

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVI.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1894.

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## MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST MISSIONS.

### Early History of the Work.

#### THE SPIES SENT OUT.

Letter from Rev. Thomas Baldwin, who visited the country with Dr. Davidson in 1868.

In April, 1869, at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Home Missions, convened at Aylmer, Ont., on motion of Rev. Dr. Fyfe, it was resolved to appoint a deputation to visit the North-west Territories to look at the country, and to write a report of it, in view of sending a missionary at the earliest possible date, and on recommendation of Dr. Fyfe I was appointed, and a vote was passed to draw on the treasurer for the sum required.

Subsequently Rev. Dr. Davidson was also added to the deputation, and on June 12th we started from Ingersoll. After three days we reached St. Cloud, in Minnesota. This was at that time the end of the railroad. From this point we took the Hudson Bay trail for the town of Winnipeg. On this journey of ten days we met many caravans of northern traders, and gained much valuable information of the country even as far north as York Factory, and west as far as Edmonton.

We saw but two houses where people lived, during this space of over 400 miles. Winnipeg at that time contained but twenty-one log houses and one small brick drug store. At that time the whole country was open and uninhabited for over 400 miles east of the town. We journeyed to Portage la Prairie, via trail along the Assiniboine. Here at this point we found a small settlement and some three settlers, all doing some trading with the Indians. On our journey as we neared the Lake we encountered a band of Sioux Indians. They were, as I learned, that notorious band of murderers who committed the massacre in Northern Minnesota in 1862. They as refugees had fled over there for protection under the British flag. As yet the Dominion of Canada had not taken possession by the residence of any official in the country, but nominally the Hudson Bay Co. were holding rule in the interests of the Dominion and of themselves.

#### FIRST MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. A. McDonald, Pioneer Baptist missionary to the North-west.

When brethren Baldwin and Davidson returned from the West they reported strongly in favor of having a missionary undertake the work immediately. Their suggestion met with a hearty approval from the many throughout the churches in Ontario; and in a short time a sufficient amount was subscribed to sustain a missionary for three years, and a committee was appointed to obtain a suitable man to undertake the work.

In the winter of 1872-3, the committee's attention was turned toward Rev. A. McDonald, then pastor of the First Yarmouth and Sparta churches, and they urged him to go West in the spring and begin the work. After prayerful consideration, and being assured of the confidence and sympathy of the great mass of his brethren in the ministry, Mr. McDonald consented to the appointment, and having been formally designated to the work publicly in London on May 20th, 1873, he set out on the following day for this new, distant and wide field, reaching Winnipeg May 30th, nine days after leaving London.

Mr. McDonald's first step was to visit the various Indian agencies, and to get acquainted with the different bands of Indians. He found that the most numerous and warlike of the tribes were the Assiniboines, and that they were the most numerous and warlike of the tribes.

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Preaching stations were instituted from twelve to thirty miles out on the prairie, and occasional preaching tours were made to Portage and Palestine. Along in the summer, as the tide of immigration began to flow, the immigrant sheds afforded large congregations, and the grassy flats in close proximity to these sheds, supplied a place of meeting, where frequently a box or a log constituted the pioneer's pulpit, while he told the "old, old story." This was decidedly the most encouraging station occupied during that summer by Mr. McDonald.

As the season advanced and the cold autumn came, the filthy, cold, uncomfortable school house in the town was exchanged for a small "upper room," which was used by the Good Templars as a place of meeting.

Early in December, under the direction of the Manitoba Committee, the missionary returned to the east to spend the winter in canvassing the churches in Ontario and Quebec for assistance to build a place of worship, and secure the services, if possible, of a second missionary.

Long before the canvass was completed it became apparent that the means for building the Winnipeg place of worship were forthcoming; so in the early summer the contract was let and advancement made in the building, which was subsequently completed during the same season.

It was not till February 7th, 1875, that the First Baptist church of Winnipeg was organized. Its constituent members, all told, numbered seven.

In October, 1876, the church at Emerson was organized with a membership of seven, of which Rev. D. McCaul took the oversight, he having moved into the country in 1874.

In the latter part of June, 1878, Revs. John Stewart and Alex. Warren immigrated into Manitoba.

The latter part of May, 1887, Mr. A. C. Turner, a converted Roman Catholic priest, with his wife, came to Winnipeg from the Province of Quebec. He was ordained to the work of the ministry, and took the oversight of the interest at Portage la Prairie and High Bluff.

During this year also, the church at Winnipeg, which hitherto had been partly sustained by friends in the east, became self-sustaining, and the pioneer missionary devoted his exclusive time to the cause in Winnipeg city.

During the year 1880, Prairie College was established at Rapid City through the efforts of the late Dr. Crawford, assisted by Prof. G. B. Davis and others. During the three years the college was in operation its existence was not in vain, nor was the noble, heroic self-denial of Dr. Crawford and his family for naught, as witness the churches formed and the fields supplied with earnest evangelical preaching by the principal and his students during those years.

In the spring of 1882, the "Missionary Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest" was organized; and at the solicitation of the Convention Board pastor A. McDonald resigned the pastorate of the Winnipeg church to enter on more general work throughout the province and in the east, in behalf of mission interests generally.

After a few months' interregnum in the Winnipeg pastorate, the services of Rev. A. A. Cameron, for many years pastor in Ottawa City, were secured.

Prairie College was closed and its students transferred to Woodstock and McMaster Hall. Student labor from the east was introduced, and amid many difficulties and obstacles the work progressed, and additional churches were organized at different points throughout the province.

An advance was also made soon after the above events took place, in the introduction of the existing plan of the

superintendency of missions. Bro. J. H. B. set was the first to occupy this position. He was followed by the late lamented Bro. J. H. Doolittle, and he in turn was succeeded by our beloved Bro. H. G. Mellick, who still holds the helm of our missionary ship, in this arduous and difficult position.

THE CONVENTION OF 1894.  
The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Baptist Churches of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories met with the First Baptist church, Winnipeg, July 9th, 1894. There were about 150 delegates and visitors present.

Extract from Annual Report.  
THE EXTENT OF THE FIELD.  
The field keeps continually enlarging. Our actual operations extend now from a point 10 miles east of Emerson to the Sturgeon River, 15 miles north of Edmonton, a distance of 1123 miles. Besides this we work on nearly 1000 miles of branch lines. There are other lines open that we have not yet touched, besides large country districts where they are calling loudly for the Gospel.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.  
The population is increasing at a rapid rate. The country is filling up with people of various nationalities and types of religion. There are Germans and Jews, Scandinavians and French, Icelanders and Poles, Chinese and many other smaller bodies speaking a foreign language. The United States are also taking advantage of the opportunities offered in this country, and large numbers from there are coming here. But the great bulk of the population is from parts of the British possessions, especially from Ontario and Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the British Isles. About 40,000 of the native Indians still remain. Of religions we have represented, Judaism, and "heathenism, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism and scepticism, and we are threatened with "higher criticism." The Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, and upon its faithful proclamation the destiny of our country hangs.

ENCOURAGING CONDITIONS OF THE WORK.  
Notwithstanding the difficulties that have been attendant upon the prosecution of the work, its present condition is such as to give abundant reasons to thank God and take courage. We believe that in proportion to the money expended there is no other missionary society doing an equal amount of work in the country.

There has been a marked quickening of spiritual life in the churches and a large ingathering of souls. About 350 persons were baptized, and 650 altogther added to our churches last year. Six churches were organized—two English, two German, one Indian, one Scandinavian. We have now 46 churches. Thus year by year we are forced to advance by the onward march of the country's progress. When the Lord bids us go forward and plant New Testament churches on new ground we cannot refuse. Who are we that we should withstand God?

HOUSES OF WORSHIP BUILT.  
Five houses of worship have been built the past year, making fourteen in two years at a total cost of \$65,000.

THE GERMAN WORK.  
Our work amongst the Germans began about eight years ago, when Brother F. A. Peteret, our first missionary amongst them, opened a mission in Winnipeg. There were only six families of Germans in the city at that time.

There are three thousand two hundred and sixty-five Indians from St. Peter's north along Lake Winnipeg, so we are reaching about one-tenth of the Indian population of the Northwest. We have about 50,000 Indians in the country.

Our Indian work is much in need of funds at present. There is no mission enterprise yields large returns, and to no people are we more indebted to give the gospel than to our Indians. These facts should prompt us to contribute even more liberally than we have in the past.

The Young People's Societies of our churches have undertaken the seating of St. Peter's chapel. If any society should be overlooked, or if there are young people in any of our churches who are not thus organized but feel disposed to give, send your contributions

along and make them as generous as possible. Time is short, "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Cannot everyone in our churches who has tasted that the Lord is gracious, do something more than we are doing for this neglected and fast dying race?

Churches or mission circles desirous of sending contributions of clothing for our Indian converts of St. Peter's Reserve and the north, will please address the same to Mr. Hugh McBain, 275 Portage Avenue.

SECY. IND. COM.  
ST. PETER'S RESERVE.  
We are making a little progress on this Reserve preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to these people in our midst, and a few of those have professed conversion since my return from the trip east, although we have had no additions by baptism, but some have come and confessed that they are coming to fulfill the command.

The people are attending our meeting well in our chapel and at other places, although we have our enemies working against us. Praise be to God, He is on His children's side.

W. H. PRINCE.  
OUR NEEDS.  
By Superintendent H. G. Mellick.  
I want to emphasize particularly the imperative demands of our present needs, and the bright prospect for the work if these demands are met now. If our brethren fail to heed our Macedonian cry—"Come over and help us"—a sad picture of lost opportunities will overshadow our future. Necessity is laid upon us to appeal to our brethren for assistance. We are unable to meet the demands of the work alone. We believe we owe it to them to lay the facts before them, and we are persuaded if we hold our peace in this matter they will not hold us guiltless.

1. WE NEED MONEY.  
We have a debt of about \$3,500. That is a serious burden for a little convention to be struggling with. Our missionaries feel it sorely. Their salaries are small enough when they are paid promptly, but when they are compelled to pinch along at this cold season without the promised grant from the Board, it is trying. The work is hard even when the necessary means are supplied. Our brethren in the comforts of their Eastern homes should not forget the missionaries in the North-west. Part of your luxury would make them comfortable in their work. But our present deficit is only a part of the money we need. With a desperate struggle the deficit will be met after a time. But a large number of our promising fields are vacant. Organized churches with houses of worship are pastures, and outlying districts connected with them are lying waste.

2. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO BEAR HANDS: men with indomitable perseverance who will go to stay. When Garibaldi's volunteers asked what they would get he said: "I promise you many a wearisome march, hunger and cold, hard battles and a trench in the battlefield for a grave, and more than he needed volunteered. Christ wants volunteers for the work who will say "Here am I, send me" and who will say "Here is the money, go!"

3. WE NEED AN EVANGELIST.  
One of the New Testament orders; one who will do for the North-west what Isa. Wallace has done for the Maritime Provinces. Stay by the work year after year until his old age is crowned with glory. The fields are white for the harvest.

4. WE NEED THE SYMPATHY AND PRAYERS of all our brethren. This is not work that can be done on hard business hours only. The nervous strain is great and money cannot uphold the depressed spirit. "Prayer moves the arm that moves the world." Pray, brethren, pray.

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months in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and have not found one suitable missionary who offered to settle in the Northwest. "It is too far from home. The winters are too cold and the summers too hot. The fields are too large or too small" &c. So we need men. "Oh where are the called?"

1. WE NEED MEN CALLED OF GOD TO PREACH. Men who believe the Bible is the inspired Word of God, and who have a deep experimental knowledge of its saving power and a burning zeal to preach it to perishing souls.

2. WE NEED EDUCATED MEN. The grain grows strong in the west and a blunt scythe makes slow and scraggy work. Not necessary to have a B. A. or B. E. or D. D., but an education is essential. The missionary cannot teach what he does not know. (a) He must have a good English education, (b) He must know the Bible well, (c) He must know how to pray.

3. WE NEED MEN OF EXPERIENCE and good judgment. (Common sense) The foundations of a mighty empire are being laid, and the work assigned the Baptists is important. We need the best educated, the wisest and most Godly men the denomination possesses.

4. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO BEAR HANDS: men with indomitable perseverance who will go to stay. When Garibaldi's volunteers asked what they would get he said: "I promise you many a wearisome march, hunger and cold, hard battles and a trench in the battlefield for a grave, and more than he needed volunteered. Christ wants volunteers for the work who will say "Here am I, send me" and who will say "Here is the money, go!"

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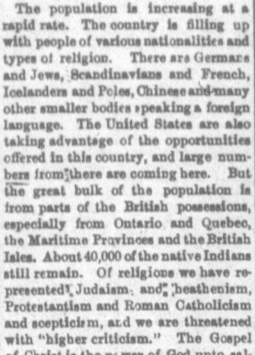
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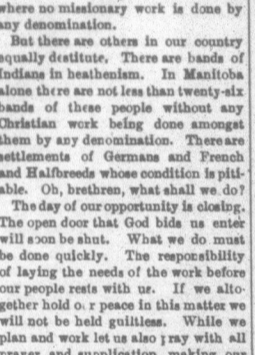
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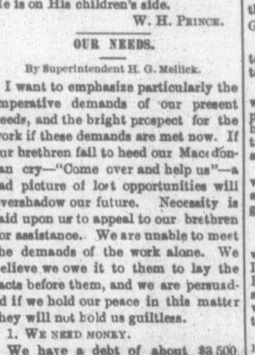
REV. H. G. MELICK,  
Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent of Missions.



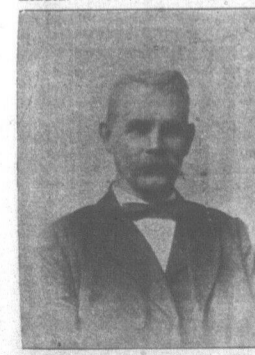
REV. A. McDONALD,  
Pioneer Baptist missionary to the North-west.



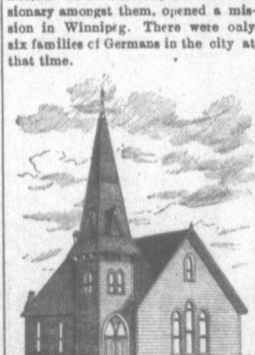
REV. W. H. PRINCE,  
Secretary of the Indian Commission.



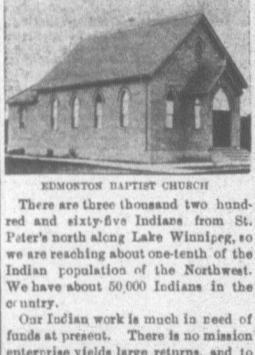
REV. J. H. B. SET,  
Superintendent of Missions.



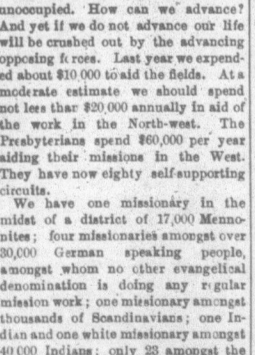
PASTOR A. McDONALD, OF EDMONTON.  
Pioneer Baptist Missionary to Manitoba.



REV. F. A. PETERET,  
First missionary amongst the Germans.



REV. W. H. PRINCE,  
Secretary of the Indian Commission.



REV. J. H. B. SET,  
Superintendent of Missions.

On enquiry only one Baptist could be found in Winnipeg—W. R. Dick, Esq.

There is no other evangelical denomination doing any regular mission work amongst them but ourselves. The circumstances in which they are at present, make it imperative that what we intend to do to reach them be done soon.

We have now seven German churches and four missionaries. This whole field is very ripe for the harvest, and the Lord is saying to us: "Thrust in thy sickle and reap."

Representatives of Manitoba Missions in the Maritime Provinces:  
Nova Scotia Eastern—C. B. Whidden, Esq., Antigonish, N. S.  
Nova Scotia Central—Rev. D. G. McDonald, Halifax, N. S.  
Nova Scotia Western—Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Grayville, N. S.  
New Brunswick Southern—Rev. J. A. Gordon, St. John, N. B.  
New Brunswick Western—Rev. J. D. Freeman, Fredericton, N. B.  
New Brunswick Eastern—Rev. W. Camp, Hillsboro, N. B.  
Prince Edward Island—Rev. C. W. Corey, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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S. McC. BLACK, Editor. J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

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A CHANGE in address will be made provided the old and new addresses are given. No change can be made unless the old address is sent.

ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1894.

THE NORTHWEST WORK.

No apology, of course, is necessary for our giving so considerable an amount of space in this issue to a special presentation of mission work in the Northwest and the claims of that work upon the sympathy and support of Baptists in these eastern provinces. Between the vastness of the field, the multiplied opportunities and the urgent appeals for help on the one side, and the limited funds at command on the other, those who are in charge of our Northwest work are continually and greatly embarrassed. This inadequacy of resources to the prosecution of the great work in hand sadly hinders our brethren in carrying out their generous plans for laying the foundation of Baptist churches and thus providing conditions for the extension of Baptist influence through the length and breadth of that wide prairie land; and it seems but right, therefore, that we should render assistance so far as possible to open up the channels through which help may come for this important work.

There are many reasons which may be urged why the work in the Northwest should have a liberal support from the Baptists in the older provinces of the Dominion. These have been frequently presented through the press and on the platform, and for the most part are not new to our readers. Yet it may not be amiss to reiterate a few of these reasons here:

1. The work in the Northwest should have our sympathy and support because it is in line of the fulfillment of our Lord's great commission. That broad land is destined to be the home of a numerous people of diverse origin, who are coming and will continue to come in increasing numbers from many countries. Already the people of the Canadian Northwest are a people of many tongues and nationalities. Besides those of our own race and language, there are Germans, Scandinavians, French, Icelanders, Indians, all of whom need the Gospel, and many of those are seeking it at our hands.

2. It is of the greatest importance to Canada in a national point of view, that the gospel be preached to this incoming population, that the people be brought under pure religious influences, and that they be instructed in wholesome religious doctrine, for only thus can the conditions of political health be secured and the foundations laid for real national greatness. The pictures which have been painted, the prophecies which have been uttered concerning our Northwest have not all been realized, nor perhaps are they likely to be. The country that stretches a thousand miles westward from Winnipeg to the base of the Rockies, and the 49th parallel northward indefinitely, is not all so fair and fertile as a well-watered garden. The country, like others, has its drawbacks. But on a reasonable and common sense estimate from the standpoint of the valuable experience afforded by the past fifteen years, there can be no reasonable doubt, we take it, that the conditions required to make it the future home of millions of people are not absent. It appears no extravagant expectation that a large migration from European countries will flow in and that there will be an important movement of population northward across the Southern Canadian boundary. The people will come and they will be a vigorous race, for the world's wealings will have no stomach for the Canadian winter. The people who are to develop the resources of that broad land, will come in, and in the hands of them and their children must largely lie the destinies of Canada. It is therefore, as we have intimated, from this point of view, in the utmost degree important that the opportunities which the present affords for doing missionary work and laying religious foundations in the Northwest be not neglected; for on the work now being done must depend largely the religious and moral character of the

people in coming years, and with what the people shall be religiously and morally, all political and national interests are involved.

3. There are reasons why Baptists should desire that their principles should be proclaimed and Baptist churches founded, wherever practicable, in our North-west country. We have little sympathy with that extreme denominationalism which insists on building its own particular church—even though it be a Baptist church—in every little village or hamlet, although there may be no particular desire for it on the part of the people, and although their spiritual instruction may be well provided for by others who preach essentially the same gospel. The world is so wide and the places where Christ has not been preached are so many that such a duplication of organization and effort appears unwise and unchristian. At the same time Baptists do not doubt but that they have a reason for existence and a real mission in the world. They stand for distinctive principles in doctrine and in practice which the Christian world (or any section of it) cannot afford to lose sight of. While they rejoice in the service to Christ which other Christian bodies are rendering and are glad to count themselves co-workers with their brethren of other names, they feel commissioned and bound to proclaim the whole truth as they understand it wherever a suitable opening is presented. Baptists believe that the North-west needs them, and that in sending forth missionaries and planting churches in that new country they are fulfilling the commission of their Lord and rendering important service to His cause. The conditions which obtain in a young and growing country, it is to be observed, may justify a course in respect to planting churches that in more settled communities would seem too much of that extreme denominationalism which we condemn. For in a new town in the West where there are not ten Baptists there may be twice or three times as many next year, and in five years' time there may be a flourishing church self-sustaining and sending forth influence to establish Baptist churches elsewhere.

It is true certainly that upon our churches in these eastern provinces many and urgent demands are made in the interest of other and important causes. We have our own home mission work, and our foreign work, and our educational work—all so important and their treasures in pressing need of funds. There is the Grande Ligne work, too, which claims our sympathies. But after all there is still much Baptist money in these provinces which has not found its way into these enterprises, and which could scarcely find more profitable investment than that which is afforded by the great mission field of the Northwest.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMEN AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

The Episcopal church conference lately held in St. John should give results of value to those without as well as those within that communion. It has served to call attention strongly to the fact that recent years have witnessed a mighty drift in Anglicanism away from the Evangelical position, so that in doctrine and in ritual the church is being insidiously penetrated and transformed by a sacerdotalism which has its origin and its goal in Rome. This appears to be quite as much a fact in Canada as in the mother country. In the dioceses of the eastern provinces of the dominion the direction of affairs is for the most part in the hands of abigh church party, which has little sympathy or favor to bestow upon their low-church brethren whom they seem to regard rather as strangers and aliens in their household, black sheep in the Episcopal fold, whose proper place is not among the true children of the church, but rather among the heretics and schismatics of the non-anglican "s. cta." The discussions heard at the recent conference afford abundant evidence. If evidence were needed, that clergymen and others in the low church party are keenly feeling the position in which they are thus placed, and are clearly perceiving that unless this strong and rising tide of sacerdotalism can be turned back, every landmark that distinguished the Church of England as a Protestant and evangelical body will be blotted out, and Anglicanism and Romanism will become words marking a distinction but scarce a difference, so far as doctrine, ritual and sacerdotal assumptions are concerned. Accordingly low churchmen in eastern Canada seem to have resolved to organize their forces in opposition to this Romanistic trend which threatens to overbear and to destroy those things within the church which they as Evangelical Christians hold dearest. Though differing, of course, from Evangelical churchmen in some important points of doctrine and practice, we cannot but feel for them the heartiest sympathy in this conflict in which they are engaged

and earnestly desire that in their efforts to uphold the pure and saving truths of Christ's gospel in opposition to teachings and assumptions which, as they and we believe, are essentially unchristian, they may be endowed with the divine strength and wisdom and may achieve the largest and best results.

But the conference and the discussion which attended and has followed it may do good by calling attention to, or at least by suggesting a search for, the cause of this remarkable drift toward Rome in the Church of England. These are of course many within the Anglican communion who could explain this phenomenon on the ground that it marks a divinely inspired development toward light and truth. They hold that the sacerdotal and hierarchical system, which seems to us so wholly foreign to the spirit and essence of Christianity, is its only true and adequate expression, and that Rome and the papacy, or a similar ecclesiastical system, is the logical and true goal of Christian thinking and aspiration. It is unnecessary to discuss such a theory here. We certainly agree with low churchmen and all evangelical Christians in holding that the sacerdotalism of the Romanists and the high Anglicans differs in toto caelo from the divine and simple teachings of the New Testament.

The position of the Evangelical churchmen at the present time, as we have seen, is a difficult one. It is all the more difficult because, as it seems to us, it is in some respects illogical. The Evangelicals say in effect, We take our stand upon the teachings of the New Testament and the Prayer Book from which those of the High Church part have departed. No doubt they have grievously departed from them both. But the weakness of the Evangelicals seem to us to lie in the fact that they build upon the assumption that the New Testament and the Prayer Book are in full agreement. But, as we read them, in regard to some important matters they are not. We find, for instance, in the New Testament neither command nor authorization for the baptism of infants, which the Prayer Book strictly enjoins. We do not find the doctrine of baptismal regeneration in the New Testament, and if we understand Evangelical churchmen, they do not profess to find it there either. But they cannot help but find it very plainly in the Prayer Book. If the Evangelicals do not believe that a child is regenerated and made a child of God in baptism, what use have they for a baptismal service and a Catechism which declares this to be the fact? And does not this doctrine of baptism as taught in the Prayer Book open a wide door for the entrance of the extreme ritualism and the sacerdotalism by which the Episcopal church is being dominated and its spiritual life crushed out? The person regenerated in baptism, as an unconscious infant, after a few years learns a Catechism, receives some religious instruction, is confirmed, and thus becomes a communicant and a full participator in the privileges of the church. If, as the result of faithful religious instruction and by the gracious operation of the Holy Spirit through the Word of Truth, his heart has been changed and a holy disposition begotten in his soul, it is well; but if not, he may pass on all the same into full organic relation with the church and full participation in its activities; his heart still unchanged by the grace of God, and carrying with him only his material affections and dispositions. Now in a church so constituted, with many joined to its communion whose religious life is concerned with the forms and ceremonies of ritualism, and not with the free operation of the divine spirit, and with men thus destitute of a genuine Christian experience entering into its ministry and becoming the religious leaders and instructors of the church, is it to be wondered at, is it not indeed a logical sequence that the spiritual religion of the New Testament, with the simple forms expressive of its inward divine life, should fall, being overgrown and smothered by a human invention with a constant tendency to the development of a sacerdotal system and a priestly despotism under which the free exercise of the spiritual and intellectual faculties of men are restrained and enslaved. If the Prayer Book is right, and men are indeed regenerated, made children of God and inheritors of the kingdom of God in baptism, then it cannot be disputed that everyone of these "regenerated" souls has a place as an active organic unit in the church, and all that follows in the way of sacerdotal system and hierarchical domination finds in some sense a legitimate place. But if the Prayer Book is wrong, and men are not regenerated in baptism, but only by the spirit of God through the Word of truth, then sacerdotalism and all its brood are illegitimate, having no paternity in the Scriptures and no place in the church of Christ. If the Church of England Prayer Book teaches baptismal regeneration, we submit that, until amended, it is not a proper and safe book as a directory of doctrine

and worship for Evangelical Christians to use.

Hallfax Letter.

The District Committee of the County of Halifax held its monthly meeting on Monday, the third instant. The attendance was very good. Rev. D. G. McDonald reported attending the funeral of Brother John Williams, colored preacher at Preston. A pouring rain did not hinder this zealous brother from travelling seven miles to be present at this burial service.

During the latter part of last century and the early part of this century, the Rev. John Burton was pastor of all the colored Baptist churches in Halifax County. The late Rev. Mr. Preston, an eloquent colored preacher, came in among them, and there was a great disturbance and a division. But both in Halifax and in the outlying districts some of the colored churches adhered to Mr. Burton. They therefore kept themselves in connection with the association of the white churches. About the time the Granville street church was formed—1827—the one in Halifax became extinct, and its fine property in the centre of the city went into the hands of those who occupied for twenty-one years without rent. Two or three of these churches in the country have held on their way till now; but they are nearly extinct. We have been absorbed by the churches who went off with the Preston Schism. The District Committee visited the Burton church at Preston, and find it reduced to ten members, who have ceased to hold public worship. Their house is in a dilapidated condition. The committee will recommend the association to drop this church from its list, and the ten members are advised to join with the church in the same place belonging to the African Association. This will leave 26 Baptist churches in the County of Halifax.

The Rev. J. D. Spidle, pastor at Wittenberg, Meagher's, Grant and Higginsville was at the district meeting. The committee recommends the Home Mission Board to grant \$50 to that field, and charge the same to Halifax County. Reports were given of work done at Fall River by Deacon A. L. Wood, Revs. J. O. Vince, D. G. McDonald and S. B. Kempton, D. D.

The Rev. J. O. Vince had decided to begin study at Acadia College at the beginning of the next term. He may be engaged to supply the pulpit at Sackville and Hammond's Plains on Sundays.

The condition of the Halifax county field was carefully considered, and a committee made up of Deacons B. H. Eaton, A. L. Wood and Rev. D. G. McDonald was appointed to consider the matter of engaging a county missionary and report at the next meeting. The field is white; the missionary is in sight, and if the means of his support was as evident, but little time need be spent in carrying the project into effect. We want to hear the report of the committee.

All the Sunday-schools in Halifax city have combined in effort—a systematic effort—to take the census of the city for the purpose of learning how many of the people do not attend public worship, and how many of the children do not attend Sunday-schools. This, of course, involves learning how many do attend worship and Sunday-schools. The city is divided into districts, and this week a house to house canvass is made. The Roman Catholic archbishop has given his sanction to it, so Roman Catholics as well as Protestants will be included in the census taking. The Protestants will do the work. One object is to learn the church leaning of those who absent themselves from worship and Sunday-school. These delinquents' names will be given into the hands of the pastors they prefer in the neighborhoods where they live. They and their church workers will look after them and help them overcome the difficulties in the way of their attendance at public worship and at Sabbath-schools. Much good may be done in this heroic effort to grapple with the wants of the whole city. The result of this census taking is looked forward to with much interest. If it succeeds well, it will doubtless be undertaken in other places in these provinces.

The health of the Rev. W. E. Hall is improving. He is able to take a drive occasionally, and hopes soon to be able to attend public worship.

Two persons were baptized last Sabbath evening by the Rev. A. C. Chute in the First church.

E. M. S.

Foreign Missions.

Word has just come to the F. M. Board that Rev. M. B. Shaw, our missionary at Vizianagram, has been compelled to leave his field and return to America on account of the serious illness of his wife. Mrs. Shaw has been falling for some time, but it was hoped that as soon as the hot season was over she would rally. This has not been the case, and the physicians have ordered her out of the country immediately. Bro. Shaw expects to leave early in

January for California, where he will reside for a time. This is an unlooked for providence—and disarranges all our plans. It was hoped that the going out of Mr. and Mrs. Corey, accompanied by Miss Clark, would add very materially to the strength of our staff on the mission field. It is the Lord's work, and we are his workmen. This is not the time nor place to falter or draw back. We have given ourselves to this work—and the work must be done. Our brother and sister have the deepest sympathy of the Board. We pray God to spare the life and give strength to care for husband and children.

Miss McNell, the lady missionary at this station, was married on Nov. 22 to an American missionary, and is no longer on our missionary staff. Thus in a few short weeks the Vizianagram field is deprived of its missionary force. A great responsibility rests upon the other missionaries at this crisis. May the Lord guide and sustain. Brethren we need your help in many ways. More prayer to the God of missions and a deeper and fuller consecration to His service.

The quarterly remittance has not yet gone forward. We need about \$400. If the friends have any of the Lord's money on hand a good use for it can be found in the foreign mission treasury. Prompt action along these lines will not be amiss. Yours in the work, J. W. MANNING, Sec'y-Treas.

Edmonton, Alberta.

It is now several months since the Edmonton correspondent has occupied space in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Since then the work here has been going on quietly and steadily. Nothing of very marked character has taken place out of the ordinary routine of mission work on a new, and by other denominations, largely preoccupied field of labor. Three or four, in the interval since last report, through your paper, have been added by baptism, and about as many by letter. Others are expected soon, from both these sources. On the other hand the knife of exclusion has had to be used on two or three occasions.

Some one has said that the legitimate exclusion of erring and impatient members is as good an indication of the progress of the work of grace as the reception of members. If that is true, and who can call it question, Edmonton church has double evidence of the onward progress of the divine work. Some the additions made both by baptism and by letter are of young men and women that promise to be very helpful. Others of age and experience will add stability to the good work.

The field here is widening constantly with the influx of population. During the last summer the missionary party has been compelled to extend his work to the 'regions beyond,' and to have occasional or stated appointments in the outlying country, at distances varying from eight to 24 miles from the town. On one occasion he made a tour of eight days, to a distance of 80 or 100 miles, and held meetings with very gratifying audiences and encouraging efforts. In the work of reaching out to these outlying settlements the pastor has been much helped by the hearty and very acceptable co-operation of several of the brethren in the Edmonton church, who are both able and willing to give timely help in the preaching of the Word in both the town and in the country.

On one Lord's day, recently, six discourses were preached in five different places by the pastor and his assistants. But this large mission field, entered upon less than two years ago, is gradually shaping itself into four large fields, and at no distant day there will need to be in the vicinity four churches with as many missionary pastors, and then such churches will have three or four outlying stations, some of which ere long will develop into churches also.

Edmonton, now a town of from 1500 to 1800 inhabitants, with a good, well settled country at the back of it, should have the whole time of a strong, live man. South Edmonton, with a population rapidly approaching 400 and a fine country about that would give it several outstations, should have another such man. Fort Saskatchewan, an enterprising little town 20 miles north-east of the Edmonton, with the Sturgeon settlement to the south and east would occupy the time and energy of another man. Then 40 or 60 miles to the east of the Edmonton is opening a fine tract of country on all sides of the beautiful Beaver Lake, which would take the best energies of a man with heart, brain and brawn.

In each of these localities mentioned there is a good nucleus of live Baptists sufficient to organize and do excellent work if they but had an under shepherd to lead them and feed them. Other fields are beginning to bloom up, but these four ought to have immediate attention, and by the approaching spring three additional missionary pastors ought to be on these fields. Oh, could the brethren and sisters in

the east but see these opportunities as some of us see them, the men and the means needed would be straightway forthcoming, and the beautiful fertile plains coming and extending out from the noble Saskatchewan, a rich and abundant spiritual harvest would be reaped in the near future. Brethren in the east devoutly read John 4: 34, 36, and then act with us in this glorious undertaking with the assurance that the promised reward is forthcoming.

A. McD.

For the St. Martins Seminary.

At a meeting of the Fredericton church held on the 7th inst. the Seminary at St. Martins was made the subject of prayer and discussion, and the following resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. H. C. Creed, seconded by Mr. R. H. Phillips:

1. Resolved, That this church hereby expresses its conviction that the Seminary at St. Martins should be sustained by the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick, and that the financial burdens and difficulties under which the institution has hitherto struggled should be removed by liberal contributions from all our people.

2. Resolved, That collections and subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Seminary be taken in this church at a time to be fixed hereafter.

W. B. M. U.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS COLUMN will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For the missionaries at Vizianagram, that their faith fail not and that the seed sown there may bring forth an abundant harvest. For weak and discouraged workers in Aid Societies and Mission Bands in the home land.

BIRMINGHAM, India July 21st, 1894.

To the W. B. M. U.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—Another year of life among the Telugus has come and gone. It has been a year of joy mingled with sorrow. It was a real joy to have Somalingam come out, determined to serve God, amidst so much opposition. How wonderfully He does keep those who trust in Him! So many times it seemed as if Satan might gain away and Somalingam's relatives would get the victory; taking the home, wife and children from him. God answered our prayers, and now Somalingam is safe in his own home with his little family around him, endeavoring to teach the lost ones in his village of the One who can save to the uttermost all who put their trust in Him. That was a joyful message which came from Miss Gray while we were in Vizianagram at conference. We had prayed for those girls in the boarding school and now our prayers were answered and we felt how good God was.

In January, a young helper, a gift from the Chicago field came to us, and we thought we saw before him a life of usefulness. Shortly after this he was taken ill and died in March. This seemed to us particularly sad. But when little David, upon whom we had built such high hopes, was taken away so suddenly and in such a sadly strange way, we thought no other sorrow equal to this. Through it all we can see the loving, guiding hand of our Father, who can make no mistake.

Miss Gray has been having a much needed change for the past few months. During her absence I have had charge of the school. One morning I was much surprised after prayers were over to have the teacher tell me that he could not teach longer on account of his health. It came upon me rather suddenly, but I gladly gave him leave as I had been much dissatisfied with his work of the past weeks. Since then I have had the children come to the mission home every morning. After singing, reading of Scripture, recitation of Bible verses and prayer we have had a good time together. I have been teaching arithmetic and language lessons, in which they were very deficient. While I have been unable to spend as much time with them as a teacher would, yet I cannot but feel that they are accomplishing more. A Hindu teacher does all the thinking for his pupils. I am trying to teach them to think for themselves. Every Sabbath morning shortly after 7 o'clock a class of nine bright little Telugu boys and girls come into the main room of the bungalow. I enjoy this time with them very much, especially since commencing to use the Bible pictures illustrating the lessons. At first it seemed so hard to teach them in a foreign language. The fears used to find their way to my eyes when Sunday morning came, and I sometimes longed for my old Sabbath school class in the home land. But they do not need me and these little ones do.

With a prayer that you may be greatly blessed, I remain, Very cordially yours,

LILLIE PARKER MORSE.

Annuity Fund Church Collection.

Berwick, by J. Burton Chute, Treasurer, \$6 74.

This is the first response to the urgent appeal. Please let them come in rapidly.

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

Deficit

The following is from a copy of a letter from B. Kennedy Mission Board of Ontario in a recent Baptist:

At the Conference of the Ontario Baptist Association, putting the others on a discretionary basis, the first announcement of a deficit—describing the deficit—should have been made at the time of the meeting, and not been for many days of the churches, the deficits of the Foreign Missions.

The Home Church has a list of 148 deaf and twenty-four blind children of 8 years of age or older. One of them four more have nine more than the Home Church.

These lists are sent to the West Association, and a number of them in Ontario are being called to the churches.

Foreign Missions called, they written, they prayed, they have themselves still "the beggars and the blind."

Who is to be called to the churches? Foreign Missions called, they written, they prayed, they have themselves still "the beggars and the blind." Who is to be called to the churches? Foreign Missions called, they written, they prayed, they have themselves still "the beggars and the blind." Who is to be called to the churches? Foreign Missions called, they written, they prayed, they have themselves still "the beggars and the blind."

DEAR EDITOR,

pages to put many, yes, and received from above all from my recent film has heard from whom I have pray live I largely I want also ness to the death kindly written Among these Rev. G. B. W. has been taught knows how to my life-long heret. Letten have been won and not yet ab will those an my thanks th

To the dear pastor I shall my gratitude could bear the made me daily such a people, treatment his tentative. I need a word in praise now "Is in a surely deserved so justly earnest nothing derog doctor when I Dr. Cameron is To these two I owe my life. God for the procuring work tant date, and people in His

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What meaning the great apostle now live in the wide a distinctio and the "It" as ment and a tom comfort mater Christian in this might have som the ungodly. Y soul of a believ prospect of god unbelief of unconceal much in the ass is to be with Ch

Hallfax, Dec.



MESSANGER AND VISITOR

BY THE SIX O'CLOCK TRAIN.

When Mrs. Murray's old car had nearly threaded the labyrinth of muddy lanes leading from Kilbuck Lodge to Ballyhoo station, it began to meet the parties of laborers on their way home from the fields.

"If you didn't mind going the wrong way as far as the station there," said Mick, "I might be lavin' you the right way as far as our place above, that's on'y a step from yours."

"The pedestrian, who was a rather new arrival at Ballyhoo, hesitated for a moment before he answered. Duty had thrust him out of doors to take an odious constitutional, and now, when but half his heavy task was done, the temptation to shirk all the rest of his tedious tramp seemed irresistibly strong.

"I'll be rainin' again in a couple of minutes," Mick added suggestively and with effect.

"I think I will, thanks," said Mr. Dixon, looking from the clouds to the puddles, and preparing to mount.

"Don't put your foot on the step," said Mick, "for the screw's loose, and it's apt to turn round, the way you might wrench your ankle. And you'd better sit well down to the back, or you're reason of the board ben' shaky at the other end, but mind to not lean agin th'ould rail, because it's broke in two halves, and as rotten as it can stick together."

CONDENSED SMOKE.

Two young men sat together in an office, their feet tucked up on the office table, and both smoking cigars. One held a newspaper, from which he was reading extracts to the other, and both were evidently lawyers, young, possibly briefless, and with their future, successful or otherwise, before them.

"Here's a queer item, Neddie," said the reader at length; "an object lesson for us chaps who are just starting in life."

"What is it, Charlie?" asked the other, lazily puffing a blue cloud from his mouth, and watching the smoke.

"I'm afraid you're not the only boy in America who know more than his mother," replied Charlie, soberly.

"I say, Neddie, suppose we improve on our youth. We are men now, boys, and seeing the folly, let's take it by the forelock. Stop this tobacco puffing habit, and put the money we spend on it into a savings bank of our own."

"That is the sensible course, I know, Charlie," he replied, slowly, "but it is so much easier to be foolish."

"But just think, Neddie—you and I want a library, both in the office and in our homes, by the bye, when we have the money, and according to the old fellow's figuring, our tobacco money would furnish us liberal spending money for books. Come on; let's call it a go. I'll take the first step," and he tossed his cigar stub in the fire.

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Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Rheumatism in the Neck-Bunches All Gone Now.



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with rheumatism in my neck and shoulders, several kinds of medicine which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangorville, Maine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN: Express for Campbellton, Piquette, Pictou and Halifax... 7:00 Express for Halifax... 12:40 Express for Quebec and Montreal... 12:50 Express for Sussex... 12:40

Until December 31st, 1894.

WRAPPERS OF WOODLILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER will be received and TWO DOLLARS each will be paid to Five Persons and ONE DOLLAR each to Five Ten Persons sending the number representing greatest value.

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BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

WALTER BAKER

CONDENSED SMOKE.

"I'm afraid you're not the only boy in America who know more than his mother," replied Charlie, soberly.

"I say, Neddie, suppose we improve on our youth. We are men now, boys, and seeing the folly, let's take it by the forelock. Stop this tobacco puffing habit, and put the money we spend on it into a savings bank of our own."

"That is the sensible course, I know, Charlie," he replied, slowly, "but it is so much easier to be foolish."

"But just think, Neddie—you and I want a library, both in the office and in our homes, by the bye, when we have the money, and according to the old fellow's figuring, our tobacco money would furnish us liberal spending money for books. Come on; let's call it a go. I'll take the first step," and he tossed his cigar stub in the fire.

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Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of the Throat, Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Prepared from Scott & Bowne, Baltimore. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

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

GOD ONLY KNOWS.

1. THE QUESTION.
Whether are going with hurrying feet
Forms that are passing to-night in the street?
Faces all sunny and faces all sad,
Hearts that are weary and hearts that are glad;
Eyes that are heavy with sorrow and strife,
Eyes that are gleaming with beauty and life;
Pictures of pleasure and crosses of care,
Going, all going, God only knows where!

II. THE ANSWER.

And God, knowing all, sends a message to thee
A message to bring them to Him on their knees.
And who is to bring them? "Go ye," said the Lord,
"Help the great crowd by the power of My Word;
Teach them, baptize them! as onward they move—
No one need be lost, for the call is of love.
Speak to them, rushing on madly in strife.
Bring them, through Me, to their rest and to life."

THE HOME.

IN THE SHUT-UP HOUSES.
As a rule, including city and country life as a whole, the summer is the season of the largest mortality. Not even the cold blasts and sunless skies of winter bring such ill as the torrid heat of summer.

Yes, there are diseases peculiar to winter, and most of these are the direct result of the close shutting up of the house. It is still the exception, not the rule, for the house-keeper to air all her rooms every day. The main effort is not to get cold, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the undigested food should render one restless, but something of a light, pulsative nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude in bed.

There are a great many house-keepers who are scrupulous about the presence of dust and whose kitchen floors are always white with much scouring, but who habitually live during the winter in an atmosphere so "foggy" for health that the windows are finished with double sashes, and they resist the opening of them, even for an instant, on the plea that they cannot afford to heat all the outdoors, and they shudder when any outer door of the apartment is open. They hardly go out doors or breathe the outer air without wrapping themselves about in cloaks and shawls and veils, and by the time the shut-in season is over they are pale and sallow specimens of womanhood.

The result of such a system in the winter is that the vital powers are enervated and the body is poisoned by the foul air of the house, which is certainly present even when not perceptible to the senses of those who live in it. Fresh people are peculiarly liable to colds, because they lose the power to resist even the slight inevitable changes there must be in the temperature, even in passing through halls or from one room to another. In spite of all their wrappings they take cold every time they go outdoors. Colds are now generally recognized by physicians to be due not so much to a change of temperature in outer air as to the effect of pure air upon a system vitiated by an

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Diplopia is at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for reference.

impure atmosphere. As a matter of fact, a person may take cold going from a colder climate into a warmer one. Delicate invalids feeling to Florida for the winter also suffer from what are known as "acclimation colds." They are in a weak physical condition, and the result is the same as if they had gone from a warm to a cold climate. The safest way to avoid colds in winter is to keep the body well braced up, and the muscles in good tone, so that the slight changes of temperature shall produce no effect. Wash your face with pure fresh air, washing out every room in use in the house with pure air once a day by opening all the windows for five or ten minutes will do more to keep away colds than all the medicines of all the physicians. The trained nurse in charge of the most delicate invalids make the regular airing of the sick-room once a day part of their systematic work. No intelligent person ever hesitates to begin the airing of a room, a vitiated atmosphere, and the danger of a patient taking cold from opening the windows.

There are some diseases called by the disagreeable name of "fifth diseases," which are peculiar to the King of the North, and is found in its most malignant form in the dwellings of the rich. In spite of improved plumbing and the other sanitary precautions of the day, but by means of a single defect, sewer gas may reach the living rooms of the house. These are overheat and insufficiently ventilated, and thus is offered the very best conditions for the growth of bacteria in the houses of the poor, where modern improvements do not exist, and the heat is insufficient, the cold itself acts as a disinfectant, and no such diseases have the same chance to grow as in the warmer atmosphere. King of the North is a stern, but he is in the main kindly, friend to the earth. Beneath his icy grasp all the impurities of the atmosphere arising from vegetable decay or from whatever cause are rendered harmless and become available only within the shut doors of overheated houses.

LATE SUPPERS.
The old tradition that to eat anything just before going to bed was sure to produce indigestion and render sleep impossible is now happily exploded. It is not good, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the undigested food should render one restless, but something of a light, pulsative nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude in bed.

Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a bowl of hot broth, like chicken or veal soup. It is a positive aid to nervous people, and induces peaceful slumbers. This is especially the case on cold winter nights, when the stomach craves warmth as much as any other part of the body. Even a glass of hot milk is grateful to the palate on such occasions, and a light, well-cooked gruel is better, and, in our climate during the cold months of winter, should be the retiring food of every woman who feels, as so many do, the need of food at night.

THE TALLEST MAN.
According to Berlin papers, the tallest man in the world at the present time is now to be seen in that city. He is the Arabian Hassan Ali, who has grown to the enormous height of nine feet two inches, although he is only 16 years old. It is believed that he will continue to grow for several years. Hassan Ali was born near the Sinai Ammons Oasis in Egypt. Before him, the same papers say, the tallest man was the Chinese giant, Shang-Yu Sing, but even when twenty-four years old he was a half a foot or more shorter.

A RAG CERTAIN.
One of the most effective portieres is a silk rag curtain made of bits of silk of all kinds and description. Velvets, satins, brocades and bright bits of every kind are used to make it. They are sewn together and cut of uniform width, like the rags of a rag carpet. Almost any weaver of rag carpet could probably weave such portieres. They have a very picturesque, Oriental look, that is far more effective than any portiere that can be purchased anywhere near the price.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

as their inclination prompts them. One other peculiar thing is that as fast as the milk is drawn a current of air is driven through it with much force, making the milk to "boil," when a small like a cow's breath "is thrown off." The milk is then aerated by running over an ice-cooled cooler, attaining a temperature of 52 degrees, when it is bottled and sent at once to the consumer. Why should the refuse of any of these great canning factories be wasted? Why not use a cow and turn it into rich milk and even butter and cheese into money? The late J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., allowed the refuse of his fifty-acre truck garden and fed it to Jersey cows, and Mrs. Smith had no end of pin money, as the dairy was her pride. Why should not other men do the same? Many a cannery would be glad to give the refuse of their factories to any man who would see that it was removed daily. The suggestion is worth the looking after by those who are looking out for No. 1.—Practical Farmer.

SUNFLOWER SEEDS FOR FOWLS.
The mammoth Russian sunflower has but one bud at the top, which, when half grown, turns upside down, which completely protects its seeds from those little predators, the English sparrow and the yellow birds, that are so fond of it. For this reason poultrymen should plant nothing but the mammoth Russian variety. All who raise poultry should have a supply of sunflower seeds for their fowls, who should be fed to them on as soon as the seeds are fully matured. They will produce four times as much nutriment for fowls to the square acre as Indian corn, and are better suited to the head of the fowls than any grain. Bend down a few of the stalks a few times a week and let the fowls pick them out; it will be a good, healthy employment for them. In addition to the supply of food they offer, they afford shelter from the heat in summer which is very desirable. Sindle heads of the mammoth Russian sunflower measure from 16 to 24 inches in diameter. The seeds fully matured and give them bright, lustrous plumage, which indicates a healthy condition. It is the most remarkable productive food known, and can be raised cheaper than corn. It is acknowledged to be an article of value wherever grown.—Coleman's Rural World.

ONION FERTILIZATION.
Onions need very liberal manuring with plant food that is rich in all three of the elements which we seek in manure, but especially in nitrogen and potash. There is some care in the form of plant food which, decaying slowly, prolongs the growth of the crop so late in the season that the frost catches them in a green state. This is especially true of the sea manures. It is therefore not wise to manure too heavily with these, yet the crop must be liberally fed to ensure success, but good barnyard manure should replace half the sea manure, which should be well rotted into the barn manure before applied.

No man should attempt to raise a first-class crop of onions with less than 12 to 15 cords of rich manure to the acre where manure alone is depended upon. A better plan is to use the value of three cords of the manure as a fertilizer of the character described above, to be raked in just before the seed is planted. Where the land does not suffer from too much water in the soil with such manuring as I have just described, but little danger from scullions, provided the land is not entirely new to onions and the seed was raised from very carefully selected seed onions. A moderately sized hat ought to hold all that can be found on an acre.—Coleman's Rural World.

SELECTING BERRY CORN.
Indian corn is strictly an annual. Every plant of corn, being the product of seed, is a new variety or subvariety, and by selection a substantially new variety is obtained. For this reason a distinct variety may be gradually changed by successive selection, imperceptible in one season, but gradually effecting a considerable deviation in character. At this season, when farmers are husking or handling ears of corn, they may occasionally lay aside ears such as they would like to raise for a general crop.

They may reject all such as have a broad and heavy cob that is hard to husk or to break off, and choose the one they sometimes see that has a small cob at the base of the ear and is easily stripped of its husk. Continuing this course, you will in the course of years have a variety that is generally easy to husk. Choose handsome, well-rounded ears, and you will eventually have a whole variety with handsome, well-rounded ears.—Country Gentleman.

A hen is not old until she is aged 5 or 6 years. The longest period of productive life of a hen is probably that of a brown Leghorn, which was killed by accident at the age of ten years, then having nearly 100 eggs to her credit. This is vouchsafed by a respectable and truthful poultryman of Massachusetts, who made a special business of breeding this variety, and was very successful with it. Light Brahams has been known to live quite as long as this, and yield eggs as well as at the beginning. But as a rule, it is not desirable to keep fowls over the second year, because the young ones increase so numerously, and the old birds become so tough and unfit for the table.

Some of my scholars write 130 words a minute in Simple shorthand, and take the business course as well—use shorthand in their book-keeping, read it like long-hand. Been here less than three months, too. Name another school that can show like results? It can't be found. It is for our interest to have the shortest and most practical methods. Life scholarship \$30. Lessons by mail. SNELL'S COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

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YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.
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Repairing promptly attended to at moderate charges.
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NEW Fashions, HATS, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, Corsets, Bags, Dressing Gowns, Blankets, Sheets and Drawers.
IN STOCK: English All-India Cotton in the latest styles; the "Dove" (Paper, Turn-down) and "The Dove" (Paper, Dressing) Goggles.
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OLD NOVA SCOTIA NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and CANADIAN STAMPS.
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For the last 50 years Cough Balm has been coming in and dying out, but during all this time SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND Never left the Front Rank for Curing COUGHS, COLDS AND COLDS.
All Druggists and most Groceries sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.
ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

WORRY
that's what kills a man.
It Weakens the Brain, Weakens the Nerves, Impairs the Digestive Organs.
HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC
Is a certain invigorator for the victim of worry, overstrain of mind or body, or EXCESSES of any nature. It restores Nervous Energy, relieves Brain Fatigue, aids Digestion, restores lost Appetite, promotes sound, refreshing Sleep, and is a perfect Blood and Flesh Builder.
All Druggists sell it. 50c a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfg. only by Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER CURES Scrofula.
Burdock is a natural and pure medicine of the blood, containing iron, sulphur, silica, lime, potash, soda, and other elements. It purifies the blood, and is the best medicine for all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is the best medicine for all diseases of the blood, and is the best medicine for all diseases of the skin.
PUREST AND BEST
purifier and cleanser of the blood, and restores the system to its normal state. It is the best medicine for all diseases of the blood, and is the best medicine for all diseases of the skin.
Agents: Wm. V. Boyd, Montreal, Que.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN and WOMEN
Thousands of men and women are suffering from the venereal disease fast and slow, and are ruining their health and lives. Our Journey Around the World
OUR JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD
By REV. FRANCIS G. CLARKE, President of the Canada Society, St. John, N. B.
This is a book of 100 pages, containing a full and complete history of the world, from the beginning to the present time. It is a book of 100 pages, containing a full and complete history of the world, from the beginning to the present time. It is a book of 100 pages, containing a full and complete history of the world, from the beginning to the present time.
Agents: Wm. V. Boyd, Montreal, Que.

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



SUMMARY NEWS.

—Young Beauchamp, fifth victim of the Hull, Que., explosion is dead. —The St. John county lumber cut is expected to be very large this year. It will likely reach 25,000,000 feet. —Gale's old curiosity shop on Jail Hill, Quebec, was totally consumed by fire, losing some \$10,000; insurance, \$2,000. —The sentence of Truskey, who will be hanged at Windsor, Ont., December 14, has been confirmed in the Toronto courts. —James Sproul, aged 77, of Boat Harbor, N. S., was drowned Thursday afternoon at that place by falling overboard from his boat. —Mr. Ambrose, customs appraiser at Montreal, says that the duty to be charged on anti-toxine serum, the new remedy for diphtheritic ailments, would be fifty per cent. —Miramichi fishermen have had varied luck. The catches of smelt off and above Chatham have been small, and those of tomcods plentiful. At Tabusinat and in Hardwick there have been large catches of smelts. —Walter Allen, of Port Egin, charged with stealing some watches and other jewelry from the store of H. H. Allen, pleaded guilty, as did also his brother Tuttle Allen, who assisted him. Judge Wells sentenced them to two years in Dorchester. —Last Wednesday James Wagner, a married man, living at Blackrock, Lunenburg county, started from Halifax for home in a sailboat. Next morning the boat was found at anchor and in it was Wagner's body. He is supposed to have died of exposure. —The second winter meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growers' Society of the Province of Quebec, will be held in Quebec, at the Parliament Buildings on December 11 and 12. Addresses will be delivered and papers read by the Hon. H. G. Joly, president of the Society; Lieut. Governor Chapleau, Hon. Louis Babin, and others. —Miss Graves, principal of Acadia seminary, has tendered her resignation to take effect at the end of this term. Instead of in June—as was expected. This resignation was followed by those of Franklin Margarette Suck, director of music, and Miss Harding, teacher of painting. The teachers of the Seminary have passed a resolution asking that Miss Graves' Seminary be retained if possible. —There is trouble over the transfer of the St. John, N. B., street railway from the old to the new company. The solicitor of the old company will apply for a re-consideration of the allowances from the recent sale of property to the company now operating the street railway on the ground of an improper and collusive combination between the solicitors interested in the allowances made for costs. —While the steamer Alpha, bound to St. John, was proceeding down Yarmouth harbor Monday night, one of the firemen named George Cann, slipped on the deck and fell overboard. The steamer was stopped and every effort made to find him, but in vain. The Alpha then returned to Yarmouth for assistance, but his body has not yet been recovered. He was son of Capt. George E. Cann, was 21 years of age and unmarried. —The jury in the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent accident in Montreal by which three men lost their lives by the falling in of the street railway building said they believe that the falling in was due to the fact that Ed. C. Hopkins, architect, Avila Gravel engineer, and Joseph McLaughlin, foreman, failed to take reasonable precaution in the construction of the work, and that they cannot be excused for having neglected to fulfill this duty. Warrants were issued at once for the three accused.

—The graduates of Whiston's Commercial College for the Month of November were: Commercial Department: William M. Putman, For Belcher; William P. McKay, Truro; Strothard S. Harvie, Avondale; Robert B. Thomas, Dartmouth; Maude M. Hays, Halifax. Shorthand and Typewriting Department: Edith M. S. Knapp, Halifax; Lottie Wentzell, Dartmouth; Nellie J. Fraser, Shubenacadie; Rosina Theakston, Halifax; Jessie Moxson, Elmsdale. Certificates were granted from this department to Maggie J. Meagher, Halifax; Maggie J. King, Halifax; Martha A. McLean, Lunenburg. —The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, was the guest of Yale faculty Monday afternoon. He visited the university building in company with President Dwight and Prof. C. Marsh. In the evening he addressed the members of the university on "College Life." The meeting was crowded and the Earl warmly received. He treated the various sides of student life, comparing the university system of America and England. Treating of the practical value in college life of sports, he recommended strongly a change in football rules, which he thought should make the game less dangerous. —Keystone, S. D., is excited over a rich gold find there. —Ballington Booth's condition is worse. He is at present in Chicago. —Exposition Hall and the First Baptist Church were destroyed by fire at Omaha, Neb. —Football is responsible for the death to-day of Harry Goodloe, a Richmond, Ky., student. —Colorado Indians are crossing into Utah, and by their actions are causing much alarm, though no direct violence is yet reported. —Willie Daggett, aged 19; Ed Scott, aged 19 and George Kilby, aged 16, were skating on a lake near Newport, Vt., Friday evening, when they skated into a rift. All were drowned. —The deposit of gold by the Stewart syndicate in payment for the New United States bonds is nearly completed. It is estimated that all but \$1,250,000 gold has been paid in at the sub-treasuries of the country. —Senator Quay (Rep.) has introduced an amendment to the Sugar bill as passed by the American House and reported to the Senate, which amendment provides for striking out the one-eighth of a cent per pound, differential on sugar. He desires that the Democrats go on record in this matter. —Famine reports have reached Omaha, from Western Nebraska. Families in the drought districts there are on the verge of starvation. Proper clothing and fuel are considered luxuries. Potatoes and moulty bread are used as food. Food and clothing are being solicited. —Some one at Perry, Oklahoma, threw a bomb into the bedroom of the house of T. J. Irwin, editor of the Pond Creek "Leader," who narrowly escaped death. He was badly burned. Irwin advocated Medford instead of Pond Creek, as the county seat, and this it is believed, inspired the bomb thrower. —A cedar tree 407 feet in height and measuring 70 feet in circumference at the base has just been felled near Coasta, Wash. It was 60 feet to the first limb of the tree, and the limb itself was seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that the tree will furnish 100,000 feet of boards, enough to make over 100 car-loads of shingles. —Municipal elections were held in twenty of the thirty-one cities in Massachusetts on Tuesday. In most instances a full vote was polled. The Republicans made large gains, due in several instances to the endorsement of its candidates by the A. P. A. In a number of cities the A. P. A. succeeded in electing their candidates to the school committee and individual members of the city government.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT-BECKWITH.—On Nov. 29th by Rev. Joseph Murray, James A. Scott to Alice A. Beckwith, both of Falmouth, Hants Co. EARLEY-GOUCHER.—At the Methodist parsonage Auburn, by Rev. J. S. Coffin, Wm F. Earley and Bessie L. Goucher, both of Margareville. WEBBER-BAKER.—At 93 North street, Halifax, Dec. 4, by Rev. Wm. E. Hall, Isaac H. Webber, to Synthia B. Baker, both of East Jeddore, Halifax Co. McLEAN-McKAY.—At the residence of the bridegroom's father, Donald McLean, by Rev. H. Carter, William McLean, of Lot 6, to Annie McKay, of Lot 12. WILSON-McARTHUR.—At the Parsonage Springfield, Lot 5, by Rev. H. Carter, William A. Wilson, to Elizabeth McArthur, both of Locke Road, Lot 7. WAGNER-BOWLEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Aylesford, Dec. 5, by Rev. J. S. Coffin, Edgar J. Wagner and Annie L. Bowley, daughter of Samuel Bowley, Esq. REED-BRENTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. Miles Brenton, Hopewell Cape, by Rev. B. N. Hughes, Elton N. Reed, to Hattie B. Brenton, all of Hopewell Cape. PATTERSON-READ.—At the residence of Mr. Johnstone Read, Jolicure, Westmorland Co., N. B., Nov. 28th, by Rev. A. H. Lavers, Albert G. Patterson, to Mary J. Read, both of Jolicure. VAIL-OLDS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Kennedy street, by Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., assisted by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, D. D., Charles Edwin Vail, to Selena, eldest daughter of Mr. William Olds, both of St. John.

DEATHS.

KEMPTON.—At Wolfville, on Saturday, Dec. 1, Patience, widow of the late Deacon Jacob Kempton, of Kempt, Queens Co., N. S., aged 79 years. KERR.—At Humpford Falls, Maine, Nov. 18th, Charles S., aged 4 years and 6 months, son of Ephraim and Lottie Kerr, formerly of Augusta. The remains were brought to Fagwash for interment. "It is well with the child." FREEMAN.—At Greenfield, on Friday, Nov. 30th, of consumption, Charles A. Freeman, aged 40 years. Our brother has been a member of the Greenfield church for twenty years. During his sickness he was patient and trusting, and in death he was triumphant. He leaves one son a little boy, and a large circle of dear friends to mourn their loss. PENTZ.—At Mount Uniacke, N. S., Nov. 10th, of consumption, Mary J. Pentz, aged 18 years, daughter of Edward and Maria Pentz. Sister Pentz although called away so young was not afraid to meet the last enemy, death. Her hope rested upon Christ and His righteousness, and thus the bereaved family mourn not without hope sustained by the consolation of the gospel. HADLEY.—At Malchester, Guys. Co., on Nov. 9th, Esther, beloved wife of Wesley Hadley. Our sister was a member of the Methodist church and was a lover of all good people. She was afflicted with a lingering disease, consumption, but bore her sickness with patience and Christian fortitude. She was perfectly resigned to her Saviour's will, and having set her house in order fell asleep in Jesus. May our mourning brother receive divine comfort. ENGLISH.—On the 23rd of Nov., Robert English, after a very long and painful illness, passed easily and quietly away. Bro. English was brought up in the church of England, but confessed Christ during the pastorate of Bro. P. R. Foster, and was baptized by him and united with the Baptist church at DeBert Station. He has left a wife, three sons, and one daughter to mourn their loss. The eldest daughter was taken away more than a year ago. May he who said, "I will visit the bereaved," comfort and sustain the mourning ones. TORRY.—At Manchester, Guys. Co., on Nov. 22nd, Sarah, beloved wife of John Torry, aged 61 years. Our sister had been afflicted with a gripe, from the effects of which she never recovered. It issued in consumption. Her death although not unexpected came suddenly. She died in faith. The deceased was a daughter of the late James Hull, Manchester. She leaves a sorrowing husband and a loving family to mourn the loss of a model wife and mother. Her esteem in which she was held was shown by the large concourse of people that followed her remains to the silent tomb. The funeral services were performed by her pastor, Rev. J. Miles, and assisted by Rev. C. H. McNeil, Methodist.

A GIFT

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"The Hereafter Life," price 50c. "The Baptist Manual," price 50c. Cardboard etc., cloth gilt etc. Can be ordered at Halifax Book Room, or the author, St. John, N. B. sent postpaid. Rev. H. T. Adams, Truro, N. S., says of the former, "It is a gem of bright and enriching thought. I am sure that all its readers will feel better after perusing it." The Daily Sun says of the latter, "Dr. Hopper has furnished the Baptists with a handy and useful work, which every minister and many members of that church will find convenient." For comprehensiveness and brevity as well as cheapness and reliability, it is not surpassed if equalled by any Baptist Manual here or elsewhere.

For 25 Cents

we can send you a White Silk Handkerchief, hem-stitched, with your initials worked in one corner. Sent by mail on receipt of price. When sending for the 25 cent Neckties, mention whether you prefer light or dark shades. The Handkerchiefs make good presents, so do the Ties. SCOVIL, FRASER & CO., OAK HALL, KING ST., CORNER GERMANY STORE. ST. JOHN



The Well-Bred Girl in Society

So successful were Mrs. Burton Harrison's articles on "The Well-Bred Girl in Society" in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL two years ago, that she has been induced to write three additional papers, taking up just those little points of fine manners which every girl likes to know, and which were not touched upon in the previous articles. \$1.00 per year; 10 cents per copy. All Newsdealers. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

HEMSON.—At Studholm, Kings Co., N. B., Mrs. Minnie J. Hemson, aged 23 years, of consumption, daughter of Samuel and Annie Bunting. She leaves a father and mother, two brothers and four sisters, a husband and one child to mourn their loss. Our Sister professed religion in the year of 1884, was baptized by the Rev. Elias Kierstead. The funeral was largely attended and conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Jas. A. Porter, assisted by Rev. Mr. Leard, Methodist.—St. John Sun please copy.

EISNER.—Dorothy, wife of the late David Eisner, of Marriatt's Cove, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, Sabbath morning Nov. 11th. She was baptized by the Rev. Joseph Dimock, and united with the Chester Baptist church sixty-one years ago. Through all these years she has held fast the profession of her faith, and when the end drew near death for her had no terror. Calmly and joyfully she awaited the messenger to call her home. She talked of dying as if it were but going to another room. Her descendants number eighty-six, ten children, fifty-five grand-children, twenty-one great-grandchildren. Of these two of the children, seventeen of the grand-children and six of the great grand children had passed on before her. All her children and eleven of her grand-children are members of the Baptist church. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ESTABROOKS.—At the home of his parents, Rockland, Carleton Co., N. B., Nov. 27th, Amos H., aged 22 years, 3 months and 20 days, youngest son of A. W. and Loisa J. Estabrooks. Amos professed faith in Christ when in his 12th year, and was baptized April 27th, 1884, by Rev. J. W. S. Young into the Rockland Baptist church, and by his consistent Christian life for the past ten years proved the fact that it is safe to take the young into the church of God. The church and community have met with a loss in the death of this dear brother. May God sustain by His grace the stricken family in this hour of deep affliction. The funeral services were held in the Rockland Baptist church Nov. 29th, the large audience testifying by their presence the esteem in which deceased was held. The burial took place under the Orange Order, of which our brother was a member. UHLMAN.—At her home, Carleton, Yarmouth Co., N. S., on Oct. 29th, Mrs. Thos. Uhlman, passed into rest. She was among the first settlers of this now pleasant little village, having come up the river in a boat (there being as yet no road) along with her parents and grandparents. Her mother, who had been an invalid for years, as a result of rheumatism, preceded her to the better land only a few months ago, having reached her 89th year. Sister Uhlman was also one of the consistent members of the little church at Carleton, and was indeed a light in the world, and all who knew her took knowledge of her that she had been with Jesus. She was not only a strong supporter of the church of which she was a member, but the denominational interests had a warm place in her heart, and was ever ready to give of her means to their support. In her death the church has lost one of its staunchest members, the community one of its best citizens, and a husband a kind and devoted wife. May the grace of God wonderfully sustain the bereaved ones in their sorrow.

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THE CHRISTIAN VOL. X, N.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND VISITOR READERS AND FRIENDS —The Central B... man not only was the best he can, but man to do the best of all their neighbors. The noise which co... may be only a home.

—It is related of he once, to the great body, succeeded in shoemaker to come over to some one's he had been induc man replied: "Wh leather." The preacher had em method and caught guile. Had he tri coak the man to c would have failed. —IMPORTANT ad... ture to the world's are forthcoming. plorations on the Niffer, near Baby edited by Prof. He appeared, and it is than fifty volumes complete the trans form writings disci scriptive and exp essays dealing wi These writings, i ford much informe and value to biblical students.

—GREAT BRIT... States will each se with the commist Sultan of Turkey, ascertain the facts outrages. The pr from these two g commission shou that the investiga than a mere pre named as likely to tive of the United in the matter is consul at Sivas, A son of a missionar Armenia.

—FOLLOWING is gramme published Alliance for the w Text for Sunday wait upon the Lor strength."—(Jan. 1 Monday, Jan. 7 Thanksgiving, Tuesday, Jan. 8 vernal. Wednesday, Jan. Rulers. Thursday, Jan. 11 Friday, Jan. 11, Saturday, Jan. Schools. Text for Sunday abounding in the 1 Cor. 15: 58.

—PROBABLY the conspicuous hat broad-rimmed pte tached to the color William Penn who elevated to the top new City Hall of distance from the nearly 500 feet, visible at a dista There is no parti high hat under provided, it is w when the high hat lady who sits in tween you and the different.

—The writer o graph in the Chris good fortune to Crystal Palace in such extraordinary opening of the St celebrated, and s Count de Lesseps ceived, planned that great enterpr that occasion st fire engineer shi fre during the can hardly have come when the g clouded, as so m given up to dish time. This prove serve for De Les one time appea

—THE question cussed some time St. John Thomp member of a Met following senten pen in the Hall settle that matte pastorate of the e