

# Messenger and Visitor.

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## The Export Trade with Great Britain.

Canada's export trade to Great Britain has shown a gratifying increase during the past summer. The Montreal "Witness" notes that out of eighteen staple lines of products exported from Montreal, only five showed decreases as compared with 1897 and for these decreases there were special reasons, while some of the increases were notable. Thus in round numbers the export of corn from Montreal increased ten million bushels, oats nearly two million bushels, butter nearly eighty thousand packages, eggs fifteen thousand cases, flour more than two hundred and seventy thousand barrels, and flax in the neighborhood of seven hundred thousand bushels. In barley, rye, meal, apples, pork, lard, hams, bacon and meats, increases were shown. In the exports of wheat, cattle, sheep, horses and cheese there is more or less decrease as compared with the previous year. In the item of wheat the decrease is very large, amounting to more than 900,000 bushels. This falling off is accounted for partly by the fact that top prices were reached in 1897 during the Leiter "corner" and partly by the fact that the unexpectedly low prices prevailing so far the present year have induced producers to hold their wheat with the hope of a rise. The decrease in the cattle exports, it is held is only apparent and not real, since large shipments of Canadian cattle have been made this year by way of New York and Boston because of the lower rates, ruling at those ports as compared with Montreal. In this connection it may be remarked that the fact that Upper Canadian cattle and Nova Scotia apples are being sent past Canadian ports to Boston or New York in order to secure advantageous rates is certainly a noteworthy fact, the cause whereof should be made the subject of prompt investigation. Probably not many persons have thought of Iceland as a successful competitor with Canadian farm products in the British market, yet it is said that it is Iceland that is accountable for the decline in the export of Canadian sheep, and that in the face of Icelandic competition mutton for the British market cannot be profitably produced in Canada. As a whole, however, the export trade of Canada with the old country appears to be in a prosperous condition, and may be regarded as an indication that the products of this country are being received with growing favor in the motherland.

## President McKinley's Message.

President McKinley's annual message, delivered at the opening of Congress on December 5th, has been of course one of the prominent topics of discussion during the past week. Naturally the message is occupied largely with matters pertaining to the late war with Spain. The President recalls the events which led up to the war and justifies the forcible interference of the United States in the affairs of Spain as in the interests of humanity also upon the right to protect the life and property of United States citizens in Cuba, to check injury to United States commercial and industrial interests through the devastation of the island and to remove the burdens upon the United States Government and the constant menace to peace involved in the uncertainties and perils of the Cuban situation. Of the prompt response of the country in men and money for the purpose of carrying on the war and the conduct of officers and men in all departments of the service, the President speaks in tones of highest praise, but without singling out any for special honor. In the achievement of victory for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and marvellous disproportion of casualties, the total loss in killed and wounded on the part of the United States was 1668 men. The policy to be developed in the government of the territory acquired as the result of the war, the President does not discuss. This can best be done after the treaty of peace, now in process of negotia-

tion, shall have been ratified, and in the meantime the military governments which will be continued over those lands will give the people security as to life and property and encouragement to enterprise. What Mr. McKinley says about Cuba seems plainly to indicate the opinion that the ultimate aim of the United States should be not to annex the island but assist its people to independence and self government. "It should be our duty," he says, "to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people." The President states that the relations of his Government with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. He praises the tact and zeal with which the British diplomatic and consular representatives (acting at the request of the United States) fulfilled the delicate and arduous task of securing protection for Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction during the war, and makes special mention of "Mr. Ramsden, Her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of the city was sincerely lamented." In reference to the joint High Commission, now sitting in Washington, the President says: "It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain with respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development."

Among other matters of interest dealt with in the President's message, may be mentioned the Paris exposition of 1900, in which it is expected the United States will participate on a scale commensurate with its productions and industries. To this end the appropriation by Congress of \$1,000,000 is advised. The Nicaragua Canal project obtains mention and it is promised that the report of the Walker Commission on that subject, which has now nearly completed its labors, will be laid before Congress. There is allusion to the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese Empire whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under control of European Powers, and it is intimated that these events are being attentively watched by the United States Government, with a view to protecting the nation's commercial interests in that quarter of the world. Allusion is also made to the causes for disquietude on account of the unrest in China and the revival of the old sentiment of prejudice and opposition toward alien people which pervades certain parts of the country. It is the intention of the United States Government to employ vigorous measures to secure the American interests and to require reparation in case of injury done to the lives or property of American citizens. The Czar of Russia has been informed of the cordial sympathy of President McKinley's Government in his proposal for disarmament, which is regarded as a step toward the establishment of peace and good will among the nations. The representative of the United States to Turkey has been instructed to secure a settlement with that Government, so far as possible, of long existing controversies and especially to press for indemnity for the property of American missionaries destroyed in connection with the Armenian troubles. The President alludes in terms of high praise to Miss Clara Barton and all who aided her in the philanthropic work of the Red Cross Society during the war. The United States Government cordially agreed to the proposition coming from the Swiss Government to extend the Red Cross system to naval hostilities.

**The Dreyfus Case.** The Dreyfus case continues to be a great source of excitement in France. The civil authorities seem to be determined now that the case shall be thoroughly sifted and that the guilt or innocence of the prisoner of Devil's Island shall be if possible clearly established. The conviction that Dreyfus is innocent of the crime charged against him and that he is the victim of a cruel conspiracy has probably grown more general. The most probable explanation is that there really were revelations of military

secrets, that one officer or more of the French army was concerned in it, and that by means of forged documents the crime was fastened upon Dreyfus. The recent suicide of Colonel Henry in prison, after he had been apprehended on charge of being concerned with the forging of certain documents in connection with the case, will be recalled. It is now intimated by a Paris paper that the evidence which has come before the Court of Cassation goes to show that this Colonel Henry, and not Dreyfus, was the traitor who sold documents containing military secrets to a foreign power, and that Esterhazy was an accomplice with him in the infamous business. The fact that Henry was living far beyond his salary attracted attention, and investigations into the source of his income revealed, it is said, a part of the truth, confirming the stories as to the relations between him and Esterhazy and showing that, through the latter as a mediator, Henry received money from abroad. When there was danger of the facts becoming known, Henry and Esterhazy concocted the forgeries by which the crime was falsely fastened upon Dreyfus. This may be nothing more than a shrewd guess at the facts, but in the light of Colonel Henry's suicide, it seems to be not wholly improbable.

## Sir Edmund Monson and Anglo-French Relations.

It does not appear that the relations between Great Britain and France are growing more amicable. The latter seems determined to adhere to a line of policy which, by its disingenuousness and pettiness of motive, has caused so much irritation in England. Of this the proposal to start colleges as a rival to General Kitchener's projected institution in the Sudan is an instance. As an indication of the character of the present relations between the two nations, a speech of Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador to France, seems significant. The speech was delivered at the Silver Jubilee banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, on the evening of Dec. 6th. Sir Edmund having expressed his appreciation of the more direct methods of diplomacy which were coming into fashion—largely through American influence—and having referred in terms of warm praise to the character and utterances of the men who in recent years had represented the United States at the Court of St. James, regretted that he did not possess their command of appropriate language, but intimated nevertheless his intention to depart on that occasion from traditional limits while endeavoring to say a few words which might work toward the end for which a British Ambassador is sent abroad. After referring to the recent remarkable outburst of public feeling in Great Britain over the Fashoda incident and expressing the hope that the idea of Great Britain being unduly squeezable and prone to make graceful but impolitic concessions is thoroughly exploded, Sir Edmund went on to speak eulogistically of the Paris Exposition of 1900 which he described as "one of the most significant factors in restraining the combative elements now menacing the peace of the earth." He appealed to France to disabuse herself of all suspicion of unfair intention upon the part of Great Britain; to try to believe there was no general animosity in England toward France, and to meet England on every question at issue with an honest desire for an equitable arrangement. The most significant part of the Ambassador's speech was its concluding sentences which are reported as follows: "I would earnestly ask officials in power and unofficial exponents of public opinion to discountenance and abstain from a continuance of the policy of pin pricks, which, while it can only procure an ephemeral satisfaction to a short-lived ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the Channel an intolerable irritation. I would entreat them to resist the temptation to thwart British enterprise by petty manoeuvres, such as the proposal to start colleges as rivals of General Kitchener's projected institution in the reconquered Sudan. Such ill-considered provocation might have the effect of converting Great Britain's present policy of forbearance in Egypt into the adoption of measures at which I presume French sentiment is not aiming." Such a speech may well be considered as a "departure" in the methods of British diplomacy and it naturally caused something of a sensation in London. Most of the papers of the Metropolis are said to regard it as an unfortunate indiscretion, the "Times" standing almost alone in approving Sir Edmund Monson's utterances.

"God is Love."

BY REV. W. B. HINSON.

JOHN 3: 16.

I consider this the most magnificent verse in the whole Bible. If other verses are stars, then this is like the morning star, shining with a splendor second only to that of the great Sun. It is the largest verse I know of in revealed truth. The largest, not in phraseology, not in mere words and clauses; but in deep suggestiveness, nobleness of conception, and range of vision. It speaks of God the Father; of Christ the Son; of the soul's salvation. Of the Father; with His omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence; the Creator, Preserver, and Sovereign of all mortals. Of Christ also; the Son of David, the Son of Mary, the Son of Man, the Son of God; the incarnate Word who washed the feet of Peter, and who swung the Milky Way. Of Salvation too; of deliverance from sin the cause of hell, and of hell the result of sin; of the escaping the destruction from God, and attaining to everlasting felicity. It is the gospel in epitome. The "faithful saying" of the Apostle Paul falls to define salvation; it simply says, "Christ came to save sinners." Even that illustrative text which asserts that as Moses lifted the brazen serpent for the benefit of Israel, so Christ should be crucified for the world's life; makes no mention of the Father's grace and love. But this sublime passage defines salvation as it speaks of eternal life; while it declares God the Father gave His Son to save the lost.

The text reveals God as the author of salvation. God is the great commencement. Go sufficiently far in any direction, East or West, North or South, up or down; and you find God. He is as the centre of the universe, and He is about its circumference. As Festus says—

"God, God, God; All Thou dost make, Lies like a lake Beneath Thine infinite eye."

"Whither shall I go from Thy Spirit," said the Hebrew Psalmist; "or whither shall I flee from Thy presence; if I ascend up into heaven Thou art there; if I make my bed in hell behold Thou art there; if I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost part of the sea; even there shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall uphold me." In gravitation, controlling the fiery comet and the bubble on the breaker; in astronomy with all its stars and suns; in history, telling how the nations rose and declined; behind all science and the high water mark of man's wisdom; back of all protoplasm and evolution; beyond where angel or patriarch left their impress on the world's life; long ere rock flung back sea wave, or morning star sang o'er animated nature, you can find God. And the world, the universe, the heavens, are but effects of which He is the great cause; for He is about all things, as is space the earth, or water, an island. For in the beginning, "God created the heavens and the earth." "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God; all things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." He is the great Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last, the everlasting God.

To progressive revelation we owe our present conception of God. In the commencement of human record He was known as the great "Creator" whose massive might was evidenced by skies, and seas and storms; whose Kingship all creation acknowledged. Later on He declared Himself to be the mysterious "I AM," dwelling in the thick darkness no man could approach unto. David standing near the sunrise sang of a God who pitied "with more than a Father's pity." Isaiah told of a Deity who would reason with man; who would comfort with more than a "mother's comfort." And thus all down the prophetic period the vision of prophecy grew increasingly clear; but to the great Christ was reserved the glory of revealing to the world the Fatherhood of God. Thou art a God "fearful in praises;" thus spoke Moses, central figure of a bygone dispensation. "Our Father who art in heaven" is the brighter and more blessed revelation of the divine Lord.

The Fatherhood of God was a doctrine for the reception of which the world was long in training. As Leviticus is explained by the epistle to the Hebrews; as the law shows the necessity of grace; so the Old Testament is preparation for the New; and the Mosaic dispensation erected the platform upon which the Cross was lifted. And of all His attributes, I think love was the last man predicated to God.

That He is mighty, just, holy, mysterious, yea, even merciful, I can learn from Genesis; but the grand manifestation of His love is fully revealed by the New Testament only. That God loved mankind might be inferred from the sacred songs and the prophetic musings of the Old Testament; but it was a comparatively modern writer—one learned in the school of which Christ is the Master—who soared sufficiently high to assert that God is love. Not merely loving, or lovable, or lovely; but God is love. Nor can I wonder that it took ages of schooling to fit men to receive a truth so vast and wonderful. That love is at the heart of all, is a mighty fact;

is as the blazing of a bright sun that nearly blinds by its brilliancy. For the tiny stream to feel that the great ocean loves it and lives for its benefit; for the firefly to be told of relationship to the day sun; is no more wonderful than for mortals to be assured of immortal affection; to be convinced that love is behind might, and in mystery's heart. For mark you, a loving God—say rather a "God of love"—is as a revelation peculiar to Christianity. Judaism—tallest of all religions outside its great development and completion, Christianity—never dreamed it. That God might be appeased, that sacrifice might atone for wrong doing, this was taught; but that the love of God, the divine affection of the Almighty should clothe man as with a garment, this was fully declared only by the Christ. Ah, in these later days, when an inspiration common to Moses and Socrates, to Christ and Thomas à Kempis is proclaimed; let us clearly understand that the revelation of God and human life which Jesus gave, o'er tops man's grandest guess, as does hill the plain, or sky the sod.

God loves us. But God is immutable, and knows no alteration. If He loves me today, He loved me yesterday; if yesterday, at birth; if at birth, ere He built the universe; if He loves me now, He loved me EVER. Aye did He! Ere He flung gold dust as stars athwart the heavens; ere His finger hollowed out wild Atlantic's bed; ere wing of angel cut the ether; God loved thee, O Christian soul! Ere thou didst see the light or breathe the air He loved thee; and with the shepherd king thou canst say, "In Thy book all my members are written, which in continuance were fashioned when as yet there were none of them." Loved thee at birth! I tell thee, soul, God loved thee millions of centuries ere thou wast born; yea ever since there was a God—for so we must speak—thou hast been beloved by Him. For He Himself has said, "I have loved thee with an EVERLASTING love." Think of it, brother; let it sink down into thy soul; ponder it till the key of thy heart's praise be struck, and the full diapason of thy soul's melody ascribes glory to God for His everlasting love. Did God love the world when he wounded it? Yea, for rightly viewed, the wounding is a strong, sure proof of His affection. The gardener prunes the vine because of his great love; God, "the husbandman" pruneth. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and the rightful chastening of the parent is a proof of the parent's love. When the kind father operates upon his own child, the strange doctor might more lightly touch the cancer; but the father, because of his great love, will cut deep into the flesh, seeking for the outermost root of the accursed thing that has threatened the child's life.

Understand, my friend, God hates your sin, as that kind father hates his child's disease; but understand also, He loves your soul. He hates the miasma that hurts you so; and because of His love to you He makes you climb the steep ascent, where the swamp mist of worldliness cannot reach you. He hates the blight, the evil, the sin, that spoils your soul's beauty, and saps your manhood's vigor, and mars you in every way. And if He loved you less, He might perchance permit your stay within its reach; but that the serpent's tooth shall not instill its poison, God has made it sound the alarming rattle which disturbs thy sleep of carnal security; and said to say, sometimes causes thee to murmur and repine.

What but love could watch the world with pitying forbearance during all these long centuries of wrong doing. How God has borne with us and tenderly pitied us; how in mercy He has refused to answer the mad appeals of our sin delirium. As the mother watching her sick child sees no loathsomeness albeit the scales of disease cover the features; feels no resentment though the hand of the sufferer be dashed rudely in the patient watcher's face; yea, who welcomes the returning strength of the dear one, although that strength is the occasion of her own pain; even so has God watched the world. And at times during the long, dark night of evil, He has been heard plaintively saying: "How shall I give thee up, Ephraim, why will ye die!" What but love could train, and train again, while the wilful scholar rebelliously refused to learn. "How often will you tell that boy the same thing?" said a father once; "you have repeated it nineteen times already." "True," said the mother, "but I'll tell it over and over until he remembers and learns it." Ah me, how like that is to God. Line upon line; precept on precept; warning on warning; appeal following appeal like wave succeeding wave on the sea shore; love o'erripping love like shingles on a house roof. O brothers, what but infinite and everlasting love could train the world so long; and not lose heart and cease? 'Twas a plot of ground all open to the south wind and bright sun. 'Twas carefully fenced from desecrating foot, and manifestly tended well. Over and again the seed of bright blossoms was sowed therein, but the flowers ne'er greeted the sower's gaze, nor rewarded his labor. So the dark night fell and lasted long; but when the morning sun scattered the darkness, I saw the sower still bending over the soil, still sowing the seed. "Ah, friend," I cried, "you must not only be fond of flowers, but very partial to that soil, or you would never toil so laboriously." I said no more, for just then the sower lifted his head and laid his hand upon the garden

fence; and when I saw the red mark in his palm, and the blood sweat on his brow, I knew the gardener was He of Gethsemane. Ah, God sowed seed by angel, and patriarch, and prophet, and apostle, and conscience, and Christ; and ever when righteousness said "Cease," mercy pleading with righteousness sowed yet once again.

God loves you; hear the Bible assert it. To the house of Israel God says: "Oh that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments, then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." "Come now," He said to rebellious Judah, "and let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." In New Testament times the same tenderness is apparent, for as Christ, beneficent sinners hurrying to perdition, he lamented them while saying, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing and ye would not." As the prodigal's father watched for his boy's return, and seeing him afar off, with melting compassion hurried to embrace him; so does God the great Father watch for your return, O erring one! Yes, greater love hath God; for in the person of His Son, instead of waiting for thy return; He has gone over the mountains and through the valleys seeking to save the lost O world! God loves you; hear it, ye islands washed by the ever murmuring sea, ye spreading plains and mighty continents, with your surging populations and your multitudinous life, God loves you. O India, banish juggernaut, for God is love! O Buddha, leave your blank of annihilation and believe in God the loving. And ye dwellers in more favored climes, but whose souls are icebound in a loveless creed, see the massive gates of this text unlock to reveal a God of love. Aye, God loves us; let us say it over and over, least by a sad fatality we forget it. Here in a world where hate dwells, and where discord spoils our music; let us say to each other, and to our own hearts; we are beloved of God.

And thou frail friend, who thoughtest the Deity unmindful of such feebleness as thou art, understand for thine encouragement God loves THEE. 'Tis bold to reason that thy lamented frailty but endears thee to thy God, yet it may be even so. Thy lamented frailty we say; the weakness thou canst not avoid; not that of thine own seeking. For the Christ said, "If ye bring evil give good gifts unto your children, much more shall the good God bless his own." He reasoned concerning human kindness, and then lifted that kindness to the God, o'er ruling all. And well we know in earthly households feebleness is not scorned, nor incapacity ill-treated. At night the mother is surrounded by her prattling children, and with kind words and soft kisses she puts them away to rest; but one, the dumb boy who never yet uttered a word, is there. Is he despised? Assuredly not, for while sweet murmurs of the mother may not penetrate his dull ear, yet it is true that in demonstrated affection he receives the lion's share. Do frowns and rebuffs fall to his unhappy lot? Nay, that to the mother's words—

"My silent boy, I hold thee to my heart,

Just as I did when thou wert new-born."

It may be sinful, but I love thee best,

And kiss thy lips the longest night and morn!

"Oh, thou art dear to me beyond all others,

And when I breathe my trust, and bend my knee,

For blessing on thy sisters and thy brothers,

God seems the highest when I pray for thee."

God so loved the world. Would God we could rightly emphasize that small word, "so!" Small word, and we rather say that broad, large word, whose height we never looked over, and whose depth is all unfathomable; for let plummet fall swift as the forked lightning, and it would take eternity to sound that great deep of love. O sound it on the winds, and write it on the stars; tell it to all the wild waves, and bid all nature sing of the mighty love of God.

A Year in North Carolina.

THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HOMES.

I have already referred to the size and construction of the houses. I will only add that I have an impression that in city and country there are not as many good houses as there are in the North. I took several walks around Raleigh and have kept my eyes open while travelling and the impression has been the same. Houses that look large on the outside are not so large when one gets into them on account of the verandas. But the houses are not the homes. There are a great many houses, even dwelling houses with people living in them, where there are no homes in the truest sense of the word. I have seen houses such as the slaves had before the war. The cabins of the majority of the colored people do not appear to me to be so very much better today. They are small, very small for the very large families that live in them. In many cases they are without glass windows. The negro is accused of not having very much regard for the seventh commandment, and that is sometimes referred to as evidence of his proximity to the brutes, and of the inferiority of his nature. But it seems to me that there is no necessity of

December admitting the days of slave cultivate cha him the best multitude of races testify, laxity in sex. In these c if not altoge are simply h the greater passionate p chasity of th their igno there may b poor Irish, That cultur chasity is I alarmingly admitted by the best am So far as negroes do them earn many of improviden some Christ that would it said "I I have wor is one in te with my w and get any or not." I left some p a house he moved out. same city a forty dolla bought the quite as we the count religiously thrifty, mo moral atm told me th employer o as well as t negroes ar must practi hundred ne to eat or to you have a than starve Many of wealthier, nurses and a dollar a an illegiti are accuse In connect and in the colored pe home and the idea th not confin natural to in the Nor our Heave Eden and carpenter. women as lesson and slavery. the white the slaves learn how and they all heard heard a st biscuit th would tra never lea found out Well she at that. more than hot biscu milk and here. Th but simpl They call bread ma "light b and not a is always a girl flouri pretty qui people are but here ripe figs

admitting that. If the negro had been taught in the days of slavery to respect the seventh commandment and cultivate chastity and if the white man had always given him the best example possible, which he has not, as the multitude of mulattoes and the general mixture of the races testify, it would be more difficult to account for the laxity in sexual morality without admitting inferiority. In these cabined and darkened places of the South, where the separation of the sexes is almost, if not altogether, an impossibility. The large families are simply huddled together. Then it is well known that the greater the illiteracy and ignorance, the more passionate people are. I do not forget the remarkable chastity of the Irish notwithstanding their poverty and their ignorance, but exceptions prove the rule and there may be a way of accounting for the chastity of the poor Irish, without undermining the principle laid down. That culture and surroundings have much to do with chastity is I think beyond dispute. That immorality is alarmingly prevalent among the negroes must be freely admitted by their warmest friends, as it is admitted by the best among themselves.

So far as I have been able to learn, the majority of the negroes do not own even these huts though many of them earn pretty good wages, even better wages than many of the whites. They are accused of being improvident as well as immoral. In addition to all that, some Christian white men will say "I never saw a nigger that would not steal." Of one in this place I have heard it said "I never saw another nigger like him." "Yes, I have worked with him and I know what he is, but he is one in ten thousand of them." "I would trust him with my weight in gold." "He could come to my store and get anything he wanted whether he had the money or not." This colored man has just gone to Raleigh and left some property behind. He has taken his family to a house he owned and from which a white family had moved out. He has two or three other houses in the same city and another elsewhere. He had received his forty dollars a month and had saved the money and bought the property. Many a white man has not done quite as well. There are many such scattered through the country and as they advance educationally and religiously they will probably earn more, become more thrifty, more honest as well as more moral so that the moral atmosphere of the home will improve. This negro told me that he had been preaching a sermon to his rich employer on teaching the negroes honesty, by example as well as by precept! "You are always saying that the negroes are dishonest and that they steal. Now you must practice what you preach. You are employing a hundred negroes, some of you rich men employ three hundred. Their wages are low. If they need something to eat or to wear and you do not pay them promptly as you have agreed to do you tempt them to steal rather than starve or go naked, no you not?"

Many of the poorer white families as well as of the wealthier, employ the negro girls and married women as nurses and "cooks." The wages are from fifty cents to a dollar a week in this place, but most of the girls have an illegitimate child or two that must be fed and they are accused of helping them elude freely in other ways. In connection with some of the best homes in the cities and in the country there are houses or rooms for the colored people, but in this place most of them sleep at home and go to work early in the morning. Of course, the idea that manual, if not mental labor, is degrading is not confined to the white people of the South, but it is natural to believe that it lingers here a little longer than in the North. Even Christians are slow to learn that our Heavenly Father dignified labor in the garden of Eden and our Saviour did the same by working as a carpenter. It is however true that many of the white women as well as of the white men have learned the lesson and in that way gained much by the abolition of slavery. Indeed, many white men will freely admit that the white man gained more than the colored man. When the slaves were freed the white man and woman had to learn how to make a living without the aid of the slaves, and they have done well in thirty-five years. You have all heard about the wonderful "Southern Cook." I heard a student vow that if his wife did not make better biscuits than the sour ones we were eating at the time he would trade her away for a "Southern Cook." I have never learned how his wife got along, but I have now found out what the wonderful Southern Cook can do. Well she can make everything swim in fat, and pork fat at that. When I came to the State nothing surprised me more than the amount of fat consumed, the quantity of hot biscuits eaten, and the ever-present coffee without milk and often without sugar. Tea is not extensively used here. The corn bread is not our favorite "Johnny cake" but simply a mixture of corn meal and water baked. They call Johnny cake "light corn bread." Loaf wheat bread made with yeast is not common, but it is called "light bread." The people seem to be fonder of pork and not as fond of beef as the northern people. Chicken is always in demand. In some of the best homes a negro girl flourishes an article made of the very long and pretty quills of some bird, to keep the flies away when people are eating. In some parts fruit may be plentiful, but here we found it difficult to get much. We tasted ripe figs not dried for the first time this fall. I had

tasted preserved figs last winter. Sweet potatoes in great variety are found during the greater part of the year, but Irish potatoes are too expensive, except for a short season. I may at some future time tell you how the sweet potatoes and cotton are grown. Melons of different kinds are abundant. The apples come from the North rather than from the South of us because freight rates are lower. I have an impression that there is not quite as much regularity and agreement about meal hours as there is in the North. In Raleigh I was told by a Northern lady that people often came to call upon her about one o'clock, or her dinner hour. However, I think the general rule is much the same as in Canada. The Southern people are noted for their warm-heartedness and kind-heartedness, and we have found them so. When there is apparent harshness in commanding the negro, in the home as well as elsewhere, it is so from custom and force of habit rather than from an unkind spirit. The negro expects it because he has always been used to it, and will ask a favor from the one who orders him sternly as readily as from any other man. I may as well say here as later that I do not think there is any unkind feeling towards the negro, except in connection with politics, and the reduction in wages and when he seeks to assert his social equality with the whites. "The nigger is all right in his place," but his place is not in the white man's parlor, or at the white man's dining table, or by the white man or woman's side or in any political office. He is and always must be a servant and a subject. As long as he keeps that place he will be treated kindly, but when he aspires to be the equal or the superior of the white man he will be made to keep his place. Northern people are disliked because they treat the negro as an equal.

JOHN LEWIS.

### Aunt Louisiana Testifies.

It was the regular Sunday night prayer meeting, and the chapel was crowded with the dusky daughters of Ham. The subject of the meeting was "answered prayer." The leader had spoken briefly, and after inviting incidents of answers to prayer from their own lives or from the Bible, stated that the meeting was in their hands. And then it was that Aunt Louisiana rose up and took into her hands the goodliest portion of it, while she told a story of answered prayer before which other experiences shrivelled up and departed like dust in the wind.

Aunt Louisiana is the door keeper at the Normal School. She is also that rarity among her people—an elderly woman tall and gaunt and spare, but she owns a voice which would do credit to the general of an army. Where such a frail tabernacle houses such a voice is a mystery. Aunt Louisiana reckons it a blessing to even keep the doors of the temple of knowledge, for even there she can eat of the crumbs. She has determined to learn to read her Bible "an' sense it." Reading is as yet a slow and laborious process, but morning, noon and night she sits with her book before her, grinding away at her self-appointed task, and the sound of the grinding is anything but low. Coming down stairs in the morning, one hears Aunt Louisiana boom forth, "and—Ab-ra-ham—took—sheep—and—oxen—and—gave—them—unto—A-b-i-m-e-l-e-c-h—and—both—of—them—made—a—c-o-v-e-n-a-n-t—covenant." Returning later across the campus, one learns long before reaching the doors that "Ab-ra-ham—re-t-u-r-n-e-d—returned—unto—his—y-o-u-n-g—young—men—and—they—rose—up—and—went—t-o-g-e-t-h-e-r—together—to—B-e-e-r-s-a-b-a—Beer-saba." All through our going to and fro and up and down during the day, sounds the steady rumble of Aunt Louisiana's progress along the route of the patriarch, until as the elevator bears us on our last upward flight for the night, there reaches us, in accents "thinner, clearer, farther growing" the assurance that "the—field—and—the—cave—that—in—t-h-e-r-e—in—therein—were—made—sure—to—Ab-ra-ham—for—a—p-o-s-s-e-s-s-i-o-n—possession—of—a—burying—place—by—the—sons—of—Heth." Aunt Louisiana is reading the Bible through in this fashion from cover to cover, and pauses for nothing but to spell. Unfortunately, she is yet a long way from the verse which says, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient."

But to return to the prayer meeting. It was this Aunt Louisiana who accepted the meeting as having been placed in her hands, and with closed eyes and away body, lifted up that voice like a trumpet and spoke in this wise:

"I stan' here a livin' witness ter dis fac, an' ter de fac dat de Lord done arser prayer. My mother's secos' husband he was a sinner-man, but all his life long he waster git 'ligion, but some'ay n'er he don' seem ter esgashiwate howter, so he j'es hitch along an' hitch along twel he gwine on be an ole man. My mother she was powful good woman, an' she pray an' pray fo him, but he don' git no 'ligion, an' bymby he tuck sick, an' we-alls reckon fo sho he gwine die. Then my mother she say ter him, 'husban' you keep a-prayin' an' a-prayin'; thar ain' never no sinner-body call on de Lord

fit 'bout He hears him sometime er n'er. An' if you's too weak fer ter tell when you gits de 'arance, jes take'n move yo' finger de leas' 'll' bit, an' I'll know."

One night 'bout sun down my mother (she do de weavin' up at de big house) she take'n go up dar for hanks er thread, an' wen she git back she 'low she'll tote de water fo de night. Mos'as soon as she starts out'n de do', somethin' 'pear ter say ter her, 'better hurry, better hurry, he nite die fo you gits back,' so she gits dat water mighty quick, an' hurries back, an' soon's she sets eyes on de bade she reckon he done gone fo sho, he so still. An' she steal up mighty quiet like, an' fix de close sof' like, jes ter see if he dade or what he up ter. Soon's she tech de close he jis up and grounded one er dese yer meetin'-house groans—"oot!" like dat, all suddint like, an' then he done throw up bof hands an' open his mouf all at oncet and holler 'glory! glory! glory!' an' then my mother she know he done got de 'ligion an' her prayers answered. She call in de neighbors, an' day all pray and holler glory too, an' he kep' on a 'glorifyin' too, an' he done rejoice his soul dat-a-way right inter de glory ob hebben. But dat ain' all de way de Lord done arser his prayers. He alluz think he jes mus' be baptizin wen he git his 'ligion, er it plum no good, an' he'd been a-prayin' an' a-prayin' dat he'd git it time nuff so's't he cud be baptizin, but de Lord tuk him befo. We done dig his grave on a high hill, 'cause he alluz waster be berried on dat hill, but wen we git de corpe ter de grave, dar was water in de grave, so we take'n it out'n dar an' dig 'nother one on de same hill. We got de coffin down in de grave, an' wiles we's singin' de hymn we's lookin' in de grave, an' what we see but de water risin' down dar twel it done kiver de coffin, an' then back it went, an' dat poor ole converted sinner-man done got his baptizin' in his coffin.

An' dat's a fac," concluded Aunt Louisiana, in tones which admitted of no discussion; "thar ain' never no sech thing been heerd of befo in Alabama nor nowhere." Blissfully unconscious that the ghost of ancient Baptist heresy "did squeak and gibber" all through her honest effort to glorify the Lord, Aunt Louisiana sat down amid a silence large and oppressive.

KATHERYN C. MCLROD.

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

### Women of Charm.

Women endowed by nature with the indescribable quality we call "charm," for want of a better word, are the supreme development of a perfected race, the last word, as it were, of civilization, the flower of their kind, crowning centuries of growing refinement and cultivation. Others may unite a thousand brilliant qualities and attractive attributes, may be beautiful as Astarte or as witty as Madame de Montespan—the women who discovered the secret of charm have in all and under every sky held undisputed rule over the hearts of their generation.

When we look at the portraits of the women history tells us have ruled the world by their charms and swayed the destinies of empires at their fancy, we are astonished to find that they have rarely been beautiful. From Cleopatra or Mary of Scotland down to Lolla Montez the tall-tale coin or canvas reveals the same marvelous fact that they were not beautiful women—these historic charmers. We wonder stupidly how they attained such influence over the men of their day—their husbands or lovers. We would do better to look around us or inward and observe what is passing in our own hearts.

Pause, reader mine, a moment and reflect. Who has held the first place in your thoughts, who has filled your soul and influenced your life? Has she been the most beautiful woman of your acquaintance, the radiant vision that dazzled your boyish eyes? Has she not rather been some gentle, quiet woman whom you hardly noticed the first time your paths crossed, but who gradually grew to be a part of your life, for consolation in moments of discouragement, for counsel in your difficulties, and whose welcome was the bright moment in your day, looked forward to through long hours of toil and worry?

It is just in the subtle quality of charm that the women of the last ten years have fallen away from their elder sisters. They have been carried along by a love of sport, and by the set of fashion's tide, and probably do not stop to ask themselves whether they are floating. Nor do they realize all the importance of their acts or the true meaning of their metamorphosis. . . . I only want to ask my sisters one question: Are they quite sure they are the gainers by these changes? Do they imagine these "sporty" young females in short-cut skirts and mannish shirts and ties, that it is so very seductive to a lover or a husband to see his idol in a violent perspiration, her dragged hair blowing across a sun-burned face, or panting up a long hill on a bicycle, frantic at having lost her race?

The woman who proposes a game of cards to a man who has dropped in to pass an hour in her society can hardly expect to leave a particularly tender memory in his mind as he walks away. The girl who has rowed or ridden or raced at a man's side for days with but the one idea of getting the better of him at some sport or pastime cannot very reasonably hope to be connected in his thoughts with ideas more tender or more elevated than "odds" or "handicaps," with an undercurrent of pique and irritation if his unsexed companion has "down'd" him successfully.

What man, unless he be singularly dissolute or unfortunate, does not turn his steps when he can towards some dainty parlor where he is sure of finding a smiling, soft-voiced woman, whose welcome he knows will soothe his irritated nerves and restore the even balance of his temper, whose charm will work its subtle way into his troubled spirit? The wife he loves, or the friend he admires and respects, will do more for him in one of those quiet hours where two minds are in communion, and come closer to the real man and move him to better efforts and nobler aims than all the beauties and "sporty" acquaintances of a life time. No matter what a man's education or taste is, none are insensible to such an atmosphere or to the grace and witchery a woman can diffuse into the simplest surroundings. She need not be beautiful or brilliant to hold him in lifelong allegiance if she but possess this magnetism.—Elliot Gregory.

## Dessenger and Visitor

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### The Forward Movement.

The friends of this movement will remember that the last day of December marks the time limit within which the conditions of Mr. Rockefeller's gift must be fulfilled. With the opening of the new year a special committee of the Board of Governors will be called upon to examine the subscription list and to report officially to the American Baptist Education Society.

We are glad to learn that there is now a well assured prospect that the committee will be able to report favorably. Dr. Trotter and Rev. W. E. Hall are at present in the city in the interests of the movement. The former occupied the pulpit of the Main Street church on Sunday last, the latter spoke to the Baptist congregations of Fairville and Carleton. The financial results of this visit it is too early to ascertain. We fear that the serious losses which have come to so many of the shipowners of the North End, in connection with the unprecedented marine disasters of recent weeks, will affect unfavorably the effort of the College just now. In spite of these things, however, a good many will give a helping hand.

Before coming to St. John, Dr. Trotter, during his present trip, had visited St. Stephen, which gave a noble response to his appeal, also Boston, where a number of new subscriptions were obtained from Alumni resident in that vicinity. Mr. Hall had recently visited Billtown and River Hebert, Amherst and Moncton. At Billtown he secured several hundred dollars. In the region of River Hebert he met with large success, and in the two latter places gleaned something additional to what had been gathered previously. These brethren are making earnest efforts to carry the subscription list not merely to the point of technically fulfilling the conditions of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, but to a point where some provision at least will be made for the shrinkage which will inevitably come during the four years over which the pledges run.

We bespeak for the brethren in these closing days of the campaign the earnest co-operation of all who have not yet given. Within the next fortnight we hope that many pledges will be sent in to Dr. Trotter at Wolfville, or to the Rev. W. E. Hall, North Street, Halifax, and that on the first of the year the published results of the year's work will fill all our hearts with joy and thankfulness.

### Be of Good Courage.

If anyone is disposed to look upon the dark side of things he will have no difficulty in finding matter enough to nourish his despondency. The world certainly presents an abundance of material to furnish the pessimist with arguments in support of his forebodings of calamity and disaster. Even in its brightest places, among what are called the enlightened and the Christian nations, there is surely enough of evil in political, social and moral conditions to make thoughtful men shudder at what an examination beneath the surface of things reveals and to tremble for the results which must come out of those conditions. And when we turn our eyes from the world at large to the church, it must be confessed that one does not find that he has left all clouds and darkness behind. When one looks abroad upon what is called the Christian world and questions how much there is in it which is in accord with the spirit and the life and the aim of New Testament Christianity, the answer is scarcely reassuring. And if one turns to his own denomination and considers its depleted treasuries, the meagre and niggardly provisions made for the carrying on of the most important of all enterprises, when he sees distrust and divided counsels among brethren

where there should be the fullest harmony and co-operation in the Lord's work, his heart is grieved and his spirit disquieted. And if he turns his thought to the local church of which he is a member, it is probable that there too he will find more or less reason for anxiety and discouragement. And the Christian's reasons for discouragement are not all external. The evil is not all outside himself, and probably his deepest despondency connects itself with his own personal experience and his sad failure to realize in his own heart and life the ideal of Christian love and service.

But the faithful Christian is not left to smother in the Slough of Despond. Help comes to him, and light arises in the darkness. By virtue of his regenerated nature and his fellowship with Christ the Christian is an optimist. Whatever thick clouds may at times fill the sky and whatever denser body may for an hour cause the sun's light to be eclipsed, still there is the sky above the clouds, and the sun remains forever the centre of its system, giving light and life to all. And whatever thick clouds of evil enshroud the earth, however dark it grows and however terrible at times may be the shadows which gather round the Christian's path, yet it is eternally true that God lives and reigns and loves, that Christ has died and has risen again, that the Holy Spirit enlightens the minds, inspires the souls and helps the infirmities of God's children, so that, in spite of their infirmities and despondencies, they are enabled, by the grace of God, to fight a good fight and to rejoice in hope of the glory to be revealed.

If we are in danger of growing despondent over the condition of the world or the church or ourselves, it is well for us to consider that Jesus Christ was not discouraged and that he did not fail in the fulfilment of the ministry committed to him by the Father. He was never discouraged about God's love for the world. He was Himself the gift and the revelation of that love to men. He ever trusted, and taught men to trust, in the Father's love and care. He believed that the world was worth saving—even at the expense of His own life yielded up upon the Cross. And "for the joy that was set before Him, He endured the Cross, despising the shame." He was not discouraged about the church. He was sure that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. He believed in men, in their capacity, through divine grace, for regeneration, for holy fellowship and gracious ministry in God's name and for final victory over all the powers of darkness. If Jesus Christ is not discouraged about the world and about His church and about us, we ought not to fall into despondency. If we truly believe in God and in Him who died and rose again, our hearts will not be greatly troubled. If the Son of God has put His divine life and love into the work of saving the world, we ought not to fear that the work He has undertaken will not be accomplished, and we ought to be glad to put into that work such ministries of love and service as God is pleased to inspire in our hearts and to accept at our hands.

### Editorial Notes.

—The excellent article which appeared on our second page last week, entitled *The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise*, was from the pen of our valued contributor Rev. R. O. Morse. The name was omitted by an inadvertence.

—Sometimes the pulpit of the present day is accused of avoiding the discussion of practical and ethical subjects. Pastor Gordon is evidently determined that such a criticism shall not apply to the Main Street pulpit. The series of eight sermons, announced in our News from the Churches, which Mr. Gordon is about to commence, certainly deal with very practical subjects and should be greatly profitable.

—Rev. Thomas Cumming Hall, D. D., whose name had been mentioned as a possible successor to his father, the late Dr. John Hall, as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York City, has been appointed to the chair of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Hall graduated at Princeton in 1879, afterwards studied at Union Seminary and still later at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. He is about forty years of age and in personal appearance strikingly resembles his distinguished father.

—Dr. A. E. Benjamin Andrews who last year resigned the presidency of Brown University to

accept the Superintendency of the schools of Chicago, has found the new position a difficult one, on account of political influences which have made themselves felt through the Board of Education, in opposition to the Superintendent's judgment as to the course of action to be pursued in the interests of the schools. Dr. Andrews is not the man to submit quietly to the dictation of political bosses in such matters as the appointment of teachers, and it was reported that, as a result of friction between himself and the board on these matters, he had resigned. This report it now appears was incorrect; but that the situation will be permanently a tolerable one for a man of Dr. Andrews' ideas and character, is perhaps rather to be hoped for than expected.

—In order to facilitate the reporting of News from the Churches to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, we have sent out to the pastors stamped postal cards, requesting that they be returned to this office with any items of interest that there may be to report. The response has been very gratifying—in fact almost embarrassing, for this week we are unable to find room for all the reports received. If any churches have been overlooked in the distribution of cards, we shall be glad to make the omission good on application.

—Alluding to an item of English news to the effect that "Dr. Guinness Rogers, the eminent Congregationalist, has declared in favor of Lord Rosebery as leader of the Liberal party," the New York "Outlook" remarks upon this as a vivid illustration of the difference between ecclesiastical and political relations in England and in the United States, which the item affords, and adds: "It would make precious little difference in this country who was favored for Presidential nominee by Dr. Storrs or Bishop Potter or even by Dr. Parkhurst, but in England conditions are not the same. There the bone and sinew of the Liberal party are Non-conformists. They will follow no leader who will oppose what to them is the question of chief importance, viz., Disestablishment. Consequently the question of the approval or disapproval of the Non-conformist leaders is of vital importance. It is well known that Mr. Gladstone often consulted men like Dr. Dale, Guinness Rogers and Charles A. Berry, as to what his policy should be; and somehow the spectacle of a statesman taking counsel of the most eminently Christian men of his party is quite as edifying as that afforded by our political leaders, who more frequently seek wisdom from the demagogues of the saloon.

—We are sorry to observe that the Antigonish "Casket" thinks it necessary to fill nearly a column of its latest issue with virulent abuse on Dr. Justin D. Fulton, called forth by his recent lecture at Glace Bay and the severe treatment which he there received, presumably at the hands of Roman Catholics. It is charitable to suppose that if the Editor of the "Casket" knew Dr. Fulton better he would not make such statements about him as he does. Many of the statements, however, are as false as they are scurrilous, and the "Casket" has no excuse for not knowing them to be so, for if it wished to know the truth in the matter it could easily be assured that the Fulton to whom it applies so many evil epithets and whom it holds up to the execration of its readers is a caricature about as unlike the real Fulton as an imagination wholly unrestrained by any regard for truth or charity could invent. Whatever may be thought of the value of Dr. Fulton's work, it is certain that in undertaking his anti-Catholic crusade he has sacrificed more than most men of his generation in ease, comfort and popularity. To say that he is not a man of judicial temper and that his words are not always carefully considered, is only to say that in these respects he is like most other reformers. There are different opinions among Protestants as to the wisdom of some of Dr. Fulton's methods, as to the correctness of some of his statements and as to the value of his work in Roman Catholic communities. But we believe that no one who really knows the man questions the purity and the kindness of his heart or the deep sincerity of his life. The "Casket" should consider that no good cause can be served by holding up such a man to execration as being the vilest of the vile.

### Celebration at Chicacole.

Our friends, the Archbalds, have been married 15 years, and on the 25th of last month we decided to give them a "surprise party" and help them celebrate. We do not want to let you have all that sort of fun at home.

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Entirely unknown to the happy couple, we agreed to be on hand bright and early at the mission house. They were indeed taken unawares, and yet did not look very much disappointed. Unfortunately the friends from Bobbili and Kimedl could not come; but they sent messages of greeting, laden with good wishes and some heard cash. The celebration proper took place in the parlor about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. "Blest be the tie, etc." was sung, Bro. Morse offered prayer, and then the bashful pair were asked to sit together upon the sofa. Bro. Sanford, our senior missionary—the man who tied the knot 15 years before in the Bilmi mission house—took the floor. After expressing the good wishes of all the friends assembled, and after telling our host and hostess how glad we were that God had given them so many years of useful service together in India, he read some appropriate verses which he had composed for the occasion, and then uncovered a glass pitcher which stood upon the table and poured its contents into Mrs. Archibald's lap. This gift was made as a contribution towards the new hospital which is so near to the hearts of the Chicacole missionaries and in fact an enterprise in which we are all deeply interested. It may not be known to everybody that Mrs. Archibald came to India as Miss Carrie A. Hammond, in 1873. After five years of service as a lady missionary, she was married in 1883 to Mr. Archibald. These devoted missionaries have never spared themselves and the years have been full of hard work that has told upon them in this unfriendly clime. However we are glad to report that at present they are both enjoying fairly good health. They hope to have another fifteen years, and more (if it be God's will) in this service. India is their adopted land and here they hope to end their days. We were sorry to find that Bro. Sanford's health was not at all good. He has now completed about 25 years of service. Since he came out this last time he has given himself unreservedly to the work and has done probably the best work of his life, abundantly justifying the wisdom of the Board in sending him back to the field. What heroic faith he has manifested, and how wondrously God has upheld him, amidst all his trials! He is truly a man of God and a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. We honor him and praise God that we are permitted to have him still among us. We love him as a father and admire his faith in God and his devotion to the work to which he has given his life. Surely his unflinching courage, often amidst much physical suffering, as he pursues his lonely path, will inspire scores to a fuller devotion to the Master. Bro. Sanford is trying to carry on the work of two men at Vizianagram. We ought to have had two men settled on that field from the first. The town with a population of 28,000 and the surrounding villages with 250,000 will give far more work than any two men can properly cover. We want two new men just as soon as we can get them. One for Vizianagram and one for Sompett. Who will respond to this needy call?

Tekkall, Ganjam District, India. W. V. HIGGINS.  
Nov. 1st.

From Halifax.

Mr. John Grierson has left Halifax to do mission work in the North West. To undertake this labor at his age, over seventy years, displays rare courage and consecration. In this soft age there are not many men who can be classed with John Grierson. He has a sinewy, tough physical frame. For downright honesty, fearlessness, modesty, courage and faith, he could be classed with Livingstone. In him has ever been that passion for helping others which characterized the great African explorer. Naturally he has been inclined to the neglected and debased. The obstacles in the way of work for these classes to him were no obstacles at all. Sometimes he has been led to labor to suppress the traffic in strong drink in the city, and to rescue the inebriate and debauchee. To this work he would go as cheerfully and as assured as to any ordinary Christian and philanthropic duty. His fine gifts and endowments have ever been supported by an iron will; and all have been under the law of Christ. Paul like he has not sought riches, ease or fame. John Grierson has been a mighty force in the Christian work of the Maritime Provinces. His hand was for years on the boys in the Industrial school. Many of them now bless their benefactor. Since old age was upon him he has tramped the forest of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on snowshoes, as missionary to the lumber camps. For a few years past he has been abroad in Nova Scotia as field agent for the Sunday School association. Now in his bereavement, for the wife of his youth has gone to her reward in glory, he goes next to engage in the hard drudgery of mission work. He holds clearly and firmly the doctrines of God's word, and fearlessly teaches and preaches them; and he can do both with much tact and with power. Mr. Grierson carries with him the good will, esteem confidence of the Christian public, not of Halifax alone, but of the Maritime Provinces as well. All wish and pray that he may be successful in his new field. Normal Sunday School teaching has commenced in

Halifax and Dartmouth. Classes have been organized in St. Johns Presbyterian church, Oxford Street Methodist and the First Baptist. Organizations and methods of work were never carried to such perfection in churches and Sunday Schools as at present. Could the world be taken for Christ by well drilled soldiers skillfully led, it would soon be accomplished. But all these means may be wrought up to a high degree of perfection, and the great end remain unaccomplished. Just now the churches of Halifax are like a train ready to start, waiting to have the steam turned on. "Not by might, not by power, but by my Spirit saith the Lord." The present condition of the churches explains and enforces this dogma as no commentator could do. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," etc., "so is every one who is born of the Spirit."

Such displays of spiritual power as were seen about 1740 in the days of Jonathan, Edwards, Whitfield, Wesley and the Tennants, in the days of Phinney and in 1857, are needed now. It would be like Wellington's final command at Waterloo, "Off guards and at them." Should a thrill go through the redeemed of the Lord today, and a consciousness of power from on high be felt, what a mighty movement, what a victory would be seen. "Come Lord Jesus come quickly!"

Mrs. Chute is recovering from a painful illness. Mrs. Hall too has been sick but is improving. Mrs. Lawson is also seriously ill. The families of these three brethren in the ministry have the sympathy of all their friends. The work of the County Missionary at St. Margarets Bay where he has been co-operating with the Rev. A. G. Ingram has been blessed. He is still at work on that field. Mr. Ingram is absent, in St. John visiting a sick daughter. The enterprising Rev. Dr. Robinson has brought to the city the only Senator of the United States who is of the African race. He lectured last Sunday afternoon in the theatre to a large audience. On Monday evening he was entertained at the Cornwallis Street church at a supper. The Mayor of the city, Alexander Stephens, was one of the guests. The special object is to raise money for the church.

REPORTER.

Southern California Baptist Convention.

This Convention held its 8th annual gathering in the new building of the 1st Baptist church, Los Angeles, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 18. There were 3 sessions a day and from 2 to 5 speakers on the programme for each session, beside interludes for routine business, and preludes for most delightful and uplifting spiritual exercises. The 4 Bible Readings by Dr. A. J. Frost were given in his most inspiring and heart-searching manner, and altogether it was felt by all that this Convention was far and away the best Baptist gathering ever held in Southern California, and historic in the promises it brought for the future.

THE CONVENTION

is composed of sixty-five churches having a membership of 6002. Forty-three churches have pastors at the present time. During the year there have been 341 baptisms and a total increase of \$90. The value of church property is \$277,225. The expenses of the year for home work have been about \$50,000.00 and the total benevolence about \$11,000.00. Ten churches have been aided in the support of pastors for parts or all of the year.

Acadia and her graduates, of whom only one was present at the Convention, came in for words of most warm-hearted praise by President Brownson of California College in his speech on "Higher Education."

Nova Scotia products were in evidence at the Convention. Owing to indisposition on the part of the President Dr. A. J. Frost, it fell to the lot of the writer as 2nd Vice President to preside at 6 of the 9 sessions, also to read the report on Foreign Missions, and address the Convention on "Church Prosperity, the missionary Spirit a factor."

Rev. G. A. Cleveland formerly of Annapolis City, N. S., and now the honored pastor of the 1st church, Riverside addressed the Convention on the Home Mission programme, and delivered the sermon on "The Holy Spirit in Christian life." He was also elected President of the Convention for the coming year.

The music furnished by the magnificent pipe organ, and the quartette of the 1st Baptist church, was of a high order, and was greatly enjoyed. Miss Ellis the Alto in this quartette, is a sister of Dr. H. Bert Ellis the leading specialist in his line in Los Angeles, who was graduated from Acadia in 1884. M. B. SRAW.

New Books.

St. John, New Brunswick as a Canadian Winter Port and Terminus of the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways.

A handsomely printed pamphlet with the title above given has just been issued under the auspices of the City Corporation and Board of Trade of St. John, having been prepared by a committee of ten gentlemen, of which Mr. W. S. Fisher is chairman and Mr. F. O. Allison, Secretary. The principal purpose of the pamphlet is to make known more widely the advantages possessed by St. John as a port for the import and export business of

Canada, especially during the winter months. In addition to a variety of information bearing on this subject contained in its pages, the pamphlet also contains some fine views of the harbor and a number of maps of the harbor, exhibiting its natural features and showing its facilities, present and prospective, for shipping at the termini of the I. C. R. and C. P. R. lines. The pamphlet is very attractive in itself, its typography is excellent and the information it affords cannot but be serviceable in promoting the aim had in view in its publication.

"The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand."

Is the title given a booklet of 74 pages, which is further described as "A text book of the better civilization within reach, which is identical with the Kingdom of Heaven as it was proclaimed by Jesus of Nazareth." The author is C. W. Woodridge, M. D., and it is published by Chas. H. Kerr and Company, Chicago. Another smaller booklet by the same publishers is entitled Uncle Ike's Ideas, by George McV. Miller. These books are written and issued in the interests of Socialism. They may be useful in indicating many wrong things which exist in society as it is at present constituted and in stimulating thought upon the subject of man's duty in reference to his fellowmen, but the assertion that Christ's teachings respecting the Kingdom of Heaven meant the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth will seem absurd enough to those who have given much earnest consideration to His words.

Afterwards and other stories. By Ian MacLaren, Toronto; Fleming H. Revell Company. Price \$1.25.

There are fourteen stories in all in the volume. The titles of the two last are respectively "The Passing of Domesie" and "Dr. Davidson's last Christmas." These as will be seen by the titles, bring us into company of Drumtochy folk, and they might have formed chapters of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" or "Auld Lang Syne." The other stories are partly Scotch and partly English as to scene and characters. A vein of humor runs through all, though it is not altogether the quaint, delightful humor of the Drumtochy stories. The book is very pleasant reading and wholesome withal. The strong and the weak points of human nature are exhibited with the hand of a master and with an optimistic spirit that is in search of the good rather than the evil that is in men. If the men and women of the book are ideal, it is a wholesome kind of idealism that is exhibited, and they speak and act quite as men and women would if they yielded to their best impulses. One of the stories entitled "An Evangelist" is indirectly an answer to criticisms on the Drumtochy stories, and particularly a defence of the "Posty," the mail-carrier, who often took a drop too much; but he sacrificed his own life to save that of a drowning child, and the author of "Auld Lang Syne" could not find it in his heart to consign him to perdition.

What were the best ten books of the year? This question has been answered by the readers of The Outlook in a voting contest, the award to the successful contestant being copies of the ten books. The result of the vote, which is announced in The Outlook's Magazine Number for December, is as follows: the titles being given in order of precedence as shown by the total vote: "The Life and Letters of Tennyson," Mrs. Ward's "Helbeck of Hammsdale," Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," "Caleb West," "The Workers," Busch's "Bismarck," Mrs. Wiggan's "Pennelope's Progress," "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," Rupert of Hentzau," and John Flax's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbor's." In addition to an interesting illustrated account of this contest and a literary talk about the ten books and their authors, this issue of The Outlook, which is its Tenth Annual book Number, contains an elaborate survey of the books of the season and other articles and features which are of special interest. \$3.00 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.

PREMIUMS.

No. 1. Revised Teacher's Bible, leather lined, divinity circuit, long primer type, red under gold edges, self-pronouncing. This Bible and the MESSENGER AND VISITOR one year to new or old subscribers \$4.00. It is also offered as a premium for three new names.

No. 2. International Teacher's Bible. The same as No. 1 with the Authorized instead of the Revised text. The Bible and paper one year \$3.50. Given as a premium for two new names and 25c.

No. 3. Illuminated Teacher's Bible. The illustrated Bible of which a full description appeared in issue for Nov. 30th. It is a beautiful book in durable binding. This Bible and paper one year \$4.50, or given as a premium for four new names.

No. 4. The Sheldon books, in paper binding, books which retail at 25c. each, any five of the following seven for one new name:

1. In His Steps.
2. His Brother's Keeper.
3. The Crucifixion of Phillis Strong.
4. Robert Hardy's Seven Days.
5. Richard Bruce.
6. The Twentieth Door.
7. Overcoming the World.

These books are sent prepaid to any address in Canada. Orders for them are coming from a number of our workers.

The Story Page.

Just as they Come.

BY MRS. L. AMELIA WILDER.

Beth was perplexed; so she went to grandma. That is what she always did when she was in trouble, for Beth and grandma were very intimate.

"That's because they are so near of an age," said Jack, Beth's brother who liked to tease her, and Beth who exceedingly disliked being teased, answered curtly.

"I'll be glad when you're old enough to have a little sense." However, Beth never meant to trouble grandma with such a trifle as that.

"There, Beth's got another one of those old poky books," declared Joe as he saw her start for grandma's room with an old Sunday School book tucked under her arm.

"It's such a lovely book, grandma," affirmed Beth as she gave it into grandma's hands, "and all about work to be done in the world, and—O grandma, I do wish I could do some of it, something to make the world just a tiny bit better," she sighed as she watched grandma dreamily turning the leaves of the book.

"Yes, dear," answered grandma as though her thoughts were far away; then as her glance rested upon a certain sentence she read it over twice, marked the page carefully with a piece of yarn, then appearing to forget that Beth was waiting for advice, asked as she laid the book on the little old-fashioned light stand that held her Bible and workbasket, and always stood beside her easy chair.

"What was it that your mother wanted you to do this afternoon?"

"O, straighten up that catch-all box in her closet," answered Beth carelessly, "she wants to see if there are calico pieces enough to make a quilt for her bed—but I know there are not. You know we used them all, nearly, for that comfort for Joe's bed; and besides, grandma I don't feel like doing that now—I want to talk to you first anyhow," concluded Beth as she saw a look in grandma's eyes that caused her to think that, "not to feel like it was, perhaps, not the best reason for not complying with her mother's request; but it was only grandma's eyes that spoke. Beth continued, rather ambiguously,

"I think just as that book says, that the place we are in is the very place where we can find opportunities if we only look for them; and I've been looking, and I find so many things that I want to do, and I've made such lots of plans—but you see, grandma, there isn't anything to do with—if I only could earn a dollar, now, I know how I could make a lovely spread for mother's bed, and that would be work right here in my own home. I don't believe in going away off to find work when there's so much to be done near at hand; do you grandma?" she asked a trifle anxiously, as she thought she detected a hint of a smile in the kindly eyes, and remembered that it was, sometimes, a bit difficult to find out just what grandma did believe. But although Beth knew so little about grandma's beliefs, she knew a great deal about her help, so she waited patiently for what grandma would say.

It was not what Beth expected, nor, to tell the exact truth, not what she wanted her to say, as she remarked.

"I think, Beth, that your mother will be as well pleased if you do exactly as she requested, and perhaps we may find more pieces than you think. Ask Joey to help you bring the box in here and we will look it over together," and as she saw the cloud upon the usually sunny face she added gently, "It is work you want dear, remember; and we should learn that the first work that we have to do is in our own hearts, always, until we have learned to obey."

Beth's face wore a thoughtful, puzzled look as she returned with Joe. Carefully she carried the box between them until they reached the center of the room, when Joe contrived to upset the box with all its miscellaneous contents at grandma's feet, who—before Beth could frame the remonstrance that trembled on her lips, and which Joe was, evidently, expecting—exclaimed: "That's right, now we can see just what we have to do at once."

Joe was somewhat nonplused and said rather slowly, "I'll help you sort 'em if you want me to."

"Why, yes," came the pleasant answer, "if you have nothing else to do, it will be a good plan."

And Beth thought, as she saw how readily and cheerily Joe set himself at the task, that perhaps he would tease her less if she did not mind it so much.

Busily they worked and talked, and in half an hour Beth pointed triumphantly at a few pieces of point almost hidden by quantities of scraps of bleached and unbleached cotton, as she affirmed with unmistakable satisfaction, "I told you there was not pieces enough."

There was now, however, an unmistakable smile upon grandma's face, and Beth began to feel that for once grandma was laughing at her, and Joe went away whistling, "Blest be the tie that binds," in such a

roguish manner, that in spite of all she could do, the young eyes that looked questioningly into the faded, kindly ones behind the spectacles, were bright with unshed tears; which, when grandma saw, she hastened to say, "Do not be discouraged, dearie, if all your plan for others do not meet with success so soon as you wish it. Let me read one sentence over again for you in your nice little book. Here it is," and grandma opened it as the place where she had laid the piece of yarn. "I am glad that you want to work for others, and your mother is the right one to begin with. Now let me read the words: 'Remember that the work is for God, and leave to him to choose the way.' Now are you willing that I should plan some work for you, Beth, until you have time to make your plans for earning money?" asked grandma.

"Why, yes; I think so," answered Beth a little slowly. And grandma continued: "I have learned that when I cannot do just the thing, I would like to do that it is a very good plan to do the 'next best thing,' and I think you will like my plan. Now wrap those skeins of blue embroidery cotton with the cotton scraps, and the red with the unbleached, and lay them in my workbasket, and the stamping-outfit too," she added.

Then after this for many days Beth stamped patterns on the oddly-shaped scraps of bleached cloth—only a leaf or a flower or a butterfly on the smaller ones, sprays or clusters on the larger ones, and on one queer-shaped piece whose edges gave a good illustration of curves and angles, grandma asked her to put this sentence, "I will cover these."

Although Beth had many times wished to ask grandma, as they worked, what she meant to do with the queer-shaped pieces, she had not done so; but now as she saw her joining the edges of the scraps and covering each seam with the old-fashioned herringbone-stitch, learned in her girlhood, she saw it all. Grandma's beautiful plan for a spread and a lesson as well, and exclaimed, "O, how nice! we take the pieces just as they come and embroider them, and make a pretty border around each one, and we have such a beautiful spread. Isn't that it, grandma?"

And grandma smiled and said, "Yes, dearie, and now can we not do the same with our lives? God gives the days—let us take them thankfully, just as they come—embroider them with true and loving deeds, edge them about with prayer, and they will be both useful and beautiful. And now do you not think we can make a spread for Joe's bed from the unbleached pieces and the red cotton?"

Brightly shone the eyes of Beth as she eagerly assented, and roguishly suggested, "And let us put on the large center-piece, 'Blest be the tie that binds.'"

Grandma readily agreed to this proposition, and Joe laughed long and heartily when he saw it, and said, cordially, "I see you are learning to take things just as they come, Beth?"

And Beth realized that a good place to begin in our efforts to better the world is in our own hearts, and that no duty comes before the duty of obedience.—Christian Weekly.

Susan Ann's Thanksgiving

Yes, I kept Thanksgiving—through and through! and it overflowed into the next day; and here it is Saturday and it's Thanksgiving yet! Amanda Jenks came in on Wednesday, as I was flying 'round trying to get things a little for'ard, and she says, "Why, you don't expect to keep Thanksgiving yourself, do you?" And then she said something about being a servant and having nothing to be thankful for. Well, after she'd gone and the work was done and I sat doing nothing—only stoning raisins—it came into my mind about Gideon when God told him (just to keep up his courage) to go that night into the camp of the Midianites. He said: "Take Phurah, thy servant." That shows that God knew Phurah's name, and knew he was of use, and fit to go with his great captain. Like as not Phurah had hold of one end of that fleece Gideon wrung out. If you want to give a thing a real good squeeze it always takes two.

No one will forget the little maid that waited upon Naaman's wife. He carried the poor little thing away from her father and mother, and see what a good turn she did him! Cross old leper that he was! And there was that servant—the one St. Paul calls his "son"—I always have to think of O first—Onesimus. How Paul loved him! If the precious old man ever did get to see Philemon I warrant Onesimus made him up a good fire and had things comfortable for him.

Well, as I was turning over my Bible with a finger that wasn't sticky; I just happened to read this: "Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ," and then I said to myself: "Well, Susan Ann, if you are a servant, I don't see but that you're in honorable company."

I have a slate now, Robby brought it to me the other day. He said: "Susan Ann, you can have this, we are not to use slates in our school any more, they're not healthy." I told Robby slates were never unhealthy when I went to school and I gave it a good washing with soap suds and hung it up by the window. It's very handy to reckon on. I took it down now and wrote up at the top in big letters: "Servant." I'll give thanks for that, I thought. "After this was straightened out in my mind, I ran up to see if the parlor hearth was all right. Wood fires are dreadful pretty to look at, but they do make a sight of work. Sakes alive! There sat Miss 'Liza in a blaze! I caught up the first thing—our new piano cover—and wound it around her. The flame was soon smothered, and wonderful to tell, she was not burned! It makes me tremble to think what might have been. You see, Miss 'Liza had lit the lamp and a piece of the match must have fallen in her lap; and there the dear soul sat, reading as peaceful as if nothing was happening. When we got quieted down a bit, and I went back to my kitchen, Robby came in and he says: "Why, Susan Ann, what's the matter, you're crying?" And there, I do believe I was, for both my arms were blistered up to the elbow! So Miss 'Liza came with some of her soft old handkerchiefs and some salve, and wrapped them all up, and made me lie down for a spell. I never did know anything to work like that salve. It was just wonderful how it set me up. I just rose up and took down the slate and wrote: "Salve." That'll express the whole thing—and Miss 'Liza upstairs singing at her piano.

Between one thing and another, I was rather tucked out that night. I was just settled and thinkin' how good it felt to lie down, and how you'd rather have your own bed than Queen Victoria's when the biggest twiu began to cry. Why twins were set to us, heaven only knows. I don't want to fly in the face of providence, but it does seem as if one could have got on with one baby at a time. Well, I said to myself: "Susan Ann, you ought to be ashamed to lie as though you had no hearing, and you know Miss 'Liza isn't strong." So up I gets for the baby. By this time one had woke the tother, and I took them both to the kitchen. You see, it keeps warm there all night. I made some mint tea, and cuddled them up a little, and they got comforted after a while and dropped off. I wish you could 'a' seen them. They do look uncommon pretty when they're asleep, and they're such helpless little creatures! Somehow, when I hugged them up to me, I just felt that they were little blessings. Would you believe it, before I carried them upstairs I just put them down on the cushion of my rocker, and wrote: "Twins" on my slate right under "Salve."

The next mornin', being Thanksgiving! I rose pretty early because I wanted to prink up a little. It takes a deal of time to do my hair when I wear that new bonnet. The water was frozen, and I always do think that makes a very refreshin' wash, with a good hard rub. After I was ready, I threw open the window, and it was just a picture! The sun was coming up over those hills yonder. First there was a faint streak of light, then, in a moment, a broader line of brightness, and then came the great ball of splendor. It had snowed in the night, and now the sun touched the tree tops, and every thing was so fresh, and sweet, and peaceful, I felt glad to be in such a beautiful world. As soon as I went downstairs I wrote down "Alive."

Well, I got things pretty well ahead by meetin' time, and I just slipped on my things and fit over to the church (we used to call it the meetin' house). It's very convenient to live near; at least, most times it is. I was too late for the anthem, but I can manage to do without that, and I was just in time to hear the text: give out. It was this: "In everything give thanks." I wish I could tell you all that blessed man said. He told us God had given us so many wonderful gifts, and because we had them right along we take them as a matter of course. We call them "common mercies," and forget to give thanks for them. When he was done and said: "Let us give thanks," I put down my head and I gave thanks for all the things I had on my slate and for a great many I never thought to put there.

That Thanksgiving dinner, if I do say it, was a great success. Miss 'Liza said: "Susan Ann, you really excelled yourself." After the company had gone, and I was cleared up and resting, and thinking, and wishing I had put just a little more flavoring in that sweet sauce, I looked up, and there stood John Evans in the door. "Why, John," said I, "how smart you look!" "Do I, Susan?" said he. "I thought when I bought this tie it would be the color you liked." So John sat down at one end of the table and I sat in my rocker at this end. "How tosy you are," Susan, said John, "that spot on your cheek is just the color of the apples on that first tree in my orchard." "Have some doughnuts, John," said I. While John was eating he drew up his chair, half-way the length of the table.

"Susan, do you school and I was stole into the school neck, and gave u Susan, and I have some, Susan." "Why, John," "Mother's all some compan care of her, and th you to-night if wouldn't—well, I Don't you love m for you, that's a I think I'd improv Sue, I believe I wanted to go out Jane keeps a writ see you, I might When John tal into my throat! I kind of draught happened, but Jo then he kissed m check all night, then, well, we m married come on, but you see, I d all the beds, and [say nothing of is a likely man. He's got a great black He's for 'ard too. and now he will family is enough Ann Dyer, and After John went was full of thank sideways in big and then I burn Listen—sakes al is scream'ng to c Observer.

The How humb ing the great ileged to prea knows but it the palace of C know, first tid of the Son of h This interesti of our mission "One of our business selling officials for the would not tol now they dete until he is ub urge him to means a hard to witness for and vegetables says that the officials about of eunuchs fro visit to our mi 898

"Wou Mary is a d about what sh this respect. speaks and th late he is sorr One day he about someth He told Mary talked of it, terribly harst comrade. So not true, but words. She h "Would you Ralph pau the rebuke fr wickedly and "No, I wo face. Then I w "Oh, that if you had s "I'd try to "When it's l long enough it won't be suct terrible

"Susan, do you remember," he said, "when we went to school and I was 'kept in'?" A little girl with blue eyes stole into the school-house and put her arms around my neck, and gave me her lunch basket. That was you, Susan, and I have loved you ever since. I'm awful lonesome, Susan."

"Why, John," says I, "where's your mother?" "Mother's all right," said he, "but a feller must have some company besides his mother, and James can take care of her, and there's Mary. I made up my mind to ask you to-night if you didn't—if you couldn't—if you wouldn't—well, I can't say it right, but I love you, Sue. Don't you love me a little? I ain't nearly good enough for you, that's a fact; but if you'd only have me, Sue, I think I'd improve, I do, indeed. If you think you can't, Sue, I believe I will go away for a spell. I've always wanted to go out West and see how things look, and sister Jane keeps a-writing for me. Perhaps where I couldn't see you, I might feel better."

When John talked of going away, such a lump came into my throat! I must have taken cold in church. It was kind of draughty. Well I don't know exactly how it happened, but John had his chair alongside o' mine, and then he kissed me, I guess, for I felt something on my cheek all night, and we haven't any mosquitoes. And then, well, we made it all up that night, and we'll be married come spring. John coaxed hard to have it sooner, but you see, I'd laid out to make new comfortable for all the beds, and then, there's the twins to be weaned, to [say nothing of the new carpet waiting to be made. John is a likely man. He's six feet tall if he's an inch, and he has great black eyes and a heart as great as all creation. He's for 'ard too. He has built a house for his mother and now he will build another one for us. John says one family is enough in one house. What he seen in Susan Ann Dyer, and why he wants to marry her, I can't tell. After John went I took the slate down. By this time it was full of thanks on both sides. So I just wrote: "John" sideways in big letters, right across the top of all the rest, and then I turned the other side over and did the same. Listen—sakes alive! Do you hear that? The biggest twin is screamin' to crack his throat. I must run.—New York Observer.

The Flower Boy of Peking.

How humble are often God's methods of accomplishing the greatest work! Who was it that was first privileged to preach the Gospel to Constantine? Who knows but it was some very humble servant about the palace of Caesar? Who was it that, as far as we now know, first told the story of Jesus inside the palace walls of the Son of heaven in Peking—a boy that sells flowers? This interesting story is told in the following words of our missionary, J. Fred Hayner:

"One of our church members, Mr. Tung, has a good business selling flowers and early vegetables to palace officials for the Emperor's table. Formerly these officials would not tolerate the mention of Christianity, but now they detain Mr. Tung preaching and explaining until he is hungry. Then they keep him for dinner, and urge him to preach and talk some more. So that it means a hard day's work, but a blessed opportunity to witness for Jesus, whenever Mr. Tung takes flowers and vegetables into the palace grounds. Palace gossip says that the Emperor has consulted twice with high officials about joining the church. Recently a party of eunuchs from the palace accompanied Mr. Tung on a visit to our mission compound."—World-Wide Missions.

"Would You Dare Tell God That."

Mary is a thoughtful little girl. She is very careful about what she says. Her brother is quite unlike her in this respect. She thinks before she speaks, while he speaks and thinks, afterward; and very often when too late he is sorry for, or ashamed of, what he has said.

One day he came home very angry with a schoolmate about something that had happened on the playground. He told Mary about it, and the more he thought and talked of it, the angrier he grew, and he began to say terribly harsh, bitter and unreasonable things about his comrade. Some of the things he said, Mary knew were not true; but he was too angry, and excited to weigh his words. She listened for a moment, and then said gently:

"Would you dare tell God that, Ralph?"

Ralph paused as if some one had struck him. He felt the rebuke implied in her words, and he realized how wickedly and untruthfully he had spoken.

"No, I wouldn't tell God that," he said, with a red face.

"Then I wouldn't tell it to anybody," said Mary.

"Oh, that's all right for you to say," said Ralph; "but if you had such a temper as I've got—"

"I'd try to get control of it," said his sister gently. "When it's likely to get the upper hand of you, just stop long enough to think, 'Would I dare tell God that?'" and it won't be long before you'll break yourself of saying such terrible things."—Young People's Paper.

EDITOR, J. B. MORGAN.

Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Ayresford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 18th. B. Y. P. U. Topic—"Limiting God." Jer. 14: 8-10; Mark 6: 5, 6.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, December 19.—Jeremiah 17: 1-14. Great joy to the believer in God. (vs. 7). Compare Ps. 2: 12.

Tuesday, December 20.—Jeremiah 17: 15-27. "Hope in the day of evil." (vs. 17). Compare Jer. 16: 19.

Wednesday, December 21.—Jeremiah 18: 1-10. "We are the clay, God is the potter." (vs. 6). Compare Rom. 9: 21-24.

Thursday, December 22.—Jeremiah 18: 11-23. "Good tidings spurned." (vs. 18). Compare Jer. 11: 28, 19.

Friday, December 23.—Jeremiah 19. Evil but just tidings. (vs. 7). Compare Deut. 28: 25.

Saturday, December 24.—Jeremiah 20. Jeremiah sure of triumph. (vs. 11). Compare Jer. 15: 20.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 18th.

"Limiting God." Jeremiah 14: 8-10; Mark 6: 5, 6.

We all believe in the sovereign power of God and accept the statement that he can make, control and change the courses and destinies of individuals and nations. We believe that God, who has created the universe, can destroy all things and, by a word, again bring into existence the forms of beauty everywhere to be seen.

There is, however, a sense in which we may limit the Divine power by lack of faith and consecration. God has not given us spiritual power to be used independently, but has promised to supply his power as long as we consent to become the mediums of his expression. Lack of faith in God and too great confidences in ourselves prevent the manifestation of God's power and, thereby, we become religious dwarfs, devoid of vigor and without forcefulness.

God sent his Son, and Jesus has sent his Gospel—a Gospel in which there are no Jeremiahs, no warnings of present or prospective failure—but a Gospel which, from beginning to end, proclaims itself equal to all the demands of faith, and asserts that "all power is given" unto Jesus, who is the life of the Gospel. And the word of God is full of promises of victory unto the faithful.

Nevertheless, how poorly we have appropriated God's power. But faith must needs be magnified many times to come up to the measure of the "mustard seed." We do not begin to realize the successes we might. Why? Has God gone back on his promise? When he sees the wrong existing in the world and witnesses our efforts to relieve and save, does he make our labor of no effect, or reward our task with partial success? Is God responsible for our failures? Surely not, for by such reasoning, we make him the worst of demons. It is not God who limits himself, but we, who prevent the grander expression of his love and light in this world.

Our comparative lack of success is due to the weakness of our faith or the absolute want of it. George Muller's faith enabled him to accomplish marvels. He placed no limit upon God's power, and there were no bounds to the blessings and successes which God gave him. He did not have a monopoly on the good things of God, but he realized and appreciated what God could do, and God honored his faith. And he who is equal to all the demands of orphaned childhood is able to answer the requirements of genuine faith. If you and I work, expecting no results, or believing that the possibilities for success are small, we limit God, we deny his sovereign power, we give the lie to our professions of faith in his ability to fulfil his promises, and thereby become weakened mediums through which he can but imperfectly operate.

Our expectations determine the degree of our faith. Carey, in India, expected the downfall of paganism, and lived in the confidence that the heathen should become the inheritance of Christ. So also with Judson; and Oung-pen-ia and Ava, with all their dark experiences, were unable to quench the light of hope that illumined his soul. Unbelief meets its only logical result of defeat and failure, but, blessed be the Lord! faith, however exalted, can never out-reach the promises and resources of God.

Again, as in natural things so in spiritual things, we never accomplish more than our faith leads us to attempt. In business, in culture, in morals, in religion, "we seldom reach our ideals, never pass them." True as this is in worldly things, it is even more strikingly true in the things of God and his kingdom. Narrow and shallow channels never carry much water. Allow yourself to believe that God is either unwilling or unable to accomplish great things through you, and you cease to be of any real service. But how encouraging to remember that "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me."

Scripture References: Matt. 28: 18-20; Ps. 2: 8; John 14: 14; Heb. 10: 23; Heb. 11.

Main Street, St. John.

Instead of the prescribed programme for the Missionary Conquest meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, our Committee gave the Society and its friends an evening which certainly was of far more enjoyment and benefit to us as Canadians. Rev. J. W. Manning, Dr. Black and the pastor occupied the evening. The large vestry was comfortably filled when the service commenced. Mr. Manning, who has probably more practical knowledge of Foreign Missions than any one in the provinces, presented an admirable and highly instructive paper on Baptist leaders and triumphs in the foreign field. Dr. Black's scholarly paper upon our "Baptist fathers in the home field" was listened to with an attention that boded the esteem in which the Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and his productions are held by all. The pastor gave the closing address, a clever acrostic upon "What the church of the 20th century will be." Biblical, aggressive, practical, tactful, intelligent, sonorous and triumphant, were written upon the blackboard as the distinguishing features of the 20th century church, and when all but the initial letters of these words were erased the audience greeted with applause the fact that it would also be BAPTIST. Good singing helped to enliven the meeting, which was acknowledged to have been the most successful ever held by us.

December Conquest Missionary Meeting.

The theme of the December study in the Conquest Missionary Course is a most attractive one, and the articles furnished by Lida S. Ashmore of Swatow, China, in the Baptist Union are well worth careful perusal. We hope that all our Unions are making preparations for a delightful evening with the workers in China. Miss Margaret Wood, of Amherst, again furnishes us with a list of helpful literature which may be obtained of her as follows: Chinese Women, 1c.; Women in China, 1c.; Obstacles and Opportunities in China, 2c.; The Mind of the Chinese Woman, 1c.; Cheap Missionaries, 2c.; Infanticide in China, 1c.; What My Becky thinks about the Chinese, 5c.; The Persecutions of Chin Po, 3c.; Out of the Depths, 1c.; Chinese Daughter-in-law, 2c.; The Christian Training of the Women of the Church, 5c.

"When I Awake."

"When I awake," it will be morning,  
The night forever past,  
With all its glooms and fears,  
With all its fever-dreaming;  
Light, joyous light at last,  
"When I awake"—then no more sleeping.

"When I awake" it will be morning,  
The pathway blindly trod  
With footsteps weak and falling,  
Illumed and clear, revealing  
The purpose of my God,  
"When I awake"—then no more doubting.

"When I awake," it will be morning,  
And no more crushing pain,  
With all its tears and sighing,  
With all its grief and crying,  
No more the falling rain;  
"When I awake"—then no more grieving.

"When I awake" it will be morning;  
Then rest, ye, perfect rest,  
And no more care-worn musing,  
No mountain cliff sad climbing,  
No looking to the West;  
"When I awake"—no weary toiling.

"When I awake," it will be morning,  
The loved ones gathered home,  
With no more words of parting,  
No trembling tear-drop starting,  
In heaven's celestial dome;  
"When I awake"—then blessed greeting.

"When I awake," it will be morning,  
A Sabbath keeping time;  
A seraph harp the tuning?  
An angel lyre then sweeping?  
Ah, more than this be mine,  
"When I awake," the new song singing.

"When I awake," it will be morning;  
"I shall be satisfied,"  
No distant, far-off reaching  
For something ever fleeting;  
With Thee, the crucified,  
(I shall awake, and know no longing).

"When I awake," it will be morning;  
It hath not been revealed,  
No mortal eye is seeing,  
No mortal ear is hearing,  
The bliss not e'en conceived;  
"When I awake"—what glory boasting!

"When I awake," it will be morning;  
Ah, then, why fear to sleep?  
Be, from the tomb uprising,  
The Savior interceding,  
My soul He'll safely keep  
Till I awake—Oh! glorious waking!

—N. Y. Observer.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER

For the work and workers at Bobbili. The school and its teachers. For the native Christians that they may be steadfast and bring many more to a knowledge of the true God.

Notice.

At the last W. B. M. U. Convention it was decided that Life Membership Certificates for our Mission Bands be provided. These have been procured and are in the hands of our Treasurer. Any person or Band by the payment of \$10 into the funds of the W. B. M. U. for either Home or Foreign Missions can make themselves or another a Life Member of the Mission Band and will receive one of these Certificates. The honor of making the first Mission Band Life Member is due to Arcadia, Yarmouth Co. We have been informed that Halifax North church Mission Band have made Marion Morse, India, the little daughter of our missionary a Life Member. Will not many others follow? It is a most suitable Christmas or New Year gift for your President or leader. You are giving money to the Lord's cause, which is in great need, and conferring well merited honor upon your faithful leaders. We hope that our mission funds may be greatly increased in this way during the year and the interest in our Bands intensified.

The Westport Women's Aid Society held their annual Thankoffering missionary service in the vestry on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. An envelope had been sent to each sister in the church requesting her presence and a contribution for missions. Meeting opened by singing "All hail the power of Jesus name," followed by Scripture reading and prayer; appropriate selections were then read, interspersed with music. A sketch of the formation of Aid Societies by Miss Norris and a report of the progress of our own Society from its organization, was given by the president, Mrs. Payson. Next was the opening of the envelopes which contained the thankofferings and suitable portions of Scripture, which were read by Mrs. Davis. The offerings amounted to \$23 to be divided between Home and Foreign Missions. Meeting closed by singing "God be with you till we meet again."

Mount Denson, Hants Co., N. S.

A public missionary meeting was held in the church at this place on the evening of November 8. The Aid Society held a meeting in the afternoon. We were glad to have our County Secretary, Mrs. Nalder with us on that occasion. Meeting opened with singing and reading a portion of Scripture from Rev. 3 by our president and prayer by County Secretary; others followed. Having received an appeal from the Home Mission Committee decided that the collection from the evening meeting be sent to the Home Mission Board. Mrs. Nalder gave a talk on some of the work of Ramabai for the child widows of India, and also of Miss Hooper who goes out to India to help Ramabai in her mission which is independent of all denominational support, and the Lord is wonderfully blessing her work. Over 200 have been baptized since the famine. The house was well filled at the evening meeting. The president, Mrs. Bezanon, in the chair. After singing "Jesus Saves," Psalm 115 was read and prayer offered by the pastor, Rev. G. R. White. Mrs. A. A. Shaw and Mrs. Nalder sang a duet, "Penitent's Plea;" Mrs. Shaw gave a reading, "A heavenly minded squash vine," which was quaint, bright and bristling with good points on Home Missions; Pastor White gave an address on "The great need of the heathen and how to meet it;" a solo, by Mrs. Shaw. The closing address, by Mrs. Nalder, was earnest and enthusiastic, and calculated to make us more interested in mission work, as she presented to us the awful degradation of the women in heathen countries. We trust that more missionary zeal may result from this most interesting and inspiring meeting. Collection \$3.

Miss Archibald writes: "Have just come in from the Reading Room. Had a good time. Many intelligent natives. One young man, with a Bible under his cloth, was waiting to ask questions. He seemed really anxious to learn the Way of Life. All who seem interested I invite to my Bible Class (English) held Saturday at 4 p. m. and Sunday at 2. A regular attendance seems almost impossible, for just as soon as it is known that such a one is coming to the Mission House persecution begins. Last night

one of these young men came to Telngu service in chapel. He took a seat near me—looked on my hymn book—the first hymn was hardly finished when, lo! his big brother comes into the chapel and calls this young man's name.

"Such happy days I am spending lately!" Miss C. taught Mrs. A.'s Bible Class yesterday morning while I took Miss C.'s class of Bible Women. In the afternoon Cassie, the pastor's wife, and I went to the village that we have visited the last five or six Sundays.

"They're coming! Sweep a place! Bring the cot!" Helter-skelter, but soon all is still except for the bleating of the calves, the cawing of the crows and the screeching of the mizas. The low mud huts, upon the roofs of which the cow-dung cakes are spread to dry all around—a little farther away are luxuriant trees through which the sun is glittering. Cassie has a sweet voice. The young and old wonder to hear this gospel story sung in their own native tongue, they wonder at the wonderful story, aye, they seem to more than wonder. Their faces show that they have felt to some extent its power. One woman says, "I do believe, I do believe that Jesus is my Saviour." How we long to see them saved, and may our longing increase until we prevail with God in their behalf.

As I write the air is filled with strange sounds—cymbals clanging, horns blowing, drums beating—the whole street is livid with torches, and, oh! the gods, the gods—brass horses, elephants, monkeys and men in life size—adorned with flowers and gay clothing are here paraded through the streets. So Uncle and I walked through this great procession. We met one of the teachers in the High School who emphatically stated that this idol worship was a good thing, led the people to think of the Supreme Being, etc. Oh! the awfulness of heathenism! The darkness! Surely they that make them (idols) become like them. Yes, the Northwest needs workers, but where is a more needy land than this land of idols, centuries old? By faith we look forward to a time when all these molten images shall be no more. May the Christians in every land speed the glorious day.

By the way did you notice in the September Baptist Missionary Magazine (A. B. M. U.) the article on "The Policy of Faith."

We are expecting a number of the missionaries to come tomorrow to honor Mr. and Mrs. A's crystal wedding anniversary. We will not give glass ware but rupees for the hospital, and will give much prayer that the Lord may abundantly bless this enterprise and send us the right lady apothecary.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. from Nov. 7th to Nov. 23rd.

North Sydney, F M, \$8 50; Mrs Ingraham's little folk for the poor little heathen, F M, 60c; Salisbury, F M, \$1 50, H M, \$2 68; Little River, Digby Co, F M, \$3, H M, \$2; New Glasgow, F M, \$9; Forbes Point, F M, \$3 30; H M, \$3 30; Carleton, Sunday School Mission Band, support of women in Miss Gray's School \$15; Hillsdale Hammond, F M, \$5; North River, to constitute Mrs A F Browne, their pastors wife a Life Member, F M, \$25, Reports, 20c; Liverpool, F M, \$8; St John, Main St, F M, \$13 43; Pennfield, H M, \$1 75; Tidings, \$25; Dartmouth, F M, \$1 25, Reports, 10c; Diligent River, F M, \$1 45; Farmington, Mission Board, toward Mr. Morse's salary \$4; Great Village, F M, \$3 75, H M, 25c; Truro toward Miss Harrison's girls school Bobbili, \$7 75; Orlow West, F M, \$1, H M, \$3 17, Reports 15c; Avondale, F M, \$4, H M, \$12, Tidings 25c, Reports 10c; Hazlebrook, F M, \$5 34, H M, \$2 66; Woodstock, F M, \$7, H M, \$2; Reports 40c; Chester, F M, \$5 85, H M, 50c; Noel, R W, toward buildings at Tekkai, \$1; Guyaboro, proceeds of Thankoffering meeting, toward Miss Harrison's salary \$14, Tidings 25c, Reports 10c; Prodiac, Tidings 10c; 1st Margarets Bay, Mission Band, F M, \$1 73; Falkland Ridge, proceeds of Crusade Day, H M \$1 25; Milton, (Queens Co.) F M, \$2 25, H M, \$2 75; Biblowman \$1 25; Clementsvalle F M \$5, primary department of Sabbath School, H M \$2 50; Fredericton, F M \$20; Surrey, Albert Co, F M, \$3 50, H M \$1; 2nd St, Margarets Bay, F M \$2, H M \$1 69; Wittenberg, F M \$3, H M \$1; Tanook, F M 25c;

From Nov. 23rd to Dec. 7th.

Yarmouth, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 11c; St Martins, proceeds of Thank-offering meeting, Tekkai building, \$7, new Hospital, \$7; Morenceville, F M, \$6; Tyne Valley, Tidings, 25c; Halifax, North church Mission Band, to constitute Miss Marion Morse, Bimlipatani, India, a life member, \$10; Port Williams, F M, \$3 75, H M, \$4; Halifax, North church, Reports, 50c; East Point, F M, \$7 15; Mite Society, H M, \$9, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 30c; Jordan River, F M, \$1 25, H M, \$1 25; Pleasant Hills, Little Bass River, V P S, F M, \$1 50; Clementsport, toward Miss Newcombe's salary, \$5; Mission Band, toward Miss Newcombe's salary, \$4; Pine Grove, Middleton, F M, \$13 25; Mission Band, toward Mr Morse's salary \$12; Summerville, Tidings, 25c; Dorchester, F M, \$4; Greenfield, Queens Co, F M, \$2 50, H M, \$2 50.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, Dec. 7th, P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

At the last meeting of the Board, it was announced that one of the native Christians in India had died, leaving to the Foreign Mission Board of these Maritime Provinces, a sum that will likely yield an income of about \$100 per year. This Christian brother united with the mission in its early years, and was baptized by the Rev. W. F. Armstrong. He was the Naidu of his village, and was a man of some note in the community where he dwelt. The religion of Jesus Christ came to him and blessed his soul. The Lord be praised for the opportunity and privilege of helping to bring the Light of Life to him. There is more of this kind of thing to do—would God that we were more alive to the work.

The Treasurer had to inform the Board that he had only about two-thirds of the amount necessary for the next remittance. The reply was "Send what you have, and tell our people what you have been compelled to do."

Mr. Higgins writes: Most of August was spent on tour. We went up the railway some 20 miles to Kasibugga, where we decided to locate for awhile. As the traveller's bungalow would cost us about 75 cents a day, we scoured around and found another building that we could use without pay. The floor was mud, walls were plastered—twigs plastered with mud, and the roof grass. As the building had been allowed to go into disrepair, it was badly attacked by white ants, and the roof let in the rain and the treacherous sunlight in places. However we cleaned up things a bit, and took precautions not to get wet when it leaked and not to get smitten by the sun when it peered through the roof. We had a most enjoyable month there. Villages abound in all directions, and we also did considerable medical work of an amateur kind. My workers were only a coupletore and one evangelist, Bro. Corey joined me for two weeks. He brought three men and we all worked together.

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Geo. A. McDonald, Sec'y-Treas.

December 14, 1898. Dico... See... We never seen the of the y dandruff had been storm. No need As the melt the AU... We h and Sc asking. New Brun 1st Spring Grand Lake Cove church, \$1; Queens C vention, H Quarterly me field church, church, \$1 M. S Young, H church, H M. H M, \$4; Qu \$3.75; St. Jol ing, H M, \$1 church, F M, \$2. O L M, \$1 Chipman ch Grand Lake Todd, H M, \$1 each, H M. Treasurer \$ \$3.94; Tobiq Bristol churc church, H M \$1.71; Tobiq T H Hall, H G W Titus, Martins chu Before rep St. Martin Dec. 6, 1898. 1st King \$2.20; Pleas L Sory, \$2 month chur J W Dailey Rev. J. D church, by church, by Yarmouth \$6.60; 1st \$5; Antigo \$7; Hantsp \$5; Milton \$5; Hubb church, by church, H \$10.71. Amos L 1898 Sydne



## Did you ever See a SNOW Storm in Summer?

We never did, but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

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### New Brunswick Convention Receipts.

1st Springfield church, H M, \$3 35; 1st Grand Lake church, H M, \$1 50; Wiggins Cove church, H M, \$2; M S Hall, H M, \$1; Queens County Sunday School Convention, H M, \$1; Queens County Quarterly meeting, F M, \$3 75; 1st Springfield church, F M, \$4 51; 1st Chipman church, H M, \$1; Collected by Rev J W S Young, H M, \$20; 1st Grand Lake church, H M, \$20; Salem Sunday School, H M, \$4; Queens Co. Quarterly meeting, \$3 75; St. John and Kings Quarterly meeting, H M, \$1 63; F M, \$1 63; 2nd Moncton church, F M, \$1 75; Rev F B Seelye, F M, \$2; G L M, \$1; H M, \$2; N W M, \$2; 1st Chipman church, G L M, \$1 25; 2nd Grand Lake church, H M, \$4; Mrs. Thos. Todd, H M, \$10; 22 personal donations of \$1 each, H M, \$22; Rev S H Cornwall, Treasurer Sunday School Convention, \$3 64; Tobique Valley church, H M, \$2 25; Bristol church, H M, \$8 60; Wiggins Cove church, H M, \$1 15; Jemseg church, H M, \$1 71; Tobique Valley church, H M, \$4 26; T H Hall, H M, \$2; G W Titus, H M, \$15; G W Titus, Danish Mission, \$5; 1st St. Martins church, H M, \$7 50—\$197 55. Before reported, \$200 63. Total, \$398 18. St. Martins, N. B., J. S. TRAVIS, Treas., Dec. 5.

### Collections for Annuity.

1st Kingsclear, by Rev. P. R. Knight, \$2.20; Pleasantville, Lunenburg Co., by B. L. Sorty, \$6.35; A member of the Dartmouth church, \$1; Port Medway church, by J. W. Dalley, \$3.50; Onslow church, by Rev. J. D. Spidell, \$6; North Sydney church, by M. W. Ross, \$6.75; Paradise church, by J. S. Longley, \$7.50; Bridgetown church, by Rev. F. M. Young, \$6.20; 1st Yarmouth church, by G. W. Saunders, \$6.60; 1st Church, Truro, by T. M. King, \$5; Antigonish church, by C. E. Waddie, \$7; Hantsport church, by Rev. F. R. White, \$5; Milton, Queens Co., by N. C. Pegg, \$5; Hubbards Cove, St. Margarets Bay church, by Rev. A. B. Ingram, \$6.25; North church, Halifax, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, \$10.71.

TO CAPITAL.  
Amos Lee, Falmouth, \$5; C. H. Herring, Sydney, \$20.

The amounts given this year by churches or individuals to the Annuity fund, will be credited to the churches, unless ordered otherwise by the donors. The Annuity is a part of the Convention work, and all gifts to it are to be credited to the churches just as they get credit for what they give to missions.

A little over \$1000 have been received so far from the churches.

We need \$1000. All that is sent will be in the hands of the ministers, widows, and orphans early in January.

Of the 300 churches only 22 have as yet responded. This year the appeals were sent to the pastors.

Thanks for what has been given. Please act at once. Aged men, widows and children are face to face with want. Shall able, strong pastors at work receive their salaries, and the crippled pastors not get their small allowance? The fallen soldiers receive special care. What about the fallen pastors? Will the churches please act at once?

Here is how a sick brother felt when his little salary came to him from the Annuity Board:

"My wife and I could not help but fall upon our knees and lift up our hearts to God for his kindness and for such a blessing. What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits to me? I pray that I may be more like him day by day and follow him fully as Caleb of old."

It is a pleasure to pay people who are so thankful.

The late Mr. Nelson Forest has left his little salary for this fund. Let us thank God for that. Those who make will please remember The Ministers Annuity Fund of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

The above is the proper title.

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec'y-Treas.

### Denominational Funds.

Four months and eight days of the present convention year are now past, and there are 106 churches that have nothing to their credit on the books of the treasurer of Den. Funds. If these were all small and poor churches, it would not be so bad, but many of them are our largest, and supposed to be our best organized churches. We think it would be a matter of surprise in some quarters if we were to give the names of some of these churches.

But we forbear this time. The Boards are expected to make quarterly payments, but how can they do this if the funds are not sent in? Brethren, leaders of the churches, will you not adopt the principle of making regular collections for the Denominational Funds, at least quarterly, and see that the money is sent forward as soon as collected? Envelopes for the gathering of Denominational Funds can be had for the asking, of Geo. A. McDonald, Baptist Book Room, Halifax.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds,  
Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 7th.

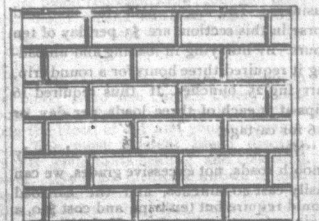
### Notices.

The Association of the Baptist churches of Guysboro West, N. S., will (D. V.) meet with the Baptist church at Seal Harbor on Tuesday, December 20th. We hope that every church in the district will send delegates, and as many of the Eastern district as can make it convenient.

G. W. CLARK, Sec'y.  
Sonora, N. S., November 25th.

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Sold only in quarterly sets, beginning with January, April, July, or October, 2 cents each for one quarter; 10 cents each for one year. No order received for less than five sets.

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Large wall roll for Primary Department. Published quarterly. 75 cents for one quarter; \$3.00 for one year.

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7 cents for one quarter; 28 cents for one year.

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In clubs of 5 or more, 10 cents each for one quarter; 40 cents each for one year. Single copy, 13 cents for one quarter; 50 cents for one year.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, Weekly  
In clubs of 4 or more, 13 cents each for one quarter; 50 cents each for one year. Single copy 13 cents for one quarter; 40 cents for one year.

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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

# Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true Hood's Pills, which are up-to-date, very respect- safe, certain and sure. All druggists, Inc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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DIARRHOEA  
DYSENTERY  
CHOLERA  
CHOLERA MORBUS  
CRAMPS AND PAINS  
and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
Children or Adults.

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# ONLY A COUGH

But it may be a sign of some serious malady fastening itself upon the vital parts.

**Putner's Emulsion** will dislodge it and restore the irritated and inflamed tissue to healthy action.

Always get **PUTNER'S**, it is the Original and **BEST**.

# HARD TO STOOP.

Backache and Kidney trouble make a Halifax lady's life miserable.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

It would be well if every lady in Canada understood that pain in the back and backache were nothing more nor less than a cry of the disordered kidneys for help. Hundreds of ladies have found Doan's Kidney Pills a blessing, giving them relief from all their suffering and sickness.

Among those who prize them highly is Mrs. Stephen Stanley, 8 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N.S. She says that she was troubled with a weakness and pain across the small of her back, which was so intense sometimes that she could hardly stoop.

Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills she got a box, and is thankful to say that they completely removed the pains from her back and gave tone and vigor to her entire system. Mrs. Stanley also added that her husband had suffered from kidney derangement, but one box of Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured him.

No one afflicted with Backache, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, or any kidney or urinary trouble need despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every time—cure when every other remedy fails. Price per box, 50¢; for 6 boxes, \$2.50. Sold at all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## The Home

### A Petition to Time.

Touch us gently, Time!  
Let us glide down thy stream  
Gently—as we sometimes glide  
Through a quiet dream!  
Humble voyagers are we,  
Husband, wife and children three—  
(One is lost—an angel fled  
To the azure overhead!)

Touch us gently, Time!  
We're not proud or soaring wings;  
Our ambition, our content,  
Lies in simple things.  
Humble voyagers are we,  
O'er life's dim unbounded sea,  
Seeking only some calm clime—  
Touch us gently, Time.

—Bryan Waller Proctor.

### The Cheapest in the End.

We often hear an expensive article recommended as the cheapest in the end. It often is a correct statement, but quite often it is not, but simply an excuse for purchasing something more attractive-looking. The most costly cloth, even when so durable a goods as plain broad-cloth is considered, is not the cheapest. A medium quality of cloth will wear better, will bear making over and cleaning better. Even in the case of so utilitarian an article as kid walking shoes, the most expensive shoes are not the most economical, because the kid they are made of is too fine for durability. A cheap kid boot made of a coarse quality of kid will often out-wear two more costly boots made of fine kid. The art of making shoes by machinery has reached such a point that it no longer pays to invest in expensive shoes, as it did at one time. The difference between comparatively cheap shoes now and expensive ones does not consist in superior workmanship and superior leather. It consists in fine quality and greater finish, which add nothing to the wearing qualities of the shoes, but detract from them.

Such excellent woollen dress clothes are now made by American looms that nothing is gained by purchasing imported cloth. As desirable and as fine-tweed and rough-finished dress goods as were imported twenty-five years ago are now made here and sold at about one-half what such goods formerly cost. There are still some old-fashioned people who judge quality by the price, but if anyone will honestly examine the dress-goods of today with those which were sold at twice the price a score of years ago they will not need to be convinced of this statement. The costly cloth of today is quite likely to be a fancy cloth which is made for effect and not for wear. The costliest of any utilitarian goods like plain woollen cloth once was the cheapest in the end, because the effort of the weaver was then to produce a goods as strong and durable as possible, and the cheaper cloths were those on which less skill and care in this direction were exercised. This is no longer true, because it is easy by the improved apparatus to produce a better cloth today at half the money. The more expensive cloth now only represents simply efforts to catch the customer by eccentric weaves or colors. There never was a time when intelligence in buying was so necessary to the shopper as today. The average shop is full of pitfalls for the unwary. All manner of showy and foolish makeshifts are attractively displayed to tempt the purchaser. The only safe way for a shopper to do is to write down what is absolutely necessary, with the price that can be paid for each necessary article, and make these purchases first. One will often be astonished how much the necessary articles cost in bulk and how little margin is finally left for the non-essential things "one would like to have." It is a safe thing to examine critically everything and judge of its value not by the price, but upon its merits. The improvements in manufacture reach now to durable mauls, cloth, shoes and everyday necessities. More expensive goods are sometimes those which are offered merely to please those customers who insist that cheap goods are never durable, and that the best, judging by the price, is the cheapest in the end.—N. Y. Tribune.

### A Cheap Fruit Pudding.

A very delicious and inexpensive hotted fruit pudding is made as follows: Stem and stone a cup of raisins. Add a cup of well-prepared currants and a quarter of a pound of citron. Sift a teaspoonful of soda twice with three cups of flour. Rub through the flour a piece of butter the size of an egg. Add a cup of water and a cup of molasses, and beat well. Put in the fruit, and add enough extra flour to make a batter as stiff as you can stir it. Put the pudding in a two-quart tin pail, well buttered for the occasion, and let it boil steadily in a pot well filled with water for four hours. It is an improvement to the pudding to coat the buttered surface of the pail with sugar before putting it in. Throw a tablespoonful of granulated sugar into the pail after buttering it, and toss the sugar about, allowing it to cling to the butter until the surface is well coated. This makes a shiny coat to this extremely economical pudding.

The following hard sauce is an excellent one to serve with the pudding. Rub to a cream half a cup of softened butter and a cup of granulated sugar. When the mass is creamy add a teaspoonful of lemon extract or orange extract and a little nutmeg. Pile the sauce in a light pyramid and set it in a cold place to harden. A tablespoonful of sugar, mixed over the fire with a few drops of water in a frying-pan until it has turned a rich, dark brown, will give a caramel flavor. It cannot be used in a hard sauce, however, but must be melted by adding a half-cup of water, and stirring it until the caramel melts. When this is added to the hard sauce with nutmeg alone for flavoring it makes a rich liquid sauce of fine flavor.

Apple snow is made of the white of one fresh egg, one peeled apple and one small cup of granulated sugar. Beat the egg for three or four minutes, then add a couple of tablespoonfuls of the sugar lightly and whip it in; add about two tablespoonfuls of grated apple and whip it in, thus adding the sugar and the apple gradually and alternately until they are all used. Continue to whip, and the mass will rise into dimensions that are equal to about a pint and a half. The rising of this simple "cake-filling," or "dessert," whatever it is used for, is generally astonishing to any one who has never made it successfully. The secret consists in thorough and steady "whipping." It takes half an hour's whipping. This makes a delicious dessert, served with cold boiled custard as a sauce. Use a tart apple in preference to one of sweet or insipid taste.—For L. D. E.

### Loss From Bad Roads.

A practical and forceful illustration of the cost of poor roads is furnished by a business man in Greene county, N. Y. In a communication to The L. A. W. Bulletin he says the road in question is extensively traveled, being a main highway, and could be made first class at comparatively small cost. He continues:

"I am in a business that requires considerable trucking and only recently came face to face with one example of the advantages of good roads and gradual grades. A carload of shingles of 400 bunches came to us by rail, 2 1/2 miles from my place of business. The wages paid for man and horse in this section are \$3 per day of ten hours. By hurrying in loading and unloading it required three hours for a round trip, carrying 25 bunches. It thus required 16 trips at \$1 each of three loads per day, or \$16 for cartage.

"Now, around town, over moderately smooth roads, not excessive grades, we can easily cart 40 bunches, and the cartload would require but ten trips and cost \$10, a saving of 37 1/2 per cent. Had the roads been smoother four trips could easily have been made in the ten hours, or 75 cents a trip, and ten trips at this rate is \$7.50, a saving of 53 per cent. Now, take the wear and tear on the horse and wagon and man—for he was so sore before he had finished his carting that he could not sit up—and the general disposition of employer and employed at the end of the job, and you will be easily able to see why I have woe."

## Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet.

If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

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UP-TO-DATE  
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# HEART PAINS

The Heart and Nerves are often Affected and Cause Prostration of the Entire System.

A Kingston Lady Testifies to Her Experience in the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

People who suffer from any disease of disorder of the heart nervous system, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Smothering or Sinking Sensations, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Pain in the Head, etc., can not afford to waste time trying various remedies, which have nothing more to back up their claims than the bold assertions of their proprietors.

These diseases are too serious to permit of your experimenting with untried remedies. When you buy Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, you know you have behind them the testimony of thousands of Canadians who have been cured by their use. One of these is Mrs. A. W. Irish, 57 Queen Street, Kingston, Ont., who writes as follows:

"I have suffered for some years with a smothering sensation caused by heart disease. The severity of the pains in my heart caused me much suffering, was also very nervous, and my whole system was run down and debilitated.

"Hearing of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills being a specific for these troubles, I thought I would try them, and therefore got a box at McLeod's Drug Store.

"They afforded me great relief, having toned up my system and removed the distressing symptoms from which I suffered. I can heartily recommend these wonderful pills to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Every pill perfect.

## BIBLE

Abridged from P...  
Fourth C...  
REVIEW OF CHR...  
Lesson XIII. Decem...  
Read Luke 2: 1-20

GOLDEN  
Return unto me, O  
you, saith the Lord o

boot GOLDEN  
For unto you is bor...  
of David a Saviour,  
Lord, Luke 2: 11.

THE KINGDOM OF  
LESSONS I

NOTE 1. That there  
and one queen, or tw...  
one dynasty, that of...  
there were nineteen  
different dynasties,  
condition and charac...

NOTE 2. The King...  
according to the Rev...  
hundred and fifty ye...  
of Israel existed on...  
fifteen years. The v...  
seen by comparing th...  
that of Judah. Turn...  
Third Quarter.

NOTE 3. The bad...  
they wrought in mo...  
roducing idolatry,  
crimes, corruption,  
and luxury. Some...  
Rehoboam, Jehora...  
Manasseh, and the l...

NOTE 4. What C...  
nation from growin...  
their own ruin...  
written Scriptures,  
adversity, five grea...  
lesser punishments...  
of obedience; the...  
kingdom.

NOTE 5. Study th...  
—their mission, the...  
in the history where...  
they were treated,  
visions of hope, the...

NOTE 6. How i...  
rushed on to their...  
then more rapidly...  
above Niagara, the...  
destruction.

NOTE 7. That aft...  
nant left, a good ar...  
the beautiful tree...  
prophets accomplish...  
the time to the en...  
real people of God...  
sometimes hidden...  
true worshippers...  
times more in evide...  
They carried the...  
They were the nuc...  
new shoot sprang...  
because of this sp...  
preserved.

NOTE 8. There...  
the great body of...  
1: 23-32 as a com...  
A LESSON IN G...  
charts with the ni...  
rounding nations...  
Judah. Palestine...  
situated for the...  
divinely given to...  
isolated, and des...  
attack, like most...  
that have endure...  
and England; an...  
by which it could...

The two great...  
world were Assy...  
Egypt on the sou...  
the narrow high...  
Jews had served...  
powers might hav...  
country should...  
between them, fo...  
that the other sh...  
Disobedience, a...  
the Jews' eyes, a...  
and being indepe...  
ally trying to sh...  
these and the...  
other. And the...  
missionaries of...  
were safe. As...  
were conquered.

PRACTICAL SUGG...  
I. Evils that s...  
introduced into...  
these find a cong...  
and drive out t...  
ILLUSTRATION...  
"emblem" of Sco...  
Well, it happen...  
of Melbourne...  
country, took a...  
thistle with him...  
So he placed the...  
it carefully ever...  
from London...  
arrived his per...

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes

Fourth Quarter

REVIEW OF CHRISTMAS LESSON

Lesson XIII. December 25.—Heb. 1: 1-9.

Read Luke 2: 1-20. Commit Verse 1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT

Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts, 3: 7.

GOLDEN TEXT

For unto you is born this day, in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, Luke 2: 11.

THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH: AND THE LESSONS IT TEACHES.

NOTE 1. That there were nineteen kings and one queen, or twenty in all, and all of one dynasty, that of David, while in Israel there were nineteen kings, but of nine different dynasties, implying a different condition and character of the people.

NOTE 2. The kingdom of Judah lasted, according to the Revised Chronology, three hundred and fifty years, while the kingdom of Israel existed only two hundred and fifteen years. The reasons for this can be seen by comparing the story of Israel with that of Judah. Turn to the Review of the Third Quarter.

NOTE 3. The bad kings, and the evils they wrought in morals and religion, introducing idolatry, and its license and crimes, corruption, selfishness, oppression, and luxury. Some of these rulers were Rehoboam, Jehoram, Athaliah, Ahaz, Manasseh, and the last four kings.

NOTE 4. What God did to keep the nation from growing worse and going to their own ruin. There were prophets, written Scriptures, warnings, prosperity, adversity, five great revivals of religion, lesser punishments and dangers, rewards of obedience, the fate of the northern kingdom.

NOTE 5. Study the work of the prophets, their mission, their names, and the place in the history where they prophesied; how they were treated, their character, their visions of hope, their written works.

NOTE 6. How in spite of all this they rushed on to their own ruin, slowly at first, then more rapidly at last, as in the rapids above Niagara, then over the precipice to destruction.

NOTE 7. That after all there was a remnant left, a good seed, the living stump of the beautiful tree. The revivals and the prophets accomplished this work that all the time to the end there was a small but real people of God, faithful and true, sometimes hidden like the seven thousand true worshippers in Elijah's time, sometimes more in evidence, but always existing. They carried the truth into captivity. They were the nucleus of the return. The new shoot sprang up from the old stump because of this spiritual life the remnant preserved.

NOTE 8. There came a "too late" for the great body of the nation. Read Prov. 1: 23-32 as a commentary on their fate.

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.—Compare the charts with the map and see how the surrounding nations influenced the fate of Judah. Palestine was wonderfully well situated for the work which had been divinely given to it. It was small and isolated, and defended on most sides from attack, like most of the greatest nations that have endured long, as Greece, Rome and England; and yet there were avenues by which it could influence other nations.

The two great political powers of the world were Assyria on the northeast and Egypt on the southwest. Palestine was on the narrow highway between them. If the Jews had served God as they ought, these powers might have been willing that their country should be the natural bulwark between them, for neither would be willing that the other should possess it.

Disobedience, pride and morals blinded the Jews' eyes, and instead of trusting God and being independent, they were continually trying to ally themselves to either one of these, and thus making enemies of the other. And this led to their ruin. As missionaries of the Kingdom of God they were safe. As enemies of the nations they were conquered.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Evils that seem not so very bad, when introduced into a nation or into a heart, if they find a congenial soil, grow and thrive, and drive out the virtues.

ILLUSTRATIONS. "The thistle is the emblem of Scotland, and may be said to be worshipped by all patriotic Scotchmen. Well, it happened that a Scotch resident of Melbourne, while visiting the old country, took it in his head to carry a thistle with him on his return to Australia. So he placed the plant in a pot and watered it carefully every day during the voyage from London to Melbourne. When he arrived his performance was noticed in

the newspapers, and a subscription dinner was arranged in honor of the newly arrived plant. About two hundred Scotchmen sat down to dinner, at which the thistle was the centre-piece and the great object of attraction. The next day the thistle was planted with a great deal of ceremony in the public garden of Melbourne, and it was carefully watched and tended by the gardener, who happened to be a Scotchman. The thistle blossomed and everybody rejoiced. The seeds of the thistle were borne on the breezes, and all over the colony of Victoria they found a lodging in the soil, grew and prospered, and sent out more seeds.

"That thistle has been the cause of ruin to many a sheep and cattle run all over Australia. Thousands, yes, millions of acres of grass have been destroyed by that pernicious weed. Anathemas without number and of the greatest severity have been showered on the Scotchman who brought the plant to Australia, and the other Scotchman who placed it in the public garden."

A similar experience came from the escape, in Eastern Massachusetts, of some gypsy moths from a scientist who was experimenting with them. It has already cost the country a million dollars to exterminate the pest, besides the loss of fruit.

The character of a people decides its destiny. A would-be statesman said not long ago that purified politics were an iridescent dream, and that "the decalogue and Golden Rule had no place in statesmanship." But the man or the nation that lives according to such principles will find their prosperity to be an "iridescent dream."

3. Revivals have a lasting effect, although there is often an outward reaction. A shower does good although the rain ceases to fall and the water sinks out of sight in the ground. Revivals kept alive the true Kingdom of God. Israel had no revivals and perished utterly.

4. "It may be well for us to listen to Hester, who maintains not, that Plato, punishment is a suffering that follows wrong doing; but that it is a twin birth with wrong doing, springing from the same soil and the same root."

5. God punishes as a last resort when other methods fail, and would rather not punish, but it is necessary.

A writer in The Country Gentleman gives the following formula for feeding ducklings: The first meal after being placed in the brooder is cornmeal and bran equal parts, with a handful of coarse sand introduced; all thoroughly mixed with cold water and fed in a moist condition. After they are two days old a small quantity of soaked beef scraps is added. This mixture should be fed five times daily, but only just as much as they will eat up clean. They should always come up to the feed board lively and hungry.

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When the blood is thin, impoverished, impure and foul, its poisoned condition shows up clearly in pimples, sores, tumors, abscesses, blotches, erysipelas, cancer, white swellings, sore eyes, felons, boils, salt rheum, eczema, etc.

Pure blood represents life; foul and poisoned blood means suffering and death. Strength, action and the health of all parts of the human system are dependent upon the blood.

The only true way to cleanse and enrich the blood is to use Paine's Celery Compound. Its vitalizing and purifying effect upon the blood of old and young is magical. The most virulent blood diseases quickly yield to its healing and cleansing power. No other medicine known to man has ever achieved the victories over obstinate blood troubles that Paine's Celery Compound has accomplished.

If you have a trace or symptom of blood disease, your life is truly in danger. If you are anxiously seeking for a cure, have a care how you make use of the widely advertised "blood purifiers"; in the great majority of instances they are frauds. Ask your druggist for Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can make your blood and flesh clean, pure and healthy.

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The author adapts the results of modern science to the proof that God is good, and his ways to man justifiable.
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THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY, 1200 East 25th Street NEW YORK

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present convention year.

GERMAIN STREET.—Two were baptized by the pastor on December 4th.

HAVELOCK, (Butternut Ridge).—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4th, baptized thirteen, making in all for last two months 30, with many others enquiring the way.

MONCTON, N. B.—On the first Sunday of last month we baptized three converts, and took up a Thank-offering of seven hundred dollars.

LONG CREEK, P. E. I.—This afternoon at Long Creek, P. E. I., in the Lord's appointed way, the following became members of the Long Creek Baptist church:

BEAR RIVER.—We have just reached the end of our first year in Bear River. It has been a year of work, also a year of blessing.

OAK BAY, N. B.—Sunday, Dec. 4th, I had the pleasure of extending the right hand of fellowship to two.

WESTCHESTER STATION.—The Greenville, Wentworth, and Westchester churches which I am at present serving have needed more continuous and permanent pastoral labor for years past than the churches have been able to secure.

MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.—Rev. J. A. Gordon will preach a series of sermons on Sunday evenings, in the Main St. Church upon the following very important topics:

DIGBY, N. S.—We are grateful to the Great Head of the church for the following encouragements: 1st. Large congregations at the preaching services.

TOLIVER VALLEY CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. S. Young writes: I am happy to say that we have succeeded in completing a Baptist meeting house on the Tobique River, Victoria Co., making the third in all that county.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.—President Trotter spent a part of last week with us. His first visit to the Border Town was successful officially and personally.

FREDERICTON.—The church here is working along with a good degree of energy and success. The Sunday School is in a thriving condition, and the meetings of the B. Y. P. U. are well supported.

MARGARETS BAY, N. S.—Lord's day the 4th inst. was one of good things for the brethren at Head of the Bay.

HARTLAND, CARLETON CO.—Hartland still advances in buildings. Among the finest to be erected this season is Keith and Plummer and G. W. Boyce's, both on Main Street.

1ST ELGIN CHURCH.—December 4th we held our annual "Roll Call." There was service morning, afternoon and evening, all of which were well attended.

RIVER HERBERT.—On the 31st of July last we had our annual Roll Call. The attendance large. All non-residents answered to their names by letter except one.

The day closed the tenth year of my pastorate. There are some signs of better days among us. We had Bro. W. E. Hall with us last Lord's Day.

SURREY, ALBERT CO., N. B.—I have entered upon my second year with this people. During the year we have received several tokens of kindness and appreciation for which we feel thankful.

GASPEREAU, N. S.—Rev. John Williams labored faithfully with us for five years, and when he left us last October many expressed their deep regret on his departure.

AVLESFORD AND KINGSTON.—We have been experiencing one of these seasons of refreshing in things temporal, which are not only encouraging to the pastor but productive of general good-feeling.

WOLFVILLE.—After a service of eleven years with the Gasperaux church, Rev. John Williams has closed his labors in that field.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.—The 9th anniversary of Pastor Young's pastorate over the Baptist Church was observed last Sabbath. The church was very tastily decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers.

HERE ARE PRICES RINGS. Gold settings, single opal, \$2 to \$7; 3 stone opal, \$4 to \$10; 5 stone opal, \$5 to \$15; 3 opals, 4 dia., \$9 to \$25.

SILVERWARE. There's nothing in this line we do not keep in stock—quality always all.

CLOCKS. of all kinds in stock. Eight day clock, \$2.50; 8 day large marbled case clock, \$3 to \$10; small iron 8 day clock \$3.50 Special value.

WATCHES. Ladies Silver Waltham, \$9.50 to \$15; Gold filled, 10 to \$17.50; Gold, 17.50 upwards.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

The liveliest prices we have are the very remarkable Worsteds for Black Suits—remarkable qualities at the prices. Very choice Black Worsteds at \$22.50, \$24.50, \$27, \$28 the suit.

BIRT. LAWSON.—At 29 1/2 N. S., on Dec. 7th, to A. Lawson, a son.

MARRIAGE. MEADOWS-TAYLOR. Col. Co., N. S., Nov. Chipman, Rupert S. M. Taylor, both of Witter.

MILLS-CAMPBELL. bury, Dec. 1st, at the Paint, aunt of the late Sloughenwhite, Wm. Campbell, both of Pe.

LUSSY-HOWARD. in, St. John, Nov. Steele and G. O. G. Amherst, N. S., and Boston, U. S.

WHITMAN.—A painful and lingering widow of the late D. man, passed to better years.

WALLACE.—Bro asleep in Jesus, aged 64 years, leaving large number of loss. Our brother Greenwith Hill, B. years ago he profited with the p. quiet and retired always ready to aid of the Master's K. meeting with the God of all grace sorrowing ones in

SPINNEY.—At Nov. 15th, John year of his age, by Rev. E. O. Christian life up. Death found him had many friends missed by both of service, which was conducted by

Wa. Illustration of a woman in a long dress and hat, standing next to a child.

BIRTH.

LAWSON.—At 29 1/2 Allen St., Halifax, N. S., on Dec. 7th, to the wife of Rev. G. A. Lawson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MEADOWS-TAYLOR.—At Wittenberg, Col. Co., N. S., Nov. 30th, by Rev. A. Chipman, Rupert S. Meadows and Sadie C. Taylor, both of Wittenberg.

ROGERS-DUFFY.—On Nov. 30th, at the residence of the late Deacon Duffy, Hillsboro, N. B., by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, Mr. George R. Rogers to Miss Catherine D. Duffy.

DILLON-SPENCER.—At the Baptist church of Mira Bay, Nov. 14th, by Rev. S. Spidle, Henry Dillon, of Round Island, to Tressa Spencer, of Mira Bay.

FANJOY-MILLER.—At Range, Queens Co., N. B., Dec. 3rd, by Rev. F. W. Patterson, Hosen B. Fanjoy, of Bagdad, and Agnes Miller, of Range.

MILLS-CAMPBELL.—At Port Hawkesbury, Dec. 1st, at the home of Mrs. Peter Paint, aunt of the bride, by Rev. L. J. Slaughterwhite, Wm. P. Mills, to Annie I. Campbell, both of Port Hawkesbury.

ROCKWELL-FREDERICKS.—At Billtown, N. S., Dec. 6th, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Mr. Spurgeon Rockwell, of Lakeville, to Miss Gemma Fredericks, of Woodville.

JORDAN-WHITE.—At Pithburg, Mass., by Rev. A. T. Kempton, M. A., Erwin C. Jordan, of Leominster, to Elizabeth A. White, formerly of Amherst, N. S.

LUSBY-HOWARD.—At the Hotel Dufferin, St. John, Nov. 23, by Revs. Dr. D. A. Steele and G. O. Gates, Jock M. Lusby, of Amherst, N. S., and M. Hattie Howard, of Boston, U. S.

JENKINS-MCLEAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Long Creek, P. E. I., Nov. 29th, by Rev. Addison F. Browne, Ludlow Jenkins, of New Dominion, and Katy J. McLean, daughter of Hector McLean, Esq.

DEATHS.

WHITMAN.—At Aylesford, N. S., after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Susan, widow of the late Deacon Zechariah Whitman, passed to her eternal rest, aged 77 years.

RAINSFORTH.—At Aylesford, Mrs. Joanna Rainsforth, aged 79 years, passed peacefully away. A faithful attendant upon her church duties she is much missed.

PAGE.—At Amherst, N. S., Nov. 23rd, Submit, relict of J. Edward Page, aged 64 years. Mrs. Page was suddenly stricken with paralysis and passed away without regaining consciousness. Two sons and a daughter survive her and mourn the loss of an excellent mother. Mrs. Page's Christianity bore the fruitage of domestic virtues. She wore the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. The poor will miss her benevolences, while her associates will miss a friend true and tried.

WALLACE.—Brother Amasa Wallace fell asleep in Jesus, on the 21st November, aged 64 years, leaving two daughters and a large number of relatives to mourn their loss. Our brother was a member of the Greenwich Hill Baptist Church. About 40 years ago he professed faith in Christ and united with the people of God. While of a quiet and retiring disposition, he was always ready to aid in forwarding the work of the Master's Kingdom, and delighted in meeting with the people of God. May the God of all grace comfort and sustain the sorrowing ones in this house of trial.

SPINNEY.—At Greenwood, Kings Co., Nov. 15th, John C. Spinney, in the 60th year of his age. The deceased was baptized by Rev. E. O. Read and lived a good Christian life up to the day of his departure. Death found him waiting and ready. He had many friends and will be greatly missed by both old and young. The funeral service, which was largely attended, was conducted by his pastor, J. Webb, who

preached to the living from the words, "What wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?" Sister Spinney was called upon a few years ago to give up her only daughter; now she is left alone to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband. May the blessed Saviour, who alone can bind up the broken heart, comfort and sustain her.

FOREST.—At Amherst, N. S., Nov. 29th, Nelson Forest, aged 84 years. In early years Mr. Forest entered upon the Christian life. During all his years he used faithfully the special talent God had given him and when the reckoning day came he was able to give a good account of his stewardship. He left fifteen thousand dollars to benevolent purposes of which Foreign Missions will receive ten thousand, and Acadia, Grande Ligne, and the Amherst Baptist church, of which he was a member, one thousand each. No family survive him, his wife having died less than a year ago. Bro. Forest loved the house of God and the word was especially his delight. Thus one by one the old landmarks are being removed. Of him it can be truly said, "His works do follow him."

LAMONT.—At Billtown, Oct. 12th, at the residence of her son, Chas. B. Lamont, Mrs. Joel Lamont, aged 85 years.

LAMONT.—At Billtown, Nov. 21st, Mr. Joel Lamont, aged 89 years and 8 months. This aged couple were valued members of the Billtown church. Our departed sister endeared herself to a large circle of relatives and friends by her many excellencies of character. She was "a dear old lady," whom everybody loved. Bro. Lamont was a man of splendid physique, and well fitted to wrest a living from the soil. Through industry and thrift he acquired a good property, and justly earned the esteem of his fellow citizens. Early in life he became a member of the church. Our brother and sister were greatly endeared to each other, and were not long separated by "the narrow stream."

Denominational Funds, N. E. and P. E. I., from Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Forest Glen church, (F. M.) \$2 67, S. S. \$1 78; \$4 45; Mrs T Whit Colpitts, F. M. \$2 55; Sackville, (Middle.) B Y P U, F. M. \$4 50; Hopewell church, F. M. \$15 70; Pennfield church, F. M. collection Q. M. \$2; Germain Street Church, (D. W.) \$24 70, F. M. \$2; \$26 70. Total \$55 90; Before reported \$473 35. Total to Dec 1st, \$529 25.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A friend, D. W. \$20; North River church, D. W. \$10; East Point church, D. W. \$12; Clyde River, S. S. Grande Ligne, \$3 25; Miss Simpson, (Cavendish.) D. W. \$5; Total \$50 25; Before reported \$86 17; Total to Dec. 1st, \$135 42. Total N. B. and P. E. I. to December 1st, \$665 67.

J. W. MANNING, Treas. of Con. N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, Dec. 1st.

Personal.

Rev. R. Osgood Morse, the esteemed pastor of the Guysborough church, has been laid aside two weeks by a severe attack of influenza. We are pleased to learn that he is improving and hopes to be able to resume his regular duties shortly.

Rev. W. E. Hall preached in Fairville, on Sunday morning and in Carleton in the evening. He is still working in the interests of the Forward Movement Fund, and we are glad to hear of meeting with very encouraging success. We were pleased to see Bro. Hall in so vigorous health.

Rev. A. E. Ingram and wife, of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., are in St. John, having been called hither by the dangerous illness of their daughter, Mrs. Steeves, who, we are pleased to hear, is now improving. Bro. Ingram preached at the Tabernacle on Sunday, and was heard with much pleasure by the people of his old charge.

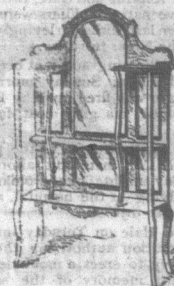
The many friends of Rev. E. W. Kelley

A Handsome Christmas Present!

No better Christmas Present could be chosen than a beautiful piece of Furniture.



The new improved Morris Chair—self-adjustable in Oak with loose Cushions in Figured, Corduroy, Brown, Green, Blue, or Olive. \$12.00.

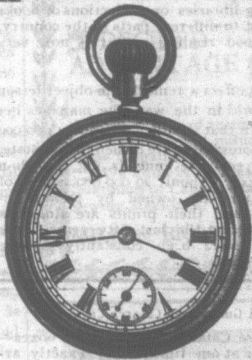


Parlor Cabinets—many handsome designs in Mahogany, Oak, Cherry, Rosewood, Mahogany Finish.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GIVEN FREE for disposing of 20 packages of Perfume.



FREE. No Money required.

We give free a nickel plated WATCH, stem-winder and setter, American movement, warranted a reliable time-keeper; a full-sized VIOLIN and BOW; a ten-keyed ACCORDEON, with two stops, double bellows, finely finished; a SOLID GOLD RING, plain or stone setting; or a CASH COMMISSION, for disposing of 20 packages of our ELITE BOUQUET PERFUME for us at 10 cents per package, among friends. Send us your full address on a post card, stating that you want to sell perfume for us and we will send 20 pkgs by mail postpaid, when sold send our money and we will send either of the above named premiums you select, or you may keep one half the money from what you sell returning perfume unsold. Read what others say.

CHRLSEA, August 11, 1898.

To Gem Novelty Co.,

I received the watch in good condition and am well pleased with it. Yours, ROY A. CAMERON.

Address: GEM NOVELTY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Will be pleased to hear, that he has been gaining in strength quite rapidly since his return to this country, last Sunday he was able to preach twice. In the morning he spoke at Leinster street and in the evening at the Centenary Methodist church.

Pastor Gates of Gormain street, is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons, having special reference to his recent visit to the Holy Land. The services are attended by deeply interested congregations, filling the church to its fullest capacity.

Important to Athletes.

Mr. Mack White, the well-known trainer of the Toronto Lacrosse Club and Osgoode Hall Football Club, writes: "I consider Griffith's Menthol Liniment unequalled for athletes or those training. I have used it with the best success, and can heartily recommend it for stiffness, soreness, sprains and all forms of swelling and inflammation. All druggists, 25 cts."

It is reported that the Turkish cavalry will be increased by 25,000 troopers on the advice of Emperor William.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT the best. Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.; Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.; Chas. Whootten, Mulgrave, N. S.; Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.; Pierre Laundry, St. Pokemouche, N. B.; Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

Advertisement for MENTHOL D & L PLASTER. Includes text: FOR SCIATICA, PLEURISY, STITCHES, CRICKS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK. THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE. EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX, PRICE 25¢ ALSO 10¢ PER YARD. ROLLS PRICE \$1.00. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL.

Advertisement for LEVER BUTTON CO. Includes text: FREE. We give this free watch, and also a chain and charm for selling two dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at 10 cts each. Send your address, and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. A genuine American watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper when writing. LEVER BUTTON CO., 20 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

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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.



News Summary.

The Grand Opera House, Kingston, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Total loss, \$25,000.

A protest has been filed against the return of Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, as member for South Ontario.

Lieuts. Keating and Gate, British officers, and twelve native soldiers were massacred in October last while parleying with tribesmen of the Niger territory.

A fatal shooting accident occurred near Waterville, Me., Sunday morning, when Dell Durgin was fired upon by Fred Oates, who mistook his grey coat for a deer's body.

As the result of a fire in the premises of McIlroy & Co., merchant tailors, Toronto, Wednesday night, one woman is dead, another dying at the hospital, and several others badly injured.

Senator Hale on Tuesday introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to erect a monument in Havana to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine.

A fight occurred among Chinese miners in a cabin near the Cold Springs mines, British Columbia, resulting in the death of three Chinamen. The murderer, after beheading two companions with an axe, hanged himself in a barn.

Charles F. Williams, the Boston agent of the Portland Steamship Company, stated on Tuesday that an attempt would be made by the company to locate the wreck of the steamer Portland if any clew to her whereabouts can be found.

A St. Stephen despatch says: The new pits sunk at the nickel beds show a large surface of ore, and the reports of the latest assays are so favorable that there seems little doubt of the mines being worked by the company of capitalists now in control. The percentage of sulphur is exceedingly high, exceeding, it is said, that needed to make the ore workable for its sulphur alone, and the absence of arsenic is a marked feature in its favor.

Hon. Mr. Davies while in Washington will endeavor to secure the adjustment of a claim made by the Dominion government against the United States for compensation for the damage done the cruiser Le Canadienne by being run down by the United States warship Vautier in the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, last fall. A claim has been made for \$10,000.

An important decision has been reached by the minister of customs which will effect every officer of the customs service who handles public money. The system of private security or bondsmen for the proper performance of duty by an officer will be abolished from 1st January, and every collector, sub-collector, landing waiter or special officer who receives money for the government will be compelled to take out a policy with a guarantee company.

The Acadian Recorder, of Dec. 6, says: At the luncheon in honor of Congressman White at Government House this afternoon were Lieut. General Lord William Seymour, Hon. Geo. H. White, Mr. Justice Townshend, Hon. G. H. Murray, Hon. C. E. Church, Hon. J. W. Longley, the Mayor of Halifax, the Recorder of Halifax, Rev. J. F. Robinson, the A. D. C. Hon. Mr. White's visit to Halifax was on the invitation of Rev. J. F. Robinson, pastor of the Cornwallis St. church.

Robertson Nicolls writes in the British Weekly of a startling state of affairs in the literary world. He says: "I have evidence in my possession which shows that organized conspiracies exist to destroy the reputation of certain books and authors, cliques of which certain journalists are at the head." Owing to the high standing of Dr. Nicolls, this statement has produced a great sensation in literary circles in London. The Academy reprints the accusation under the title "Breakers Ahead."

The Witness, of Halifax, says: General Lord Seymour has expressed his readiness to co-operate with the civic authorities to put down the immoral places in South Brunswick street etc. The General deserves the thanks of the public for his offer of co-operation. But the Civic authorities ought certainly to feel rebuked that such an offer should be required or should be considered necessary. Let those whose duty is to deal with this nuisance waken up and prove their fitness to cope with a recognized evil.

At a recent meeting of prominent citizens, including the chancellors of the various universities of the city, a committee was appointed to take steps looking to the establishment of a national provincial reference library. The idea is to have the legislative library contribute some books, then to take the Toronto reference library and that of the Canadian Institute and hand these over to a joint commission of citizens of high character and culture to be appointed by the Ontario government and the city of Toronto; the funds to be pro-

SURSUM CORDA

"Lift Up Your Hearts."

Baptist churches are sufficiently numerous, and their taste in things musical is sufficiently well-developed, to be worthy of having the best possible hymn and tune book that can be made. For many years material has been gathering for this book. Nothing equal to it has been published. Send for sample pages and full announcements. Special terms for introduction. Please write us.

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THE CORONATION HYMNAL

is equally adapted for Prayer Meeting, Young People's Meeting, Church and Family Worship. Within a year we have supplied Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, with 1,000 copies.

BIBLES

The prices in our Bible Department are a source of wonder to many, but we are able to make these prices by purchasing Special Editions manufactured for the SEVEN houses of the Society. A teacher's Bible, with protected edges, size of page 6x8 1/2 inches, minion type, with latest helps, for 70 cents; by mail 95 cents. Catalogue and full particulars of binding, type, prices, etc., sent free.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE.

The tray, holding 40 glasses, is made of Aluminum. After careful research it has been impossible to find a material more desirable. So quickly is one church after another added to those using the Individual Communion Cups, that until we stop to reckon the number, do we realize what head aches this reform has already made. Henry M. King, D. D., of Providence, says: "The ordinance is a spiritual joy NOW to many who shrank from it before." The outfit is not expensive. Write us for full particulars.

Everything } From Everywhere } For the Sunday School } For Everybody } and Church.

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vided by a grant from the Ontario government and the City Council of Toronto. It is also proposed to establish a system of travelling libraries or collections of books to be sent to different parts of the country, where good reading matter is now very scarce.

Germany offers a remarkable object-lesson to the world in the way she manages her forests. In that country about 11,000,000 acres of forest lands are owned by the State, and the yearly revenue is not less than \$20,000,000. About 20,000,000 acres of forest lands are owned by private individuals, and their profits are almost as large. During the last fifty years these revenues have been constantly on the increase.—Ex.

A Guaranteed Catarrh Cure.

Japanese Catarrh Cure—use six boxes—buy them at one time—apply exactly according to the directions—and if you are not cured see your druggist; he will arrange to pay you your money back. There's a positive guarant e with every box that Japanese Catarrh Cure will cure. No cure, you get your money back. Guarantee in every package. 50 cents at all druggists.

ASTHMA CURED.

—and permanently. The Dark Continent yields from its jungles the Wonderful Kola Plant. Nature's Remedy.

Medical science has by the discovery of this wonderful botanical product put a permanent cure within the reach of all humanity for this most distressing and heretofore incurable affliction, and to-day it is being universally tested the world over and proving the welcome balm. Clarke's Kola Compound has proved the unerring formula and testimony is written every day of the cures it is accomplishing in cases that were considered hopeless. R. D. Pitt of Kamloops, B. C. suffered for 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma. All the consolation he could get from the most skilled physicians was that he could be only temporarily relieved, he would always be troubled. He took one bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound and got great relief. Three bottles cured him, and, to use his own words, "having suffered as I have for years, I can appreciate what a blessing this great remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." All druggists sell it. Two dollars per bottle; three bottles, with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Sole Canadian Agents, 121 Church St., Toronto, or Vancouver, B. C.

HAY FEVER

Clarke's Kola Compound is guaranteed to cure. All Druggists sell it.

PRINTING OUTFITS. We have the latest machinery, and our work is done by the best hands. We are now doing up a fine lot of work. Write us for prices and terms. Address 13105 SOUVENIR Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOWARD'S Heart Relief FOR ALL Heart Weakness or Pain. HOWARD'S HEART RELIEF is a perfect heart tonic—causing the blood to flow naturally evenly, unobstructed, relieving stagnation at head or feet—taking up the blood accumulated at inflamed parts, particularly in the digestive organs, liver, kidneys, or in the brain. For all Female Weakness and Nervousness connected with defective heart action it cannot be excelled. At druggists, or by mail with full directions and advice, at 80c per box, 3 boxes for \$2.00. S. W. HOWARD, 71 Victoria St., Toronto.

"The Prince of Peace" or "The Beautiful Life of Jesus."—from the manger to the throne—a graphic and thought-provoking narrative by Isabella M. Alden, (Panny). This favorite writer has given to the young people an attractive and deeply interesting account in story of the wonderful life of Jesus. She has apparently succeeded in the Prince of Peace, as in other children's writings, in reaching children with purer and helpful narrative. Her books have always commanded a wide and serious reading. They have pleased and profited many thousands of Sunday School scholars of every age. These friends will gladly follow her as she leads them through Galilee and Judea; to Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem; to Capernaum, Nain, Olivet, Bethsane and Golgotha. And this book will surely win for "Panny" many new and grateful friends. To the clear and simple narrative are added illustrations of great value, some of them reproductions of famous paintings, others of them photographs. Eight of these are full-page views of Jerusalem. The work is bound in a large quarto edition in illuminated cloth, contains 905 pages, is 14 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches, and in every way a beautiful and valuable volume. At this season of the year it forms a particularly appropriate gift for the home circle or Xmas present, there being a beautifully illuminated presentation plate beside the frontispiece; also 300 engravings in all. The price is \$3.50 per copy and the Early Publishing and Mercantile Co., Ltd., 45 to 49 Princess Street, St. John, N. B., offer to supply this valuable work to the subscribers and readers of the "Messenger and Visitor" from now until January 1, 1899, on receipt of \$1.85, postage and express prepaid. Remit by Express Order, P. O. Order or registered letter. Stamps accepted. The edit on is limited, so send promptly. In ordering mention this paper.

BUILDERS ATTENTION! Buy your sheathing at shoulder measurement and get a definite quantity. No allowance for tongues, shortage in mill survey or for loss in matching, but a 1,000 ft sheathing that will cover 1,000 ft surface. Sheathing put up in Bundles and quantity marked on each.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B. FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HILLS HAVE FURNISHED 25,000. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS & STORES. PURELY BEST. WEST-TROY, N. Y. CHIMES: ETC. CATHOLIC PRICES FREE.

Weak Lungs. There are many people who catch cold easily—whose lungs seem to need special care and strengthening. Such should take DR. WOOD'S NORWAY FINE SYRUP. It so heals and invigorates the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes as to render them capable of resisting colds. "I was troubled for years with weak lungs," says E. J. Furling, Lower Woodstock, N. B., "and could not get any relief, but on trying Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, it acted splendidly, healing and strengthening my lungs." Price 25 and 50c. at all dealers.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER" Sold everywhere. 25c and 50c. bottles.

Boys & Girls. We are giving away watches, cameras, solid gold rings, sporting goods, musical instruments & many other valuable presents to boys and girls for buying 10 packages of Royal English Ink Powder at 10c each. Every package includes 50 worth of Royal English Ink. Write for money—send your name and address, and we will forward you 10 packages with genuine ink and full instructions. When you sell the Ink, Pocket pens and their money to us, we send you more presents. This is all honest and "no trick" work. Don't lose this grand opportunity. Write for our list today. Address all orders to: The Royal English Ink Co., 25 Adams St., Oak Park, Ill.

December 14, 1898. Canadian Passenger Train. In effect... LEAVING, For... 6.25... 8.35... 4.10... 4.35... RETURN... Montreal 7.30 p.m.; Portland 7.00 a.m.; Boston 7.05 a.m. p.m.; Hamilton 6.35 a.m.; Toronto 4.30 p.m.; St. John 3.30 p.m.; Fredericton 6.00 a.m.; St. John at 8.30, 11.00. Daily except Sat. Daily except Sat. day, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday only. Two copies say that NEW PRIM Childh... This book... Am. Baptis 256 and 258 W. Temp... THE... same as in plan... speed, ease and... in the eye... Business: T... in this local... Ode-Follows... MONT... BAF... PRINCESS ST... Want... A good r... munity to... some of the... of fiction, a... adventure, a... and most p... A commi... all goods so... Write at... Addr... BUY... THE...

The Farm.

Canadian Pacific Ry

Passenger Train Service for St. John, N. B. In effect October 2nd, 1898.

LEAVING, Eastern Standard time at
Yankee-week days-for Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Shelburne, Woodstock and points north, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points south and west.
Mixed-week days-for Madam Jet and all intermediate points.
Express-week days-for St. Stephen, Shelburne, Woodstock, Sherbrooke, Montreal and all points west, north-west and on the Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points south and west.
Canadian Pacific Sleeper St. John to Montreal, and Dining Car to Mattawamkeuc, Pullman Sleeper St. John to Boston.
Express-week days-for Fredericton and all intermediate points.
RETURNING to St. John from
Montreal: 7.30 p. m.; Boston 8.7.00, X 7.45 p. m.; Portland, 7.00 a. m.; 11.00 p. m.; Bangor 4.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m.; Woodstock, 8.20 a. m., 4.15 p. m.; Shelburne 6.35 a. m., 4.30 p. m.; St. Stephen 7.30 a. m., 4.40 p. m.; St. Andrews 7.50 a. m., 4.55 p. m.; Sherbrooke 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.; Fredericton 6.00 a. m., 7.30 p. m. Arriving St. John at 8.00, 11.50 a. m., 6.40 p. m.
Daily except Saturday, 8 Sunday only, X Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, J Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, U Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only. Other trains week days only.

Our Dairy Products in Great Britain.

In a recent interview with Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., of MacLaren Bros., cheese exporters, etc., Stratford, Ont., who returned from a business trip to Great Britain a few weeks ago, some important information was obtained of value to cheese-makers and dairymen. One of the points upon which Mr. MacLaren laid special stress was that Canadian goods of all kinds do not receive sufficient recognition among the consuming classes. Even Canadian cheese is very little known as such among these classes. While the importer and large dealer, who buys direct from Canada, and comes in touch with Canadians, fully recognizes the superiority of Canadian dairy products over those from the United States, it is only very occasionally that a customer buying these products will call them anything else than American. This is indeed humiliating, and some special effort should be made at once to impress upon the great consuming classes of the mother country the fact that Canadian dairy products are separate and distinct from American dairy products, and very much superior to them. The Englishman talks very freely, and rejoices in the loyalty and good-will of the Canadian people towards the mother-land, but he does not seem to think enough of us to ask for Canadian products at his grocer's. All goods from this side of the Atlantic are called American.

Mr. MacLaren came across some Canadian cheese in England that was injured by being placed in cold storage too green. Every cheese should be properly matured and cured before it leaves the factory. So important does Mr. MacLaren consider this that he would favor a law being passed compelling factorymen to keep all cheeses made after the cows are turned out on the grass in the spring in the curing-rooms till they are at least two weeks old. In many instances cheeses leave the factory when only three or four days old. In such cases they are not cheese at all but curd, and only injure the reputation of Canadian cheese abroad, the maker and every one else concerned. New Zealand cheese is coming to the front very quickly, and Canadians need to be on the alert in order to retain the prestige they have already won. Brockville cheese is very highly spoken of in England, and the makers of Western Ontario, in whom Mr. MacLaren is more particularly interested, will have to look to their laurels.

Mr. MacLaren is quite optimistic as to the future of the Canadian export butter trade. Canadian butter is coming to the front very fast. In his opinion Canadian butter is equal to if not superior to the Danish butter. Mr. MacLaren examined Canadian and Danish butter in several stores where both were for sale, and in every case the Canadian butter was of better quality than the Danish article alongside of it, but the latter sold for a higher price simply because its reputation was made: It will take a few years yet of pushing and making its good qualities known before Canadian butter will be on the same footing as the Danish. But it will eventually come if our creamery men keep on as they are now doing, and send to the British consumer only the very best quality of goods.

While abroad Mr. MacLaren visited Paris, where extensive preparations are being made for the great World's Fair of 1900. A large space has been secured for Canadian products, and preparations are now under way for making an extensive exhibit of the best that this country can produce.—Farming.

The prosecution of parties in Great Britain for adding "preservatives" to dairy products still continues. Recently a shop-keeper of Chester, England, was charged with selling pure, fresh cream from a certain creamery, which, on analysis, was found to contain twenty-three grains of boracic acid to every pint of cream. The case was dismissed on the ground that it was not proven to the court's satisfaction that the cream contained anything injurious to the health. It is probable that an investigation will follow to ascertain definitely if boracic acid is injurious to the health.

By All Odds the Best

Two competent judges say that of the

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Childhood's Songs

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This book contains about 125 of the choicest hymns and tunes ever written. They have been gathered from many sources and represent the best modern music for children. These hymns have been used by a primary teacher during ten years of most successful service; they have thus been proved and approved.

Am. Baptist Publication Society, 256 and 258 Washington St. and Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

THE ST. JOHN SUMMER COLLEGE TYPE WRITING BY TOUCH

Without looking at the key board, the same as in piano playing, and using all the fingers, is the system now taught in this College. By this new method, greatly increased speed, ease and efficiency are required and injury to the eyes caused by constant change of focus in glancing from machine to manuscript as in the common method, is avoided.
Syllabus: The Roman System.
Business: The latest and only up-to-date system, and we are the only ones who can use it in this locality. Send for catalogues.
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Black Pearls and dark teas are two precious things that come from Ceylon. But all the black black pearls and dark teas that come from Ceylon are not alike in perfection. Just as much difference between Monsoon Indo Ceylon Tea as there is between perfect and faulty Ceylon pearls.



MONSOON Indo Ceylon Tea Sold in Large Quantities at 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c and 90c.

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Anyone purchasing a PIANO, ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE on time must consider it a decided advantage to purchase from the house that offers the greatest inducements and gives the easiest terms.


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SHAW'S WOOD-METAL Smelting

"That Tired Feeling" Dick's Blood Purifier LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal, Agents. DICK & CO., Fredericton.

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**THE MODERN Stove Polish**

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The only up to date Stove Polish in the market.

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Nothing like B.B.B. for healing sores and ulcers, no matter how large or how chronic they may be. B. B. B. applied externally and taken internally according to directions will soon effect a cure. It sends rich, pure blood to the part, so that healthy flesh soon takes the place of the decaying tissue.

"I had been troubled with sore fingers and sore toes around the nails. The salve I was using did not help me and I was getting worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using nearly two bottles my sores were all healed up. I consider B.B.B. a wonderful blood purifier." ENOCH G. HORST, Bloomington, Ind.

**Burdock Blood Bitters.**

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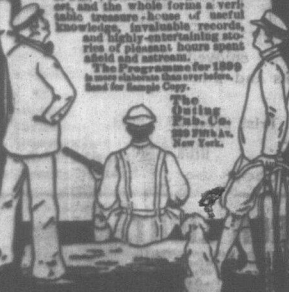
Everyone these days owns a bicycle or a horse, a boat, a yacht or a motor, or in some way equipped to enjoy one of the healthful and sporty pleasures of the day.

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For his library table, it treats in each issue all the outdoor diversions indulged in by gentlemen sportsmen. Experts in each department contribute carefully prepared articles. The illustrations are the best. Fiction of all kinds lends a general interest, and the whole forms a very valuable treasure-house of useful knowledge, invaluable records, and highly-entertaining stories of pleasant hours spent abroad and at home.

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The Outing Club, Co., 100 West 14th St., New York.



**News Summary.**

The Paris Peace Commission have practically concluded the treaty.

It is reported that the Turkish cavalry will be increased by 25,000 troopers on the advice of Emperor William.

The whaling barque *Alexandra*, the last of the Arctic fleet to return this year, has arrived at San Francisco without making a single catch.

A house driven by Miss D. Warren near Thamesville, Ont., ran away and dashed into a moving train. The young lady was thrown out and killed.

A two story wooden dwelling near North, owned by John Curran, and occupied by himself and a family named Francis, was burned Friday morning.

The failures in the Dominion the past week numbered twenty-two, against twenty-nine in the corresponding week last year.

It is reported that Captain Swanson, of Weymouth, N. S., while repairing a leak in his garret recently, spied an old box, which contained nearly fifty thousand dollars in sovereigns.

In a recent speech Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped in a few years to see a federation of the empire, with colonial representatives in the British Parliament.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Company of Brantford, Ont., has just paid the astonishing dividend of 60 per cent. on its capital stock for the year ending October 15th last.

The permanent industry schools of London, Toronto, St. John's and Fredericton will be concentrated at Ottawa under command of Lieut. Col. Otter for a course of instruction.

Harlow E. Woodward, a druggist on Tremont street, corner of Bromfield, in Boston, is a petitioner in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$66,253.31, and assets of \$9,175.

BREK HARTZ was a miner in his youth, and in a sketch which will shortly appear in *The Youth's Companion* he vividly and humorously describes his experiences when, abandoning school-teaching, he went as a "tenderfoot" to the gold-diggings of California nearly forty years ago.

The statue of Queen Isabella, which stands in the middle of Central Park, Havana, was found on Thursday holding a vase in one hand and a steamer rug in the other. An immense placard was slung across the back of the statue with the words "Bon voyage" inscribed on it.

The Methodist church building in Sackville, N. B., which was erected in 1874 has been recently rebuilt at large expense and made into a very handsome and commodious edifice. Very interesting services in connection with the reopening were held on Sunday the 11th inst.

General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, died in Washington on Sunday of pneumonia. He had lately come from Cuba as the head of a Commission elected by the Cuban Assembly to visit the United States. Owing to the change of climate, he contracted a cold in New York which developed into pneumonia and terminated fatally.

The first note of the anti-expansion party was sounded in the United States by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who introduced a joint resolution declaring that under the constitution the federal government had no authority to acquire colonial possessions to be governed as such; but that all territory acquired by the government, except such as may be necessary for use as coaling stations, correction of boundaries and similar purposes, may be acquired with the purpose of organizing territories, suitable ultimately for admission into the Union as States. Mr. Vest announced his purpose to address the Senate on the resolution at an early date.

Rev. F. Beattie, pastor of the Baptist church at Dixie Bay writes to the Halifax Herald in reference to the assault upon Rev. Dr. Fulton, as follows:

Sir.—Had your correspondent been careful of the fame of this town he would have allowed the disgraceful episode of the 1st to have been buried where it had been born. Had he been accurate he would have presented the matter in a slightly different light. Of the prudence or impudence of Dr. Fulton's visit, I offer no opinion. Freedom of speech is a British right purchased for us at a great cost and will be carefully guarded. Dr. Fulton delivered his second lecture amid much confusion, and after the hall was cleared, he quietly left, to be met at the door by a yelling howling mob, whose missiles were not "eggs" but stones. One of them got in front and fired a large stone with force, striking the doctor above the eye, inflicting a wound that required six stitches. It was a narrow escape from murder. I know that no respectable person here justifies the attack although your correspondent makes light of it. As an old friend Dr. Fulton was my guest, and had the men who so foolishly used him, heard him pray for them that same evening they might alter their opinion of the man.

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A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses. 5 cents a cake.

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Mail us the required amount for any of the following goods and we will send them prepaid, and if they do not turn out satisfactory you can send them back and get your money.

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**LADIES KID GLOVES**

AT 75c.—A new make, two large dome fasteners, good, soft, fine quality German kid; black and colors; all sizes.

AT 75c.—Five hook lacing glove, nice quality.

AT \$1.00.—The Victoria glove, usually sold for \$1.25, 7 hook lacing, fully guaranteed; black and colors, all sizes.

AT \$1.10.—Four dome fasteners, fully guaranteed, black and colors.

AT \$1.35.—A real French kid glove, gusseted fingers, equal to any glove retailed at \$1.50; black and colors.

**GENT'S LINED KID GLOVES**

Real mocha buckskin, in nice shades of dark tan, undressed at 1.20 a pair.

**DRESSED KID GLOVES**

with a nice soft wool lining, best quality, \$1.00 a pair.

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In some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way.

In Canada the people produce fire by the use of

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THE CHRISTIAN VOL. XIV

Who is to lead the British Lib

lively interest a number of possess in a re to leadership, eminently eno his election as Sir William Gladstone's leader of the very able par some things He does not i country, and Rosebery wou his personali disadvantage the fact that doubt in the renders him Rosebery, ho being outside or not he has task of leader who, within politics. He much orator and ambition be mentioned the Liberal p that the choi Norman cou certainly hav the other can tively a yo having no yo has been thr He is with when forced evidence of opponents r crisis in r addressed to court, in whi withdraw r responsible of divided c unanimous

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