

First Baptist Church of  
121 N Beckwith  
121 Dresden Row

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXIII.

Vol. XVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1901.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LII.

No. 48.

**The Boer War.** A new feature of Lord Kitchen-er's campaign against the Boers is understood to be the organization of a fresh series of mounted cavalry columns with the lightest possible equipments and probably without guns, for the hot pursuit of the enemy's forces and the capture of the leaders—Steyn, DeWet, Botha, Delarey, etc. The system of block-houses along the railways also plays an important part in the operations of the British. There is a complete network of railway defence, for the protection of the lines of communication and also transverse barriers across the Orange River Colony from Jacobsdal to Ladybrand from Aliwal North to De Aar, and thence to Kimberly, and in the eastern and western Transvaal, with Heidelberg and Megaliesberg as centres. The efforts of the British commanders is directed, by wide-sweeping movements, to drive the scattered guerrilla bands of the Boers against the lines of blockhouses where they are forced to surrender in small groups. It is in this way principally that the surrenders of Boers reported from week to week are brought about. The Boers have however evidently changed their tactics in some measure to meet the British plan of operations, and instead of scattering their forces, they manage at times to mass them in considerable strength at certain points for attacks upon rear-guards of columns and isolated garrisons, and sometimes, as the record has shown, with quite disastrous effect.

**Fenians in the North.** A story contained in a San Francisco despatch a week or two ago, to the effect that there was a conspiracy at work to establish some sort of independent republic in the Yukon country, was generally regarded as a fake. A despatch from Victoria to the Toronto Globe, however, says that recent arrivals from the north confirm the statements of the San Francisco despatch in some measure, and adds: It appears to be generally accepted as a fact that some mischief was brewing, and it is attributed to the machinations of the Fenian centre, with its local headquarters at Skaguay, but in direct affiliation with the head centres of New York and Chicago. Leaders of this local centre are very well known to the authorities and have been watched for some time in connection with their workings among the local populace and their communications with head centres. The exceedingly mean and hostile spirit which prevails in Skaguay towards everything Canadian and British is said to be largely due to the plotting of this local centre. The recent insults to the British flag, culminating in the actual tearing of it down by a mob on one occasion, as well as certain well-carried-out plots to bring Canadian officials into disgrace, all are traceable to the same gang. The informants aver positively that the report is not all fake and buncombe, that watchful officials of the Government know it is not, and that the country now and always stands in need of great alertness and preparation. Later information confirms the truth of this statement.

**Morley on Gladstone.** The eulogy pronounced by Mr. John Morley, M. P., on the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze statue of Mr. Gladstone, in the Albert Square of Manchester, was very notable both on account of the greatness of the subject and also as illustrating the orator's remarkable powers for characterization and his command of eloquent and expressive language. Mr. Morley described the departed Statesman as "one of the men who rise from time to time in the world, a rare class of men, sometimes a great ruler, sometimes a heroic soldier, sometimes a revolutionary poet.

sometimes a mighty churchman—whether you call him a Bossuet or a Luther—who sweep like some new planet into the skies and fascinate and absorb the attention of their age." His greatness was not secured at the expense of others, as is the greatness of some, but he won renown by service, and that service and his fame extended far beyond the limits of his own country. The sense of justice was strong within him, his sympathy with the oppressed and down-trodden was acute and effective, tyranny and cruelty outraged him, and he was ever ready to strike a blow on behalf of those who struggled for liberty. The orator dwelt eloquently upon Mr. Gladstone's characteristics as a patriot and an economist. As to his personal characteristics, Mr. Morely said: "No man I have ever known was so slow to pronounce verdicts upon his fellow-creatures, and no man I have ever known had the broad rational spirit of charity so much alive. Few men can have been so true to their conception of duty, a power, as he described it, almost co-extensive with the action of our intelligence that goes with us where we will and only leaves us with the life and light." That there were some limitations in respect to Mr. Gladstone's intellectual interests the orator freely admitted. To Natural Science in all its speculation, increase of scientific truth and extension of scientific method, with their immense influence upon the intellectual activities of England and of Europe during the last forty years of Mr. Gladstone's life, to all that he was not entirely opened. The changes which were being wrought by Darwin and other leaders in science made but small impression upon him. "But the omission of scientific interest was made up for. The thought with which he rose in the morning and went to rest at night was of the universe as a sublime moral theatre on which the Omnipotent Dramaturgist used kingdoms and rulers, laws and policies, to exhibit a sovereign purpose for good, to light up what I may call the prose of politics with a ray from the Diviner Mind. This exalted his ephemeral discourses into a sort of visible relation to the counsels of all time. I came on a letter the other day where somebody wrote to him and said—and the words were true—"You have so lived and wrought that you have kept the soul alive in England." When he died Lord Salisbury said of him that he was a great Christian. Yes, and I would add that he was not a Christian for nothing. I think he must often have used to himself the language of Wordsworth:—"Earth is sick and heaven is weary of the hollow words that States and kingdoms utter when they talk of truth and justice." He, at all events, in face of all the demands of practical politics, did his best to bring those considerations of truth and justice into the minds and hearts of his countrymen. He was a great teacher. Besides being a statesman, besides being a patriot, besides being a magnificent orator, besides being a scholar, he was a great moral teacher. His language would not be mine, but I do say that Mr. Gladstone, when he saw the nations going on a wrong path, saw high in the heavens the flash of the uplifted sword and the gleam of the arm of the avenging angel."

**Canada's Liquor and Tobacco Bill.** The figures given in the report of the Inland Revenue department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, give some idea of the immense amount of wealth which is being wasted by this country—and for the most part worse than wasted—in the consumption of spirituous and malt liquors and tobacco. The statistics given show an increase in the per capita consumption of all these articles over last year or of any year since 1892. The increased consumption is especially noteworthy in the case of malt liquors, for while the

per capita consumption of spirits is considerably less than it was in the seventies and early eighties, the per capita consumption of malt liquors has increased. The consumption of beer per head of the population for the year ending June 30 ultimo, was nearly 4 1/4 gallons, a little more than 1/4 gals. of spirits and 1-10 gal. of wine. The consumption of tobacco per head for the year was about 2 2/5 lbs. Although so much more beer is drunk than spirits the revenue from the latter is much greater than from the former. The revenue per capita for the year was—from spirits a little over \$1.59; from beer a little less than 20 cents and from wine 87 1/2 cents. Ontario is the greatest consumer of ardent spirits of all the Provinces, Quebec coming next and British Columbia third. Next in order come New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, North West Territories and P. E. Island. In the matter of malt liquors, Ontario manufactures more than all the other Provinces put together. The quantity produced in Quebec is a little more than one-half of that manufactured in Ontario: Here is a comparative statement, showing the manufacture by Provinces during the last two years:—

Provinces.	Gallons malt liquor manufactured.	
	1900.	1901.
Ontario	13,255,566	14,051,570
Quebec	6,306,869	7,362,535
New Brunswick	438,820	480,700
Nova Scotia	916,843	843,066
Prince Edward Island	42,000	44,900
Manitoba	687,868	678,946
N. W. Territories	157,020	207,045
British Columbia	1,504,186	1,439,492
Totals	23,309,172	25,108,254

Quebec has the distinction of consuming more tobacco and cigarettes than any other Province, Ontario comes second and the Northwest Territories last. The total excise revenue for 1901 was \$10,497,540, as compared with \$9,931,950 for the previous year. The chief items for the two years were:—

	1900.	1901.
	Spirits	\$4,821,218
Malt Liquor	7,174	6,569
Malt	910,537	977,330
Tobacco	3,281,640	3,337,848
Cigars	825,643	837,434

The following statement shows the consumption of spirits by Provinces and the duty paid during the last fiscal year, compared with the previous twelve months:—

Provinces.	Entered for consumption.	
	1900.	Galls.
Ontario	1,176,884.45	\$2,264,990.26
Quebec	921,151.66	1,744,815.55
New Brunswick	61,254.04	116,382.82
Nova Scotia	29,801.95	56,626.02
P. E. Island	908.87	1,726.83
Manitoba	159,947.36	303,903.97
N. W. Territories	15,456.96	23,668.28
British Columbia	161,170.85	306,225.66
Total	2,523,576.14	\$4,817,639.39

1901—		
Ontario	1,281,773.48	\$2,464,142.51
Quebec	999,112.66	1,900,091.47
New Brunswick	67,841.08	128,898.30
Nova Scotia	35,576.95	67,596.32
P. E. Island	1,035.90	1,968.21
Manitoba	153,273.03	291,223.66
N. W. Territories	15,538.21	29,522.89
British Columbia	153,768.69	292,163.22
Total	2,707,919.40	\$5,175,606.58

—Rev. Charles Williams a prominent English Baptist, now on a world tour, writes the London Baptist Times from New Zealand, that the Baptist denomination in that colony dates from 1851, and that there are, so far as he can make out, some 55 congregations, though the churches number only 34. The membership is 3,594 and the number of scholars in the Sunday-schools 4,559.

## The Fatherhood of God—The Base of the Pyramid.

As somewhat aside from, yet running parallel to the discussion in which I have lately been involved, permit me to show how, in my view, the Fatherhood of God constitutes not the "apex" but the base of the pyramid of revealed truth, and offers the broadest, deepest, surest foundation upon which a system of theology can be built.

Take first, the doctrine of the Godhead, or the Trinity. Is not the thought of Fatherhood essential and fundamental here? Of course we all recognize the impenetrable mystery which attaches to the three-ness of the divine being, yet so far as it can be stated in understandable terms it is the three-ness of Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit has given us the Scriptures. Through the Scriptures we come to Christ. Through Christ we come to God the Father. If now, through the God thus reached we interpret our beliefs and organize them into a theology, is not the method reverent and true?

Secondly, look at the Fatherhood in its relation to Sovereignty.

There is nothing in the Fatherhood of God, correctly viewed, to blur the magnificent fact of God's Kingdom. "Jehovah reigns, let the earth rejoice!" The relation of God to men is a relation of fatherhood and of sovereignty, but the paternal relation is the primary and determining one. The paternal relation is the ground of the regal relation. God is sovereign because He is father. We are to interpret the sovereignty through the fatherhood, not the fatherhood through the sovereignty. That was Christ's method. Christ's Sermon on the Mount has been called "the manifesto of the King." It might with greater accuracy be termed "the unveiling of the Father;" for while the word "kingdom" occurs eight times in the discourse, the word "father" as applied to God occurs seventeen times. Take the model prayer,—"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come." It is the kingdom of the Father for whose coming we are to pray. Take Luke's summary of the close of the sermon. "But your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. Howbeit seek ye his kingdom and these things shall be added unto you. Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Mark the words: not—it is the King's pleasure to introduce you to a fatherhood, but it is the Father's pleasure to give you the kingdom. Yes, God is sovereign, but it is a father's heart that moves the king's arm or there is no gospel under heaven. God sitteth on the throne and the bleeding "Lamb" is in the midst of the throne, dominating it, and all around the throne the "Emerald rainbow" spreads the radiance and glory of a father's love.

Thirdly, the Fatherhood in reference to Sin. Sin is lawlessness. Since the law-giver is the Heavenly Father, the tap-root of lawlessness is "the reign of unfilial feeling in the heart that was made for filial love." In the light of the Fatherhood of God, as I have affirmed before, sin is not minimized or palliated, but on the contrary it is magnified and shown to be exceeding sinful. There is no sin so disgraceful or so distressing to the convicted soul as sin against love. A knowledge of sin comes by the law, a deeper and more affecting knowledge comes by the gospel. It is not at Sinai but at Calvary that the arrows of conviction sink deepest into the soul. Rebellion against a sovereign can never awaken such a poignant sense of guilt, or burden the soul with such crushing remorse as unfilial conduct toward a father. Absalom's rebellion against David writes a darker chapter in history than the treason of Benedict Arnold, for the king against whom Absalom rebelled was his own father. There is more to break a sinner's heart in the presentation of a father wounded and grieved by the sin of his child, than in that of a king roused to action by the defection of a subject or the aggressions of an alien. When Jesus showed the father, He revealed and rebuked the sin of the world in more severe and awful fashion than had ever been known before.

Moreover, there is something more terrible in the attitude of a father to sin than in that of a sovereign toward transgression. For, while the sovereign sees in the rebel a menace to his realm, the father sees in addition to that, the ruin of his child. He is therefore the supreme enemy of sin. He cannot admit the sinner to place and heritage in the family until sin has been renounced. Repentance is more strenuously demanded by the fatherhood than by the sovereignty of God.

Fourthly, the Fatherhood in relation to the Atonement. This glorious doctrine shines and sparkles like a diamond in a ring, when given its true setting in the fatherhood of God. For, mark you, the ends aimed at in the Atonement are the ends of fatherhood; the means employed in the atonement are means instituted by fatherhood; the motives prompting to the atonement are motives which spring out of the nature of fatherhood.

What are the ends aimed at in the atonement? Are they not these—That God may recover sinners from their enmity and alienation into a loving, lasting, blessed fellowship with himself, and that he may

do this consistently with the demands of holiness? Surely these are ends dictated by the divine fatherhood. A king seeks the pacification of his troubled realm; but the regal father seeks in addition to that the companionship of his erring children. A monarch may grant an amnesty to rebels in the general interests of the kingdom, even though ideal justice may not be done. Sovereignty is an office, but fatherhood is a nature, and it must be consistent with itself even apart from the considerations of the children's interests, I hold, in common with brethren whose orthodoxy is supposed to be unimpeachable, that the vicarious sacrifice of Christ is necessary that God may be just in the justifying of the believer. There is an ethical element in the nature of God which demands the adequate punishment of sin, and that ethical element, in my thought of it, inheres in the fatherhood. In a word the sacrifice which Christ offered unto God was a sacrifice to the fatherhood.

Again, the means employed in the atonement are means instituted by the fatherhood. The Father carried the cross in his heart from all eternity. Jesus said, "I lay down my life for the sheep. . . . Therefore doth the Father love me, because I lay down my life that I might take it again. No man taketh it away from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down and I have power to take it again. This commandment received I from my Father."

And if the ends and the means of the atonement are those of fatherhood, so also is the prompting motive. Love cradled the Christ in Bethlehem. Love built the cross. God does not love men because Christ died for them. Christ died for them because God loved them. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son."

Fifthly, The Fatherhood and Regeneration. That vast change, without which no man can see the kingdom or experience the salvation of God, is best described in terms derived from fatherhood.

The agent in Regeneration is the Holy Spirit. He is the gift and promise of the Father. That which is imparted in regeneration is the filial spirit. In describing the new birth Paul writes: "For ye received not the spirit of bondage again unto fear; but ye received the spirit of adoption whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Put this statement of the apostle down beside the parable of the prodigal son. They supplement each other perfectly. The parable is the argument in picture. The argument is the parable done into distinct doctrinal statement.

In conclusion permit me to say, that the denial of the fatherhood of God, when put forward in defence of the great doctrines of grace, seems to me to singularly fail of its purpose. That denial is but a fence of straw and when the torch is applied to it, the fire goes near to burn the house it was built to defend. J. D. FREEMAN.

## The Primary Class.

BY KATE ALLISON LEWIS.

"Little children, little children,  
Who love their Redeemer,  
Are the jewels, precious jewels,  
His loved and His own."

The voices rang out so brightly and cheerily on the clear, Sabbath air, that many a face, sober and careworn, looked brighter and happier as they caught the childish strain.

I thought as I heard those sweet voices, what a blessing to our Sabbath School is our Primary department, and how necessary to its complete success is its careful management. For in reality the Primary Class is the foundation of the school.

Young children as they come to Sabbath School receive their training in this department, and their conduct in other classes as they are promoted, largely depends on the training they receive here.

Then our boys and girls may be kept in Sunday School by making them love it when they are young. If we make the lesson hour so pleasant and happy that they will love their class and teacher and School, they will grow up in it and when older they will not want to break their pleasant associations. They will always have in their heart very tender memories of their Sabbath School days, and no teacher knows what may be the result of some little seed prayerfully sown.

But the question to the primary teacher is,—“How can I make the lesson hour a happy and instructive hour to the very little boys and girls?”

First of all, Sunday must be made very different and very much better than other days. For this reason devices that are used in some Kindergarten classes as sewing texts on cards or any manual work seems to be out of place. We want the children to learn reverence for the Sabbath, and anything approaching work would destroy this feeling. Where there is a separate classroom for the primary class all texts and lessons may be taught in much better and more interesting ways.

Blackboard work is one of the best means used in teaching lessons; but this part of the work has been written and talked about so much, that only a few words need be said concerning it. For Primary Classes this work can never be very elaborate when used as a means of teaching. While the lesson story is being told, and

questions asked, rapid sketches are made on the board and words written. The children will all watch very closely, for they are so interested in seeing the story grow under the hands of the teacher. This will do more good in impressing the lesson on their minds than if the lesson had been put carefully on the board before Sabbath School. There might be danger, however, that the children, becoming so interested in watching the pictures grow, will forget the part of the lesson that the teacher had intended to bring out for each little heart. But a careful teacher will so conduct the blackboard work as to avoid all such danger.

The teacher's work is not to entertain, but to teach and train the children so they will make noble Christian men and women. For this reason stories are never told to pass the time away or entertain, but are carefully selected, and each will have some bearing on the lesson story. Each story should have some definite purpose, as correcting some childish faults the teacher has noticed, or teaching the wonderful love of Jesus, thus creating Christian character. No stories will do this as well as Bible stories. Childish faults can be corrected by telling stories, of which the Bible is so full, about some of the mistakes of those grand old characters, and how God looked at the sins and dealt with them. The child can see himself as in a spiritual mirror, and know how God regards his sins. Stories can help create Christian character, by fixing an ideal for the child, as some noble life or deed, and, told in an attractive manner, will fill the childish mind with great ambitions to bring his life up to this ideal. In either case it is best to choose stories of good men, who, if they had sinned, repented and were forgiven. All stories of hardened, wicked men should be avoided for young children.

Pictures are used in nearly all schools with great success. Everyone knows how delighted the child is to get his "Sunday card." Many of the Sabbath School subjects may be found among the Perry Pictures. These, beside illustrating the lesson, have the advantage of being copies of good pictures by famous artists, which is quite an important thing to consider when bringing pictures before young children.

Before the lesson, after the lesson, and sometimes during the lesson songs may be sung. Children love music and poetry, and songs learned in childhood will long be remembered. If we must be careful in our choice of pictures, we must also be careful in our choice of songs. None but the very best should be taught. We need not take any nursery jungles about the Bible for the sake of coming within range of the childish intellect. When the best hymns are taught the children like the melody, and if they do not understand the words now, they will all be made plain in after years. One thing they must be taught, and that is, they are worshipping God with their songs and so must sing their very best for Him.

All pictures, stories, songs, will do no good, however, if love is absent. The children like to go where they feel they are loved and welcome. A little boy was once asked why he chose a certain Sabbath School. His reply was, "Because they love a fellow over there." So the teacher needs an abundant fund of love, first for her Master and then for her work and pupils. She should make prayerful preparation for teaching, then go to her class from her knees, remembering that the Master whom she is serving is watching, and some day, if faithful, she will hear the "Well done, good and faithful servant."

## Home Thoughts.

It is a fact of which too little notice is taken that the extraordinary advantages of education which have been given to the children of these last two generations have shown so little fruit intellectually. We have had astonishing mechanical inventions, discovery of forces, marvels of applied power; we have made great strides in surgery, medicine, hygiene, and in all the life-conserving departments of human existence, but, with few exceptions, these have reached us through men who had been obliged to stay their feet at the threshold of the temple of learning.

And in the field of letters we have had many of whom we have been proud, but not one, born in the last fifty years, who has yet been able to attain the first rank or sit with the immortals. From our own children, those who have been taught, morning, noon and night, who have never been left to think out anything, but who have had a brimming cup of some predigested mental nutriment incessantly proffered to them, what have we to show?

Electrical toys for today, automatic toys for tomorrow; prearranged games under fixed rules and within fixed limits, wants presupplied—inventiveness never awakened, the imagination quenched by realities too beautiful and absorbing to give it room to live; this is the story of American children in the homes of well-to-do and wealthy parents. The joy of "making believe" is denied them; is there any one who will read these words who is old enough to understand what a loss that is?

Children are never alone; never find it necessary to devise playthings or imagine circumstances which give the

air of romance to the simplest surroundings. Out of over-laden nurseries, loads—I speak literally—of toys and appliances for amusement are gathered before Christmas arrives, and sent to various charitable places; satiety and the supervised use of all these complicated and expensive playthings have made them distasteful, and their owners are glad to see them go. Our "Alice" has no "Wonderland" and Tom will never emulate the "White Knight's" inventiveness.

The mind of a clever child is naturally poetic; it takes cognizance of and revels in the supernatural, the wonderful and the unknown. Shakespeare's boyhood fed his mind and soul with things he learned in silence, with only his keen eyes and listening ears to convey to the large brain the majesty and wonder of the world he lived in. It seems a necessity not to be denied without injury, that every human being who would live healthfully and do justice to his soul should, at some time in his waking hours, be alone with his own thoughts, and for a child, just absorbing the wonders of physical and mental life as they develop before his dilating eyes, it is beyond question that he should have time and incentive to think.

A modern child's day is as carefully divided and allotted as if he were born only to catch up with the times. Now sing, now dance, now play this, now that, now walk, now run, but not too far; now language, now numbers, now physics. It is all a great drill, and like all drills it effaces the individual man and makes him only a unit in a vast crowd.

Leave two children in a garden, or a flock of little sisters and brothers in a large safe room and see how they will show their training. I know of boys and girls of eight and ten who are wholly helpless to evolve anything for themselves. In the garden they are listless, and, if they may not pick the flowers and fruit, are discontented; in the room they have nothing to express. They want something real and material to appeal to their senses before they can find anything to do.

The happiest children, who in freer use of their own thoughts and imaginations are trusted to find delights in the garden, will make of it a place of enchantment. The arbor is a castle to be both defended and besieged; there are enemies ambushed in the lilacs and friendly knights riding up on canes with dahlia sticks for lances in their hands. Such gallant deeds of chivalry as I have seen performed in garden paths! And these explorations, in which Livingstone and Kane are far outdone? And great natural discoveries about bees and ants and grasshoppers! "Did you ever see, mother; did you ever see how the ants help each other? Do come and see, it takes six of them to carry one big bit." Three absorbed children lying near an ant-hill, leaning on their elbows and utterly lost to everything else about them, could learn more of the mystery of instinct and imbibe more stimulating interest in the miracles of nature than by a winter's course of study of natural history.

Let there be room for inquiry. Where curiosity asks, the mind receives in a different fashion than if things are endlessly and without homogeneity told to a young mind. This hour the positive, the next the negative end of the pole; no current of affinity running through the day's work. The child's mind is like his body—neither can assimilate everything which is given it for food.

I do not mean that children do not need help to learn self-restraint and conquer their natural tendency to infringe law, but I do emphatically mean that neither mind nor soul is educated when the child does not attain individual development of those powers which are the basis of character. His hand has to be held that he may learn to walk, but he cannot be kept within a "go-cart" without crippling his limbs. That development is the noblest and truest, and makes the greatest attainment possible, which engenders the greatest self-preservative power in the child's own nature.

That instilled knowledge through books and instructors shall not overran the capacity for thorough assimilation, and that there shall be free hours in every day of a child's life, in which he shall draw his own conclusions, think his own thoughts, and use his faculties of perception and imagination, are most important to the highest development of his intellect. After all, it is but giving nature a chance. And we shall continue to receive our best gifts from the men whose childhood was but slenderly endowed with the luxury and ever-present care which are bestowed upon the rich, until we learn that a large nature needs large room, and that the power to think great things is better than providing vehicles of expression for those whose thoughts are dormant for want of exercise.

To serve themselves is a priceless thing to teach children; where they need help and supervision, to give it with judicious care as a physician prescribes a crutch or a support, is a blessing, but even where wealth permits the dedication of trained service to their comfort, it should be accounted a higher good to have them educated to be self-reliant and self-helpful. To be taught how properly and thoroughly to care for their own bodies, to respect and not abuse their beautiful personal possessions, to run upon their own childish errands and carry their own small burdens, are things in no way hurtful to

the dignity of the heirs of any fortune, however great.

Leave to the children times and opportunities to dream and hope and learn to sing uplifting songs to their fellows; let them think how and where they would achieve love and life's honors, and do not measure their future with a carpenter's square and train them to think with other men's minds and achieve with other men's hands.—C., in New York Evening Post.

\*\*\*

### Growing in Grace.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

"Tell me something that will help me towards a higher Christian life." To this sincere enquirer (and there are many others who have the same desire,) I would say—turn to the closing verse of the first chapter of John. In that verse Christ tells Nathanael that he would "see the heavens opened, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." The allusion here is very clear to Jacob's vision at Bethel. Jesus describes himself as a sort of connecting ladder between heaven and earth. By his divine nature he reaches to the throne of the Godhead; by his human nature he reaches down to our weakness and guilt. His atonement for sin opens a way upward by which we can find pardon, peace and power—by which we can climb from a lower into a higher and holier life. By Jesus Christ, and by him alone, we can attain fellowship with God; and Jesus may become to us "wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption."

You may say this is too theological in language, and rather savors of mysticism. You want it translated into the language of every-day life, and to know just how you can become a better, stronger, happier and more useful man or woman. It is a good symptom that you desire spiritual improvement; for self-satisfaction is always a curse. The mere desire, however, will not produce the change any more than my desire to get the view from the top of the East River Bridge tower will carry me up there. I must make the ascent, and by one step at a time.

Sin of some kind—or of many kinds—is the real trouble with you. Sin holds down and hinders advancement. Repentance is not a thing to be done at the outset of the Christian life, and then to be done with forever after. It is not a mere feeling bad; it is a doing better. Faith also is not the single act of accepting Christ at the time of conversion; it is continual clinging to him, and the continual resting your whole weight on him as you trust yourself to every step of stone in the bridge tower. Your religious life began when you gained your first victory over sin; you gained it by Christ's help. Your grasp on the Saviour for help, for forgiveness, for strength to serve him, was an act of faith. When Bartimeus cast away his garment and arose and came to Jesus, he gave a good illustration of what you did when you first became a Christian; and what Jesus did for him is an illustration of what he did for you at the time of your conversion.

What you experienced at the outset of a Christian life must be repeated to a certain degree continually. You began with a decisive step—a step Christward. Now don't begin to dream about a prodigious jump or a sudden hoist into a higher life. I have heard some people pray for a sudden advance into holiness, which seemed to me very much as if my little grandson were to expect to read a whole chapter of the Bible fluently before he had learned to spell out syllables. No mere vague desire to be stronger and holier ever adds one cubit to your spiritual stature. A Christian character is built as my dear old church yonder was built—by laying one stone upon another. A mountain is ascended by setting one footstep after another up its steep face; if there be an occasional slip backward, then a new lesson of a weakness is learned, just as you have been learning your own weakness, and the need of a fresh grasp on Christ. Penitence and faith lay at the starting point with you; penitence and faith must accompany every upward step. You have not yet outgrown, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

My friend, if you really long for a genuine growth in grace, in vigor, and in effective usefulness, then be done with vague aspiration, and lay hold of what the negro preacher called his "upsetten" sins. Pat the knife to that bad habit before it becomes an ulcer. Take hold of that neglected duty and perform it. One step on the ladder was taken by my neighbor A—when he gave up his inordinate appetite for novels (some of them very poisonous) and determined to feed on solid food and to go back to his Bible. Deacon B—pitched out of doors his Sunday morning newspaper; he found it was killing his Sabbath spirit. Brother C—has stopped putting his club in the place of his prayer meeting. Brother D—, who said that after a hard week's work he needed a Sunday afternoon nap on his sofa, has become a different man since he enlisted for his Master in our Mission chapel. Mrs. E—was sorely tempted to buy that seal-skin sacque, but she said, "No, no; not that luxury while that missionary is freezing for want of an overcoat out in Dakota."

And so I could go on through the whole alphabet of

taking steps upward in obedience to the voice of conscience and to honor Christ. Don't be all the time feeling your pulse in order to grow better. Don't rely on attending meetings for the "promotion of holiness." The higher life is reached by steady climbing—making Christ your spiritual ladder—and by one step at a time.

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,  
Christ is the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies;  
And we mount to the summit round by round."

Cleave closely to the stairway; a single step to the one side or the other brings a fall. Nearly all the catastrophes in Alpine climbing result from wandering from the guides, or from venturing on forbidden ground; Jesus never promises his aid except in the path of obedience. Every redeemed soul is bound to strive for the highest holiest, and most fruitful life that grace can impart. The angels of prayer will ascend upon that Divine Ladder which links earth to heaven.—The Presbyterian.

\*\*\*

### Breathing and Praying.

If we do not get breath it matters very little what else we get. Food, warmth, sleep, are of no avail if we cannot breathe. The entering into the presence of God and communing with him is the renewal of our spiritual atmosphere.

Set before your mind the case of the diver who has to go down to work in the depths under the sea. The water is the breath of the fish, but it is death to him. The condition of his life is that the air of this upper world be pumped down to him. Then he goes down without fear, careful beforehand to see that all is right with the atmosphere above him, and careful, however deep he goes, or however busy he is, to keep the communication with that upper world to which he belongs. He is not always thinking about his breathing, but he cannot do without it for a moment, and he knows better than to suffer any trifling with the apparatus that secures his safety.

So are we in this world; the atmosphere is too dense for our new life. And yet our duty lies down here. Well, fear not, go down; only, first of all, be sure about the communication with that higher life to which we belong. If that be broken off or neglected, we die. Take not the Holy Spirit from me! is a cry for every life, and this hiding of ourselves with God in prayer is the adjusting of the apparatus with that source whence comes the breath of life to us.

Nothing can take the place of this quiet walking with God. It were a mad folly to try to live without sleep or food; but what of the man who tries to live without breath? That is what you are doing if you suffer payer to dry up into a mere set of phrases, which are repeated without any thought or heart.

Prayer is more than the kneeling and asking something from God—much more. What we need is to get into the presence of God. We want the hallowing touch of God's own hand and the light of his countenance. Tarrying in his presence we must have the breath of God breathed into us again, renewing the life which he breathed at the first. This is the first, the great need of the life of holiness.—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

\*\*\*

### Autumn Late.

Autumn Late has come, with skies of grey,  
And winds that are frosty and cold,  
The leaves have turned yellow, and fluttered away,  
And the trees stand out naked and bold.

The crisp brown turf crumbles under our feet;  
The brook is a frozen mass,  
The rumble of wheels echo far and wide  
And the lake is a sea of glass.

The birds with woe and plaintive cry  
Have fled to the south away,  
The sun forgets to arise in the morn  
And retires e'er close of day.

But we wrap in our furs so cozy and warm  
And fasten our skates so handy,  
While the friends within door stir the blazing fire  
To the tune of nuts, pop-corn, and candy.

And we glide away o'er the moon-lit lake  
As swift as the skimming swallow,  
Then who would not have the seasons change?  
And autumn the summer follow?

Marysville, N. B.

E. A. M. F.

\*\*\*

### Through Virtue Free.

The days are long and filled with toil,  
And sorrow pours a bitter cup,  
And who is living free from sorrow?  
And who can wake his spirit up?

Ah, not in vain we press the sod  
In sorrow, for we'll rise with song;  
We labor up the hills of God,  
And struggle till our souls are strong.

The sacred flame of sorrow burns  
To purify the heart of man;  
And unto God the spirit turns  
Obedient to His glorious plan.

The spirit cries for very pain  
Of longing for it knows not what—  
The hills of God are there to gain,  
O climb until the pain is nought.

The strength was given us to do,  
So ever climb and faithful be;  
The message is forever new,  
The soul through virtue will be free.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

## Messenger and Visitor

Published in the interests of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces by

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. MCC. BLACK Editor.  
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Address all communications and make all payments to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For further information see page nine.

Printed by Paterson & Co., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

### Thanksgiving.

Thursday of the present week has been proclaimed by the Government of our country a day of public thanksgiving to God in recognition of the blessings of the year. There are perhaps a few persons who do not approve of this act of the Government, regarding it as an invasion by the civil authority of a sphere which does not belong to it. If such a view as held, we need not say that it is one in which we do not share. The proclamation of a day of public thanksgiving appears to us eminently fitting as a recognition of the fact that the people of Canada are in general terms a Christian people—a people to whose thought theism is fundamental, who recognize the existence of an Infinite Being as the source of their own lives and of all that ministers to their happiness. This very general belief of our people in a God in whom they live and move and have their being may surely find some fitting reflection in the words or acts of their Government, and how more appropriately than in the annual proclamation of a day of public thanksgiving? Of course this proclamation is suggestive or advisory, and not mandatory. No attempt is made to compel anyone to worship on that day or in any way to simulate a thankfulness which he does not feel. The irreligious and unthankful may be as much so on Thanksgiving Day as on any other day of the year, without any apprehension of civil penalties. Nobody's liberty, religious or irreligious, is interfered with by the proclamation of a Thanksgiving Day. But that proclamation has a value and an appropriateness in that it is on behalf of the people generally a recognition of God and His goodness, and because it affords the opportunity for all grateful and devout hearts throughout the land to unite, on one day and with one accord, to give public thanks to the Infinite Author and Dispenser of good in recognition of the benefits continually received at His hand, and especially in view of the blessings of the year.

There is perhaps no country whose people have greater reason for uniting in a general public thanksgiving than Canada. We may well be thankful for this country which God has given us. It is a country great in extent and in resources. In its fertile lands, its fisheries, its forests, its minerals, its waterways and its water-powers the country has resources and means of development almost unparalleled. Its climate is temperate and healthful, and no country is better adapted to the production of vigorous manhood. Its people live in the enjoyment of the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty. They are a people richly blessed in their ancestry, their education and their institutions. There is no country where justice is more profoundly respected, and where the administration of justice through the laws is more prompt and equitable. It is a people which has been greatly blessed in respect to its religious teachers and in the moral principles which have been instilled into its life. In what the country is in itself, in its history and the results of the work of generations of patriotic and God-fearing men and women, the Canadian people of this time have abundant reason for the most grateful recognition of the Divine Hand which has been shaping their destinies.

Considering the record of the year, every devout heart must feel that there is abundant reason for gratitude to the Giver of all good. As a whole the labors of the husbandman have met with fair returns, and the Northwest grain crop is of unprecedented extent and value. Other departments of industry have proved fairly remunerative, trade and

commerce are increasing in volume, peace has prevailed within our borders, no great disasters have occurred, and in respect to the material welfare of the country generally there is much that should inspire profound thanksgiving.

In view of these great and numberless tokens of the goodness of God to us as a people, one might hope that there would be a sincere and universal expression of thanksgiving, and that on Thursday next the churches all over this wide Dominion would be crowded with Christian worshippers, eager to express the feelings of their hearts in praise and adoration to the good God who has so bountifully opened his hand toward this land. If it should be so it would be a beautiful and becoming thing and a prophecy of good for Canada. But judging from the record of the past "Thanksgiving Days," one may well doubt if there will be generally any eager disposition to heed the Thanksgiving proclamation. Doubtless there will be a full attendance at the festal board where the thanksgiving turkey is discussed, the places of amusement will be well patronized and the saloons will not be empty. But how many of the people of Canada will visit their places of worship, to consider God's benefits, to confess their gratitude for heavenly mercies, to acknowledge their transgressions and to unite in an anthem of praise to the "Parent of Good"? As a matter of fact we fear that the elements of devotion and thanksgiving do not enter largely into the celebration of the day. Thanksgiving Day, as it is commonly kept, makes far greater demand on the digestive than on the devotional faculties of the people. It seems to be interpreted, even by many who are called religious, as being addressed to the animal rather than to the spiritual side of our natures. This ought not to be so.

### Editorial Notes.

—The Examiner of New York comes to us this week in a complete new dress of type and other changes, giving it a very handsome appearance.

—Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago, has accepted the call of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. The addition of two such men as Dr. Lorimer and Dr. Henson to the Baptist ministry of New York is notable and must make itself strongly felt for good in the great American metropolis. Where the men are to come from to fill the places left vacant by the removal of these eminent preachers from Boston and Chicago does not yet appear. We have heard the name of a Canadian Baptist pastor mentioned as a not unlikely successor to Dr. Henson.

—At the recent Baptist Congress in New York, the principal subjects discussed were: The Consolidation of our National Societies; Modern Evangelism; The Function of Penalty in Christianity; The Ethics of Gambling; Cosmopolitanism versus Patriotism, and the Keswick Movement. The subjects, which are all of deep interest and some of them of a character to tax the best thought of the ablest thinkers, appear to have been discussed with much ability. The Watchman, in closing an editorial report of the meetings and summary of the discussions, says that as a whole the sessions reached a very high level, and it was generally felt that the New York meeting was certainly one of the best that the Congress had ever held.

—Though the Rev. John Jasper is no more, yet the world is not, it appears, left without advocates and defenders of the "sun do move" theory. The Independent declares that it has evidence that there is in the United States a denomination of German Lutherans who reject the Copernican system of astronomy, and hold that the earth is the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve around it after the Ptolemaic fashion. The Independent says that Professor Pieper of the Concordia College, St. Louis, President of the St. Louis Synod supports this view, as does also the Rev. L. Lange of Pacific Grove, Cal., author of a learned pamphlet opposing the Copernican astronomy in the interests of Bible truth.

—Apropos of the hand-shaking ordeals experienced by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in Canada, the London Chronicle recalls an amusing story connected with Mr. Gladstone's memorable Midlothian tour. On one occasion, so the story runs, there was a great hand-shaking ordeal at the window of the old gentleman's railway carriage, and he was rapidly getting the worst of it. A stalwart young policeman who accompanied Mr. Gladstone proved equal to the occasion. Crouching behind the great man and thrusting his hand under Mr. Gladstone's Inverness cape, the muscular 'peeler' gave each comer a grip that had no lack of cordiality. 'The auld man's uncommon veegerous at his time o' life,' observed one unsuspecting Scot as he stroked his fingers. 'He is that,' concurred another of the policeman's victims, 'but did ye notice his nails?'

—A reformer should have clean hands. This fact is illustrated in the experience of Mr. Morris, lately Mayor of Ottawa. He had been engaged in what would seem to be the praiseworthy work of spurring up the police force of the city to a more efficient discharge of its duties. The Chief of Police seems to have felt the spur somewhat acutely, and, as a demonstration of the Chief's determination to enforce the law without respect to persons, His Worship found himself summoned before the Police Magistrate of the city to show cause why he should not be fined for violating the license laws. The Mayor was obliged to confess to an infraction of the law in respect to the provision for early closing on Saturday evenings. A fine of five dollars was duly imposed and paid, and as the conviction involved the unseating of the mayor and his disqualification for two years, there was nothing for Mr. Morris to do but to present his resignation and retire into private life.

—Chancellor Kirkland in addressing the students of Vanderbilt University said: "This University was put here not primarily to help you make a living, but to help you make a life." And the distinction between "making a living" and "making a life," is one of immense importance for all students both in and out of College to keep in mind. The motive indicated by the one expression is higher than that indicated by the other as the heavens are higher than the earth. All men and women should regard themselves as students in God's University, and his purpose for them is fulfilled in "making a life," conformed in its motive and endeavor to the perfect example of Jesus Christ. It was the essence of the Great Teacher's doctrine embodied in his Sermon on the Mount, that men should regard the making of a life as the supreme consideration, and for "a living" trust in the bountiful providence of Him who feeds the birds and clothes the flowers.

—The decision of the Imperial Privy Council in respect to the validity of the Manitoba Prohibitory Law has been announced, and although the form in which the matter is put by the despatches leaves a great deal to be desired in point of definiteness, it is generally understood that the decision of the Privy Council reverses the judgment of the King's Court of Manitoba, which declared the law ultra vires, and that accordingly the validity of the Manitoba Act is now affirmed by the court of final authority. The Minister of Justice for Canada is said to express the opinion that the result of the Privy Council's judgment is to establish the principle of provincial authority in the matter of prohibitory liquor legislation. The judgment will therefore have important bearings in other Provinces of the Dominion, and especially in Ontario, where Premier Ross had promised that if the principle of provincial prohibition should be affirmed, a law as effective as conditions would admit would be brought forward.

—A few new cases of smallpox have been reported and two or three deaths from the disease have occurred, in St. John during the past week, but on the whole the situation is not greatly changed. Most of the patients are reported to be doing well. The authorities have at length succeeded in securing a property for an epidemic hospital in an isolated position in the neighbourhood of the city, and it is presumed that the danger to the public health of having cases of the disease quarantined in houses in different parts of the city will be removed. There is certainly need of the utmost carefulness and vigilance in order to the stamping out of the disease. Rev. H. H. Roach continues in his ministrations to the sick and the bereaved, and we are glad to report that his health continues good. Most of the schools in the city are running as usual, but some of them with diminished attendance. With the exception of the Tabernacle church which is closed, the usual services are, we believe, being held in all the churches. In some cases the attendance at the Sunday Schools was smaller last Sunday than usual, but the congregations in most of the churches were not, we believe, seriously diminished.

### Acadia Notes.

DR. KEIRSTRAD'S LECTURE.

Dr. Keirstead returned from his trip to Europe ten days ago, in good health, and laden with spoils gathered from the rich fields of the old-world life. He was heartily welcomed by us all, first for his own sake, and secondly for the sake of the spoils which we all expected to share. The proposal was made that an evening should be given to this distribution of the spoils, to which the Doctor generously consented, and Friday evening, the 22nd inst., was fixed upon for what he preferred should be called a Lecture-Talk on his tour. A large audience gathered, including the teachers and students of the three institutions and people from the town.

It is a wonderful experience for any man to visit the old world for the first time. Much, however depends upon the man who makes the visit. Given a man of rich and varied learning, possessed of the historic sense, a man of poetic insight, of large emotional capacity, of

philosophic bent of mind, capable of responding to the most varied appeals, and of thinking himself into an appreciation of underlying principles, force, and tendencies, and the experiences of such a one will be rich indeed. If also in his undertaking to report his experiences he is blessed with large and adequate powers of expression, the conditions will be pretty well complete for a good time on the part of those who may be privileged to hear the report which such a tourist will bring back. All these conditions were present in full in connection with the lecture by Dr. Keirstead, and as a natural consequence a rich good time was enjoyed.

The Doctor gave a rapid enumeration of the many places he had visited, and another rapid enumeration of the special objects, institutions, and phases of life on which he had concentrated his interest. He proposed to give us his personal impressions. This was a happy conception, as it secured to the audience not simply pictures of external objects, and recitals of external events, but graphic unfoldings of the lecturer's own feelings, thoughts, judgments on the men and things he had seen. The lecturer then gave, with great wealth of material, his impressions of the following subjects: Nature, Art and Architecture, Historic Places, the Life of Men. In treating of the Life of Men he discussed the great subjects of Politics, Education, Religion and Social Life. This all was supplemented by a section of interesting *obiter dicta*; making up a lecture at once highly comprehensive, informing, suggestive, delightful.

#### DR. JONES' LECTURE.

Among recent events I must also note the fact that our learned and beloved professor of classics, Professor R. V. Jones, Ph. D., was invited in October, to lecture before the students in Dalhousie University. The theme on which Dr. Jones discoursed was "The Ancient Greek and Roman View of the Future Life." The lecture was highly spoken of.

#### THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that the subscribers to the Forward Movement Fund are generally showing entire fidelity to their pledges made four years ago. On the fourth instalment of the \$60,000 to be raised at home, the treasurer has already received some thousands of dollars. This is very encouraging. There yet remains to be collected, however, nearly \$10,000. A considerable amount of this is not yet due, but will become due by January 1st. Another considerable amount is over due. We bespeak, in behalf of this movement, fidelity and promptness at whatever sacrifice on the part of every subscriber. We are nearing the end of the race. The denomination cannot afford the moral expense of failure to complete this undertaking to the last dollar. There has been some shrinkage, as was inevitable, there have also been some supplementary subscriptions, and we are all still hoping that the balance to be made up by a supplementary appeal will not be large. This, however, depends upon the fidelity and promptness of subscribers whose pledges have not yet been redeemed. Two months more will reveal where we are in this matter. Let there be a splendid rally within that time. T. TROTTER.

Nov. 23rd.

#### From Halifax.

There are tokens pointing to prosperity in Halifax. Rev. Dr. Kempton baptized one quite lately. The congregations are good at the Tabernacle. The Rev. Mr. Schurman is studying with great diligence the mysteries of the Word, guided by the many helps now within reach—Dr. Strong and Dr. Hovey. But he keeps up an independent thinking and judging, led, as he trusts, by the Holy Spirit. A man said to me a little ago that he left the services of a certain minister because he was, as the man believed, too lazy to study even the Bible. No living minister can take that to himself, for the one named died years ago. Of late Reporter has been carried along toward the conclusion that some of our ministers fail to study carefully and constantly in the early part of their ministry; and after passing middle life begin to be conscious of weakness, when it is too late to recover themselves. Hard work in the study in the first period of a pastoral career, will tell powerfully on the last part. The men who keep young are the life-students in the sacred profession. "By the sweat of the brow" is still the law, not only in the potato-field, but also in the pastoral field.

The Rev. Mr. Jenner is settling down to work. His congregations are good; and the people have a mind to work. The Rev. A. Clements of Cornwallis Street Church is going on smoothly and hopefully. At the West End, the showers have begun to fall. Last Sunday evening the pastor, the Rev. Richard Kemp, baptized nine. Eight had been baptized before; others are expected to follow the good example set them, next Sunday evening. The work is still and deep. The little church is now reaping the fruits of years of sowing. The Rev. J. A. Lawson did a good work in that church. "One sowing, and another reapeth."

The Rev. L. D. Morse began his four months' labor with the First church at the beginning of November. His preaching is with power and demonstration of the

Spirit. In his first sermon he made some personal statements, which reflect more upon the character and spirit of the preaching, especially the preaching of distinguished men, such as the late Phillips Brooks, than upon himself. All know that his instruction at home—Nictaux—was orthodox to the core. The same was true of his stay at Wolfville. The man in the institutions and the man in the pulpit—Dr. T. A. Higgins—all declared and lived by a solid gospel. Added to all this, Mr. Morse taught school at Digby Neck. There he came into full sympathy with the sturdy orthodoxy of Dr. Morse; and his mind was clear on the doctrine of the substitution of the innocent Son of God for a guilty world.

But while studying at Newton, he was carried, quite unconsciously to himself, away from the great vitalizing centre of the gospel. The atonement, as he had seen it, felt it, preached it, and enjoyed it, without his knowledge, receded farther and farther away, until he almost or quite lost sight of it in a practical sense. Dr. Hovey was true to the orthodox faith, but the star-p.eachers eclipsed the teachings of the school at Newton, and imperceptibly, Christ and not Christ crucified was the sum total of their preaching. Not until some time after he arrived in India did he get a second revelation of the full gospel—not until he heard a Mohammedan preacher haranguing a great crowd of listeners; and declaring that Jesus had not come into the world to die for the people; that his death was a natural and extreme act of persecution. This sermon by a follower of the false prophet, drove L. D. Morse, the missionary, to his Bible. There he found about ninety texts in the New Testament which most explicitly and emphatically taught and declared the great fact, that death, an atoning death, was the goal toward which, from before the foundation of the world, Christ marched—marched through the untold ages—made his way through the thirty-three years of his earthly life, straight and resolved until the hour came; and then he exclaimed "it is finished." As this doctrine was viewed by Christ, taught by Christ, and actualized by Christ, was the burden of Brother Morse's sermon.

The interpretation of his text was, that Peter's resolve that his master should not die, as he had just said he would, was an attempt to bar his way to the cross—to save him from the death which was the essential of a complete salvation. This accounts for Christ's strong language—"Get thee behind me Satan." Brother Morse, in the glow of his earnestness and fervor, fancied Christ rebuking him from heaven as he had rebuked Peter on earth.

When the Mohammedan preacher sent L. D. Morse, not to Hovey, Hodge, Strong or Clarke, but to his Bible to learn about the atonement he did a good work for our missions.

Unwittingly he gave our mission to the Telugus a valuable impulse. If it is, as Mr. Morse said in his sermon, a scheme of Satan to have the atoning work of Christ left out of the pulpit, and it, no doubt, is; and as Mr. Morse further said, that a gospel apart from the atonement "is in the air," then missionary money would be profitably spent in employing that Mohammedan preacher to make a tour of Canada and the United States, and preach that doctrine which drove Mr. Morse to his Bible and his knees—profitable indeed would such an investment be, if others who, like Mr. Morse, previous to his remarkable experience, are beating the air in attempting to lead people to build up characters like Christ's by imitating his example, rather than leading them to him, who, in his own body, bore their sins on the Cross; and there made possible the new nature by the Holy Spirit, and consequently character and life, like that of Christ Jesus the Lord.

Two expressions in Mr. Morse's wonderful sermon will not soon be forgotten. He moved to one part of the platform, and looked at an imaginary painting in a gallery—it was only a blur—he moved a little further, but saw only the dim outline—then he stepped to another point, and the painting burst upon his vision in its life and perfection, and filled his soul with admiration. He had got to point where the light so fell upon the painting as to reveal its perfection of form and its soul of art. So, said the preacher, the substitution of Christ is the point at which to see the system of revelation of Christian life and character.

The second thing he said was, that if he should preach the gospel with this doctrine left out, he might expect to see the heavens open and hear the ascended Christ say: "Get thee behind me Satan," for preaching only Christ's character and example, but not Christ and him crucified.

To preach Christ, and leave out his atonement, is merely preaching Adam (before he sinned of course.) The Roman empire went to pieces when the doctrines of all the sages of antiquity were preached all over that vast empire. In their attempts to construct character by mere human agencies, destruction of character, and consequently of civilization was the resultant. Jesus and the resurrection—Christ and him crucified—is the power of God unto salvation. It is not enough to believe it. It must be preached with the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. So believe. REPORTER.

#### Notes by the Way.

A pleasant surprise came with last week's MESSENGER AND VISITOR. One man at least has discovered that I have been travelling for the last four months in the interests of our denominational paper, and that these Notes are in part a report of the work. Many thanks, Bro. Leadbetter, for your good wishes. It is somewhat disconcerting to announce my name and business to a faithful subscriber and receive the reply, "Colpitts! Y-e-s, I think I've seen the name somewhere," when for two months weekly letters have appeared in these columns with my name attached. Now let it be known that the undersigned is the Financial Agent of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, that he is working all the time in the interest of that paper, and that these Notes are not the report of a pleasure trip or a tour for my health.

The work at Five Islands and Lower Economy was reported briefly last week. It resulted in some new subscriptions being secured and old accounts settled. Tuesday evening brought me to

#### BASS RIVER.

Here as elsewhere in this section of the province the Baptist cause is healthy and growing. The chief industry of the place is the manufacture of furniture, chiefly chairs. The factory gives employment to about 60 men, and is equipped throughout with the latest machinery. The weaving of the cane bottoms, etc., is done by the women in their looms. Last year about 83,000 chairs were turned out. The President of the company is Josiah Soley of Lower Economy and the manager Somerville Fulton, both good Baptists. The writer spent a pleasant hour in watching the various processes of manufacture, from the sawing of the log to the final painting of the finished chairs. He also took a new subscription while he was in the mill but that must be a strict secret, for no agents are allowed in the factory.

From Bass River the route lay over

#### PORTAUPIQUE MOUNTAIN,

and the beginning of the journey proved inauspicious. As I left Bass River the long threatened rain began to fall gently, and before I had gone very far it had become a rather heavy shower, especially for wheeling. But three miles from Bass River shelter and welcome were found at the home of Dea. T. D. Davidson. By morning the roads permitted of careful travelling and a good day's work was done. As reported last week this field has extended a call to Rev. C. H. Haverstock. The fact that this will be his second pastorate on this field testifies to the success of the first, while his acceptance of the call speaks of his confidence in the support and co-operation which the people will afford him.

By four o'clock Thursday afternoon

#### GREAT VILLAGE

was reached. Finding that Pastor Martell was at DeBert Station, I took an early tea and rode up, ten miles, arriving in time to enjoy the monthly conference meeting. No sturdier Christian character or deeper consecration is to be found than in the noble band of workers who hearten the pastor and lighten his work on this field. This is also the second time that pastor and people have sustained their present relation, DeBert Station being a part of the Oaslow field fourteen years ago when Bro. Martell was pastor of that field. A few hours work Friday morning, secured four new names, and after dinner the return journey was made to Great Village. Here and at Acadia Mines a gracious revival has been experienced, the pastor being assisted by Evangelists Baker and MacLean. A report of these services has already appeared in previous issues. Pastor Martell has been on the field only a few months, and though much has already been done this is only the beginning of the fuller work for which his experience and zeal so well condition him.

Saturday morning found me again on my way to Truro where some little work still remained to be done. Sunday was a day of religious dissipation. Evangelist Meikle had been in Truro throughout the week, and considerable interest had been aroused. For one who tried to attend all six services. The writer did not feel quite equal to that. In the morning the service at the Immanuel church proved very helpful, and the Bible class in the afternoon was heartily enjoyed. An afternoon meeting for men at Prince St. led by Mr. Meikle was largely attended, and the truth of God was presented plainly and powerfully. When I left Truro it was yet too soon to estimate the results of the special services, but words of commendation of the evangelist and his methods were heard from everyone.

Sunday evening the announcement that Rev. J. W. Manning would preach at the First Baptist church drew me to that service. A beautiful church and an efficient choir were pleasing features, but the central part of the service, as it should always be, was the strong and earnest presentation of the disease of sin and its remedy. After the regular church services a mass meeting was held in the First Presbyterian church, under the direction of Mr. Meikle. An even standing room was at a premium by the time that I arrived it did not seem necessary to endure fatigue when already the soul was almost surfeited with the good things of the day.

By Thursday afternoon the work at Truro had been completed, and the train soon carried me to Halifax. As Reporter keeps us well informed in respect to affairs here further news are unnecessary. But next week I may feel like giving a few impressions of the city as seen from an outsider's point of view.

R. J. COLPITTS.

Halifax, Nov. 23.

## \* \* The Story Page \* \*

### "A Brother Born for Adversity."

She was a silver-haired, fragile-looking woman, older than her years, through a life of many trials; and her trials were not yet overpast. But a light that "never was on sea or land" shown in her worn face as she spoke to the weary-looking, discouraged girl beside her.

"It is faith you want, my dear. Not merely to believe that Jesus Christ was born into the world to save sinners, but that He is living still to help them. You think you believe that, and live by it. But you don't."

"I try to," said the girl. "It's a great comfort to know that my sins are forgiven, and that when I die I shall be at rest."

"Ah, when you die! But why not while you are here? Why not be at rest to-day, this very moment?"

"If you knew how I have to live," the girl murmured. "It's easy to talk that way when you are comfortable. But when life is such a hard struggle—when you have to work for your daily bread till your too tired to eat it—when you don't know, maybe, whether there will be any bread for the next day—"

"Then is the time to say to yourself, 'My Saviour knows, and he is the brother born for adversity.' Don't you think He could understand your troubles? Or don't you think He is willing to lighten them?"

"They don't seem to be the kind to pray about," said the girl hopelessly, and the white-haired woman smiled.

"That's just the point I want to come to," she answered. "It's a great mistake to think that the Lord Jesus is sitting on a great white throne, far above us and away from us. He took our human nature so that he might feel our human weakness, and pity it. And there is nothing too small, nothing too common or mean, to bring to Him. Doesn't He say 'in everything' make your wants known? One of the sweetest Christians in the world said once that if she wanted a pin, and didn't know where to find it, she would ask Jesus to guide her to one, and He would do so."

The girl's face flushed. "Do you believe that?" she asked incredulously.

"With all my heart," was the answer. "Why not?" "I wouldn't dare to ask such a thing. I shouldn't expect to be answered."

"Which means that you would rather listen to Satan than to Christ. He whispers to you that it's only a figure of speech when you are told to cast your burden on the Lord, that you can't really do it, and so it's no use trying. It's all right to pray about your lost and sinful nature; but your daily cares—the things that make your life—you must get along with by yourself the best way you can. I know Satan's argument and temptations by personal experience."

"You've had your troubles, I suppose," said the girl. "Everybody has something; but—"

"But you think they can't be like yours? Tell me one thing just here: Did you ever want for food? Were you ever in actual hunger, and without a crust, without a penny to buy one?"

"No, I never was as poor as that," the girl replied.

"I've been pretty close to it, but it never came to that."

"Then my experience has gone farther than yours, for I've been exactly in that situation."

The girl glanced incredulously at the delicate face, the white hands, the refined dress of the speaker.

"It doesn't seem possible," she said; "you look as if you'd always been a lady."

"Yes, but that made it all the harder—don't you see? I couldn't work, and to beg I was ashamed. Would you like me to tell you about it? It's a singular story."

The girl's eyes answered eagerly, and into the lady's came a certain far-away look, very sweet and tender.

"It was a good many years ago," she said. "I had my husband and my children, and most of my life had been very happy. But trouble came upon us in one way and another, and one day I found myself without money, and with no food in the house. We were in a strange place, moreover, where we were not known, and had no credit with tradespeople. I could only buy what I paid for on the spot, and this morning I had spent my very last pennies for a pint of milk. There was a little bread in the house—not much, but enough for the children's breakfast. I gave it all to them, with the milk, and I went fasting myself. The two little girls did not know, and then father was not there. He had gone to seek employment and means of support."

"Well," asked the girl breathlessly, as the speaker paused. "What did you do?"

"It was Sunday morning," continued the other, "and I went to church. I dressed the children neatly, and took them with me as usual. We had suitable garments. No one would have guessed, to look at us, that we were penniless. And my little girls were rosy-cheeked and healthy; they had not suffered. But I was so weak that I could hardly drag myself along."

"You have been starving yourself for the children!"

"That was nothing—for a mother. But it had come to the point now when the children must starve too, un-

less I had help. And Satan tempted me to despair that Sunday morning. 'You see that God isn't thinking of you,' he said. 'You've loved God and your neighbor, and now your children lack bread. If it were true that your heavenly Father watches over His children, to provide for them that obey Him, would you be in these straits now? Oh, it's all a delusion!'"

"How strange," the girl cried out with sudden excitement. "I've felt that way myself—just as if something spoke to me!"

"And something does speak. God's voice and Satan's voice strive together in our hearts oftener than we think. I was tempted to turn back before I had gone half way. It seemed such a mockery to sit in church, and listen to hymns and prayers and sermon, when I was fainting for food. 'What is it to God? What is it to all these pious people?' Satan said. 'You'd better go and tell some kind-hearted sinner, and let him give you something to eat.' I should be ashamed to repeat the evil thoughts that came to me, only you know that God suffers us to be tempted at times. It is one of his ways of strengthening our faith. And He strengthened me to resist. I don't know how; but I kept on, and sat through the service, and heard comfortable words, and came back again at noon to the house we lodged in. It was a large house, with a good many people in it; but I did not know any of them. On the first floor was a ladies' restaurant, kept by a woman, I had been told; but I had never been in it. It was always closed on Sunday and there was nothing to make me think of it, or of the woman who kept it. But for some good reason I did think of her as I stood for a moment at the back window, looking into the garden; and almost immediately she came out from the lower door, and crossed the grass-plot, and broke off a long stem of gladiolus, thick set with rosy flowers."

"Will you have this?" she said, looking up at me. 'Let one of your little girls come down for it. Oh, no, come down yourself, please. I want to ask you something.'

"Now, I had never spoken to her before, she had never spoken to me; we were strangers. Yet I did not feel surprised at her calling to me. I went down to the garden as if it were the most natural thing in the world; and, as we stood there talking of the flowers, she said, in the simplest way:

"You won't be offended—will you? We have some fine oysters—the first of the season—and I'd like to send you a dish of them. Will you let me do it?"

"Will I let you? I shall think you are very kind," I said. "But why do you want to do such a thing for a stranger?"

"Oh! I happened to think of it. The oysters are very nice," she said, and the cook was just dressing them. I'll go in and send up a tray."

"So she went into the kitchen, and I back to my rooms upstairs; and within five minutes a servant came up, carrying a tray that was literally heaped with good things. There was a great dish of oysters, deliciously cooked, and crackers, and celery, and coffee, and sweetmeats, and fruit—a luxurious meal, and more of everything than we could have eaten in three meals. You can imagine how I felt, perhaps. I shan't try to tell you; for that isn't all the story. A message came up to me later, would I come down and set with Mrs. Blank a little while in the evening? I went as soon as the children were asleep, and found her alone in a pretty parlor, with books and flowers around her. She welcomed me in the most cordial fashion, and began to talk of everything but the oysters. But my heart was too full to keep silence."

"I want you to tell me why you sent up that tray," I asked. "Did you know that I hadn't so much as a crust of bread to give my children, and that didn't know where to turn to find one?"

"She looked at me with amazement, but her eyes shone."

"Why, no," she answered. "How could I dream of such a thing? But if it's true, then it was the Lord Himself that spoke to me. I see it all now."

"I asked her what she meant, and she told me that she had seen me at church, and walked home behind me; and as she saw me go to my room, it suddenly was borne in upon her mind that she must send me up some oysters."

"It wasn't my own thought," she said. "I was told to do it, and I objected at first. She'll think it's a piece of impertinence, I thought. I've no excuse to offer for it. But still something kept urging me: You must send up those oysters. So at last I went out into the garden, and saw you at the window; and then it all seemed simple enough. How thankful I am that I listened to His voice; for it was surely the Lord that spoke," she continued.

"And now you must tell me all your troubles, and let me help you. This is the Lord's doing."

"I couldn't doubt that it was. Had not He proved it to both of us? So I told her the whole story, just as I might have done to my mother or my sister. And tenderly as a mother she cheered and comforted me. The Lord would help my husband to find employment, she

said, and meanwhile it was clearly His will that she should take care of me. I was not to give myself any thought for the morrow—for rent, for food, for anything. It was all arranged for me. And I saw so plainly whose hand was leading us both, that I never thought of refusing her charity. It was a new experience. I had never had to accept such charity before; but if that was God's way of caring for me and mine, why should I object to it? We lived with this friend whom He had sent us, for a month before my husband was able to make a home again for his family. But in all that time I never felt ashamed or cast down by my dependence. She made me feel that she was only God's servant, doing what He had distinctly sent her to do, and honored in doing it."

"She was a wonderful woman!" exclaimed the girl. "There are not many like her in the world, I guess."

"More than we know, perhaps," was the answer. "God's world is full of His messengers, but we don't always recognize them."

"I begin to think that one of them has come to me," said the girl, with a smile that shown through tears. "I'm glad you told me that story. It—it brings the Lord closer, somehow."

And she went away with her heart strangely lightened. The actual strain of life was just the same; its poverty and hardships were visible facts; but for a moment her heart had comprehended a great truth—that the Son of God, "in the glory of the Father which He had with Him before the world was," is still the Son of man, "touched with the feeling of our infirmities." She had found a brother born for adversity.—S. S. Times.

### How Bessie's Light Shone.

BY MAUDE GLEN COLBY.

The sun was hidden by clouds, and every now and then little gusts of wind blew the rain against the windows.

Bessie Dean stood drumming on the pane. She looked disconsolate—yes, actually cross—and once in a while a tear stole down her cheek and fell on the glass, as if in sympathy with the storm without.

"I never saw such a lonesome, gloomy day in all my life, never," she said. "Papa gone, mamma sick with a headache, baby cross, and here I am all alone."

The tears fell very fast now, and the brown curls bobbed expressively up and down among the curtains.

After she had cried a long time she became thoughtful, and began looking out of the window again. Presently she began to speak her thoughts.

"Grandma says if I read my verses in the morning, and try to practice them all day I shouldn't have time to be lonesome. I believe I'll go and read my verses now, just to pass away the time."

She sat down in the big easy chair to read, and as she read her face grew sober.

"They're all about our being 'the light of the world,' and 'letting our light shine.' I wonder whether the lights are all gone out that makes this such a dismal day. I don't believe my light has shone a bit all day, and this day needs it more than most others. I'm going to try, right away, and see what I can do."

She didn't have to wait long to find something to do, for baby was crying pitifully in the sitting-room. She went in and took the baby in her arms, and sang to her until the tired little one had fallen asleep; then Bessie went into mamma's room.

Mamma was suffering with her head, but her first words made Bessie glad:

"It was so thoughtful of my little girl to stop baby's crying when mamma's head ached so."

Bessie said nothing, but began bathing the aching head. Her little hands grew very tired, but she would not stop until she thought mamma was asleep; then after pulling down the shades, she stole softly out of the room and down stairs.

The clock struck five just as she entered the kitchen, and, remembering that it was nearly tea time, she began setting the table for papa's supper.

When papa came home that night, and called her "Little Sunshine," and mamma awoke much refreshed, and baby laughed and crowed after her nap, Bessie thought the world seemed different from what it was a few hours before, and she could hardly believe it when she looked out of the window and saw the rain pouring down as steadily as it had in the early part of the afternoon.

"I guess it's because the lights are shining again inside that makes it so bright," she softly said.

"Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill can not be hid. . . . Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." (Matt. v. 14-16).—The Myrtle.

### Finding the Owner.

"It's mine!" said Fred, displaying a white-handled pocket knife, with every blade perfect and shining.

"Just what I've always wanted!" And he turned the prize over and over, with evident satisfaction.

"I guess I know who owns it," said Tom, measuring it with a critical eye.

"I guess you don't!" was the quick response. "It isn't Mr. Raymond's," said Fred, shooting wide of the mark.

"I know that. Mr. Raymond's is twice as large," observed Tom, going on with his drawing lesson.

Do you think Fred had any comfort with the pocket-knife? Not a bit of it! He was conscious at the time of having something in his possession that did not belong to him, and Tom's suspicion interfered sadly with his enjoyment.

Finally it became such a real torment to him that he had serious thoughts of burning it, or burying it, or giving it away. But a better plan suggested itself.

"Tom," he observed, one day at recess, "didn't you say you thought you knew who owned that knife I found?"

"Yes, I did. It looked like Dr. Perry's," and Tom ran off to his play without giving the knife another thought.

Dr. Perry's! Why, Fred would have time to run there and back before recess closed. So he started in haste, and was just in time to catch the old gentleman.

"Is this yours?" gasped Fred, in breathless haste, holding up the cause of a week's anxiety.

"It was," said the Doctor, "but I lost it the other day."

"And I found it," said Fred, "and have felt like a thief ever since. Here, take it, I've got to run."

"Hold on!" said the Doctor. "I've got a new one, and you're quite welcome to this."

"Am I? May I?" And with what a different feeling he restored the knife to his pocket!

"Findings is keepings," said the Doctor, smiling.

"Not till you've asked the owner," said Fred, "if you can discover who the owner is."—Christian at Work.

The Lick Lens.

Some years ago the writer paid a visit to Alvan Clark, at Cambridgeport, to witness the testing of the huge lens for the famous Lick telescope. At the end of the long, dark room the largest flint glass then in the world was set up on edge. From a distance of about fifty feet a pencil of light was flashed into the heart of the disk and reflected back into the observer's eye. The slightest imperfections, if any, in the glass, would then be revealed by the cures of light and the lines of polarization.

"Now," said Mr. Clark, "I will show you the wonderful sensitiveness of the lens to outside influences. Every human body gives out heat, and when brought near to extremely sensitive substances, affects them to a greater or less extent. Now watch."

He walked down to the lens, and held his hand under it about two feet away. Instantaneously a marvellous spectacle burst into view. It seemed as though the great glass disk had become a living volcano, spouting forth jets of flame. The display was dazzling. Waving, leaping, dancing, the countless tongues of light gleamed and vibrated. Then, fitfully, reluctantly, they died away, leaving the lens reflecting only a pure, untroubled light.

"What is it? How do you account for the wonder?" were the eager questions.

"It is only the radiation of heat alternately expanding and contracting the glass. If I had put my hands upon the lens itself, the phenomenon would have been even more violent."

To a person ignorant of lenses the almost supernatural sensitiveness of a mass of glass weighing several hundreds of pounds was astonishing. But to the scientist it is an every-day matter, for he has instruments that will register with unfailing nicety the approach of a person fifty or hundred feet away.

The human heart is not unlike the great lens. It is similarly sensitive, and so cannot afford to surround itself with evil. The radiations of influence are infinitely fine. Inevitably we vibrate to "the company we keep." Before we know it, we have taken the color and tone of our neighborhood.—Youth's Companion.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sort of pictures, which the mountaineers gazed on as wonderful. He was the great artist Titian.—The Canadian Joy.

There is no condemnation to him that is in Christ Jesus. You may just pile up your sins till they rise up like a dark mountain, and then multiply them by ten thousand for those you cannot think of; and after you have tried to enumerate all the sins you have ever committed, just let me bring one verse in, and then the mountain will melt away: "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son, cleanseth us from all sin."—D. L. Moody.

The Young People

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN. All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, December 2.—II Thessalonians 1. The real purpose of all our activity (vs. 12) Compare I Peter 4:14.

Tuesday, December 3.—II Thessalonians 2. "Stand fast" (vs. 15.) Compare Phil 4:1.

Wednesday, December 4.—II Thessalonians 3. "Be not weary in well-doing" (vs. 13.) Compare Gal. 6:9

Thursday, December 5.—Acts 18:18-23. Paul's "If God will" (vs. 21.) Compare James 4:15.

Friday, December 6.—Galatians 1. Whom should we please? (vs. 10.) Compare I Thess. 2:4.

Saturday, December 7.—Galatians 2. By whose power do I live? (vs. 20) Compare I Cor. 6:19.

Prayer Meeting Topic—Dec. 1.

Children of God. Rom. 8:14-17.

GOD'S CHILDREN ARE LED BY GOD'S SPIRIT.

The Spirit of God invites all to come to God, but not all heed his call. The sons of God follow the Spirit wherever he may lead. They try to destroy the sinful works of the flesh and to grow the fruits of the Spirit. See Galatians 5:16-24 for a catalogue of the black crimes and sins of the flesh and the beautiful fruits of the Holy Spirit. We may know the sons of God by their submission to God's Spirit and their earnest struggle against the works of darkness. Whenever a man takes the Holy Spirit as his guide, that man is already a Christian, a child of God. Oh, that we might follow our gracious and omniscient guide more closely!

GOD'S CHILDREN RECEIVE THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

What right has a sinner to call the holy God his father? It is the Spirit of God who comes into a sinner's soul and teaches him to think of God as a loving father. He bears witness with our trembling, timid spirits that we are indeed God's children and have a right to address him as "Abba, Father." Too often our sins come between us and God as a wall of separation, but the Holy Spirit points us to the door of repentance and confession by which we pass through the wall once more into our Father's presence. When Satan would persuade us that we never were converted and that our religious experience is only a desert mirage, how sweet to hear the Spirit's voice reassuring our doubting souls! "Child of God, remember that you are an heir of heaven."

SONSHIP INVOLVES HEIRSHIP.

"Heir of God, and joint heirs with Christ." The imagination can no more compass such a subject than the lark can soar all the way to the sun. The Christian is not merely the heir of all the ages past; all the glories and riches of the heavenly city are his and his forever.

FELLOWSHIP IN SUFFERING LEADS TO FELLOWSHIP IN GLORY.

What does it matter if we must go through Gethsemane with our Lord, if only we may sit down with him on the throne in heaven! Verily the sufferings of this brief life are not worthy to be compared with the glory that is to be revealed.

JOHN R. SAMPHY, in Baptist Union.

The Kingdom of God.

VIII. The citizens of the kingdom. (Part 2.)

DAILY READINGS.

Sunday, Matt. 5:3-12. Ps. 1. Monday, Matt. 11:2-30; 23:1-2. Tuesday, Rom. 8:1-17. Wednesday, Gal. 5:16-26. Col. 3:5-17. Thursday, John 17:1-26. Friday, Matt 28:16-20. Luke 10:1-16. Saturday, Rom. 10:1-21.

2. The character of the citizens of the kingdom of God.

a. The type of character.

(1) It is Godlikeness. In Matt. 5:48 Jesus says, "Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect." The "therefore" carries the thought back to what Jesus had just said about love, not only for one's friends but also for one's enemies. Such love, said Jesus, would make them "the sons of the father who is in heaven." (verse 45.) We can clearly see that Jesus is referring not to power nor to knowledge, but to character, to the quality of the life. Because it is God's kingdom and the citizens of the kingdom are the true sons of the King it must be expected that the type of life for the citizens is that of the King himself. By this statement Jesus supplements the message in Gen. 1:26, 27, regarding man's creation in the divine image, after God's likeness.

(2) But as Jesus is God's representative among men, to whom has been given the sceptre of the kingdom, therefore Jesus is the type of life, the ideal of life, for the citizens of the kingdom. In other words the citizens must be Christlike in character. It is because Jesus reveals the Father (John 14:9), and in his character is

the example for all loyal citizens of the kingdom, 1 Peter 2:21.

In Matt. 23:10 we read, "For one is your master, even the Christ;" and in Luke 6:40, "The disciple is not above his master (teacher), but every one when he is perfected shall be as his master (teacher)." If we read "teacher" with the margin of the Revision, instead of "master," the meaning remains practically unchanged. For Christ is the teacher as well as the master. In Matt. 11:29 Christ says, "Learn of me," and that to be learned is the way of life; not merely learn my precepts, but follow my example—for I am meek and lowly in heart."

The apostle Paul teaches this same great truth, that Christlikeness is the quality of character for the citizens of the kingdom of God, and that it is the purpose of God to bring the sons of the kingdom into such character. See Rom. 8:29, "To be conformed to the image of his Son." Again in II Cor. 3:18 is the same thought, "But we all . . . reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory." Cf. John 17:22 where Jesus speaks of having given his glory unto his disciples, i. e., the glory of his own life or character.

The apostle John in his first epistle says, "We know that if he shall be manifested, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is" (I John 3:2).

The dominating note of all the epistles is, Christ in the believer: the ground of his forgiveness and his justification, Rom. 4:25; 5:8-11; his hope, Col. 1:27; his strength, II Cor. 12:9; his comfort and consolation, II Cor. 1:5, 6; his help in temptation, Heb. 2:18; 4:16; his advocate with the Father, I John 2:1; in short, his "all and in all," Col. 3:11; in whom he is to be perfected, Col. 1:28, or is to be made full, i. e., is to have fullness of life because in Christ dwelt the fullness of the Godhead, Col. 2:9, 10.

Thus godlikeness, or Christlikeness, is the type of life or character for the citizens of the kingdom. Who of us is able to bring about this great end? Not one.

The King has provided a way. Therefore,

b. The Spirit of God is the power that will bring to pass this glorious result in the life of men, if by faith they will receive citizenship in the kingdom. The citizens are "born of the Spirit," John 3:5, and must be "led by the Spirit," Rom. 8:14; and then the Spirit produces that life in them which conforms to the image of the King. What that life is like we can see in Gal. 5:16-24. Mark especially verse 22, "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, meekness, self-control." In addition to "the fruit of the Spirit" mentioned in this verse, we might speak of:—

- 1. Humility, Matt. 5:3; 11:29; 18:1-3. 2. Purity, Matt. 5:8; I John 3:3. 3. Merciful, Matt. 6:7. 4. Compassion, Matt. 18:32; Col. 3:13. 5. Self-denial, Matt. 16:24; Rom. 15:1, 3, 7. 6. Holiness, or righteousness, Matt. 6:33. Rom. 14:17; 6:5, 10, 11; 13:9, 17, 21. I Peter 1:15, 16. (Cf. also passages like II Cor. 7:1. Heb. 13:20, 21. James 1:4; 3:2; and I Peter 5:10, 11).

3. The work of the citizens of the kingdom of God.

Generally speaking the work of the citizens of the kingdom is to do God's will, Matt. 7:21, and to bring to pass that will in the earth, Matt. 6:10. But the will of God is set before us in Christ. As Christ came to do the Father's will, John 9:4, so he sends out the citizens of the kingdom to do his own will, John 14:12, 17:18. Comprehensively stated the will of Christ is the establishment of the Kingdom of God in the earth, cf. Matt. 6:33, and 28:19. The citizens of the kingdom must be filled with the missionary spirit and ideal. "Go ye . . . make disciples of all nations, baptizing them . . . teaching them to observe whatsoever I commanded you." Christ's friends are those who do his commandments, John 15:14. To love Christ is to walk after his commandments, 2 John 6.

The citizens of the kingdom are said to be "the salt of the earth," the preserving, saving force within, Matt. 5:13, and also "the light of the world," Matt. 5:14. The "salt" does its work, and the "light" does its work in and through good deeds of the citizens of the kingdom and the King thereby is glorified, Matt. 5:16.

Again, the citizens of the kingdom are the good seed and the field is the world in which the good seed (the citizens) is sown. The sower is the Son of Man, Matt. 13:37, 38, who himself came to save the lost, Luke 19:10, and who by the Spirit scatters his followers among all peoples and nations, that the world may be saved.

Two questions:

- 1. In view of the character of the citizens of God's kingdom, are you a citizen of the kingdom in whom the King is working his will? Answer thou. 2. If a citizen of the kingdom, are you doing the work of a citizen? and by your living in the world are you making it a better place for men to live in, and so having a share in hastening the coming of the new heavens and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, (cf. 2 Peter 3:13)? Answer thou.

## W. B. M. U.

*"We are laborers together with God."*

Contributors to this column will please address MRS. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

### PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For Chicacole, the missionaries and their helpers, the reading room, Schools and Hospital that God would use them all for the salvation of souls.

### Notice

The Executive of the W. B. M. U. will hold their quarterly meeting on Friday, Nov. 29, at the Mission Rooms, 85 Germain St. We are pleased to announce that Mrs. J. L. Read has consented to act as Director for the Central Association. In the bureau of literature at Amherst there are helpful exercises for Thanksgiving and mission programmes also a number of missionary Reviews. Any one wishing them please send 3 cents for postage; also the History of Baptist Missions and other interesting books. Please make use of these. Address Mrs. Wm. Harding, Amherst, N. S.

### Notes from Ontario Convention.

The Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Mission Society of Ontario West held their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in Jarvis St. church, Toronto, on Nov. 13-14. The Foreign Mission Society was organized in this church so it was most appropriate that these exercises should be held there. Three hundred and twenty five delegates were in attendance and this spacious church was well filled at every session. The first day was given entirely to Home Missions. The address of welcome, most cordial and clever, was given by Mrs. Henderson of Jarvis St. church. Responded to by a few appropriate words from the President, Mrs. Holman. Ontario West has fifteen Associations, each cared for by a Director whose duty it is to keep in touch with each circle in that Association either by visiting or correspondence, organize Societies where none exist, stimulate and encourage the fainting and in every way strive to develop and extend the Mission work. Each Director reported for her Association. These Associations are much smaller than ones containing from ten to twenty Societies, contributing from \$300.00 to \$3000.00 annually toward Home and Foreign Missions. The H. M. S. of Ontario West has raised the past year \$5,931.35 for Home Missions, \$10,028.63 for Foreign Missions. These Societies are doing a grand work and their officers show much ability and earnestness in the administration of their Mission affairs.

The prayer services were well attended and every moment occupied, many sisters taking part in short prayers. The reports from circles was encouraging, a small deficit was removed during Convention by the gift of one lady. The address by the President of the H. M. S. was helpful and inspiring, breathing throughout the need of more perfect faith and trust in Him who has all power in heaven and on earth. A most interesting discussion took place during the afternoon on "Financial Problems" (a) Causes of deficit, (b) Lack of promptitude in collectors and Treasurers, (c) Summer Irresponsibilities. The session closed with a mission band program illustrated by Jarvis street Mission Band.

In the evening, Mrs. J. E. Wells, the Principal of Moulton College, who has recently entered upon her labors, spoke of her first impressions and the advantages to be gained by young ladies attending that institution. The remainder of the evening was taken up by an address from Rev. W. E. Norton, the secretary of Home Missions. Moulton College was opened to visitors from four to six o'clock and many availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this elegant and homelike ladies' college. Luncheon and supper were served in the school-room. Beautifully decorated tables were bountifully supplied with good things and over 300 feasted and talked. Old acquaintances were renewed and many new ones made. The social hours were richly enjoyed by all and formed a very pleasant and important part of the programme. Mrs. J. J. Baker and Mrs. Cline who have resided in the Maritime Provinces were present and a host of others who once called this their home. All had many questions to ask and seemed to entertain kindly and pleasant recollections of the Lower Provinces as the Ontario people are accustomed to speak of us. Your delegate on one occasion was introduced as "a sister from below."

Thursday was Foreign Mission day. A new set of officers greeted the audience. Mrs. Booker the wife of the late A. V. Tempany who has been President of this society for many years, rendering valuable service from her experience on the foreign field and her beautiful Christ-like spirit was unable to preside on account of her health, but read the President's address. Mrs. T. M. Harris the Vice-President, conducted the sessions with

much ability and grace. The morning was occupied with reports, Home and Foreign Secretaries, Treasurer, Link Bands and Literature. This latter department of their work has been most successfully and industriously worked up by Mrs. King, a busy pastor's wife in Toronto. A large display of literature was given in an adjoining room and the report showed many sales and much reading had been done during the year along mission lines. A beautiful Bible reading was given by Mrs. Harris on "Christ in the midst."

A large number of greetings were received from Mission Societies of other denominations, also the China Inland Mission, the McCaul Mission, the Leper Mission, and last of all the Maritime Provinces. Your delegate was pleased to represent the Mother Society of the Women's Foreign Mission work in Canada, sent by you to congratulate her daughter on her silver anniversary. You may well be proud of your healthy, prosperous, well developed child, she bids fair to outgrow in her good works the older folks. This daughter seemed to appreciate the kind act of the parent society in sending a delegate to convey kindly greetings on this occasion, and accorded to your representative a most cordial, hearty and generous reception. It is greatly to be regretted that the expense and distance is so great that representatives can so seldom attend our gatherings. Dark Quebec lies between like a great chasm, and until by some invention of the twentieth century speed shall be accelerated and thus distance and expense lessened, we must be satisfied to work on as we have done. A very pleasing feature of the afternoon session was the calling to the platform representatives of all the Circles formed during the first year of the societies history. Most of them were old ladies and it was very interesting to hear them tell of the small beginnings of twenty-five years ago. How much there is to encourage when we stop to consider how God has so abundantly blessed our "Women's work for women" and the thousands of devoted sisters all over the land who are giving time, strength, talents and money to this great work. An original poem on "Christ the first missionary" was read by Mrs. J. J. Baker. "Sister Belle," Mrs. Halkett of Ottawa, delighted all present with one of her bright addresses reviewing the history of the missions.

The Foreign missionaries present at Convention were Mrs. J. A. K. Walker, Miss Priest, Miss Fulsome who has had charge of the Timpany Memorial School, India. These missionaries added much to the interest of the meetings. Mrs. J. H. Castle, the first President of the society, gave a paper on "Beginnings" that called forth much applause and many smiles. Mrs. J. A. K. Walker closed the session with an address on "What India lacks," that will long be remembered.

S. J. MANNING.

### Mission House, Bimlipatam.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:—How many of you have heard of Nirimbhulu? Some have, I am sure. If I were to ask the members of the Greenwood or Tremont Mission Bands, they would answer, almost without hesitation: "Nirimbhulu is the son of your servant Pydia who died of cholera at Chicacole the first year you were in India." Then Lisa would say "Yes Mrs. Gullison, I remember you used to call him your little boy, because you cared for him after his father's death."

Some will also remember that while we were in Bob-bill, about three years ago, we found it necessary to punish him for stealing; and that he resented the punishment and left us.

We did not see him again till we came to Bimlipatam to live, a year ago last February. We had only been here a day or two, when he came, with beaming face, to make his "salaam." After that he visited us quite frequently, and I believe I would have been very glad if I had told him he might be my little boy again. But we kept him waiting some months.

We longed to take him away from the heathen influences which surrounded him and put him in our Mission school where he would be under direct Christian influence. But we knew his relatives would never consent to this.

At length I asked him to come to us as a servant on wages. He did not need a second invitation. At first he was kept busy all day long. After a few months he was allowed to go to school every afternoon. Then, as he manifested an interest in his studies, he was told he might go mornings as well, if he would work hard outside of school hours. Thus almost a year was passed.

When we went on tour last month we took him with us. One day he was in the tent with me, when two men came along. One of them said "Amma, won't you give my boy some medicine?" I looked at the young man and shook my head. My answer was "No, I can do nothing for your boy. He is a leper." "That is what they all say" the father answered, "but we thought you might cure him."

I then went to my writing desk, and took out some Sunday school cards, which, in all probability were sent to me by some of the boys and girls who will read this letter. From among them I selected a few showing Christ healing the sick and asked Nirimbhulu to explain them to the men. I had never asked him to do any thing of this kind before, and was not sure that he would have the courage to do so, but the dear little fellow explained them as simply and clearly as I could wish. We gave the men the cards and told them to pray to this Great Physician, who was also the world's Saviour and that if they believed in him they would go to heaven some day where there would be no leprosy. After they went away I asked Nirimbhulu when he was going to

become a Christian in name, for I believed he was already born again."

He answered "Amma I have been wanting to come for a long time, but I am afraid of my relations. They would be very angry with me, and I would not be allowed to go home."

"Well," I said, "if they won't allow you to go home you may come and live in the boarding department with the other boys."

But I must not make this letter too long, for I want you to read the one I intend to send you next week. May I venture to say you will find it more interesting than this? I believe so.

With very best wishes, I remain,

Yours and His,

NETTIE C. GULLISON.

## New Books.

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY. By Ralph Connor.

No book ever produced in Canada probably has been accorded so magnificent a reception as "The Man from Glengarry." The publishers announce that the advance sales have practically exhausted the first edition of 50,000 copies. And it is a matter of pleasure, as well as of pride in its Canadian authorship, to say that the book is worthy of its popularity. "Ralph Connor" had already secured well-earned fame as the author of "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot." The work just issued is larger as well as a stronger book than its predecessors. It is quite generally known that Ralph Connor is a pseudonym, and that the author of these books which have attained so great a popularity is the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen (Presbyterian) church, Winnipeg. Readers of Mr. Gordon's books will be interested in knowing something more about the man. He is, of course, of Scottish origin. His father, a minister before him, came to Canada in the early forties, and made his home in the Highland settlement of Glengarry, on the Indian lands of the eastern peninsula of Ontario. His mother was the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian who settled in New England many years ago. She was a cousin of Rev. Andrew Murray, leader of the Dutch Reformed South African church, and also a cousin of Professor Robertson Smith. At 20 years of age she taught philosophy at Mount Holyoke, Mass. and at 22 declined the position of principal of the school to marry a young minister, with whom she went to make her home in the backwoods of Canada. The reader easily guesses that she is the original of Mrs. Murray, the minister's wife in "The Man from Glengarry." The author was born in the Highland settlement in the midst of the forest in 1860, and the love of the forest abides in his heart. He was graduated from Toronto University, studied theology at Knox College, and took a post-graduate course in Edinburgh. Mr. Gordon is described as being a lover of nature and a close observer of men, an athlete, a believer in the great West, a man's man, courageous, witty, wholesome and very human. These characteristics are reflected in his latest book as well as in the earlier ones. Evidently he is an admirer of physical prowess, and few writers can excel him in the description of a fight such as sometimes occurred between rival gangs of lumbermen in the Ottawa region. His man from Glengarry is a man of mighty physique and natural courage, and he comes of a race of mighty men, and on his moral side he is none the less a man of heroic mould. Perhaps the book is open to just criticism as making too much of physical prowess and intellectual force. The ordinary man can hardly keep step with the giant in his seven-leagued boots, and it may be very discouraging to try, but it is at least very entertaining to watch the performances of the giant, and especially if the giant is as good as he is strong. But there is a profoundly religious vein running all through the story, and the religious life of the people of the Highland settlement come into view grandly in the author's masterly description of the revival which ploughed its way through the community, finding and spiritualizing what was deepest and strongest in the Scotch Presbyterian character. The "man from Glengarry" is a lover, else he would be much less interesting than he is, but the interest of the book can hardly be said to centre in the love story which runs through it. The human element in the book is very strong. One feels that its pages reflect much of real life—life that the author has intimately known and of which he has been more or less a part, and the reader finds it difficult to realize to what degree he is seeing things through the glamour of the author's imagination. It is a book in which boys as well as grown folk will delight, and the boy who receives it for a Christmas present will be happy.

—Published by The Westminster Company, Ltd., Toronto. Price \$1.50.

## Eczema

It is also called Salt Rheum.

Sometimes Scrofula.

It comes in patches that burn, itch, ooze, dry and scale, over and over again.

It sometimes becomes chronic, covers the whole body, causing intense suffering, loss of sleep, and general debility.

It broke out with its peculiar itching on the arms of Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., and all over the body of Mrs. Geo. W. Thompson, Sayville, N. Y.; troubled Mrs. F. J. Christian, Mahopac Falls, N. Y., six years, and J. R. Richardson, Jr., Cuthbert, Ga., fifteen years.

These sufferers testify, like many others, that they were speedily and permanently cured by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

which always removes the cause of eczema, by thoroughly cleansing the blood, and builds up the whole system.



## The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

## Personal.

Rev. Charles Henderson wishes his correspondents to note that his permanent address is Andover, N. B.

Rev. John Williams of Truro spent some days in St. John last week, and supplied the Leinster St. pulpit on Sunday.

Rev. J. H. Hughes returned from the northern part of the Province last week to his home in Carleton. He is suffering somewhat from cold and bronchial trouble.

Pastor Nobles was confined to his house last week with an attack of pneumonia, or something of that kind. Though still feeling the effects of his illness, he is recovering his strength. He was able to preach once on Sunday and hopes that in a few days he will have regained his usual strength.

Rev. L. J. Tingley having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Wilmot Mountain church has removed to Port Lorne, Annapolis county, N. S., and desires correspondents to note the change in his address.

We were pleased to have a call on Saturday last from Rev. P. S. MacGregor who was on his way with his family from Westport to Oxford, where he is now settled as pastor of the Baptist church in that place. Pastor MacGregor speaks in the highest terms of the people of Westport and feels many regrets at leaving them.

Rev. Dr. Manning returned on Saturday last from a visit to Truro and Wolfville, having attended a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia in the latter place.

In common with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Roscoe of Wolfville, we deeply sympathize with them in the very sad bereavement they have suffered in the death of their son, a young man of twenty years, who has fallen a victim to small-pox in Boston.

The Toronto Board of Trade have passed resolutions asking the government to withdraw the recent instruction to weights and measures inspectors the only bushel measure is to be legal for testing grain, believing the present two-quart measure satisfactory and asking the government to appoint official weighers at all public elevators, especially at Montreal, Toronto, Portland and St. John.

Friday, at Wheeling, W. Va., fire destroyed four business blocks and four residences with all their contents, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

Many housekeepers use the tea-leaves that are left after making tea to scatter over carpets when they are swept, but the leaves will stain very delicate carpets. Wet newspapers, wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces, collect the dust and lint, and do not soil the carpet. A dark floor covering often looks dusty and dim after an ordinary sweeping. Put a few drops of ammonia in the water which you use to wet your newspapers, and it will brighten and freshen the colors wonderfully.

On Sunday last many pastors in Winnipeg devoted their sermons to the Privy Council's judgment, and most of them urged the Government to carry out the prohibitory law to the letter. Hotel proprietors have already experienced a startling depreciation and liquor dealers and saloon keepers are greatly alarmed.

## A WHITE DEER.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The white deer shot by the Guelph party in Muskoka has arrived here. The animal is a great rarity, and it is understood that the Smithsonian Institute has offered \$1,000 for the specimen. It is of fair size and the hair on its belly is extremely long. What disposition will be made of the animal is not yet decided on.

## Notices.

Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting.

The above meeting will be held with Centreville Baptist church, beginning on the evening of the second Friday of December (13th). As there will be important business we want a large number of delegates. R. W. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.-Treas.

The Albert County Quarterly Meeting will meet with the 3rd Elgin church (Hillside) on the first Tuesday in December at 2 o'clock. The Quarterly sermon will be preached by the Secretary and Treasurer. Pastor H. H. Saunders, alternate; Pastor M. E. Fletcher will speak on missions; and Pastor Milton Addison on temperance. We hope to have a large delegation present. The Sunday School Convention meets on the following day at 2 o'clock.

F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.-Treas.

The Hants County Baptist Convention will hold its regular Quarterly Meeting with the Newport Baptist church at Scotch Village beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 3rd next. Delegates who come by the Midland Railway will find teams at Scotch Village Station to convey them to the meeting. A strong programme is being prepared, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance of delegates and others. The Newport church will offer a Renson, Roll Call and Thank-offering service on the afternoon of the day preceding the Convention, Monday, Dec. 2nd, and Rev. Geo. O. Gates, D. D., will deliver a lecture on the Holy Land, in the evening. To all these services the public is cordially invited.

H. CRANDALL,

Sec'y, Hants Co. Conv.

Scotch Village, N. S., Nov. 14th.

The Kings County Conference and Century Fund.

After consultation with various brethren and with the pastor of the Aylesford church, it has been deemed necessary to announce the postponement of the Meeting of County Conference to a later date, of which due notice will be given. I have, according to instructions of Conference, obtained collection cards to be used in the canvass for the Centennial Fund, and will forward to the churches on application. A number of these cards have already been furnished to the Canard church. It is important that all the churches join in the movement at once. The plan of campaign proposed by the County Conference has been forwarded to the pastors, or to the clerks of the churches. If more copies are needed, please apply to the Secretary who has a limited number on hand.

Wolfville. M. P. FREEMAN.

The next session of the P. E. Island Conference will be held with the North River church on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 9th and 10th. Pastor Whitman of O'Leary will preach Monday evening, and Pastor C. P. Wilson of Cavendish on Tuesday evening. Pastor Calder will read a paper on Tuesday afternoon. It is hoped that every pastor will be present. All who desire to be met in Charlottetown should notify Mr. Robinson Warren, North River, and teams will meet them at the station or at the residence of Pastor Raymond. G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

## PALE GIRLS

Too bad to see the health and beauty of a young girl fade away. This often happens to girls between the ages of twelve and twenty. Girlhood ought to be a time of perfect health. Pale blood—a blood disease—is a common enemy of good health in our girls.

Scott's Emulsion is having remarkable success in bringing back the roses to those pale faces.

All the mental and bodily trouble that go with pale blood are relieved by this treatment—Scott's Emulsion. Mothers of pale daughters should see that they get it.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

## B. Y. P. U. Attention.

Those who desire to pursue the course of Bible Study now being outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR by Rev. H. R. Hatch, may secure the paper for six months for 50 cents in advance, provided the names are sent us in clubs of six or upwards.

A despatch to the New York World from Soda says: Another letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary held by the brigands, has been received. Mr. Dickinson, the United States diplomatic representative, absolutely declines to disclose its contents, except to say that Miss Stone and her companion in imprisonment, Mme. Talika, are well.

For some years past a few seizing officers in connection with the customs department, Ottawa, have been endeavoring to seize engine and cars built by the Canadian Atlantic Railway in the United States for entering Canada without paying duty. The cars were used for international traffic and the customs department exempted them from duty. It is said that three of these cars belonging to the National Car Co., of St. Albans, were only released a few days ago. No duty was paid.

The people of Florida are looking forward to a winter of large prosperity, because their orange orchards are again in fine condition after years of blight from the arctic frosts in the nineties.

## GOOD READING FOR EVERYBODY.

In addition to its special articles by famous men and women and its stories by the most popular living writers of fiction The Youth's Companion presents from week to week many regular features of great value.

The editorial page discusses the public questions of the day in a spirit of impartiality, the aim being to give the reader the material for forming his own opinions. The article on the care of the health which has been published every week for many years is of the greatest value.

The departments of Current Events and Nature and Science give the important news of the world in condensed form.

The children's page provides diversion for the little ones, and the anecdotes and miscellany have their share in making the paper a complete treasury of good reading. An illustrated prospectus of the new volume for 1902 will be sent to any address free.

Every new subscriber who sends \$1.75 for the 1902 volume now will receive free all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1901 and THE COMPANION Calendar for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
195 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The report of the Meteorological Service of Canada for the year 1898 has just been issued. The weather of 1898 was of great interest to all Canadians some three years ago; in fact it was one of the principal topics of conversation. But we have advanced since those days, and our anxiety now is concerning the weather of the latter part of November, 1901. Canadian weather is not noted for dullness; yet from the perusal of pages of figures giving, for instance, the temperature of Toronto at the end of every hour of every day in 1898, one easily gets that impression. The report contains 312 pages, of which two are reading matter and explanation, five give a very good record of the year's weather at a large number of stations, and the other 305 are filled with tables of statistics of no conceivable value apart from the generalizations which have been, by years of labor, derived from them, unless, possibly, to some scientist trying to make out a mathematical theory of the weather. If by omitting the printing of these figures the five pages of valuable results could have been in the hands of the enquirer at a date even a little nearer to the era recorded more than money would have been saved. Most people are acquainted with the Meteorological Service only through the forecasts in the papers, which, being issued at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., are always six hours old when published in the papers, and correspondingly liable to inaccuracy. The department issued 11,154 predictions for the various districts in 1898; of these about three-quarters were fulfilled, and most of the rest partly so. The department has, however, another line of activity, the issuing of storm warnings to the sixty-nine storm signal stations on the great lakes, the Gulf, and Atlantic coast. In this department only about half as many errors are made, and the service is extremely valuable to all who travel or ship freight by water. The Meteorological Service much more than pays for itself by the damage which it saves to shipping alone, not to speak of the benefits which intelligent farmers derive from its predictions, or the comfort which a foreknowledge of the weather adds to life in general.—Montreal Witness.

## Your Faith

will be as strong as ours if you try

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle, if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents, and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a Cough or Cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years.

S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea cures indigestion

Consumption is the bane of our country. It destroys hundreds of precious lives yearly.

Upon the first appearance of the symptoms, or where a predisposition of this dread disease is feared, PUTTNER'S EMULSION

should be at once resorted to. Begin with small doses, but take it regularly and persistently, and you will surely benefit. Many a life has been saved by taking this invaluable remedy in time.

Be sure you get Puttner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists and dealers.

## PURE GOLD TOMATO CATSUP

"It's like mother's"  
Natural color  
Natural thickness  
Natural flavor.  
Tomatoes and crushed  
Spices only—try it.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tourist Travel in Comfort  
Sleepers Tourist Sleepers  
leave Montreal every  
Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

through without change to  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Carrying passengers for all points  
en route.

For rates to all points in the  
CANADIAN NORTH WEST,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA and  
PACIFIC COAST points, and to  
CALIFORNIA,

Via British Columbia or via Chicago, also to all other United States points, write to

A. J. HEATH,  
D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John.

The Allan Line SS. Sicilian sailed from Montreal on October 13 with horses for Cape Town, 28 of which were lost at sea. There was a mutiny on board, and some of the men had to be put in irons.

Charles and John Miller, brothers, of Toronto, were shot by Robert Coburn of Chicago, whose barn they entered in search of lodging. Coburn thought they were after his poultry. Charles was fatally wounded and John seriously.

The Labrador cod fishing season has closed, and the thousands of fishfolk who engage in it are returning to their Newfoundland homes, many of them poorly provided to face the rigors of a northern winter. The season has been a very unfavorable one, and the catch of cod is considerable below the average. This was due to an ice-blockade of the coast.

Insist on having

Pure Gold

Flavoring

Extracts.

The true-to-name kind.

## B.B.B. Cures to Stay Cured

The most chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver, bowels and Blood.

Thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters speak of its unfailing efficacy in Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Hives, Ringworms, and all blood humors.

If you want to be cured to stay cured, use only B.B.B.

*The* **DOLL** Emulsion  
of Cod Liver Oil.

(Trade-Mark.)  
For Lung Troubles,  
Severe Coughs, Colds,  
Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L.", it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health.

50c. and \$1.00 bottles.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

**FREE DOLL**

With movable head, arms and legs, nearly 3 feet high, with rosy cheeks, red lips, blue eyes and curling golden hair, fashionably dressed in silk and satin, beautifully trimmed with lace, velvet, etc. She has also slippers, stockings and underwear. Given for selling at five each only 48 handsome Gold-embroidered Finger Rings set with sparkling imitation Bibles, Sapphires, Pearls, etc. They sell like hot cakes. Write for Rings, sell them, return \$2.00 and receive this lovely Doll postpaid. The Best Co., Box 1044 Toronto.

## For 60 Years

The name GATES' has been a warrant of par excellence in medicine.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS has long since become the People's Medicine and every year has been curing hundreds of cases of run down constitutions, dropsy, liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

The name LIFE OF MAN has become a household term throughout these Provinces and to thousands the reality has proved as good as the name, for it has restored their wasted energy and given them new life and increased vitality. Thus it has earned the name of GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, for it is only by purifying the blood that these diseases may be eradicated from the system.

If you are sick and run down insist on having GATES' and take no substitutes. Then you will have the best and may rely upon it for cure as thousands have done before you with satisfaction. If your dealer does not have it send direct to us.

C. GATES, SON & CO.,  
Middleton, N. S.

## The Home

### THE SLEEPLESS BABY.

A young infant, when in perfect health, sleeps the greater part of both night and day—only waking to take its food. Therefore when it is restless and wakeful there must be some cause for it, which must at once be sought for by the nurse or mother. Sometimes its clothing is too tight, or in very rare cases a pin may be irritating the tender skin; even a crease or wrinkle in one of the tiny under-garments may be disturbing its rest. But more frequently is sleeplessness caused by overfeeding. The well-meaning mother, especially if she be young and inexperienced, will imagine that every time her darling cries it must be a sign of hunger. I dare say all of us—although we would not admit it for the world—have sometimes experienced a consciousness that we have eaten too hearty a dinner. With us the remedy is in our hands, in the shape of exercise, but a tiny infant has to lie in that position in which its mother places it, frequently on its back; its misery is unspeakable, and it can only cry—it cannot get up. It is desirable to have fixed hours for feeding your baby, and an interval of at least two hours between each meal. I believe that all must agree with the theory that there is greater danger in overfeeding than in underfeeding an infant. It is sometimes a good plan to completely undress a sleepless, crying baby, pass a sponge wrung out of warm water all over its little body, dry thoroughly, and dress it again. From my own personal experience, this has been known to succeed where everything else failed, and, although it may entail a little trouble, the result is well worth it. In many cases it can do no harm.—The Scotsman.

### CAN ANY WOMAN MEASURE UP TO THIS.

Women who are correctly proportioned, and neither too fat nor too lean, are few in number. It may not be amiss to give some idea of the correct proportion of the features and the body. The head should be one-seventh of the body. The nose, forehead and chin of equal length. The distance between the eyes the length of the eye. The distance of the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh 115 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 2 inches should weigh 120 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 3 inches should weigh 127 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 4 inches should weigh 134 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should weigh 142 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 6 inches should weigh 146 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 7 inches should weigh 152 pounds. A woman of 5 feet 8 inches should weigh 160 pounds.—Boston Transcript.

### NURSERY MEDICINE CUPBOARD.

In the nursery medicine cupboard, which ought to be kept religiously locked, keep witch hazel for bumps and bruises, wine of ipecac for croupy nights, and a bottle of lime water and oil for burns and scalds. For colds and hoarseness prepare a half-pound jar of lard and turpentine. Mix these in equal quantities and melt over hot water. It will thicken, but a tablespoonful can be heated in a few moments at any time, and rubbed on a child's chest, back, neck, and the soles of his feet. A box of mustard has a place in the nursery medicine cupboard for hurried mustard plasters, a bottle of vinegar for bruises, a package of absorbent cotton, a roll of bandages, from half an inch to an inch and a half wide, tincture of iodine for chilblains, ginger or peppermint water for colic, chlorate of potash for sore throats, oil of cloves for toothache and a roll of surgeon's adhesive plaster for cuts. It is a good plan for a mother to ask the advice of her doctor about the simple home remedies.—Good Housekeeping.

### LAUNDERING TABLE LINEN.

The laundering of table linen needs special mention. With heavy double damask no starch should be used, but where the linen is of lighter weight a very thin starch will make it easier. Table-cloths should be well stretched and hung evenly on the line after washing, otherwise it is hard to pull them straight before ironing. When ready to iron, they should be dampened thoroughly, and ironed until perfectly dry. All embroidery should be ironed on the wrong side. If napkins and all small pieces of this kind are laid in large towels and wrung out of very hot water, they will iron much better and stiffer than when sprinkled in the usual way.—Mary Graham, in October Woman's Home Companion.

### SALMON CROQUETTES.

Flake the contents of a can of salmon with a silver fork, removing all pieces of skin and bone. Season to taste with a few drops of lemon juice, salt and pepper. Put a cup of sweet milk in a saucepan and bring to the scald. Stir in one tablespoon of butter creamed with one of flour. Cook three minutes, stirring in very carefully one raw egg. Turn in the salmon mixed with two tablespoons of fine bread-crumbs. When the salmon is thoroughly heated, remove from the fire and set away to cool. When cold form into croquettes.

### LAUGH AND LIVE LONG.

Thackeray truly remarked that the world is for each of us much as we show ourselves to the world. If we face it with a cheery acceptance we find the world fairly full of cheerful people, glad to see us. If we snarl at it and abuse it, we may be sure of abuse in return. The discontented worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days, and the general justice of nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, a man who can laugh keeps his health and his friends are glad to keep him. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind the habit falls, and a half-smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of the modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the weighing responsibilities of life, but they should still spare time to laugh. Let them never forget, moreover, and let it be a medical man's practice to remind them that "a smile sits ever serene upon the face of Wisdom."—London Lancet.

### BABY'S HEALTH.

The Most Precious Thing in the World to a Mother—How to Care for Little Ones.

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby. No price would be too great; but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment.

It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates, and the so-called "soothing" medicines, always contain opiates; they do not cure, they only drug and stupefy the little ones. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates and no harmful drugs. It is the best medicine for little ones, because it is promptly effective and absolutely harmless. For nervousness, sleeplessness, constipation, colic, stomach troubles, the irritation accompanying the cutting of the teeth and other infantile troubles, Baby's Own Tablets is beyond question the best medicine in the world. The Tablets are sweet and pleasant to take, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used this medicine for their little ones, speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms—that is the best proof of its efficacy. Mrs. Alonzo Feltmate, Whitehead, N. S., says:—"In my opinion Baby's Own Tablets are unequalled for children. They take it readily, and it regulates the bowels, cures them from peevishness, and is a great helper in teething. I would not think of being without the tablets." Sold by druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

## KIDNEY DISEASE FOR TEN YEARS.

A Glen Miller Man's Terrible Trial.

He Found a Cure at Last in Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. P. M. Burk, who is a well-known resident of Glen Miller, Hastings Co., Ont., was afflicted with kidney trouble for ten years.

So pleased is he at having found in Doan's Kidney Pills a cure for his ailments, which he had begun to think were incurable, that he wrote the following statement of his case so that others similarly afflicted may profit by his experience: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for about ten years and have tried several remedies but never received any real benefit until I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills. My back used to constantly ache and my urine was high colored and milky looking at times. Since I have finished the third box of Doan's Kidney Pills I am happy to state that I am not bothered with backache at all and my urine is clear as crystal. I feel confident that these pills are the best kidney specific in the country."

## SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE. 100

## Society Visiting Cards

For **25c.**

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON CO.,  
107 Gern Street,  
St. hn, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.

**CHURCH BELLS**  
Chimes and Peals,  
Superior Copper and Tin, Get our price.  
THE BELL FOUNDRY  
Toronto.

A paragraph in the London Times sent by its Berlin correspondent says that at a conference at Breslau of the Society for combating the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors, Baron von Diergardt declared that \$750,000,000 were yearly spent in Germany on intoxicating liquors. He estimated that the average German consumed the equivalent of five glasses of spirits a day. Baron von Diergardt added that one difficulty in the campaign against intemperance was the fact that the state itself was interested in alcohol, deriving a revenue of \$41,000,000 from spirits and \$21,000,000 from beer annually. One-third of the German exports to Togoland, in West Africa, and one-seventh of those of East Africa consisted of alcohol.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., says that the big railway deal in the United States involving the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, as well as other trans-continental competitors of the C. P. R., would not have any direct effect on the Canadian road apart from what future stability of rates may bring about.

P. E. Island in common with other parts of the country has felt the drouth. The Charlottetown Guardian says: "Very many of the wells and springs throughout the country are dry. The water mills in many places find it hard to do their custom grinding. If winter sets in without heavy falls of rain stock will likely suffer for water. It is many years since springs have been so low at this time of year."

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

Fourth Quarter, 1901.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

MOSES AND PHARAOH.

Lesson X. December 8, Ex. 11: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The angel of his presence saved them.— Isa. 63: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

TENTH PLAGUE: DEATH OF THE FIRSTBORN.—Vs. 1-10. All lesser punishments had failed in rendering Pharaoh willing to let the people go; but they had prepared the king and the people so that the last great plague could succeed; so that not only HE WILL LET YOU GO HENCE, but HE SHALL SURELY THRUST YOU... HENCE ALTOGETHER.

2. In preparation for this the people were advised to obtain some small portion of what they had earned. LET EVERY MAN BORROW OF HIS NEIGHBOR... JEWELS OF SILVER AND... GOLD The translation of two words in this account, "borrowed" and "lent" (Ex. 11: 2; 12: 35, 36), has been peculiarly unfortunate, because it gives an entirely false impression, and charges a dishonest command on the part of God, and a dishonest transaction on the part of the Israelites, at the very time of their most exalted spiritual services. The Israelites did not borrow, but "asked for," as in R. V., "jewels of silver and jewels of gold," and garments. And the Egyptians did not lend but gave, "let them have" them. The word "is the same as when Sisera asked water and Jael gave him milk, and when Solomon asked wisdom, and did not ask long life, neither asked riches, neither asked the life of his enemies.

3. MOSES WAS VERY GREAT IN THE LAND. As the natural result of what he had done. This is an essential element in accomplishing his work.

4. WILL I GO OUT. It was distinctly God work.

5. ALL THE FIRSTBORN... SHALL DIE. The heaviest punishment, but the only one that would allow the people to become a nation. THE MAIDSERVANT... BEHIND THE MILL. The mill consisted of two flat millstones one upon the other for grinding grain. A woman sat behind it and turned the upper stone with her hand.

7. BUT AGAINST ANY OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. The distinction would make it clear that it was the Lord's doings, that his enemies could not resist him, but his friends would be protected.

8. AND ALL THESE THY SERVANTS. Moses warned Pharaoh that the next plague would be so terrible that he would not only be willing, but would urge, that the people go.

10. AND THE LORD HARDENED PHARAOH'S HEART. "Harden" is used nineteen times in this account, in which it is said eleven times that God hardened Pharaoh's heart, three times simply the fact that it was hardened; and all three words of the original, as noted below, are used in each case.

2. Three different words are used in the original, all translated "harden." They

HORSE BUCKED.

Rider Severely Hurt.

A Cincinnati man visiting in Texas, on a ranch, was thrown from a horse and so severely injured that his life was despaired of. He takes pride in telling how food saved his life. The heavy drugs given seriously injured his stomach and as he says "It seemed I would soon have to starve in the midst of plenty. My stomach refused to digest food and I ran down from 165 to 133 pounds. When my appetite failed I was ready to give up, and it looked as though I would soon 'wink out.'

One morning the foreman's daughter brought in what she called a splendid food and it turned out to be Grape-Nuts. A little skeptic I ate it and found it was good, and just the kind of food I could keep on my stomach which had been almost burned out by the vile drugs.

I felt that I had obtained a new lease of life for improvement set in at once. A week later I was weighed and had gained two pounds. My weight has since steadily increased by the constant use of Grape-Nuts, and I am now better than I have been in years, as my friends will all testify.

In all kinds of athletic sports I notice I have a greater reserve force than formerly, for which I am indebted to Grape-Nuts. Taken in moderation it is the greatest food of its kind in the world, being equally well adapted to athletics and invalids. Paul Alwin Platz, 1906 Biglow Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

may be distinguished in the narrative by the margin of the R. V. (a) "make hard;" (b) "make strong;" used in a good or a bad sense. A heart may be made strong against good influences, as in Pharaoh's case, or strong, against bad influences, as when Joshua is exhorted to "be strong, and of good courage" (Deut. 31: 6, 7, 23,) and the angel said to Daniel, "Be strong, yea, be strong" (Dan. 10: 19) What the effect is depends on the man. (c) "Make heavy," or dull, insensible to good impressions.

3. "Every one of the three words 'to make hard,' 'to make strong,' and 'to make heavy,' is employed to express Pharaoh's own treatment of himself, before it is applied to any work of God, as actually taking place already." in the narrative of what actually took place, it is not till after the sixth plague and the seventh use of the word, that it is said that the Lord hardened his heart, and only after the eighth plague is the agency exclusively ascribed to God.

4. God did precisely the same things that he had been doing all along with the express design of making Pharaoh let the people go. "The revolting idea that God sends his Holy Spirit to hearts with the express design of hardening them finds no warrant in the Scriptures. The office of the Holy Spirit is to soften and win the soul." "God did to Pharaoh exactly what he in the beginning did to Moses, and for the same purpose."

5. Everything God did was right and good, and this good was used as the occasion for Pharaoh to harden his heart. It is the same today.

6. God made the natural laws under which Pharaoh acted, and by missing which his heart was hardened. Every act of resistance and disobedience always hardens the heart.

WHAT A SMALL VICE COSTS.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try and do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a 5-cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that? Why, there are dollars' worth of them!"

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which at 5 cents a day amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I keep those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and if you'd done as I did you would by this time have saved many, many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."—Success.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOSTESS.

The successful hostess is she who brings out the good points of her guests, subordinating her own gifts or only using them to draw out those of others. Often the best way to bring out a bright story is to tell you yourself; or if you want to get the talk upon music or art or literature or home affairs or any other subject, it is easy to steer the bark of conversation that way; but when once the talk is well under way, let the hostess not attempt to shine overmuch herself. Always she should have in mind the pleasure and recognition by her guests of what is best in one another. Nothing of this sort is possible in a large party. You must use thought, tact and good-will if you would successfully entertain friends, and you must be able to get in touch with each. There is nothing so broadening to a woman's mind as a wise, thoughtful hearty hospitality. In no place is a cultivated, refined and thinking woman seen to such an advantage as when entertaining in her own home.—Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion.

Those that venture in a good cause with a good heart are under the special protection of a good God, and have a very reason to hope for a good issue.

My experience of life makes me sure of one thing which I do not try to explain—that the sweetest happiness we ever know comes not from love, but from sacrifice, from the effort to make others happy.—O'Reilly.

God himself is and will be a shield to his people to secure them from all destructive evils, a shield ready to them and a shield round about them. Is not this sufficient to silence all their tormenting, perplexing fears?

The first and greatest duty of every parent on earth is to labor for the salvation of his own children. And the most important part of that labor is living such a life before them as will show them he really thinks religion is the one important thing in this world.

A Modern Scourge.

MORE TO BE DREADED THAN AN OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX.

No Epidemic in the Last Quarter of a Century Has Carried Off as Many People as Annually Fall Victims to Consumption.

L'Avenir du Nord, St. Jerome, Que.

Throughout Canada much alarm has been felt during the past few months at the outbreak of smallpox that has occurred in various localities and thousands of dollars have been expended—and rightly so—in suppressing it. And yet year in and year out this country suffers from a plague that claims more victims annually than have been carried off by any epidemic during the past quarter of a century. Consumption—the great white plague of the north—is more to be dreaded than any epidemic.

Its victims throughout Canada are numbered by the thousands annually, and through its ravages bright young lives in every quarter are brought to an untimely end. Why? There are two reasons, the insidious character of the disease, and the all too prevalent belief that those who inherit weak lungs are foredoomed to an early death and that the most that can be done is to give the loved ones temporary relief in the journey towards the grave. This is a great mistake. Medical science now knows that consumption, when it has not reached an acute stage, is curable. But better still, it is preventable. Sufferers from weak lungs who will clothe themselves properly, who will keep the blood rich and red, not only need not dread consumption, but will ultimately become healthy, robust people. Among those upon whom consumption had fastened its fangs, and who have proved the disease is curable, is Mr. Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que. His story as related to a reporter of L'Avenir du Nord, will be of interest to similar sufferers. Mr. St. George says: "Up to the age of fifteen years I had always enjoyed the best of health. But at that age I became great, run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides, my appetite left me and I became very weak. For upwards of three years—although I was having medical treatment—the trouble went on. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. Then the doctor who was attending me ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. It was then that my parents decided that I should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. After using several boxes my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood. With every dose the blood is strengthened, the quantity increased, and thus the patient is enabled not only to resist the further inroad of disease, but is soon restored to active health and strength. If you are ill, or weak, or suffering from any disease due to poor blood or weak nerves, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and they will soon make you well. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicines, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL advertisement with image of a horse and harness.

Kerr's Bookkeeping advertisement for S. Kerr & Son.

Wanted Everywhere advertisement for VARIETY MFG CO., Bridgetown, N. S.

Pain-Killer advertisement for cuts, burns, bruises, cramps, diarrhoea, all bowel complaints.

Real Estate advertisement for sale in the growing and beautiful town of Berwick.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches...

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island...

PLEASANTVILLE, N. S.—Pastor J. E. Blakeney reports that two persons were baptized at Pleasantville on Sunday, Nov. 10.

BARTLETT MILLS, CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—We are pleased to report again from this part of the field. It has been our privilege to baptize two more happy souls and receive them into the fellowship of the church.

WESTPORT, N. S.—After a pleasant and successful pastorate at Westport, all too brief from the church's point of view. Rev. P. S. MacGregor has resigned the pastorate of the church to accept a call to the church at Oxford, N. S.

2ND CANTERBURY.—Had a series of meetings with the 2nd Canterbury Baptist church. Three have followed the Lord in baptism.

NEW GERMANY, N. S.—We have been holding some special services at Foster Settlement with encouraging results.

CLERMONTSPORT.—Baptized seven more at Deep Brook on the 17th. It was a service of unusual beauty and interest.

JEDDORE, N. S.—We are now fairly settled in the parsonage, and hope soon to have the church work well in hand.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I.—On the 26th and 27th of October the Baptist church at Bedeque, P. E. I., celebrated its 75th anniversary.

Acadia College Receipts for Forward Movement Fund. FROM NOV. 1ST TO 16TH. A C Charlton, \$2; Mrs. Isaiah Palmer, \$1.25; Ola Palmer, \$1; Gilbert Dent, \$1; Clarence Tibet, \$1; Chas and Emily Sullivan, \$1; G W Christie, \$20; Rufus Cole, \$2.50; R D G Harris, \$10; McC Grant, \$50; Mrs H P Crosby, \$5; F C Kinney, \$7.50; Mrs R Thorne, \$2; Stephen Paten, \$2; Burpee Witter, \$2.50; A graduate who loves his Alma Mater, \$5; S R Giffin, Esq, \$25; O J Giffin, \$10; S O Giffin, \$10; David W Corkum, \$1.25; Mrs Edward Anderson, \$2.50; F S Harrison, \$2.50; E Frank Hayes, \$1; S Fisher, \$1; F C Fisher, \$1; Mrs L C Hutchinson, \$2.50; M C Harris, \$3; Geo Mitchell, \$1; Rev G P Raymond, \$5; F C Richardson, \$5; Edwin J Elliot, \$25; Wm E Freeman, \$5; Fletcher Wheelock, \$5; A J Wheelock, \$1.25; Minnie Cowan, \$4; C R Burgess, Esq, \$25; Alex Moon, \$2; W F King, \$125; Rev W N Hutchinson, \$5; H C Harrington, \$25; T H Estabrook, \$50; B M Sipprell, \$20; E Hart Nichols, \$10; N E Butler, \$5; W G Clark, \$25, and J B Clark, \$10.

of Tryon, P. E. I., assisted in the service. On Sunday morning, 10.30 o'clock, Pastor Clark preached to a good congregation. Subject, "The Great Homegathering."

Acadia College Receipts for Forward Movement Fund.

FROM NOV. 1ST TO 16TH. A C Charlton, \$2; Mrs. Isaiah Palmer, \$1.25; Ola Palmer, \$1; Gilbert Dent, \$1; Clarence Tibet, \$1; Chas and Emily Sullivan, \$1; G W Christie, \$20; Rufus Cole, \$2.50; R D G Harris, \$10; McC Grant, \$50; Mrs H P Crosby, \$5; F C Kinney, \$7.50; Mrs R Thorne, \$2; Stephen Paten, \$2; Burpee Witter, \$2.50; A graduate who loves his Alma Mater, \$5; S R Giffin, Esq, \$25; O J Giffin, \$10; S O Giffin, \$10; David W Corkum, \$1.25; Mrs Edward Anderson, \$2.50; F S Harrison, \$2.50; E Frank Hayes, \$1; S Fisher, \$1; F C Fisher, \$1; Mrs L C Hutchinson, \$2.50; M C Harris, \$3; Geo Mitchell, \$1; Rev G P Raymond, \$5; F C Richardson, \$5; Edwin J Elliot, \$25; Wm E Freeman, \$5; Fletcher Wheelock, \$5; A J Wheelock, \$1.25; Minnie Cowan, \$4; C R Burgess, Esq, \$25; Alex Moon, \$2; W F King, \$125; Rev W N Hutchinson, \$5; H C Harrington, \$25; T H Estabrook, \$50; B M Sipprell, \$20; E Hart Nichols, \$10; N E Butler, \$5; W G Clark, \$25, and J B Clark, \$10.

REMARKS. We need \$10,000 to make up the \$60,750 we have to raise, in order to receive the full amount from the A. B. Education Society.

Denominational Funds, N. S.

FROM NOV. 4TH TO NOV. 20TH. Hebron church, \$22.95; Carleton S S, \$10; Chester, \$13.20; Hawkesbury, \$7.05; 1st Ragged Islands, \$6; J W Frail, Mahone Bay, \$10; Acadia, \$12.45, do, S S, \$11.60; Y P S C workers, Melbourne, \$6.04; Central Chebogue, \$23.93; New Ross, \$5; Waterville, \$3.50; Summerville, S S, special, (Kempt church, Hants), \$1.60; Lawrencetown, (Inglisville section) \$4.10; Barrington S S, special, \$1; Kingston, \$28.18; Bear River, \$50.75, do S S, \$15, do, B Y P U, \$11.25; Pleasantville, \$9; Upper Stewiacke, \$3.50, do, \$3.34; "Bethany church," Sydney, \$100; Crow Harbor, \$8.55; River Hebert, \$14; Sydney \$27; "A Friend," Paimouth, \$5; Phinias Whitman, New Albany, \$5; N P Whitman, do, \$7.50; River John, \$7.50; New Annan, \$7.50; Tatamagouche, \$2.25; Mrs Isaac Huntley, Avonport, \$3; Brooklyn church, \$5; Westport, \$18; Westport special, \$2; Port Medway, \$9; Noel, \$2.50; Walton, \$2.50. Total, \$487.74. Before reported, \$941.22. Total, \$1428.96. A. COHOON, per C. Wolfville, Nov. 21st.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through you to thank the friends who have so promptly responded to the request I made two weeks ago for copies of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

I have met with such good results in this instance, that I am tempted to make another request. I have tried through official lines to get copies of the minutes of the New Brunswick Convention, but so far have met with no response.

Will anyone who can furnish the College Library with a set of these minutes to date, be kind enough to communicate with me.

EVERETT W. SAWYER, Librarian. Wolfville, Nov. 23.

Literary Notes.

Sunday-school teachers and Bible Class students in preparing for the International series of lessons on the Book of Acts, covering the first six months of 1902, will be interested in a fresh and novel book on the subject "Studies in the Acts of the Apostles," by the Rev. William Robertson, just published by the Revell Company as one of its popular Guild Text Books, is

specially adapted to such use. It is, however, less a commentary than a narrative, and is adapted to reading aloud in the family circle as well as to study for the class. Keeping fully in mind the most recent controversies, avoiding no difficulties, it seeks, in simple clear language, to teach the true lesson of the book reverently and impressively.

"A singularly suggestive and stimulating little book. There is good meat in it, and a dash of red pepper which is wholesome, not like the dull, dismal, dyspeptic black pepper of cynicism. Your philosophy has three big little words—courage, cheerfulness and charity, the man who knows the meaning of these words can learn to spell self-control."

One of the most valuable features of modern publishing is the booklet. Whether in series or individual volumes, it supplies a need and enables many to keep, and what is of more value, to use, a number of fugitive pieces that otherwise would be lost in magazines, newspapers or addresses.

The Golden Text Book for 1902, prepared by the Rev. Thomas B. Neely, D. D., and published by the Revell Company, is a little manual of unusual value both to teacher and scholar. It includes, besides a complete schedule of the Lessons of the International Series, with Golden Texts, readings, etc., a great deal of information on the general subject of the lessons.

TROUBLES REFINE OUR GROSSNESS.

With more than a father's affection, with more than a mother's love, God sends pain to men. Suffering comes under Divine commission. Sorrows do not riot through life. Men are not atoms buffeted hither and thither.

Accepted and rightly used they change their nature and become joys. Tears are seeds, planted, they blossom into joy and gladness. In his celebrated painting Delarocche has assembled a court of universal genius.

Strange, passing strange, that those who stand in the forefront, pre-eminent for their ability, are alike pre-eminent for their sufferings! Denied his ambition and the promised land, Moses leads the immortal band. Blind Homer feels his way. Then comes Paul, flogged and stoned out of all semblance of a man.

"His visage was so marred more than any man's and his form more than the sons of men."—Newell Dwight Hillis, in Ladies' Home Journal.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

A Pretoria despatch of November 23 says:—There is considerable improvement in the military situation. The lines of blockhouses are pushing back the Boers from the railways. A large area covering about a third of the high veldt, with Johannesburg as a centre, has finally been completely cleared.

Easing the Chest.

It is the cold on the chest that scares people and makes them sick and sore. The cough that accompanies the chest cold is racking. When the cold is a hard one and the cough correspondingly severe, every coughing spell strains the whole system.

If the irritation that makes us cough could be stopped, we would get better promptly, and it is because Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm is so soothing and healing to the inflamed throat that it is so efficient a remedy for coughs and colds.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE will make of 1902 a year of Humor

CONTRIBUTORS

- to the Year of Humor "Mark Twain" F. P. Dunne "Uncle Dooley" Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") Edward W. Townsend ("Chimney Fadden") George Ade Ruth McEnery Stuart Jas. Whitcomb Riley Paul Laurence Dunbar Gelett Burgess Frank R. Stockton Tudor Jenks Ellis Parker Butler Carolyn Wells Harry S. Edwards ("esterRiley Fernald Chas. Hallowell Loomis Oliver Herford Elliott Flower Albert Bigelow Paine Beatrice Harriot

Reminiscences and Portraits of

- "Petroleum V. Naaby" "Josh Billings" "Mark Twain" John G. Saxe "Mrs. Partington" "Miles O'Reilly" "Hans Breitmann" "Artemus Ward" "Orpheus C. Kerr" "Bill Nye" Frank R. Stockton Donald G. Mitchell H. C. Banner "Sam Silex" Eugene Field Richard Grant White Capt. George H. Derby ("John Phoenix") Oliver Wend. Holmes Mortimer Thompson ("Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.") Bert Harbo

The West

Illustrated by Remington

Interesting Papers on Social Life in New York

Personal Articles on Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt

A great year of the greatest of American magazines begins in November, 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of THE CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

THE CENTURY COMPANY, Union Square, New York.

BIRTHS.

KEMPTON.—To Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Kempton, Saturday morning, November 16, 1902, an 8 1/2 pound girl. All concerned are doing nicely.

MARRIAGES.

WEBSTER-GAVIL.—Married in Gloucester, Nov. 6th, by Rev. F. L. Wilkins, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, William E. Webster of Florida, U. S., and Augusta J. Gavil, daughter of Susanna J. and the late John H. Gavil of Brighton, Digby county, N. S.

HATT-FISHER.—At the home of J. S. Dorrie, Kingston Village, N. S., Nov. 13, by Rev. A. S. Lewis, Merville Hatt of Chester, N. S., and Annie M. Fisher of Kingston Village.

GOOD-SLIPP.—At the home of the bride, Jacksonville, Carleton county, N. B., on the 20th inst, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, J. Allen Good to Lillie Slipp, both of Jacksonville.

COLWELL-SPRINGER.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, George Camp, Adelaide street, St. John, Oct. 23rd, by Rev. I. B. Colwell, Beatrice Colwell of Jemseg to Bruce Springer of St. John.

JOHNSTON-MUTCH.—At the bride's home Summerside, P. E. I., on the 5th inst, by Pastor E. P. Calder, John H. Johnston to Emily J. G. Mutch, both of Summerside, P. E. I.

SHORTLIFF - McNEILL. — At North Range, Digby county, N. S., Nov. 20th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Charles H. Shortliff and Annie A. McNeill.

POWELL-ELLIOTT.—At the residence of Warren Powell, Esq., Central Grove, Digby county, N. S., Nov. 20th, by the Rev. F. H. Howe, Leslie Powell to Cora Elliot, both of Central Grove, Digby county.

EVERETT-McGRATH.—At the home of the bride, Oct. 30th, by the Rev. T. A. Blackadar, George W. Everett and Annie McGrath, all of Victoria Beach, Annapolis county, N. S.

ELLIS-EVERETT.—At the bride's sister's, Mrs. John McGrath, Nov. 6, by the Rev. T. A. Blackadar, Stephen Ellis and Ella Ethel Everett, both of Victoria Beach, Annapolis county, N. S.

DEATHS.

PARKS.—At his home, Bloomfield, Carleton county, Nov. 12, Jonathan Parks, aged 69 years. He leaves a widow, sons and daughters to mourn their loss.

STARKEY.—At Thornetown, N. B., Nov. the 16th, beloved wife of Elijah Starkey, 45 years of age, leaving a husband and six children, one brother and sister. Their loss is a sad one, but their loss is, we believe, her eternal gain. To the great Shepherd we commend the sorrowing ones.

MACCORMAC.—At Beaver River, N. S., on Nov. 11th, Israel MacCormac, aged 83 years. Our brother united with the church at Hebron over half a century ago, and was held in esteem since then by all who knew him. He passed away in the faith of the gospel, thus leaving his children to "sorrow not as those who have no hope." May divine consolations be administered to the bereaved hearts who mourn the death of their beloved parent.

DEAL.—At Lakeville, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Nov. 17th, there entered into rest, Mrs. Elizabeth Deal, widow of the late Silas Deal, aged 68 years and 6 months. The deceased leaves two sons and a

daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. She was highly esteemed for her Christian character by all who knew her and her loss will be much felt by the little band of Christians at Lakeville.

GILROY.—Nov. 18th, at Springhill, Cumberland county, Mrs. Arthur Gilroy, aged 38. Very touching the scene on the occasion of the funeral service, friends and neighbors, grandparents, parents, husband and three little girls, all mingling their tears over the taking away of the mother in her prime. The church can ill afford to spare her; the community is the poorer for the want of her influence; but the loss to the home is incalculable.

WRIGHT.—After an illness of 12 weeks, James Wright, in his 73rd year passed away. Brother Wright was senior deacon of Andover Baptist church. His home was always open to the entertainment of those that needed help. He had a deep spiritual life, having been converted when 18 years old. A widow, five sons and a daughter and a large number of friends are left to mourn the loss of a good husband, a kind father and a respected citizen.

HAYDEN.—At Liverpool, Oct. 3rd, Philinda C. Hayden, aged 82 years. Sister Hayden was a member of the Osborne church. For several years she has taken up her residence in this place with her daughter, Mrs. Smith. She was able to be at public worship within two weeks of her death. Hers was a tried faith. She thought of others rather than of herself. Her removal is keenly felt. The end was met calmly and submissively. It was but a waiting for the coming of her Lord. Four daughters and one son and a large circle of friends cherish loving remembrance.

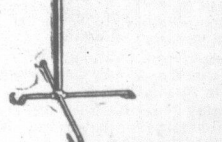
LEVER.—At Lever, St. David, Charlotte county, Mrs. Margaret C. Lever, wife of the late Benjamin H. Lever, passed away to her eternal home Nov. 3rd, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. Lever was a child of God, a most devoted follower of Christ, a kind and faithful wife, and a tender, loving mother. Many years ago she professed her faith in Christ and was baptized by Elder Goar, a Baptist minister, and for the last ten years she has been a consistent member of the Rolling Dam Baptist church. In her last sickness she had the loving ministry of her children who stood around her dying bed until God took her to himself.

KINNEY.—At Liverpool, Sept. 5th, Nathan Kinney, aged 67. Brother K. was for over 30 years a member of the Liverpool church of which he was a respected and beloved deacon. He passed through deep waters in the loss of his beloved wife and financial reverses, but the Lord was his stay. Recently he has suffered indescribably from the creeping palsy. Having a strong constitution otherwise the struggle was a long one. It was more than human strength which enabled him to resist so long. He was never tired of declaring that God was his strength and his salvation. His only daughter, who cared for him, has witnessed the last home tie broken. Her only brother is in Honolulu. Home is thus "broken up." She has, however, been in the Master's service and knows the "secret of his presence." Many prayers shall follow her.

HUBLEY.—At Halifax, Nov. 10th, Benjamin M. Hubley of heart disease, aged 86 years. Brother Hubley had been to church both morning and evening, remaining to hear the lecture by Rev. Alex. Paterson of Chicago, and was apparently in his usual good health, but while telling a boarder, in the house after reaching home, how greatly he had enjoyed the day, he dropped to the floor dead. He spent 60 years in the service of God the last of which was very joyfully spent and no doubt he was ready for the sudden call. He leaves sons and daughters and a large number of grand children beside a large circle of friends who will miss him, and the Tabernacle of which he was a member has lost one of her most devoted members. But he has gained the larger life.

SWEET.—At Goldenville, Guysboro Co., N. S., on Nov. 18, Alice, beloved wife of S. B. Sweet, entered into her rest, aged 43 years. Over 25 years ago she was baptized into the fellowship of the 2nd Cornwallis Baptist church. Later she united with the Country Harbor church by letter. She has lived an exemplary Christian life and only eternity shall reveal how far reaching her influence has been. To her death had no terror. It was, as she herself expressed it, only a going "home" and as a faithful servant was found watching when the Master came. She leaves a sorrowing husband and a large family of children, one an infant 6 weeks old, to mourn the loss of a loving wife and affectionate mother. Her mother, Mrs. Chas. Eaton of Waterville, Kings county, was with her when she died. May the God of all grace sustain the family in this time of trial and help us all to say "Thy will be done."

"Standorette."



The "Standorette" is a swiveling and tilting top table which combines an Easel, Bookrest, Music Stand, Drawing Stand, Reading Stand, Invalid Stand, and Card Stand, all in one.

The top has four independent adjustable movements: Vertical, horizontal, tilting and rotating, and can be placed at any height, at any angle, in any position, and swung in any direction, and can be put to a great many uses.

The "Standorette" is especially useful as an invalid or sick bed stand, as it is designed so that the top extends over the bed.

The top of the "Standorette" is 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, made of quartered oak, highly polished, base in black enamelled, trimmings nickel plated.

Price, \$6.50.

Send for "STANDORETTE" Booklet.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

Send as a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion \$1.75 will buy the fifty-two weekly issues of The Youth's Companion for 1902.

It will buy the two hundred and fifty fascinating stories in the new volume for 1902.

It will buy the fifty interesting special articles contributed by famous men and women to the new volume for 1902.

It will entitle the new subscriber who sends in his subscription now to all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1902 free.

It will entitle the new subscriber for 1902 to one of The Companion's new Calendars for 1902, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Full illustrated announcement of the new volume for 1902 will be sent to any address free.

WHAT HAPPENED TO LLOYD'S TOAD.

Lloyd was fond of all the creation that lived in the garden, from the robins high up in the apple tree to the little ants which built their homes in the gravel walks. He was always careful not to harm any of them; but some of them he thought more interesting than others. There was a toad which he called his own, and he fed it with crumbs every day. He liked to watch it as it hopped about among the plants, darting out its bright red tongue to catch any small insects which came in its way.

One day Lloyd ran to his mother in the greatest excitement.

"My toad is trying to get his skin off!" he cried.

It was true. And when Lloyd and his mother reached the toad, they saw him pulling his skin up over his head in much the way that a little girl would take off her high-necked, long-sleeved apron, only it was harder work for him to do. But he tugged bravely away with his forefeet until he was free; and then what a bright new coat he displayed!

Lloyd was delighted and he asked many questions about toads and the way in which they changed their coats, and after that he was more fond of his toad than ever.—Emma C. Dowd, in Our Little Ones.

PENALTY OF FAME.

No famous man was ever more desirous of avoiding the empty stare of sightseers than the Poet Tennyson. A friend who was walking with him at Farringford says that while they were going along one of the beautiful roads they saw a vehicle approaching full of tourists.

Lord Tennyson turned his face to the bank, and began prodding violently with his stick. "Are they looking?" he asked. "Yes."

"Let them look, then!" and they did look, although they saw nothing but the broad back of his cape and the flap of his ample wide-awake.

"It is horrible, the way they stare," he continued, when he was released, "and their impudence is beyond words. An American lady walked up to me on the lawn in front of the house one day, and asked, 'Have you seen Mr. Tennyson?' 'Yes,' said I. 'Where was he?' I told her I had seen him 'down there' half an hour before, and she scuttled off like a thing possessed. It's true enough," continued the poet, "I had been down there half an hour ago. It's horrible. What have I done that I should be thus tormented?"—Youth's Companion.

Joy that sprouts by the runlets of April is dead when August comes. He only who is planted by the rivers of water has the unending fruit of seasonable joy. Let there be no sap in a man's gladness, but that which flows from "the things which he possesseth," and how easily is his moisture turned into the drought of summer. Be joyful in the Lord. Emulate old Habakkuk. He was no dry weather Christian. "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."—Maltbie C. Babcock, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

You picture to yourself the beauty of bravery and steadfastness. And then some little wretched, disagreeable duty comes which is your martyrdom, the lamp for your oil; and if you do not do it, your oil is spilled.—Phillips Brooks.

An Art Publication.

Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine for the fourth quarter of the current year is now on sale and is in course of delivery to subscribers. Like its predecessors, it is a splendid number. It treats of the various subjects which comes within its purview with a fulness, and at the same time simplicity that renders it of inestimable value to every professional or amateur art needleworker. In fact it is almost indispensable to any lady who aspires to perfection in the use of the needle. In addition to seven full page artistic colored plates of modern fancy work, the number contains no less than ninety-five illustrations of Chataleine bags, purses, centre pieces, dollies, Flemish lace, Honiton applique, embroidery, mitts, socks, booties, sofa pillows, etc., all designed and engraved especially for this magazine. The illustrations for making each article are complete to the minutest detail, and the mystery of the most intricate work is fully explained. The Corticelli Home Needlework is handsomely printed on coated paper, and in addition to its intrinsic value, is in itself a work of art. 10 cents the copy, or 35 cents the year. Address: Corticelli Silk Co., St. John, P. Q. N. B.—To new subscribers the Home Needlework will be sent from now to Dec. 31st, 1902, for the regular yearly subscription price, 35 cents—that is five numbers for the price of four.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Pure, High Grade Cocoas and Chocolates. Includes text about Gold Medal, Paris, 1900, and product descriptions like Breakfast Cocoa and German Sweet Chocolate.

WOMEN WILL TALK.

Can't Blame them for Telling each other about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WEAK NERVOUS WOMEN.

It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and aches, puts color in her cheek and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it.

Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James Street, St. John, N.B., relates her experience with this remedy as follows: "For some years I have been troubled with fluttering of the heart and dizziness, accompanied by a smothering feeling which prevented me from resting. My appetite was poor and I was much run down and debilitated.

"Since I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling has gone, my heart beat is now regular, the fluttering has disappeared, and I have been wonderfully built up through the tonic effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and better than for many years, and cannot say too much in praise of the remedy which restored my long-lost health."

USE THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET & BATH. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Fredericton Business College and Shorthand Institute

We want very person who is interested in Business Education either for themselves or others to send for our Year Book containing full information. Your name and address on a post-card will bring it to you. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

Did it Pay?

COST 4 Months Tuition \$34.00 SALARY 1st Month \$85.00

We recommended this young man Stenographer to this his first position. There are others. We will prepare you on similar terms. Ruter at once.

Send today for free syllabus to Maritime Business College, Halifax. Kaulbach & Schurman, Proprietors.

FREE This handsome silver watch with heavy case and reliable movement, given for setting at 10c. each, only in beautiful gold-plated Finger Rings, with brilliant imitation Rubies, Topazes, Emeralds, Turquoise, Opals, and Garnets, in fancy claw settings. These Rings would sell anywhere at 50c. each. People are crazy to buy them. Write for Ring-day. Let them, return the money, and we will send your handsome Watch, too. THE BEST CO., 167 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1876. WE HAVE FURNISHED \$2,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS. J. H. MERRILL & CO. (INCORPORATED) WEST TROY, N. Y. DEALERS IN GUNNIES, EYE CATALOGUES & PRICES FREE

News Summary.

Messrs. King of New York are developing a plaster quarry at Hillsboro.

President Roosevelt is to drive long tailed horses to the great delight of humane people.

It is reported immense deposits of iron ore have been discovered at Leeds, Megantic county, Quebec.

Lady Somerset, president of the W. C. T. U., states that the World Convention will be held in 1902 in Ottawa.

A recent army order abolishes the sabratche in all branches of the service. It will apply to the Canadian militia.

It is announced semi-officially that the government will permit recruiting in Canada for a mounted force for South Africa.

The N. B. Coal and Maganese Co. are sinking a shaft at Mount Carlyle and expect to strike the first seam of coal this week.

The census department gives greater Ottawa, which includes Hull a population of 82,546. Municipal Toronto is given a population of 208,000.

Mrs. Indiana Fletcher Williams has left \$750,000 for the purpose of erecting a new college for women in Amherst county, Va., as a memorial to her daughter.

A poor workman of Echols, Ky., dug up a pot of gold worth about \$1,815. With it was the will of the man who had buried the treasure, giving the money to the finder.

R. V. Rodwell will contest the seat in Victoria city for British Columbia legislature, rendered vacant by the resignation of Hon. Mr. Turner. He will be the opposition candidate.

A yardman named Morency was crushed Tuesday by a locomotive of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway on the Louise Basin embankment. He died a few minutes after the accident.

The militia department, Ottawa, has received a cable announcing the death at Kimberley of Abraham Arnsden, of the South African Constabulary, from enteric fever. Arnsden's father resides at Malaita, Manitoba.

James Bryce, having completed a revised and enlarged edition of his "Impressions of South Africa," is soon to publish, through the Oxford Press, two volumes made up of studies of the history of jurisprudence.

Labor troubles threaten to tie up all the morocco factories in Lynn unless some satisfactory settlement is reached. The morocco manufacturers do not seem inclined to accept arbitration of the differences.

The British steamer Monmouth, Capt. Troop, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Monday, direct from Cape Town, South Africa, reports the existence of over 800 cases of bubonic plague in the vicinity of Cape Town.

A syndicate composed of Canadian and United States capitalists has been formed to establish a large pulp, wood and paper mill in Lake St. John district. Lieut. Col. E. A. Scott is promoting the syndicate, the capital of which is said to amount to several millions.

The census department, Ottawa, has just about completed the revision of the population returns for Manitoba. The figures now are: Brandon, 39,365; Lisgar, 44,952; Marquette, 33,513; Frounceur, 24,838; Selkirk, 32,608; Winnipeg, 43,340; total, 254,385.

Mrs. Carrie F. Cole, editor and publisher of the St. Croix Falls (Minn.) Standard, besides running a hand press, printing an edition of 500 to 600 copies, herself, attends to all the office business as well as her household work, caring for four small children.

Henry M. Lambert, a young French Canadian guide and hunter, was put on trial in the Supreme Judicial Court at Dover, Me., on Tuesday. The indictment upon which Lambert was arraigned specifically charges the respondent with killing J. Wesley Allen, a Shirley farmer.

The Toronto Telegram says: The under secretary for war states that Canada's latest offer of mounted infantry for service in South Africa is being considered "An imperial official is in communication with the Colonial and Canadian offices, but nothing has yet been definitely decided.

The Bullion Mining Co. of Nat Portage applied in the H'g Court Monday for speedy judgment in the suit to recover the balance of some three thousand dollars of promissory note given by Sir Richard Cartwright in payment for a number of shares which he claims he has not received. The application was dismissed.

At the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce last week, 450 persons sat down and the chief speakers were Secretary Hay and Ambassador Joseph H. Choate. The former discussed American diplomacy and Mr. Choate referred to the mutual sympathy existing between the United States and Great Britain.

TALKING WITH GOD.

"As far back as I can remember," said a wise and good man, "I had the habit of thanking God for everything I received, and asking him for everything I wanted. If I lost a book, or any of my playthings, I prayed that I might find it. I prayed walking along the streets, in school or out of school, whether playing or studying. I did not do this in obedience to any prescribed rule. It seemed natural. I thought of God as an everywhere present being, full of kindness and love, who would not be offended if children talked to him."

That man was Dr. Charles Hodge. How happy all children would be to cultivate the spirit of talking with God, which he had as a child, and also the habit of thanking God. Too often when our prayers are answered, we forget to give God thanks. The child who talks with God will not be likely to use bad words at any time. His speech and his heart will be sanctified by communing with one who is perfectly pure and loving, so that only words which are good and pleasant will flow from his lips.—Selected.

When we come to Christ he puts us to school, and the Holy Spirit is our Teacher.—K. G. Campbell.

A New Departure.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of "snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and



the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmermann of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve but they were no good in my case, nor anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs and Representatives of Montague McDonald, late of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Barrister at Law, deceased, and all other persons whom it may or doth concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1879, and made between Jane Fairweather of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Book 8, No. 7, of records, pages 22, 23, 24 and 25, said mortgage having been duly assigned by the said Jane Fairweather to Clara L. McDonald, of said City of Saint John, widow, by indenture of assignment dated the tenth day of September, A. D. 1890, and the equity of redemption in said lands and premises having been sold and conveyed to said Montague McDonald, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default of the principal interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock Noon, at OUBB'S CORNER, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said Indenture of mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, and described as follows,—beginning on the South side of Carleton street at the Northwest corner of a lot owned by R. S. Deverber, thence Westwardly along Carleton street a distance of forty feet, thence at right angles Southwardly a distance of eighty feet, thence Eastwardly parallel to Carleton street a distance of forty feet or to the Western side line of R. S. Deverber's property, thence Northwardly along the said line a distance of eighty feet to the place of beginning together with all and singular the buildings and erections and improvements on the said land and premises standing and being, and all rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining."

Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1901. CLARA L. McDONALD, Assignee of Mortgage.

AMON A. WILSON, Solicitor.

1.99 to \$1.99 buys a Waterproof Regular Raincoat. Send no money. Simply write us stating your height and chest measurement and giving the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you the coat C.O.D., subject to examination. When it arrives try it on and examine it carefully and if found exactly as represented, the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any Raincoat ever offered for \$1.00, then secure it by paying the Express Agent our special price \$1.99 and Express Charges. This Waterproof Raincoat is in the very latest style, every fitting, made of the best material, extra well finished throughout, with double sewed seams and storm collar. The very best coat ever made for those exposed much to the weather. Will wear like iron. \$1.99 does not cover the first cost of the material. We have only a few of these Coats, and wish to clear them out at once. When they are gone there will be no more at this price. Order today. Do not delay. Johnston & Co., Box 1644 Toronto.

TAKE LAXA-LIVER PILL BEFORE RETIRING. It will work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

FUR RUFF FREE. This handsome silver watch with heavy case and reliable movement, given for setting at 10c. each, only in beautiful gold-plated Finger Rings, with brilliant imitation Rubies, Topazes, Emeralds, Turquoise, Opals, and Garnets, in fancy claw settings. These Rings would sell anywhere at 50c. each. People are crazy to buy them. Write for Ring-day. Let them, return the money, and we will send your handsome Watch, too. THE BEST CO., 167 TORONTO, ONTARIO. Postmaster General Mallock has given his decision that typewritten briefs for lawyers must pay the regular letter rate.

## The Farm

### BIRDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Through a large part of the Northern States our ornamental cut leaf birches have been recently destroyed by the yellow bellied woodpecker. This bird taps the tree so freely that death sets in at the top within a year or two. Whole groves of the common birch are destroyed in this manner, and now our ornamental birches must be preserved, if possible, by destroying the birds. Bulletin No. 54 of the Department of Agriculture allows that this bird is a sap-sucker, although it generally lives upon beechnuts and other vegetable matter. It gives the food studies of about thirty grain and insect eating birds, including the crow, blackbird and rice-bird, as well as the more common birds on our lawns. The conclusion seems to be that of five or six species of woodpeckers only the yellow bellied does any harm. Two of the best known species, the hairy and the downy, range over the greater part of the United States throughout the year. A careful examination of the stomachs of these birds shows that their food consists almost entirely of wood boring beetles that live in our trees. No other birds can extract these creatures, nor can we do it ourselves. It follows that we must class the woodpeckers among our special friends, the yellow breasted excepted.

Of other birds commonly supposed to be detrimental to agriculture the Department of Agriculture insists that they are all friends with the exception of the English sparrow. The king bird, which has been accused of eating birds, is found to be one of our most useful friends. Of the two hundred and eighty-one stomachs examined fourteen contained the remains of honey bees, but nearly all of these were drones. The little Phoebe bird should especially be protected, as 93 per cent. of the food of this bird is found to consist of injurious insects and wild fruits. If the blue jay does some damage to our corn, it is a voracious enemy of scale bugs, caterpillars and snails. Where they are to be found, the jay is very fond of acorns and chestnuts. The common crow destroys a very large number of young robins and other birds useful to the farmer; yet he also eats beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars and cut worms. It is said that the grosbeak is the only one of our common birds that will eat the Colorado potato beetle. The oriole was one of the few birds that would feed on the forest worm during its recent invasion; and that will aid us in destroying the tent caterpillar. The catbird ranks among our best friends; living upon animal and vegetable food in about equal proportions. We can afford to feed him from our berry gardens for his music alone. Where he is quite at home

there is no bird in the Northern State quite equal to the catbird as a singer. If we will take the trouble to plant freely the Tartarian honeysuckle and the mountain ash tree, we shall find that many of our birds prefer to dine from these instead of from our berry bushes.—(E. P. P.)

### CANKER SORE MOUTH IN YOUNG PIGS.

This disease is comparatively new in Wisconsin. Where it has appeared it has usually been exceedingly fatal. All farmers receiving this bulletin are urged to preserve it for ready reference should the trouble break out among their swine at some future time. The disease invariably appears in young pigs from the time of birth until six weeks old.

The symptoms are as follows: Large water blisters appear about the lips and snout, rapidly succeeded by much heat and swelling of the parts, and later thick brown scabs appear, which open into deep cracks. These scabs extend over the face, head and even to the body and limbs, the joints of the latter becoming much swollen and inflamed. Ulcers frequently form about the snout and jaws, eating the flesh from the bones. The pigs show dullness, a disinclination to move, often refuse to suckle, or do so in a very half-hearted manner.

To be effective the treatment should be prompt and thorough. Prepare a solution of permanganate of potash, which can be had at any drug store, using one ounce of the crystals dissolved in one gallon of water in a common pail. The young pigs should be dipped head foremost into the solution and kept there for a brief time. Repeat this three or four times, giving the pig time to catch its breath in the intermissions. This treatment given every day for three or four days will usually effect a cure if the trouble is not of long standing. In extreme cases, where ulcers and heavy scabs have formed, use two ounces of the permanganate to one gallon of water, and before dipping remove all the dead and loose tissue that has been eaten away. The sows udder should be bathed frequently with the solution each day.

Remove the sow and pigs to fresh quarters, if possible, and see to it that other successive litters are not farrowed in the pen where the affected pigs were housed until it has been thoroughly disinfected. Benefit will also be derived from a laxative given the sow; a pint of raw linseed oil in her slop or in milk will be suitable.—(W. L. Carlyle, Wisconsin Experimental Station.)

When sowing onion seed for winter onions, plant it thickly, and when the bottoms are about the size of large peas thin them out, saving the small onions for future use. Lay them in a shaded place, spreading them out thinly, until they are dry, when the tops can be removed, and the onions be hung away in paper bags until the next spring. They must be kept dry and secure from frost. In early spring they should be planted in rows in the garden, or set thickly in the hot-bed. They grow rapidly, are ready sooner than those raised from sets, are mild and pleasant in flavor and make a fine appearance when bonched for market. A crop can be had from the hotbed while waiting for the first crop grown outdoors, and if more are planted than are needed for early use they will grow and make fine large onions for cooking. It seems strange that such tiny bulbs can keep in growing condition for so many months, but it is simply a case of suspended animation, so to speak, the onion only waiting for favorable circumstances to again begin its life work.—Ex.

And your household must feel from your daily life, not from your words, that next to dishonoring God you dread nothing so much as failing to do justly. When they see this in your actions, they will have faith in the reality of your religion.

### TWICE TOLD TALES.

No Meat Extracted From Them by Some who Most Need the Facts.

We have more than twice told the reader of the fact that he or she may perhaps easily discover the cause of the daily ill-feeling and the experiment is not difficult to make.

But there are readers who think truths are for some one else and not for themselves.

Some day the oft told fact will flash upon us as applicable when the knowledge comes home, that day after day of inconvalescence and perhaps of suffering has been endured, the cause not being recognized or believed, although we may have been told of the cause many times over, but never believed it applied to us.

It would startle a person to know how many people suffer because they drug themselves daily with coffee. We repeat it, it is a powerful drug, and so effects the delicate nervous system that disease may appear in any part of the body, all parts being dependent for health, on a healthy nervous system.

Relief from coffee for 30 days has cured thousands of people who never suspected the cause of their troubles.

The use of Postum Food Coffee is of great benefit to such, as it goes to work directly to rebuild the delicate cell structures from the elements nature selects for the work. Relief from a heavy drug and the taking of proper nourishment is the true and only permanent method.



## Mother and Doctor Too

Until the doctor comes, and for minor ills and accidents, the mother must doctor her family. Tens of thousands of mothers have relied upon JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, and have found it always reliable. It is used both externally and internally and it is the remedy for inflammation from any cause. Used continually for 90 years as a household remedy, its sustained popularity and increasing use every year are the best possible testimonials to its curative power.

## Johnson's ANODYNE LINIMENT

is of greatest value in treating colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafing, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. Sold in two size bottles, 5c. and 25c. The larger size is more economical. If your dealer hasn't it send to us. Ask first. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



### Take Another Nap.

In the severe winter mornings when the house gets cold, if you have a reliable heater like the

## Sunshine Furnace

you can slip out into the hall, turn on the drafts, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out during the night.

Then take another nap while the house is heating.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after cooling up you know to within half an hour how long it will burn.

Has self-acting gas damper.

Easy to manage. Durable.

Large feed-doors, 12 x 15 inches.

Clean to work with.

Pamphlets and Estimates Free from our local agent or nearest house.

Has large ash pan.

Made in three sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Sold at a moderate price.

## McClary Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

### To Intending Purchasers

Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

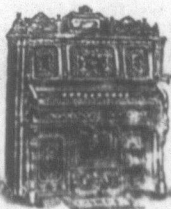
### "THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

JAMES A. GATES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.

Middleton, N. S.



## Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET.)	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME Premiums & Interest.	ASSETS.	INSURANCE IN FORCE (Net.)
1878	\$45,902.88	\$3,814.84	\$49,717.02	\$113,786.00	\$1,788,000.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,839.39	5,344,249.63.
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,971.03	1,231,597.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1063748.59	329121.84	1392870.43	7799983.89	32171215.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25  
 Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00  
 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00  
**TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25**  
 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

News Summary.

The Irish M. P's have left Ottawa for Chicago.

Lord Kitchener reports the capture of Commandant Buys.

Over 5,000 coal miners in France have gone on strike.

A fifty million foot gas well came into existence Friday on a farm near Tipton, Ind.

The latest cable from Batavia states that there have been 5,637 deaths from cholera there since the month of September.

The buying of seats in Westminster Abbey to witness the coronation has been ended by a recent order of the King.

Charles M. Hayes has resumed the management of the Grand Trunk Railway with the title of second vice-president.

An increasing number of ex-burgbers are enlisting in the British forces in South Africa. Andries Cronje, brother of the famous Boer General, commands the latest corps.

The Hamilton & Caledonia Railway Company is seeking right of way into Hamilton, and wants the City Corporation to take stock in the enterprise to the amount of \$25,000.

Benj. Lord, known over a wide territory as a coon and deer hunter, shot himself at Berwick, Me., Monday. He had been acting strangely for some time.

At a meeting held Friday of the directors of the New Brunswick Telephone Company arrangements were made for the completion of the new telephone exchange on Chipman's Hill.

The Grand Trunk and C. P. R. have decided upon general vaccination of all employes in Quebec province, including train hands, shopmen and clerks.

The following is ordered: "No person shall dig mussel mud within 200 yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

Charles T. Yerkes, in an interview published in the London Daily Mail, reveals a scheme to run a deep level express line underneath the existing Metropolitan district lines. He says the contracts have been signed, and that work will begin shortly.

The B. & O. Railway Company, of Cumberland, Md., has presented \$100 in gold to Harry Baker, a locomotive fireman, for breaking into a burning car and removing 20 cans of powder. The cans were so hot that they burned his hands.

An international boundary commission is to be established by the United States and Canada, the object being to finally determine the correct boundary of the Mount Baker mining district.

Of the 110,000 American soldiers who participated in the Mexican war only about 5,000 are living. At a reunion held in Independence, Mo., last week, there were present 47 of these veterans, whose average age was 79 years.

Fifteen thousand tons of hay is being shipped to South Africa for the war office in November and in December 15,000 tons more and about 600,000 bushels of oats will be despatched. In December 15 vessels will be loaded at St. John for South Africa.

Hon. Mr. Borden says the logical outcome of the recent correspondence with the home authorities would be that Canada's offer of a third contingent would be accepted. In that event the force would consist of 600 men, thoroughly equipped by Canada, commanded by a Canadian officer.

Anna Carter and Myrtle Love, living near Grant's Pass, Oregon, recently fought and whipped a panther, though neither of the girls had a weapon more deadly than a good-sized rock. The girls are nieces of Judge Hanna, who owns a large farm, and were engaged in washing clothes in a creek not far from the house, when one of them saw a large panther crouching within 20 feet of them. The big brute was evidently getting ready to spring at them. Miss Carter, who first caught sight of the animal, had an armful of clothes. These she flung at the panther just as he rose in the air. He became entangled in a sheet and before it could claw itself free the girls had poured in on his ribs and head a shower of rocks which they had picked up. This unexpected attack completely rattled the panther, which darted away with a snarling cry. Then the girls ran to the house and sent a couple of armed men after the prowler. That evening a handsome panther skin was nailed on the side of the barn.



Ask the girl who has tested it.

Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not, a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical.

Those who try Surprise always continue to use it.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

After Work or Exercise

**POND'S EXTRACT**

Soother tired muscles, removes soreness and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength.

Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

The Presbyterian says: "Too many of our churches are not looking for religious entertainment" Is that not because they have come from Sunday-schools in which things were done to please the children instead of solely to please God?

Hear prayerfully. Make definite petition for your minister throughout the week. Get to know, if you can, his set time for preparation, and plead with God to visit his heart. Pray as soon as the Sabbath dawns upon you that all the exercises of the house of God, especially the sermon, may minister to your spiritual necessities. Pray when you reach the sanctuary for the hearing ear and the understanding heart. Pray for the preacher as he enters the pulpit. Hear expectantly. We generally hear what we hope to hear, just as we usually see what we are looking for. John Burroughs, the American naturalist, has said: "You must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush. The eye must have purpose and aim." The same is true of the ear.—Thomas Spurgeon.

The Glasgow Exhibition, which has been open 163 days, closed Monday night. There have been over 11,000,000 visitors. The daily attendance was 68,625 and the daily receipts £1,000. It is expected that there will be a surplus of £80,000.

195 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.

MRS. REUBEN BAKER.

Riverdale.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.

MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.

Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

MATTHIAS FOLEY.

Oil City, Ont.

DYKEMAN'S

THREE ENTRANCES } 97 King Street.  
59 Charlotte Street.  
6 South Market St.

Send along your requests for samples of any of the NEW FALL DRESS MATERIALS

But be as specific as to color and price as you possibly can. We will gladly attend to any request in this line, and send you the best assortment at the lowest prices that you can find in the dominion.

For Separate Skirts and Tailor-made Suits the heavier materials are in favor. In these we are showing an enormous assortment. Prices running from 89c for the all wool friezes up to \$4.50 per yard. Lighter weight materials run in price from 25c up to \$3.50 per yard.



LADIES' UNDERVESTS.—The best value that can be procured. An excellent close woven, soft finish, fleece lined Ladies' Undervest in four sizes, 28 to 34, at 50c. per garment. Drawers to match, 50c. per pair.

LADIES' KNIT UNDERVESTS with fleece finish on inside, 25c. each. Other prices run from 17c. up to \$2.20.

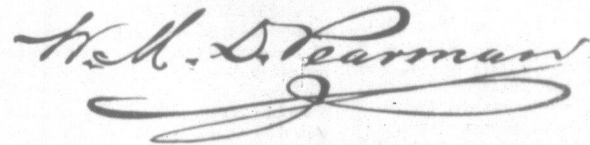
CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED DRAWERS. Loose down to the knees, with Jersey fitting leg from knee down, so they will fit neat under the stocking.

Prices from 38c. to 50c. according to size.

F.A. DYKEMAN & CO.

FRAUD on CONSUMERS THE SALE OF BAKING POWDER AS WOODILL'S

WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE



ON EACH PACKAGE.



Free to buy them. This air rifle is of the best make and latest model, with nickel barrel and trimmings, globe sights, pistol grip, and polished walnut stock and shoots with terrific force and perfect accuracy. Write for free, sell them, return the money, and we forward this splendid weapon. THE BEST CO., BOX 1045 TORONTO.

Corticelli

SEWING SILK... and BRAINARD & ARMSTRONG'S ASIATIC DYES WASH EMBROIDERY SILKS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Do you get "Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine"?

If not send ten cents to Corticelli Silk Company, St. John's, P. Q., for a sample copy.

And next to salvation of one's children comes the salvation of one's household. The servants, the dependents, the employes, may be ignorant, but God has placed them in your care, and will hold you responsible for doing what you can for their souls.

The parent must feel that his child is in danger of hell, and that every day which passes after he arrives at an age of accountability is hardening him in sin. How can a father who loves his children and really believes this, think anything is worthy of his thoughts in comparison with it?

If You Like GOOD TEA try RED ROSE.