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Agriculture and Horticulture. A contribution to the discussion of the proposition for the establishment of a Maritime School of Technology has been made by Mr. Ralph S. Eaton, of Cornwallis, N. S., in an article recently published in some of the daily papers. Mr. Eaton is a practical orchardist, a leading member of the N. S. Fruit-growers' Association, and one who takes a deep interest in the promotion of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the country. As might be expected, therefore, he strongly favors the establishment of such an institution as has been proposed for the better encouragement of those industries in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Eaton's particular purpose in the article mentioned is evidently to set forth the claims of Kings County, N. S. and the vicinity of the town of Kentville as the place for the location of the proposed institution. This question of location is one upon which difference of opinion may be expected, and diverse influences may operate. If the proposed scheme shall take shape, the location of the school must necessarily be in one or other of the three Provinces, and it would seem that the general interests would best be served by seeking the place where conditions are most favorable, without reference to provincial lines. So far as the general interests of agriculture are concerned—the growing of grains, grasses, vegetables, etc., and the raising of stock—there are no doubt many places which might compete for the location of the school on favorable terms with Kings County, N. S. But considering the interests of horticulture, there can be no doubt that Mr. Eaton's county possesses very important advantages. The soil has a natural adaptability for the culture of all kinds of fruit—unsurpassed and probably unequalled in the Maritime Provinces. Fruit culture is in a much more advanced state there than elsewhere. The evidence of what can be done in horticulture under favorable conditions in this country are abundant there, and this practical illustration, constantly before the student's eye, would be scarcely less educative than the instruction given in the school. The study of horticulture, and especially in its reference to the growing of apples, would be of great importance to this Maritime country, and to no part of it more than to New Brunswick. There are, of course, large parts of the country which are not adapted to apple culture and in which the expectation of such results as are obtained in the Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys would prove futile. But there are in New Brunswick very considerable tracts of country where the conditions for apple culture are excellent. In some parts of the country, especially in Carleton County, considerable quantities of apples are now raised. These are of excellent quality, but are generally soft fruit which must be marketed at once, and, generally speaking, the results of apple culture in the Province have so far been insignificant because of lack of knowledge and lack of interest in the subject. When the people of New Brunswick shall come to understand the capabilities of the Province for fruit-growing, and when a practical knowledge of horticulture shall be applied to the production of apples for the English market, the results we believe will be surprising. If many of our young men should turn their attention to the study and practice of horticulture here in New Brunswick, it would yield them better returns than the search for fortune in other lands.

The Philippines The United States forces have so far succeeded in the conquest of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippine group, that Aguinaldo's army and government have dis-

appeared. This, however, does not mean that resistance on the part of the natives to United States authority is at an end. On the contrary the country is full of armed bands, which are keeping up a vigorous guerilla warfare against the Americans. A despatch from Manila states that these bands for the most part succeed in dodging the American troops. They devote their energies to ambushing commissary wagons and to picking up soldiers who leave their companies. Every day some wagon train is fired on or some soldier disappears. Frequently towns are raided and looted by these guerilla bands. Their policy is to make the county uninhabitable for the Americans and to frighten the natives into refraining from giving them any assistance. It is published from Hong Kong that the Filipino army is being split up into small bands, the troops taking an oath before separating that they will fight until their country's rights are recognized.

Canada's Second Contingent. The prospect that the war in South Africa must be prolonged and the necessity of strongly reinforcing the British forces there have led the Imperial Government to accept Canada's offer of a second contingent, which is to be recruited and sent forward as soon as practicable. The first contingent sent consisted entirely of infantry. It was understood that this was the preference of the Imperial authorities. Besides, such a force could be more speedily recruited and more easily forwarded than cavalry and could be made more generally representative of the whole Dominion, a point which was considered to be of importance. The progress of the war has, however, made evident the need of an increased force of mounted troops and artillery, and in accordance with the desire of the Imperial Government, the force now to be forwarded by Canada will be of that character. It is stated that the contingent will comprise 1,044 men. There will be three squadrons of mounted rifles numbering 530, of which one half will be from the Northwest Mounted Police, or of men who have served in that body, and the other half will be recruited from the cavalry corps and dragoons throughout the Dominion, and from good shots and riders wherever they are to be found. Of the artillery there will be three field batteries, the strength of each being 171 men—513 in all with 393 horses. The artillery is to be taken from the field batteries all over the Dominion. The training which the men of the Mounted Police have had should fit them well for the South African service, and it is expected that they will be able to furnish horses well trained and fitted for the work required of them. It is understood that preparations are being pushed forward with the utmost diligence, and it is expected that Canada's second contingent will be ready to sail by the middle of January. Two steamers will be required to convey the men with their horses and artillery to their destination.

Roberts and Kitchener. The appointment of General Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa is as strong an assurance as the Government could give of its determination to place the direction of the campaign in the most competent hands possible. General Roberts is about sixty-eight years of age and has seen nearly fifty years of service in the army. As a young man he fought bravely in the war of the Indian Mutiny, and his experience and reputation as a soldier and commander have been won through long and faithful service in Indian and Afghan campaigns. Early in his career his personal bravery won him the Victoria Cross. General Roberts' famous march in 1880, with a picked force of 9,000 men, from Cabul to Candahar, in 20 days, and his defeat of Ayoob Khan, won for him enduring fame and high honors. In 1892 he was created a peer under the title of Lord Roberts, Baron Candahar and Waterford. It must be with a sad heart that the old warrior at the call of his country now sets out for South Africa,

for his only son, Lieut. F. H. S. Roberts, fell mortally wounded in the disastrous battle of Tugela River on the 15th inst. Baron Roberts' chief of staff will be Lord Kitchener, whose successful conduct of the late war in the Sudan has given evidence of strong generalship and administrative ability. Sir Redvers Buller will still command in Natal, and the recent appointments are not necessarily construed as a want of confidence in his leadership. It would be most ungracious to condemn a tried leader like General Buller for one mistake, which perhaps was not his mistake at all. The presence of Roberts and Kitchener in South Africa will mean, however, that Britain is putting her very best into the war.

The War The military authorities in South Africa have maintained so rigorous a censorship of despatches during the past week, that very little news has been permitted to leak through. Reports of the losses suffered by General Buller's army in the battle of Tugela River, make the number of killed 144; wounded 743, and 221 missing, a total of 1108. According to a statement which the London Daily Mail has published, General White is well provided with ammunition and food, and is able to hold out at Ladysmith for some weeks longer. There is scarcely any news respecting General Buller. He seems to have fallen back to the position he occupied before the battle of the 15th inst. If he has been preparing for any offensive movement, he has prudently refrained from advertising the matter. There was a report that General Methuen's communication had been cut, but this seems to have been incorrect, or if true, communication has been again restored. It appears from latest reports received that General Methuen remains in his position north of the Modder river and in communication with Kimberly by search-light signals. It appears however that he is confronted by a very large force of Boers who have so strengthened their position as to make it well nigh impregnable. It is thought that one chief cause of the lack of success on the part of the British generals has been the lack of any adequate transport system. This, it is said, has made it necessary for them to keep close to the railroads and they have been unable to take the enemy at a disadvantage by turning movements, but have been compelled to attack in front where the enemy was best prepared to meet them. Lord Roberts, lately appointed to the chief command of the forces, took his departure for South Africa on Saturday amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm. Lord Kitchener is likewise making all possible speed to the scene of conflict. In a statement given to the press in connection with his acceptance of the appointment to the chief command in South Africa, General Roberts expressed warm admiration for the feeling prevailing in the colonies and said, "The action of Canada will always be a glorious page in the history of the sons of the Empire. I look for great things from the men she has sent and is sending to the front." General Hutton at Ottawa received on Saturday from Colonel Otter, commander of the Canadian regiment in South Africa, a despatch dated the same day at Belmont, saying, "All well. Regiment sends greetings to all." The news was very gratifying and very opportune. No doubt it served to brighten Christmas for many an anxious heart in Canada.

The latest news as we go to press indicates that the general situation remains unchanged. No fighting is reported, a Christmas truce having been tacitly agreed upon it would seem. The most serious feature of the situation is the increasing hostility to British authority of the Dutch colonists of Natal and Cape Colony. Some accounts represent that the whole Dutch population of South Africa is now practically combined against Great Britain. The British forces have been strengthened by the arrival of the fifth army division, and the sixth division will begin to arrive early in January. Reports indicate that Boer agents in Europe and the United States are making strenuous efforts to secure peace on favorable terms. The British nation is in no mood to tolerate intervention or to talk of peace under present conditions, but it is evident that a tremendous effort will be required for the firm establishment of British power in South Africa.

Trouble and Trust.

BY REV. W. W. DAWLEY.

And I said, this is my infirmity; but I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High.—Ps. 77:10. Bitterness of life often banishes belief in God, and misery not infrequently ministers to mistrust. It was not when their enemies were fleeing before them, when food lay round about their habitation, when flinty rocks opened their mouths to send forth crystal streams to slake their thirst, that the Israelites in the wilderness proposed to turn back into Egypt, being distrustful of Jehovah's power to feed and clothe them; but it was when their foes pressed upon them, when hunger gnawed at their hearts, and the way became tedious, tiresome and long. Difficulties and doubt travelled together a long way in those days. A heroic soul with heart buoyed up with implicit confidence in the Son of God, and eyes fixed upon him walking on the waters, dared to step from the wave-tossed and wind-rocked fishing-smack into the distended jaws of the yawning billow, but soon he began to go down, and when the divine hand caught him the friendly voice did not say: "Wherefore didst thou sink?" but it did say: "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" What occasioned that doubt that caused him to sink? The touch of the cold surges that assailed him. Contact with actual difficulties in his way disturbed Peter's serene trust in Jesus' ability to make him walk on the waters. The two disciples with distressed looks, voicing their unbelief on their way to Emmaus, were in gloom because things had not gone the way they had calculated they would. They "trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel," but they had been disappointed, and that disappointment had made them doubt their loved friend. When wading through the deep waters or climbing the rugged mountains of difficulty, we are most prone to question God. When buffeted with opposition, perplexed with insoluble problems, and harassed with inability to "make both ends meet," like the people of Malachi's day, we feel, if we dare not say it, "It is vain to serve God, and what profit is there in our religion anyway, for the ungodly around us seem to prosper even while we are plagued." It is when sick in body, disappointed in business, weighed down with cares, afflicted with sorrow or worn out with work, that we need to guard most carefully against unbelief, for then, as at no other time, will the evil one attempt to turn us from a conviction that all things are working for good.

How did the questioner of God escape from his distrust? He was haunted at night by his troubles, and his anguish had stricken him dumb. He could neither sleep nor speak, but he could think. Yes, that was what turned night into day with him, for he could not stop thinking. Could he have silenced his "thinker" sweet slumber might have refreshed his wearied mind and body. At last he changes the object of his thoughts. Instead of brooding over these misfortunes, he says of himself "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times" (vs. 5). He recalled the past only to learn that the things that tortured him were not new under the sun, but the vexations that disquieted him had many a time before pressed heavily upon others. Ah, it is a discovery of no slight worth to come to the consciousness that the fiery trials that make us hesitate in duty's path have been safely passed through by those before us! It is frequently a deliverance from the thralldom of the "blues" to awake to the fact "that there hath no temptation taken you but such as man can bear," (1 Cor. 10:1, Rev. Ver.) Then, he also finds something in the reminiscences of the past to encourage him. He exclaims: "I call to remembrance my song in the night," (vs. 6). He is on the way out of mistrustful forebodings, when he begins to recall God's helpfulness in the days gone by, pondering over the encouragements and comforts experienced in former trials affords a mighty easement in present heaviness. So, reviewing the past years and by-gone experiences, he comes to two conclusions that change the whole tone of his song. The first conclusion is that this is his appointed time of trial. In his meditation upon things that have been and his examination of ancient days, he discovers that others have had their day of stress, and that probably this is his; that those before him have had their dilemmas that have tested them and that probably this is his testing period; that, if it is, he ought to trust to carry him through it the same God who has delivered others in their trying circumstances. When he receives to his heart the thought that this pinch in his life is due to the mysterious things that an all wise Providence allows to come for ultimate good, he is well-nigh through the "slough of despond" far up the precipitous and tortuous roadway to the restful summit of the faith-crowned mount. Trials are "more precious than gold" and "better than rubies," but most of us would prefer the gold and rubies, for we no more than our own children properly appreciate the inestimable value of the discipline that we gain through our distresses. It is as unprofitable for us to be without our ordeals as it is for our children to go unfatored and undisciplined. God seeks in his all round ordering of life to introduce into our life fabric enduring worth, strength and beauty; to re-invest

us with the very likeness to himself in which we are created, but which sin, Satan and selfishness have marred, obscured and distorted. It is because he discovers the possibility of this grand consummation that he permits burdens and tribulations that in our short-sightedness dishearten us, but which in his ampler knowledge and wider vision are designed to work out for us an eternal benediction. Not every metal that is excavated from the earth is thrown into the smelter, but only that in which the experienced eye discovers desirable minerals in quantities large enough to compensate for the working. It is the perceptible value in it that leads to the putting of it into the mill and die that shall mill it into coin. "Whom the Lord loves he disciplines," for the word "chasten" (in our version) means "discipline" (Heb 12:6). If he is putting us under the yoke that seems galling, and into circumstances that almost crush us, it is because his infinite foresight has detected in us something of great worth that he would develop and beautify by those very conditions in which he places us. The summer rays that make the leaves curl, shrivel and fade, also mature the fruit on the same tree, filling it with luscious juices, and painting in celestial colors. The storms of life that try our health and our hope, our strength and our success, making us question whether life is worth the living or not, are working in us qualities of soul and elements of character that would never have been produced by sunshine and prosperity alone. Sounding boards of pianos that catch the sounds of the strings and throw them out in delightful melodies, we are told, cannot be made of every kind of wood. "It has been found that wood grown in the swamp, where it has been protected, and richly nourished, will not do. Its fibre is too coarse and soft. It has been having too easy a time. The best results come from wood grown in the open upland, where it has had to battle with the storms that have tightened its fibre and made it dense and fine. Such wood is vibrant and musical. Its pores are full of melody." Methinks that our God would have us fit to catch the melodies of heaven and throw them out into the world full of discords and discouragements, but it takes much time and work to render us suitable for so glorious a use.

When the Almighty gets done with our schooling we will be fit for more exalted stations. Jehovah wanted a prime minister in Egypt to see to the caring for and housing of his people in the day of famine, but he did not go into the king's household and take a youth, brought up amidst the luxuries and associations of the regal family. He searched for and found a nomadic shepherd's boy, and educated him for the place. After he had been sold as a slave, exposed to the temptations of a lustful and unprincipled woman, falsely imprisoned, domiciled in a dungeon and set at a felon's task for years, he was found capable of loftier service, and God set him at it at the king's side. It was one, hidden among the reeds at the river bank to save his life, carried to a heathen's home, sent out into the wilderness for years, whom God chose when he would lead a nation out of serfdom. It was a man who had gone through the lion's den and who had been the victim of envious foes who was promoted in the reigns of Cyrus and Darius. It was a maligned, scourged, ostracized and crucified Christ, made perfect through sufferings, who was fitted to be "a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, and to make reconciliation for the sins of his people."

Surely we of our own day need to remember that the "right hand of the Most High can change" all that is amiss in our lives when he perceives that we are no longer in need of the training. At one time, years ago, the Sultan of Turkey declared that on a certain day all the missionaries should be banished from his realm. When the Christians had met for prayer one of the missionaries arose and said: "The great Sultan of the universe can change all this." And he did, for on the very day appointed for the expulsion of the missionaries the Sultan of Turkey died, and the missionaries remained. Our sorrows are not eternal. There is help in God when trials have done their work for us. Our hopes are not to be forever unrealized. Daniel did not stay long in the lion's den. Joseph went through the dungeon to the throne. While Jacob was mourning for his son, forces were actually at work for his weal, and circumstances shaping themselves so as to bring the two together. Dearly beloved, "to those who love God, all things are working together for good" (Rom. 8:28, Rotherham's translation) It does mean that the day will come when all turn our way, but it is God's own declaration that all things are now at work in our interests, even while we are in trouble and feel as though all things were going against us. We do not understand it, but God does, and we ought to trust him and rejoice even in our tribulations. Things are going our way when we cannot see how it can be. Hear discouraged old Jacob lamenting in his tent the loss of his sons: "Joseph was torn to pieces by the wild beasts, and I shall never see him more in this life, and now they have taken my poor little Benjamin down into a foreign land, and I am sure that the only child I have alive to keep my beloved Rachel's image before my face will never come back.

Alas, alas, all things are against me, and will bring my gray hairs in sorrow down to the grave! Woe is me!" At the very time he was bewailing his hard fate, Joseph was actually preparing a home for him; and the wagons that were to take him into Egypt were almost at his door. Everything was working together for his happiness, but he knew it not. Just as mysteriously "all things are working together for good" to us who love and serve God, although the heavens be dark above us, and all things seem to be going against us. Ah, heart of mine, look up, keep up, and trust when thou canst not see.

"All faithless murmurs leaving,
Bid them a last good-night,
No more thy vexed soul grieving,
Because things seem not right;
Wise thy scepter wielding,
God sits in the regal state,
No power to mortals yielding,
Events to regulate.

"Trust with a faith untiring
In thine omniscient King,
And thou shalt see admiring,
What he to light will bring.
Of all thy griefs the reason
Shall at last appear;
Why now denied a season,
Will shine in letters clear."

—The Standard.

Heretical Orthodoxy.

BY REV. J. B. GAMBRELL.

Orthodoxy is a good word. The common word for the same thing is soundness, and every man is sound according to his own ideas. Nevertheless, when we apply certain doctrines to certain standards accepted among us as a people, and find them to agree, we are not necessarily to conclude that those who hold those doctrines are correct. A man may hold a right doctrine in a very wrong way. Men can hold the truth in unrighteousness. There is such a thing, even among Baptists, as the form of sound words, with little or nothing but the form.

The truth is, many of the most pronounced advocates of soundness have been themselves most unsound. Many of the most orthodox Baptists are dreadfully wrong. It is the object of this article to start a thought in that direction.

There is such a thing as heresy of proportion. To illustrate the point strongly, let us suppose a man is painting a picture of General Lee, and suppose he makes the nose two feet long and all the other features ordinary size. That would very poorly exhibit the face of the first of all Americans. Or, suppose again, a man's face is drawn two-thirds mouth. That would admirably illustrate some people, but it would not make a good picture.

Now take these illustrations and apply them to preaching. Here is a man who makes a specialty of being sound, but he rings the changes on baptism all the time. All roads for him lead to Jordan. That is the staple article of his preaching. Is such a ministry as that orthodox? No. It is a burlesque on God's system of divine truth. Such a preacher—and we have many of them—not only is heterodox in proportion, but he becomes heterodox in order. There is a divine order of things. The order is laid down in the commission. He is a heretic who attempts to work the commission wrong end foremost. In my time I have seen many a champion of orthodoxy who spent all of his time on baptism, and on the kingdom, and the church, and the Lord's Supper, and on church discipline—all of it lean, skimp and taut; but this man never baptized anybody. Nobody joined the church, and except for the ministry of other men, there would have been nobody to give the Lord's Supper to, and nobody upon whom this superorthodox brother could have practised, to him, the exhilarating art of church discipline. He undertook to work the whole commission wrong end foremost. Another man hard by preached repentance, faith, salvation through Christ. People were converted, and without saying one-tenth part as much about baptism as the superorthodox brother, he baptized multitudes of people. This last brother might also be heterodox, in a large measure, by refusing to go on and teach the "all things commanded."

What I am striking at now is a one-sided ministry. It does not matter what the particular fad of the brother is, if he is a one-sided preacher he is not in any good sense orthodox. I have known a man who spent all of his days on some particular feature of prophecy, elaborating and trying to explain some dark saying. I have known another to get up on the rock of predestination and turn around and around and around on it all of his days until it was evident that it was predestinated that his ministry should come to no good.

There is a solemn responsibility put on all ministers to preach a rounded gospel, to observe the divine order, and to give to every doctrine its place and its proportion. Hence, the great necessity of a careful study of systematic theology.

There is an orthodoxy that is heterodox because of the spirit of it. All sound worship goes on two points, spirit and truth. Not spirit without truth, not truth without spirit, but spirit and truth together. They

belong together. In any orthodox religion they are inseparable. Now, the fault of many a preacher's ministry is, that he has the truth but not the spirit. It is easy to preach the most sacred and precious doctrines in such a spirit as will make them worse than useless. This has especially been the fault of much of the controversial preaching of the past. It is particularly the fault of most of the debates. It may be that the truth is set out, but, in a great many instances, it is done in the spirit of the prize ring. Who hasn't felt an instantaneous change in the atmosphere of a church when a preacher, in the course of his sermon, struck on a controverted point of doctrine. It was like running over a corduroy road in a wagon with no springs. So common, indeed, has this been, that people have come to expect it. A brother, who was going into the pulpit to answer a number of sermons by peoples of other beliefs, was halted on the steps of the pulpit by one of the deacons and told in a whisper: "I want you to just burn them up today." It is that burning them up that has forced off the kindly consideration of some of the most precious doctrines of God's Word.

Baptists have hurt the truth they stand for, by the bad spirit in which they have preached it, far more than all the other people in the world have hurt it by preaching square against it. If we take baptism, for instance, how little tenderness and sweetness we preach into it. And yet, if one will take his New Testament, and get into some quiet place to read, yielding himself up to the spirit of the book, he will see that there is inexpressible beauty and sweetness in the preaching of it. A study of Paul's allusion to it, in Romans 6, shows that it was the standpoint from which he appealed to his Roman brethren for higher and better living. Instead of being simply a cudgel to fight with, when rightly considered, the baptism stands amid the glories of the resurrection.

I am only suggesting some troubles that are common to all of us in a measure. The heterodoxy of a false proportion and a bad spirit is to be guarded against with quite as much care as heterodoxy in statement. I am sure that we ought not to relax in the preaching of the truth, and especially those doctrines which are most preached against by other people. We particularly need to note that for heterodoxy of spirit or proportion, the heterodoxy of silence is no remedy. The suggestion of this article is meant to help all of us who have to deal with God's truth, and with immortal souls, to a proper care that we leave upon the minds and hearts of those who hear us, the perfected impression meant by the Spirit. If we are called upon to defend a doctrine that is assailed, we are called on also, in equal measure, to seek divine preparation to defend that doctrine in the Spirit of our divine Master, and to set it in its proper place and order. Some of us might greatly improve by recasting the style of our preaching, and getting it in more perfect harmony with the New Testament, taken clear through and not in spots. All of us could be greatly improved by seeking for the high and responsible work of the ministry, an endowment of the Spirit in such measure as to enable us to speak the truth in the very spirit which inspired the truth.—Baptist Argus.

The Romance of Archaeology.

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.
BY REV. DR. STEELE.

The arrow-headed letters of Assyria long attracted the attention of travellers. The first who formed any idea of them were Pietro della Valle, an Italian, and Figueror, a Spaniard, who saw the curious letters in an inscription in the East in the seventeenth century, but they did not discover a key. K. Niebuhr, in his travels in the end of the last century, copied some of them, and published them in 1798. In 1800, Grotfend, a student at Bonn, tried to get a meaning out of one of the inscriptions copied by Niebuhr at Persepolis, and which was written in three languages. He made out one-third of the alphabet, and gave an account of it at a meeting of the Royal Society at Gottingen. He continued many years to take an interest in these arrow-headed letters. Lassen, the Norwegian oriental philologist, made further advances into the nature of the alphabet, and published some memoirs between 1836 and 1844, illustrating his attempts to find a key.

A great rock in Behistun had meanwhile been discovered, and on its face were found pictures and letters in arrow-headed languages. The rock is on the western frontier of Media, on the road leading eastward from Babylonia. It was accounted sacred by the natives. It is referred to by the Greek physician, Ctesias, who visited the place in the fourth century, B. C. Sir Robert Kerr Porter, in 1818, visited it and made a sketch of it. It is the terminal point of a long range of hills which rise abruptly, and at the extremity is quite a precipice.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, when quite a young officer of the East India Company's service, was sent to Persia to assist in reorganizing the army of the Shah. In 1835, when only 25, he commenced to study the inscriptions, and visited this rock. He found by measurement that it was 3,808 feet high, and the inscriptions were 500 feet

above the base. He scaled the rock frequently, being a splendid climber and cragsman, without rope or ladder. He found the picture representing a carver in a basket, as if in the act of cutting out the inscription. Then the king, with officers behind him, was represented receiving ten prisoners fastened together by a rope around their necks. The first is prostrate before him, and, while he put his foot on the captive's breast, the poor man is holding up his hands, as if appealing for mercy. Rawlinson found the inscriptions all in the cuneiform character, but in three languages. The Persian inscription occupied four and a half tables to the right, the Scythian three to the left, and the Babylonia one above the Scythian. He determined to take copies of them all. He dragged up a ladder, but found only eighteen inches, or two feet, as the ledge on which to rest it. There was little room to make any incline in the ladder, and he had therefore to shorten it. Then, again, it was so short that he had to stand on the topmost rung, steady himself against the rock with his left arm, while he copied the inscription with his right in his note-book.

It was a perilous position with a precipice of five hundred feet below! The ladder had its staves poorly fixed, and, while he was climbing, one side parted company with the other, and left him clinging as the side fell down the precipice! He must have had a steady head and great presence of mind to manage to get down to the ledge of the rock. He next got two ladders, and laid one across a chasm where there was no ledge, and placed the other against the rock. He then took squeezes in paper, which may still be seen in the British Museum. How to reach the Babylonian inscription was the next difficulty. He had no ladder capable of reaching it, and no ledge broad enough for a sufficient angle. The Orientals around him would not venture to go up. At last a Kurdish boy from the mountains, used to rock climbing, offered to go up. He was promised a big bakkaheesh if he could go. The boy got up on one side, squeezed himself into a cleft, drove a peg firmly into the cleft and tied a rope to it. He then swung himself to another cleft, tried the same there, but failed. He next crawled like a cat, hanging by his toes and fingers over twenty feet with the rope. He managed to fix a second peg and fastened a rope to it. He was thus able to swing himself in front of the rock. After this he fixed a small ladder on the rope in front, and took squeezes of all the arrow-headed letters in the Babylonian tablet. Those, too, are to be seen in the British Museum. Young Rawlinson found one the translation of the other, and then got the key to all. The number of lines was nearly 1,000. The inscription would occupy fifty pages of an ordinary book of a library edition. They record the history of Darius, as if he were speaking. "Thus says Darius the king" occurs sixty-seven times.

A few years after, Mr. Layard rediscovered Nineveh, which had been the capital of Assyria. It had perished six hundred years before Christ. Herodotus, Xenophon and the historian of Alexander the Great knew not the site, though so near it, Herodotus refers to the fact that Nineveh had occupied a position there in former times. Xenophon led his 10,000 Greeks near the place, but he only mentions a tower which he saw as he passed. Alexander the Great fought the battle of Arbela near the spot, yet none of his historians make any reference to the existence of the great city of Nineveh which was once there.

What marvelous disclosures have been made on that spot within the present century, which have not only restored Nineveh to history, but have also aided the interpretation of the Bible! Sir Henry Layard, when a young man, travelled in the East in 1839-40, chiefly in Persia. In 1842 he found M. Botta making excavations on the site of ancient Nineveh. He began excavations himself, and opened up palaces and temples, covered with pictures and with arrow-headed letters. The Black Obelisk, now in the British Museum, is one of the stones. It is six feet high; four sides represent offerings of tribute to Shalmaneser II, by five vassal princes. The name of Jehu, king of Israel, is among the one hundred and ninety lines of arrow-headed letters; so are annals Shalmaneser II, for thirty years. Many winged, human-headed bulls and lions, ten tons in weight were excavated and sent to London. They were types of the intellect of man, strength of the lion, and ubiquity of the eagle. He discovered the royal palace, 1,500 long by 700 feet broad in a great cavity. The same was done in Babylon, which perished B. C. 300. The walls, temples, palaces, bricks, cylinders, etc., were all covered over with writings. Very many afforded testimonials to the Scripture history. They also gave full illustration of the manners and customs, wars, etc., of ancient Nineveh and Babylon. There are references to several kings of Israel and Judah, to the tribute paid by Hezekiah to Sennacherib, the siege of Lachish, the captivity of King Manasseh, as well as records of wars, etc. The great images of Nebo and Dagon have been dug up by the spade of the explorer, after having been buried in ruins for 2,400 years.—Sydney Presbyterian.

The patient Christian is sure to win the day; for all things come to him who can wait.

He Knew It Not.

BY W. W. DAWLEY.

Late one winter's night as I entered a street car, when the thermometer registered something like twenty-five below zero, I saw a man come in carrying a bundle in his arms, closely wrapped, while he had no overcoat upon himself. I wondered why he should be out such a bitter night without an overcoat to protect him from the biting cold. As he sat down he began to slightly loosen the wrappings around the mysterious package in his arms, and as he did so the passengers beheld a sleeping boy enfolded in his father's own overcoat. To protect the little lad from possible danger he had taken off his own coat and put it around the child he loved more than he did himself. But that slumbering lad was all unconscious of the love that was shielding him in his repose, and probably never knew how that father had shivered in the cold of night to keep him warm and safe.

Then said that heart of mine to me as I still gazed upon the father and son, "So hath thy heavenly Father thrown about thee his protection in the hours when thou knowest it not, when thou hast slumbered amidst perils, or walked among dangers of which thou didst never know." One thing that we often forget to thank our Father divine for is the blessings that have come upon us when we were unconscious, or the joys that have thrilled our hearts when we never thought of them as coming from him, or the burdens that have been lifted from our shoulders when we did not recognize God's hand in their removal. Let us not ignore the constancy of God's love that ceases not to enrich, defend and lead us in the days and hours when we realize it not. "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."—Standard.

Victory of the Spirit Over the Flesh.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." Dr. Clifford, of London, recently in his morning discourse asked how was a man to secure for himself that balanced estimate of himself which would bring peace, self control, self mastery—the victory of the spirit over the flesh? How was this to be done? By arriving at the golden mean, and being absolutely certain that at length he had come to the truth, and in truth had found the satisfaction of his soul's aspirations, and the cure of his soul's despair. He must find fellowship with God. In the unison of his thoughts with God's great thoughts, by bringing his purposes on the great plane of God's purposes, and by shifting his activities so as to be in line with God's great activity, so, in the language of the Hebrew symbolism of the text, he would "lift up his eyes unto the hills," looking on the higher sides of life, up towards God, trustfully, hopefully peacefully, habitually. We were not to look at the under side of life, but to estimate ourselves fairly, and to remember Hegel's dictum that "nature was not what it started from, but what it issued in." The nature of man was not to desire to be a pigmy, such as Stanley found in darkest Africa. In a Moses, an Isaiah, a Paul, a John, a Shakespeare, a Milton, an Angelo, a Raphael, an Oliver Cromwell, a Gladstone, we had described to us the issues which were possible to wisely disciplined manhood. If we looked at the under side of life it was a tragic revelation that was given to us. When our heart was keenest in sympathy with suffering and the victims of wrong, then it was one's spirit was most tempted to despair. We saw a Dreyfus seized by the forger, thrust into prison, held there for nearly five years, while malaria destroyed his body and the tropical heat scorched his life out of him, irons on his limbs, despair in his heart, and we asked, "Where is God? Where is right? Is right forever to be on the scaffold and wrong on the throne?" We looked up from the scaffold and saw, as Lowell told us, "God's in his shadow, caring for his own." It was a shadow only; a shadow which hid God from our sight. He was really there caring for his own; and Dreyfus would yet have the crown of righteousness put upon his head with the sympathy and admiration of universal civilization.—Sel.

President W. H. P. Faunce: "If the Bible gives much space to metaphysics, then we are to do the same. If it gives much space to original sin, the fall, the federal headship, then so must we. If Christ never mentioned Adam, he cannot be very important in preaching the gospel. If it gives large space to the reconciliation of science and religion, fixing dates on the creation then must we, but if not, why should we? These things may be important in Theology, but in preaching the gospel we have no right to make them more prominent than the Bible. In Hiscox's 'Complete Analysis of the Bible,' there is but one reference to the kingdom of God, which is Christ's main theme. We are not disputants or prophets. How sadly we need the balance, the system and proportions in our Bible!"

Messenger and Visitor

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The Passing Year.

We have reached the closing days of another year, and from this point of view a backward glance over the twelve months past would seem appropriate. Any adequate review of the year's history is of course not to be thought of here. The most that can be undertaken is to comprise in a swift survey a few of its more notable features.

The year 1899 may fairly be considered an eventful one in the world's history. What it has witnessed will afford historians material for many a chapter of thrilling interest. And the English speaking peoples have had their full share in the history which the year has been making. Among other nations events have occurred of greater or less importance. In Russia there has been, and still is, famine, of which indeed we do not know very much, but which nevertheless, is said to have caused extreme suffering to millions of her people. France has been made a spectacle to the world by the Dreyfus case, which at one time seemed likely to plunge the nation into revolution. Austria has had internal troubles of a semi-religious and semi-political character. India has suffered, and still is suffering from plague and famine, and in China, disputes over the dismemberment of that decadent empire, have at times threatened to embroil the nations of the world in war. But the United States and Great Britain are the only great powers which have had serious wars upon their hands.

During the year the United States has been carrying on war in the Philippines, and Great Britain has become involved in a terrible conflict with the Dutch republics of South Africa. The causes, motives, and probable results of these wars it is not our purpose here to discuss. It is a remarkable fact, however, that of all the great powers of the world, it is these two English speaking nations, Christian and Protestant as they are, and representing the most advanced type of civilization, who are this year engaged in war. It is not a pleasant fact to contemplate. We are told that out of these conflicts good will come; that after the tempests of war have passed, these blood-drenched lands will abound in the fruits of peace. So may it be. But one cannot but ask—Should not Christian nations be able to propagate peace by more humane and Christian methods?

Apart from her wars in Africa, the diplomatic relations of Great Britain with other nations have been of a friendly character. The good understanding arrived at with Germany has continued through the year, and the visit of the Emperor William to England a few weeks ago, is evidence of a desire on his part to emphasize the amicable relations of the two governments. The friendliness between Great Britain and the United States also continues unbroken, and the mutual good understanding between the three nations, is without doubt of immense importance to Great Britain, in view of the very serious business which she has now upon her hands in South Africa. For while there is no open unfriendliness toward her on the part of the European governments, the same cannot be said of their peoples. Nowhere on the Continent does there appear to be any expression of popular sympathy for Britain in the war in which she is engaged, while almost everywhere there is unfriendly criticism, and the French are bitter in their hostility, and openly rejoice at the reverses which the British troops have suffered. But with Germany friendly to Great Britain, and Russia indisposed to war, the French government prudently preserves a pacific policy. And regard for the interests of the Paris Exposition acts also as a powerful check upon the jingo element in France.

On this continent the year has been marked by

material prosperity. In the United States, the successful conclusion of the war with Spain has had a beneficial effect upon business, and the good crops, in which Canada has also shared, with the larger demands for bread-stuffs abroad, has given a strong impulse to trade and commerce, and has led in both countries to expanding revenues. With its recent acquisitions of territory in the Hawaiian Islands, in the West Indies and the Philippines, the United States has fairly taken its place among the world powers, and the policy of imperialism has been adopted by the nation—though not without strenuous opposition on the part of an influential minority of the people. While Canada rejoices in the more cordial relations now existing between the Motherland and the United States, and while we are not displeased to see our neighbors assuming the responsibilities which a policy of imperialism involves, it is a matter of deep regret that the Joint Commission, from which so much was hoped for at the beginning of the year, should have failed to accomplish anything, either for the settlement of disputes or the enlargement of trade between the two countries, the failure being due to the impossibility of reaching an agreement on the Alaska boundary question. A *modus vivendi* has been reached, but since the United States government declines to arbitrate the question, except on terms that no other government could be expected to accept, it cannot be said that any final adjustment of the difficulty is within sight.

The Peace Conference, which in response to the suggestion of the Czar, met at The Hague, in May, and continued in session until the end of July, must be regarded as one of the most notable events of the year. If the conference accomplished less in some directions than was hoped for by its promoters, it perhaps accomplished more in other directions. It was certainly of some significance for the interests of peace that the representatives of the great Powers should come together and discuss, with so great a degree of cordiality and agreement as was manifested, plans looking to the peaceful settlement of international difficulties. It was indeed found to be impracticable to consider proposals for disarmament or even for restricting the increase of armaments, but proposals concerning arbitration were received and discussed with general favor, and the most significant achievement of the Conference was the provision agreed upon for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Whether in the case of international difficulties the questions in dispute shall be referred to this tribunal, will of course rest with the nations interested. If they choose to appeal to war rather than to the Court of Arbitration, they are free to do so. But that the representatives of the nations have agreed in making provision for such a court should mean something for the interests of peace.

In the religious world, one of the most noteworthy features of the year has been the attention which the rapid growth of extreme ritualism in the church of England has attracted. That growth may not have been more rapid during the past twelve months than it had been in several previous years. But the proportions which sacerdotalism has now assumed in the Anglican church, the boldness of its attitude toward all authority, whether of church or of parliament, and the timidity of the Bishops in dealing with the defiant ritualists, have had the effect of arousing strong feeling among the Evangelical and Nonconformists, and of causing no slight apprehension as to the ultimate result of the Rome-ward drift within the Establishment. Of the work of the Sacerdotalist in the Anglican communion, the Roman Catholic Archbishop Vaughan is reported to have said: "They are doing our work much better than we ourselves could do it. They are sowing the seed, while we with folded hands are standing by waiting to reap the harvest."

When we enquire as to the state of religion as indicated by the reports of the evangelical churches in America, the survey of the year does not afford cause for gratulation. Some articles have appeared of late in this paper, calling attention to the painful evidence of a lack of fruitfulness in our Baptist churches, shown by their reports to the associations. What is thus shown to be true of our own churches is, we believe, no less true of other evangelical denominations in these Provinces; and there is no reason to believe that the spiritual life of the people here is at a lower ebb than in other parts of

the Continent. It is evident that a great and widespread revival of true religion is greatly needed! And let us believe that, through the grace of God, such a revival is sure to come. This is not the place to discuss the causes of the present religious declension, and lack of evangelical power in our churches. But the power and the inspiration for healthier life and more fruitful service must come to us, whence it has always come, from above. Let us lift our eyes "to the hills," and as we move on softly, sobered and humbled by the experiences through which we are passing, to cross the threshold of a new year, may our trust be in God, whose grace is sufficient for all service and all suffering to which His children are called.

Dwight L. Moody.

About noon on Friday last, Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died at his home at Northfield, Mass. Several weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Moody had been obliged, in consequence of some affection of the heart, to give up the work in which he was engaged in and seek rest in his quiet Northfield home. The impression then given was, however, that the attack was not so serious but that a season of rest would probably restore the evangelist's strength and fitness for work. It is evident now that the disease was of a more serious character, and that Mr. Moody really went home to die. It is said that he suffered a good deal toward the end, but his death was peaceful and his last words were: "God is calling me." Moody was certainly one of the remarkable men of his time. His personality was unique. One would hesitate to call him a great man, and yet certainly great results followed his efforts. One could hardly call him eloquent, and yet men were attracted by his presence and moved by his homely speech as they seldom are by the most polished orator. For what he was he owed little to the schools, though he was doubtless a diligent student both of books and men, despising nothing that would make him more effective for the work to which he felt himself called of God. He possessed a great fund of plain good sense and an art of putting things that appealed strongly, in its earnest straight forwardness, to the heads as well as to the hearts of his hearers. His faith in God, in the Bible as God's Word, and in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners, was constant and invincible. His heart was big with sympathy, and he seemed to possess an instinctive knowledge of men, which enabled him to work with others as well as for others to the best ends. In his theology Mr. Moody held to the old ways, but he recognized an orthodoxy of the heart still more valuable than that of the head, and though he would doubtless have repudiated many of the views of such men as Henry Drummond and George Adam Smith, he recognized them and loved them as the earnest servants of his own Master and welcomed them as fellow-laborers for God. Between Moody and Drummond, so unlike in many ways, the ties of affection were particularly strong. Of Drummond, Moody once wrote, "Never have I known a man who in my opinion, lived nearer the Master or sought to do his will more fully," and Drummond once spoke of Moody as "the greatest human I have ever known." Mr. Moody possessed great ability as an organizer and director. He was not only himself a most indefatigable and effective worker, but he possessed remarkable power for perceiving what others could do and engaging their sympathies and activities. The range of his sympathies was wide, and his life was characterized by high-minded devotion to the cause of God and humanity. He came from the common people, and amid all the remarkable experiences through which he passed,—his popularity with the multitude, his intimate relations with the great and learned, the great trusts committed to his hands, he never lost the simplicity and earnest-heartedness that characterized his early years. No doubt some of the results of Mr. Moody's evangelistic work have proved ephemeral, but making all necessary allowances, his influence upon the religious life of his day has been of the largest and the best. Few men have died more widely and more sincerely mourned. Few men have left a nobler record, and as men mourn his departure, they will praise God for his life and his ministry. Compare Moody with Ingersoll,—which life is worth most to the world; which is the better worth living; whose is the better reward?

Editorial Notes

—Those who have files of the paper, and who wish to use the Index for 1899, will note a mistake in the paging of the issue of May 31. The first page of that number should be 337, and not 327. This error makes ten pages of the later issue to overlap ten of the earlier. Therefore let the ten pages of May 24th be marked 327a, 328a, etc.; and the ten pages of May 31st, 327b, 328b, etc. The Index is adjusted to this method of correction.

—We have not as yet received from the Evangelical Alliance any announcement as to the Week of Prayer. According to a programme published by the St. John Branch of the Alliance, the programme of subjects for the week will be as follows: Monday evening, Confession and Thanksgiving; Tuesday evening, Colleges, Families and Schools; Wednesday, Nations and Rulers; Thursday, Annual Meeting of the Bible Society; Friday, Foreign Missions; Saturday, Home Missions.

—*Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.* This is the Golden Text of the Sunday School review lesson for next Sunday. It is indeed a golden text, appropriate for any day of the year, but especially so at its close, when we are accustomed to take some note of time and turn our gaze backward over the way we have come. It is good for us to think of God's benefits,—much wholesomer than to dwell upon our own trials, losses and failures. If anyone is tempted to think that he has no reason to look up to God with a grateful heart let him take an inventory of his stock of blessings, and doubtless, if he would reckon up the benefits received, he will find that they are more than can be numbered.

—It is natural to desire to see the results of our efforts, but the ability to endure discouragement and apparent defeat is often the condition of large ultimate achievement. The army or the nation which is dismayed and disheartened at a few repulses will never become a great conquering power. For success in Christian effort there is needed that indomitable faith and patience which makes the spiritual soldier steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord. Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, writing of Aldin Grout, a missionary to South Africa, quotes him as saying that for the years he labored on his field as God gave him opportunity and ability, without seeing a single convert, nor could he point to a single one of his hearers of whom he could certainly say that he had been really interested or benefited. Still the missionary and his fellow-workers labored on without doubt that they were doing what God had set them to do, and when thirteen more years had passed he was able to say: "There are now more than thirty churches with hundreds of church members in that apparently unfriendly field. It is good to be in God's field and work, whatever the seeming results for a time may be."

—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of the Chicago public schools and ex-president of Brown University, has essayed the role of the prophet in reference to the present South African war and its outcome. Dr. Andrews is reported as having said: "Great Britain is ultimately successful in South Africa the Powers of the world will unite to resist successfully her advance. A coalition will be formed against British domination. And when this war of the nations comes, which side will the United States take? We must take one side or the other. That will be a sad day for our nation. Yet I say we never have got into a scrape that we did not get out of, and, as a prophetic American, I tell you that we never shall." Dr. Andrews' prophecy, it will be observed, is based on hypothesis, and quite indefinite as to the interesting question which side his country would take in the great war if it should come. It appears, however, that Dr. Andrews' prophesying has not met with acceptance in all quarters in Chicago, and it is reported that a resolution has been introduced into the City Council demanding his resignation as superintendent of schools for the city.

—Matter for the continuation of the course of Normal Lessons in Sunday School work, has not reached us in time for the present issue.

From Halifax.

Glancing at the calendar on the opposite wall Reporter sees that this is December 20th. This suggests a birth which occurred on the 20th of December, 1829. Birthdays have never been emphasized by me, excepting that one which marked the lapse of twenty-one years, the day for receiving the "freedom suit." I got no such donation. There was no change whatever in the domestic relations till years after this. Well the one who was born on the 20th of December, 1829, if my mental arithmetic is not at fault, carries now three score years and ten on his head. This birthday merits a little attention. Taking up the last issue of the Canadian Baptist, there, on the editorial page, was a long article on "How to grow old gracefully." That's for me, Reporter said, and then read the article attentively. This is the seventieth time earth has swung round the sun since that small event

recorded in 1829. But a good deal has been packed into the time between the two dates. At the first point Victoria was playing with her dolls. At the second she is weeping over the death of "her boys" in South Africa. Calling home the thoughts that roam abroad to a limited circle, it is revealed that that year, 1829, was one charged with big events for the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. Early in May of that year Rev. Asahel Chapin opened the old yellow house, (I am sure it was called "yaller house" in those days. A great change has taken place in the pronunciation of some words since that time), standing just where the street now is in front of the Manual Training building in Wolfville, and entered it with fifty big boys following him, and lo, that was Horton Academy! The denomination had its birthday in 1829—a birth to sacred intellectual life. Then, the yellow house, Chapin and his fifty boys. Now, what? *circumspice*, look around! College building, Seminary building, good as any in Canada, Chipman Hall having an honored name and must have an honorable future, the Manual Training building and the Academy home; the president and ten professors, principal of the Seminary and vice principal and eight teachers, principal of the Academy and three helpers and three hundred students on the ground. Enclosed within those two dates what? All the men and women who have taught, and the boys and girls who have been taught. The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces in 1829 and in 1899, contrast them. Mark the contrast, consider, feel and act. Hearts strong and purposes true for the future—both for the young and those who ought to be growing old gracefully—wasn't it an intellectual birth? The denomination travelled in pain to the day of deliverance. Deliverance always follows godly travail. Deliverance did come, came quickly, came grandly.

But still another deliverance was wrought for the Baptists in that year, 1829, yea a deliverance for the whole country. Charles Tupper years before this, then a boy, looked into a grave at Kentville, into which a dead Indian was lowered. Rum slew that Micmac. The friends of the poor red man drank rum as a treat about his grave. The boy was pained. He saw and felt the irony of that civility. Ministers and members quaffed the social glass. But the great Lyman Beecher voiced the best thought and sentiment of that day. His sermons get into the hands of the fathers. It sent them to their closets, to their knees. Conviction swift and decisive seized them. "I am generally in the front," wrote Edward Manning. "I am now there and am well bespattered." He sounded the alarm in the holy mountain. War to the knife in the name of the Lord on the drinking custom was the watchword. In every direction this was the battle cry. Chipman at West Cornwallis, Masters at Aylesford, Bill at Nictaux, Tupper at Amherst, Crandall in New Brunswick, and the leaders all over the Maritime Provinces rose like one man and fought like Trojans. Look at 1829. Look at 1899. At the first date ministers and members drank as often as it might please them, so they kept their heads clear and their legs steady. Now, what? Let the plain words of last Convention reply. 1829 was the day the Baptists were born to the higher temperance life.

But at this day the denomination was conscious of an influence greater and deeper than that which lifted them to higher ground in the work of sacred education and temperance. The missionary spirit, first through Thomas and Carey and then through Judson and his first wife, had gone over the Christian world, stirring to their depths the hearts of God's people, but especially Baptists for these pioneers were of that faith. From the first the Baptist ministers of these Provinces had burned with zeal to give the Bread of Life to the destitute in their own land, but now their hearts are enlarged. They prayed and they sent their donations and those of their people to increase the foreign mission funds in England and the United States. Only nine years after this and a resolution went through the Associations to have missionaries of their own. Richard Burpee was selected and supported by the two Associations at Horton while preparing for foreign service. Father T. S. Harding, in the letter sent to the Associations in the United States in this year by the N. S. Association, voiced the deep feelings of the body on this subject: "We cannot but view this day as a day of great things, wherein the Lord is manifesting his power and grace in calling many into his kingdom and causing them to put on the beautiful garments of Zion—a day wherein he is also preparing and sending forth many ministers of the Word. . . We feel a deep and solemn interest in the various means that are in operation to promote the declarative glory of God . . . and in diffusing of the Word of Life and Salvation by the missionaries of the Cross."

"Each breeze that swept the ocean
Brought tidings from afar."

But this was a notable year for new life and new recruits at home. A large number of young men were ordained that year, among them three from Father Manning's church, Bell, Chipman and Masters. The arrival that swept over Cornwallis, Aylesford, Annapolis, Liverpool and other places was known for many years as "the great reformation." A red letter year was that of 1829 to the Baptists—a capital year in which to begin life. It gives a good "basis of supply." The retrospect is good, the prospect is better—better for this world and infinitely better for the world to come.

The Book Room is now as much of a denominational centre as it was when managed by the Committee of the

Company. The District Committee have engaged the fine upper room as a denominational room. This is a place for brethren from the country as well as in the city to go into to chat and to write letters. Welcome to all. It is always lighted and heated. Mr. McDonald is active and attentive and, having got the agency of the Baptist Publication Society of the United States for the Maritime Provinces, he is prepared to serve the brethren, the churches and Sunday Schools in securing denominational literature.

The colored church, left wounded and bleeding by Rev. Mr. Robinson, has called in brethren from outside and the wounds are being healed. It is hoped that the misfortunes of this people are at an end. They have been victimized again and again. May prosperity come to them now.

Dr. Kempton has no notion of throwing old men aside. Last Sunday evening having to preach 3 miles out of town, he got a man nearly seventy years old to fill his place. The report is that the congregation is large, intelligent and most attentive. Evidently there is some signs of awakening in the churches. Mr. Schurman can be reckoned on to do his best in the Tabernacle. The church will respond to his efforts. They held a large social on Thursday evening of last week. It was an occasion of public welcome to the pastor. Rev. W. E. Hall presided. Revs. E. M. Saunders, Z. L. Fash, M. E. Fletcher and F. O. Weeks addressed the people. The pastor responded. Rev. Dr. Kempton and Mr. Chute were unavoidably absent. The ministers and church members are discussing the matter of the great need of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. God's arm is as long and powerful as ever. It is not shortened.

The Drill Shed was opened for a sacred concert last Sunday evening. The object was to raise money for the families of the Nova Scotia soldiers who have gone to Africa. Rev. Mr. Gaudier, Presbyterian, denounced it as Sabbath desecration. Rev. Mr. Armitage did not see in it such desecration. Opinion is divided. Halifax being a military centre gives life and enthusiasm to the discussions of the war now carried into Africa, but for that matter the whole Dominion is moved. If the United States and great Britain would pour out men and money for foreign missions as they have done for their wars, the idolators would tremble, would fall. REPORTER.

Ontario Letter.

REV. P. K. DAYFOOT.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. May you all prosper in body, soul and spirit, and approach more and more the likeness of our Elder Brother.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

is a Toronto institution, the principal mission of which seems to be to hold mass meetings on Sunday afternoons and secure the best singers and speakers available. Formerly the meetings were held in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, but as the audiences became larger, Massey Hall, which seats 3,000 persons, has been engaged for the winter. Sunday, November 19, was College Day. Prof. Hume, of the Provincial University, was chairman. Mr. R. S. Laidlaw, of the same institution, Mr. D. B. Harkness, of McMaster (Baptist), and Mr. H. B. Spence, of Victoria (Methodist) were the speakers. The students of Toronto University have made a noble departure in banishing wine from their banquet which was held December 14.

THE BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

is attended by large and interested classes. Six students have recently gone to India, China, Armenia, and another goes soon to Zambesi-land in Africa. In five years 34 have gone from this school to the foreign field, and others are engaged in evangelistic and missionary work at home.

THE CORNER STONE

of the new Sunday School hall of the Bloor Street church, Toronto, was laid Saturday afternoon, December 9th. The annex will be 100 by 55 feet, and will be ready for use about May 1st, 1900. The stone was laid by Miss Young, a lady who in spite of her 85 years, is among the most active members. Addresses were delivered by pastor Eaton, and ex-pastors Dr. Harris and Chancellor Wallace. This is the church Dr. Trotter left to enter the professoriate.

WHAT A MIX-UP

we do find in this world sometimes! Two young men have been concerned in the South African war who are illustrations of this. Lieut. C. C. Wood, of the North Lancashire regiment, fell at Belmont. He was a graduate of the Kingston, Ont., Military College. He was a grandson of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and a great-grandson of President Zachary Taylor, of the U. S. A. His father was Capt. J. T. Wood, who commanded the Southern Cruiser, Tallahassee during the American war; and afterwards became a respected citizen of Halifax, N. S. In the Boer army there is now one Duncan Hood, son of the Confederate General of that name. He is a West Point graduate. During the Spanish-American war he was colonel of an "immune" regiment from Louisiana and went to Cuba, but saw no fighting. His ambition in that line is probably being satisfied now.

OBITER.

Rev. W. H. Cline, formerly of Halifax, N. S., has just celebrated his ninth anniversary in Paris, Ont.

Dr. Dudson, of Olivet church, Montreal, is passing through deep waters. His wife died last spring. He was taken ill at midsummer and is now confined to bed. His youngest son is in the hospital with typhoid fever. He offered his resignation to the church but it was not accepted.

Pastor Gordon is much encouraged at the First church, Montreal. The people are waking from sleep and bestirring themselves.

Rev. D. Grant, lately of Montreal First church, has settled in Quebec City.

Rev. J. R. Stillwell, principal of the Seminary, Samulcotta India, is home on furlough.

Rev. C. N. Mitchell and wife will leave shortly for our new mission field in Polivia, S. A. Mrs. Mitchell lived there in her childhood and knows the Spanish language. Port Hope, Ont.

* * The Story Page * *

The Fallen Mantle.

BY EMMA L. BURNETT.

"I'd about as lief take a whippin' as go; 'twon't be the same place without her," Miss Crippen declared, as they wended their way up street in the mellow October sunshine. Stout Mrs. Wells, clasping the minute-book more closely to her ample bosom only sighed in reply. Their sad countenances were out of keeping with the surrounding autumnal brilliancy—the parti-colored trees along the sidewalk, the bright tints of late flowers in the little front gardens on either hand.

"Very likely it'll just be turn around and come home again," Miss Crippen pursued. "I don't believe there'll be another soul there."

"Mrs. Lenning assured me she'd be there if she possibly could," responded Mrs. Wells.

"Oh, then we can have a prayer and a chapter, anyway."

"I have the minutes, of course," said the secretary, tapping the square book, "and I brought some resolutions if there's anybody to act on 'em."

"There'll hardly be a quorum," Miss Crippen remarked despondingly.

"Got anything to read?" inquired Mrs. Wells, glancing at a pamphlet protruding from her friend's black silk bag.

"Yes, I put some stuff in my bag in case there is any readin'."

There seemed to be an air of doubtfulness about this missionary meeting, for presently, as they drew near the old gray stone church, Miss Crippen asked hesitatingly:

"Do you suppose Mrs. Mitchell will be here?"

Mrs. Wells shook her head. "Hardly. Haven't heard a word from her. She hasn't been to but few meetings since she was first elected, two years ago. Just shows how careful societies should be who they put in for vice president, I say."

"Well, she's smart, and leads off in other things—just rate, an' gives more'n anybody else in this society," pleaded Miss Crippen. "Anyway, 'twasn't much difference who was vice president or anything else then. I always did say Mrs. Eastwick was the society."

The woman's missionary society of Inglewood church had recently sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Eastwick. She had founded the society, had been president of it the whole seventeen years of its existence, and was devoted to its interests. She had built up a large contributing membership, and had been so faithful in maintaining the monthly meetings that the society was regarded by all as one of the important institutions of the church. But it was an institution that most of the ladies were disposed to view from a distance. Strange to say, notwithstanding Mrs. Eastwick's popularity and the interesting material she provided for the meetings, the attendance had always been very small, and the "inner circle" of active members was composed of a mere handful, almost nothing in proportion to the size of the congregation. This was a great grief to Mrs. Eastwick, and she prayed long and earnestly over the matter. Perhaps, however, her own capability and devotedness partly accounted for the conditions. The others felt that she was both able and willing to do everything for the society, and so without thinking particularly of their own duty, left the main burden of sustaining it upon her shoulders. Now their leader was taken from them. After a severe but brief illness she had gone home to God just one week before the time of this October meeting. Prominent in all good works in the church and community, and greatly beloved, her death cast a gloom over the whole town. Her own church was overwhelmed with sorrow. Her departure was felt to be a dreadful blow.

"She will be missed in every way, but how can the missionary society go on without her?" was reiterated.

It was surmised by some that the October meeting would be omitted, but Mrs. Wells, rising to the occasion, had the usual announcement made, and she and Mrs. Crippen, the treasurer, determined to do duty by going to the place of assembling, even if it was "turn round and go home again." They were destined, however, to several surprises. The first was as they entered the church parlor to see Mrs. Mitchell, the unlooked-for vice president, sitting at the table, with an open Bible and a hymn-book before her. This parlor was quite a sizable room; too large, apparently, for these missionary meetings, for a small space on the lightest side was partially screened off as though to make a "cozy corner." The corner contained a small table with an aesthetic cover, an organ, and a dozen or so chairs. The rest of the room, notwithstanding its nice replenishing, had the appearance of a prettily carpeted desert. Mrs. Mitchell, a handsome, well-dressed lady, with something of a "society" air—not missionary society, however—shook hands with the other officers as she said half deprecatingly:

"I thought I ought to come and do what I can until you see you way clear to elect a president."

"Why, certainly," replied Mrs. Wells, pulling herself together; "you, as vice-president—er—won't you take—?" and she made an eloquent gesture toward an empty armchair.

"Oh no, thank you," replied Mrs. Mitchell from her plain chair, "it would seem too much like attempting to fill her place."

Then, with many apologies for her ignorance, she asked for some information concerning the order of exercises.

While this was going on three elderly women glided noiselessly across the desert and took back seats in the little inclosure. Then a young woman came in and took her place at the organ. Her coming was very unexpected, but very welcome.

"Glad to see you, Mrs. Finley," remarked Mrs. Wells, who rather felt herself in the position of mistress of ceremonies. "We have no dear Mrs. Eastwick to fall back on now."

"It was too bad she ever had to leave the chair to play," replied Mrs. Finley, her eyes filling. "I'm sorry now I didn't help her more."

Judging by sighs and shakes of the head, this appeared to touch a responsive chord in every breast, and Mrs. Mitchell said gently, "I think we all feel that way."

The red-covered door swung open three or four times more, and all the back seats were filled. Mrs. Wells' looks expressed satisfaction. "More than a quorum" was considered a very good attendance.

"Didn't expect to see so many out today," she remarked, smiling across the empty front row of chairs. The very modest members smiled back, some of them murmuring, "Thought we'd better come;" "Afraid there wouldn't be many here."

As the minute-hand of the little bronze clock drew perilously near half-past three, most of those present watched anxiously for the appearance of Mrs. Lenning, the pastor's young wife, who, now that Mrs. Eastwick was gone and old Mrs. Miles not able to come out, was the only one who could be depended upon to lead in prayer. The ladies brightened up at the sound of footsteps, but were plunged in gloom again at the sight of an embarrassed maid from the parsonage with a note. The illness of Mrs. Lenning's little boy kept her at home. She sent an "interesting leaflet," and hoped they would have a good meeting. There were some glances of consternation, but Mrs. Mitchell, a comparative new-comer in the church, and, as has been intimated, a very casual attendant of the missionary meetings, was not aware of the state of things, and naturally supposed that those who are actively engaged in the work were ready for any service pertaining to it. Therefore, after reading a portion of Scripture, she calmly asked, "Will some one lead us in prayer?"

There was a dead silence. This was the moment they all dreaded. Mrs. Wells declared afterward that she felt as though she should sink through the floor. But the hesitation was only momentary, for, to the surprise of all, Miss Crippen, who, during the reading, had made up her mind to do what she had never done before, now, with a very red face, gasped, "Let us pray," and fell upon her knees. It was a stumbling, incoherent prayer, the disjointed, though earnest pleading for divine assistance in this hard place to which they had come, interrupted by sobs, but it stirred the little assembly to its depths and tears flowed from every eye. It had the effect of drawing them all closer together, and, long before adjournment there were no back seats. Tearfulness prevailed to some extent through the reading of the minutes, with their frequent references to the lost leader; the tender illusions of the "Resolutions" were hard to stand, but all were completely upset when the treasurer's report being called for, Miss Crippen held some silver toward them, saying, brokenly:

"There, that's the last money she ever touched! A dollar thirty-five. Got in change from the butcher the day before she was taken down. Mr. Eastwick, he said the society must have it. Sent it over with Blanche yesterday," and the poor soul buried her wet face in her pocket handkerchief, emerging an instant later to add, "And its every cent that's in the treasury this blessed minute."

They calmed down after a while, and Mrs. Mitchell, inspired by Miss Crippen's effort, ventured to lead in a brief prayer. There was also some missionary readings, for one or two besides Miss Crippen had brought some "stuff" in their bags, saying, hesitatingly, they thought perhaps, as dear Mrs. Eastwick was not there with her packet, there might be some deficiency in that line. In this sad emergency, all seemed animated with the desire to help along, and every one agreed with Miss Crippen when she declared, as they were separating.

"There ain't any one of us can take up her fallen mantle; we'll just have to all take hold."

This "all taking hold" was the making of that society. From that time on, each individual appeared to realize that part of its well-being and success depended upon herself, and from Mrs. Mitchell, who was promoted to the presidential chair, down, each valiantly put her shoulder to the wheel. The financial, educational, social, and, above all, the devotional, interests were carefully looked after. The zeal was contagious, and, by degrees the society grew, both in amplitude and solidity. The meetings became larger and larger, the Japanese screens had to be moved back farther and farther, so that in the course of the winter, more than half the desert was reclaimed.

About two years after that memorable October meeting, little Mrs. Finley, all aglow with enthusiasm, stood up before a large roomful of bright, interested women—the screens were back to the door now, and every chair occupied, even the very front row—to report the proceedings of a missionary convention which she had attended as Inglewood delegate. In the course of her fervid narrative, she said:

"I just wish you all could have heard Miss P——'s address! How it stirred up the convention! Her subject was 'Ready.' 'Who's ready for the suggestions of the Spirit?' she asked. 'Who's ready for service? Who's ready for whatever the Master calls us to do? Who's ready to take up fallen mantles?'—and it was at this point that several expressive glances were exchanged. Miss Crippen's remark about the necessity of all taking hold of Mrs. Eastwick's fallen mantle had been kept in mind and frequently repeated. One of the lingerers after the meeting referred to it again, which led another to say:

"Of course it isn't right to sit 'round waiting for fallen mantles, but who would have thought that God should answer Mrs. Eastwick's prayer for the growth and prosperity of this society by taking her away from it?"

"Ah!" exclaimed Miss Crippen, pausing in her task of counting the collection, "It pretty nigh broke us all up as to feelin' when we lost dear Mrs. Eastwick, but the Lord knew just what this society needed. His ways are not our ways."—The Interior.

The Flannel Remnant.

BY ADELBERT F. CALDWELL.

Five yards? There's only five and a half in the piece. It's a remnant. Have the whole thing for thirty cents; regular price, twelve cents a yard."

Willie looked at the clerk almost incredulously.

"Thirty from sixty," he thought,—Aunt Ruth had given him sixty cents that morning with which to buy the cotton flannel,—"leaves thirty; and twenty-five's all I lack to have enough to buy the skates."

"Will you take it?"

The clerk was a trifle impatient, as two customers had already taken stools before his counter.

"I think so," and Willie watched the quarter and dime shoot across the store to the cashier's desk, while the purchase was sent to the wrapping table.

"Your change. Thank you!"

The clerk turned away, and Willie slowly dropped the nickel into his pocket.

Just across the street from Kelso & Rand's, tastefully arranged in the show window of S. E. King & Co., was the finest assortment of skates that Willie had ever seen.

"Course it can't be wrong! Aunt Ruth wanted the flannel, and she's got it? and it's just as good, too, as though I paid all she gave me for it, and she'll never know."

By this time Willie was opposite the show-window.

"My! I won't that a jim-dandy pair, though! Just the ones I want!" and Willie's eyes fairly danced, as he beheld a pair of bright nickel "Acme's" lying on a strip of black plush.

"I—I don't know's I've got enough for them. They must cost a pile."

"You mean the Roger Acme?" asked the attendant, as Willie, having waited his turn, pointed to the coveted skates.

"Yes; the ones in the corner."

"Three dollars and seventy-five cents, I think they're listed. You may have them for \$3.55. Excellent bargain, —none like it in the city!"

Willie hesitated. With the money his Aunt had given him, he had just \$3.50.

"I—I reckon I can keep it, long's she gets the flannel," he reflected, at the same time jingling his aunt's thirty cents in his trousers pocket.

"Can't make it any less. It's a bargain at \$3.55," and the clerk carefully brushed the skates with his soft silk handkerchief.

"But that's her five cents," thought Willie. Then, after a moment, "Please lay them away for me; I'll come in for them later."

"Very well. I'll have them ready for you."
 "It's five yards and a half," figured Willie, as he reached the street, "and half a yard of flannel will come to just six cents. That will be six cents more for Aunt Ruth to pay me. She'll expect to, when she finds out how much I've got."

"It's a splendid piece of goods," declared Aunt Ruth, after she had taken Willie's purchase to her room. "I'm glad you got a half yard extra. I had almost a mind to have you get it, for fear I'd be a little short. Thank you ever so much! Here are six cents."

"Oh, that's all right!"
 Nevertheless, Willie took the penny and shining nickel. Hurrying to his room he counted his money to "make sure" he had enough.

"It's—just—it."
 But, somehow, Willie was losing his enthusiasm. "Suppose Aunt Ruth—" He checked himself. Aunt Ruth mustn't know, she couldn't know, that her own little Willie was a thief.

On the way back to S. E. King & Co's., Willie came upon a group of boys, some of whom he knew, gathered about a poster tacked on the board fence of a vacant lot.

"Wonder what they've found!"
 Getting nearer, he looked over Elmer Mason's shoulder, and read:

FIFTY DOLLARS' REWARD.

To any one giving information leading to the arrest of the boys who broke into James Hill's store Friday night, November 27th, the above sum will be paid.

HENRY B. STONE, Mayor.

"Say, Willie," exclaimed Elmer, "I'd like that money mighty well; but I'm glad I'm not one of the boys who stole, aren't you?"

Willie appeared not to notice the remark.
 "Why, old man, you look awfully queer! Aren't sick, are you?"

"Course I'm not!" and Willie hurried away, with an attempt to whistle.

"I—I'm just as bad,—if—if it wasn't breaking in for it, and being advertised for," thought Willie, as he went along. "And Aunt Ruth's always been so good! To—steal from her! I don't want any skates, there!" and Willie brushed away more than one tear; it seemed a whole handful.

"They're all ready,—\$3.55." And the clerk handed out the skates, neatly done up, almost before Willie closed the door.

"I—I can't have them. I've not money enough," faltered Willie, slowly.

"Never mind," said the clerk, kindly, appearing not to notice Willie's tear stained face. "Perhaps, when you get enough, we'll have some others just like them on hand."

That night when Willie honestly confessed the whole story, poster and all, Aunt Ruth said, softly, "After all, I'd rather be a brave little boy like you, Willie, than have the brightest skates in the whole window."—Christian Register.

A "Little Man."

This is what I heard his mother call him one hot day in June. He was a little fellow, not quite four years old, and could not talk "straight" yet. He was playing on the front porch, having a good time with his building-blocks, and much interested in the store he was building. Presently a stray dog came along, stopped and looked at the little boy, longingly. The dog was hot and tired.

"I dess he's firsty," said the boy. "I'll dit him somefin' to dwink."

A tiny saucapan was on the porch. The little fellow poured some water into it and set it before the dog, who lapped it eagerly.

"It's all done," said the boy. "I'll det some more."

Five times the little boy-filled the saucapan; and then the dog bobbed his head, wagged his tail, and went off.

The little fellow laughed gleefully.

"He said 'Fank you,' didn't he mamma! I dess he was glad to get some cold water, wasn't he?"

"Indeed he was," mamma answered.

That same day, a little later, two little children came along. Stopping outside the fence, they peered into the yard. They wore ragged clothes and were barefooted.

They looked at the small boy within the gate with an expression similar to that with which the dog had regarded him.

"Dey want somefin', mamma," he said. "Maybe dey is firsty, too. Shall I ask em?"

"You may, if you wish," mamma answered, smilingly.

"Is you firsty?" he began, getting nearer to the fence.

"Can we have just one flower?" questioned one wail, longingly.

"One for each of us," put in another.

"You tan have you hands full," was the smiling answer. "Ise dot a whole bed full of flowers."

He hurried around, picking the flowers—violets, and pinks, and June roses—which his fair little hands held out to the "unwashed," who thanked him with grateful voices, and passed on with radiant faces.

"Bless my little man?" said his mother, in a low, fervent voice.

He did not hear her, but I am sure God will bless him.—Christian Observer.

Rev. W. B. Wallace, of Utica, N. Y., is president of the New York State Union of Christian Endeavor. Rev. A. C. Kempton fills the corresponding office in the Wisconsin State Union. Both of these are our own young men.

With next week's issue we expect to present the first of a number of articles on "Things our young people should know of our Denominational Work." The opening article of this series will be a concise history of our home mission work. It is a valuable historical document from the pen of Rev. A. Cohoon.

The Young People

EDITOR, R. OSGOOD MORSE.
 All communications intended for this department should be addressed to its Editor, Rev. R. Osgood Morse, Guysboro, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the Editor's hands nine days before the date of the issue for which it is intended.

A Happy New Year to All!

Prayer Meeting Topic.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—Conquest Meeting. Carey and his Colleagues.
 Alternate Topic. The heavenly record, Luke 10:20; Rev 3:1-5.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—December 31.

The heavenly record.—Luke 10:20; Rev. 3:1-5.
 In the first passage we find our Lord impressing the truth that personal salvation is the chief subject for Christian rejoicing, upon the minds of his disciples. In the second passage the conditions of victory and larger results

Just above our home is the Recording Office. Daily, people pass in and out searching the records, or to have their deeds recorded. They have met certain conditions; they have come under favor; they have the deed; it is recorded; they now feel safe.

The one important thing is to be assured that our names are recorded in heaven,—in the Book of Life. Monuments of granite or marble will, in time, crumble away, but if our names are written in the Book of Life, we will have a memorial that will never fail. Character is eternal. The life like the soul is immortal. Deeds have in them the touch of the eternal. The name of the victor is recorded; let him so live that there may be no fear of erasure. The heavenly record is of grace. A meritum could only be spoken of when a man, by his own powers, overcame opposing powers, and by his skill and valor caused his name to be written in the Book. The name of the true soldier of Jesus is written from the beginning of the ages. From the beginning we have God's attestation of the eternal salvation which those written in the book are to experience. Yet the human side presents the view that it is by the free conduct of the individual that his name may remain in the Book. The name of the victor remaining faithful and walking worthily will not be blotted out, but will be openly confessed of the Master. A contest just as real as that between the British and Boers in South Africa is going on. Between the individual and (1) Himself, with all the insincerity, indifference and open hostility; (2) The World, with its deception and attractions. But faith gives the victory because the blood has been shed. And the result will be not only a continuance of the name in the Book, but a new, pure nature and a public honor.

"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee the crown of life."
 The Heavenly Record.—In contrast with this is the earthly record, and the joy of the heavenly depends upon the character of the earthly, just as the joy of the present, as we look back over the record of the past year, depends upon the cleanness of that record. How intimately connected the past and present, and the present and future. Character is cumulative. Life is a time for record making or history writing. All things are engaged in writing their history. The rolling rock leaves its impress on the mountain side; the river its course through the valley; the fern and leaf their epitaph in the coal. The bald, scarred head of the mountain and the long, gray lips of the earthquake tell of convulsions in the long ago. Foot-prints in the snow tell of aims or purposes more or less definite. Every act of man leaves its mark, and a joyful or sorrowful destiny is decided by these marks.

A noble purpose will insure a well-made man. But noble purposes, unless they be put into action, count for nought. There is satisfaction in having tried to do one's best. Anything short of this gives no peace. It may take a greater man to do a small thing than a large thing. The heroes on the battle-field, performing their deeds of valor, are few; those in the battle of life doing faithfully the little sacrifices of love are many. One cannot always be a hero, but we would not forget that a hero may always be a man. Let us make our Heavenly Record sure.

A record is kept within us. May it harmonize with the one above. We sometimes sing:
 "Is my name written there
 On the page white and fair?
 In the book of Thy kingdom,
 Is my name written there?"

Answer: "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment, and I will not blot out his name out of the Book of Life." By degrees General Methuen is marching on to the relief of Kimberley. The relief is to come only after a succession of victories over opposing powers. A victory now at Belmont, now at Gras Pan and again at Modder River, a reverse a little farther on, we hope a victory at Spytfontein, and then the relief, to the joy of all. So when succession of victories shall merge into the final and everlasting victory, and heaven is reached, the dusty and battle-stained uniforms will be laid aside, and the white raiment of purity take their place. The record of noble deeds shall be read, and the same shall not be blotted out from the Book of Life. The soldier of the Cross shall see Jesus as he is. For sacraments he shall have open vision, and for a witnessing spirit a manifest Saviour. He shall receive a public confession and "they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels."

F. M. YOUNG.
 Bridgetown, N. S.

Our prayer meeting leaders, during the month of December, have been placed under large obligation to Rev. F. M. Young for his excellent comments upon the Prayer Meeting Topics. Bro. Young's work has been a source of great satisfaction to the editor. It has always reached us when expected. None of our pastors are busier than our good brother, whose large church combines the problems of town and rural churches. We congratulate Bro. Young upon his recent completion of ten years of fruitful ministry at Bridgetown. This historic church has learned the secret of long pastorates, and few churches are more prosperous.

It is expected that during January, the comments on the Prayer Meeting Topics will be presented by Rev. O. N. Chipman, of Great Village, and during February, by Rev. H. G. Esterbrook, of New Glasgow.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!!

Reports from Unions giving account of work done. The highest price possible paid for such. All meaningless observations will be blue pencilled.

A New Year's Message.

DEAR FELLOW UNIONERS:—About a month ago I prepared a circular letter, in accordance with the request of the executive committee. I have gone over the entire list of societies reporting last year, and have sent a copy to each, and am now sending copies of the letter to churches where B. Y. P. U. a. once existed, and it is possible exist now; but because they have failed to report I have not their names. If any one knows of such societies, or if new societies have been organized, will you kindly inform me so that I may keep in touch with them? With the letter sent out I enclosed a private postal card unstamped. If the officers receiving it will kindly see that a stamp is affixed before mailing, it will save me the trouble of remitting a stamp to the Dead Letter office.

As the New Year is almost here, and the majority of our young people will make some resolutions on that day, I would like to ask you to remember our B. Y. P. U. work. For several years I have attended our Conventions, and from time to time have listened to very earnest addresses, from brethren who were gifted with eloquence. They have urged upon the representatives present, the need of being faithful during the year. They have pointed out the weaknesses of the organization in the past, and have told us what ought to be done and how it ought to be done. They have also taken part in the election of the different officers. Judging from the mighty wave of enthusiasm, we thought that the coming year or years, would see a clean sweep of coldness, indifference and disinterestedness. The officers have returned home feeling that everything would be all right. A month passes away, and one of our officers say the editor—writes to one of these brethren and asks him for some assistance. He wants an article on the Prayer Meeting Topic, perhaps. The answer comes back. "I am so busy I cannot possibly do it." He writes to another, and another, and another, and the same answer is returned. Why is it? Here are brethren who have with burning eloquence pleaded at Convention for earnest work, but when asked to do something themselves have refused. Is it right? Is the excuse, "I am too busy," a valid one? What about the men you have elected to office and who are trying to do their best? Are they not busy also? Every one of them can give the same excuse if they want to. They are as busy as the busiest, yet they find time to devote to this work, and do it gladly—freely. Not an officer of our Maritime B. Y. P. U. receives a cent. Some of them, by undertaking the work of the Union, are sacrificing from fifty to one hundred dollars a year, and this they will do without murmuring, if the different leaders in the local societies will co-operate with them. Personally, I believe that the secretary, treasurer, and the editor, should be remunerated. I know from experience something of the worry and labor of the first office, and can form some idea of the work connected with the second. If our organization means nothing more than enthusiasm, expressed in talk at Convention, then the sooner we disband the better. I believe, however, that we as young people have a mission, and if we will put into our work what God puts into us, the coming year will be one of progress.

"Forward Movement" this is the motto before every organization at this time. Let it be our watchword for 1900. Unioners cannot we all rally around the standard? With faith in God and faith in each other, let us do with our might what our hearts, our hands, and our heads find to do.

"Relying upon divine help, I hereby promise to be true to Christ in all things and at all times, to seek the New Testament standard of Christian experience and life; to attend every meeting of the Union, unless hindered by reasons approved by a good conscience, and to take some part in the services, aside from singing, if it is possible to do so with sincerity and truth."

Wishing you each and all a very happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,
 Yours for Service,
 G. W. A. LAWSON, President.

Isaac's Harbor, N. S., Dec. 14th, 1899.
 The Executive Committee of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. will hold its regular mid-year meeting at the office of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR St. John, January 3rd, 1900.
 W. C. CROSS, Sec'y.

Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For Bimlipatam, its missionaries and schools, that God would raise up faithful native preachers and Bible women, and bring those to confess Christ that have so often heard of him.

Temple Church, Yarmouth.

Our Woman's M. A. Society commemorated its 28th anniversary by holding a social reunion on Thursday evening, Dec. 14th, at the home of Sister A. S. Murray, on Argyle Street. In addition to the members of the Society, an invitation had been extended to the married members of the church and congregation, a large number of whom availed themselves of the privilege. The programme for the evening's entertainment was prepared with the view of inciting a greater interest in the work of the Society and the cause of missions, and the time was very pleasantly spent in social intercourse, readings and music. The event of the evening, however, was the presentation by the Society of two Life Memberships, one to our president, Mrs. Cereno Kelley, the other to our treasurer, Mrs. Joshua Huestis. Pastor Parker, whose privilege it was to proffer the gifts, performed the task in a very happy manner, contrasting woman's condition in the past with that of the present day, showing the wide field of usefulness opening up before her, particularly in connection with the work of the W. M. Aid Society, pressing upon all the sisters present to avail themselves of this golden opportunity of assisting in carrying out the Great Commission by furthering the advancement of Christ's kingdom throughout the world. At the close of an evening very pleasantly and profitably spent, refreshments were served and a generous offering made to the funds of the Society. ONE PRESENT

Milton, Queens Co., N. S.

We are pleased to report our W. M. A. Society still alive and in a fairly prosperous condition, although we have not as large a membership as we could wish. Our officers for the present year are: Mrs. N. C. Freeman, pres.; Miss Emily Freeman, vice pres.; Mrs. F. C. Cole, treas.; Mrs. S. B. Mack, sec'y. A paper recently prepared on the history of our Society since its formation, 1872, shows that over \$700 has been gathered during the 27 years, and that the monthly meetings have been held every year but one. During the past year \$12.10 in voluntary offerings have been paid in outside membership fees. Instead of the regular meeting this month our president kindly opened her house for the benefit of the Society, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Programme consisted of suitable missionary readings, addresses, etc., after which refreshments were passed around. Collection \$4. O. B. MACK Sec'y.

Laconia.

Our W. M. A. Society has sustained a great loss by the death of our dearly loved member, Mrs. James Veinot. Although this dear sister was not able to attend our meetings, as it pleased the Lord to lay her on a bed of affliction for four long months. Our loss is felt almost the same, because all through her illness she helped us with her love and sympathy, her ardent zeal and wise counsel. Last spring when this Society was formed, she was the first one to manifest her interest, and her anxious desire that this work might be carried on increased as the end drew near for her departure. We sadly miss her, but we know what is our loss is her gain. Though we have lost a dear member we are not discouraged. Our work is going on slowly. We meet every month and the rich presence of the Master is felt. We are drawing in closer companionship with one another and with Christ. We believe the dear Lord is blessing us in our weak efforts. Our president, Mrs. Adelaide Lohnes, is very strong in her desire that this work so lately begun might prosper. Her ardent work and prayers awaken much interest in the hearts of the sisters. We have a membership of ten, have Tidings and Missionary Link. We have tracts to distribute every month. Our number is small, but every sister is doing her best and we humbly trust he whose promises cannot fail will use our small offering in helping to send the gospel and enlighten some of the children who are living in a land of darkness. We ask the prayers of the sisters of other Societies. And may every means of grace that is put forth to spread the gospel be blessed. God bless every sister of W. M. A. Societies and especially those who have led us in the work. SELENA M. VEINOT, Sec'y-Treas. Laconia, Dec. 14th.

Amounts Received From Nov. 29th to Dec. 14th by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U.

Bridgetown, support of Mr. Burgdoff, \$2; Bridgewater, F. M. \$3; H. M. \$5; St. John, Main St., F. M. \$18; toward missionaries passage, \$8; St. John, Main St., balance, to constitute Mrs. George R. Rigby a life member F. M. \$12 50; Newcastle Creek, toward support of pupil in Miss Harrison's school, \$9; Antigonish, F. M. \$7 50; H. M. \$1; Amherst, loc. coll., toward outgoing missionaries expenses, \$19 65; Springhill, F. M. \$4; H. M. \$2; Tidings, 25c; 2nd Dorchester, Tidings, 25c; Moncton, Miss Wheaton's infant class, for work among children in India, \$6; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$6; H. M. \$1; Albert, F. M. \$7; Antigonish, F. M. \$1; St. John, Lein. St. 10c. Galician Fund, \$5; Halifax 1st church, Mrs. M. N. Beckwith in memory of her brother, Robert Fitz Randolph, toward work among Galicians and Doukhobors, \$25; Yarmouth, Temple church, to constitute Mrs. Cereno Kelley a life member, F. M. \$25; Yarmouth Temple church, Mr. Joshua Huestis, a Christmas gift to Mrs. Huestis, 1 life membership in the W. B. M. U., F. M. \$25; Summerville Tidings, 25c.; Jacksonville, to constitute Mrs. James Good a life member, F. M. \$12 50; H. M. \$12 50; Baillie, F. M. \$3; Tidings, 25c.; Hantsport Reports, 35c.; St. Martin's, Tidings, 25c.; Clementsport, Mrs. Minnie DeW. Eaton, toward Miss Newcombe's salary, \$6; Halifax, Tabernacle church, F. M. \$10 72; H. M. \$3; Reports, 45c.; Tidings, 38c.; Little Glace Bay, coll. Woman's meeting, F. M. \$2 40; Donation, \$1; Boston, Miss Edna Corning, to support Beesavanna, a native preacher in India, \$40. MRS. MARY SMITH. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Max Müller truly says, "The very soul of our religion is missionary, progressive, world-embracing; it would cease to exist if it ceased to be missionary." A church of Jesus Christ must be a missionary church engaged in missionary work. To follow Christ implies efforts to save the souls of sinners, wherever these are to be found, in America, or Europe, or Asia, or Africa, or the Isles of the Sea. The work is one, the cause is one, the field is one. Men should ask the question, however, "Where is the greatest need, the greatest number in need?" This is the question that all Christian men should ask themselves before entering upon this great life work.

Some facts: 1. Since 1819, when the first baptism took place in connection with mission work in foreign lands by American Baptists, more than 300,000 souls have publicly confessed Christ. 2. Today there are more than 200,000 "living monuments of God's mercy" who have been brought to the Saviour through this same agency. 3. Each year on an average about 12,000 are baptized by the missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Union. 4. Four hundred and seventy-five American missionaries, men and women, are now fighting the powers of darkness under its banner, and about 3,000 native preachers and other workers are co-operating with them. 5. More than 100,000 children are taught in village and Sunday Schools, and hundreds of qualified Bible women and girls do native village work. 6. Its missionaries have translated the Bible into thirty languages, many of which have been unwritten, and they have provided a Christian literature for these languages. 7. For the unity of the body in active, aggressive Christian work we are more indebted, perhaps, to the foreign mission enterprise than to any other one human agency. Our churches and their work have prospered in proportion to the vigor with which this department of our work has been supported and kept in the foreground. In the language of one who put his life and his fortune into the work, I would urge you not to slacken effort to save the men and women who are living in the deep, dense darkness of heathenism. "O ye Christians, absorbed in your farms, your merchandise, your stocks, your families, and in responding to the claims of society! ye who are engrossed with the architecture of your churches, the music, the sermons, and all the proprieties and elegancies of public worship in these modern days, know ye that the peoples of the pagan world, outnumbering those of the Christian world ten times over, are perishing for lack of the gospel which you can give them to your own unspeakable advantage. They, God's men and women, for whom our Lord and Saviour died, are going down to the starless, eternal night of the idolater and devil-worshipper with no hope. Your karm allies on heathen shores are in the forefront of the battle, eager for service, but half armed and undisciplined. They cry for arms, they cry for leaders. Is not Jesus Christ your King? Has he not laid this great work upon you? Awake! 'The King's business requires haste.' 'How shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?' Such an appeal might well be made to the Baptists of these Provinces. The work we have undertaken in India has not begun to dawn upon the average church member. It is nothing less than to place the 2,000,000 of Telugus

upon the same vantage ground of opportunity and privilege which the people in this country possess and enjoy—that every one of these Telugus shall have the same chance of being saved as we have who are living in this land of Christian knowledge. Oh, brothers and sisters when we are sitting in our sanctuaries and enjoying all the blessings of the gospel of Jesus Christ, let us think of these neighbors in the dark and reach out the helping hand, for how can we tell where the Lord will be pleased to use us in winning these lost ones to him, to the praise of the glory of his grace. "The night cometh when no man can work."

Literary Notes.

Encyclopædia Biblica. A Critical Dictionary of the Literature, Political and Religious History, Archeology, Geography and Natural History of the Bible. Edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., Canon of Rochester, Oriel Professor of Holy Scripture at Oxford, etc., and J. Sutherland Black, M. A., LL. D., Formerly Assistant Editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica Vol. 1 A to D. Toronto: George N. Morang & Company, Ltd. Price, Cloth \$5 per vol. Morocco, \$7.

This elaborate work is an accompaniment and in part a product of that critical study of the Bible which has been so active in recent years. The idea of the work originated with the late Professor Robertson Smith, to whose memory the initial volume has been inscribed. Professor Smith contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica a large number of articles on religious subjects, and his studies and writing in this connection led him to form the project of an encyclopædia which should give to the student of the Bible such aid as the Britannica affords in its wider scope. The failure of Professor Smith's health made it impossible for him to carry his scheme to completion, and before his death arrangements were made with Prof. Cheyne of Oxford to take his place as chief editor in connection with Dr. Sutherland Black. As will have been inferred from what has been said, the Encyclopædia Biblica discusses many biblical subjects from the standpoint of what is known as the higher criticism. To those students who accept that standpoint the work will of course seem much more valuable as an authority than to those who do not. But to the latter it will have a value as showing, in reference to particular articles, what the position of the advanced criticism really is.

In its more purely literary and clerical aspects the work of the editors will, we think, be found eminently satisfactory. Space is so economized by a system of abbreviations in the matter of references, etc., and by the employment of small, but very clear type, that four volumes of convenient size, will contain the matter which might easily have been expanded into a work of twice the bulk. A very carefully arranged system of cross references will greatly aid the student, by enabling him to read the more important articles in the additional light afforded by others. Mechanically the work is a triumph of the printer's art. The paper is heavy and of excellent quality, and the print is so distinct that the smallest type used is easily legible to ordinary eyesight. Illustrations have been used sparingly, and there are a number of valuable maps.

Among the longer and more important articles of the first volume may be named: Abraham; Adam and Eve; Acts of the Apostles; Amos; Antichrist; Apocalypse; Apocalyptic Literature; Assyria; Babylonia; Baptism; Bishop; Canon; Canticles; Chronology; Clean and Unclean; Chronology; Chronicles; Corinthians; Creation; Daniel, Book of; David; Deluge; Demons; Deuteronomy.

The character and value of such a work as the Encyclopædia Biblica is not of course to be settled upon any casual or hasty examination. It must be proved by continued use and study. It can be readily perceived, however, that the work embodies very extensive scholarship and that it has involved a vast amount of most skilful literary labor on the part of the editors. It is both interesting and valuable as indicating the position reached by the advanced criticism of the day on biblical subjects, and for that reason also it may be dangerous and misleading to certain classes of students. Dr. Cheyne represents a very advanced type of Biblical criticism. He has gone far beyond the position held by Prof. Robertson Smith. In our humble opinion, criticism as represented in Prof. Cheyne is a tide that has overflowed the channels of safe and prudent enquiry, and we shall not be surprised, if with the ebb of the tide, many of his statements and theories shall be left high and dry amid the wrecks of speculation.

It has been remarked by Dr. Robertson Nicoll and others, that the Encyclopædia Biblica presents a remarkable combination of advanced criticism and high church doctrine. Such articles as those on Bishop and Baptism, it is charged, exhibit this ecclesiastical tendency in a marked degree. So far as the discussion of the former is concerned there is perhaps less reason for criticism, but the article on Baptism in our opinion shows a decidedly pedobaptist as well as a ritualistic bias, and more than deserves the criticism which it has received at the hands of Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

Happy, or the Holy Spirit in the Heart. By Rev. Melville A. Shaver. Toronto: William Briggs.

The six addresses which this book contains, were given to the ladies of the Author's congregation in a series of four o'clock Afternoon Meetings. The subjects of these addresses which form chapters of the book are: Heart Worship and Heart Fulness; Heart Sweetness; Heart Wisdom; Heart Suggestions; and Heart Weakness.

Messrs Funk and Wagnalls of New York, are about issuing an edition of the Expositor's Bible, which will be the only authorized American edition of that very valuable work.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.

In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.

In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power. It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

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The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
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News Summary

Baron Von Hugel, a prominent citizen of Montreal, is dead.

M. Jean Lamoureux, the celebrated musical conductor, died at Paris on Thursday after a two days' illness.

It is said that several of the Acadia and Dalhousie students are desirous of enlisting for the war in South Africa.

General Methuen's force is reported to have been amply provisioned for several weeks before the last battle was fought.

There are rumors that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the Irish forces.

A Winnipeg despatch states that Premier Greenway will remain in office till the end of the year, when Mr. Hugh John Macdonald will be called on to form his Government.

Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the Banff National Park, who is now in Ottawa, reports that the buffalo and other live stock in the park are thriving and increasing in numbers.

Upwards of forty school children were drowned Friday afternoon in an ice accident at Frelinghem, Belgium, near the French frontier. The children were skating on the River Lys.

Maitre Labori, the famous French counsel for Dreyfus, has accepted an offer of \$35,000 to give a number of lectures in America, and he, with his wife, will visit relatives in Nova Scotia.

The body of a woman who had been dead perhaps three months, was found yesterday near Hubley's on Margaret's Bay Road, Halifax. No trace of name is found. She died from exposure.

The Dominion government has been advised by the Imperial authorities that all graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who are recommended by the Minister of Militia, will receive commissions in the British army.

Corporal Skirving of the Northwest Mounted Police and two comrades, who were sent out from Dawson in August to search for ill-fated parties on the Edmon-

son trial, have not been heard of since, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Mr. M. Kenny, barrister, of Lindsay, has been in Ottawa to interview Hon. David Mills in the interests of Moses Mitchell, now serving a six months' sentence in Lindsay jail on a conviction for assault. Mitchell shot a blank cartridge at a trespasser on his farm.

The total loss in the battle of Tugela River was 1,203, killed, wounded and missing, General Buller having sent a supplementary statement of 51 killed and 55 additional wounded. His losses are therefore as follows: Killed, 123; wounded, 722; missing, 349. Total, 1,203.

Cap. A. M. Melville, of Toronto, has received a note from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in the course of which he says: "I am delighted with the way in which Canada has responded to the call to arms, and we all appreciate it very much. It is a splendid answer to those who say that the days of Great Britain as a military power are numbered. The critics have left Canada and the other colonies out of their reckoning."

Lieut.-Col. H. H. MacLean of the 62nd Fusiliers, has received a cablegram from his son, Lieut. Weldon MacLean, dated Belmont, Dec. 19, and containing only the words, "All right." Read by a code arranged between father and son before the departure of the regiment for South Africa, this means the Canadian Regiment have had a brush with the enemy, but none of the New Brunswick and Island Company have been killed or wounded.

A terrible disaster took place Friday afternoon at Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno. About two o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappaccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea, carrying with it the hotel, the old Cappuchin monastery below, the Hotel Santa Caterina and several villas. Many people were buried in the debris, which crushed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

A special from Savannah says: "Bishop Henry W. Turner, of Georgia, was refused a berth on a sleeping car by the officers of the Central R. R. recently. The Bishop, who is ill, having been paralyzed a few days ago, desired to return to Atlanta. He asked to secure a berth in a sleeper, but was told that berths were not sold to colored persons. The sleepers are owned by the Central R. R. and the road has an arbitrary rule that no colored persons shall ride in the sleeping cars between Atlanta and Savannah or on any branch line of the company."

Denominational Funds, N. S. from Nov. 25 to Dec. 20.

Port Hawkesbury church, \$9.07; Southampton, \$3; Avonport B Y P U, \$2 50; Liverpool church, \$2.75; Brookfield, Col Co, \$3; do church and Sunday School special, \$4.51; John Ehelar 3rd Queensport, Guysboro, \$3.50; "Friend," Wolfville, \$2; Aylesford church, \$25.91; Truro, Prince St church, \$19.39; do special, \$6; Lower Economy, \$5; Canso, special, \$33; Wallace River, \$4; Wallace Bridge, Sunday School, \$1; Wolfville church, \$4.93; Amherst, 71.73; Annapolis church, \$10; Little Grace Bay, per District Meeting, \$9.66; Brazil Lake Sunday School, \$11; Brooklyn church, \$1.28; Wolfville, \$23; Liverpool church, \$7.70; do Sunday School, \$2.88; Tancook church, \$4.50; Clements, \$9; Nictaux, \$18.40; Torbrook, \$9.45; Robt Frizzle, Mabou, \$20; Port Medway church, \$8; Immanuel church, Truro, \$12.93; do special \$21.—\$370.09. Before reported, \$1662.28. Total to date \$2032.37.

A. COBORN, Treas. D. F., N. S.
December, 20th.

Notices.

The Upper Queensbury group of churches is now without a pastor, the Rev. A. A. Rutledge having resigned his pastorate and gone for the purpose of taking a Collegiate course. We deeply regret his departure from us. God has richly blessed his labors on the field. While here many souls were added to the churches and are now in good working order. A parsonage was built in Temperance Vale during the summer. We pray God to direct some faithful minister to come and visit us with a view to settlement. In behalf of the churches,
DAVID C. PARENT, Church Clerk.
Up, Queensbury, York Co., N. B. Dec. 18.


Notice is hereby given that the undersigned can supply, postage paid, copies of the Report of the Canadian Baptist Missions for the year 1890 at ten cents each, which may be remitted in stamps. This pamphlet usually contains about seventy pages and gives a brief history of the work of the year as carried on in each of the fifteen

THAT SNOWY WHITENESS

to which all housewives aspire can be secured most surely, most easily, and most economically by the use of "SURPRISE" Soap.

It takes all the dirt out of the fabrics, and leaves them white as snow—clean, sweet and free from streaks or discolorations.

A large cake costs but 5 cents. Remember the name—
"SURPRISE".



A Food, A Reconstructor, A Specific.

Three great remedies are combined in Park's Perfect Emulsion. The purest Cod Liver Oil (Emulsified) which is the most effective food for consumptives, Anemics, Fever Convalescents and those with broken down systems. The purest Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which are the most effective reconstructors of wasted tissues. Gualacol, which the foremost medical authorities the world over are administering with wonderful success in consumption.

PARK'S Perfect Emulsion

is the only preparation containing all three of these great remedies. Its results far exceed all others. It reconstructs wasted tissues, aids digestion, stimulates the appetite, enhances assimilation and brings new vigor to the whole body. One gains in flesh and spirits from the first dose. Try it and see. You will be grateful for the advice.

50c. per bottle. All Druggists.
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fields of the Canadian Baptists, followed by a summary of the Minutes of the Union conference to be held early in the New Year, to which valuable statistical tables are appended. Those wishing one or more copies will please make it known promptly as the list must be sent to India not later than January 8th.

I. C. ARCHIBALD,
15 Coburg Road, Halifax, Dec. 19th.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention for the Parishes of Kars, Springfield and Studholm will hold its next session in the Baptist church at Hatfield Point, Springfield, Kings Co., on Thursday, Dec. 28th. The first session to be held at 2.30 p. m. We hope to have a large attendance of delegates from the Sabbath Schools and would request that written reports of Schools be presented.

W. A. TOOLE, Sec'y.-Treas.

Having given up the Buctouche field, I am now open to an engagement as pastor. Any church wishing a supply may secure my services by addressing me at Dorchester, N. B.
R. BARRY SMITH,
Dorchester, Dec. 18th.

The next District Meeting for Lunenburg County will convene with the Lunenburg church, January 8th and 9th. Let all the churches and W. M. A. Societies send their delegates and reports. Written reports from churches desired. Mrs. Archibald, returned missionary, will speak on Tuesday evening. A good programme for all the meetings being prepared.

E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y.

The Rev. A. C. Chute still has on hand some copies of Dr. Cramp's life, by Dr. T. A. Higgins, his son-in-law. What better present can friends make friends than this life of Dr. Cramp, a \$1.50 book which Mr. Chute will send to any one for sixty cents. Address Rev. A. C. Chute, M. A., B. D., Halifax, N. S.

The Executive Committee of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. will hold its regular mid-year meeting at the office of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, St. John, January 3rd, 1900.
W. C. CROSS, Sec'y.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, ON SATURDAY, the Tenth day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1889, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Michael Ryan is Plaintiff, and Lawrence McGrath, Christopher Kane and James McGrath are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgage Premises described in said Decree of the Court, as:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of St. John, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the western side of the road leading from the City of St. John to Little River, so called, at a point distant from the lands owned by the Commissioners of the Poor for the City and County of St. John, eight hundred and one (801) feet; thence along the said road southerly two hundred and twelve feet to the line of land owned by the heirs of the late John Cotter (Garrett); thence south westerly three degrees west by cotter's line five hundred (500) feet to high water mark; thence along the back or shore of Courtney Bay to land owned by one Peter Dean, junior, one hundred and ten (110) feet, more or less; thence north westerly one degree fifty minutes east five hundred and twenty (520) feet to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one and one-half acres, more or less, being the same lot of land and premises heretofore sold and conveyed by one Patrick Gallagher and Catherine, his wife, to the said Lawrence McGrath by deed dated the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises, belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, title, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand whatever, both at Law and in Equity, of them, the said Defendants, or any or either of them, of, in, to and out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof."

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1890.
HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee.

AMON A. WILSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

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The D. & L. EMULSION
Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

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Is prescribed by the leading physicians of Canada.

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Is a marvellous flesh producer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle.

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- Business Practice.
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Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories, says: "One thousand of the finest rough riders in the world, trained warriors, can be raised in the Territories in 24 hours, notice, horses and all."

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACNE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

B. B. B. Banishes Blemishes.

There is no other remedy equal to B. B. B. for making the blood pure, rich and red, and the skin clear and smooth.

Here's proof from Bertha J. Tozer, North Esk, N. B.

"I have had pimples on my face for three years, and about two years ago I took an attack of nervousness. I got so bad I could not sleep and lost my appetite and was very weak and miserable. I was taking different kinds of medicines but seemed to be getting worse. A friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, taking in all four bottles. As a result I sleep well, have a good appetite, my face is free from pimples, my skin clear and my health is in every way perfect."

CATES' Invigorating Syrup

Well known throughout the country, is an excellent

TONIC, PHYSIC and APPETIZER.

Safe and Reliable

and should be in every house. For Coughs, Colds and La Grippe a little night and morning will soon break them up.

DYSPEPTICS will find great relief by taking a little after eating.

For Irregularities of the Bowels nothing can be found to excel it, as it causes no griping or pain.

For Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart one swallow gives instant relief. It is an invigorator of the whole system, has been well tested already, and will do all that we say of it.

Put up in large bottles at 50 cents each and sold everywhere.

DON'T TAKE MEDICINE

If you are weak and run down, use

Puttner's Emulsion,

which is FOOD rather than medicine. It will soon build you up.

Always get **PUTTNER'S** it is **THE BEST.**

FOR SCIATICA PLEURISY STITCHES CRICKS NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM LAME BACK

MENTHOL D&L PLASTER

THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE

EACH PLASTER IN ENAMELED TIN BOX PRICE 25¢ ALSO IN 1/2 YARD ROLLS PRICE \$1.00

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD.
MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL

The Home

How to be Beautiful.

A quaint, middle-aged maiden lady said to me once, "If I had my life to live over again, I would be just hansum." I could not repress a flicker of a smile, which seemed to be expected, and was received in good faith, but she repeated, "Yes, real hansum; but it's too late now you have to begin when you are real little, and never let angry thoughts, selfishness, nor meanness of any kind get a-holt of your heart."

Many a time since have I thought of this saying, and watched the faces in the crowded thoroughfares and street-cars, and I am convinced that it is true, and it is such faces that leave a benediction with you and haunt your memory.

In these days of massage and aids to beautify I believe we think too little of the deep lines and ineradicable furrows traced by the thoughts that are untrue to our better natures. The girl who would never think of exposing her delicate skin to rough winds and driving storms fills full the dark paint pots of worry and peevishness, and leaves lines on her face that cosmetics cannot hide nor toilet water wash away.

A smile lifts all the lines of the face and adds a glitter to the eye that belladonna cannot even imitate, and aside from the good it does to the beholder, it reacts on the one who smiles, and leaves touches like the brush of the finest portrait painter, scarcely seen at first, but by and by leaving the face a thing of beauty.

Try it for a month, and let a smile be always ready, instead of a frown; then consult your mirror, and convince yourself that this is true. You will find your face growing smoother, the mouth will have a more pleasing expression, the eyes will have a charming expression, and the whole effect is brighter and better.

Smile? Why, all the massage in the world cannot make you as beautiful as that will, even though the manipulator be genuine Russian or Turkish. I only wish I could advertise as fluently as they, that this great beauty producer might be appreciated, and everyone believe in it.

I don't mean you shall grin like a Cheshire cat—far from it. A grin is deliberately put on, like a mask; a smiles bubbles up from the heart.

Then, smiles are contagious, and besides beautifying your own face, you are adding an effective stroke here and there to other faces, until gradually—well what? I guess the millennium will come.—Christain Work.

The Home Life.

If we could keep alive the sentiment which once enfolded every word and act, and which made those days a lyric poem, the home would always be the heaven we promised ourselves and each other that it should be, and these sad estrangements which have made a tragedy of so many lives would be impossible. Hearts that have once beat in unison would never make discordant sounds, but the music would grow more sweet and rich and mellow if we would live for each other as we used to do and be as polite to and considerate of each other as we are to strangers. The religion of the home life is the religion which Christ preached. It was sentiment on the part of Mary to anoint the Master's feet, but sentiment has more to do with human happiness than wealth or social position. To gratify the desires with costly gifts is one thing, but a simple rose which carries your heart is worth more than them all. Whatever represents affection, though it be only a word or look, throws a spell over the household and charms it with contentment. We can bear all things while love is true, but all things are burdens, even riches and fame, when love is absent. I know no better religion than that which teaches me to keep my heart young and to cherish that sentiment which daily blesses me and others. The little things of life are the only great and important things, after all.—Christain Work.

SALMON SALAD.—Open a can of salmon carefully, turn out the fish and drain. Have your salad bowl or dish covered with nice fresh lettuce leaves. Remove the bone and skin from the salmon and place the latter over the leaves. Dust it lightly with salt, and pour over it two or three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Put on a thick covering of mayonnaise dressing and serve.

PLANNING MEALS.—The average house keeper, says an exchange, finds that her memory is shortest when it comes to the daily planning of meals. Her frequent cry that she cannot think of anything to order never seems to be suggestive to her of its own remedy. She has ordered and does order every day the round of family living, and if, when the process is over, she would arrange in a little book kept for that purpose the chief dishes that have appeared on the table during the twenty-four hours, she will find that she quickly accumulates a valuable memorabilia. Instead of cataloguing these dishes under Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it is simpler to classify them breakfast, luncheon, dinner; substantial and desserts.

ORANGE MARMALADE.—2 pounds bitter oranges, 2 lemons, or if only sweet oranges can be bought, then use 3 lemons; 9 pounds crystallized sugar, 14 breakfast cups of water. Take rind from fruit and slice as thin as possible into fine chips; if skins are very thick, cut out part of the white pith and throw it away; slice thin the oranges and lemons, and save pips, putting them into one of the cups of water and washing well before throwing pips away. Place chips of peel and fruit and the 14 cups of water, including the cup that contained pips, into a porcelain or granite iron pan, and boil gently one hour, then set aside in a cool cellar for 24 hours. Then put on fire and let come to a boil; now add the sugar and boil for 20 minutes; test in usual way to see if it stiffens; if so, it is done; put into jelly glasses; cover glasses with paper brushed with white of egg.

A STAUNCH ALLY.

M. B. Connick, of Middleton, P. E. I., an unwavering friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Always Eager to Bring Remedy to the Notice of Others—Copy of His Recent Letter.

MIDDLETON, P. E. I., DEC. 25.—One of the firmest friends that wonderful medicine, Dodd's Kidney Pills, ever had in the province of Prince Edward Island is Mr. M. B. Connick the well-known blacksmith of this place. Mr. Connick recently wrote to the D. d.'s Medicine Company expressing undying gratitude for his cure, and parts of his letter are so much to the point that with his permission we reproduce them here.

"Yours of the fifth to hand," it commences; "and was glad to hear from you. As for using my name you have my permission to do so, for what I stated to you at first (re cure of Bright's Disease) is all right. I would not be working now only for Dodd's Kidney Pills. . . . All the country knows my case and there have been hundreds come to ask me about it, and, of course, I told them the whole thing, just as it was. . . . I told a man and a young lady in Charlottetown last summer and when I last saw them they were feeling much better. I told them to keep on taking them.

"There is a man here now while I am writing this letter and I have got him to start in and take Dodd's Kidney Pills. He is in the same way I was. There is no use in a man taking one or two boxes and then stopping. He must take enough to make a cure and so I told him.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are coming into great favor here as I suppose you must have noticed by their sale."

M. B. Connick, of Middleton, P. E. I., had Bright's Disease for fifteen years. Five different doctors attended him in vain. A few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him completely.

RRRR

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains.

For Headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, plenury, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostrations, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Falls in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half or a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable

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

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, coldness of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 88 New York, for Book of Advice.

The Crow of Croup.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough.

Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe—seems to be choking.

There is no time for delay—apply hot poultices to the throat and upper part of the chest, and give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup—nothing like it for giving prompt relief—will save a child when nothing else will.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and croup, which left a bad wheeze in his chest. We were advised to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which we did, and it cured him completely."

"Now we always keep this remedy in the house, as it excels all others for the severest kinds of coughs or colds."

Laxa-Liver Pills are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Do not gripe or sicken.

Cowan's

Royal Navy Chocolate and Hygienic Cocoa

are always the favorites in the homes. The COWAN CO., TORONTO.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

Lesson I. January 7. Luke 2:1-16.

Read Luke 1; Matthew 1; John 1:1-18

Commit Verses 8-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1:21.

EXPLANATORY.

I. AND IT CAME TO PASS IN THOSE DAYS. After the birth of John and before the birth of Jesus. A decree from CAESAR AUGUSTUS, the emperor of Rome. THAT ALL THE WORLD. Nearly the whole known world then was included in the Roman empire. SHOULD BE TAKED. Rather, "enrolled." The verb refers to writing off, copying, or entering the names, professions, fortunes and families of subjects in the public register, generally with a view to taxation. "The Jews were exempt from military service."

2. AND THIS TAXING, etc. Read as in R. V. "This was the first enrolment made," or "This took place as a first enrolment when Quirinius was governor of Syria." "The object of the remark is to distinguish the census which took Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem from the one undertaken by Quirinius in A. D. 6 or 7, at which time Quirinius was governor of Syria." "It is probable that Quirinius was twice governor."

3. HIS OWN CITY. The city of his ancestors, where the family records were kept.

4. AND JOSEPH ALSO WENT UP . . . UNTO THE CITY OF DAVID, WHICH IS CALLED BETHLEHEM. The mother of Jesus lived in Nazareth of Galilee, but the prophet had foretold that the Messiah should be born in Bethlehem, the city of David (Mic. 5:2), and this was the only fitting place, for he was the heir of David's kingdom, in whom should be fulfilled the promises to him that his house and his throne should be established forever (2 Sam. 7:16); for the Messiah's kingdom was to be the completion and fruition of David's kingdom.

5. WITH MARY, who also was of the lineage of David. In a Roman census women were not obliged to come in person, though they paid the poll tax.

Character sketches of Mary from Luke 1:28-30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 46-56; 2:19, 41, 48, 51; John 2:3-5; Luke 8:19, 20; John 19:25-27; Acts 1:14.

IV. THE BIRTH OF JESUS.—Vs. 6, 7, 8. AND . . . WHILE THEY WERE THERE, IN BETHLEHEM.

7. WRAPPED HIM IN SWADDLING CLOTHES. Not clothes regularly made, but strips of cloth three or four inches wide and several feet long, wound around the child. AND LAID HIM IN A MANGER, etc. "The animals were out at the time, and the manger was not being used." NO ROOM FOR THEM. Because so many others had come for the same purpose, or other business. INN. Caravansary. "If the khan be crowded, the traveler must be content with a corner of the courtyard or enclosed place among the cattle, or else in the stable. The stable is often a limestone cave or grotto, and there is a very ancient tradition that this was the case in the khan of Bethlehem."

8. SHEPHERDS ABIDING IN THE FIELD. Near Bethlehem. "It was in these pastures that David spent his youth and fought the lion and the bear" (1 Sam. 17:34, 35). KEEPING WATCH OVER THEIR FLOCK BY NIGHT. Thieves, wild beasts, and the dangers of the rough precipices form the chief reasons for a night-watch over the flock. There are no detached farmhouses in Palestine, as with us, but the farmers live in villages, and hence would have to abide in the fields to watch their flocks. In December in Palestine, says Schaff the fields are often clothed with rich verdure.

9. AND, LO, THE ANGEL, not "the" but "an" angel. OF THE LORD, one sent from heaven, CAME UPON THEM. Rather, as R. V., "stood by them." AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD. The radiant brightness which in all ages has been the best symbol and manifestation of God's nature, expressing wisdom, love, power, purity, mystery, eternity, omnipresence. AND THEY WERE SORE AFRAID. Literally, "feared a great fear." The universal consciousness of sin and of unfitness for the eternal world makes all mankind afraid of any unexpected disclosure of the spiritual world, or revelation of the nearness of God.

10. GOOD TIDINGS. The word from which our word "gospel" comes. They announced the best news the world had ever heard, the news of the Saviour who would fill the whole world with heavenly glory, like that then shining on the field of Bethlehem. TO ALL PEOPLE. To all ages, all nations, all classes, all colors.

The gospel is the universal religion, as broad as the human race; and the joy is more intense to each one because it is for all.

11. FOR UNTO YOU IS BORN . . . A SAVIOUR. One who should save them from their sins, their worst and most dangerous enemies. "Jesus" means Saviour. CHRIST. "The Anointed One," the Messiah, whom they had long been hoping and praying for. He is called "Anointed" because he had been divinely set apart for this work, as kings and high priests were set apart by anointing with oil. THE LORD. The King of kings and Lord of lords.

12. AND THIS SHALL BE A SIGN UNTO YOU, that the words spoken were true; and a guiding sign, like the sign to the wise men, showing how they might know what child was the one referred to.

13. AND SUDDENLY, as when the eyes of Elisha's servant were opened to see the mountains around him filled with angelic chariots and horses of fire. A MULTITUDE OF THE HEAVENLY HOST. The angelic choirs, the cherubim and seraphim, who knew most about the value of the salvation brought to men.

GLORY TO GOD. For the coming of Jesus was the highest expression of God's glory, the fulness of his nature, his love, his goodness, which passed before Moses when he asked to see God's glory. The phrase expresses both the fact and the desire that all should recognize God's glory. IN THE HIGHEST. The glory shines and the praise sounds to the highest heavens. It is the noblest song and the brightest glory even there.

AND ON EARTH PEACE. Including all welfare and prosperity and blessing. That which belongs to heaven, which makes heaven what it is, all conceivable good to body and to soul, is coming to earth through Jesus Christ, and has come in no small degree. Where Christ is most perfectly received, there already is the most of heavenly peace.

GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN. Jesus expresses God's feelings toward men. He does not hate them for their sins; he is not repelled by their abominations so repulsive to his nature; but he loves them in spite of all, and does all that divine love and wisdom and power can do to save them from sin and its consequences.

15. LET US . . . GO . . . AND SEE. They showed faith and interest and zeal, for (v. 16) THEY CAME WITH HASTE and their faith was rewarded. Then (v. 17) they made known what the angels had told them about the child. It is to be noted that the revelation came to them while faithfully engaged in their usual labors. Their names, unknown on earth, are written in heaven." Their witness called the attention of the people to the coming Messiah, and helped to prepare the way for him. All their lives they would be telling their wonderful story.

Michigan lumbermen filed papers at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, appealing from the decision in the famous "saw log" cases. The Ontario court decided recently that the provincial government was within its powers in inserting in its leases of crown timber reserves a provision requiring timber cut to be sawn into lumber in Canada. It is the intention of the Michigan men to carry the case to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

A Milford, Pa., despatch tells of a startling adventure experienced by Jack McCann, a brakeman on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad. McCann, while turning a switch near Shohola station, Pike county, was suddenly set upon by a huge black bear. Having only a pocket knife to defend himself he thought his time had come. His yells, however, brought to his assistance Blacksmith McCully, who hurrying from his forge with a red hot iron in his hands, plunged it into bear's side and killed him. McCann had several ribs broken and an arm crushed by the bear.

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Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices.

Peloubets Notes I have a beautiful on the S. S. Lessons Bible, Teacher's edition, with new illustrations, size 5x7, for 1900, \$1.00.

Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c.

Send for Catalogues for Sunday School Libraries. I am offering special discounts.

Revised Normal School Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes. T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.

PULLED CREAM CANDY.—In a good sized saucepan put two pounds of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half of a cupful of cream, and one and one-half cupfuls of water. Boil slowly but steadily until a spoonful, dropped into cold water, can be rolled into a firm ball. Add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, take from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and pour on a greased platter. Pull as soon as cool enough to handle.

Mr. James Bryce, M. P., speaking recently in Aberdeen, severely attacked Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and denounced his "methods, manner and whole conduct," and said he hoped it would not much longer be possible for him "to do his best to excite hostile feeling in Germany and alienate and throw back and do all possible injury to the closest understanding between us and the United States."

Are You Easily Tired?

Just remember that all your strength must come from your food. Did you ever think of that?

Perhaps your muscles need more strength, or your nerves; or perhaps your stomach is weak and cannot digest what you eat.

If you need more strength then take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. The oil is the most easily changed of all foods into strength; and the hypophosphites are the best tonics for the nerves. SCOTT'S EMULSION is the easiest and quickest cure for weak throats, for coughs of every kind, and for all cases of debility, weak nerves, and loss of flesh.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

MERIT

Has secured the high reputation held by

Woodill's German

And placed it in the forefront of Baking Powders.

It is classed by the Government among the few Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powders now made in the Dominion.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits and BARLEY CRYSTALS. Perfect Breakfast or Dinner Health Cereals. PANRY FLOUR for Biscuits, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers. For book samples, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Colonial Book Store advertisement with logo and contact information.

Scientific American advertisement featuring a large 'PATENTS' logo and contact information for Munns & Co.

MAKE HENS LAY

No matter what kind of foods you use, mix with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will increase your profits this fall and winter. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs.

A Nestful of Eggs

May be obtained in winter if you do as many successful poultrymen do, namely, mix daily with the mash food Sheridan's Powder. Has been used and indorsed over thirty years.

If you can't get the Powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts.; five, \$1. Large two-lb. can, \$1.50. Post free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume." For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

Fighting the Fires.

Hard life the plucky firemen lead; out in all sorts of weather, —losing sleep, catching cold and straining their backs.

Hard to have strong, well kidneys under such conditions. That's why firemen, policeman and others, who are exposed to the weather, are so often troubled with Weak, Lame Backs and with Urinary Troubles.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are helping hundreds of such to health. Mr. John Robinson, chief of the fire department, Dresden, Ont., says: "Prior to taking these pills I had kidney trouble which caused severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I had a tired feeling and never seemed to be able to get rested. . . . However, I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes am completely cured. I have now no backache or urinary trouble, and the tired feeling is completely gone. In fact, I am well and strong."

EUGENE FIELD'S Given Free

FIELD'S POEMS A \$7.00 BOOK

to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscribers may amount desired. Subscriptions as low as \$1.00 will entitle donor to this dainty artistic volume.

FIELD FLOWERS (cloth bound, 8x11) as a certificate of subscription to fund. Book contains a selection of thirty Field's best and most two of the world's representative works. Artists' Greatest; and is ready for delivery.

But for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not be manufactured for less than \$7.00. The Fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund (Also at Book Stores) 180 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts. Order from MESSENGER AND VISITOR, 85 Germain Street, St. John.

Send 10c. For COPY OF THE MARKED NEW TESTAMENT

Order from MESSENGER & VISITOR Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., see MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convention year. All contributions, whether by divisions according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.

SUSSEX, N. B.—We have been holding special services at Penobscia. Three have been received for baptism. I expect to baptise on the last Sunday in this month. Yesterday we had Rev. Mr. Snell with us all day. He preached a very fine sermon in the evening on Prayer. After the sermon I baptized in the presence of a very large congregation, two candidates, James Friars and Leander Palmer. The last named is a boy of fifteen years, son of Mr. Samuel Palmer, and grandson of Deacon Palmer of Dorchester. Mr. Samuel Palmer and family came to our town last summer. He and wife joined our church and went to work for Christ. Their hearts were made happy yesterday when they saw their only son, a boy of beautiful Christian life, follow his Saviour. Our work here is very encouraging.

W. CAMP.

JEDDORE, N. S.—I see by the year book, which came to hand last week, that in the statistical report of the N. S. Central Association found on pp. 136-137, that the east Jeddore church reports members 94, but according to the church book should be 161. There should be quite a reduction made on that number but it has not yet been done. From the same church there is no money reported altho' there was considerable raised. There should also be two received by baptism reported. Why the clerk should have been so negligent I cannot say. The report from the Sunday School is also altogether too bare. C. S. STEARNS.

KENTVILLE, N. S.—We are by no means without encouragement. During the autumn two have been received into fellowship by letter and one by baptism, while several others are confessing Jesus in our meetings who will be seeking baptism in near future. Then the church and congregation have made free-will offerings to the amount of \$240 toward liquidation of debt on church property, and \$70 toward western missions, represented by Bro. Vining. Besides this our Union is endeavoring to raise \$20 to go toward providing a teacher for Sister Blackadar when she arrives in India. B. N. NOBLE.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.—We have been favored of late with two special gatherings in our church at the Harbor. The first was the Charlotte County Conference, which met with us on the 21st of last month. The Oak Bay and St. Stephen pastors did the preaching, which was highly appreciated by all. The Secretary of the Conference, Pastor Lavers, of St. George, was also present and added much interest to the sessions by his fatherly appearance and kind addresses. The next gathering was that of the parish Sunday School Association. The field secretary, Rev. Mr. Lucas, was present and gave us a good deal to think about and remember.

Pastor Lavers, of St. George, was also present and invited to a seat in the Association and to participate in the work, which he did. We enjoyed a good season in both of these meetings and hope that good was done. As a church we are succeeding fairly well. Our congregations are fine and attentive. The Sunday School is prospering under the able management of its superintendent, Elias Bates. We are practically remembering the benevolent claims of the denomination. The Penobscia church stands about the same in the matters of benevolent work and prayers. A collection will be taken for the Ministers' Annuity Association in both of these churches Christmas evening.

T. M. MUNRO.

District Meeting.

The Cape Breton District Meeting met with the church at Little Glace Bay, Dec. 5th and 6th. Bright, fine weather on both those days added to the success of the meetings. The first session, Tuesday morning, began with a devotional meeting led by Rev. M. A. McLean, chairman of the district. After this came enrolment of delegates, and then the reports from the churches.

Glace Bay reported no special interest during the quarter, but the church was holding her own, evening congregations growing, and include a good many not adherents of the church, and the attention and interest at these services very marked.

Sydney reported that the church property—including the house of worship and the parsonage—was now free of debt. Large missionary collections during the quarter. A great chance for work, on account of the many people coming to the town. Lack of sociability and spirituality among the members. Sabbath school growing.

Port Morien had very few members left in the town. House of worship somewhat out of repair, and no services held.

Homeville reported services well attended, but a good many of the young people having left the place, the B. Y. P. U. had been given up. Sunday school well attended. This church and others also lacking in sociability. Rev. Mr. Stearns had been laboring on this field for several weeks.

Mira is not troubled by the young people leaving. They have done better financially than ever before, and the members are earnest and true. Sunday school in good condition, and gave \$14 recently to Grand Ligne Mission.

North Sydney reports prosperity in material things. The church building has recently been repaired and renovated, painted inside and out, and the pews upholstered. Sunday services well attended. The Sunday school is making a special effort in the line of Home Department work. There were no delegates or reports from the other churches.

The Tuesday afternoon meeting was in the hands of the Woman's Missionary Aid Society, and presided over by Mrs. Beattie, leader of that work in the District. Reports were heard from the different Societies and papers read. One by Miss Martell, showing how the motto of the

Societies—"Workers together with Him," might be worked out in the prayer meeting, Sunday school, Aid Society, and other ways, was specially helpful.

Tuesday evening there was a missionary meeting, addressed by Rev. Mr. Stearns. Short addresses along the same line were given by Rev. M. A. McLean, and Rev. A. J. Vincent.

Wednesday morning session began with a devotional service, led by Rev. T. Beattie. Mr. Vincent then addressed the meeting on the effects produced by the Holy Spirit in the life; these effects being—clearer revelation of Jesus Christ; more marked separation from the world; power for testimony; boldness in action; and clearer revelation of God's Word. Wednesday afternoon Mr. McLean gave a very helpful paper on Bible Study, its mission and method. Discussion followed. Wednesday evening was given up to the subject of Temperance, addresses being given by Pastors Beattie, McLean, and Vincent. Though Glace Bay has many patrons of the saloon among its citizens, the audience of Wednesday evening amply evidenced the fact that there are not a few whose influence is against the saloon. The addresses were received with marked appreciation, and the speakers were tendered a vote of thanks by the audience.

This session marked the close of a very encouraging and helpful series. We meet again in March. Piece of meeting not yet definitely known. S. H. Sec'y.

Winter Turned into Summer.

Our hearts were made very happy last Saturday when there came to me a beautiful and costly fur-lined coat. It was a Christmas gift from Mr. C. T. White of Sussex. It is the most elegant one I have ever seen. With it winter is turned into summer so far as Jack Frost is concerned. Our hearts are full of gratitude for this generous and costly present. We are not the only ones made happy by this noble hearted and good man. May God abundantly bless him in our prayer. We write these lines hoping that other pastors may be made happy this winter along the same line, either by some generous soul or by the church the pastor serves. God bless these noble hearted souls wherever they are found. W. CAMP.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 18th.

A Note of Thanks.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to express my hearty appreciation of the thoughtfulness of the good friends who wrote us such kind and sympathetic letters during Mrs. Keirstead's protracted illness. It was a great comfort to Mrs. Keirstead to know that she was remembered so kindly by our friends and that prayer was being offered in so many homes and churches for her recovery. I wish also to express my gratitude to the many who have written me equally kind and sympathetic letters since the death of my dear wife and child.

J. W. KEIRSTEAD.

Grand View, P. E. I., Dec. 18th.

Contributions to Annuity Fund.

Westchester church, 50c; Mrs Peter Aint, \$2; Bass River church, \$1.30. The above received from A. Cohoon. First Yarmouth church by C. W. Saunders, \$7.78; Mrs Cunningham by Mr. Dickets, \$2; Canada church by Rev R E Rand, \$10.19; Rev W L Parker, \$2; A V Pineo, executor of the estate of the late Mrs James Morse of Wolfville, \$10; Mrs G P Payzant, \$10; C H Harrington, \$300; Hon T R Black, executor of the estate of the late Nelson Forrest, \$500 for the Minister's Relief and Aid Fund.

It will be seen by the above acknowledgements that friends have remembered the funds for the support of ministers, their widows and children in their wills. This is encouraging and the thanks of the Board is hereby extended to the executors of these estates for their prompt payment of the sums. It also appears that others are remembering this most important benevolence while they live. This is most gratifying. They too have the thanks of the denomination for their contribution. Will the clerks of the churches and the ministers have the matter of collections brought at once before their churches. But a small amount has as yet come in. Please act promptly.

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec'y-Treas.
Halifax Dec. 21st.

Cash on Forward Movement.

Cyrus Hubley, \$5; Wm L. Eaton, \$1; Peter E MacKerrow, \$1; Clifford Patterson,

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.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

\$15; Freeman Eaton, \$25; R H McMillan, \$25; Mrs Parker Bowby, \$2; Rev J L Slaughenwhite, \$3; Major Schurman, \$12.50; T E Benjamin, \$4; T S Rogers, \$25; Albert Gates, \$15; B H Parker, \$10; A J Banks, \$1.25; Rev John Miles, \$1; W H Moore, \$10; Mr. and Mrs Jos Bulmer, \$2; Burwash Robinson, \$2; Albert Robinson, \$2; Fred T Thompson, \$3; Albert Smith, \$2; W C Wry, \$2; Geo Wheaton, \$2; Chas E Ellis, \$15; Geo C Johnson, \$5; A H Henderson, \$6.25; W D Keith, \$5; Mrs R J Thorne, \$2; Mrs B E Lockwood, \$6.25; J W Spurden, \$25; Robt Phillip, \$1; Edward Eaton, \$5; Miss M A Cramp, \$10; M C Moir, \$5; O D Harris, \$25; A S Cochran, \$1; Fleicher Wheelock, \$5; Arthur Wheelock, \$1.25; Jas Brown, \$2; John Carroll, \$5; Rev G J C White, \$225; I A Coldwell, \$12.50; C S Fitch, \$5; W H Duncanson, \$8.35; M A Olding, \$1; Geo W Robinson, \$5; J N Schurman, \$5; Thomas W Johnson, \$3; Rev E J Grant, \$5; Thomas Andrews, \$2.50; Dr W T Black, \$25; Henry Adams, \$3; H E Harrison, \$3; T H Parker, \$37.50. We need \$2758.85 yet this month to secure Mr. Rockefeller's 2nd payment. Friends of Acadia shall we have it? Let us each say "yes" and act. Especially do we appeal to those who owe and to those who have not given. WM. E. HALL,
93 North St., Halifax, Dec 20th.

CANCER cured at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 12, MASON MEDICINE Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

Our Clean Chiselled Way
of doing business has won us many friends. A fair price to all, and that as low as high grade goods and fine work will permit.
Today we direct attention to a Black Worsted Cutaway Suit. A model of the tailor's art. The price, \$22.50.
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Custom Tailoring.

British-Boer War.
This book will contain a complete History of South Africa from the earliest times, including the occupation of Cape Colony by the Boers, their great "treks," the occupation by other natives, and finally the British; the founding of the Transvaal Republic, the Life of Oom Paul, General Joubert. The Conferences, 1887-1884, will be fully set forth, the war's past and present, and the causes that led up to them,—the whole fully illustrated. Special portraits of leading officials in Canadian contingents. Prospectus and complete outfit ready in a few days. Send 30c. in stamps to pay for mailing. This amount refunded on first five books. Terms and all particulars sent with outfit. Act wise. Don't lose time corresponding outfits. Mailed in order received. Address Earle Publishing & Mercantile Co., Ltd., Saint John, N. B.
Mention this paper.

Our Large Stock of Clothing

Will be sold during last week of December at manufacturer's prices. Look for Bargains.

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FOSTER'S CORNER,

40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCOMB-CAVANAGH.—At Yarmouth, Dec. 15th, by Rev. M. W. Brown, Havelock Newcomb of Hantsport and Jennie Cavanagh of Canaan, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

STAYER-GOOD.—In Milltown, Me., Dec. 20th, Rev. M. F. Brigham, Louis Stayer and Henrietta Good, both of Milltown, Calais, Me.

MCKURB-PARKER.—At Doaktown, Dec. 20th, by Pastor M. P. King, Thomas McKurb, of Campbellton, to Lizzie Parker, of Blissfield.

BALSAR-WEST.—At Billtown, Dec. 20th, by Pastor M. P. Freeman, Chester V. Balsar, of Kingsport, to Sadie E. West, of Peraus.

DEATHS.

SUTHERLAND.—At his home in Blissfield, Northumberland Co., Dec. 8th, James Sutherland, aged 76 years.

HUESTIS.—At Jemseg, on the 9th inst., Ada Huestis, wife of Henry Huestis, in the 40th year of her age. The deceased had not made a confession of her faith in Christ, yet she had expressed a hope in the Saviour to some of her friends sometime before her death. She has left a sorrowing husband, eight children and a number of near relatives. May God comfort the mourning ones. Her funeral was conducted by her late pastor, W. J. Blakey.

GRANT.—At his home Balls Creek, Sydney, C. B., after months of great suffering which he bore with great patience and resignation, John Grant peacefully entered into rest, Sept. 13th, in the 81st year of his age. He was for many years a member of the North Sydney Baptist church, though for some years it had not been his privilege to attend its services very regularly, but never neglected his Bible nor family worship. He leaves a sorrowing widow, eight sons, three daughters, and many friends to mourn his departure from earth. For him death had no terrors, and he looked to the future with confident hope and assurance.

LOCKHART.—On the 22nd of November, Charles R., aged 17 years, eldest son of A. F. Lockhart, was drowned in the flume of his father's grist and carding mill, Hartford, N. B. A few moments previous he pressed the offer to relieve his father, then below, in the effort to remove a plank in order to have more water power on the wheel. The two exchanged places. An unexpected rush of water caught his feet in the screen gate as it quickly closed resisting all efforts of the frantic father to pull the body upward. When both bodies were covered by the rapidly rising element the two were separated, and one was not for God took him. To look upon this young man in life was to love him. Funeral procession, headed by Foresters and Orangemen, was over half a mile long. Five clergymen, including the pastor, participated in the services at the Baptist church, Jacksonville.

CLARK.—A very large circle of friends both at home and abroad, will deeply sympathize with Mrs. and Mr. J. C. Clark and family of Bay View, P. E. I., in the death of their beloved daughter Clemmie, who after a brief illness peacefully passed away at Worcester, Mass., on the 6th inst. A telegram on the 2nd inst advised the family of her serious illness, and Mrs. and Mr. Clark left immediately for Worcester and were with her when the end came. They accompanied the remains of their loved one home, and were met on the arrival of boat in Summersds by Pastor Grant, who went with them and conducted the funeral services the following day. Miss Clark was a bright and earnest Christian. She was converted while a student in our schools at Wolfville where she united with the Baptist church. On the completion of her course at Wolfville she took a course in a hospital in Worcester, where, until the time of her lamented death, she continued with much success in the nursing profession. On removing

to Worcester Miss Clark transferred her church membership to that city and was a highly esteemed member of one of the Baptist churches during all the time of her residence there. Her early taking away from what promised to be an unusually useful and successful career, is a great sorrow to her family and friends, and many will think of her sister on our far off mission field in India, and will lift the heart in prayer that she may be sustained and comforted when the sad news reaches her. Mother, father, four sisters and three brothers deeply mourn her early death, but they are consoled by the assurance that their loss is her gain. The family is very widely known, and prominent in our denominational work. A sister and brother are graduates of Acadia College, and another sister is an undergraduate, and all of them deeply interested in the cause of Christ, and hence a very wide circle of friends will sympathize with them, and remember them at the throne of grace in this time of bereavement and sorrow.

District Meeting.

The regular session of the Quarterly Meeting of the Western Section of Guysboro Co., met with the Baptist church at Aspen, on Dec. 18th and 19th, commencing Monday at 7 p. m., with a devotional service led by Bro. Simpson, after which Bro. Rutledge, of Goldboro, preached a sermon on the topic "Christian Love," from 11 Cor. 5:14. The love of Christ constraineth us. At the close of the sermon, a brief but singularly enthusiastic evangelistic service was conducted by the preacher of the evening. The Tuesday morning session was opened with devotional exercises, led by Deacon Nichols, of Goshen. When the time for taking up the business of the session had arrived we were rejoiced to see our Moderator, Bro. Kinley, present with us. The members of this Quarterly Meeting very much regret to learn, that on account of failing health, Bro. Kinley has been compelled to resign his pastorate of the Port Hillford group of churches. Our prayers shall mingle with those of his beloved co-laborers in his field, who are so unwilling to part with their much loved pastor, that the All Wise Father in his infinite love, may grant to our Bro renewed strength to continue among those churches which have been so wonderfully prospered and abundantly blessed during his ministration. Reports from different churches were given by the pastors and delegates present. We were sorry to learn that Bro. Lawson, of Isaac's Harbor, owing to a severe illness, was unable to meet with us. A resolution was carried unanimously by the association, expressing our heartfelt sympathy for him in his present affliction, and the assurance that he by us, as an association, and as individual members would be remembered in prayer for his speedy recovery.

Our afternoon session was occupied with the reading of a paper by the secretary, prepared by Bro. Lawson, on the topic, "The prayer meeting among church services, and the duty of church members with regard to it." The paper was characterized by its thoughtful analysis and exhaustive treatment of the topic under discussion. That its merit was appreciated was evident from the enthusiastic discussion which ensued.

The evening service, after a brief devotional service, was left entirely in the hands of Bro. Rutledge, who delivered an excellent address on the topic "Elements of success in the Christian church." A collection for denominational work was then taken and the meeting closed with singing and prayer, to meet again if the committee should see fit to accept an invitation kindly given, with the Baptist church at Wine Harbor. E. S., Sec'y.

Furniture.

The newest designs are always to be found in the large stock of Household Furniture maintained in our warehouse.

We make it a point to sell only such goods as are strongly and thoroughly made and that will give the greatest satisfaction, and also at prices which will be found to give the best value possible.

In Bedroom Suits of three pieces, Dining Tables and Sideboards at a low price we are showing exceptionally good values, and it will pay to write for our photos of these goods.

Write us for anything desired in Furniture and we will furnish photographs and prices.

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We have a splendid assortment of Fur Robes, Sleigh Bells, Blankets, and a general line of Horse Furnishings which we are offering at low prices.

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Highest Endorsements. FREE SAMPLES for the Asking. K. D. C. Co., Limited, New Glasgow, N. S., or 127 State Street, Boston.

A Change Taking Place in China. Important to Agents.

The history of all early missions in China has been the same, a history of dogged opposition rising to the pitch of persecution whenever persecution was safe. Rev. Griffith John recently re-visited a portion of China, starting from Hang-kow, from which he had been driven thirty years ago. It is stated that recollections of the indignities heaped upon him, and of the sufferings he passed through, and of the perils to life and limb he barely survived, were all very vivid. But upon this trip he was honored by official visits, presented with official insignia, and escorted from city to city by a company of uniformed guards sent to do him special honor. At one town When Sir Bartle Frere came down from Zululand, at the time the Transvaal was British territory, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion, he and Kruger had a conference. The men who were there tell me that at the beginning Kruger started quoting Scripture. But Sir Bartle had two texts ready for every one of his, and, not content with that, Sir Bartle carefully pointed out to him how each one of his texts was misquoted and bore quite a different meaning from that he put on it. Finally Kruger stopped altogether and sat gazing in wonder at Sir Bartle's apparently mending stock of verses from the Bible.

R. A. H. MORROW, 59 Garden Street, St. John, N. B.

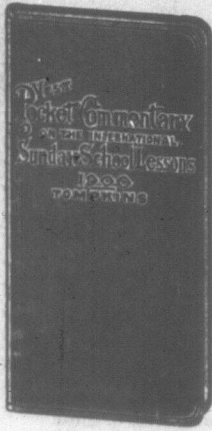
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FOR SALE at Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S. Situated in close proximity to good School, Churches and Railway Station. For particulars apply to J. A. GATES & CO., Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's quality and availability.

News Summary

Superintendents and teachers should have this book for themselves and their scholars



Size of Book : 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 x 3/8 inches.

It contains the LESSON FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR in full (references showing the revised version), together with an unusual amount of STUDY HELPS, such as Comments, Daily Readings, Outline Study and Seed Thoughts.

PRICES.

- Cloth . 25c
Morocco . 35c
Interleaved edition; two blank ruled pages for pencil notes to each lesson, Finest morocco, gilt edges 50c
15 per cent. discount in dozen lots.

Sent postpaid from this office on receipt of price. Two of the best binding for one new subscription.

The New York Tribune.

The Tribune starts a handsome Tri-Weekly edition.

1900.

The New York Tribune is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends.

The persistent labor of THE TRIBUNE during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation, reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, in 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to vote for a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

It may as well be confessed, that one object of THE TRIBUNE, in putting forth its new and admirable TRI-WEEKLY edition, is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1899 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A Great Daily.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE, \$10 a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is by far the best and most valuable edition issued from the TRIBUNE office.

A Handsome Tri-Weekly.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1.50 a year, has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropolitan daily yet found.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to growing demand for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1.00 a year, holds its own as a great low-priced farmers' and family newspaper. It can usually be obtained at advantageous terms in conjunction with local weeklies.

Sample copies of any edition will cheerfully be sent, free of charge, to those desiring them. Address always

THE TRIBUNE, New York City.

Full returns of the Gimli, Manitoba, election give Baldwin on opposition, 22 majority. The parties now stand government 17; opposition 23.

An Australian mounted contingent of a thousand men will sail for South Africa before Jan 10. An additional New South Wales battery of artillery is to sail immediately.

A force will almost immediately leave Bombay for Durban, including four regiments of seasoned troops, with an ammunition column and a brigade of artillery, including horse and field batteries.

Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories, says: "One thousand of the finest rough riders in the world, trained warriors, can be raised in the Territories in 24 hours, notice, horses and all."

One of the offers of service for South Africa is from a descendant of Joseph Brant, the great Indian warrior, who asks to be permitted to emulate the services to great Britain of his illustrious forefathers.

George Orchard, of New Brunswick, is in the hospital at Portland, Me., with a broken leg. He is a wood-chopper in the camp of Bean & Whitcomb, at Capsuptic Lake, in the Rangeley region, and fell under a sled.

It is thought that many more Cape Dutch than at first supposed have already joined the Transvaalers. Some estimate that Gen. Joubert has at least 100,000 men. A more conservative estimate places his force at 80,000.

England, with the rest of Europe, has been suddenly plunged into intensely cold weather, accompanied in London by dense fogs, the mercury in the country falling to 7 degrees below zero. Skating has begun, and hunting has been suspended.

The works of the Carritte, Paterson Manufacturing Company, on the North West Arm, Halifax, makers of tar products, was burned down Wednesday evening. The building and stock was completely destroyed. The loss, \$6,800, is covered by insurance.

Steamer Plymouth, of the Fall River line, which left New York with six hundred passengers on board, went ashore on the north side of Riker's Island, Long Island Sound, Monday night. The captain lost his bearings in the fog. The Plymouth is valued at \$1,000,000.

In the parliamentary election held on Wednesday in Clackmannan and Kinross to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour to be Lord Justice of Scotland, E. Wason, Liberal and Radical, defeated his Unionist opponent, G. Younger, by 516 votes.

The main building of Butchell College, at Akron, Ohio, was burned Wednesday night. Much of the personal property of the students and a large number of valuable books were saved. Loss, \$100,000 with \$65,000 insurance. It is probable that the college will be re-built at once.

Mr. Martin Maher, Semiwagon Ridge, Northumberland county, lost his two barns a short time ago by fire. The horses were saved, but the cattle were lost. A large quantity of hay and oats and several sleds and wagons were burned. Mr. Maher's loss is fully \$1,600 and he had no insurance.

A syndicate of Canadian capitalists has already acquired electric tramway companies' rights in Jamaica and lighting and tramway services in Georgetown, Demerara, and has in operation the electric lighting and tramway of Port Said. Works already taken over, it is added, have been greatly improved.

James Cooper & Co., of Montreal, makers of electrical mining machinery, on Wednesday issued a writ for \$150,000 against the War Eagle Mining Company of Ontario for alleged libel and slander in connection with the installation of an electrical hoist and compressor plant in the War Eagle mine.

The Queen has sent a letter to General Lord Roberts, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, sympathizing with him on the death of his gallant son and thanking him for the great patriotism he has displayed in putting aside his terrible private grief in order to devote himself to the affairs of the nation.

A Victoria, B. C. despatch of Dec. 20 says: News was brought by steamer Danube, which arrived yesterday from Skagway, of the discovery of a vast body of free milling gold within ten miles of Dawson. The deposit is one thousand feet in depth, one mile wide of unknown though of great length and assays as high as \$860 to the ton.

"Balm of hurt wounds," so Shakespeare terms sleep, but irritated breathing tubes prevent sleep through desire to cough. Balm is the same word as balm, and the balm for wounded lungs is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm, 25c., all Drug-gists.

Corticelli SKIRT PROTECTOR advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a long dress and a large roll of fabric. Text includes: 'There is no gum or rubber or anything in Corticelli Skirt Protector that will chafe your shoes. It is made of specially grown specially spun and specially woven wool. It is better than any other skirt protector because it is made of different and better wool—it has an elastic, porous weave that dries out quickly when wet and sheds dust easily. Sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—every dress goods shade. Sold everywhere 4 cts. a yard. Labeled thus Corticelli.'

FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED FROM YOUR OWN POCKET advertisement. Text includes: 'In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Air Rifles, Cameras, Chairs, Clocks, Skates, Sleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums. LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will send you 13 packages of our assorted Steel Pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our mammoth catalogue which we mail with goods. Send to day. Address STANDARD WATCH & NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 62G., ST JOHN, N. B.'

1899 Xmas 1899 AND New Year's--1900

OUR XMAS STOCK is up to-date. CARDS and CALENDARS in abundance. Toy and Gift Books, Annuals. Special feature for one week is TEACHER'S BIBLES from \$1.50 to \$10, at marked down prices. Your order for Lesson Helps will be in time if you order NOW.

Geo. A. McDonald, 120 Granville Street, Halifax.

WEAK, FAINT FEELINGS.

Serious Conditions that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can Readily Cure.

One of the indications of serious heart trouble is the sensation of weakness or faintness that comes on at times.

Sometimes it is simply a dizzy feeling that passes off, or it may be a state of unconsciousness with hands and feet cold and countenance ghastly pale.

These symptoms indicate a weakened heart. They are unmistakable evidences of the engine of life breaking down.

Now there's only one reliable remedy for restoring strength and vitality to weakened hearts and relieving all the distressing symptoms. It is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The case of Mrs. A. Stratton, Fredericton, N.B., amply proves this. Here is her statement:

"I suffered very much from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. A dizzy sensation on arising quickly or coming down stairs, often troubled me, and my breath was so short that I could not walk up stairs. The least exertion caused my heart to flutter and palpitate violently, and I sometimes felt a smothering sensation on going to sleep.

I doctored back and forth for my weakness, but I got no relief from any medicine until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can say that they helped me wonderfully. Sometimes my face and arms would swell and puff, but all these troubles speedily yielded to the restoring influences of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am now strong and well. I did not use them long until I regained the blessing of healthful, refreshing sleep and it will always be a pleasure to me to recommend them to others."

FAMOUSLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, NEW YORK CITY. PUBLISHED BY GEO. A. MCDONALD & CO., 120 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S. CANADA.

The Farm.

Raw Manure Dangerous to Plants.

Among inexperienced cultivators it is not improbable that more plants die from the application of raw, strong fertilizers than from any other cause.

"The roses did not seem to mind it," he said, "until there came a heavy rain. In the next few days nearly all of them began to die from the roots up."

Liquid fertilizers given in excess also work much harm among plants. It is better to make them weak and apply them often than to risk scorching the plants' roots with too strong a liquid.

Cooling the Milk.

Clean milking, by clean hands, in a pure stable atmosphere as obtainable, must be supplemented by a rapid and thorough cooling of the milk.

For us the simplest and best way to accomplish all these good results is to have a tank of ice water in a room near or adjoining the milking room.

We much prefer this simple and effective method to any of the more elaborate and expensive ones, and it is our experience that milk so treated will keep longer than as though exposed to the atmosphere in a fine spray or a thin sheet.

in air, even though the air is considerably colder than the water. This is especially true of milk in tin cans or glass jars.

Forest Leaves in the Garden.

In discussing the matter of fertilizing a village garden with an old gardener he highly recommended autumn leaves.

My old friend who so strongly recommended this had a garden in which he had been obliged to raise the soil to a proper level, and really good surface soil was not to be had, so he had to use such as he could get, much of it being subsoil when he dug the cellar for the residence.

There is no place where leaves can be thus collected so easily as in villages where shade trees are abundant, and this qualification is growing year by year, as we are becoming better educated in their beauties.

The December number ably closes Volume XXXVIII. of The Homiletic Review. The paper by Prof. Sayce, of Oxford University, answers, in the light of the latest archeological investigation, the question, "Who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?"

I WAS CURED OF Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMEBELL.

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only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't go deep enough.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

25 Cents AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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If you cannot afford to spare a little of your income now to pay the premium on a life insurance policy, how do you suppose your wife is going to spare ALL your income when you are gone?

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A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS Large Bottles, 25 cents.

Crispness. Variety. Brightness, Symmetry, Thoroughness, Up-to-Dateness.

These are some of the features which characterize our courses of study and qualify our students for their successes.

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I have on my books the cream of the properties for sale in Kings County. I can offer you good bargains at prices ranging from \$1100 to \$6,000, in the following places: Wolfville, Hortonville, Berwick, Grafton, Somerset, Buckley's Corner, Canning, Kingsport, Sheffield Mills, Canard, Church Street. Also in Annapolis County in Kingston, Wilmot, Melvern Square.

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FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2 1/4 miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM, North Kingston, N. S.

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