nights before,
The soul of all that mansion bright
Sent out a voice into the night,
As on a thousand nights before.
What's this? Across the open door
Some viewless threads, so silken fine,
Do challenge every pass of mine;
So silken fine, so airy light,
Yet stanch with cruel magic might!
There is no Arab cineter.
Can part such clews of gossamer,
Nor any storm can rend admit,
Nor fire devour with tongues most swift.
Such silken courses' stronger are
Then bolts on-holt, or forged bar,
More left than lance of bedging guard,
Than dragon of the couchant pard;
For these at length a conqueror know,
Or opiate draught or steely bow,
Love can by might put these away,
But love no cunning weapon hath
To leave the gossamer's viewless path.
Wide open stands the gate—the door,
As on a thousand nights before;
Yet I there through may pass no more,
As on a thousand nights before!
—The Independent.

THE HOME.
Living by Rule.
Oliver Wendell Holmes thinks that he
owes his good health and the retention of
his mental vigor in his eighty-first year to
the extreme care he has long taken of
himself. Never robust, he was still very
in his earlier and mature life; but since
he has reached eighty his hygiene is un-
ceasing. The rooms that he daily occu-
pies are equipped with barometers,
thermometers, anemeters, every kind of
instruments, in short, to prevent his in-
curring the slightest risk of taking cold.
He knows that pneumonia is the most
formidable foe of old age, and he is de-
termined to keep it at a distance if pos-
sible. He never gets up until he knows
the exact temperature, during winter,
or takes his bath without having the water
accurately tested. He lives by rule, and
the rule is inflexible. His time is scrupu-
lously divided; so much allotted to
reading, so much to writing, so much to
exercise, so much to recreation. His
meals are studies of prudence and di-
gestion. He understands the specific
qualities of all ordinary foods, and never
departs from the severest discretion in
eating.—Times and Register.

Take Time to Eat.
The opinion that hurry in eating is a
profitable cause of disease is founded on
common observation. The ill results of
"bolting" the food have been attributed
to the lack of thorough mastication, and
to the incomplete action of the saliva
upon the food. Two-thirds of the food
which we eat starch, and starch can-
not be utilized in the system as food un-
til it has been converted into sugar, and
this change is principally effected by the
saliva. But there is a third reason why
rapidity of eating interferes with diges-
tion. The presence of the salivary ac-
tion in the stomach as a stimulant
value, and the children to eat slowly
—and in giving this instruction by ex-
ample, the teacher, as well as the pupil,
may receive a benefit.—Sanitary Inspec-
tor.

Hints for the Housewife.
Lemons can be kept fresh for a long
time by placing them in a glass jar filled
with cold water and changing the water
every few days.
Vessels in which milk is kept should
be cleaned first with cold, and not with
scalding hot water, as most people are
accustomed to wash them.
A little turpentine sprinkled over
shelves in closets and storerooms is a
safe guard against insects. It is useful
also for cleaning paint, spoonful to a
pail of warm water being about the right
proportion.
It is not only ignorant servants, but
otherwise sensible people, who will per-
sist in starting a fire by pouring on kero-
sene oil. The practice is a dangerous
one, and the order against its use in this
way should be rigidly enforced in every
household.
There is a great deal of nutritive pow-
er in chocolate. The small unsweetened
tablets are excellent for lunch, or to eat
when one is hindered from taking a meal
at the regular hour, as happens often in
travelling, or when shopping or inter-
rupted by business engagements.
The most potent and most perfect
remedy for sleeplessness is to drink hot
water. If one awakes in the night, as
hopelessly wide awake as if galvanized or
electrified with vital activity, an "invari-
able" remedy is a glass of perfectly hot
—water. It can be heated over
the gas, or a spirit lamp, and sipped
while almost at boiling heat, and one
who tries it will find himself going off to
sleep like an infant, and getting, too,
the most restful and peaceful sleep im-
aginable.
For chapped lips, dissolve some bees-
wax in a little sweet oil by heating to-
gether gently. Apply to the lips several
times a day and avoid wetting them as
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tion is the following: Take seeds of
pumpkin, melon, gourd and cucumbers,
and pound them to a powder, adding
fresh cream to dilute the powder, then
add sweet milk enough to make a thin
paste; a few drops of oil of lemon, or
of lemon juice must be added. Apply this
to the face for half an hour at a time or
it may be put on when retiring and left
on overnight.
BOILED HAM.—Soak the ham overnight
in a boiler full of cold water. When
ready to cook it, scrape, wash, and trim
it carefully and cut off the hook; after
being properly cleaned and trimmed
put it on in cold water sufficient to
cover it well, and after it begins to boil

A Great Event
In our life is the discovery of a remedy for
long-standing malaria. The poison of
malaria is in your blood. You inherit it
from your ancestors. Will you transmit it
to your offspring? Is it not a great mis-
fortune, both Consumption and Catarrh origi-
nate in malaria. It is supposed to be the
primary source of many other derange-
ments of the body. It is the cause of your
blood with the standard alternative.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
For several months I was troubled with
serofulous eruptions over the whole body.
My appetite was bad, and my system so
prostrated that I was unable to work. After
trying several remedies in vain, I resolved
to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with
great effect that less than one bottle
restored my health
and strength. The rapidity of the cure as-
tonished me, as I expected the process to be
long and tedious.—Frederico Mariz Fer-
nandes, Vila Nova de Gays, Portugal.
For a full and complete course of
sarsaparilla, until about three years ago, when I
began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since
which the disease has entirely disappeared.
A little child of mine, who was troubled with
the same complaint, has also been cured by
this medicine.—H. Brand, Avoca, N. B.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists, \$1.50 per bottle.

THE FARM.
An experimental black walnut grove
nearing fruition in Michigan is
rapidly developing, and from which the
owner, in a very few years, will reap the
harvest of the most profitable crop ever
planted in the State; and the owner's
greatest regret is that he did not enter
more extensively into the business. He
says if he had planted half his farm with
black walnuts, the standing timber in
twenty-five years would have been worth
three times the balance with all his
stock, buildings and other improvements.
—Portland Journal of Commerce.

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A Great Event
In our life is the discovery of a remedy for
long-standing malaria. The poison of
malaria is in your blood. You inherit it
from your ancestors. Will you transmit it
to your offspring? Is it not a great mis-
fortune, both Consumption and Catarrh origi-
nate in malaria. It is supposed to be the
primary source of many other derange-
ments of the body. It is the cause of your
blood with the standard alternative.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
For several months I was troubled with
serofulous eruptions over the whole body.
My appetite was bad, and my system so
prostrated that I was unable to work. After
trying several remedies in vain, I resolved
to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with
great effect that less than one bottle
restored my health
and strength. The rapidity of the cure as-
tonished me, as I expected the process to be
long and tedious.—Frederico Mariz Fer-
nandes, Vila Nova de Gays, Portugal.
For a full and complete course of
sarsaparilla, until about three years ago, when I
began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since
which the disease has entirely disappeared.
A little child of mine, who was troubled with
the same complaint, has also been cured by
this medicine.—H. Brand, Avoca, N. B.

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PREPARED BY
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Sold by Druggists, \$1.50 per bottle.

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TEMPERANCE.
Alcohol and Morality.
Dr. T. L. Wright points out most for-
mally the deadly effects of liquor on the
moral element of man's nature. This,
though one of the most serious aspects of
liquor abuse, is rarely dwelt upon by
teachers and writers on temperance in
the manner it merits. Not only does
liquor wreck the physical constitution and
impairs the powers of the brain, but it
most insidiously undermines the moral
nature. In discussing this phase
of the question, Dr. Wright says:—
"In general terms, it may be said that
no instance has been recorded where
the influence of alcohol upon a good
man, when carried to its full extent,
has failed to taint his moral nature. Nor
has an instance ever been known of a
character so base, so bestial and inhu-
man, that alcohol could not sink it still
lower. It seems, in fact, true, as far as
the world's experience extends, that the
depths of depravity into which alcohol
may plunge the human soul, have never
yet been sounded. In its position as a
wrecker of good morals, alcohol stands
preeminently eminent. Few things are so
bad, as to have no good in them; but,
aside from certain properties available
in therapeutics, alcohol seems, in its
impressions on the human organism, to
be singularly bad. In all its long and
dreary history, it has never been known
to add anything whatever to a man's
real character for piety, or sympathy, or
love to his family, or kindness to his
fellow-man.
"Alcohol deadens the conscience of
anyone who partakes of it, yet his mo-
tives in drinking he what they may.
The casual drinker often partakes of
alcohol without any clearly defined pur-
pose, certainly without the slightest in-
tent of committing an unlawful act.
Yet, the poison affects him as it does
others; it paralyzes his conscience, the
activeness of his sensibilities is blunted,
and he is peculiarly liable to be led into
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

News Summary.

DOMINION.

The river froze over at Fredericton on Monday night solid, and navigation has ceased.

Col. Herbert, the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, has arrived from England.

The receipts of the C. P. R. last week were \$41,000, being an increase of \$64,000 over the same period last year.

A big boom is expected in Spring-hill next season. \$180,000 it is said will be expended in buildings and improvements.

It is reported that two or three additional victims of leprosy in Cape Breton have recently been removed to Tracadie lazaretto.

The government dredge St. Lawrence, has been at Weymouth several days, but as yet has not commenced operations in the river.

Potatoes are forwarded to the United States from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island at the rate of 5,000 to 10,000 bushels a day.

Mr. Saunders, who has been in England inquiring into the prospects of a British market for Canadian eggs, is satisfied with the outlook.

No greater triumph in medicine or chemistry has been recorded than Hall's Hair Renewer to revivify and restore gray hair to the color of youth.

Advices to the department of agriculture, state that there is an unlimited demand in England for Canadian apples, which are bringing 37 shillings per barrel.

It is said the steamer Halifax will take a party of one hundred or more to the Jamaica exhibition. The excursionists will be absent from Halifax about four weeks.

The fishermen along the Gaspé coast are reported by the provincial revenue inspector to be satisfied with the fall catch, and to be in a fairly prosperous condition for the winter.

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued a report on the wheat crop of that province which shows an average of 20 1/10 bushels per acre, making an aggregate yield of 14,000,000 bushels.

Halifax defences are to be strengthened by four enormous guns—double as large as any on this side of the Atlantic. The first one to arrive will be placed on the new fort on McNab's Island, facing south, weighs 32 tons, and will throw a 500 lb. shell over a mile, with a charge of 250 lbs. of powder.

The 15,000 cubic feet of space allotted to Canada at the Jamaica exhibition, twice as much as Great Britain and the United States together applied for, has all been taken up, so that Mr. Adam Brown, M. P., the Canadian commissioner, can accept no more exhibits. This speaks well for the industrial activity of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of finance, was waited upon last week by Mr. J. H. Hewitt, who represents a Kidderminster Eng. factory, which proposes if certain concessions are granted to establish in Canada a branch establishment for manufacturing Brussels carpets. The company, though lately formed, has amalgamated with several old firms employing 1,550 hands, and possesses a capital of £450,000.

Lieut. Stairs, the gallant young Halifax flier, is back again from Leavening and is proving himself, says the *Colonist* and *India*, an ideal adjutant of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot. The adjutancy of the "Troops and Companies" is usually regarded in the light of a stepping stone, and such it will doubtless be in this case. The young flier, who has brought so much credit upon the Royal military college at Kingston, Ont.

There are Halifax reports to the effect that Mr. J. E. Chipman, of Halifax, has about concluded negotiations for another steamer to go on the "Canada and Atlantic" line between Halifax and Boston. The steamer which is to be purchased was owned by the Peruvian government during the war with Chili, is six years old and, when thoroughly refitted for the growing freight and passenger business between Halifax and Boston, will have cost \$700,000.

Is a Canadian institution to revolutionize the old methods of Life Insurance? The *Insurance Society*, of Montreal, an able journal devoted exclusively to the interests of regular insurance, says editorially: "The experience of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association will be watched with keen interest by all life insurance managers, and if the small deposit it requires be found sufficient, as we think it will be, so hold the members together, then there is no doubt but the system, or its main features at all events, will be very generally adopted by all the companies."

Among the imports at Boston last week were three barrels of Nova Scotia marsh mud. It is to be used as a fertilizer, and is expected to bring good returns to the firm of commission merchants which dared to detach it from its native place. The popular demand for vegetables raised in Nova Scotia soil continued after the passage of the new tariff law, and this caused somebody to suggest that the demand could be easily met by importing the soil and raising the vegetables there. The marsh mud came under the classification of "un-manufactured earth," and a duty was levied thereon to the tune of \$1.50 per ton.

Every care has been taken to secure to *Justice's* *Lawyer* a most reliable family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, pain in the chest and side, it is warranted to cure, or no pay, W. A. King & Co.

—Montreal despatches report that Canadian eggs are in demand in the English market, and orders by cable are being constantly received. One firm has lately shipped 900 cases of 30 doz. each at a net price of 22 1/2 cents.

—The Newcastle, Miramichi, Spool and Excelsior company, composed among others of John Ferguson, Michael Adams, James Robinson, Wm. Park and John D. Creghan, have given notice of application for letters patent. They intend to have a capital of \$30,000.

Acrostic.

D stands for Drab, quite a delicate shade.
A is for Indigo, almost a black.
A boon is our Fast Stocking Black, 'twill not croak.
O stands for Orange, stand fast as a rock.
O stands for Old Gold, a dye safe and strong.
W stands for White, a color for which people long.
D stands for Dark, Red, State, useful all.
So, forever, when dyeing, for Diamond Eyes call.

Dark Blue and Dark Garnet, are quickening their pace.
Y stands for Yellow, comes out rich and bold,
For Eosin, a pink, that will hold.
S stands for Scarlet, Red, State, useful all.
So, forever, when dyeing, for Diamond Eyes call.

The Wells & Richardson, Co., manufacture twenty-four other colors of Dyes in addition to those mentioned above; making in all forty colors, from which can be produced nearly two hundred lovely shades. These dyes are universally known and esteemed on account of their great reliability and lasting qualities. The public are requested to be particularly careful in seeing that they get the "Only original package Dyes," as there are now imitations and inferior Dyes on the market. See that you get only the well known "Diamond Dyes," noted for purity and strength.

"How do you pronounce the name of that German professor, who has discovered a cure for consumption? Well, it isn't exactly Coke, but that is about as near it as the average English tongue is capable of getting."

A Startling Contradiction.

There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinal preparation is much more likely to meet with popular approval at a distance than at home. Nasal Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion, for aught as it is wrong, from the outset its popularity in the home of its manufacture has been unbounded and constantly increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

Dr. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says:—"Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the dripping from the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarrh, and in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm, it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and \$1 large size bottle—by addressing Ferguson & Co., Brockville, Ont.

The prohibitionists have achieved a decisive victory in the Vermont legislature, the high license bill having been defeated by a vote of 154 to 67.

Army and Navy Adventures by the Admirals of the United States Navy, and by the Generals of the United States Army, will be among the many remarkable features of *The Youth's Companion* for 1891. Among the Contributors are Admirals Porter, Luce, Gillis and Kimberly; among the generals are Howard, Brooke, Brisban and Gibbon.

Science Overcomes Deafness. Just now the medical world is engaged in discussing the new device for deafness called Sound Disc. No invention of late has attracted so much interest among the medical profession. Its perfection, which is now an established fact, has resulted in the overthrow of many pet theories of there being no relief for a vast number of cases of deafness.

This ingenious discovery was made by H. A. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn., and coming as it does with the approval of some of the leading Authorities of the world it can hardly fail to prove of great value to both the profession and the afflicted.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Announcements for 1891.—Continued.

The Publishers will be pleased to send the Full Prospectus of The Companion and Specimen Copies to any address.

Serial Stories of Adventure.

Besides the Five Serial Stories previously announced there will be given the following Serial Stories of Adventure, Finely Illustrated:

The Captain of the Kittiwink: An exciting and amusing Yachting Story; by Herbert D. Ward.

At Los Valles Grandes: A fine Story of Army Adventure on the Frontier; by Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A.

A Prairie Catamaran: The Winter Recreations and Adventures of a Settler; by Palmer F. Jadwin.

Out with an Apple Evaporator: by the author of "A Botanist's Predicaments," Wilhelmina Sparks.

Chief Justice Coleridge.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, will contribute an Article entitled SUCCESS AT THE BAR, OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS LAWYERS.

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

the Eminent Surgeon who attended the late Emperor Frederick, will contribute Three Papers, entitled INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS SURGEONS.

Popular and Scientific.

Queer Bait for Trout: An amusing Incident, by the Naturalist of the Wheeler Expedition.

Have we Two Brains? A curious Question answered, by William A. Hammond, M. D.

The Gulf Stream: A popular Explanation of its Phenomena; by Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N.

A Terrible Vegetarian: The Story of a Gorilla. Full of thrilling Incidents, by W. C. Van Elten.

The Wonders of Modern Surgery; by the Curator of the Army and Navy Museum, Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A.

The Trappers and Hunters of the Insect Tribes: Fascinating Natural History Papers; by Dr. H. C. McCook.

The Girl with a Taste for Music.

How can She make the most of Her Voice?

A Remarkable Series of Papers, written expressly for THE COMPANION by the following Famous Singers:

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How English Elections are Managed; by Justin McCarthy, M. P.

How to Read and What to Read: Three Papers; by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Young Princesses I have met: A delightful paper; by Mrs. M. E. Sherwood.

Studio Life in London: Personal experiences, narrated by W. P. Frith, R. A.

Tales Told to Me at a Ranch Fireside by Pioneer Plainmen; by Theodore Roosevelt.

Short Adventure Stories.

Eagle's Eggs; by Harry S. Dorr.

Tracked by Blue Jays; by H. C. Mercer.

A Brave Struggle for Life; by Henry B. Gould.

On the Old Drovers' Trail; by Mortimer Hendricks.

My Neighbor's Tamed Crow; by Sara E. Parkhurst.

Madagascar Jack: A whaling adventure; by Cephas N. Watkins.

Short Science Papers.

Lightning Rods; by C. G. Valentine.

Attacked by Water Tigers; by Anson Burrill.

Moths: How to Exterminate them; by Henrietta F. Green.

Curiosities at the Smithsonian; by Geo. H. Payson.

Locust Devastations in the West; by the Chief Government Entomologist.

Charles V. Riley.

Entertaining and Instructive.

Reminiscences of Famous Violinists; by Julius Eichberg.

A Yacht Cruise in Norway; by a Daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Tricks of Indian Jugglers, in which some Extraordinary Things are fully explained, by Lady Constance Campbell.

The Mate of a Sandal-wood Trader: Adventures among the South Sea Canaibals; by Richard Hodgson.

The Bridge-builders: The Men who build and repair the great Railway Bridges; by Capt. C. W. Kennedy.

A Smackman's Life on the North Sea, and the Story of a great Snow Storm; by George P. Lathrop.

Signalling by Heliograph. Trapped by a Phonograph. The Sirens of Modern Coasts; by James Runciman.

John Swinton's Last Ride; by Edward C. Yates.

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THE CHRISTIAN VOL. VI

Dr. HAYNES' Temple has no "Suburban," in seems not unlikely resignation of Dr. siderable recession under what leaders In a forthcoming Magazine, Stanley knows about the Judson memorial York, is making a National Baptist, not seem to be also with the Republic since it speaks of ted States as "a p retically the most most disgracefully The place w Bible study in coll one of the encoura Dr. W. R. Harpe in addition to all now engaged in a of lectures on the Bible lectureship, recognized as an pressing needs On motion of of Commons has pended in providi the distressed lan — Severe cold, winds, was exper Maritime Province Thursday of last of the thermom places from 10° There has been Montreal, and the The depth of snow — We are sorry in a late London Spurgeon's illness ous. The gout head, causing sev written a note in great pain day treats the prayer

— We shall I MEESINGER AND V SHEEN and W. ing matter, both

— Two of our try have made r Warren at Parr at the First chu that their minis may be greatly b

— We much r suffered loss by the very brief n have seen that a as well as the clo destroyed, and d damaged.

— PROBABLY E better opportu popular sentim matters than Mr the Religious I Moody said to year in referen

"I do not find in a month in qu by the young m used to find five Then the young sillian and thou worn out. But there is nothing down, but does not give anything same movement The men there churches."

— Rev. Jesse Queen St. Bapti Ont., writes to that place, prot cal exemptions I in the course of says:

Thursday I c pay my taxes, a not take them a roll on account the clergymen c my protest agai believe they an York Herald. I perty should no building abou the law suite as house or dwelli man."

Editorially th The letter of of the Queen St city, in this issu serving of more essentially a a protest agains tions recognieed the spirit of eq is the spirit, un which would things that ar which cannot e not worthy of does himself an his many prot are not more i cloth."