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He has also twenty-two wounds as a reminiscence of his experience among the inhospitable Thibetans. It is stated that Mr. Landor had been commissioned by the London Daily Mail to endeavor to reach Lassa, the capital city of Thibet, where, in the midst of great wealth and magnificence, the Grand Llana resides. At Lassa also is the great Temple of Buddha, a vast edifice with a gilded dome,—its interior said to be filled with idols, treasures and works of art. There also are famous schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy.

intersected by the Canada Atlantic railway. A great part of the county, it would appear, has been burned over and the condition of ruin in which the whole district is left is sad to contemplate. What a few hours before was a smiling country, clad in the crimson of autumn, is now a charred and blackened waste. The barns garnering the season's crops have been destroyed. Many of the settlers have lost their houses, furniture, stock and everything but their land and their lives. They will need much assistance, which also must come promptly if they are to escape extreme suffering.

Mr. Blake's Appeal. In a letter published in the Toronto Globe, Hon. Edward Blake appeals to Irish Canadians on behalf of the struggle for home rule in Ireland. The approaching session of the Imperial Parliament Mr. Blake says will be an Irish session by virtue of the prominence which will be given to county government, Imperial taxation and other matters which particularly affect Irish interests. Whether or not, in the action taken upon these subjects, the immediate aims of the Irish party are attained, the ultimate result of their discussion, Mr. Blake thinks, cannot but be favorable to the cause of home rule. The great race convention held some time ago in Dublin has borne good fruit, he believes. Factional strife has grown less bitter. There is more of a disposition on the part of the factions to co-operate. With the most influential men of Mr. Redmond's party working effectively for unity, and with the masses of the people earnestly desirous of joining hands, Mr. Blake does not believe that a few individuals will much longer succeed in keeping them apart. But the results of past mistakes are still to be contended with. There is need of funds with which to pay the indemnities of Irish members of Parliament and for other expenses. This need is made more urgent by the distress, next door to famine, with which the country is threatened. Mr. Blake is therefore making this appeal to his Irish-Canadian fellow-countrymen "to associate themselves with him in a renewal of those proofs of loyalty to the cause which have so distinguished them in the past."

Affairs in Spain. Since the assassination, in August last, of Spain's Prime Minister, Senor Canovas del Castillo, one administration, under the leadership of General Azcarraga, has lived out its brief existence and ceased to be. In his administration of affairs Azcarraga followed in the steps of Canovas, but, lacking much of the masterful personality of the latter, the policy which had met with formidable opposition in the hands of Canovas became still more unpopular under his successor. With many Conservatives of the less extreme type the policy of the Government in reference to Cuba was especially unpopular. This dissatisfied contingent was ably led, and the result was so to weaken the following of Azcarraga as to make his continued leadership impracticable. It was at first thought that an administration might be formed under Senor Silvela or Marshal Martinez de Campos, statesmen of a less rigidly Conservative type than the late Prime Minister, but those gentlemen declined to undertake the task, and, on the advice of Marshal Campos, the Queen Regent called upon Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, to form a government. Sagasta has had a long experience in public affairs, and in point of ability and character is said to take rank among the best of Spanish statesmen. It is believed that, in view of the desperate condition of affairs in Cuba and the menace of revolution at home, the succession of Sagasta to the leadership will mean the inauguration of a much more liberal policy in government than has hitherto obtained in Spain and her colonies. Whether any concession that can now be made will save Cuba to Spain is, however, a matter of grave doubt. Gen. Weyler, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has been recalled and Gen. Blanco named as his successor. But Weyler has declined to resign and will probably use all influences within his power to enable him to retain his position. What the outcome will be is doubtful.

The Seal Question. The seal question continues to evoke a good deal of discussion which is not conciliatory in tone or promotive of kindly feelings between this country and the United States. At Washington, Great Britain's refusal to participate in a Behring Sea Convention in which Russia and Japan are also to be represented, is charged to Canada, and threatenings of retaliation are breathed out against us if this country should have the temerity to take a position which would thwart the purpose of her big neighbor in reference to the seal fisheries. Canadians are not likely to lose much sleep by reason of these threatenings, which probably do not emanate from such a source as would render them alarming. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that the policy of the United States Government on the Seal question is being dictated much too largely by a powerful company which has secured a monopoly of the sealing business on the Pribyloff Islands and desires to bring about such a condition of affairs as shall virtually free itself from competition on the part of Canadian sealers. On the basis of the Paris award Canadians have the undoubted right to hunt seals in Behring Sea, and on this understanding Canada makes no objection to a conference with the United States, such as was agreed to by the British Government, to receive the testimony of experts and consider what additional measures, if any, it may be necessary to take to preserve the seal life of the Behring Sea from too rapid depletion. But our Government, it appears, does object to Russia and Japan being invited to take part in the conference under such conditions that they may vote with the United States to the prejudice of British and Canadian interests. It has been boldly stated by some leading United States papers that Great Britain first agreed to the conference which the United States Government is now calling for, and afterwards, prompted by Canada, withdrew consent. But the New York Herald shows that it was not such a conference as is now proposed—with Russia and Japan included, and with power to revise the sealing regulations—to which Lord Salisbury agreed. According to the Herald, which is not likely to be unduly biased in England's favor, it is the United States Government and not Lord Salisbury against whom the charge of inconsistency in this matter justly lies.

An Inhospitable Country. In almost every country of the world today the traveller may pursue his journey in perfect, or at least comparative, safety. One of the few exceptions to this rule is Thibet. There western foreigners find little hospitality, and the European who has the temerity to explore the country must be prepared to take risks involving the most serious contingencies. A recent despatch from Bombay gives an account of a terrible experience met with in Thibet by Mr. Henry Savage Landor, the well-known artist and traveller, and a grandson of Walter Savage Landor, the poet. In the course of a tour of exploration through the country, Mr. Landor found himself abandoned by all his party, with the exception of two coolies. Finally he was arrested by the Thibetans and sentenced to death. After being tortured with hot irons, he was conveyed to the execution grounds, and the carrying out of the sentence was only prevented at almost the last moment by the Grand Llana, who commuted the sentence to torture by the rack. The result was serious injury to Mr. Landor's spine and limbs.

The Russell County Fire. The very dry weather which for some time past has prevailed in the more central portions of this continent has made the conditions unusually favorable for the spreading of prairie and forest fires. From Michigan, Indiana and other States, and also from Manitoba very destructive fires have been reported. But the most disastrous of all appears to be that which last week swept over Russell County, Ont. Some three hundred square miles of country, it is stated, have been burned over, several small towns or villages have been swept away, the loss of property is very great and at least nine persons are said to have perished in the flames. Russell county lies along the bank of the Ottawa river, one corner of it being only a few miles from the capital. It is

—We are informed that half fare rates will be granted by the Dominion Atlantic Railway to persons attending the Installation services at Wolfville, on Thursday, the 15th inst. Persons going from St. John can take passage by the Prince Rupert on Thursday morning.

A Baptist Adverb.

REV. W. H. WARRREN, M. A.

Whilst pursuing the undergraduate course at Acadia College some years ago, it was my privilege to spend the summer vacations in doing a little missionary work on Prince Edward Island. After the manner of the Apostles, two of us went forth in company to bear the good news of the kingdom to all who were disposed to give heed to the message. My fellow-laborer was an ordained evangelist, a man of congenial spirit and good natural abilities, though lacking a collegiate training.

Our humble efforts were graciously blessed of God in the conversion of a number of persons, among whom were some who had been brought up under the spiritual guardianship of other denominations. Of their own accord, and in pursuance of convictions reached by a painstaking and prayerful study of the inspired Word, these converts earnestly desired to follow their divine Master in the ordinance of baptism, and to unite in fellowship with a church which emphasized the doctrine of the new birth. Whilst studiously avoiding anything like a spirit of proselytism as being alien to the genius of true Christianity, we could not refuse compliance with the reasonable wishes of these trusting converts; and they were therefore baptized on a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ, and received cordially into the fellowship of the Baptist church.

An esteemed divine of a different persuasion, who regarded himself as charged with the spiritual watchcare of some of these converts, manifested much displeasure at our apparent interference with his ecclesiastical prerogatives. This was not, of course, a matter of very great surprise. It was natural and to some extent excusable; it might even be regarded as praiseworthy. Instead, however, of endeavoring to secure the return of the wanderers by reasoning with them and seeking to convince them of the unscriptural character of their course, the good man deemed it to be more heroic and effective to deal directly with the thieves whom he charged with having stolen his sheep.

Shrewdly forecasting the possible contingencies connected with such an undertaking, he wisely summoned to his assistance a distinguished Doctor of Divinity, of the same faith and order, whose dialectic abilities in the arena of theology and New Testament exegesis were known and feared throughout the land. A formal visit on the part of such dignitaries as these might well awaken a measure of solicitude in the minds of the untrained evangelist and of the fledgling from Acadia. The ostensible purpose of this visit was to ascertain by what authority the missionaries presumed to administer the ordinance of baptism to those who had in infancy been made recipients of that sacred rite.

The gauntlet was thus thrown down, and the challenge courteously accepted. In polite and plain terms the reasons for our procedure were fully presented. Infant baptism was shown to be unauthorized by Scripture and repugnant to reason. New Testament baptism was shown to be an act of personal consecration, preceded by genuine repentance and faith on the part of the candidate, admitting him at once to the enjoyments and privileges of the Christian church. We claimed the Master's authority to go into all the world and preach these doctrines, baptizing in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, all who professed faith in Jesus.

The erudite doctor, who had been quietly studying his surroundings and waiting for an opportune moment to magnify his office, seemed to regard this as a fitting juncture to enter into the discussion. With an air of profound wisdom he inquired if we had a Greek Testament at hand. He was promptly assured that we were in possession of the necessary article, for no ambitious theological student of Acadia College pretends to face a cold and unfriendly world without the benign assistance of a genuine Greek Testament. The book was speedily produced, and we were asked to read Acts 16: 34, giving special attention to the clause translated, "and he rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." Searching questions were asked by the learned interrogator respecting the grammatical analysis and meaning of the original words. The point of the argument gradually became apparent. In place of the expression "with all his house" the Greek equivalent was found to be the word *panoikei*, which the classical reader at once recognizes as an adverb. A literal translation of the passage would seem to be simply this: "He rejoiced, believing householdly in God." In other words, it was claimed, that the jailer believed in behalf of his household. He exercised family faith, and in virtue of his faith his household was baptized. "This is an unfortunate adverb for the Baptists," argued the shrewd divine, "since it demolishes at one stroke their favorite stronghold respecting believers' baptism, and clearly authorizes the practice of baptizing infants in virtue of the faith of their parents."

Here was a stunning argument for the unsophisticated missionaries to face. If the grammatical exegesis of the learned doctor was correct, it was difficult to see how his conclusions could be rejected. It became very plain that we must either find a more satisfactory meaning for this perplexing Greek adverb or forever abandon one of the strongest citadels of our Baptist faith.

There is confessedly much subtlety in the construction of the argument here outlined, and it sometimes passes for demonstration among those who are not familiar with the grammatical and lexical use of Greek words. We have met this plausible method of reasoning in more than one locality. It is therefore worth our time to give it a brief review in order to make plain to all intelligent readers the precise facts of the case.

To every candid mind it must be obvious, in the first place, that the interpretation of the good doctor necessarily proves a great deal more than even he would be willing to admit. For, if the Philippian jailer could believe in behalf of his entire household, including as it certainly did all the children, servants and guests connected with the family, there was nothing in the nature of the case to prevent him from exercising the same faith in behalf of the friends of these guests, in behalf of the entire country of which he was a citizen. Surely it was quite as reasonable for him to believe *paudeinet*—for all his countrymen, as to believe *panoikei*—for all his household. On the given theory there is nothing to limit the imputative virtue of a Christian's faith. With such a magnificent opportunity and such a glorious privilege he might be able, by a heroic act of faith, to save the entire human race, if he might not even go so far as to rescue lost spirits from perdition. Doubtless the critical doctor would hesitate to preach such a doctrine as this; yet it logically follows from his exegetical premises. The theory of exercising faith in behalf of others does not seem to admit of any definable limitations. It proves too much.

But a further difficulty arises from this wonderful theory. If the jailer could believe in behalf of his household, why could he not be baptized for them? In other words, why should not his baptism, as well as his faith, be accepted of God in behalf of his household? This is a question which neither the doctor nor his friends of kindred faith have ever answered with the slightest degree of satisfaction.

What an inspiring sphere of usefulness opens before the man whose faith avails in an unlimited measure for his fellowmen! It surpasses even the biasedness of those whose works of supererogation are placed to the credit of less fortunate mortals. Francis Xavier seems to have exercised such faith for eastern heathenism, with the trifling defect that he left them in the same condition as that in which he found them. We are of the opinion that faith by proxy invariably leads to this result.

Let us turn our attention for a little while to the meaning of this curious adverb. The word *panoikei* is derived from the Greek *pan*, all, and *oikos*, a household. Its more classical form is *panoikia*, the dative case of an absolute nominative. In that form its meaning is perfectly clear, corresponding to the translation given in the passage above quoted. By a Greek idiom this dative has taken the form of an adverb, whilst still retaining its dative signification. Many instances of this use of Greek adverbs could be cited, but the classical reader can verify the correctness of my statement by consulting any good Greek lexicon.

The precise import of such an adverbial dative may be made plain by the use of an exactly equivalent English form of expression. We say, with grammatical accuracy, "The teacher, with his pupils, was present," or "The father with his children was baptized." Here, although the verb is in the singular number, in each case it is distinctly understood that what is affirmed of the teacher in the given sentence is also affirmed of the pupils, and that what is predicated of the father is likewise predicated of his children. Thus the dative *panoikia* idiomatically changed into the adverbial form *panoikei* is correctly translated in our Authorized Version by the equivalent phrase "with all his house." The eminent divines who made this translation will scarcely be suspected of having been unduly biased in favor of Baptist sentiments in giving this rendering. Had they entertained the view held by our erudite friend, respecting the meaning of this uncommon adverb, they would certainly have translated it—"he rejoiced, believing in God in behalf of all his household." The fact that they did not so render the clause is sufficient evidence of their rejection of such an interpretation. In like manner the scholarly authors of the Revised Version have, by following in the footsteps of their predecessors, given their emphatic disapproval of any such meaning as has been proposed.

It may be suggested that a comparison of similar passages in other places in which this verb occurs would do much in the way of making its meaning plain. Unfortunately the word is not to be found in any other portion of the New Testament. We are pleased, however, to be able to cite from other sources one or two instances in which the precise import of the term is made clear.

The first instance occurs in the Septuagint version of Exodus 1: 1, where it is stated, regarding those Israelites who went from Canaan to settle in Egypt, "Every man and his household came with Jacob." According to the Septuagint "every man *panoikei* came with Jacob." This is a very plain case. The distinguished doctor's method of interpretation would compel us to think that every man came with Jacob in behalf of his family, heartlessly leaving the poor boys and girls at home with their disconsolate mothers. This may be true translation,

but it is certainly false history, since we have abundant evidence that both wives and children joined in the pilgrimage. The wise old men who prepared the Authorized Version knew better than to give such an absurd rendering to the Greek adverb. They knew well that what is affirmed of the men in this passage is also affirmed, in exactly the same sense, of their households.

The second instance is found in the original Greek of Josephus' Antiquities of the Jews, in the fourth book, and in the fourth section of chapter four. Alluding to the portions of sacrificial offerings set apart for the sustenance of priests and their families, Josephus remarks, "They *panoikei* may eat them, etc." Here our modern sage would have the cool malignity to simply starve every member of these unfortunate domestic circles in order that well-fed priests might feast themselves in behalf of their hungry wives and children! The inhumanity of such a rendering condemns it at sight. And yet there is quite as much sense in arguing from this passage that the children of priests lived by virtue of what their fathers ate, as in maintaining from Acts 16: 33 that the jailer's children were baptized in virtue of what their father believed.

Thus our study of this word has shown us from its derivation, from its grammatical use and lexical signification, from similar passages found in other connections, and from the rendering given in both the Authorized and Revised Versions, that *panoikei* distinctly and clearly sustains the position held by Baptists in relation to believers' baptism. We claim it to be a thoroughly Baptist adverb, putting its emphatic veto upon the doctrine that one person can exercise faith in behalf of another.

As for infants, there is not the faintest allusion to that class of persons in the chapter with which this word stands connected. The plainness and simplicity of the inspired narrative are so distinctly marked that we cannot avoid suspecting the sincerity of the man who professes to find in this passage any warrant for the theory of faith by proxy or for the practice of infant baptism. Meyer, a prince among pedobaptist exegetes, frankly concedes that "the baptism of the children of Christians, of which no trace is found in the New Testament, is not to be held as an apostolic ordinance."

As heralds of eternal truth we must regard ourselves, with Paul, as being set for the defence of the gospel, and we cannot with impunity permit even an adverb to be distorted into the service of error. Many of our younger missionary workers and pastors will meet the fallacy we have been exposing. It is to be hoped that in such encounters they will be fully prepared to acquit themselves like men, speaking the truth in love, exposing error fearlessly, and showing even Doctors of Divinity that at their peril they allow themselves to teach for doctrine the commandments of men.

A Faithful Stewardship.

BY REV. WALTER H. VASSAR.

Nothing is more prominent in the teachings of our Master than his thoughts concerning stewardship. Perhaps we should except what he taught of the Fatherhood of God. But Jesus made it plain that happiness, both here and hereafter depended upon a faithful discharge of our trusts. "Who, then, is that faithful and wise steward, whom his Lord will make ruler over his household?"

How many of us really know the meaning of a faithful and prompt embracing of every opportunity? But there have been a few souls whom it would seem come little short of doing their utmost of service. We want to call attention to one such—the life of a humble man, whose thought of self was so little his love for Christ so great. Those who have read that record of thirty five years of toil entitled "Uncle John Vassar or The Fight of Faith," will endorse what Dr. A. J. Gordon has said in writing the introduction to it: "A life so given up to God that it would have been literally impossible for him to have given more." One who recently returned the book to her pastor after reading it said, "Now I know the meaning of the word Christian." We may not all be called to do the same kind of work; but when and where called there must be no questioning.

"Where our Master bids us go,
'Tis not ours to answer no."

Some can do work which others cannot, and it may be work is waiting our undertaking. If we are faithful in our stewardship, we will be restless, till we find and do it.

We want to give a few incidents illustrative of the kind of work Uncle John Vassar was called to do. A pastor says: In five minutes after he greeted Mr. Vassar at the train his work began on that field. Passing on the way to the parsonage, in sight of the shop of a blacksmith, the pastor suggested that it would be wise for Mr. Vassar to call there during his stay in the place. To the surprise of the pastor this "winner of souls," started at once for the shop, and his surprise grew into amazement when he saw the smith put down the foot of the horse he was shoeing, and go with this stranger behind the forge to pray.

A young man was noticed to come night after night to revival meetings, but would slip away before one could grasp his hand. Mr. Vassar felt he must see this soul, and walked five miles to the farm where he was employed, arriving as the family were about to eat an early

dinner, and them. Bu young man from the t ings-where to confess of the corn the fellow opportunities as Char's a Bethel, time when factio in there.

In calling was utterly gain admisi and sang—

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for there is n we had a tho And we me service for th that opportun the work. W thought: Si Boston, Mr. V lace curtains conversation one, upon the Her husband he learned the have shut the one of those here" replied very quickly, wife made an have thought aspire our fello no difficulty in Hamilton, M

IMPORTANT

The plebiscite Dominion Alliance of new ca tributed from The most impo revenue questio ment revenue f a year. This, per head of our thirty-two centi tific purposes for beverage pu per head of the doring any pla the liquor traffi following as su

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dinner, and Mr. Vassar was urged to partake of it with them. But after being seated, noticing the face of the young man was not in the group, he excused himself from the table, and hunted through all the farm buildings where a man might be in hiding. At last when about to confess himself defeated, he walked to the further end of the corn-crib, and there in an old hog-head he found the fellow lying low. But this soul-winner knowing his opportunity, leaped over by the side of the runaway, and as Charles Spurgeon has said, "turned the hog-head into a bethel," and won a soul for heaven. And this at a time when the fellow as he confessed was taking satisfaction in believing Uncle John would not find him there.

In calling from house to house in a village, Mr. Vassar was utterly repulsed by an Irish woman, and failing to gain admission into her house, he sat upon her doorstep and sang:—

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe."

In a few weeks she wanted admission into the Protestant church, and all her experience was: "Those drops of grief, those drops of grief, I could not get over them." It is men like this, who conquer opposition by their transparent lives and the omnipotence of love. Can we be very far astray when we say, a faithful steward will find opportunities of usefulness never dreamed of by the indifferent disciple.

"Let none be idly saying,
There is naught for me to do?"

For there is more for us to do than we can accomplish if we had a thousand hands or hearts.

And we may feel sure that if we are on the alert in our service for the Master, we will have confidence to believe that opportunities are every where for our prosecuting the work. We must give one more illustration of this thought: Sitting in a parlor of a boarding house in Boston, Mr. Vassar discovered at a window behind the lace curtains a lady at leisure, like himself. He began conversation with her as was his wont to do with everyone, upon the interests of her soul, and left her in tears. Her husband soon appeared and was greatly angry when he learned the cause of her weeping, and said she should have shut the man up. But the wife replied: "He is one of those men you cannot shut up." "If I had been here" replied her husband, "I would have told him very quickly, to go about his business." To which the wife made answer, "If you had been here, you would have thought he was about his business." If we can inspire our fellow-men with this confidence, we will have no difficulty in prosecuting a faithful steward.

Hamilton, N. Y.

Plebiscite Work.

IMPORTANT DOMINION ALLIANCE PUBLICATIONS.

The plebiscite campaign literature committee of the Dominion Alliance has received from the printers a series of new campaign addresses which are to be distributed from house to house throughout the Dominion. The most important is perhaps that entitled 'The national revenue question,' which gives the Dominion Government revenue from excise, fees and customs as \$7,071,315 a year. This, the Alliance says, amounts to about \$1.37 per head of our population. It is estimated that about thirty-two cents per head is for medicinal and scientific purposes and that the revenue from the liquor traffic for beverage purposes is about \$5,400,000, or about \$1.05 per head of the population. The Alliance, without endorsing any plans by which in the event of prohibition the liquor traffic revenue shall be made up quotes the following as suggested expedients:—

The whole amount might be raised by direct taxation, in which case people would have to pay about one-sixth of the amount they now pay for liquor, retaining the remaining five-sixths, and leaving them as a whole more than \$30,000,000 better off than they are under the present plan, a new \$30,000,000 being added to their wealth each year. Direct taxation is, however, only one of the available methods of revenue-raising.

A tax of one half-cent per pound on tea, coffee and cocoa, and sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, levied on the quantities of these articles now used, would make up the amount named, \$1.05 per head, or \$5,400,000 on the whole.

The government might take over the liquor traffic remaining for permitted purposes, carry it on, and retain all the proceeds. It is estimated that this would give a revenue of about \$4,000,000. It would be the safest way of supplying pure liquor for medicine, etc.

If the plan just mentioned were adopted, the balance of \$3,000,000 to make up the whole temporarily displaced revenue could be secured by an extra excise duty of thirty cents per pound on the quantity of tobacco now consumed.

The same amount could be secured by a special customs duty of four and one-half per cent on the value of all imported goods that now pay duty.

On the preferential duty plan it could be obtained by an extra duty of seven and one-half per cent ad valorem on the quantities now imported of all other than British goods, leaving the duty on all imports from Great Britain unchanged.

The temporary deficit might be met by a special loan, as in the case of some other national emergency.

The Alliance quotes the greatest financiers of the world to show that suppression of the liquor traffic would enhance all material values and give commercial and national prosperity outweighing any liquor revenue.

IT CREATES CRIME.

The Alliance shows that out of the 35,000 annual convictions for crime in Canada 25,000 are 'the actual results of the liquor traffic.'

The record of Montreal is shown by those utterances by the Toronto police authorities, filed at Ottawa.

Judge C. A. Dugas: To intemperance, leaving aside the provincial criminals, I attribute eighty or ninety per cent of police court cases. Generally the people here are good, but when they are drunk they are apt to commit many offences more or less serious which they would not do if they were not drunk.

Hon. Benjamin A. D. De Montigny, Recorder of Montreal: If I am to judge from the daily list, more than three-fourths of those cases are on account of drunkenness. As I told you, the number set down as drunkenness does not represent it all, because assaults, disorders and furious driving and such are indirectly due to liquor. The cases of keeping disorderly houses and being inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses are mostly due to abuse of liquor.

A Triumph of Education

In the October St. Nicholas there is an article on "Helen Keller and Tommy Stringer," written by William T. Ellis. Helen, the wonderful blind girl whose history is so well known, by personal appeals secured the sum necessary to educate a little boy similarly afflicted. They were separated soon after the education of the boy began, and Mr. Ellis gives the following account of their recent meeting, after being many years apart: Helen had been for weeks longing to see her little friend, and to many verbal messages had added her own written invitation to Tom and his teachers to visit her at her Cambridge home. Tom himself, although recalling little or nothing of his past acquaintance with Helen, and altogether ignorant of the debt he owed her, had begun to look forward with pleasure to the visit.

I fear that Helen's greetings to her old friends, Tom's teachers, were not so protracted as they otherwise would have been; for all the while that she was welcoming them in feminine fashion, her hand was quietly moving about to discover, if possible, her long-desired visitor. When she did touch his head, her fingers ran over it lightly for an instant, and then her arms were about his neck. The expressive features of the blind girl delight up with a rare joy, and throughout the visit her countenance was shining.

"What a fine big boy he is! The dear little fellow!" was her contradictory exclamation of delight when at last she found her voice. Then her swift-moving fingers began to spell messages of affection into Tom's chubby fist. All this time she was running her other hand over his face, or lifting up his hands to her own face and curls. Tom's comment of pleasure on touching her soft hair delighted her.

It was many moments before Miss Sullivan, Helen's devoted friend and teacher, could persuade her pupil, with the small company of friends, to be seated. The two blind and deaf children, by some subtle instinct, seemed to know at once their community of interest, and altogether they sat in a wide window-seat, talking with eagerness and ease, and absorbed in each other.

This is not the place to report fully the merry chatter and eager words of these two souls that so marvelously dwell apart from the world in their realm of innocence.

The strangeness of their meeting impressed her deeply. She stopped her conversation with Tom long enough to speak of this. She had been reading Tom's hand, following the movements of his fingers, as he spelled out the words with a rapidity that would make an inexperienced onlooker dizzy, by keeping her own partly closed over his. "I suppose Tom is not used to having people read his hand in this way," she suggested.

The progress that Tom has made since Helen last met him amazed and charmed her. In answer to an inquiry concerning Tom's education in articulation, his teacher asked him to speak to her with his lips. The strange picture that was then presented I shall never forget. The

children sat together, facing each other, each countenance illumined with an animation that the possession of every faculty could not have increased. The older one's accomplishments are remarkable, so that in all things save the senses of sight and hearing she is not one whit behind the most cultured and favored of young women. The other child is following close after her, along the same pathway that she has pursued, knowing not the deficiencies even as much as his companion knows hers, and withal richly encompassed by her tender sympathy.

There they sit, neither having seen since babe-hood a ray of light, or having heard the slightest sound, and yet speaking together in articulate, audible words that all present could understand, yet which were not heard by either of the speakers!

One finger of Helen's delicate hand touched Tom's lips, and her thumb rested lightly upon his throat near the chin. He spoke to her sentence after sentence, and she repeated aloud after him the words that he uttered, answering them with her fingers. The significance, the marvelousness of it all, was overwhelming. I doubt if the world has ever seen a greater triumph of education.

The Blood of Jesus and the Spirit of Jesus.

It does not appear that the offices of the blood of Jesus and the Spirit of Jesus are always sufficiently distinct in the minds of Christians. The blood of Jesus justifies; the Spirit of Jesus sanctifies. Or the blood of Jesus justifies and sanctifies us in Christ; the Spirit of Jesus sanctifies us in our own persons. The blood of Jesus atones for sin, "cleanses us from all sin," and makes us, in Christ, as pure in the sight of God as Christ Himself is pure. The Spirit of Jesus sanctifies us experimentally, cleanses our hearts, purifies our affections and sanctifies and cleanses our lives, "the lives we now live in the flesh."

The blood of Jesus saves us meritoriously; the Spirit of Jesus saves us efficiently. The blood of Jesus saves us from the guilt of sin, the penalty, the condemnation of sin; the Spirit of Jesus saves us from the pollution, the defilement of sin, from the reigning power and tyranny of sin.

We have no greater cause of joy and thankfulness than this, that he shed his blood for the remission of our sins, and sheds forth His spirit for the renewal of our hearts. "Much more, therefore, being now justified by His blood, shall we be saved from the wrath through Him."

Onslow, N. S.

J. MORRISON.

The Object of College Education.

The distinctive work of a college is to develop thought-power in those who come to it for the education which it has to give. It receives its pupil just as his mind is opening towards maturity—just as he is beginning to immerge from boyhood into manhood, and is becoming, after a manner and measure unknown before, conscious of himself as a thinking man. The college years carry him forward very rapidly in his progress in this regard. The possibilities of mental discipline are very large. The result to be realized is of immense significance. The youth is to be made a thinking man. He is to be made, according to his years, a wide-thinking man, with his intellectual power disciplined for the efforts awaiting them. He is to be fitted to turn the working of his powers easily and successfully whithersoever they may be called to turn. Mind-building is the college business, and the aim the college has in view is to send forth the young man at the end of his course with his mind built—not, indeed, in the sense that there will be no change or development afterward, in all the years which follow, but in the sense of complete readiness for the beginning of the educated life of manhood. The education of the college is the building process. The means by which the process is carried forward is study—a carefully arranged course of study, which is adapted to the end to be accomplished. This course of study must involve two things; it must include in itself two elements. The one of these elements is mental discipline; the other is knowledge. The mind is to be disciplined and developed in its own working powers, or the result which is desired cannot be reached. The result is created mind-power. The mind is also to be furnished with knowledge, for knowledge is to be, and must be, the quickening and inspiring force for the constant movement of thought, and the thinking mind is the thing to be secured and realized.—President Dwight, of Yale, in the Cosmopolitan.

He that is a good man is three-quarters of his way toward being a good Christian, wheresoever he lives, or whatsoever he is called.

Messenger and Visitor

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Neal Dow.

As briefly noted in these columns last week, the death of General Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., occurred on Saturday, Oct. 4th. Mr. Dow, whose heroic and successful fight for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic in his native State had made his name very widely known, was a man of great physical and mental vigor. He came of Quaker stock, his ancestors for several generations being Friends. They appear to have been a long living race. His father reached the age of 95, and his mother lived to be over a hundred. Neal Dow was born in the city of Portland, March, 1804, and was accordingly, at his death, in his 94th year. Having received a good education for the times at schools and under private teachers, he learned the business of tanning in his father's tannery, and afterwards entered into partnership with his father. In business he was successful and became wealthy. From early life he felt a strong interest in the subject of temperance reform. He perceived how difficult, if not impossible was the work of reform while grogshops were permitted to keep the temptation and enticement to drink constantly before the people. He therefore turned his attention to educating the country in the direction of legal prohibition, showing up the iniquity of the traffic as inimical to the public welfare and destructive of happiness in the home and the individual affected by its influence. An incident, which strongly called Mr. Dow's attention to the heartless and diabolical character of the rum-seller's business, quickened his resolve to secure the legal prohibition of the evil traffic. He had gone one day, at the entreaty of a lady, to request the keeper of a certain dram-shop not to sell her husband liquor, as through his excessive drinking, he was bringing ruin upon both himself and his family. Upon explaining the situation to the liquor seller and making the request, Mr. Dow received the following reply:

"It is my business to sell rum; I have a license to sell rum; I shall sell it to anyone who wants it and has the money to pay for it; I support my family by selling rum; I want none of your advice; when I want it I'll send for you; until then, keep it to yourself."

"You have a license to sell rum, have you?" Mr. Dow replied. "You will sell it to any one who can pay for it, will you? You support your family by destroying the families of others, do you? Heaven helping me, I'll see if I cannot change all that."

From that day on, we are told, Mr. Dow ceased not to wage a war of extermination against the grogshops. Winter and summer, hot and cold, wet and dry, he made, for ten years, missionary tours through the State, taking always one friend with him, sometimes two or three, and paying all expenses.

The systematic and persistent work of Mr. Dow and his helpers was not without effect. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Dow was Mayor of Portland; the Legislature was in session at the capital. With an anti-liquor bill in his pocket, carefully drawn by him, he went to Augusta and had a public hearing in the Representatives' Hall, crowded to its utmost capacity. At the close of the hearing, the special joint committee unanimously adopted the bill as presented by Mr. Dow. It was reported to the Legislature the next morning, the last day of the session, and was enacted on that day without change, by a vote of eighteen to ten in the Senate, and eighty-six to forty in the House. That was Saturday, the last day of May. It was approved by the Governor on Monday, June 2nd, and took effect immediately upon obtaining his signature. That bill, thus passed, is known everywhere as 'The Maine Law.' In Neal Dow's words: 'That bill outlawed liquors kept for sale, and doomed them to seizure on sight, to confiscation and destruction.'

The fight against the liquor business in Maine did not of course terminate with the passage of the 'Maine Law.' The fight is indeed not over yet. It is a case in which eternal vigilance is the price of success. Neal Dow was fighting the enemy all through his life, securing amendment after amendment to make the provisions of the law more rigorous and effective. But it cannot be doubted that much was achieved for the cause of temperance reform in Maine when the law was passed in 1851. The effect of it was to banish the traffic from the rural districts, and in the larger towns to curtail its proportions to about five per cent. of what it had been: It is admitted that in the cities, in Portland and especially in Bangor, the traffic goes on to a considerable extent in spite of the law. The value which the people of Maine attached to the prohibitory law is shown in the fact that, after being on the Statute books for thirty-three years, the State in 1884, by a majority vote of over 47,000, adopted a constitutional amendment by which "the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating beverages is forever forbidden."

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Dow raised in his State a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery. He went to the front with the rank of Colonel, and was shortly afterwards made Brigadier-General. He rendered his country efficient service on the battle field, was twice wounded and, while wounded, taken prisoner. After a bitter experience in Libby prison, he returned to his home in broken health, but rapidly recovered, and was about to go to the front again when the war came to an end.

As to the present and ultimate results of the Maine Law there are no doubt honest differences of opinion. Some men who acknowledge the evil are by no means so sanguine as to the remedy as was General Dow. But this much may be set down for certain, that, if a country had among its public men any large number as sincerely, fearlessly and resolutely opposed to the liquor traffic as was Neal Dow there would be no question as to the success of a prohibitory law.

Paul and Felix.

The episode in Paul's life, which the Bible lesson for next Sunday brings before us, is one which appeals forcefully to the Christian imagination. The interest of the lesson centres in the apostle's address to the Roman Governor and his wife. It was an address worthy, in its courage, its faithfulness and effectiveness, of the man who delivered it. The small audience was of a character to embarrass a less faithful and resourceful preacher. There was the governor, Felix, who had been born a slave, had obtained his freedom, and, by means of innate ability and unscrupulous methods, had risen to the position which he then occupied. He had seduced from her lawful husband the woman who became his wife, and his whole career had been marked by impurity and unrighteousness—a man of whom Tacitus says that, "in the practice of all kinds of lust and cruelty, he exercised the power of a king with the temper of a slave." The woman Drusilla, a Jewess by birth, a daughter of that impious Herod of whom we read in Acts 12: 21-23, had deserted her lawful husband to unite her fate with such a man as Felix—facts which sufficiently indicate her character.

How Paul came to speak as he did—whether it was in reply to a request for a set discourse or whether he was led on by way of conversation—we are not distinctly informed. Having found opportunity to speak in the name of his Master, he adapted his discourse to the needs of his hearers and sought to make his message as effective as possible. Some men, under such circumstances, would have propheesied smooth things. 'But Paul was not the man to deal in pointless generalities and cry peace where no peace was possible. He had been commissioned to preach a gospel which was and is the power of God to salvation to Jew and Gentile; and both Jew and Gentile were represented in his small audience. But the apostle well knew that for men and women, such as Felix and Drusilla, living lives full of lust and unrighteousness, there

could be no gospel, until they were willing to repent and renounce their iniquities. His aim evidently was to make his hearers see themselves in their true character. So Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance and the judgment to come. No doubt that he set forth the duty of righteousness on the part of the ruler toward the people, as well as between man and man, showing that unrighteousness, everywhere and always, is opposed to the Divine law. He spoke too of the duty of temperance, the proper control of the appetites and passions—all that we mean by virtue and purity of life. And then he proceeded to speak of the judgment to come, the bar of Infinite Justice to which all are hastening, and before which all, both high and low, both small and great, must give account to God for the deeds done in the body.

The preacher's word did not altogether fail of effect. One at least of his hearers heard and trembled. The word which Paul spoke commended itself to the conscience of Felix, and caused him to feel that the preacher's words were true and ought to be heeded. The faithful preaching of the gospel is never wholly without effect. There is always this witness of God in the soul—this power of conscience working with the preacher to convince men that the message of Christianity is from above. Felix, like many another sinner, was terrified for the moment, but, like many another, he managed to put his terror aside, and go on in sin. He had seen a vision of the judgment of God against sin, but he was disobedient to it, and it passed from his sight; he heard a voice calling him to repentance, but he hardened his heart against it, and it became faint in his ears, his life went on as before, and what had been the ruling passions with him still ruled his heart. He came to be able to hear the preacher with little disturbance, and his interest in Paul became chiefly the sordid hope of receiving money for his release. How many another sinner, like Felix, has heard and trembled, but still goes on in sin, stopping the ears, steeling the heart and strengthening an evil will against the voice of conscience and of God. But there remains the judgment which Paul preached. Terror may seize the conscience, death may claim the body, but after death, there is the judgment. Men may refuse to listen to the preaching of righteousness and temperance here, but they will not be able to ignore the judgment.

Editorial Notes.

—In Dr. Saunders' historical article, in the educational number of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, Sept. 22, the name of the person who addressed the Association at Onslow in 1821, by a typographical error, is given as "Chaplin." The name should be Chapin—Rev. Asael Chapin—and as the incident is of some historical interest it seems worth while—even at this rather late date—to make the correction.

—It is gratifying to learn that the report that the State of New Jersey had, by popular vote, refused to embody in its constitution a prohibition of gambling, turns out to be incorrect. The majority for the amendment was a small one, only 737 in a total vote cast of over 140,000 and a possible vote of over 370,000, but, all the same, it fixes the prohibition in the constitution and makes the enactment of pro-gambling legislation impossible until the people of the State shall vote the prohibition out of the constitution as they have now voted it in.

—Three representatives of the Keswick brotherhood, Rev. F. Inwood, of Glasgow, Methodist, Rev. J. Sloan, of Belfast, Presbyterian, and Rev. F. S. Webster, of Birmingham, Church of England, held meetings in St. John on Friday last. The first meeting was held in the Main St. Baptist church, at 3.30 p. m. A large congregation was present, including many of the ministers of the city. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sloan, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Webster, from John 16: 22. The evening service was in Centenary Methodist church, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Webster presided, and addresses or sermons were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Sloan and Inwood. The visitors met with the city branch of the Evangelical Alliance on Saturday morning, and later in the day left for Halifax, where they are to hold a number of services,

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—There is, we suppose, no doubt that in parts of Ireland there has been a considerable failure of the crops, and in most districts of that country such failure always involves serious lack of the necessaries of life, unless the scarcity is relieved from outside sources. It appears, however, not to be very well understood in how great degree the crops have failed or how widely the scarcity extends. Reports on the subject sent out some time ago seem to have been greatly exaggerated. A London letter to a New York paper says that Englishmen who are most sympathetic towards Ireland express doubts as to how far the famine reports are politics and how far facts. From the same source it is learned that Mr. Gerald Balfour, Home Secretary for Ireland, is arranging a tour through the western districts of the island before deciding upon measures of relief. Parliament will no doubt grant a sum necessary to meet any pressing emergency which may be found to exist, and this will doubtless be supplemented, if necessary, by generous private contributions from the people of Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the British Empire, as well as from the United States, where the Irish race is so largely represented.

—How to prevent strikes and lockouts and promote satisfactory and cordial relations between the employer and the employed, is one of the hard problems of the present day. If the representatives of capital and of labor could be brought to apply the teachings of the New Testament to their dealings with each other, there would doubtless be little difficulty. It is told that a young man in Pennsylvania, coming into possession of an extensive property in mills, which made him a large employer of labor, wrote to Horace Greeley, asking how he might so conduct his business as to avoid strikes and live on good terms with the men whom he employed. Mr. Greeley advised the young man to give to each of his men a copy of the New Testament, with the request that they would carefully study its teachings; also to get a copy for himself and study it faithfully, with a view to following its teachings in his relations with his men. The advice, it is said, was taken, and, during fifty years, this employer of labor has had no trouble with strikes, though the number of men in his employ has largely increased.

—The Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces was in session at Moncton last week. The reports given to the public appear to indicate a prosperous year for the denomination. Over \$15,000 has been contributed for Home Missions, and about \$28,000 for Foreign Missions. An extended discussion took place on a proposal to undertake a mission in Corea, in addition to the mission work in Trinidad and the New Hebrides now supported by the body. The proposal was strongly opposed by some members of the Synod, but was finally adopted by the vote of a large majority. The report on the Augmentation fund showed that the congregations had fallen short by about \$1,000 in contributing the \$10,500 asked for last year for this work. The aim is to aid congregations not able to pay their ministers a sufficient salary by a sum which will make up the stipend in each case to \$750. The report from the widows' and orphans' fund showed the present capital of the fund to be about \$97,822, with a surplus in the past year of \$1,131. The conditions are such as to admit of increasing annuities to widows in the highest class from \$165 to \$170, and to orphans from \$22 to \$24, and those in other classes in proportion. An appeal will be issued for \$15,000 to erect a building in connection with the Pine Hill College, Halifax. Judge Forbes, of St. John, has pledged \$300 toward this object.

From Halifax.

The successor of the Rev. Dyson Hague, the Rev. W. J. Armitage, has entered upon his duties at St. Pauls. The assistant curate of St. Pauls and rector elect for St. Catharines, the place vacated by Mr. Armitage, assisted in the first services at St. Pauls, in which Mr. Armitage officiated. The new rector comes to Halifax, highly commended. It is understood that he is thoroughly evangelical, and, in that respect, a worthy successor of Mr. Hague. The people generally have a peculiar interest in the coming and going of Episcopal clergymen, be-

cause of the wide differences of doctrine and practice that exists among them. They may be the preachers of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism for salvation, or they may be earnest preachers of a pure gospel, in which is prominent regeneration by the Holy Spirit. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Armitage is pronounced in his evangelical views.

The provincial Exhibition which has lasted a week closes to-day, the fifth of October. The buildings on the new grounds at Willow Park, in the north end of the city, were pushed forward to completion, so as to be ready for the day of opening. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord Kelvin and other people of note were present, when the Exhibition was opened, their lordships of course made speeches. Hon. J. W. Longley, chairman of the committee presided, and, in introducing the speakers, made a very effective speech. The numbers attending have been larger than on any former occasion. Everything possible was done to amuse and instruct the people. The weather was fine and the show is pronounced a great success. After this, it will be a yearly occurrence.

The health of the Rev. William Hall continues to be so much impaired, that he is not able to continue indefinitely to minister to so large a congregation. For the purpose of giving the church time to find another pastor, he put in his resignation at the last conference, to take effect on January 1st, ensuing. No action was taken. It will be dealt with at the next quarterly meeting of the church. It is painful to the church to be compelled to believe that their beloved pastor's health makes his resignation necessary. Brother Hall has done a great work for the Tabernacle, in these last six years. He has put much of his life into the work. When he commenced his pastorate, there was only the basement, now there is a fine church building with a light debt. When he began work, there were distractions in the life of the church; now there is harmony and great enthusiasm. Brother Hall has also earned for himself a good name among the other Baptist churches of the city also the churches of other denominations. All, most earnestly hope that the relief sought in giving up the onerous duties of the pastorate, will restore to the pastor of the Tabernacle a good degree of health. Mr. Hall and his family have the sympathy of a host of warm hearted friends.

Since the Rev. Mr. Jackson resigned his pastorate of the Cornwallis street church, active efforts have been made to secure a successor. It now looks as if these endeavours were to be crowned with success. The Rev. Mr. Robinson from the States preached for them last Sunday morning and evening. He is a young man and comes highly commended by the coloured Baptists of Boston. A very large congregation assembled in the evening and listened to a stirring sermon. The collection was about three times its usual amount. As Mr. Robinson is a young, energetic man, it is hoped that in case he makes arrangements to remain with the church in the city he will be able to do work in the surrounding country, where it is needed so much. He has done a good deal of evangelistic work. He sings well, and has tact for this sort of labor.

The B. Y. P. U. of Halifax county have a meeting at the Tabernacle on Friday evening the 8th. Professor E. W. Sawyer will be the principal speaker. Mr. Sawyer has a deep interest in these institutions. A large gathering is expected.

Mrs. A. R. Crawley passed through the city this week. She left Burmah in company with another lady missionary, belonging to the Upper Provinces, and who needed a travelling companion. Mrs. Crawley is well and vigorous. She has enjoyed very much her work in Burmah. She has it in her heart to return to that country, so dear to her, the country where her dear husband did his noble life work. As your reporter writes he sees A. R. Crawley preaching to a large congregation at Tor Brook, Nictaux, a fine specimen of a man in every source of the word. Like a photograph is the form of that young man in 1852 in that pulpit, holding high his right hand illustrating the way in which the deities of India held up their hands till they became stiff and stationary. Our foreign missions have precious and inspiring memories. By them alone the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces should be fired with zeal burning perpetually like an altar fire.

Mr. H. L. Kempton, student of Acadia, was at the ministers' meeting on his way from Mosher's River and neighboring places, where he spent the summer. He found the people very kind, they drove him from place to place and payed him well for his time. He worked incessantly.

The Rev. Mr. Marple was also at the meeting. He is planning to begin evangelistic services soon. Digby has the first claim on him, and Mr. McLean, his Sanky. Mrs. Slack, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., calls at Halifax and gives a lecture.

From Oct. 10th to the 12th, the Rev. Charles Inwood of Belfast, Rev. F. S. Webster of Birmingham, and the Rev. John Sloan of Glasgow, will hold religious services in Halifax. The object of these meetings is to quicken the spiritual life of Christians and Christian ministers. They belong to what is known as the Keswick school, and are delegates from the convention of that Brotherhood. They have been in Ontario and Quebec. After holding meetings in St. John they will come to Halifax. "Lodgere churches are vacant again. The Rev. Mr. Slaughenwhite returned to these churches, after an absence of some time in the United States. But he has resigned and gone to Queens' Co., with a view to settle. Here is a good field for an evangelist to work in. Then a good pastor should follow the evangelist.

Rev. A. E. Ingram attended the District meeting for

October. He reports great harmony on the St. Margaret's Bay field. But the people are discouraged over the small catch of fish, some families have not enough for their winter's supply. On the west side of the Bay there is no pastor. Mr. Durkee laboured for six weeks with them this summer. This is an important field.

REPORTER.

Annuity.

This scheme has been in operation for ten years. What has been accomplished? There is a sum of \$7,400.00 bearing interest at 6 per cent. Forty dollars a year of this is paid to a donor of \$1,000.00 for his life. There is real estate of \$300.00 and some unpaid subscriptions.

A brother has in his will for the fund \$1,000.00. Another brother in his will, his farm. A sister has in her will \$300.00 for the fund. There may be others who have remembered the fund in this way. Those who shall do so, please remember the title is this: "The Minister's Annuity Fund of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces." Will the benevolent who shall remember this important scheme in their wills, kindly note the above title.

There are now seventy one ministers paying into the fund. These have paid some of them as high as \$100.00 each. Besides these there are twenty-five ministers and widows drawing their annuities. Thus far they have received each the following sums in the last ten years: \$772.91, \$325.00, \$500.00, \$175.00, \$562.00, \$437.50, \$925.00, \$623.47, \$212.50, \$549.47, \$37.50, \$75.00, \$275.00, \$25.00, \$37.50, \$225.00, \$589.57, \$37.50, \$325.00, \$550.00, \$675.00, \$325.00, \$818.75, \$25.00, \$75.00. This makes a total of \$9,228.61.

Those who have contributed to this fund will be glad to know that so large a sum has been distributed among these ministers, widows and the little children of these widows. Mrs. Ann Lovett of Yarmouth gave, \$500.00 to start this fund, and subsequently made another donation. The late Mark Curry, gave \$500.00, A. P. Shand, the same amount. E. D. Shand, \$200.00; Robert Frizzle, \$100.00; John R. Calhoon, \$100.00; the late Shubal Dimock, \$100.00; Mr. Randolph, \$1,000.00; John Ben, \$1,000.00; Mr. Cohoon, of Canseau, \$100.00. Others gave smaller sums. All will be glad to see how much good this fund has done in ten years. Gratitude has filled to overflowing the hearts of those who have received help.

Now we take a new start under a revised constitution. Several things are to be noted in the changed condition of things:—All who have paid into the fund have to their credits the amounts paid in, except those who have taken out half the amounts they have paid. These have to their credit now the half they have paid in.

An eligible minister can now join when he chooses to do so. He can pay in any amount he may decide upon. He can stop pay when it suits him. He can draw out yearly the amount he has paid in up to \$200.00, if he should become an annuitant. And if the funds do not admit of paying this maximum, then he will get pro rata according to the amount on hand.

When a minister pays in any amount at one time, all over ten dollars of it will be put to capital. Churches and kind friends can now raise capital by paying in amounts to put ministers on the fund, or to help those already on. Enquire of the minister if he is on the fund, and for what amount. Then see to it that he has \$200.00 to his credit.

Rev. J. H. Foshay, writes: "I think the changed constitution will commend itself to all the ministers. It suits me. One brother told me yesterday he intends to come in. I have no doubt others will follow. Let it be pointed out that those who withdrew are now returning, and new members are coming in, and I have no doubt, there will be large additions to the membership. All former objections are removed."

"The Rev. J. W. Brown says:—"We are satisfied with the constitution of the Annuity Fund in its new form. I feel grateful for the change." Both these brethren had withdrawn from the fund. They have now returned."

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.—Treas.

Donations to Annuity.

River Hebert church, per Rev. J. M. Parker, \$10; C. H. Whitman, \$5; A. P. Shand, \$5; Francis Nebber, \$1; J. R. Sutherland \$1.50; E. Allison Trites, \$4; Mrs. Murphy, per Rev. A. Cohoon, \$5; Y. P. U., Zion church, Yarmouth, \$10; Rev. W. H. Robinson, \$3, Rev. S. McC. Black, \$5.

E. M. SAUNDERS,
Treasurer.

P. S.—Will the churches please take their yearly collections for the fund at once. We must not disappoint the ministers and widows now receiving annuities. In a year or two it is hoped there will be no need of this annual appeal for collections.

E. M. S., Treas.

How Joe Was Sent to Coventry.

BY JEAN K. BAIRD.

The eighth grade was preparing to take the final examinations. So much depended on this particular class in the High School, but every boy and girl in No. 8 was anxious to be one of the honor pupils.

For several years the pupil who received the highest average was class valedictorian on class day, and the second highest was known as the second honor pupil.

Miss Morrison, the teacher, had thought very seriously of how examinations could be conducted with justice to all concerned. It had always been her custom to collect all their books, have one pupil write the question on the wall slate, while she stood where she could see every pupil, and during the two or three hours never allow her gaze to wander from them. She had succeeded wonderfully well in doing away with all helping each other, but she had not been at all pleased with the method used. She knew it was not developing within each pupil any sense of honor to have her stand like a sentinel on duty before them. For this reason she decided to have a complete revolution of affairs, and have her examinations conducted in a broader way than before.

"Boys and girls," she said that morning, as she called school to order, "I have been thinking for a long time that we have not been conducting our examinations as they should be. I think honorable boys and girls would feel almost insulted to have their books taken from them and to be watched during the examination. Now, I know that there are some here that under no circumstances would be guilty of cheating; I'll not speak of any others. But as in the world so it is in school, we have had to make rigid laws for good and bad people because a very few were evilly disposed. Today I will only ask you to put your books away. I will not say that there shall be no talking during the examination; I only wish there would not be any; and if there are any that disregard my wishes today, there will be no punishment at all. Today you shall be a school republic, and I will presume that you will work for the glory of your school. You may prepare to write your examinations."

There was a glow of satisfaction and a look of pleased interest among the pupils at the teacher's words. There was just a little straightening of shoulders and a compression of lips among them that told Miss Morrison that her words had been taken in the right spirit.

An hour of the examination had gone, and Miss Morrison was secretly congratulating herself on having such an honorable set of boys and girls. She had sat at her desk and made out reports, and yet there had not been the slightest indication of any communication.

Sitting in one of the front seats was Joe Swires, a bright-eyed, handsome fellow who had always been a favorite with the teacher and the pupils because of his kindly, considerate manner. Back of him sat Ida Lehr, who was also a favorite among the pupils, for Ida was always ready and willing to divide her paper, her books and her spending money among her friends; and in addition to this, Ida always saw some good in every one in school, irrespective of what their circumstances might be.

As Miss Morrison glanced from her work she saw Joe hurriedly turn his head and with flushed cheeks hand over his work, while Ida sat looking at him with just a suggestion of scorn on her lips. What her trouble was Miss Morrison did not know, but Ida met her glance as fearless and frank as ever, while Joe was deeply interested in his work and did not take his eyes from the paper before him.

Miss Morrison wisely decided not to question either as to what had happened, depending on time alone to give her knowledge of this affair.

The next morning, as the girls lingered in the cloak-room, Ida went to the large waste-basket to sharpen her pencil, and Joe came up in his usual well-bred way and offered to do it for her. Many a time before had Miss Morrison seen Ida smile and accept of such favors, but on this morning she answered very quietly: "No, I thank you; I prefer not to have you help me." Joe walked back to his place quite crestfallen and busied himself in his books.

When the A class went to the slate to perform some work, Joe, as gallant as ever, took the eraser and began to clean off the space for Nettie Hewitt, who stood next to him to work. But Nettie said, "You need not do that for me, Joe. Hervey will get my slate ready."

Joe stopped and looked bewildered, while Hervey, who stood near Nettie, cleaned the slate ready for use.

Miss Morrison noticed the undercurrent of feeling that seemed sweeping through the class; but as all the boys and girls were courteous and well-bred, she had no occasion to rebuke them for refusing any courtesies from one member.

The Story Page.

She supposed it was some little misunderstanding that school children often have, and tried to drop the matter from her mind. But every day something would occur to bring it back.

One Saturday morning almost all the pupils had gone skating, and were merrily gliding about on the creek when Margaret, Nettie and several other girls appeared, skates in hand. Miss Morrison saw them before her pupils, and called to Joe, Hervey and Harry, "Boys, there come some of our girls who will need to have their skates fastened."

The boys turned and skated toward the girls. Miss Morrison saw them kneel and begin tightening the straps. Nettie stood with her skates in her hands waiting until the boys were through with the other skates, while Joe turned and skated off by himself down the creek.

Miss Morrison was provoked. She imagined Joe was getting indifferent in those little attentions that every true, well-bred gentleman should show a lady, and decided that she would express herself rather forcibly to him on the subject. As he came down the creek she spoke to him: "Joe, did you not see that Nettie has no one to fasten her skates? Had you better not go and help her?"

"I asked her to allow me that privilege," he answered, politely, as he raised his hat with such a boyish grace and frankness that Miss Morrison could not help but admire him. "But she said she preferred not to accept any kindnesses from me."

It was a hard speech for a boy to make. He stood waiting for Miss Morrison's answer.

"I beg your pardon, Joe, for speaking as I did. I did not understand. I thought you were getting careless, and no boy has a right to be too busy or too much interested in anything to forget to offer his services to anyone that needs them. You know, Joe, it is these little, everyday kindnesses that make a good man and make some one happy. Forgive me, Joe, for imagining you would forget to be a gentleman."

Joe bowed his forgiveness, lifted his hat, and in a moment was gliding in and out among the skaters far down the creek. Everywhere the boys and girls were skating in merry groups, laughing, chatting, their cheeks flushed and eyes bright; only Joe skated by himself, talking with no one, taking no part in the gayety about him. At last he skated to where Miss Morrison and Miss Downs were resting.

"Miss Morrison, I'm tired skating. I think I'll go back."

"Very well," she answered. As he left them she said to Miss Downs, "For some reason Joe has been sent to Coventry. He used to be so popular, and he deserved it; for Joe is a gentleman if ever there was one. Now no one is friendly with him. I thought several weeks ago it was some ill feeling that would die away, but it gets stronger every day. I am handicapped about it. The girls will not tell unless I request them to, and I would not feel right to ask about some personal affair. They are never rude. They simply forget his presence. I confess they have been very womanly through it all. And perhaps there is some reason."

"Don't worry, Miss Morrison," Miss Downs answered. "There is some reason, and perhaps Joe is receiving a just punishment. I don't believe they would act so without a good reason. And perhaps it will do the boy good. If he has done wrong he deserves his treatment; if he has not his suffering in silence will be a good developer for his character. You know there is nothing like a judicious dose of small troubles to turn a thoughtless boy into a serious, thoughtful, considerate man. Never fear, it will come right some time."

Joe seemed a changed boy. He had always come into the room with a smile and a few words of greeting besides the customary "Good morning." Now he bade Miss Morrison "Good morning," went to his desk and began to work without an extra word or smile. He no longer intruded his company upon the other pupils. He came and went by himself. He never stopped to play ball on the grounds, nor joined the group of boys and girls that lingered outside. He had been sent to Coventry, and he began to realize it.

Miss Morrison was inclined to sympathize with him, and when in the class he was so dull and spiritless, she laid her hand on his shoulder and said to him alone, "Joe, are you ill?"

"No, Miss Morrison."

"What is the trouble, then? You are not the boy you were two months ago. You were so happy and bright, and quite a comfort to me; but now, Joe, you are different. Can you not tell me what the trouble is?"

He looked down, but did not answer.

After school Miss Morrison asked Joe if he would not

stay a few moments and sharpen the drawing pencils for the next day's lesson.

After the rest had gone and Miss Morrison had talked of indifferent things, she said again, "Joe, are you sure that you are not ill?"

"O yes, Miss Morrison. I am not ill at all."

"Well, Joe, there's just one other thing that could make a boy look so utterly miserable. He must have trouble. I know it is no home affair, so it must be purely personal. Am I right in thinking so, Joe?"

"Yes, Miss Morrison."

"Then we shall reason a little bit further, Joe. A boy's troubles generally come through some fault of his own. Is that true of yours?"

"Yes," he answered again, as he cut still more vigorously at the pencils.

"Then one more step, Joe. When a person does wrong, and knows that, it is his duty to do what he can to right that wrong. Confession generally comes first, Joe. That lifts such a load off the shoulders that the other is very easy."

She paused, hoping that he would tell her his trouble. She could not help him when she did not know in what way to act. But the knife only cut into the pencils in a determined way, as if it were vexed at the world in general and would give vent to its spleen by cutting them. But Joe did not raise his eyes or speak.

Miss Morrison kept on waiting, thinking and hoping that he would decide what to do. For this was the turning point in the boy's life, and although neither teacher nor pupil knew it, his decision now would determine whether he would be a sullen, unhappy man, whom people would keep aloof from, as the school children did now, or whether he would be a bright, cheerful man, happy in his consciousness of doing right.

Only the click of the pen and the incessant cut of the knife was heard. To Miss Morrison the silence was ominous. At last she said softly, "Joe, can you tell me as a friend or as an elder sister who cares for her brother? Don't tell me as a teacher, Joe."

The knife dropped, the box of pencils rolled to the floor, and Joe's head went down on the desk. At last he got up, went to the cloak-room and took his hat. Then she waited. She heard him fuss with his books and loiter, seeking every excuse to stay, and wanting to be brave enough to come back. She waited and waited, knowing that he must fight the affair out with himself.

At last she heard the door open and steps go down the stair to the street, and she put up her work to go home, heartsick and discouraged, for the boy she had been so fond of had not been strong enough to conquer himself.

"I won't give him up yet," she said softly to herself as she stooped and gathered up the scattered pencils. "Perhaps I depended on my own power of moving him. Of course I failed. Poor boy, I wish he would know the glory in conquering self; for such a one is stronger than he that taketh a city."

The reports and averages of the examination came back from the superintendent the next morning. Miss Morrison was pleased. The two she had depended on for good recitations were honor pupils.

She was almost as excited about it as her pupils. As she stood before them with the averages and promotion certificates, there was a stir of interest. Every pupil kept his eye on the cards in her hand, and with expectant, hopeful expression.

"I wish you could all be honor pupils, but I think you are that. You all have a higher glory in this examination than getting an excellent average. You were trusted in the examination, and I think no one betrayed the trust, and I think you are all honor pupils on that account. I cannot tell you how proud and pleased I was that you all acted as you did, and I know that you have been happier on that account. As you cannot all be first, let the ones who are not forget that you have not succeeded, and try to rejoice with the successful ones. It is no disgrace to fail, when you have tried, and you have all done that. But as to the averages. Carrie Parks is first, having an average of ninety-seven per cent., and Joe Swires is second, with ninety-six."

Miss Morrison passed around the cards. Carrie's face was wreathed in smiles as she fairly clutched the report card. Her friends were almost as delighted, for they felt that Carrie was their best pupil. But poor Joe, he let his report lie on his desk without touching it or giving it a glance, while he braced his head on his arms and let his eyes gaze fixedly out of the window, as though his mind were miles away.

"Why, Joe, how is this? You look as though you had been punished instead of honored." Miss Morrison's voice brought him back with a start. He looked up at her. Never in all her experience with schoolboys had Miss Morrison seen such a look on a boy's face.

The Young People

EDITORS, J. D. FREEMAN, G. R. WHITE. Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. G. R. White, Fairville, St. John.

Prayer Meeting Topic for October.

C. E. Topic.—"Whatever He would like to have me do," Ex. 19:1-8. B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Where is our allegiance? Acts 5:25-32.

B. Y. P. U. Daily Bible Readings. (Baptist Union.)

Monday, October 13.—Acts 7:22-36. Moses' work for Israel. Compare Luke 24:19. Tuesday, October 19.—Acts 7:37-53. Stephen's application to his audience. (vss. 51-53). Compare Acts 2:36. Wednesday, October 20.—Acts 7:54; 8:3. The eloquent death of Stephen. Compare Luke 23:34. Thursday, October 21.—Acts 8:4-25. The gospel-power of Philip. Compare Acts 26:28. Friday, October 22.—Acts 8:26-40. Philip's one-man audience. Compare John 4:7, 42. Saturday, October 23.—Acts 9:1-31. Saul's sudden about-face. Compare also Acts 16:14, 15.

Loneliness.

How we do suffer from loneliness. The loneliness of a great city with thousands all around, and with no one to speak to or bid you to be of good cheer, is the saddest of all loneliness. Dear young people, this is the condition of our editors. We are left to wander from the top, to the bottom of your "column," this week all alone. What a lonely time we are having just now. We used to think that the minister's life was the most lonely life on earth, but we have changed our minds, and have handed over the palm to the editors. Some people think that they must never speak to editors unless they see an opportunity to "go for them," and if they happen to come back without them, or the editors made a good defence, they make up their minds never to write to them again. Is that fair? The "raw recruits," on your column hardly know what to make of this kind of treatment. In our loneliness we asked the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR what he did when he had no matter on hand for his paper, he sighed and said: "We have to grind it out." But it is a lonely task to grind out the meal when there is no corn in the hopper. Are there no sheaves being gathered for the heavenly garner in your society or church? Come, cheer up your lonely editors, with some fresh bits of news.

A Helpful Book.

All the books suggested by the Baptist Union, for use as side light reading upon the S. L. C. are valuable, but there is one that we would especially recommend. If you can buy but one book, let that be "Conybear and Hawson's Life and Epistles of Paul." It is a classic upon this subject. It has a knack of helping you at the very points where you feel the need of help. It is charmingly written. The Baptist Union will provide it for \$1.25.

The Dark Continent.

Are you reading the papers on Africa by Rev. Frank L. Dobbins in the Conquest Missionary Course? Read the first one and you will be so fascinated that you will want to follow them right through. Mr. Dobbins is an expert in the value of missionary literature and has for many years conducted the missionary department of a great American paper. Few men have Africa in their eye so clearly as he.

A New Commandment.

"A new Commandment is abroad in the land: Thou shalt not hear the unkind story so long as thou hast heels to turn or hands to cover thine ears. At a recent convention of Second Adventists in Maine, a large number of men and women went forward to kneel on the penitent form, and there consecrated their ears to God. Ethics have prated long on the sin of scandal; there would be little of it if more ears were closed to its flandishments. —Youth's Companion. Quite true! We have long been praying God to take our hands, our feet, our lips, our intellects, our hearts and sanctify them for his service. It is time we added a stanza, the first words of which would read "take my ears."

The Sunday Evening After Meeting.

Many of our pastors are in the habit, during the winter

Poor Joe was white, and his teeth were biting deep into his lips; his eyes had just a suggestion of tears. Miss Morrison dropped her book and her cards to the floor and went to him.

"You're sick, Joe?" He shook his head and asked quickly, "Who got the highest mark, Miss Morrison?"

"Lizzie Dunkie." "Then she should have the honors. I copied the whole outline from the 'History' during the examination. No one saw me, but it won't be right. I'm not an honor pupil; I'm not even honorable."

Joe's head went down on the desk. "Yes, some one did see him," said Ida; we all did. Then Miss Morrison understood why Joe had been sent to Coventry.

As school was dismissed Miss Morrison heard Ida say, "Joe, will you please hold my books until I get my jacket on?"

And she knew that Joe's peace of mind had come back when he answered with the old boyish ring in his voice, "I shall be pleased, Ida."

And as she heard Minnie saying, while going down the street, "Joe, I have a good book from the library; you get it next time," Miss Morrison knew that Joe had come back from Coventry.—New York Advocate.

With Level Eyes.

"I had never realized my mother as an individual," said a grown-up daughter, "until she came to visit our college at Commencement. To me she had always been just 'mother,' the dearest, best, most tender and considerate of mothers, but I never compared her with any one, or saw her as she was to others, or thought of her as a gentlewoman, able to hold her own anywhere, till I looked at her away from her own background. At last I saw her with level eyes, and I was proud of my mother."

To the mother it comes almost with a shock, that her daughter, the little girl whom she cradled in her arms, whose little frocks she sat up at night to finish, whose going to and fro she ordained, who was hers to rule and to guide, has become a personality, herself grown up. When the daughter abides in the household, slipping on unmarked stages from childhood into youth, from youth into maturity, the older woman often fails to notice that the younger has emerged from the period of pupil, age and restraint, and too long holds fast to the reins of authority which should not be held over one whose responsibilities are those of the adult human being. We often meet undeveloped daughters, even in this period of assertive womanhood, daughters who dwell in their father's houses with little freedom of action, with no private purse, and with the coercion of child-life, long after the sweetness and the dependence of childish days are over.

I have known women whose faces bore tell tale lines of care and discontent, whose brown hair began to show threads of silver, and who chafed under their lack of personal freedom, yet felt entirely helpless to change the aspect of affairs. Their mothers had never discovered that the children were grown up. They still exacted the peculiar deference and obedience due from a child under tutors and governors to those who bore rule over him or her. A daughter might be forty, but she could not go on a visit, or buy a new gown, or join a class, or a club, or do anything small or great without asking and obtaining her mother's consent.

At a glance, one sees how limiting and dwarfing such a condition must be. Of necessity and for love's sake daughters must always be deferential to mothers, but there comes a day when they must stand on their own feet, and answer for their own actions. Married, they at once take this independent place in the world, so that a bride of eighteen may have more actual freedom than a spinster of thirty. But, when a woman is grown up, whether single or married, she is entitled to the privileges of her age. And if parents are wise and can possibly afford it, they will secure to the daughter at home, not self supporting and living under their roof, enough money regularly given as an allowance to keep her from feeling like a mendicant or a pauper. If they cannot do this, and the daughter desires it, as in case of need she should desire it, they should interpose no objection to her going out from home to engage in whatever employment she is best fitted for, or can most readily receive training for.

When our daughters front us "with level eyes," something beyond motherhood and childhood enters into the relation. A higher friendship, a fuller sympathy, a dearer bond may come with the years, and being possible, should certainly come to pass in great sweetness and strength.—Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, in the Christian Intelligencer.

months at least, of following up the Sunday evening preaching with a prayer and testimony meeting. Of all our services this is probably the most fruitful in direct and visible results. It is a time for covering the seed which has been scattered upon the hearts of the people, before the evil one can snatch it away. It gives occasion for deepening impressions made by the preaching of the word, and bringing half-formed resolutions to completion. It is a chance to draw in the net which the workers have been casting during the day. The pastor who omits this service misses a golden opportunity.

In this service the pastor should be able to count on the united and hearty support of the young people. He should be able to go into this service assured that the singing will not drag, because the young people are there; that he will not wait in vain to hear the voice of prayer, for his young people will pray; that every moment given for testimony will be improved, because his young people are ready to bear witness. It is not too much to say, that if the young people would throw their life into this meeting we might look for revivals in many of our churches. During the winter many societies will give the greater part of the mid-week meeting to Christian Culture. Let them find in the Sunday evening after meeting a field of service.

Prayer Meeting Topic.

Oct. 11-17. Where is our Allegiance? Acts 5:25-32.

1. The ringing words of the apostles "we must obey God rather than men," leaves no room for doubt as to where their allegiance was. They looked upon themselves as vassals of the Christ. Jesus was their liege-lord.

2. Their allegiance was well grounded. (a) In respect for Christ's divinely constituted authority. "Him did God exalt with His right hand to be a prince." (b) In gratitude for Christ's saving grace. They knew Him as "a Saviour for to give repentance to Israel, and remission of sins."

3. Their allegiance brought them into intimate and happy relations with the Holy Ghost. God gives the Holy Ghost "to them that obey Him."

4. Where is our Allegiance? It is a momentous question. Loyalty to Christ is the goal of discipleship. "For to this end Christ died, and lived again, that he might be Lord." Romans 14:9. Loyalty to Christ, is also the touch-stone to which we should bring every practical question of life. Let us pray that the thought of love—loyalty to Christ may go tingling through the hearts of our young Baptist hosts this week.

S. L. C. Syllabus.

Less than 10 copies, 1 month, 3c. each; 10 or more copies, 1 month, 2c. each; less than 10 copies, 7 months, 15c. each; 10 or more copies, 7 months, 10c. each. The prices are net, postpaid, to one address. Cash must accompany the order. Address, B. Y. P. U. A., 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Give the Lord Your Very Best Self.

BY W. W. DAWLEY.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Lord will be pleased with anything short of our very best, whether it is in our gifts or in the offering of ourselves. It is maintained that the second coming of the Lord is near at hand and some people are foolishly making the expectation of soon seeing him an excuse for not doing what they would do, if they did not believe that he was about to appear. "Are you going to send your daughter to the high school this fall?" said an earnest pastor in one of our cities to a member of his church who had been persuaded that the Lord's coming was close at hand. "No, I think not," was the reply, "for the Lord is surely coming this year or next, and it would not pay." What a conception of what Christ would like to find us doing when he comes, and of what he wishes in us! As though he would be satisfied to find us ignorant, when we might have been cultured; and would be well pleased without our best mental, physical or spiritual selves! May the Lord find you, young men and women, when he comes, making the utmost possible of yourselves and of your opportunities. You can honor God by cultivating, not coddling; developing, not dwarfing, your germinal powers and faculties. Methinks that he will not say, "well done, good and faithful servant" if he finds you a nonentity, a nuisance or a numbskull. In these days of such manifold opportunities for culture and usefulness three things must seem an impertinence to the Lord, viz.: a be-nothing, a do-nothing, and a know-nothing. Let us not insult the giver of our abilities by neglecting to make the best possible instruments of them. A well-developed Christian ought to be more useful to the Lord at his appearing than an undeveloped one. We are to be Christ's crowned conquerors in his new kingdom, and surely at his coming we do not want to be germs to be developed, but gems to be set in his "crown of glory." The nearer you think his advent to be the more zealous ought you to be in the making of the most of yourselves, and in helping others to make something of themselves.—Baptist Union.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR OCTOBER.

For our Missionaries going to India, that they may have a prosperous journey and the presence of the Lord abiding with them as they enter upon their work. For our W. M. A. S., that they may be more active and consecrated this year than ever before.

Churchtown.

Tuesday, September 21, our sister and friend, Mrs. Elijah McFane, of East Point, after months of weariness and pain, borne with Christian patience, entered into the rest prepared for the people of God. While we feel sad that such a bright, useful life should be taken, still we know "God doeth all things well."

Our sister was ever foremost in every good work, and especially interested in the mission cause. On the first Sunday in September we organized a Mission Band in connection with the Sunday School in Churchtown, hoping in this way to interest all the school, both teachers and scholars, in this blessed work of giving the gospel to those who have it not. September 17 Mrs. Higgins and I visited Annandale. The sisters of the W. M. A. S. had announced a public meeting for the evening and prepared a very interesting programme, which was nicely rendered. Mrs. Higgins also gave an interesting and helpful address. At the close of the meeting we talked with the sisters and arranged for organizing a Mission Band. We feel sure good work will be done there. Sunday, 19th, we visited Dundas, met with the S. S. in the morning and after the lesson organized a Mission Band. The children all looked interested as we talked to them of the work and gave a short-map exercise. At the close of the afternoon service we met the sisters of the church and Mrs. Higgins gave an earnest address, showing our obligation as women to do all in our power to give the good news of salvation to our less favored sisters in heathen lands. We feel sure those present will long to do more than ever to help onward this good work. Last Sunday your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting with the East Point Sunday School and organizing a Mission Band under most auspicious circumstances. The children listened most attentively as we spoke to them and gave a map exercise. Out of these small beginnings who can tell what blessed results may follow? We also met the sisters of the W. M. A. S. of the same place. After several prayers we spoke a few words of cheer and encouragement. Several questions were asked and we did our best to answer them. We enjoy these meetings and look forward to meeting with other societies in the near future. M. C. DAVIES.

North River, P. E. I.

Our W. M. A. Society met as usual in September and our meeting was of more than ordinary interest. First it served to remind us that the new year upon which we have now entered bids us turn our attention earnestly and expectantly to "the things which are before." The delegates tried to give out some of the enthusiasm, interest and spiritual uplift of our W. B. M. U. meetings at Sackville. The appropriations for the New Year were brought before us, and "We must not fail to do our part" was the universal verdict. Plans for the New Year were enthusiastically discussed. These bore practical fruit in our annual thankoffering service, which was held in the church last Sunday evening. Although somewhat earlier than usual, we realized the nice little sum of twenty-one dollars as an incentive for future effort. The Mission Band aided very efficiently in the truly excellent programme. In some exceedingly sweet music we were told by some juvenile members of the Band, "It is little we can do; but we will give the pennies and leave the dollars to you." We, however, found it true that many pennies make the dollars, when the Band contributions increased the above amount by ten dollars, making a total of thirty dollars for the evening. Our last regular Band meeting was held at the parsonage and was largely attended, over fifty of the children being present. After a very pleasing programme, one of the most interesting features of which was the presentation of the W. B. M. U. Banner to the Band, the pastor's wife was very kindly remembered by the gift of a beautiful celluloid dressing case. This thoughtful kindness from the Band, following directly upon that of the sisters in the presentation of a ticket to the Conventions at Sackville and St. John, is very grate-

Foreign Missions.

fully appreciated. Our October Aid meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Jacob Bain. A missionary social to be held in the near future was arranged for. This was such a success last year we felt it must be repeated. Many praises have been sung of "Tidings," but as we appropriated its contents for October we felt "not half has yet been told." How rich it was, giving timely items of interest from such departments of our work! How the earnest words of our president stirred our hearts, and last but not least, how the hearts of our Mission Band leaders are cheered and helped by the suggestive, instructive and delightful programme! We, of the Aid Society, felt we were not too old to learn and gleaned valuable information from that intended for the children.

We are looking forward hopefully and with increased zeal to the work of the New Year. C. A. HIGGINS.

Amounts Received from September 21 to October 6.

Lower Aylesford, P. M., \$10; Newcastle, contents of mite boxes, F. M., \$3; Baltimore, Tidings, 25c.; Milton, F. M., \$2.50, Sunday School, F. M., \$1; River Hebert, F. M., \$7.88, H. M., \$2, Reports, 12c.; North River, F. M., \$23, H. M., \$3, Tidings, 25c.; Pleasant River, F. M., \$4; Dorchester, F. M., \$7; Amherst, Shore, F. M., \$3, Tidings, 25c.; Pennlyn Star, collection public meeting, F. M., \$11; Hampton, F. M., \$4; Parrsboro, F. M., \$8; Wentworth, collection Miss Gray's meeting, F. M., \$4.25. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Are Christians Responsible?

There are some pastors, and these not a few, who are constantly harping upon the coldness and lukewarmness of the people of their charge. They point to these as the cause of the lack of converting power in their congregation. It is so much easier to see the lack in others than any possible deficiency in ourselves. Sometimes the mote and the beam are reversed. But I submit that conversion is of God and by His grace. True, He uses means, and these are frequently human agents. But there is nothing either in Scripture or in the whole history of God's dealings with man which shows that He withholds His spirit from any who have heard the Word of Life on account of any neglect of duty in the past of His followers. His offers of life eternal are as free one day as another, and under all conditions. We are taught by God's Word that those who have persistently turned a deaf ear to the invitations of the gospel after having heard them shall be given up. When the Jews persistently refused to receive the gospel Paul said to them, "Seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles."

On the other hand there are many instances in the Word that Christians may and will be held responsible for the fate of those who have not heard the gospel. "When I say unto the wicked, thou shalt surely die, and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand. Yet if thou warnest the wicked and he turn not from his wickedness, nor from his wicked way, he shall die in his iniquity, but thou hast delivered thy soul." (see Ex. 3:18, 19; Ex. 33:4, 5, 6). Now, if the heathen who know not the gospel, but who might have heard if Christians had been more earnest and active in sending it to them, should die in their sins, then how can Christians escape the responsibility? These heathen have not believed because they have not heard, and they have not heard because the gospel has not been preached to them; and it has not been preached to them because those who knew of it did not tell it themselves nor send any body else to tell them. The heathen certainly are not responsible in this case. God is not responsible; His people alone are responsible. But they are not responsible for those who have heard the truth over and over again and persistently refuse to receive it. This puts a different face on the question. In the light of God's Word missions—and especially missions to the dark places of earth—is the first business—first in every sense of the word of the churches of Jesus Christ. Oh, when shall all men, everywhere, hear and know for themselves the glad story of redeeming love. J. W. M.

Special Offerings to Foreign Missions.

Rev. S. W. Keirstead, \$10; Evelyn Cox, \$5; a friend, \$1; O. P. Goucher, \$3; S. E. Frost, \$5; Mrs. Mary Smith, \$5; H. A. Stuart, \$5; Rev. G. J. C. White, \$5; Mrs. John Nalder, \$5; Bessie M. Eaton, \$5; Hon. G. O. and Mrs. King, \$10; H. Hugh Brown, \$5-\$64, (support of R. E. G.); John McKinnon, \$10; Robt. Marshall, \$5; Mrs. H. Van Lewen, \$2; Mrs. J. C. Clark, exp. on box to India, \$1; History of Baptists (sold), \$1; Mrs. Wm. A. Bradley, \$1; Rev. W. A. Allen, \$5; C. N. Barton, support of lady missionary, \$5; collected by W. V. H., (Aylesford, \$5.22; Acadia Mines, \$3.45; Debert, \$6.65; Great Village, \$4; Truro, \$2.60; Springhill, \$2.41; Amherst, \$7.91; Sackville, \$12.38; Sussex, \$6.41) \$56.03. Total to October 1, \$150.03. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

St. John, October 1.

C. B. Quarterly Meeting.

The C. B. quarterly meeting met with the Fourchor church on Wednesday evening, 9th ult. The following delegates were present: Revs. D. G. McDonald, F. Beattie, Simeon Spidle and H. B. Smith, Deacon Nichol, Thos. Holmes, Mrs. F. Beattie and Mrs. Spencer. On our way we spent the first night at Mira, at the home of Bro. Jonathan Martell, where we were most kindly entertained. By pre-arrangement we held a service in the Mira church, led by Bro. McDonald, where the power of the Holy Spirit was greatly felt. This church, under the leadership of Pastor Spidle, is in a most hopeful condition. The next morning Capt. Phillips conveyed us on his little steamer up the Mira river, thirty miles, to Victoria Bridge, where we secured teams from Roman Catholics to convey us to Fourchor, a distance of twelve miles. The owners of the teams endeavored at first to take advantage of us by asking an exorbitant price, but the keen ear of Bro. McDonald detected the Gaelic accent, and he addressed them in their mother tongue. There was a quick response and a sudden drop in price. Thanks to Bro. McDonald's Gaelic for a cheap transit. At the first meeting we found the little church building comfortably filled. We had a most soul stirring service, as a result of previous prayer. After Bro. McDonald had spoken some practical words on "Behold, I stand at the door and knock, etc.," a few remarks were made by the delegates on the same subject, which seemed to be highly appreciated. At the close of the service several rose for prayers. So deep was the interest from the beginning that we concluded to give all our meetings an evangelistic turn. Our chairman, Bro. Beattie, conducted all the meetings through Thursday and spoke words of beauty and power. At these services the church members were encouraged to participate. The evening meeting was one of marked interest. Bro. Spidle preached a well-received sermon from the words, "Will thou be made whole?" We all did that we could to hold up the Divine Healer, and then those who had decided to accept Christ were invited to make it known, when a number arose. Bro. McDonald is thinking of returning and continuing the meetings for a fortnight. Collections were taken for Convention Fund and will be forwarded to the treasurer. On our return trip we held a prayer service on board the boat, and carried the friends of Fourchor on our prayers to our loving Father. Capt. Phillips, a good staunch Baptist, was most cordial in every respect. If many knew of the conveniences on the Mira river and the natural scenery it affords, they would avail themselves of the opportunity and enjoy an outing with the genial captain. Our next meeting will be with the Grace Bay church the latter part of December. We are praying the Lord to send the Fourchor church an undershepherd who will break unto them the bread of life. He will be as kindly received and hospitably entertained as we were during our short stay. H. B. SMITH, Sec'y pro tem. Sydney, October 4.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nerve, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when others fail.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. Cure all liver ills. All druggists, 25c.

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 The above Sets are highly recommended for Sunday Schools. With these Sets let us put up, say, 50 Selected Biographies.

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We have had made to order a B. Y. P. U. Badge.

Very pretty Button Badge with Stick Pin. Just what our Unioners and Delegates will require. Send us 55c. and we will mail you one down at once. N. B. Eastern Associational Union adopted them at once.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec'y-Treas.

Recognition Service.

According to a call made, a recognition service was held at Glencoe, Oct. 7th. The number of delegates were not large, but we considered it best to proceed with the business in hand. We found forty-six baptized believers here constituting the Glencoe Baptist church. Thirty-one were present. Being satisfied that these brothers and sisters were sound in the faith, and that they were one with us, we cheerfully recommend them to the great brotherhood of Baptists in these provinces, and advise the recognition of the people as a regular Baptist church. They have a good house of worship, and a bright prospect for further growth. Rev. F. D. Davidson preached, after which a glorious time was experienced. Fully twenty persons rose for prayers, and two young men offered themselves for baptism.

F. D. DAVIDSON.

The Great Life Line.

That Has Rescued Thousands of Wrecked Mortals.

Take Hold of it and Be Saved.

It is Known as Paine's Celery Compound The Disease-banisher and Life-giver.

Tens of thousands of people in every walk of life have reason to thank Professor Phelps, M. D., of Dartmouth College, for the life line he has thrown out on the surging and billowy sea of disease and suffering. This glorious, never-failing life line has blessed humanity to an extent that can never be equalled by any other agency on earth.

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Professor Phelps, when he devised his wonderful and now famous Paine's Celery Compound, gave mankind an agency of life that men and women had for long years been praying for. The doctor's study of the nervous system and such diseases as nervous prostration, paralysis, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia and debility, led him to that marvellous discovery of the age, Paine's Celery Compound.

This wonderful medicine has been called by many the "Eleventh Hour Medicine," and justly so, because it saves life, builds up the system, and establishes health after the ordinary physician fails to cure.

This medicine will certainly meet your case, reader, if you are still struggling with disease and pain. The experience of thousands in this wide Dominion has proven that Paine's Celery Compound "makes people well."

Mr. G. J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., a cured man, writes as follows:

Advertisement for 'FURS' by Dunlap, Cooke & Co. Includes text: 'ALL ABOUT FURS', 'A LITTLE 2 PAMPHLET', 'DUNLAP, COOKE & CO.', 'Manufacturing Furriers, AMHERST, N.S.', 'TELL YOU HOW TO JUDGE GOOD FURS.', 'WRITE THEM FOR PRICES.', 'Victoria St-Amherst, N.S.', 'Hastings St-Vancouver, B.C.', 'Wholesale Manufacturing, 26 EMERY ST. MONTREAL.'

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Anyone may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

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Cost over \$100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings of our Saviour, direct from the world's great paintings by Great Masters. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders per day. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they say "FIRST GLANCE AT THE PICTURES BROUGHT TEARS TO MY EYES." 12 orders first day. Cleared \$150 first week's work with this book. "J. B. BOYD." "A DREAM OF LOVELINESS." 48 orders first week. "B. WARD." "MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK I EVER SAW." 27 orders first three days. "ALENA FARR." "7 ORDERS FIRST TEN DAYS' WORK." "J. O. BROWN." "Some high grade man or woman of good church standing should secure the agency here at once," says every editor, as \$500 can soon be made taking orders for it. "Finest book for Birthday and Christmas GIFT ever published. Bound in Pearl White and Gold, in Royal Purple and Gold, and in Levant Morocco and Gold. Size, 12x12 inches. Also a man or woman of good church standing can secure position of Manager of this territory, to devote all their time to employing and drilling agents and corresponding with them. Good salary. Address for particulars, A. P. T. ELDER, Publisher, 278 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Eleventh Day of December next, at 12 o'clock (noon), at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1897, in a certain cause therein pending wherein S. Augusta McLeod is Plaintiff and Florence M. Wright, Arctand-Boy Wright, Ida Irene Wright, Jessie Bell Wright, Clara Gladys Wright, Gur Carlston Wright, Louie Lavenia Wright and Howard D. McLeod are Defendants. With the approval of the undersigned, before on Equity the land and premises mentioned in the said Plaintiff's Bill and in the said decretal order and therein described as follows: "All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City and County of Saint John, known and numbered on the plan of this part of the City as lots number (353) three hundred and thirty-five and (350) three hundred and thirty-six, fronting on Charlotte Street, and numbers (351) three hundred and fifty-one and (352) three hundred and fifty-two, fronting on Tower Street, being each fifty feet by one hundred feet more or less, the same having been deeded to the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick by E. D. Wilmet by Deed bearing date the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1847, and duly registered and by several mesne transfers conveyed to J. Hebert Wright."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor or the undersigned Referee. Dated this 20th day of September, A. D. 1897. R. MCLEOD. E. H. MCALPINE, Plaintiff Solicitor. Referee. EDWARD A. EVERETT, Auctioneer.

An Example.

A young man employed in the railway service learned shorthand studying only evenings. His employer was informed of his achievement, tested him and found in every way worthy and promoted him over the heads of 3 or 4 years of ordinary routine workers.

Those who want advancement in the civil service, in the professions or in business should master the art of shorthand writing. Learn the best shorthand—at home?

Snell's Business College, TRURO, N. S.

Advertisement for 'We Make a Line of Cheap BEDSTEADS WASHSTANDS TOILET STANDS, CRADLES, Etc.' by J. & J. D. HOWE, Furniture Manufacturers, Factory: East end of Union Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

An Important Letter

The following letter speaks for itself. Its value lies in the fact that it was entirely unsolicited and the lady who writes speaks from her experience of taking Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract, the only true Malt Extract on the market:

St. John, West End, N. B., June 12, 1897.

MESSES. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.:

DEAR SIRS,—I have been taking Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract for some time and have now taken seven bottles and at present weigh more than I ever did in my life. It is also excellent for baby, as the one or two days I have not taken it he did not have milk enough, but always when I am taking it has plenty and is just as strong and well as can be. Wyeth's Malt Extract has been so good for us both that I thought I must write and tell you of it. Three people whom I have told of it are now taking it and are highly pleased with it. I thought at first I would not be able to take it, as my digestion is rather weak, and the nicotinic preparations distressed me. Now I take a wine glass full of Wyeth's in a glass of water and it helps instead of injures my digestion. As the preparation has done me so much good I thought I would let you know this fact."

(MRS.) CHARLES H. CLINE, 292 Duke Street.

The Return Of the Pendulum.

In 1892 the prosperity of the commercial school was at its flood. Desiring to find an expedient that would render them still more prosperous, the proprietors of many of these schools abandoned methods that had produced excellent results and adopted others which were wholly experimental. It may safely be said that in most cases the change was not made with the expectation that the schools would be strengthened educationally, but that the new ideas would have greater advertising value. But a reaction has set in. The conclusion has been forced upon thoughtful teachers that the school that educates its pupils best advertises itself best; that a device which may attract inexperienced boys and unthinking parents, may not commend itself to the class of people whose friendship and patronage must be secured and retained as a basis of permanent prosperity. Those schools which adhered to tried and approved methods, which gave their pupils solid and symmetrical knowledge, which steadily refused to be carried off their feet by patented systems of education, are now reaping the benefit of their wise conservatism. Such schools have not the task before them now of repairing the damage done by experimenting with fads. These schools which have trifled with their reputation by experimenting with one or another of the new schemes are realizing that their reputation for real efficiency has been injured, and are seeking their more conservative co-workers forging ahead. Only a small proportion of the larger schools swung off in '92 and some of them retreated as soon as the character of the road they were travelling was discovered. When pretence will pass for performance, and when clap-net will be accepted in lieu of genuine educational advantages, then, perhaps, the public will take kindly to patented systems of education.—Progress, Rochester, N. Y.

Just so! Ours was one of the colleges preferring unimpaired reputation and a clear conscience to temporary gain. Result: our fall opening is the best we ever had. It is most gratifying to find ourselves classed in the right list and our position vindicated from so important an educational centre.

Advertisement for 'THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE' by S. KERR & SON, Send for Catalogue of honest course of study; also of the Isaac Pitman Short-hand.

Advertisement for 'DOHERTY ORGANS' by JAS. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, N. S. WE TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public that we have the agency for the above mentioned Organs, which have been so long and favorably known. It is an acknowledged fact that the TONE and ACTION of the Doherty Organs are superior to any manufactured in the Dominion, while the mechanical part is as near perfection as possible, and the appearance pleasing beyond description. Catalogues sent free on application. Terms and Prices are sure to suit. Church Organs a Specialty.

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Advertisement for 'FRED. De VINE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc. Office: 99 Prince Wm. Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.' and 'MONT. McDONALD, BARRISTER, Etc. Princes St. St. John, N. B.'

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When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The Old and the Young ARE ALIKE CURED BY THE USE OF GATES' FAMILY MEDICINES.

AVONDALE, Pictou Co., January 14, 1896. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.
Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that my father had an attack of the La Grippe, about four years ago. The doctor was called and said he could do nothing for him as he was so old, being then 84, but when there is life there is hope, and having your Bitters and syrup in the house, we began to give them to him, when he got better, and after about three months was entirely recovered. He is now in his 90th year and in well and hearty. Your CERTAIN CHECK speedily cured a neighbor woman of Cholera-morbus. My grandchild, about two months old, was taken with Diarrhoea and was taking doctor's medicine for some weeks, but it continued getting worse and it became chronic, so that the child got to look like an old person; it was plain to be seen its little life was fast ebbing away. Now I had your CERTAIN CHECK in the house but not at that time being acquainted with its use I was for some days afraid to give it to a child so young and weak. I was convinced if the child did not get immediate relief it would die, so I told its mother to put 2 or 3 drops of the CERTAIN CHECK in its bottle (as it drank from the bottle) and in about 24 hours it was noticed the child was a little better, this was continued for about a week when it was all right, and is today a healthy child. I am, Gentlemen, Yours very truly,
D. V. MURRAY.
Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1896.
ANGUS McDONALD, J. P.

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The Home

Imperfect Feeding of the Child.

That imperfect nutrition is the cause of much of that emotional estrangement in childhood which is called irritability, ugliness, viciousness, or something of that sort, has been satisfactorily evidenced to the writer as the result of a number of observations which he has been able to make upon young children. The following case is typical of many others: H— was a well-formed child at birth, and continued to develop normally during her first five months. Throughout this time she slept very well, and for the most part seemed happy and contented. The constant expression on her face showed healthy feeling, and she rarely made a disturbance. At about the fifth month a change seemed to gradually come over her. She did not sleep so well; the expression on her face showed less happiness and contentment, and by the sixth month she could be called an irritable and peevish child. She, who had been previously an especially happy child, did not smile often; and the things which ordinarily attract children of that age seemed to be of little moment to her. Some member of the family was now kept busy, much of the time, endeavoring to soothe her troubled spirit. This state of affairs continued until about the eighth month, when it was decided to make a change in diet. She was given a food, rich in materials to nourish the nervous system, and within a week it was observed by all who knew her, that there was a marked improvement in her temperament. After two weeks of proper nourishment she had regained her former restfulness, sleeping peacefully a good portion of the time; and gradually the expressions of irritability and moodiness disappeared. Her face would now light up as formerly with pleasant smiles whenever any one she knew was about, and once more she appeared to every one as a very good-feeling, happy child.—From When Character is Formed, by Prof. M. V. O'Shea, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for September.

About Salt.

If twenty pounds of salt and ten pounds of nitrate of ammonia be dissolved in several gallons of water, and bottled, many fires may be prevented. By splashing and spraying the burning articles the fire is soon extinguished. An incombustible coating is immediately formed. Add salt to the water in which black and white cotton goods are washed. Flatirons may be made smooth if rubbed over salt. Copper and glass may be quickly cleansed by dipping half a lemon in fine salt, then rubbing it over stained objects. Lemon and salt also removes stains from the fingers. Do not use soap afterward. If a small teaspoonful of salt be added to a quart of milk it will be preserved sweet and pure for several days. A pinch of salt added to mustard prevents it souring. A smoldering or dull fire may be cleared for broiling by a handful of salt.

Salt thrown on any burning substance will stop the smoke and blaze. Bread insufficiently salted becomes acid, dry and crumbles. Bread made with salt water is said to be good in some cases of consumption. When cabbages, onions or strong-smelling vegetables have been boiled in pans, to prevent odors clinging to them, place some salt on the stove and turn the pans bottom up over the salt. In a few minutes the pans will smell sweet.

All salads should be soaked in salt and water to destroy animalcules or small worms. Make a strong brine and water garden-walks to kill weeds. A moderate quantity of salt stimulates their growth. Salt and camphor and cold water is an excellent disinfectant in bedrooms. Housemaids should pour salt water, after using it, down the drain-pipes. Sewer gas is

counteracted by a handful of salt placed in toilet room basins. Water for laying dust is more effective when salt is added. Sea water is generally used in English coasts towns for this purpose.

Rattan, bamboo and basket-work furniture may be thoroughly cleaned by scrubbing with brush and salt water. Japanese and plain straw matting should be washed with salt and water and rubbed dry. This keeps them soft, and prevents brittle crackling where traffic is heavier. Brooms soaked in hot water wear better and do not break. Bedroom flowers may be kept cool and very fresh in summer if wiped daily with a cloth wrung out of strong salt water. All microbes, moths and pests are thus destroyed. Black spots on dishes and discolorations on teacups are removed by damp salt.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tomato Ketchup.
One basket tomatoes, one-quarter pound whole pepper, one-twelfth pound whole cloves, one teaspoonful red pepper, two ounces ground mustard, six large onions chopped fine; two pounds brown sugar, one handful peach leaves, one pint grated horseradish. Scald and skin the tomatoes and boil another hour, strain through a sieve and bottle and seal while hot.—Table Talk

A good way to wash potatoes and other vegetables is with a rice-root scrubbing brush. Get a new one and keep it for that purpose.

Wash woodenware and bread boards with cold water and sand soap. In scraping dough from the bread board, always scrape with the grain of the wood, and be careful not to roughen the surface.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—Yolk of two eggs mixed with one small teaspoonful of salt; slowly stir in oil until thick, and then thin with lemon juice, and thicken again with oil; add cayenne pepper and mustard if desired.

Steel knives and forks with ivory or wooden handles should not be put into dishwater. Hot water will expand the steel and cause the handles to crack. Wipe them thoroughly with the moist dishcloth, scour with bath brick and wipe with a dry towel.

In darning, whether wool, cotton or silk be used, try to match the color of the garment as nearly as possible. Sometimes if a garment be faded it is necessary to expose the new material used for mending it for some time in the sunshine to make it the right color.

An Insidious Imp.

The use of coca wine and such stuff is ruining many persons. A student writes to a contemporary that she has chewed coca leaves for over three months, and has done more work than she used to in six months. The poor, simple girl is in the same condition as the drunkard. It has been said that coca in any form does not create force or energy, but, in some mysterious way, it sets every latent and reserve energy in the body in motion. Thus the abnormally stimulated uses up energy needed for emergencies, and at last collapses. By its anæsthetic action it destroys or deadens the sense of hunger, and food is not craved, thus adding another element of final exhaustion.—Christian Advocate.

Coleman's SALT
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AGENTS—Our New o ok

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The author of this book is evidently master of his subject and gives such information as the people really want to know. He describes the country, climate, mountains, rivers, seal fisheries, native inhabitants and vast deposit of gold and other precious metals in the various sections. A department on practical points for the guidance of fortune-seekers is included.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

PAUL BEFORE KING AGRIPPA.

Lesson IV. October 24.—Acts 26: 19-32.

(Read chapters 25 and 26.)

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. Matt. 10, 32.

I. THE APOSTLE. VERSES 19-23.

19. O KING AGRIPPA—The son of the Herod Agrippa who slew James and imprisoned Peter. Acts 12. The Romans did not permit him to reign over all the dominions of his father, but gave him the principality of Bashan, east of the Sea of Galilee. After the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, he was dethroned, but permitted to retain his wealth, and lived at Rome until A. D. 100. He was immoral in life, but not unjust in his rule, and has been considered the best of the Herodian family. I WAS NOT DISOBEIENT—Great as was the revelation, it was requisite that Paul should accept the commission which it brought to him. Man's free will is a necessary link in the chain of God's purpose. Only by his own choice could Saul become a disciple and an apostle.

20. FIRST UNTO THEM OF DAMASCUS—His active ministry began at Damascus, after two years or more, spent probably in that part of Arabia bordering on Syria. AT JERUSALEM—Escaping from Damascus by being let down over the wall in a basket, he went to Jerusalem, where he had not been seen for three years. His ministry there, of only a fortnight, was long enough to excite the anger of the Jews and the fear of the disciples. COASTS OF JUDEA—There is no mention of a distinct ministry of Paul throughout Judea, though his visits to Ptolemais, Tyre, Caesarea and Samaria are referred to. AND THEN—The word "then" is not in the original. This is not intended to give a chronological, so much as a logical, account of Paul's labors, which were everywhere first among the Jews and then among the Gentiles. TO THE GENTILES—It was Paul's preaching to the Gentiles, to whom he felt a peculiar call, that cost him his popularity among the Jews. REPENT AND TURN TO GOD, AND DO WORKS MEET FOR REPENTANCE—In these three sentences Paul states the practical rather than the doctrinal side of his teaching. Repentance in the Bible means more than sorrow for sin, however sincere and deep; its vital meaning is a purpose of the will to renounce sin.

21. FOR THESE CAUSES—Because he believed and taught that Gentiles might be saved on the same terms as Jews, thus obliterating the distinction between them. IN THE TEMPLE—Paul was worshipping in the temple when the Jews seized him, and they were about to murder him when he was taken from them by the Romans. WENT ABOUT—Rather, assayed or undertook.

22. HELP OF GOD—The word translated "help" means the succor or relief which comes to an army in battle. The Christian warrior has an almighty ally. I CONTINUE UNTO THIS DAY—Undeterred by enemies and undisturbed by dangers. WITNESSING BOTH TO SMALL AND GREAT—"Meyer holds that the verb should be rendered as a passive in accordance with usage elsewhere. Hence, the reading should be, 'as one witnessed to by small and great.' That is, all who had ever heard him could, if they would, testify that he always justified his doctrine of Christ by the authority of Moses and the prophets, who predicted the sufferings of the coming Messiah and his resurrection as a confirmation of his divine mission to proclaim light both to the people and to the Gentiles."

23. THAT CHRIST SHOULD SUFFER—He did not say "that Christ should come," for this was the firm belief of every Jew. Predictions of a suffering Saviour are recorded in the Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel and Zechariah. THE FIRST THAT SHOULD RISE—He was not the first that was raised from death, but the first who by his resurrection gave the promise of eternal life. "Note the stress Paul here and elsewhere lays on the resurrection as an evidence of Christ's claims. SHOULD SHOW LIGHT—in the darkness of sin and death light comes to man through the risen Christ alone. THE PEOPLE—That is, the Jews; no people ever could say, 'We are the people,' with such enthusiasm and exclusiveness as they. TO THE GENTILES—Remember, in reading this, that Agrippa was a Jew.

II. THE GOVERNOR. VERSES 24, 25.

24. FESTUS SAID WITH A LOUD VOICE—He interrupted the prisoner's address, not

jestingly, but probably as a disbeliever in all religion and any hereafter, and who had absolutely no knowledge of the doctrinal subjects which Agrippa so thoroughly understood. THOU ART BESIDE THYSELF—"You are insane, Paul; many writings have turned you to insanity." 25. MOST NOBLE FESTUS—Paul's reply is at once dignified and respectful. TRUTH AND SOBERNESS—The latter word means "thoughtfulness," or that which is the opposite of insanity. "The words were true, and the manner of presenting them was sober and thoughtful." "If all great and good men who meet with rude and insolent treatment in the defense of the Gospel would behave with such moderation it would be a great accession of strength to the Christian cause."

III. THE KING. VERSES 26-32.

26. THE KING KNOWETH—Agrippa as a Jew was acquainted with Scripture, and as a ruler in Palestine had become conversant with the facts upon which the Gospel was founded, so that he could comprehend much that Festus could not. These things—The events of our Lord's life. NOT DONE IN A CORNER—The wide knowledge of the facts connected with the life, death and resurrection of Christ, thus appealed to is a strong evidence for the Gospel.

27. KING AGRIPPA—He now turns from his discourse to fix its direct application upon his royal hearer, a bold and striking culmination of his address. BELIEVEST THOU THE PROPHETS—He who believes heartily the Old Testament cannot reject the New, as Paul would have shown if he had not been interrupted. I KNOW THAT THOU BELIEVEST—While guilty of personal immorality Agrippa was orthodox in creed and devout in formal worship.

28. THEN AGRIPPA SAID—Taking into view Agrippa's condition as a worldly-minded, pleasure-loving Sadducee, and his use of the word "Christian," at that time a term of contempt, we conclude that his words were a blending of compliments to Paul's skill as a reasoner, with scorn of the cause which he represented, such as many unbelievers feel when they hear the Gospel. ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST—Among the many proposed renderings we find none better than that of the Revised Version: "With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian," somewhat evasive as well as derisive. A CHRISTIAN—This word is used only thrice in the New Testament: in Acts 11, 26, here, and in 1 Peter 4, 16. In every instance it is a name given to disciples and not used by them, though the last reference indicates that it was slowly becoming accepted by believers; a generation later it was their current name.

29. AND PAUL SAID—Probably lifting his fettered hand, which must have given pathetic emphasis to his reply, which for opportuneness and beauty has never been exceeded. NOT ONLY THOU, BUT ALSO ALL THAT HEAR ME—A brilliant assembly of notable men and women were listening, in various degrees of interest, and Paul's large heart took them all into its aspirations. ALMOST, AND ALTOGETHER—Better, "with little persuasion or with much." SUCH AS I AM—There was a wide apparent difference between the princes and the prisoner; but a wider real difference between the heir of salvation and the slaves of sin. EXCEPT THESE BONDS—"Paul indeed gloried in his bonds, but he was too farseeing to consider them other than an evidence of the cruelty of ignorance and bigotry which some day the universal acceptance of his Gospel would forever render impossible."

31. THEY WERE GONE ASIDE—The entire company of princes and nobles united in the conference and also in its verdict. THIS MAN DOETH NOTHING—To us it is immaterial what may have been the opinions of that company, but when Luke wrote it was a matter of interest and of value to know that they, people of high rank, who had listened to his defense, pronounced him innocent.

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It is impossible for the makers of imitation and adulterated package dyes to put up colors for home dyeing work that can give any degree of satisfaction to the public. Imitators have not the scientific knowledge or the capital to do honest and good work.

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in the chemistry of colors give the benefit of their knowledge and researches for the preparation of Diamond Dyes and the protection of those who use them.

Common dyes are gross frauds and are sold by dealers for the sake of extra profit. Diamond Dyes, though they cost vastly more to prepare, are made to give satisfaction to millions by their perfect qualities. Beware of the dealer who says his crude dyes are equal to the wonderful Diamond Dyes. Goods colored with Diamond Dyes are fast to soap, water and sun; of no other dyes is this true.



No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief Will Afford Instant Relief and Ease.

"TAKING COLD!" SORE THROAT.

By taking twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in some molasses, on going to bed, and placing a piece of flannel, saturated with Relief, about the throat, you will get up in the morning entirely relieved from Sore Throat.

PNEUMONIA,

or Inflammation of the Lungs, should be treated with the Ready Relief as follows: The Patient should be given 20 drops of the Relief every hour in a wine glass of water, and the whole chest, back and front, must be kept under the influence of the Relief by frequent application: heat sea and animal broths must be given to support the patient and his bowels are to be occasionally moved with Dr. Radway's Pills.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms. FEVER AND AGUE.

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not only cures the patient seized with MALARIA, but if people exposed to it will, every morning in getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of READY RELIEF in a glass of water and drink, and eat a cracker, they will escape attacks. Sold by all druggists. 25c. a bottle.

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Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation. ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness or Wobbliness before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of the above-named disorders.

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About fifty, in Black Walnut and Ash, with Iron Frames. Ha. of them have reversible backs. They seat six or seven adults and are now in good repair. These Settees are suitable for a Church, Vestry or Public Hall. Will sell in whole or in part.

ALFRED SEERLEY, St. John, N. B.

From the Churches.

ADVOCATE, N. S.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the baptismal waters at Apple River, when two sisters put on Christ. Rev. L. A. COONY, Oct. 4th.

NORTHFIELD, SUNBURY CO., N. B.—The new house of worship at Hardwood Ridge, was dedicated on Sunday 3rd inst. Brothers McIntyre, Allen, and Patterson took part in the services. Collections amounting to \$42 were taken at the services.

HAMMOND'S PLAINS, N. S.—Sunday, Sept. 26th, three promising young men were baptized and on the following Lord's day were given the right hand of fellowship. The communion service held Oct. 3, was the largest the church has had for years. A. WHITMAN.

GLENCOR, N. B., Oct. 7.—Charles McConnell and his wife were baptized here in the Nashwaak River, in the presence of a large company. Our brother is 76 years of age and his wife's few years younger. It is wonderful to hear this dear old couple tell of their conversion and the wonderful love of God to them. F. D. DAVIDSON.

FIRST SALISBURY.—For the last two weeks we have been engaged in special meetings, at Berry's Mills. The Lord blessed our labors, and nine precious souls have been baptized and united with the church. We hope that others will soon follow the Lord. PASTOR M. ADDISON, Salisbury N. B., Oct. 5th.

BLACK POINT.—The building committee of the Baptist meeting house at Black Point beg to acknowledge the following donations: From the First Baptist Church Halifax, per R. N. Beckwith, \$5.33; from Dr. D. M. Johnson, Tatmagouche \$2; from Messrs. Young Bros., St. Margarets Bay, \$5, all of which was thankfully received. C. P. HUNLEY, Sec'y-Treas.

BROOKFIELD, QUEBENS CO., N. S.—For some two weeks we were engaged in holding special services in New Elm, a place about eight miles from Brookfield. On Sabbath, Sep. 19th, I baptized nine recent converts in that place and we welcomed them into the Brookfield church, after which about thirty sat down together to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, now observed for the first time in New Elm. We hope to be able to send farther cheering reports in the near future. E. C. BAKER, Oct. 2nd.

LUNenburg, N. S.—This church has recently had the pleasing duty of granting licences to two of her young men, sons of our pastor. They are pursuing their studies at Newton together. We have also a promising young man there, in his second year, Wilber Spidell. Two others of our number are now at work with much good prospects of usefulness, Rev. D. Spidell and his brother Allen. This little church presents another illustration of how it pays to foster the little Home Mission churches. It is to furnish a home for our pastor that we are now soliciting and who will help us?

DUNDAS, P. E. I.—We are glad to have with us, our brother A. A. McLeod returned missionary, who is home on furlough on account of the illness of his wife. We sincerely pray that his dear one may regain health, that she may be permitted to again help him in his labors of love. We had the privilege of having Bro. McLeod speak to us on missions on Sunday Sept. 13th. As he spoke in his pleasant manner, of the work carried on in far away India we were filled with admiration and love for our missionaries, who work so nobly and persistently under so many disadvantages, and oftentimes in the face of strong opposition; and our hearts went out in pity for India's benighted souls; while we felt in some degree our own responsibility in bringing light and love to them. As he told of their self-denying lives we were put to shame, realizing how little we are willing to do for our Master. Our brother has awakened in us a greater interest in missions, which we hope will bring forth fruit in our lives, and may we more deeply feel our obligation in obeying the great commission till we are willing to go or send as the Lord may call. At the close of the meeting an offering for foreign missions was given amounting to \$8. W. C. M.

BILLTOWN, N. S.—A great affliction has come upon one of our families, Bro. Zenas Chute and wife, and 6 children are down with typhoid fever. Three of the children have died, Jennie V., Laura O., and Rena A., aged respectively, 7, 11 and 14 years. The eldest son was the first to take the disease, and is now convalescent. The most have we trust, passed the dangerous stage, and are slowly recovering. Bro. C. is still very weak, and one of the boys lies in a critical condition. We have learned by this trial that "if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it." The family have the sympathy of the public, and material assistance is being cheerfully given them in this time of trial. Rena was baptized, July 4th, of the current year. She was a general favorite, and gave promise of a noble Christian character. Has not the Lord called her to a higher service than can be found on earth? But what more need we know than what Revelation teaches? They are released from trouble, they are with Jesus. It is well with them. There is comfort for mourning hearts.

S. S. Convention.

It may be interesting to those who were unable to attend the Baptist Sunday School Convention for Annapolis County, held at Clarence, on the seventh of September, to know that the meeting was one of the most successful. Three sessions were devoted to S. S. work. The first paper was read by Phinus Whitman, "Choice and use of S. S. Literature." The writer was asked to forward a copy for publication in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Papers were presented by:—How to prepare the Lesson, Rev. J. Webb; Qualification of a S. S. Teacher, Rev. N. B. Dunn; Encouragements and successes of the Teacher, Rev. S. Langille. The S. S. and evangelizing agency, Rev. O. Morse, Bro. Israel Longley, gave an excellent Blackboard exercise. Paul's A. B. C. work in Europe, recitations, music and other exercises added to the interest of a large and appreciative audience, from the various sections of the County. The Secretary would like for those schools that have not reported, to do so without delay, in order to make up the statistics for the past year. Rev. Lew Wallace is the President for the ensuing year. L. W. ELLIOT, Lawrencetown, Sec'y.

York and Sunbury Quarterly Meeting.

This quarterly meeting convened with the Lower Prince William church, Sept. 3rd. Rev. F. D. Davidson preached the introductory sermon on Friday evening. In the absence of the president Bro. Leverette Estabrooks was called to the chair and presided over the business session. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Bro. P. B. Seeley, H., President; F. D. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer, and Sister Panny Woodworth, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The reports from the churches showed an increase by baptism of twenty during the quarter. Rev. W. D. Manzer preached to a full house on Saturday evening, after which an interesting and profitable social service was held. The Sunday services were well attended, the house being crowded to the doors at the three services held. Rev. J. D. Freeman not being present to preach the Quarterly sermon, the secretary preached at 11 and 7, and Rev. W. D. Manzer preached in the afternoon. At the close of the evening sermon several rose for prayers and the meetings all through were solemn and impressive. Collections amounted to \$9.30. F. D. DAVIDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. S.—The N. B. Convention meeting with my church and the closing up of my pastorate together, have so occupied my time and attention that I have hitherto neglected sending forward this report, for which neglect I ask pardon. F. D. D.

Acknowledgement.

On the evening of Sept. 14th a number of our young friends gathered at the parsonage to spend a social evening. After other amusements some time was spent in singing. Before separating for the night I was presented, by Miss Bertha Adams, on behalf of the members of the choir, with an address and purse of money. These tokens of love and esteem were received

with feelings of appreciation and gratitude, because of the true friendship with which they were given. Many are the token of kindness we have received at the hands of our friends here, during our stay among them, and especially since Mr. Crabbe's recent illness, have they been sympathetic and helpful. May the Giver of all good gifts richly reward them.

Mrs. G. C. CRABBE, Barton, Digby Co., N. S., Oct. 8.

Notices.

The Lun. Co. District meeting will meet at Chelsea Oct. 19th. Will all the churches kindly send delegates including the pastor to attend this meeting. As it is the first meeting of the year, it is important that a large number should be present to plan our district work for the present year. H. S. SHAW, Mahone Bay, Sept. 22nd.

The Kings and St. John Counties Baptist S. S. Convention and Quarterly meeting, will be held with the Kars Baptist church, on Friday, Oct. 29th, continuing over the Sabbath. The S. S. Convention begins on Friday at 10 o'clock, a. m. Will all the S. S. please see that they are represented. We hope to have a good time. A very interesting programme is arranged. Delegates coming by boat, will get off at Jenkins Cove, or Forbes landing. S. D. ERVINE, Sec'y.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared as a food. At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin. It is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some druggists have a "just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all others try to equal good enough for you to buy?

Make No Mistake. DO NOT DESPAIR Until You Have Tried What SMITH'S... Chamomile Pills Can Do for You!

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a swelling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a pain, at one sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a stiffness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes lined with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? If you suffer from any of these symptoms use

Smith's Chamomile Pills FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. FRANK SMITH, DRUGGIST, ST. STEPHEN, N. B. and CALAIS, M. E. PRICE 25 CENTS. FIVE BOXES \$1.00. If your local dealer does not sell these Pills Mr. Smith will send a box by mail on receipt of price.

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MARRIAGES

MACALARY-ESTABROOKS.—On the 6th inst, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., Joseph MacAlary and Maggie Watson Estabrooks both of St. John.

KITCHEN-MILLS.—On the 6th inst, by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., Ira Kitchin of Prince William, York Co., and Helen M. Mills of Gagetown, Queens County.

CREAVY-SPRAGO.—On the 6th inst, by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., Brantford Creavy, Belle Isle, and Bertha Spragg of St. John.

BLACK-CHRISTIE.—At Amherst, N. S., Oct. 6th, by Pastor J. H. MacDonald, Charles C. Black to Miss Anna E. Christie.

CAR-LOVE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Solomon H. Car and Alice A. Love of Springfield, York Co.

CLARK-PATTERSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 20th, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Frederick E. Clark of Scotch Town, and Mary E. Patterson of Macnaquack.

PINCE-PORTER.—Oct. 6th by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Ernest H. Pierce of Norton, to Sarah J. Porter of Upham, Kings Co.

ORR-BRADLEY.—At West Apple River, Cumberland Co., N. S., Sept. 1st, by Rev. L. A. Coony, John Orr to Ada Brady, both of Apple River.

BROWN-MCWHITER.—At West Apple River, Cumberland Co., N. S., Sept. 4th, by Rev. L. A. Coony, George Brown and Edith McWhiter.

WHITE-BROWN.—At the Parsonage Advocate, Sept. 28th, Hiram White of Advocate, to Hester Brown of Frenzeville, Cumberland Co., N. S.

DOBSON-MILLER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward Miller, of Dawsonville, Sept. 22nd, by Rev. S. W. Keirstead, Mr. Coleman W. Dobson of Hillsboro, to Miss Ina B. Miller of Dawsonville, Albert Co.

DAVENPORT-CLIFFS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 14th, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Harrie L. Davenport of Farmingham, Mass., and Francis Helen Cliff of Queensbury, York Co.

REID-MCKENNA.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 1st, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Duncan Reid of Springfield and Della McKenna of Millville, all of York Co.

MORRHOUGH-PROVAN.—At Upper Keswick, York Co., Aug. the 9th, by the Rev.

Good Tailoring POINTS The question of a Winter Overcoat is a warm one now. We have a good variety of good cloths, all the latest and interlinings we use are good quality, have plenty of good non-marking skinned hands, and will make you a good stylish fit. We propose to give good thorough value for your money. The Prices—Well, mentioning them gives but a suggestion of the value, you judge better by a look. They are \$10.50, \$14, \$20, \$21.50 and so on. Quality and Fit—are the two Great Points and we promise you good quality and good fit. A. GILMOUR, Tailor, St. John, 68 King St.

October Geo. Howard Douglas and York Co. JONES-BUR... bride's parent... R. W. Jones and... las, York Co. RUMBLEY-P... Guys, Co., N... Kinley of L... Port Hillford... SMITH-B... George O. Bri... N. B., Sept. 2... Frederic W. S... both of Wind... BROOKS-Big... sonage, Florer... Rev. A. H. Ho... Foreston, N. I... Bigger Ridge... WILSON-Bro... man, N. B., on... E. McIntyre, E... E. Brown, both... MULLER-AL... 6th inst, by Re... dence 24 Faddo... to Deborah Alw... GILCHRIST-C... dence of the br... Carlisle, Spring... Oct. 6th, by Re... Gilchrist to M... field, Kings Co... FREEMAN-Br... Baptist church, Hutchins, M. Trotter, D. D., E... pastor of the Ed... to Angie Abella... of Canning N. S... DUNHAM-MAC... dence of the br... Rev. J. D. Wetm... of St. John, to E... ter of Stephen... McDonalds Point... TAILOR-NIELY... Oct. 6th, by Rev... H. Taylor of Wat... eldest daughter o... bridge, N. S... HOVEY-PRIC... church, Sept. 30... Harry H. Hovey... Ludlow, North C... HERMON.—At... Co., September 7... 68 years, leaving... connection to mou... HAYDN.—At S... Sept. 19th, Mrs... the late John Hay... her age. Sister H... member of the chu... last 27 years. Her... JOLLOTTA.—At... of pneumonia, Ern... of Fred Jolliotta, ag... little children to c... HUBBY.—At Bri... Sept. 11th, Sadie... of Captain and Jan... she fell asleep in Je... immortality. HICKY.—At St... 15th, Della Gertrud... James and Maggie... is felt for Mr. and... bereavement. MCKENNA.—At... Sept. 15th, James... large circle of friend... His funeral which to... noon of the 15th, we... GILMORE.—At his... and Mrs. F. Hibbard... Tabias Gilmore, age... more has for a long... extensive business in... of Charlotte, and wa... all who knew him, b... Mr. C. Gilmore of O... P. Hibbard, of St. G... large family connect... STEVENS.—At Da... 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth... Our sister had been... some years, and alth... not strong in regard... the trusted firmly in... to her was a happy re... ting of this world... brother, and one d... circle of friends to m... mourn as those who h...

Geo. Howard, Charles H. Morehouse of Douglas and Agnes Pagan of Bright, York Co.

JONES-BURTT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Upper Keewick, Sept. 8th, by the Rev. Geo. Howard, Frederick W. Jones and Lillian T. Burtt, all of Douglas, York Co.

RUMLEY-PICKETT.—At Port Hillford, Guys. Co., N. S., Oct. 1st, by Pastor R. B. Kinley of Liscombe, to Jennie Pickett of Port Hillford.

SMITH-BRITTON.—At the residence of George O. Britton, Windsor, Carleton Co., N. B., Sept. 22nd, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Frederic W. Smith, to Flora A. Britton, both of Windsor.

BROOKS-BIGGER.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Florenceville, N. B., Oct. 6th, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, George E. Brooks of Foreston, N. B., to Lillian M. Bigger of Bigger Ridge, N. B.

WILSON-BROWN.—At Coal Creek, Chipman, N. B., on the 6th inst, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Hugh L. Wilson to Maggie E. Brown, both of Chipman.

MULLER-ALWARD.—In this City on the 6th inst, by Rev. Dr. Carey, at his residence 24 Paddock St., William A. Muller to Deborah Alward, both of St. John.

GILCHRIST-CARLISLE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jonathan Carlisle, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B., Oct. 6th, by Pastor S. D. Ervine, William Gilchrist to Miss Ella Carlisle all of Springfield, Kings Co., N. B.

FREEMAN-EATON.—At the Canning Baptist church, Oct. 5th, by Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., assisted by Rev. T. Trotter, D. D., Rev. C. B. Freeman, B. A., pastor of the Edmundson Baptist church, to Angie Abella, daughter of S. W. Eaton of Canning N. S.

DUNHAM-MACDONALD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 28, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, George F. Dunham of St. John, to Ella Bartlett second daughter of Stephen McDonald, Esq., of McDonalds Point, Queens Co.

TAYLOR-NEELY.—At Cambridge, N. S., Oct. 6th, by Rev. E. O. Read, Mr. Bennett H. Taylor of Waterville and Alice Neely, eldest daughter of Mr. Aloin Neely of Cambridge, N. S.

HOVEY-PRICE.—At Ludlow Baptist church, Sept. 30th, by Rev. M. P. King, Harry H. Hovey, to May A. Price of Ludlow, North Co.

DEATHS.

HERMON.—At Dunbarton, Charlotte Co., September 7, Duncan Hermon, aged 68 years, leaving a wife and large family connection to mourn their loss.

HAYDEN.—At St. Peters Bay, P. E. I., Sept. 19th, Mrs. John Hayden, relict of the late John Hayden, in the 75th year of her age. Sister Hayden was a consistent member of the church at St. Peters, for the last 27 years. Her end was peace.

JOLLOTTA.—At Port Hillford, October 1st, of pneumonia, Ernest Alvin, beloved son of Fred Jolotta, aged two years. "Suffer little children to come unto me."

HUBBY.—At Bridgetown, P. E. Island, Sept. 11th, Sadie Hubby, seventh daughter of Captain and Jane Hubby, aged 16 years, she fell asleep in Jesus in hope of a blissful immortality.

HICKEY.—At St. George, N. B., Aug. 12th, Della Gertrude, infant daughter of James and Maggie Hickey, much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Hickey in their bereavement.

MENICHOLO.—At LeRiviere, Charlotte Co., Sept. 13th, James Menicholo, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His funeral which took place on the afternoon of the 15th, was largely attended.

GILMORE.—At his daughter's home Mr. and Mrs. F. Hibbard's, on September 15th, Tabitha Gilmore, aged 71 years. Mr. Gilmore has for a long time engaged in an extensive business in this part of the county of Charlotte, and was highly respected by all who knew him, he leaves two children: Mr. C. Gilmore of Owego, N. Y., and Mrs. F. Hibbard, of St. George, N. B., and a large family connection.

STEVENS.—At Dawson Settlement, Sept. 16th, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens aged 80 years. Our sister had been in poor health for some years, and although her mind was not strong in regard to earthly things, yet she trusted firmly in her Saviour. Death to her was a happy release from the suffering of this world. She leaves an aged brother, and one daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn, but they do not mourn as those who have no hope.

MACGOWAN.—At Canard, N. S., William MacGowan, aged 80 years. Exactly six months ago the wife of our brother passed away. Since then our brother has been gradually failing, and during the past few weeks he has been a great sufferer. Our brother's hope was in Christ and his expectation of meeting those who had gone before was based on his Saviour's promises.

FISHER.—At Wallace River, Sept. 21st, after a trying illness born with much patience and Christian faith, Lucretia Jane, beloved wife of Charles Fisher, leaving a sorrowing husband, and six children, to mourn their irreparable loss. Nearly four years ago our sister accepted Christ as her personal Saviour, and became a member of the Wallace Church. Her life was in keeping with her profession each day found her resting beneath the shadow of the Almighty, always manifesting a deep interest in the church, her heart and hands were ready to respond to every call. Christ was very real to her up to the last moment, and when she could no longer speak her hand was lifted heavenward indicating that she was going home to be with Jesus. The church has lost a most valuable member and the home a Christian wife and mother at the age of 44 years.

FULTON.—At Upper Economy, Colchester Co., N. S., Sept. 18th, Deacon Thos. Fulton, lacking only a few days of being 91 years of age. The church records show that he was baptized Oct. 2nd, 1842, and ordained to the deaconship by Elders Charles Tupper and J. E. Cogswell, May 23rd, 1843. He was a man of peace, and faithful in his generation. Latterly the weight of years rested heavily upon him, but his hope was clear and steadfast—its object, Christ—its end, eternal life. Well known and much esteemed, a large number attended his funeral. Pastor J. Clark, preached from the words, "Blessed are all they that wait for Him." Isa. 30: 18; Rev. C. H. Haverstock, and Rev. Mr. Gray (Presbyterian) also taking part in the service.

JONES.—Fell asleep in Jesus at Hazelbrook, P. E. Island, Aug. 22nd, Deacon Robert Jones in the 80th year of his age. Deacon Jones was a faithful man, his faith in God was strong and constant. Taking the word of God as his counsel and resting on his promises he was enabled to discharge the duties that devolved upon him as church member and officer, as citizen and parent in such a way as to secure the confidence and approval of all. He lived a useful and happy life and when the end drew near although he was confined to his bed for months there was no sadness, yet rather his peace was more joyful. All who gathered at his funeral felt the appropriateness in his case of the word of God from which Pastor Spurr spoke "And I heard a voice from heaven saying, unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

JONAH.—At Turtle Creek, Sept. 17th, Deacon Peter Jonah, peacefully passed to his rest above, at the ripe age of 92 years. He leaves a family of 3 sons and 6 daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind father. Deacon Jonah was baptized in the year 1849 and united with the 1st Hillsboro church. Sometime after this he removed to Turtle Creek and united with the church there, where he was appointed a deacon. Our brother's life was that of an exemplary Christian. He was deeply interested in the work of our denomination. He delighted, when able, to attend Quarterly meetings and Associations, and was ready to fill his place in the church, either at home or abroad. The funeral service was conducted by the writer assisted by Rev. W. Camp. Brother Jonah left an affectionate family, a very large circle of friends and relatives; but we think none would wish him back. He left the church militant, but has joined the church triumphant.

VAUGHAN.—At the home of her son, Woodville, Upper Newport, Hants Co., Sept. 20th, Mary, relict of the late Henry Vaughan, in the 60th year of her age. At the early age of sixteen she sought and found the Saviour, baptized by the late Rev. George Dimock she united with the Newport Baptist church. During a long life she witnessed a good confession; and left his hallowed influence as a precious legacy to her children. When the time drew near for her departure she called her daughter Mrs. Margeson, to her bed side, and reading her favourite Psalm the 31st, she selected the fifth verse desiring her pastor to speak from it. "Into thine hand I commit my spirit; thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth." The sermon was preached by Pastor Wm. W. Rees after which her body was laid to rest in the Scotch Village cemetery to wait the resurrection of the just.

Consistency is a Jewel...

Our prices are consistent with the quality of the goods. We are never behind in style. We carry a large assortment—what more can you ask for.

Latest Style in Dress Goods for Fall are:

- Tandine Cheviots, a rough finished material, 44 inches wide, 75c. yd.
Fancy Tweeds, 44 inches wide, 50c. yd.
Shot Nette, 44 inches wide, 55c. yd.
Covert Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, 80c. yd.

In Black Goods we are showing an immense range from 25c. to \$1.60 per yd. Fashion authorities say that Serges are still correct, and we are showing a most extensive range of these from 25c. to \$1.00 per yd.

When ordering Samples please state color and near the price you would like, or if you are not decided we will send the whole range of samples.

Fred A. Dykeman & Co., 97 King Street, St. John, N. B.

\$200.00 for CORRECT ANSWERS!

Most Unique Contest of the Age — \$200.00 Paid for Correct Lists made by Supplying Missing Letters in Places of Dashes — No Lottery — Popular Plan of Education — Read All the Particulars.

In the United States four times as much money is expended for education as for the military. Brain is better than brawn. By our educational facilities we have become a great nation. We, the publishers of Woman's World and Johnson's Monthly, have done much toward the cause of education in many ways, but now we offer you an opportunity to display your knowledge and receive \$200.00 as a reward for a little study.

HERE'S WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

There are thirty words in this schedule, from each of which letters have been omitted and their places have been supplied by dashes. To fill in the blank spaces and get the names properly you must have some knowledge of geography and history. We want you to spell out as many words as you can, then send us with 25 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD. For correct lists we shall give \$200.00 in cash. If more than one person sends a full, correct list, a money will be awarded to the fifty best lists in appearance. Also, if your list contains twenty or more correct words, we shall send you a beautiful 12-page Diamond Seal 2-in. (for ladies or gentlemen), the regular price of which is \$5.00. Therefore, by sending your list, you are positively certain of the 25-cent prize, and by being careful to send a correct list you have an opportunity of the \$200.00 cash award. The distance that you may live from New York makes no difference. All have equal opportunity for winning.

PRIZES WILL BE SENT PROMPTLY.

Prizes will be honestly awarded and promptly sent. We publish the list of words to be studied out. In making your list of answers, be sure to give the number of each word:

- 1. - R - A - I - A country of South America.
2. - A - I - I - Name of the largest body of water.
3. M - D - E - - A - E - - A sea.
4. - M - - O - A large river.
5. T - A - - S Well known river of Europe.
6. S - - A - N - A - A city in one of the Southern States.
7. H - - - - X A city of Canada.
8. N - A - A - A Noted for display of water.
9. - E - - - - E - One of the United States.
10. - A - R - I - A city of Spain.
11. H - V - - A A city on a well known island.
12. S - M - E - A well known old fort of the United States.
13. G - - R - L - A - Greatest fortification in the world.
14. S - A - L - E - A great explorer.
15. O - L - F - - - I - One of the United States.
16. B - S - M - - K A noted ruler.
17. - - O - T - O - I - Another noted ruler.
18. P - R - U - A - Country of Europe.
19. A - S - T - A - I - A big island.
20. M - - I - N - E - Name of the most prominent American.
21. T - - A - One of the United States.
22. J - F - - R - - I I Once President of the United States.
23. - U - - N - A Large lake.
24. E - E - S - M - A noted poet.
25. C - R - A A foreign country, same as Kansas.
26. B - R - - O A large island.
27. W - M - - S - W - R - D Popular family magazine.
28. B - H - I - G A sea.
29. A - L - N - I - An ocean.
30. M - D - G - S - A - An island near Africa.

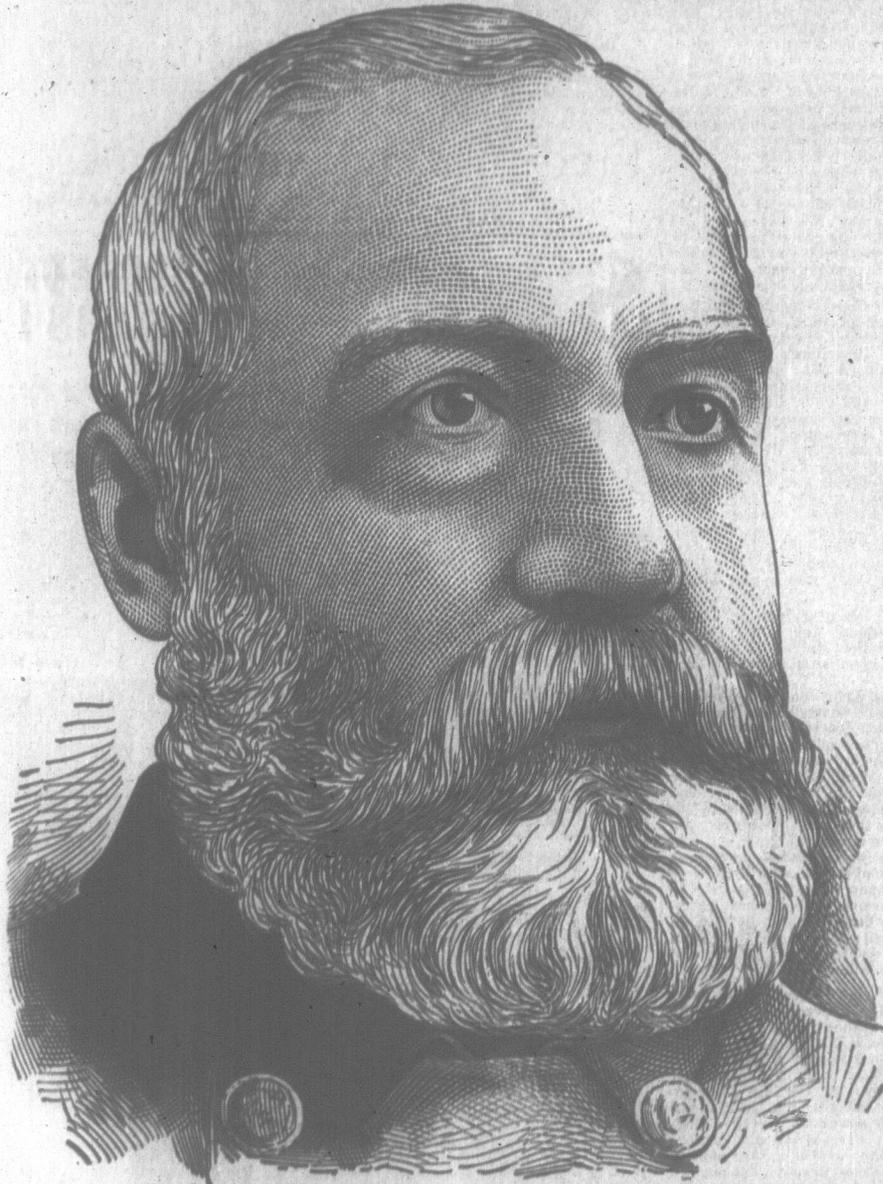
In sending your list of words, mention whether you want prize money sent by bank draft, money order or registered mail; we will send any way that winners require. The Secret Diamond is a perfect imitation of a real diamond of 100 grains. We don't expect to distinguish it from real except by microscopic test. In every respect it serves the purpose of genuine Diamond of perfect quality. It is artistically mounted in a fine gold-plated ring, warranted to be forever. This piece of jewelry will make a most desirable gift to a friend if you do not need it yourself. At a proportionate supply of these seals is limited, and if they are all gone when your set of answers comes in, we shall send you \$5.00 in money instead of the Seal or Show! If you shall either receive the piece of jewelry or the equivalent in cash, in addition to your participative interest in the \$200.00 cash prize. It is a rare offer in a honest case, made by a responsible publishing house. We refer to mercantile agencies and any bank in New York. We will promptly refund money to you if you are dissatisfied. What more can we do? Now study and exchange eight brain work for each. With your list of answers send 25 cents to pay for three months' subscription to our great family magazine, Woman's World. If you have already subscribed, mention that fact in your letter, and we will extend your subscription from the time the present one expires. To avoid loss in sending silver, wrap money very carefully in paper before including in your letter. Address: JAMES H. PLUMMER, Publisher, 22 & 24 North William Street, New York City, N. Y.

William Dexter, aged 19, of Milton, N. S., while hunting at the Indian Gardens, Queens Co., accidentally discharged his gun, sending the entire contents into his stomach. He lived about two hours.

The Canadian Bankers' Association concluded its sixth annual meeting at Niagara Falls on Friday. H. C. McLeod, Halifax, was elected vice-president for the Maritime Provinces. The next meeting will be held September, 1898, in Montreal.

INDORSED BY GEN. HENRY

Newly Appointed Consul to Quebec City Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



General William W. Henry, whom the President of the United States has appointed to be Consul of Quebec, has been Grand Master of a Grand Lodge of Masons, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., having been the second to be elected department commander in his state of Vermont.

His war record was brilliant. Enlisting as a private, he was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. He was promoted for bravery to first lieutenant, soon rose to be major, was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, then became colonel, and in 1865 was breveted brigadier general for meritorious service during the war. He was wounded at the battles of Cold Harbor, Monocacy, and four times at the battle of Cedar Creek. He has been state senator from two different districts, was U. S. marshal for seven years, and mayor of Burlington for two terms.

Coming from such a man, such an indorsement as follows must be appreciated by any one:

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1897.

To the Proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound:

It gives me great pleasure to indorse

Paine's Celery Compound, both on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several friends of mine of rheumatism in its worst form, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with that disease.

Very truly yours,
William W. Henry.

Desperate diseases, such as rheumatism, blood impurity, neuralgia or nervous debility, that bring down the strength of the whole body, can not be got rid of as one does a scratch or a sprain, by letting them cure themselves. Heart weakness, kidney disease, chronic headaches and enlarged liver and spleen are not self-terminating disorders. Like all the desperate diseases, they demand a thoughtful, scientific remedy.

There never has been a remedy so thoroughly grounded in a knowledge of what the sick body needs in these diseases as Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound is the remarkable result of profound investigation and the close medical study by that

eminent professor of the Dartmouth and Vermont medical schools, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D.

It is the greatest nerve invigorator, blood purifier and regulator for the important organs of the body that has ever come to light.

The languor, the nervousness and the pain in the region of the heart or the kidneys are cured by Paine's Celery Compound because the origin of these disorders is easily traced to an impoverished condition of the nerves and a poor state of the blood.

This great invigorator does nothing at haphazard. Its aim is to feed the exhausted, nervous tissues as soundly and rapidly as is consistent with healthy digestion and assimilation, and step by step with this building-up process all over the body goes that other fully as vital work of driving out every trace of vicious humor and poisonous matter from the blood.

In every case—and there are thousands of such cases throughout the country—where Paine's Celery Compound has cured rheumatism, nervous prostration, neuralgia or that very common "run-down" condition—in every case recovery has been by this same building-up process, that omits no step in making the cure lasting and for a lifetime.

News Summary.

Edward Knight, of London, sailor, was the man killed on the I. C. R. near Athol Sunday.

Feb. Falls, a vile white woman, has been found murdered in the Virginia mountains. Negroes are suspected and trouble is feared.

Shepard Morrell, of Andover, has been taken to Dorchester for three years for stabbing Ethan Thompson, of Drummond.

A government blue book declares the West India sugar business is in danger of extinction, and a grant to assist it is advised.

The Halifax exhibition had a total attendance of sixty-one thousand and thirty thousand paid admissions to the grand stand. There will be a deficit of \$2,000.

Joseph E. Kelley, the alleged murderer of Cashier Stickney of the Somersworth, N. H., bank, was arraigned at Dover on Tuesday and pleaded not guilty.

R. G. Reid's railway from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Port aux Basques, on the west coast, has been completed. Mr. Reid's Clyde built steamer, the Bruce, will probably begin trips to Sydney by the 15th inst.

Before a mass meeting of citizens that taxed the capacity of Cooper Union Tuesday night Henry George accepted the nomination for mayor of Greater New York. He declared himself to be a Jeffersonian Democrat.

The big hotel at Lindsay Park, which was to have been the largest summer hotel at the Northern Michigan resorts, collapsed Tuesday afternoon and is a total wreck. Forty workmen were buried in a mass of broken timber. Two men were killed and ten others badly injured.

The big temporary tower, 120 feet high, used in the construction of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Cornwall, Ont., fell Tuesday afternoon. Edward Johnston, laborer, was caught underneath and killed.

The entire village of Casselman, Ont., and the villages of South Indian and Cheney have been wiped out by fire. The Canada Atlantic bridge over the Nation River has been destroyed. About one hundred and eighty families are homeless.

Hon. Mr. Blair has returned to Ottawa from a trip over the Drummond Counties railway. Mr. Pottinger accompanied him. The line is now completed to Levis, but considerable ballasting is still to be done. It is expected the new service will be inaugurated about 1st November.

Dr. Robert Bell and A. P. Lowe, members of the geological survey staff, who accompanied the steamer Diana to Hudson Bay, have returned to Ottawa. The Diana had to contend with considerable ice, but proved herself a staunch little vessel and Commander Wakeham a splendid seaman. The impression of the two surveyors is that the straits are navigable for about three months in the year. Iron deposits were found in great abundance.

A Valuable Business Book.

There are few in business-life who do not at times require a guide of some kind to help them out in their business transactions. Many books have been published to meet this requirement but perhaps among them all none is better or more widely known than Kerr's Bookkeeping which, although not published more than a few years has pushed itself a long way and is found on the desks of a large number of business houses throughout Canada and the United States. The author, Mr. S. Kerr, principal of the St. John Business College, is well known as a man who is up to date in every respect and is bound to keep ahead of the times. He has just issued a revised edition of his book in which he explains the theory of Joint Stock Company, Book-keeping and various methods used. The names of the books necessary for this kind of book-keeping are given, with a detailed description of each and the forms are also shown. The entries for opening and closing the books, converting a Partnership into a Joint Stock Company, reducing Capita Stock, issuing Preferred Stock, and Watered Stock and disposing of a Franchise Account are also given. Altogether the matter has been dealt with in such a concise and practical manner as to make it clear to all who will give it a careful perusal. The chapter on Commercial Law has long been considered a feature of great value. This work will be found invaluable to all business men and accountants and the price is such as will place it within the reach of all.

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The Farm

Ventilating the Stable.

A low stable cannot be so ventilated as to give pure air and an even temperature; there is not room enough for free circulation. The ventilation chutes commonly used are about one foot square inside. In these the friction is so great and they are so liable to be obstructed by spiders' webs, etc., that but a poor current is created. Instead of being twelve inches they should be not less than three feet. As the area of these chutes is as the squares of their sides, the one has nine times the area of the other, with only three times the side surface for friction, and the danger of obstruction is reduced to the minimum. But the cupola or projection above the building is the most important part of all ventilators. As an almost general rule, this is built with slatted sides, like the shutters to a blind. The builders have thought only of keeping the rain out by so arranging that the water would run to the outside, and never for a moment thought that twice as much air would be forced in on the windward side as could escape on the lee side. Any one who has such a top to his barn or stable must have noticed every time it rains or snows, with any wind, even a moderate one, that the floor under the cupola has a pile of snow or is wet. This shows that instead of talking air out of the stable or barn it is forcing it in, and if he will stand under the ventilator when the wind is blowing he will find a strong downward draught. The cow will on hop kilns works well on small buildings, but it is too small for large stables, and costs too much money if made large enough for large barns or stables.

On one other point much discussion has taken place. Shall the ventilation trunks go to the bottom of the stable, or simply through the ceiling? I have given much thought and observation to this subject, and while it is theoretically just right to have the trunk go to the floor, practically I would not lose the room to have it done. If this device be put on its top the least breeze will, by flowing around the cupola, cause a strong upward draught in the chute and will take all the foul air out; if we get that out, pure air will find its way in. No stable was ever so tight that millions of feet of air could not get in if we made a place for it by taking the foul air out. Any dairyman or stock keeper who will keep his stables clean, use plenty of absorbents and bedding to take up urine and smell of the manure and take the foul air out, will have no trouble, and needs to be to no expense to get pure air in.—(J. S. Woodward in Rural New-Yorker.

Keeping Butter in the Winter.

For keeping butter for winter use, where cold storage cannot be had, no plan is as sure to result favorably as immersing the pound prints in strong brine, and if a trifle of saltpetre is added to the brine the plan appears to be safer. Butter will not absorb salt from the brine; hence the plan of the little muslin wrappers, or (better yet) the little paper box which incases the pat of butter like a close-fitting envelope and prevents the butter from getting bruised in the bath. We think we have before recommended the sterilized brine, simply strong brine boiled; and after cooling, placing these pats of butter in it and keeping in a cool place, and taking up the butter only as wanted.

Where one has a very cold room of uniform temperature butter can be packed in closely fitting small packages, and closely covered after placing on the top of the butter either closely fitting layers of butter paper or a paster made of very wet salt spread evenly over the surface before putting on the cover closely. The facts are that nothing very new has been discovered about the keeping of butter not known to

our mothers, and while cold storage is the best, it is only at the command of comparatively few; so the old stand-by receipts have to be brought out and again presented to public view.—(Country Gentleman.

A Chicken-Proof Fence.

I have tried various modes of fencing chicken yards with more or less success, but have never found anything that gave really good satisfaction until recently. One of my former difficulties was so to arrange the posts that the fowl could not alight on the tops and then hop out.

Two years ago I built another yard and worked another idea into my fence. I procured some short posts, four or five feet long, and placed them in the ground the usual depth. I then finished out the remaining necessary height by nailing a three-inch board to the outer edge so that it made the post six and a half feet high. At the bottom I placed two six-inch boards five inches apart. I then used five-foot netting, which was put on in the usual way, making a fence between six and seven feet high.

If I were to build the fence again, I should do everything as I did before except possibly make my post seven feet high, as I found later that I could have easily stretched the netting the extra distance. In fact, to give the netting a good shape, I was obliged to nail it from four to eight inches below the top of my baseboards. I think, also, I should place my posts eight feet apart instead of twelve as I now have them. I find the wider the netting, the nearer the posts should be.—C. P. Reynolds in American Agriculturist.

Not All One-sided.

"No," said the hardware man to the farmer, as he tied up the package of nails in the paper, "as you say, people talk about the low price of what they sell, and don't say a word about the low price of what they buy. Take those nails, now. What do you suppose those nails would have cost you ten years ago? Just about six cents a pound, and now you can take the lot of better goods for three cents, and the extra wrapper thrown in. That's not much, you say. Not so much on a little lot of nails, perhaps, but ten cents isn't much on the bushel of potatoes you brought in just now, and that's all the difference in price from ten years ago, and yet you grumble at the low price. It is not the pound of nails that hurts me. Everything in my store has gone down the same way. Your wheat and hay and chickens and butter and eggs bring you substantially the same prices they did ten years ago.

"You farmers forget that you have things to buy as well as things to sell. Want to buy a plough this year? There's a dandy for \$12. Ten years ago I'd have asked \$16 for it. There's \$4 saved to you at one clip. There's a better planter than the one I sold you ten years ago for \$60—a whole lot better. Take it along for \$40. Remember that binder you bought of me ten years ago for \$189? Must be worn out, eh? I'll sell you a 50 per cent better one today and throw off the \$89. You farmers don't know when you are well off."—(Superior, (Neb.) Journal.

MINARD'S PILLS.

Are prepared from vegetable Medicines only. The combination is so carefully arranged as to meet all cases when a Cathartic is necessary. They not only evacuate the bowels, but will open the secretions and expel foul humors from the system. Their action is gentle and thorough. Without any flaming advertisement, we send these Pills forth to make their own market, as our Lintiment has already done. A Trial is all that is Necessary to Ensure Success. Are you Bilious, have you a Sick-headache, Colic, Jaundice, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Disordered Stomach or Kidneys, Dyspepsia? Do you feel dull and heavy, or pain or fullness in the head? In all cases use these Pills a few times and all will be well with you. They will often break up a Cold by taking a good dose at night, taking a light supper and bathing the feet in hot water.



Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash Clothes (without boiling or scalding); gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose money by buying any other. IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer. HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods. MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat. ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used. THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water. FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough. IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J.S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

Decorative border with the word 'People' and text: of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

Decorative border with the text: IT PAYS to insure in the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, because of its sound financial position, its moderate premium rates and its unexcelled profits to policy-holders—Policies unconditional—Guaranteed extended Insurance, paid up and cash surrender values—All claims paid immediately upon receipt of proof of death. S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. G. W. PARKER, General Agent.

Thrilling Rescue.

A YOUNG LIFE SAVED IN A REMARKABLE MANNER

Florence Sturdivant, of Grindstone Island, Saved from an Untimely Death—Her Parents Saw Her Dangerous Predicament, but were Helpless to Aid Her—How She Was Rescued.

Among the thousand islands is one called Grindstone. It is seven miles long and three wide. The inhabitants of this island are a well-informed class of people who devote their energies to farming and quarrying for a livelihood. In the home of one of these islanders resides Florence J. Sturdivant, the four year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sturdivant. In February, 1896, she was taken with scarlet fever, and after the usual run of the fever she was left with a weak back and gradually began to lose strength, until finally, despite the best efforts of physicians, her life hung in the balance. It was at this crisis, when all seemed darkest, that an angel of health appeared on the scene and released little Florence from pain and suffering and restored her to strength and health. This remarkable occurrence is best told in the words of the father.



FLORENCE J. STURDIVANT.

Mr. Sturdivant said: "Florence was taken sick with scarlet fever and we immediately called a physician. He prescribed for her and we followed his directions closely, giving our little patient the best of care. After two weeks the fever subsided, but Florence was left with a very weak back. Severe pains were constantly in the back and stomach. We did all that possibly could be done to relieve our little sufferer, but to no avail. The difficulty seemed to baffle the efforts of the physician.

"Finally, at the end of four months of treatment, we found our patient completely prostrated. At this time we called another physician, who agreed with the diagnosis of our own doctor, and said that the trouble resulted from the scarlet fever. He prescribed a course of treatment and we followed it faithfully for three months, but instead of improving, Florence failed.

"Mrs. Sturdivant and myself were completely discouraged. A brother of my wife, who was visiting us, advised us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased a box of the pills and began to give them to Florence. This was in October, 1896. After using the pills a short time we could see an improvement. Her strength began to return and she would sit up in bed. Her appetite was restored and she ate heartily. We also noticed a gradual brightness in her eyes.

"We eagerly purchased a further supply of pills and watched with delight the change for the better that was being wrought daily. From sitting up in bed at times during the day, and at times standing on her feet, Florence finally became strong enough to walk a little. She gained in flesh and strength rapidly and the pains gradually left her. In a month's time she had recovered her health and strength.

"We cannot praise too highly the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am positive that without their use our child would have been today in the same sad condition of her early sickness—a confirmed invalid—if indeed she had had the strength to withstand so long the ills of her affliction."

(Signed) WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of April, 1897.

H. W. MORSE, Notary Public.

News Summary.

The late Neal Dow left no will. The estate is about \$350,000.

Jubilee medals must be worn at parades the same as service medals.

Sir John Gilbert, president of the royal society of painters in water colors, is dead. He was born in 1817.

Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co. have made the deposit necessary to bind the contract for the fast Atlantic line.

There were twenty-nine failures in Canada last week, against forty-six in the corresponding week last year.

Lieut. Governor McIntosh of the Northwest Territories asks that a new ministry be formed. The writs for elections have been issued.

The Board of Trade banquet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier Wednesday evening was one of the greatest and most successful functions Toronto has ever seen.

The Scott's Emulsion people with characteristic thoughtfulness have arranged to make all their payments to newspapers by express money orders. These are payable at par and save publishers quite a penny each year.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. was held at Montreal on Wednesday. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared. Robert Meighen was elected president and managing director.

A horse mackerel almost as big as a whale, 9 feet long, 2 1/2 feet thick, 3 1/2 feet through from the backbone, weighing 900 pounds, was shown in New York a few days ago. Capt. De Silva's fishing crew caught the fish off Block Island.

The New York police have arrested Emmet B. Gibson, who is said to be one of the most remarkable swindlers in the criminal annals of the country. It is alleged that in the last four years he had obtained about \$400,000 by fraudulent operations.

In an interview in London, Finance Minister Fielding said no material changes will be made in the tariff next session. He declared Canada's willingness to meet the reciprocity approaches from Washington, but would not include discrimination against England, which is quite impossible.

Ottawa City Council on Thursday voted \$1,000 for the temporary relief of sufferers by the fire in Russell and Prescott counties. The flames swept over three hundred square miles of territory. The Mayor of Ottawa has sent out an appeal to the municipalities of Ontario and Quebec asking assistance.

The fire which has swept over the southern portion of Russell county, Ont., is the most disastrous ever experienced in that section. About one thousand people are rendered homeless, and Mrs. Sevigny, her sister and two children perished in the flames. Two lumber mills, two churches, two flour mills, several hotels, one school-house and about two hundred dwellings were destroyed.

***** A Quick Way to the States.

The one and leading idea of the traveling public is, when traveling, to travel as quickly as possible, and it is also one of the peculiarities of the business man, that his long journeys must be accomplished during that portion of the day which is of least value to him, hence the necessity arose for the through fast night express trains. The railroads early realized the importance of these demands, and from the large cities we find that expresses leaving during the late evening hours, afford unusual facilities for the business man, and for that matter the general traveler, to cover vast territories and arrive at his destination at a seasonable hour in the morning. So far has this idea extended that the Provinces are now within a fourteen hour ride of Boston. You may leave St. John at 5.10 in the afternoon and arrive in Boston at half past seven the next morning, or leaving St. John at 6.30 in the morning, Boston is reached at 9.20 the same evening. Likewise the train service from Boston over the Boston and Maine, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific Roads is in every way convenient and adapted to suit the requirements of the traveler. The 8 a. m. train from Boston is in St. John at 10.10 p. m. and the night train leaving the Hub at 7 p. m., arrives at St. John at noon the next day. At either end quick connection for all principal points is made, and one traveling between Massachusetts or Maine and principal points will find the all rail route by far the most suitable way of traveling.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Established 1776.
Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of



PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

How About That Overcoat?

Haven't you been promising yourself an overcoat for the winter? Isn't it a necessity the purchase of which you can't put off much longer? Why not buy it now and wear it.

Fibre Chamois lined Overcoats, \$8.75 to \$12.
Long Comfortable Ulsters, in all the fashionable colors \$3.50 to \$12.

Mail order attended to promptly.

FRASER, FRASER & CO

40 and 42 King Street,

CHEAPSIDE.

St. John, N. B.

MAYPOLE SOAP.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

Dyes any Shade!

Will Not Wash out Nor Fade.

DOES NOT STAIN THE HANDS.

DEPOT 49 GERMAIN STREET

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

VIVIAN W. TIPPET, Manager.

Ask Your Grocer for it.

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