

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXIII.

Vol. XVII

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LII.

No. 1.

Mr. Winston Churchill who is now a member of the British House of Commons, and whose despatches and experiences as a war correspondent in South Africa are fresh in the memory of all, is now on this side the Atlantic on a lecturing tour, in the course of which he has visited Montreal and Ottawa, and will probably appear in some other Canadian cities. Mr. Churchill, of course, has not escaped the ubiquitous newspaper reporter, and he has not refused to talk about South African affairs. He is represented as not feeling any alarm in reference to the present military situation, but believes that Lord Kitchener should be furnished with the means of bringing the present sanguinary struggle to a close as speedily as possible, since the prolongation of hostilities and the Boer claim for independence in the Transvaal and the Orange State serves to keep Cape Colony in a turmoil of excitement, for Dutch colonists naturally sympathize strongly with the people of their own race. As soon as the war is over, Mr. Churchill says, the Transvaal will become a loyal colony as there will be an increasing majority of Outlanders in the country. It will be different, however, with the Orange State, which is essentially a pastoral country, populated principally by people of Dutch descent. Mr. Churchill regards the Boer commander, Christian de Wet, as a leader of magnificent ability, and he does not place much reliance on the stories which represent that large numbers of the Boers have been recently killed in battle. He never saw large numbers of them killed and does not think that the Boers are any braver or more willing to be killed now than they were five months ago. Mr. Churchill bears testimony to the bravery and excellence of the Canadian soldiers and has a good word for the British Tommy Atkins who, he says, is the best fighting man the world has ever produced. Nor has Mr. Churchill any sympathy with the charges of inefficiency made against British officers who, as the casualty list showed, had gone bravely up against the enemy and freely lost their lives in the performance of their duty. One can appreciate Mr. Churchill's sentiments towards the British officers, but it might not be amiss to remind him that no one has called in question their courage and their ability to die with their face to the foe. But reckless bravery is far from being all that is required in an able officer. If these brave fellows had only some of the remarkable ability of the Boers, to fight without getting either killed or captured, it would add greatly to their value as defenders of the Empire.

In accordance with an act adopted by the Canadian Parliament, providing for the conditional liberation of convicts in the penitentiaries and other prisons of the Dominion, what is known as the ticket-of-leave system has been on trial in this country for the past year or two. The report of the Minister of Justice in reference to the experiment is in a general way favorable. In the administration of the system so far much has been left to the discretion of the Minister. Certain principles, however, have been observed in issuing the tickets-of-leave. Unless under very exceptional circumstances they are in all cases issued to first offenders only; that is to say, they are not as a rule granted to prisoners who are serving their second term. In advancing the issue of a ticket-of-leave, regard has also been had to the age of the convict, the nature of the crime, and such circumstances connected therewith as would enable the Minister to judge whether or not the case was one in which there existed the probability of relapse on the part of the convict. Information has also been obtained from the warden of the penitentiary or prison and from other available sources, as to the applicant's character and conduct. In short

the utmost care has been exercised to prevent the granting of these tickets-of-leave to those not found to be entitled to them on account of their antecedents or their conduct in prison or both. The first ticket was issued in 1899 and the system has not therefore been in operation long enough to justify any confident conclusion, but the minister considers that the results have been satisfactory. During the year following the issue of the first ticket 145 tickets-of-leave were granted, of which 115 were issued to penitentiary convicts, the other 30 being issued to persons confined in jails and other public prisons. Of the total number (145) four have been forfeited as provided by the Act, on account of the holder being convicted of an indictable offence and one has been cancelled for a breach of its conditions, making a total of five licenses revoked, a proportion of 3.45 per cent. of the whole number issued. The very small number of licenses forfeited and cancelled shows that at least the great majority of the recipients of this favor were not unworthy of it and leads to the hope that by administering the Act with proper caution the result in the future will be such as fully to justify its enactment.

The Government and those entrusted with the duty of caring for the public health appear to be alive to the importance of taking vigilant measures to prevent the spread of smallpox which has appeared in Westmorland county. The situation is a serious one as it is, and one that, without the exercise of the utmost vigilance, is not unlikely to become much more so. So far the disease has been confined principally to the north shore of Westmorland. It has been of so mild a type as not to be easily distinguished from chickenpox, and though there have been some fifty or sixty cases, it is said that few if any deaths have resulted from the disease. But the very mildness of the disease has been favorable to its propagation, since those affected with it did not in some cases know from what they were suffering, their illness in many cases it would appear not being such as to prevent them moving around, and pains were not taken to isolate the patients as would have been done if the disease had been of a pronounced character. There seems, however, to be no doubt that the disease is smallpox of a mild type, and there is no assurance that it will not at any time take on a virulent form. It is said that the greater number of the persons who have had the disease in Westmorland county have recovered and that there are now only some ten or fifteen cases which are being carefully watched, and at the same time every practicable precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. But it is only within the past week or so that these very necessary precautions have been observed, and there is therefore great danger that the contagion may have already been carried to different parts of the country. Under all the circumstances physicians and local boards of health cannot be too vigilant in watching for symptoms of smallpox or too insistent upon isolation in any case in which the disease is suspected.

Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous London preacher, has been following the example of Mr. C. M. Sheldon in an experiment designed to show the world how a daily newspaper should be conducted. The editor of the London Daily Sun was shrewd enough to perceive that it would be an excellent advertising scheme to have his paper edited for a week by a preacher and religious author of world-wide reputation. Whether the great preacher has manifested an equal shrewdness in this matter, is more doubtful. From all accounts, it does not appear that there are many persons who consider Dr. Parker's brief career as a daily journalist, an unqualified

success. It appears to have been about as successful, however, as Mr. Sheldon's was, and that perhaps is as much as could have been expected. There is little value in such experiments, since they establish nothing, except perhaps the fact, which every sensible person should be able to recognize without any such demonstration, that the successful journalist must have training and experience in his work as well as men of other callings. A daily paper edited by Dr. Joseph Parker for a week, as an experiment in the way of conducting a great daily on lines which the consciences of Christian men could approve, is quite sure to have a large patronage and to pay its way for that week. Public curiosity in the matter, if nothing else, carries it that far. But such an experiment does little toward solving the problem of how to produce for fifty-two weeks in the year, such a daily paper as the Christian conscience can approve, and as the public will so support as to make the enterprise a financial success. A real daily paper setting for itself a high moral standard, and making an honest endeavor, through summer's heat and winter's cold, to live up to that standard, although it may not attain to perfection, is worth immeasurably more in the interests of pure and wholesome journalism than any number of ephemeral products resulting from such experiments as those of Mr. Sheldon and Dr. Parker.

If full credence is to be placed in the latest despatches from Peking, gratifying progress is being made toward a settlement of existing difficulties between the Chinese government and the associated Powers. One important step in advance was taken when the nations reached an agreement as to the particulars which should be embodied in their demand upon the Chinese government. The joint-note of the powers embodied a demand for the maintenance, under conditions to be determined by the Powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition; suitable indemnities for the Governments, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for Chinese who during the late occurrences have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreign governments; the destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea; the right to the military occupation of certain points, to be determined by an understanding among the Powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea; the right for each Power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation, and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter. The note was in other respects of so strenuous a character that it was generally supposed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure China's acceptance of the terms presented. But if the Peking despatch of Dec. 30, can be accepted as correct, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have communicated to the foreign envoys an imperial edict in which the Emperor declares that China accepts the joint note and authorizes Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang to negotiate and to ask for a suspension of hostilities. It is further stated that the Emperor's instructions are to agree fully to the note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards and also as to the places where these are located. This is so different from what was expected that Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is represented as being at a loss what construction to place upon the despatch, and as being on the whole inclined to believe that the despatch overstates the facts, and that what the Emperor has directed is that Chinese plenipotentiaries proceed to discuss in a friendly manner with the envoys the terms of the agreement with a view to obtain the best terms possible along certain specified lines and also in others not contained in the cablegram.

The Great Commission as Originally Intended and Subsequently Interpreted.

Paper read before the Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Quarterly Meeting by Rev. E. P. Calder.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16: 15-16.

When from the Mount of Olives, with hands outspread in loving benediction, the Christ of God started for the Throne. He gave His disciples this warrant for planting His Church and telling the world of Him. This gospel which they were to preach had been taught them in three ways.

1. By the Saviour's plain exposition and fulfilment of Old Testament Scriptures.
2. His Parables and Miracles illustrating the letter and spirit of the Kingdom.
3. The revelations which had come to them as eye witnesses of His death and resurrection.

The Commission is so definite and plain, that it would seem impossible for it to be misunderstood, yet in 19 centuries of preaching which have passed under the New Dispensation, much of it has come very far short of being the gospel. Doubtless, during these centuries, the simplest, purest gospel was preached by the Apostles. They were in most instances, men of no scholarly pretensions, who being intimately acquainted with Jesus had learned His doctrines and caught His spirit. They came before the people with heart and face glowing with Pentecostal fire. They had not only been hearers, but eye-witnesses of the truth. They felt the supreme importance and Divine authority of the message and hence delivered it with convincing and arousing force. The real strength of preaching is the preacher's inward realization of the truth. This was true of Jesus and also of His disciples. And this largely accounts for the great results of the early preaching. The truth was sounded in men's ears with the vehemence of active inspiration. It was brought before men's eyes in startling miracles. The field was new. Men and women had not so thoroughly learned as they now have to run from church to church seeking something to amuse them. The gospel was new in form at least and men and women listened for novelty sake until the burning truths caught and held them with a grip that could not be broken.

During the dark ages when Rome ruled, and pursued her usual policy of smothering the truth with superstition and monkish falsehood, the great commission was almost forgotten but as its great Author aforetime broke the tomb and came forth triumphant, in the Reformation truth reappeared in resurrection power and glory.

The progress of the ages, has developed Three Principal Interpretations of the great Commission.

I. The Calvinistic. This closely followed the great events of the Reformation and characterized the preaching and writings of the Fathers. It may be said to contain five important elements.

1. The Sovereignty of God. This includes all the doctrines of Election, Predestination and Grace. Some of these teachings are now being regarded as so extreme that steps are being taken to amend them. An example of this is found in the attitude of Dr. Hillis towards the Westminster catechism.

These doctrines may be extreme in some points, but they must ever form the groundwork of all true theology. The strength of the Old Teaching was that its central figure was God. The weakness of the New is that the central figure is man. The result is that as the new gains ground we hear less of the purely spiritual side of religion. Having voted hell and the devil out of theology, the next step must necessarily be to vote out God. Man in his wickedness is now the only recognized devil,—man in his goodness will soon be the only recognized God. The old teaching nourished a definite and steadfast Christianity which neither feared persecution nor compromised with evil. The martyrs were of this type. The men of the old Puritanic faith, believing in the Divine Purpose and then personal relation to the Divine Plan, were men who neither feared the battle nor the stake, but accepted the experiences of life like Him who said: "All things written of me must be fulfilled." These men who set God at the head of their theology, as Originator and Ruler of all things, naturally held as a second element in their faith:

2. The Direct Inspiration of the Bible. The Puritan was an intense Bible student, and he not only studied the book but believed it. And his implicit faith in the Bible rested on his belief in Divine Sovereignty. To him, viewing all things in this light, the seemingly unreasonable things of the Bible were perfectly reasonable. God was Sovereign, why should He not stay the sun and moon in their course to facilitate Joshua's victory? God was Sovereign, why could He not prepare a fish to swallow the disobedient prophet, or send His angel to shut the lions' mouths for Daniel's sake. As long as I believe in the purity of the spring, I will hardly take the trouble to analyze the water, so the Puritan believing in God as the fountain of all truth accepted without question His revelation. Are we any wiser in our higher criticism? We try to explain away the difficulties. We come to

cases where "Natural Laws" will not apply, and we make our escape by blaming it as a "mistake of the translator, or by laying it to the ignorance of the Bible author who "told the truth as far as he knew," but who was of course "a little astray in the light of modern research,"—and go on our way rejoicing,—half orthodox and half infidel, doctrinal Leviticians, "neither cold nor hot."

Would it not be better, as the Father did, to fall back upon the doctrine of Divine Sovereignty and simply believe God's Word? I must move among mysteries in nature. They will not explain themselves. And yet since God said to my ancestor Adam, "Have thou dominion," nature is a kingdom which by Divine command is placed under my feet as a man.

Yet while I submit to mysteries in the kingdom beneath me, shall I approach with proud annoyance, the realm of Revelation which is above me, since it is spiritual and I am carnal, and demand that its mysteries be explained, before I will accept them, that God must further reveal Himself before I will believe Him? An unlearned faith (using the word in the human sense) is better than a learned infidelity. As Mrs. Browning puts it:

"A pagan kissing for a step of Pan,
A wild goat's footprint on the sandy loam,
Exceeds our modern thinker, who turns back
The strata, granite limestone, coal and clay,
Concluding coldly with—Here's Law, where's God."

Better be a fool on the way to Heaven, than a philosopher on the way to Hell, because godly foolishness is wiser than devilish wisdom.

3. The third element in the Old Teaching was the doctrine of Substitutionary Atonement. The Fathers taught that the claims of Divine Law and Justice upon man were met in the person and work of Jesus. The atonement, which is really at-one-ment, according to this interpretation means three things:

(a.) The oneness of Jesus with the sinner in His sacrifice. Jesus in taking our nature came under the dominion of the law of sin and death. The law of sin made Him subject to besetments and temptations. The law of death brought Him under the penalty. As man's representative He must take man's nature with all its accompanying experiences. (Isa. 53)

(b.) The oneness of the Believer with the Risen Lord. Since Jesus took my nature, my sin was laid upon Him in His death. Since by His spirit in regeneration, His risen life has been born in my soul, His righteousness is laid to my credit in satisfying the law. He stood for me in His sacrifice under the law. The law took Him in my name. He stands for me in His resurrection work, hence His perfect character, His victory over sin and death, and His eternal right in the kingdom are all in my name for I am one with Him.

(c.) Oneness of the Believer with God through Christ. According to the old doctrine, Jesus in his humanity is one with the sinner. Jesus in his resurrection work is one with his people—since they have his life and are members of his person—standing in the same relation to him as branches to the vine, and since Jesus in the Trinity is one with the father, all the redeemed household are one with God in Him. (John 15-17.)

This view of the atonement presents man as a hopeless sinner with no native good or resources of help within himself. In his salvation he is moved by the Holy Spirit, to repent of his sins and accept the means of grace which have been predestinated to meet his needs in the infinite fore-knowledge of God—and this acceptance brings him into the possession of eternal life which puts him in vital and eternal union with God through Jesus Christ.

This view of the atonement necessitates a belief in the fourth element of the old creed—

4. The Eternal Perseverance of the Saints. Its reasoning is that the new birth brings the soul into the possession of eternal life, which, since it joins the saint with God through Christ, not only insures his eternal salvation but continues the motive power of godly conduct.

The last element in the old teaching is the belief in—

5. Eternal Rewards and Punishments. It teaches that character is determined by its relation to the atonement, hence those who believe in Jesus, being in vital union with him, must dwell eternally in his presence and fellowship, while those who reject him must live in endless separation from him and reap the consequences of personal sin.

This interpretation of the great commission, characterized the preaching of the Fathers and forms the groundwork of the more orthodox beliefs to-day. Compared with the Book of Romans, it is essentially the doctrine preached by the apostles and accepted by the early church.

II. The second interpretation of the great commission is known as the Armenian. Briefly reviewed it differs from the Calvinistic in two points. 1. The Doctrine of Sovereignty. 2. Its view of the Atonement. In dealing with the doctrine of sovereignty this theology as we understand it, admits the foreknowledge of God, but denies predestination of human affairs. This interpretation is open to one serious objection, in that it presents God as acting unworthy of himself.

To admit that God is infinite in wisdom is to establish his foreknowledge of all things. To claim that God foreknew and did not predestinate, is to charge God with not acting up to his intelligence. A man who does not do as well as he knows is acting unworthy of himself, so if God foreknew and did not forewill all things for his own glory, we must say in all reverence that he has violated his own character. Such a teaching is blasphemy, since God "cannot deny himself."

3. A misunderstanding of the sovereignty of God must necessarily mar the doctrine of the atonement. The boast of Armenianism that it has extended the atonement beyond the teaching of Calvinism is a false claim. True it has enlarged the doctrine of human free agency, but in so doing it has belittled the saving power of Christ and the work of the Holy Spirit. The broadest possible view of the atonement is that it saves eternally all who receive it. When we teach salvation by subsequent human effort we rob the atonement of its glory and lay the real saving power upon the man himself.

Let me reverently say that I do not believe Jesus Christ ever commissioned men to go and preach salvation on the instalment plan—or ask men to get into the gospel lifeboat on condition that they must either work their passage or be thrown overboard—he did not so send them but told them to "go and preach the gospel," and that is not the gospel, because it lays salvation upon the creature instead of upon the Christ. Human free agency is exercised in using or rejecting the means of grace—beyond that it does not exist. In the spiritual as in the natural realm man acts in constant relation to a law. He can obey and prosper or disobey and suffer. An individual intelligence must have the right of choice and a corresponding responsibility, but the effects of that choice are predestinated by the great and changeless laws of the physical and spiritual universe. The over-estimation of man's part in the work of salvation has led to a third interpretation of the great commission, now extensively proclaimed:

III. The Doctrine of Unrestricted Universal Salvation. The extravagant views of the so called "free thinkers" of the age have produced a system of theology, differing as widely from the gospel, as a Chinese lantern differs from the sun in the firmament. Should these "thinkers" be called upon to formulate a great commission it would read something like this, "Go and tell men that their ancestors were ignoramuses and fools, that the Bible is only a history of the rambling, blind ring way in which the human race has gradually stumbled into the light, and that the history of this age will be the Bible of the next."

Well, the Lord help the generation that has no better Bible than the history of this present century! As well have the constitution and by-laws of Sodom and Gomorrah. If the record of the business rascalities, the political villainy, the social falsity of this age is to be the Bible of the next, the Lord deliver them!

That is not all. Ask one of these latter day gospel-makers what he thinks of Christ and mark the answer, "A perfect man, a wise teacher, a true philosopher, a beautiful poet, a good example; that is all." Ask him what he means by atonement. He will tell you that it is living right to-day to make up for the sins of yesterday, bracing up and being a man, carefully keeping oneself under good moral environment and submitting to proper training in order to overcome heredity,—a piece of philosophy about as sensible as telling a crow to keep clear of other crows, and stop eating carrion, and sit in the rain till he is bleached white enough to be a dove. Such men sneer at the doctrine of substitutionary atonement as belonging to the dark ages,—a creed of savages, yet they will tell you they accept the teachings of Jesus. Now it is impossible to accept the teachings of Jesus without believing in substitutionary atonement. Jesus pivoted all his teachings on his sacrificial work. The cross and the tomb are the revelations which explain the life and mission of Jesus. In its mere earthly side the life of Jesus would read like a supreme failure. In the exhibition of redeeming love and resurrection victory, it is a transcendent, an eternal success. As in the Revelator's vision it was only the slain Lamb that could open the seals of the Book, so it is only Christ crucified that can unlock the mysteries of the gospel. The atonement is the central doctrine in the recorded worship of the ages, since Abel lifted his acceptable altar and offered "a more excellent sacrifice than Cain," hence it must ever be the central truth in our preaching since it involves all the other truths. Granted that sovereignty is a fundamental doctrine in the gospel, it finds its chief expression in the atonement, since the cross of Jesus is only the revelation of God's free grace in providing a sacrifice for those whom his purpose had "before marked out, conformable to the image of his Son." Granting the inspiration of the Bible a necessary element in our creed, it must rest on the atonement of Jesus since "redemption through the blood" is the crimson thread on which the golden truths are strung. In short, all that makes the Bible more than any other book, is that it breathes the secret of how to make wrong character right, by showing us Jesus in his sacrifice as the remedy for sin, and his resurrection life, which coming to us by importation of the Spirit alone can be in us the motive-power of righteousness. To fulfil the great commission then, we must preach salvation through the atonement. This includes all the doctrines of sovereignty, sin, righteousness, and reward. They all meet in the cross. The cross of Jesus! Beautiful symbolism! One end resting on the earth as if to proclaim God's sovereign right to rule, to judge, to redeem, to love and glorify the world. One end pointing to heaven as a monument to the fact that all in the kingdom has been given into the hands of Jesus for the world's salvation. One arm pointing to one horizon the other to another horizon, as if to endorse the message that by that cross "as far as the east is from the west" God has put away the transgressions of his people; yea further as a general invitation to all men to come and test the efficacy of his redeeming work, further still to be the pledge that from all kindreds and lands shall be gathered those saved by its power. The text reveals:

1. The Extent of the Commission. "All the world." So we are to tell the story of the cross wherever man is found. This word of Jesus obligates us to send to all lands the good news of salvation through the blood.

Far north among the icebergs send the story of a Saviour's love, a Saviour's sacrifice. "Mong southern peoples echo the message, "Redemption through the cross." Ring it over eastern deserts till the unconquered Bedouin yields submission at Immanuel's feet. Send it to western islands where, as the sunset crimsones the deep, they may read the story of the crimson fountain that cleanses sin. Tell to the soldier on the battle field the glad good news of peace between man and God. Tell to the sailor as the ropes creak and the spars crack in the tempest, of the Christ who stilled the wave and rescued sinking Peter. Tell the story in the sick-room where every failing pulse-beat marks the passing of a soul. Tell it to the children in the home, to the stranger in the way, to all men everywhere, "He that believeth shall be saved."

2. The Limit of the Commission. "He that believeth not." So there is only one man that can limit God's mercy and that is he who refuses to believe it. There is only one man that can shut the gate of heaven and open hell to you and that is yourself. If you believe in Jesus no power can shut the kingdom against you, but if you refuse to believe none can prevent you from shutting it against yourself. Heaven is faith's goal and hell is unbelief's punishment.

3. The Seal of the Commission. "He that is baptized." True Scriptural baptism is intended to teach and symbolize our conscious fellowship in the atonement. This necessarily restricts the ordinance to only one form, that of immersion in water, since it must typify our conscious spiritual entrance into the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus. It also admits only one class of suitable subjects for the ordinance, namely, those who have consciously and personally received Christ, and who voluntarily obey him by confessing their relation to him in his person and work through this symbolizing act. All other forms professing to be baptism, are at once unscriptural and wholly outside the bounds of the great commission. Baptism symbolizes not merely the entrance into a visible church, but the entrance into a new life, hence it is only for those who are conscious of this experience through faith in the risen Son of God.

Moody on Revivals.

On Mr. Moody's sixtieth birthday his friends in England and America donated some \$60,000 to build a memorial chapel for Mr. Hermon School. One of his noble sayings in this connection shall never be forgotten by me. At one of the regular devotional exercises he told us students of the kindness of his friends and how thankful he was; but added, "If I could erect a walking monument for Jesus Christ at this school it will be far better than that." Shortly after the building was enclosed, he made the first address, topic, "Good News." When the building was fitted for services he preached the first sermon. Subject, "Revivals," of which the following is an abstract.

There is nothing I am more concerned about at present than that God should revive his church. It is perfectly Scriptural. God has been quickening his people in all ages. I don't know that they had any revivals before the flood; if they had perhaps there would not have been a flood. But they didn't believe in it, so the flood was a result of their wickedness. After the flood in the days of Moses, there was a mighty awakening when he was sent down into Egypt to bring the children of Israel out of the house of bondage, and right on down from Moses when the children of Israel went back into idolatry, God raised up prophets and men of God to bring the nation back to him. I used to think I would like to have lived in those days, but I have got over that, because the prophets appeared on the scene only when everything was dark as midnight and Israel was serving the gods of the nations and not worshipping Jehovah. Then God used the prophets to call his people back. It was dark when Samuel appeared. Eli's family had gone astray, the ark of God had fallen into the hands of the enemy. But read those verses in 1 Sam. 7: 3, 4. Then in the eleventh verse we see the result in that Israel smote their enemies. This has ever been the case in the history of man. Whenever man has repented and put away his idols and served God only, then God has come with mighty power and driven out the enemy. God used Elijah to bring about a mighty revival, in the time of midnight darkness upon that land. Jeremiah was raised up by God, to draw the people back; some heard and took warning, but others persisted in living in their sins, and the result was they went into captivity.

Every true work of God has always had its enemies. The best work generally meets the strongest opposition. A man may preach with the eloquence of Demosthenes for ten years in a place, draw great crowds, and if there is no conversions; there will be many fine things said about him by people and the papers. But let there be a few hundred conversions and the opposition will grow as hot as hell can make it. It always has been so. John the Baptist was a great preacher, but he was strongly opposed by the so-called good men of his time as well as the bad people. Then Christ and the apostles did a great work but met opposition everywhere.

I cannot see how any man or woman who knows and believes the Bible can throw their influence against a revival. How can churches be opposed to revivals when the Christian church was born at Pentecost? How can Christians be opposed to revivals after the work of Luther, Wesleys, Whitfield and others? Is not the Y. M. C. A. a result of the revival of '57? All our best

institutions have sprung out of revivals, yet people are afraid and bring in objection after objection.

One great objection is, "So many converts do not hold out." All the professed converts did not hold out in Christ's day. In John six we see that "Many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him." Suppose the farmer should refuse to sow because all the seeds does not take root and ripen. Suppose we should cut down our apple trees because all the blossoms do not mature. About ninety per cent. of the men who go into business fail. Suppos. men would not enter business because so many fail. The cry is "They don't all hold out." A child is born, but we dare not rejoice because so many children die. A man falls into the river; another pulls him out. He wants me to rejoice, but I cannot because I am afraid he may fall in again. That is the strongest argument that peop e bring against revivals.

Another argument which seems to have great weight with some people is: "There is so much excitement." I wish I could see as much excitement in the church and in the work of God as I see in other things. Some saloons keep open all night and men get so excited that they knock each other down and kill one another, yet we must not have a revival because there is "undue excitement." There is more excitement in the billiard halls and gambling dens and brothels and drinking saloons in one week than there is in the whole church of God in one year. I am not so much afraid of excitement as some people, the moment there comes a breath of interest, some cry, "Sensationalism, sensationalism!" But, I tell you what, I would rather have sensation than stagnation any time. A seaman fears fog more than a storm. We have too much fog in our churches; let us get out of it. Get a preacher befogged and he will say "I cannot draw the crowds, but thank God, I am no sensationalist." Think of the stir there must have been in Palestine under the preaching of John the Baptist, Jesus Christ and the apostles. Don't be afraid of a little excitement and "sensationalism." It seems to me almost anything is preferable to deadness. There is no sensationalism in a graveyard now, but I think there will be a stir on the resurrection morning. Where there is life there will always be a commotion. What we need is life! I don't believe our young men would go off on bicycles every Sunday or spend the day reading newspapers if we had more spiritual life in the church. Scotch Glynn went to see a member who had the habit of going to sleep during the sermon. He asked her if she did not think it better to stay at home if she could not keep awake, but she said that she had been brought up to attend church and she would go. He added "Then don't you think you better take a little more snuff to keep you awake?" She replied, "Don't you think that you better put a little more snuff into your sermons, mon?"

People ought to be stirred up over eternal life and death. I stopped in a town of six thousand people. They had four churches, thirty-six saloons,—some of the saloons and concert halls open day and night, summer and winter. They closed most of the churches in the summer. One minister had gone away, one was sick, another had died. I found that only two young men between fifteen and thirty belonged to the churches, and the only well minister was preaching against revivals. I tell you it is enough to make the angles weep. Was anything under heaven needed more than a revival to save those people who were spending their time and money in those saloons and dens of iniquity?

A minister told me in another place that he hoped this revival would turn out better than one they had before because he had taken in a hundred members at that time and could only find two now. This was depressing, and I told another minister "If I thought this work would not turn out better than that I would rather go sweeping streets or breaking stones." "Why," said he, "I took in about a hundred members that time and I can put my hand on all but three." That was six years before. The facts were the first minister, after taking in the young converts, thought it a good time to move into the aristocratic part of the city. The church split and he not only lost young but old members.

I believe if we ask God for a real work he will not give us a counterfeit. If we ask for bread he will not give us a stone. I was on the Pacific Coast for six months and I didn't go to a place where I didn't meet people who had been converted in our meetings in Boston, New York and London. Everywhere I found ministers, deacons and Sunday School workers who had been converted in places where I had been. I could doubt my existence as easily as I could doubt that God not only converts but keeps.

Our need for a revival is great. I think it is getting very dark. If I were to live ten thousand years I couldn't be a pessimist. If I look on the dark side it is to stir you up and get you to fighting. Paul's words in Second Timothy, about the perilous times and "men becoming lovers of themselves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, unthankful, unholy," are coming true. Look at the men who are selfishly piling up their millions. Less than three hundred men lost their lives on the "Maine," but every twenty-four hours four hundred men go down to drunkards' graves. Instead of crying "Remember the Maine" we better cry "Remember Whiskey" and rise up and put the devilish traffic down. Consider the murders, lynching, divorces, Sabbath

breaking and dishonesty in business. Do we not need a reformation? Hasn't the time come for the children of God to cry out, O God, revive thy work?

A prevalent idea is that people will not hear the old gospel and that it has lost some of its power. I don't believe one word of it. There is a lot of stuff that men call gospel that has no more gospel in it than wheat in sawdust. A young wife had a certain amount given her each week for expenses and was to keep an account. After a few months the husband said "Darling I will stay at home this evening and we will see how we are getting along." The account would often be balanced by something charged to "G. K. W." The husband began to wonder who he was and asked her. She replied that she could never balance the account, so she always put "something down to "Goodness knows what." So with much preaching when we hear it we have to put down "G. K. W.—goodness knows what. You cannot tell what they are talking about but are certain it is not the gospel. If you put the old gospel straight and square, it has as much affect as it ever had. The idea that people want a new kind of gospel and that preaching has lost its power, is false. Man is the same as he has been for six thousand years. We are a bad lot and what you want to do is to tell men so.

I preached on sin last winter in the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City to seven thousand people and the whole crowd—Mormons and Gentiles rose to say they wanted to break with sin. The same results followed among young men at Detroit and students in Yale University and in Maryland penitentiary. Here is four Sundays, all classes of people weeping and asking to be prayed for. Don't tell me that the gospel has lost its power. What we want is to cry down sin and lift up Jesus Christ,—God's remedy for sin and we will find that the gospel has as much power to save men as ever.

Go into almost any audience and ask those who have been converted in the time of a revival to rise and four-fifths of the church members will stand up. I have tried it over and over again, and I have yet to find one place where it is not so. The signs are hopeful. People are going back to the old book. Never in the history of the world was there such a demand for Bibles as the last three years. Last winter Mr. Newell conducted Bible classes in five sections of the city of Chicago from October to May and the average attendance was six thousand people. Similar classes were held in London and five thousand people have attended through June and July. I believe when God has revived his work people are going back to the book. Sam Jones' motto has been "Quit your meanness." I hope the motto of the ministers will be "Quit your fighting and go to work and preach the simple gospel." Talk about this work not lasting; Pentecost is not over yet. Some of the best men we have in our churches were brought out in revivals. Why shouldn't we have in the closing years of this old century a great shaking up and a mighty wave from heaven? Is there anything to hinder? Are you doing anything to hinder it?

Such is the testimony and message of this great worker for God.
GEO. H. BRAMAN.
Albert, N. B.

New Books.

The Reign of Law. By James Lane Allen. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited.

Mr. Allen's book is one of the much talked of literary productions of the year, and its reputation is not without reason, although its merit, we are inclined to think, has been somewhat over-estimated. It is indeed a very attractive book, and one which well repays the reading. There is strength and a charm about Mr. Allen's style to which every lover of good literature will pay willing tribute. Mr. Allen is a keen observer of nature, and describes in a very charming way what he has seen and learned of plants and trees and animals. His opening chapter on the hemp fields of Kentucky, the culture and growth of the plant and its preparation for market, is indeed the work of a master. In that part of the book which deals with human life—the fears, doubts, faiths, aspirations and loves of men, the author to our mind shows less power. This opinion, however, probably is not in agreement with the popular verdict. The author's strength is doubtless supposed to find its chief expression in the portrayal of the experiences through which a certain young man passes as, fresh from the quiet life on a farm and held by traditional beliefs, he comes into contact with the science and the evolutionary philosophy of the day, and under these influences passes through a rapid process of skepticism, which loosens his hold upon almost everything which has been sacred to him. There is pathos and power certainly in the portrayal of David's troubles, his eager desire to believe the truth, his inability to walk in the paths which his teachers indicated as the only safe ones for his feet, his loss of faith, his deep pain at the disappointment which his failure brought to his parents, and his rescue from religious despair through the love and sympathy of a woman who could understand him. It is indeed a very charming book as a whole, but Mr. Allen exhibits the power of the true artist much more when he writes of the hemp fields, and of the analogy between the manufacture of hemp and the development of human character, than when he essays to portray the experiences of a man in whose soul doubt and faith are wrestling for the mastery.

The Hosts of the Lord. By Flora Annie Steel; author of "On the Face of the Waters," etc. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited.

The scene of Mrs. Steel's story is India, and the powerful imagination of the authoress deals boldly with the things of that wonderful land. All kinds of people are woven into the story. The British rulers, the natives, awed but restless under foreign domination, the Catholic priest, the Protestant missionary, the British soldier, the Civil Ruler, the Mohammedan, the Hindu-Brahmin and Pariah. The reader finds himself in a cyclonic storm of human passions, doubts, faiths and superstitions. The story is full of adventure—it is a story of love and of hate, ambition and revenge, bloodshed and heroism, and over all there is the glamour of that strange eastern world with its superstitious and traditions, so little known or understood by the western reader.

Messenger and Visitor

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Company, Ltd
Publishers and Proprietors
TERMS } \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
\$1.50 IF PAID 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.

Printed by PATERSON & CO., 105 and 107 Germain St

In God We Trust.

We have now just passed the arbitrary boundary which divides year from year and century from century. To adopt phrases familiar to our ears in these days, the gateway of a new century has been flung open for us, and, with the new year, we have entered within its portals. And this event which has been so much talked of and written of has taken place as quietly and with as little observation, so far as the course of nature is concerned, as the striking of the midnight hour of any day of any other year. Nature knows naught of centuries. On and on, through years and centuries and millenniums, she moves, never pausing to note the departure of the old or the coming of the new. And the loom of God goes on, weaving into its infinite web all things, even man himself, with all his years and his centuries, with all that is in him and in his work of brute-like, fiend-like, god-like,—all incorporated with that infinite scheme of things, of which man seems so small a part and of which he can know so little. Lilliputian indeed does man and his work appear when projected against infinitude. And shall he strut upon his little stage and prate about the centuries, admiring himself for what he is and what he has accomplished, and boasting of what he will yet achieve? There is surely one garment which can never cease to be becoming to men, that is humility. And yet, in view of the fact that God has made man in his own image and capable of an ever-growing likeness and fellowship with the divine nature, men are much more likely to think too low thoughts than too high thoughts of themselves. Only let us think soberly, and it will be well that we should think, taking account of the past, learning wise lessons from what is written on its pages and reaching forth unto that future which swiftly and inevitably becomes for us a present reality.

It seems natural, and it is right, that men should take account of the future, not indeed to burden themselves with wearing and profitless anxieties, but to make wise preparation for certainties and contingencies. It is all important to trust in God, but trust in God does not absolve one from the duty of building upon the rock, not upon the sand. It is well that young people should take prudent account of life's conditions and prepare to meet them. It is well that parents should carefully forecast the future with the best interests of their children in view. It is well that those who lead in political affairs should study carefully the signs of the times, with a view to wise direction and wholesome development of the national life. Surely it is wise for all who believe in a hereafter for men, to take account of the certain fact of death and of anything which throws light upon the conditions of that life which is to be. And for those to believe that God has sent His Son into the world, that the world through Him may be saved, there surely must be a turning toward the future with earnest hope and expectation of a larger fulfilment of the divine purpose. As we look forward then to the future, from the threshold of a new year and a new century, it is doubtless with interest more or less profound as to what the coming days and years may hold for us as individuals, as families, as a people, and with more or less concern as to what is in store for the nations of the earth and for the cause of Christianity.

It is not for us here to forecast the future or to discuss its probabilities. Judging from the past, it seems impossible to doubt that great and wonderful things are to come. The past century has been wonderful for the increased power there has been given to man over the forces of nature. Space has been in a manner annihilated, travel and commerce have been made easy, labor has been made vastly more productive, instantaneous communication be-

tween almost all parts of the world has been made possible, so that every nation and people is now so to speak able to touch hands with every other. Will the world go on developing as rapidly along this same line of things in the century to come? Probably not, but doubtless there will be other developments, and, it may be, just as marvellous. The coming century will go on to build upon the vantage ground now reached, and there may come to be developments as little dreamed of by us now as were many of the things with which we are familiar to-day by those who welcomed the coming in of the century just closed. May we not hope and confidently expect that, with other things, the twentieth century will bring a great development of the world's religious life, a great movement of the nations toward God? Shall we not believe that to this supreme end the facilities for intercourse, the vast accumulations of material wealth and the growing sense of human brotherhood among men, which the past has developed, are providential preparations? For whatever may be said as to present indications, we cannot doubt that the light will yet shine forth gloriously. The flesh and the heart of humanity still cry out for God. The world will never become atheistic, but will grow, we are persuaded, into a fuller consciousness of spiritual things, a more assured faith in God and a vastly larger acceptance of the gospel of Jesus Christ as the power of God unto salvation.

Time flies. The procession of the years and the centuries is unceasing. And we are not mere spectators of the great moving panorama; we are a part of it, and we also must move on. Childhood is ever passing into youth, youth into manhood and womanhood and maturity into that trembling age which passes soon into silence and forgetfulness,—while the great procession goes tramping on, generations ever coming up out of the unseen, moving across life's little stage and passing on into the unseen again. What does it all mean; whither does it all tend; what shall save us, as we think upon it all, from a sense of vanity and despair? The answer is that which has given heart and hope to the men and women of many generations, who have "endured us seeing Him who is invisible." It is the answer which found expression so long ago by the pen of the Hebrew psalmist. God is the dwelling-place of His people in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the world was formed, from everlasting to everlasting, He is God. It is in the faith of this that we move forward. The thought that God is with us gives us hope and heart for every new day, and year, and century. Never was He more truly in the world, never more truly the dwelling-place and refuge of His people than to-day. Let us not fear for the future, for God is in it also. He is not a God of the dead but of the living. Let us not look for Him then only in the records of the past, but expect to hear his voice in the living present. The hearts of men cry out after God to-day as truly and as earnestly as in the days of David, and there is no less surely an answer to that cry. God is infinitely greater than all our thought of him, and his glorious presence fills and infinitely overflows the grandest sanctuary which man can build. It is He that inhabits eternity. If we look backward He is there, and if we look forward, behold! He is there. And here, in this present day and hour, He is

"Closer to us than thinking,
Nearer than hands and feet,"

though our minds, being so filled with selfish ambitions and the lust for earthly things, we too often fail to recognize that the place in which we tarry for a night may be for us a house of God whence a ladder reaches unto heaven.

Without God the world would be to us a dark and terrible enigma, a horrid nightmare, mocking every high ideal, paralyzing every noble aspiration and endeavor. But, with God revealed in Jesus Christ, the life of faith, of hope and love becomes possible and gloriously real in every true believer's life; and every opening day, and year, and century, is herald of a heavenly light which grows into a perfect day. Forward with God,—let that be our watch-word, our battle cry. The world is His. He made it and He dwells therein. What He has made is good. What He is doing is right, and when the great historic drama shall be complete, it shall declare His glory. What has been we can but dimly understand. What is to be we cannot know. But, knowing God, we know that the sum and end of all will be good. No life that is in His keeping shall perish; no one who loves and works in conscious fellowship with God lives in vain. And when that great volume, of which the years and the centuries are the pages and chapters, shall be complete and "the riddle of the painful earth" shall stand revealed, then, in that final day and in the consummation of "that divine, far-off event to which the whole creation moves," shall the eternal providence be vindicated and all the ways of God to men be justified.

Editorial Notes.

—To one and all we wish A Happy New Year.

—Those who attended the great Congregational Council in Boston in the autumn of 1899 will have interesting recollections of Dr. Alfred Cave of Stepley College, London, and especially of his address on The Living Christ, which was received by the great assembly with profound interest. The announcement of his death which has recently taken place at the comparatively early age of 53 will be received with very deep regret. Dr. Cave had a considerable reputation as a theologian, his book on the Scripture Doctrine of Sacrifice being regarded as a particularly able discussion of the atonement.

—Much interest is being manifested in the movement to which we have previously made reference, of the Free Churches of England to hold simultaneous meetings throughout the country during the month of March. Many of the leading Nonconformist ministers have accepted appointments to conduct series of meetings in what are regarded as specially important centres. Preparatory meetings are being held, which are characterized by earnest prayers and indications of spiritual quickening. In every Christian heart on this side the water, there must be an earnest response to the words of the Congregationalist when it says: We look with earnest sympathy on this great effort of brethren across the ocean, and with prayer that the Holy Spirit may be bestowed on our churches also in such measure as to make the opening months of the new century memorable throughout all its history.

—While extending to its readers the customary greetings of the season, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR hopes to do something toward making the new year a happy and a profitable one to those who shall peruse its weekly issues. It is our constant aim to give our readers week by week the strongest and most helpful paper that conditions make possible. This year we hope it will be possible to make the paper better than it has ever yet been. We have promises from a number of our brethren to contribute articles on different subjects. The character of the subjects to be discussed and the ability of those who will deal with them are an assurance that they will be received with interest. Many of our strongest and wisest men are very busy men, but we hope that they are not too busy to avail themselves of the larger audience which the MESSENGER AND VISITOR offers them, and by the inspiration of their thoughts encourage and strengthen their brethren.

—Mr. Rockefeller's Christmas gift of another million and a half to Chicago University, and the resignation of President Butler of Colby College to accept a position to which Dr. Harper has invited him at Chicago are different illustrations of the present tendency to centralize educational work in a few great institutions. This tendency is making it increasingly difficult to secure sufficient means to keep the smaller institutions abreast of the times in their equipment for work and to retain the services of first class men in their faculties. In noting Dr. Butler's resignation Zion's Advocate of Portland speaks in high terms of his work for Colby during the nearly six years he has been at the head of the College and says that his resignation has caused deep regret not only among the students of the College, but in the board of trustees and among all the friends of Colby. The position to which Dr. Butler has been called at Chicago is the directorship between the University and the primary schools, a position for which he is believed to possess exceptional qualifications.

—The congregations to which Dr. Gates preached at Germain Street, on Sunday last, the closing sermons of a pastorate of fifteen years, were very large. That in the evening especially taxed to the utmost the seating capacity of the church and bore evidence to the very general and high esteem in which Dr. Gates is held in the city. It is rare in these days for a pastor to minister fifteen years to the same church, and it is rarer still that a minister remains that length of time and then leaves amid so deep and universal regret, not only on the part of his own people but on the part of the whole community. Probably no minister ever left St. John, who had won for himself a larger and a warmer place in the hearts of its people. Dr. Gates enters upon his duties as pastor of the Windsor church next Sunday. It is a satisfaction to his friends here to know that he is going to a church having so good a record and to a people who will know how to appreciate his worth and who doubtless will co-operate with him most heartily in the work. Going to this new field of labor, Dr. Gates will carry with him undiminished physical vigor, matured judgment, ripened culture and experience and the tireless energy and industry which have ever characterized his ministry. There seems every reason to believe that his going to Windsor will result in large blessings to the church and to the community.

—The recently announced decision of the Pope in the Delpit marriage case has revived interest in a matter which is of much practical concern to many people in the Province of Quebec. The history of the case is briefly this. A marriage between a man named Delpit, a Roman Catholic, and a woman who was a Protestant, was performed by a Protestant minister duly qualified under the law of the province, to perform the marriage ceremony. Three children were born to them, but the marriage was an unhappy one, and the wife made application to the civil court for a judicial separation. The husband, however, applied to the Roman Catholic church court to have the marriage pronounced invalid on the plea that it had not been performed by a Roman Catholic priest. This plea was admitted, the civil court in the meantime withholding its decision in reference to the wife's application. The logical inference would seem to be that the decision of the civil court in the matter would depend upon that of the ecclesiastical court. The decision of the local ecclesiastical court has now been confirmed by the Roman Pontiff, and it remains to be seen whether the civil court of Quebec will take a position which would probably have the effect of nullifying a large number of marriages which have been contracted in good faith, and of rendering the children of such marriages illegitimate.

From Halifax.

Christmas of 1900 is now behind us. The first day of the new year of the new century is near at hand. Stewiacke has arranged to celebrate it by a review of one hundred years of its history—a look back, and a look ahead. Among those selected to read papers on this occasion is the Rev. A. C. Chute, M. A., D. D. Of course it is not known how much liberty Mr. Chute will take in a mixed assembly in exploiting the Baptists of Stewiacke. I say exploiting, because almost every person now-a-days uses the word. It is the first time I ever used it; and I may not have a full and distinct definition of it in my mind. Well, if the pastor of the first church of Halifax should take it into his head to exploit the Baptists at this celebration, he would throw Aylesford in the Annapolis Valley into the shade in the matter of producing Baptist ministers. So far, I believe, no place in the Maritime Provinces in this respect has attempted to dispute honors with Aylesford. From memory let me enumerate—Henry Saunders, James Tupper, Abraham Stronach, Ebenezer Stronach, John C. Morse, Edward Harris, Joshua Cogswell, Aaron Cogswell, James Parker, Willard Parker, Obed Parker, N. L. Parker, L. B. Gates, Silas Vidito, D. M. Welton, C. B. Welton, S. Welton, Johnston Neily, E. M. Saunders, J. H. Saunders, J. C. Goucher, W. C. Goucher, G. O. Gates, and another Gates whose initials I do not remember.

Any valley that would enter the list against this district in the matter of producing ministers, must make a good showing. Well, let us try Stewiacke Valley. Aylesford was thickly sown with Baptists. The farm was large. Not so Stewiacke. In 1800 Rev. Hugh Graham, a Presbyterian minister, left Cornwallis and took up his abode among the Presbyterians in Stewiacke. Four years later, Abram Newcomb, one of his elders and greatly in love with his pastor, removed from Cornwallis and became a neighbor of Mr. Graham's. He had not been long in the place until he began to entertain some doubts about his baptism. Stout-hearted, honest Presbyterian elder that he was, he went to his Bible to settle the matter. He settled it. He and his pastor had much discourse about the matter. Mr. Graham was so much in love with Mr. Newcomb, and Mr. Newcomb with Mr. Graham that they were convinced of each other's sincerity; and although Mr. Newcomb followed in practice the convictions of his judgment and conscience, as did Mr. Graham, who remained a Presbyterian, yet they remained firm friends so long as they lived. Mr. Newcomb was strong in the Lord. Had he decided the matter before he left Cornwallis, scores of people in that region of country would have sympathized with him. But there was not a Baptist in the Stewiacke Valley. He was baptized by the Rev. James Munro of Onslow. In 1819 the Rev. Charles Tupper preached in Mr. Newcomb's house. This was said to be the first sermon preached by a Baptist minister in that Valley. This Baptist vine was a fruitful one. Seven daughters and five sons graced the table of the parents, and made a lively home. All except one have passed away. Eliakim Newcomb still lives. He is one of the members of the church at Amherst. Another son, James, entered the ministry, was ordained at Hillsboro, N. B., and was twelve years pastor at Moncton. William A., his son, has been for a long time pastor in Maine. Four of the men who married daughters of Abram Newcomb, Noah Bently, Daniel C. Archibald, Charles Cox, and Jacob Layton, were strong supporters of the Baptist church in Upper Stewiacke. Ezra Layton, a deacon of the Baptist church at Great Village, married another daughter. Rev. S. N. Bently of sacred memory was a son of Noah. A son of S. N. is now a pastor at Bristol, Rhode Island. Daniel C. Archibald gave two sons to the ministry—E. N. and I. C. Archibald; and Eliakim N. has outdistanced his father, for he has given three sons to the ministry and a daughter to Foreign Missions. W. L. at Lawrence town; A. J. at Glace Bay; A. C. at Hutchinson, Kansas, and Mabel in the Telegu land. A grandson of Charles Cox, A. C. Chute, is over the old historic church at Halifax. Another daughter of Abram Newcomb married a Presbyterian deacon of Stewiacke, and united with the Presbyterians. They gave to the Presbyterian church the Rev. Mr. Dickie now of Windsor. A daughter of Daniel Tupper whose wife was a Baptist, married a Dr. Francis, a Presbyterian and became a Presbyterian. But it seems that the Newcomb Baptist blood had got into the veins of this family, for six of their sons are now Baptist ministers—Edward at Hill, N. H.; William, assistant pastor of the first Baptist church at Minneapolis; James, pastor of the Second Avenue church in New York; Matthew, an evangelist in Kansas; George, pastor at Westfield, New Jersey, and Eben, a student at Crozer, and a supply of the Baptist church at Wilmington, Md. Two of the great-grandsons of Abram Newcomb are physicians. Many accomplished teachers have gone from this church into the Maritime Provinces and some to the United States.

Now, taking into account the small beginning at Stewiacke, Aylesford must take second rank in the matter of producing ministers. What a grand history that little church has made. Always small, but great.

Bro. Obed Chute, father of A. C. Chute, was for many years its honored pastor. He closed his earthly labors in that church. His widow is spending the evening of her beautiful life in the same place. Now I have taken more liberty in exploiting the Baptists of Upper Stewiacke than Mr. Chute will feel at liberty to do on New Year's day. Abram Shaw of Stewiacke, as well as Abram of Palestine had faith. This intelligent, godly sincerity that digs down to the roots to find out the will of God, and when found, obeys without regard to earthly considerations, bears fruit.

On the 23rd instant, the Rev. A. Gaudier, after a pastorate of seven years over the Fort Massey Presbyterian church of Halifax, preached his farewell sermon. He goes to Toronto to become pastor of the St. James Square church. His resignation in Halifax has been a severe wrench to the sympathies of his congregation. Mr. Gaudier is yet a young man. His worth is sterling. Since he came from Ontario to this city his influence has been cumulative. The entire city has been conscious of it. His removal causes general regret. On the same day that Mr. Gaudier preached his farewell sermon, the Rev. J. S. Sutherland, late of Sussex Valley, preached the first sermon of his pastorate of St. John's church, Halifax, as the successor of the Rev. Mr. McPherson, who, after a long and successful pastorate returned to Toronto.

At the induction services of Mr. Sutherland, the Rev. Dr. Pollock, moderator of the Presbyterian assembly of Canada, among other things is reported to have said: "The church to the end of the first century was governed by Presbyteries, bishop and presbyter being interchangeable terms in the Scriptures and that form extended at least into the middle of the second century."

The early church was governed by apostles along with presbyters and when the apostles died they left the church to that government. Presbyterian church government was prescribed by God."

There are two objections to the last statement. In the first place, during the apostles' days and until a long time after, there was no general organized church to be governed. There were local churches. In the second place, the apostles and presbyters did not govern even the local churches. This was done by the apostles and elders and the whole individual church. Baptist church government was prescribed by God. That is the ipse dixit of Reporter. All things being equal one ipse dixit is as good as another.

Dr. Pollock further says: "The danger of the church to-day was not a tendency to prelacy, but a tendency to congregationalism—a tendency which is dangerous to the Christian religion." The tendency to local church rule is certainly manifest.

In Presbyterian churches more care is taken to get the will of the church and its adherents in the case of calling a pastor, than in Baptist churches. Each member and each adherent is given the chance to vote informally. Even Methodist churches are calling their pastors and advertising their calls months before the meeting of conference. The drift, the trend is enough here toward congregationalism. Power is slipping from prelacy presbyterianism, councils, and all church courts, into the hands of congregations. The Roman Catholic church alone has been successful in withstanding these attacks on clerical authority. In their attempts to execute the laws of Christ, the clergy in all the forms they have taken have been a sad failure. The Lord have mercy on the world, if the churches, who now are taking the ground that the supreme power belongs to them, do not do better than the clerics have done. If they seek to know the will of Christ, and to carry out his laws in the church, the congregations of the same will do well. If no, evil will follow, notwithstanding the maintenance of the sound principle of government. All should hope and pray that the danger to the Christian religion, seen by Dr. Pollock, is only imagination.

REPORTER.

Notes from Newton.

My notes of four weeks ago having failed to reach their destination I shall duplicate one or two of the items.

Thanksgiving day passed very pleasantly for the Acadia people here. They were very kindly invited to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bellis of Pleasant Street, in this city. Mrs. Bellis was formerly from Billtown, N. S.

It is not safe to judge the sentiment of the United States toward Great Britain by what the newspapers contain on the subject. The men of thought who know how to appreciate the greatness and worth of British history and British institutions are not slow to express themselves most cordially. Dr. Lorimer often speaks thus. Dr. MacArthur, of New York, who recently lectured in Boston prefaced his address by words of the highest eulogy of the Queen and the British Empire. But the words of the warmest appreciation the writer ever listened to in this country were uttered by a D. D. of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the course of a recent missionary address.

The Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, of "In His Steps" fame,

has been heard by the students of Newton in the chapel on "some lines a young pastor should follow." Mr. Sheldon strongly advocates simply one sermon on Sunday.

"Grip" is very prevalent in this State just now. A number of the students have been suffering from its influence.

We have had no sleighing here yet. There has been the very slightest flurries of snow. There has been good skating, however, which has been enjoyed by very many.

There have been many Christmas attractions in the churches. The First Baptist church of Boston is giving fortnightly orations instead of the usual Sunday evening service. The best musical talent of the city is enlisted. On the evening of the 23rd "Messiah" was rendered to a packed house. People are admitted only by ticket. The pastor gives a short address during the evening.

The whole State has been in mourning for ex-Governor Walcott. He was suddenly struck down by typhoid fever in the midst of his best vigor. His was a public name of whom all shades of political affinities spoke well.

Prof. Norton, a leading lecturer at Harvard, in his annual Christmas address before a select body of students, spoke of the United States as growing to be one of the "worst of nations," as it is not at pace with the world and does not show good will toward men. He urgently called upon his hearers to bend their best energies toward ushering in a better day.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to wish you much joy at this Christmas season and the very largest prosperity in the coming New Year of the new century.

Newton Centre, Mass.

A. F. NEWCOMB.

Rhetorical Exhibition at Acadia.

The Annual Rhetorical Exhibition of the Junior Class took place on Tuesday evening, 18th inst.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Marshley, of Moncton. Six orations were delivered, the subjects and speakers being:—"Emancipation of the Russian Serf," Wylie H. Smith, Elgin, N. B.; "The Mission of the Schqjar," by Miss Edith H. Rand, Wolfville; "The Significance of the Nov 1," Samuel J. Cann, Pleasant Valley, P. E. I.; "Nature in Poetry," Minnie Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.; "Spiritual and Material Forces," Denton J. Neily, Middleton, N. S.; "Tennyson's Holy Grail," P. Clinton Reed, Berwick, N. S. The papers were well received and the writers commended. Dr. B. H. Eaton, chairman of the Board of Governors, made a brief address full of wit and wisdom. The Junior Class presented the College with a handsome and valuable desk for the use of the Librarian. Prof. Sawyer, Librarian, made a suitable acknowledgment of the kindness of the class.

The full list of orations by members of the Class presented before the faculty was as follows: Orations by the Members of the Junior Class, The Plains of Abraham.

- Charles Melville Baird, Truro, N. S.
The Classics as a Basis for the Study of English
Ira Millard Baird, Clementsvalle, N. S.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Aubrey Hilborn Baker, Tremont, N. S.
The Age of the Engineer.
Earle Gordon Bill, Wolfville, N. S.
Carlyle's Cromwell.
Theodore Harding Boggs, Wolfville, N. S.
The Significance of the Novel.
Samuel James Cann, Pleasant Valley, P. E. I.
The Civilization of Egypt.
Avari Knowles Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S.
The Shot Story as a Feature in Modern Literature.
Mabel Stevens Coldwell, Wolfville, N. S.
Nature in Poetry.
Minnie Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.
Christian Sentiment in Tennyson.
Egbert Le Roy Dakin, Centreville, N. S.
The Statesmanship of Cecil F. Rhodes.
Perclval St. Clair Elliot, Paradise, N. S.
The Literary Works of Goldsmith.
Frederick Garfield Goodspeed, Penniac, N. B.
Science in the time of Charles II.
William Kenneth Haley, St. John, N. B.
Franklin's Contributions to Science.
Owen Brown Keddy, Milton, N. S.
Bismarck and the New German Empire.
John Smith McFadden, Johnson's Mills, N. B.
Modern Art.
Bessie Marguerite McMillan, Isaac's Harbor, N. S.
Spiritual and Material Forces.
Denton Judson Neily, Middleton, N. S.
The Relations of Great Britain and Germany.
William Leslie Patterson, Amherst, N. S.
David Copperfield.
Lida Pipes, Amherst, N. S.
The Mission of the Scholar.
Edith Hamilton Rand, Wolfville, N. S.
Tennyson's Holy Grail.
Peryl Clinton Reed, Berwick, N. S.
Greece in the time of Pericles.
Barry Wentworth Roscoe, Kentville, N. S.
Imagination,—its use and abuse.
Robert Percival Schurman, Freetown, P. E. I.
The Struggle for Life.
Stephen Walter Schurman, Truro, N. S.
The Assassination of King Humbert of Italy.
Leonard Leopold Slipp, Sussex, N. B.
Emancipation of the Russian Serfs.
Wylie Herbert Smith, Elgin, N. B.
Thought Transference.
Warren Merrill Steele, Amherst, N. S.
The Nineteenth Century.
Arthur Taylor, Wolfville, N. S.

* * The Story Page * *

The Missionary Puzzle.

BY W. BERT FOSTER.

"I can't go out for a week!"

Master Johnny Amsden's face displayed a vast amount of disappointment.

"Not for a full week," said the doctor, drawing on his gloves.

"Why, doctor, I've just got to go out."

"What for, I'd like to know?" demanded Dr. Maxwell, gazing down upon him, quizzically. "What is there of such importance that you must disregard my orders, eh?" and he pinched Johnny's ear.

"Why, I'll tell you," said his youthful patient, confidentially; "it's about the missionary society."

"Ho, ho!" cried the doctor. "Do you dabble in associations for the furnishing of gingham aprons and silk hats to the South Sea Islanders?"

"I guess you don't know much about missions and missionaries, Dr. Maxwell," said the boy, with gravity. "Maybe I don't. Do you?"

"Our society supports a missionary in China and a native preacher in Burma," replied Johnny, with pride. "It's the Burmese missionary that these measles interfere with."

"The jolly doctor threw back his head and laughed again. "I guess these measles of yours'll not hurt any missionary in Burma," he said. "They're not as contagious as all that. "You've got 'em pretty light, you know. "You'll be out in a week."

"But I've only got this week to earn my dollar in."

"What dollar?"

"Why," said Johnny, seriously, "each of us agreed to earn a dollar extra for the Burmese preacher, and we're to have a meeting next week and tell how we got the dollar. We're to earn 'em ourselves, you know. I was troubled a good deal about how I should earn mine, so the time slipped by until this week, and it's the last one."

"How are you going to earn it?" inquired the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye.

"I promised to help Mr. Smith, the marketman round the corner, every night after school for a week; he said he'd give me a dollar. So you see, doctor, if you don't let me go out, I can't keep my promise."

"Humph! Haven't you a dollar of your pocket-money left?"

"Oh, yes, sir, but that wouldn't be earning it!"

"It looks, then, as though I should have to furnish you the means of earning that dollar, as I am the one who keeps you indoors. Of course the measles can't be blamed."

"Oh, no, sir, I don't mean that!" cried Johnny.

"Of course you didn't," said the doctor, with a wink. "You'd rather go out and be assistant to a green grocer. But, as you're so fond of working in a store, I'll give you a job that would puzzle the best boy Smith ever had."

Johnny looked at him in some doubt.

"I'll pay you a dollar if you do it, too," said the physician, smiling. "I'll let you use your brains instead of your hands. If you're bright enough, you can earn your dollar."

"What do you want me to do?" asked Johnny, curiously.

"Just a little figuring. It will keep you busy to day, I guarantee. If you can do the sum by the time I come to-morrow you shall have your dollar."

"But what is it?" cried his young patient.

"It's a problem—a puzzle—and you're to work it out, and here it is: There was a groceryman who had an eight-quart jug full of vinegar. The grocer had an order for four quarts, but had only a three-quart and a five-quart measure in his store. He told his boy to get four quarts of the vinegar for his customer, and he was not allowed to pour out and waste any of the vinegar, and he had no other vessel to help him but the two measures. How did he do it?"

Johnny looked at him blankly, and the doctor laughed again.

"Well, that's a sticker!" declared the boy.

"Think so, do you? Well, the other boy did it. If you want to be a grocer some time, you'll have to learn to do such things, maybe. Now, you've got twenty-four hours to do the sum. Good-bye!"

The doctor started for the door, still laughing. Mary, the maid, came to let him out; but Johnny ran after him and asked, just as the gentleman was stepping into the vestibule: "Doctor! doctor! it isn't a joke, is it? You can really do it?"

"Of course you can, if you're as smart as that grocer's boy was."

"Just give it to me again," said Master Johnny. "If one boy's done it, I can do it," and the doctor repeated the problem.

But after he had studied over the thing for a good hour

without arriving at an answer, Johnny began to believe that that grocer's boy was pretty smart.

"An eight-quart jug, a three-quart measure, and a five-quart measure—and that's all!" he exclaimed. "Well, I'd like to know how he did it! I'll go down and see cook."

Now, cook was fat and jolly, and didn't mind little boys "messing" round in her kitchen if she wasn't bothered about her dinner.

"Are you bothered to-day, cook?" asked Master Johnny, looking in at the door.

"No, honey; everything's doing beautiful."

"I want to know how you'd measure four quarts of vinegar if you had an eight-quart jug full and only had a three quart and a five-quart measure to turn it into? Or, no! I don't want you to tell me; for that wouldn't be fair. But I want to know if you think it can be done."

Cook thought some time with great gravity. "Laws, honey!" she said at last, "I don't see how it can be done, nohow. But I got a eight-quart jug yere, an' measures. You kin play they ain't graduated, an' you kin fill the jug with water an' try to do it. Warm water, of co'se, so you'll not get cold."

"What's 'graduated measures'?" asked Johnny.

"See them lines on the tin there?" said cook, holding up the measure. "Those are for pints and quarts, though that's a three-quart measure. There's a five-quart one. There's the jug. Now, don't spill the water on my clean floor."

Johnny thanked her and set to work on the practical working out of his problem. He had a jug full of water and two empty measures to begin with. First, he poured the three-quart measure full, and then emptied it into the five-quart measure. Then he poured his three-quart measure full again and filled the five-quart measure out of it.

The water then stood thus: Five quarts in the five-quart measure, one in the three-quart jug. He seemed no nearer the solution of the problem than before, but after a little cogitating he poured the five-quart measure full back into the eight-quart jug.

Then he poured the one quart he had in the three-quart measure into the five-quart measure. Next he filled the three-quart measure again out of the jug, and, emptying it into the five-quart measure, had solved the problem. There were four quarts in the five-quart measure and four quarts in the jug, and he hadn't wasted a drop.

When the doctor came the following morning, Johnny was ready for him. The doctor seemed to be greatly surprised at his success, and parted with the dollar for missions with apparent regret; but Johnny thought afterwards that maybe the physician knew more and cared more about missions than he appeared to.

Anyway, Johnny was well enough the next week to go to the missionary meeting, and put the puzzle to the society, and they bothered their heads over it half the afternoon, and Johnny finally had to invite them to his house, where he could illustrate the solution with the jug and measures in question.—Sabbath School Visitor.

* * Dorothy and Trusty. * *

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

"Lie down, Trusty! Keep still, sir!" Dorothy Kendall whispered.

It was Wednesday afternoon, and Miss Spencer, the teacher, had been reading a delightful story, and had given her little girls fifteen minutes to write what they could remember of it. Dorothy did not wish to be disturbed. Trusty ought to have understood that, she thought, he was such a scholarly dog. He came to school regularly with Dorothy and her little brother Archie, and sat beside her seat, which was the last in the row, never disturbing her while she was studying. But as soon as she went forward to recite he would jump into her place and sit there until she returned, exactly like a "committeeman." When the line was formed to march out at recess or at the close of a session, he took his place behind his little mistress, and Miss Spencer, who played the piano, said that he kept perfect time to the music even in the wag of his tail. A wise, obedient dog was Trusty Kendall.

Why, then, should he suddenly sit upright with that keen expression on his handsome face?

"O dear!" said Dorothy to herself. "He's going to bark; I know he is. That's just the way he looks when a tramp comes to the back door. Lie down, Trusty," she whispered again.

Behind her was a door leading into a narrow, dark hall, through which one could go to another schoolroom. It led to a closet, too, where the paper box stood, and where old maps and school furniture were stored.

"I will let Trusty stay in there until school is done," she thought.

So she quietly arose, took hold of his collar, and, stepping to the door, opened it softly. Trusty gave a

long, whining growl and shrank back against her. Dorothy's heart gave one great throb, and then seemed to stop beating. The hall was full of smoke!

She closed the door and stood for an instant with her hand on the dog's collar, her poor little brain in a whirl, and then, as fast as her feet would carry her, she made her way to the teacher's desk, still holding Trusty, whose body was quivering with excitement.

"Miss Spencer," she whispered, "the hall is full of smoke, and I think the house is afire."

The teacher glanced into Dorothy's white face, turned her own toward the door, smelled the smoke, clasped her hands as though to summon all her strength, and whispered in return: "Go to Prof. Lyon's room as quickly as you can, tell him in a whisper—Dorothy, be sure to whisper—then come back to me."

Some of the children had finished their writing and saw by the great clock that the fifteen minutes were over. They wondered where Dorothy and Trusty were going—Dorothy whose stories were always better than theirs! She would lose her good mark this time, they signaled to each other.

Miss Spencer turned and smiled upon them.

"We will change the order now and give you a little exercise," she said, and instantly sat down at the piano.

"Bang, bang!" Striking the keys sharply in that way meant "Stand in your seats!" Another strain, and every one faced the door. Then came the quick, familiar march—quicker than usual this time—and tramp, tramp, sounded the little feet down the aisles, out through the doors, and down the stairs!

"She never heard our stories!" "I think it's awful mean not to give us time to put up our books." "I guess teacher's sick. Didn't you see how pale she looked?" they exclaimed one after another, as soon as they dared speak aloud.

Dorothy had given her message to the principal, adding, in a pitiful whisper that went straight to his heart: "Now, can I go to the kindergarten room and get my little brother?"

"I dare, not let you," said he, quickly. "There's no danger if we can keep them from knowing. Run back to Miss Spencer and we'll all be out in a few minutes."

But there was Trusty wagging his tail and whining as he looked up into her face.

"Why, he knows where Archie is, and he is a dog. Of course he can go. Yes, Trusty, go find Archie and bring him to Dorothy," she whispered, as soon as they were outside, and away through the halls he darted.

Dorothy reached her own room just as Miss Spencer was gathering her watch, Bible and papers from the desk.

"Look!" cried the teacher, grasping the child's hand, "the flames are just coming through the door. Hurry!" and with trembling feet they followed the children, whom they found just outside in the yard.

"Go on, go on! Sing Hear the Sound of Little feet!" and the teacher started the familiar song, pressing to the front, and soon had her flock on a wide lawn just opposite the schoolhouse.

And now the fire bell began to ring. Clang! Clang! Clang! And pouring through the door came the pupils from the various rooms in the doomed building. Dorothy had sunk upon the grass beside Miss Spencer, her hands cold, her limbs weak and trembling, while the other children huddled around them, now fully aware of the danger, and exclaiming:

"O, dear! O, dear! the school-house is all afire!"

"There come the little kindergartners?" shouted some one. Dorothy struggled to her feet, tried to laugh, but only burst into tears as Trusty appeared leading the van and grasping with his teeth the red and black kilt of her precious little brother.

Another minute and she had him in her arms.

Then around the corner, with a leap and a dash, came the horses with fire engines, men and ladders: The crowd grew larger each minute, and scores of fathers and mothers hurried to and fro in search of their children.

But every one was safe; and when that was known their hearts were so light they could hardly mourn over the burning building. Dorothy's father had found her and the children were hardly happier than was Trusty, who seemed to feel that a great burden of responsibility had been lifted from his shoulders, and was trying to express his joy in the best dog language he could command.

"He wants to tell you how he got me out so I would'n't burn," piped Archie.

"Oh, that blessed dog!" cried one of the kindergarten teachers as she came up to the little group and bent over him. "I'm almost sure he saved the life of some of our tots. You see Prof. Lyon gave his pupils orders not to leave the room until the younger ones were out; but he was obliged to leave them, and they were in a perfect panic and rushed down the hall just as we got our little ones out. We must have had a crush on the stairs if that dog hadn't stopped those big boys and girls. He barked and flew at them, and just held them back until we got our children down those stairs. Deserves a gold medal if ever a dog did."

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.

Prayer Meeting Topic

A Forward Look.—Philippians 3: 12-14.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, January 7.—Psalm 81. Give place to no strange god (v. 9). Compare Ps. 44: 20, 21. Tuesday, January 8.—Psalm 82. Render justice to everyone, (vs. 2, 3). Compare Deut. 1: 17. Wednesday, January 9.—Psalm 43. God's enemies are the psalmist's enemies, (vs. 2-4). Compare Ps. 28: 4, 5. Thursday, January 10.—Psalm 81. "Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee," (v. 5). Compare Eph. 6: 10. Friday, January 11.—Psalm 85. A quartette of beautiful virtues, (v. 10). Compare Ps. 89: 14. Saturday, January 12. Psalm 86. A noble heart consecration, (vs. 12, 13). Compare Ps. 138: 1.

Prayer Meeting Topic—January 6.

"A Forward Look."—Phil. 3: 12-14.

Unquestionably Paul did not live in the present; whatever experiences came to him, he ever took a long look into the future, and took comfort in what he saw; he had the telescope vision; it is only by such vision that we shall be able to endure. When ver Paul felt weary he thought of the rest that remaineth for the people of God; whenever he was tired in body, he thought of the building of God, not made with hands, prepared in the heavens. But in this particular look forward there is something different from the view into the next world; there was something for him to accomplish "here below;" and his concern was in that direction. There are some of us who expect nothing till we get over yonder, but this man looked forward into the world where he was then living, saw things he ought to do, and gave himself over to their accomplishment. We cannot fail to get good out of such consideration of this topic. It is both seasonable and needful; we may be awakened to a great question—What has God for me to do in this world?

THE SANITY OF PAUL.

This is rather a striking heading, and yet it seems to me to express the idea in my own mind concerning this phase of the matter. Paul had a sense of his own incompleteness; he knew he was not perfect. Paul is the last man from whom you would expect any testimony of perfection; in my judgment he was too sane a man for that foolishness! "If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves." It is astonishing how much of that self-deception there is abroad to-day. I do not know of a greater form of spiritual pride than to declare that you are sinless! The difficulty is that nobody believes it, save the deluded self. Paul knew he was not perfect, and he wanted men to know it. Of a man who was so busy in the kingdom, who said such good and strong things, who rebuked so severely whenever he discovered anything wrong—people might have said: "Oh, he thinks himself better than other people"; but Paul disabused their minds; he knew his own imperfections. As he got nearer the end he summed it all up, saying, concerning the salvation of Jesus for sinners—"of whom I am chief." He was never more than a saved sinner.

Professor Hodge, of Princeton, lay dying; among his last words were these: "My work is done; the pins of the tabernacle are taken out." Then he repeated these lines:

"A guilty, weak and helpless worm. On thy kind arms I fall."

So the best of men as they near the Master realize their imperfections; it is the only hopeful sign in a child of God. Thank God, there is yet more for us to attain; it is no use to look forward—if your best days are behind you, or if you think there is nothing more to live for. Do not live in the past; do not depend upon the present

"Have you on the Lord believed? Still there's more to follow; Of his grace have you received? Still there's more to follow."

GOD'S PLAN FOR PAUL.

It was that "plan of God" that concerned Paul greatly. That God had a plan for the life of Paul is evident from Acts 9: 15, 16; it remained for Paul to say whether that plan should be realized. So, it seems to me, is the situation with every soul in this world. There are no driftwood souls in this world, only as men will make them so. There never was a greater truth uttered than this: "Every man's life a plan of God"; but not every man fills out that plan.

This was Paul's concern: that he might fulfil the plan of God. That is exactly the meaning of the words: "That I may apprehend that for which I am apprehend-

ed of Jesus Christ." What a thought for the new year, for the new century! What matter the plans of men or my own plans? Am I in God's plan? Am I apprehending that for which God has apprehended me?

As we think of it, what a vast number of disappointed lives there must be in this world—a disappointment to God and to men! Why? For the reason that God was not taken into account at the beginning. I can imagine no more pitiable sight than an awakened old man whose life is behind him—his soul may be saved, but his life is lost! He awoke too late to fill out God's life plan for him; he cannot go back and be a boy again. What an important consideration for a young people's meeting! As you look forward, is your chief concern his will concerning you?

PAUL'S PURPOSE

One thing was settled—he could not be tied to the past; he would forget it. There were sins in the past, mistakes many, but he could not help matters by thinking of them, and allowing them to be shadows over the path opening into the future. There is only one thing to do with sins and mistakes; confess them, forsake them, forget them—and press forward to better things. If God has forgiven the old life, why live in the memory of it? The thought of it hinders one's progress. Paul would set his face like flint on the outlook before him. That outlook was Jesus Christ; he would be like his Master! No wonder Paul always called this a high calling. To him there was nothing greater in this world.

A LOOK INTO 1901.

"I know not what awaits me; God kindly veils my eyes. And o'er each step in my onward way He makes new scenes to rise; And every joy he sends me comes A glad and sweet surprise."

So I go on not knowing, I would not if I might; I'd rather walk in the dark with God Than go alone in the light; I'd rather walk by faith with him Than go alone by sight.

"As with doubtful hands we push away the shades and take our first steps in the opening year, the thought cannot fail to come to us all of how little we know what is before us. Living, but living an uncertain life, let the season utter its warnings. One thing is certain, that if you desire improvement in anything, it will never come to you accidentally. It must begin in a distinct, resolved purpose to make a change for the better. I call you this day to a serious review of your life, of what you have been living for, and of what you purpose henceforth to live for. Give one day to this, and let it be this first day of the year; at least begin the year aright. Here you stand at the parting of the ways; some road you are to take; and as you stand here, consider and know how it is that you intend to live. Carry no bad habits, no corrupting associations, no enmities and strifes, into this new year. Leave these behind, and let the dead past bury its dead; leave them behind, and thank God that you are able to leave them."—Ephraim Peabody.

W. H. CRISTWRIGHT, in Baptist Union.

The Cost of Being Like Christ.

He who would be most like Christ must pay the cost. If a furnace is needed to purify and brighten you, do not shirk the furnace. Patience is an admirable grace; but it is not oftenest worn by those who walk on the sunny side of the street in silver slippers. It is usually the product of head winds and hard fights—of crosses carried and steep hills climbed on the road to heaven. "The trial of your faith worketh patience." So it is with all the noblest traits, of a robust, healthy and symmetrical character. No man is rocked into godliness in a hammock. Christ offers you no free ride to heaven in a cushioned parlor car. John Bunyan sent his sturdy "Pilgrim" to the Celestial City "on foot, and some pretty rough walking and hard conflicts did he encounter before the pearly portals welcomed him to the streets of flashing gold. His piety was self-denying, stalwart, and uncompromising; he relished even the stiff severities of duty, and was never coddled with confectionaries. Self-indulgence is the besetting sin of the times; but if you long to be a strong, athletic Christian, you must count the cost. It will cost you the cutting up of old fashioned sins by the root, and the cutting loose from entangling alliances, and some sharp set-toes with the tempter; it will cost you the submitting of your will to the will of Christ; but it is worth all it costs, and more.—[Dr. Cuyler.

Pencil Dust.

Much as we dislike trouble we are seldom willing to admit that anybody else has as much as ourselves.

"People who never get religion until they get sick, usually get sick of their religion when they get well again."

Some men never give a dollar to the church without charging it to fire insurance.

If men do not find Christ in the Word, the fault is theirs; but if they do not find Christ in you, the fault is yours.

"And here's a girl that deserves another," said Miss Spencer, throwing her arms around Dorothy. "Why didn't you scream when you saw the smoke, my dear?"

Why, you said we mustn't. Don't you remember how you told us about fires and such things? And don't you remember reading to us about the awful fire down in Pennsylvania where the children got killed because they crowded down the stairs all together?" asked Dorothy.

"I do!" and I do!" exclaimed the children. "You said we must learn to keep cool in a fire."

Miss Spencer smiled, but several pairs of eyes filled with tears as the teachers and parents who had heard thought of what might have been if one little girl had not kept cool.

Dorothy did not get a gold medal, but Pror. Lyon and the other teachers gave her some beautiful books, and best of all, she had the consciousness that she had acted wisely in a very trying time.

Trusty was also remembered, for when the children were gathered in a church to begin study once more he appeared with a gold plate attached to his collar. It was given by the mothers of the little kindergartners, and upon it these words were engraved: "To Trusty Kendall, the good dog that helped save our children from the fire."—Ex.

Tagging Along.

"She's forever tagging along!" complained Ethel, as her little sister Marjorie begged to go with her and her cousin to the post office.

The two older girls were ten, and wee Majorie was a small dumpling of four. Her devotion to Ethel was touching. She was never so satisfied as when allowed to trot about in Ethel's train, or to hold Ethel's hand. On Sundays, when Marjorie had on a beautiful white frock, and a picture hat, trimmed with poppies, and her white shoes, Ethel was rather fond of taking her to Sunday School and church,—she felt some pride in escorting her little princess of a sister,—but on week-days she often rebelled, and called on her mother to keep Marjorie at home.

"I never have a moment to myself. She is always tagging on and always in the way."

"Come here, darling!" said the mother. Sister doesn't want you this time. Come, help-mamma set the table."

Down the street walked Ethel and Mattie, the former very silent, for, though she had succeeded in carrying her point, she felt that she had been very cross and selfish, and her conscience pricked her. As they passed a house on the corner of the street, a lady came out and called to Ethel:

"Do you know, dear, whether your mother has any white carnations in bloom, and can she spare me some rose geraniums? The baby over the way died this afternoon, and I am getting flowers to put in the little casket. The funeral will be tomorrow."

"The baby! Not Eunice Fairchild? Why, she was playing by the door yesterday."

"Little Eunice. She was three years old, but she was their baby, and the illness was very short and sharp. Why, Ethel, don't cry so!"

Ethel's tears fell fast. She and Mattie looked at one another, with the same thought in the heart. What if God should call Marjorie home, as he had called Eunice? Ethel flew to the post-office, did her errand, and rushing home, catching Marjorie up and kissing her.

"Oh, Marjorie, you may go with me whenever you like. I will never again say that you are tagging after me; never, never."

"I am not sure that Ethel always kept her word, but I know that she was much gentler, much more considerate of her little sister from that time on. It were well for us all to remember that, at any time, death might come, and that, therefore, we should be "patient with the living." We never regret our kind word or deed to one who has passed away.—Religious Herald.

A Way Over It.

A Lincolnshire farmer tells that some time ago he was driving into Lincoln, and the cathedral seemed to block up the high road. He was driving with his little boy, and the little fellow looked piteously at this obstacle, and at last he burst into tears, and said, "Oh! father, how are we going to get over that?" But it was all right; the father drove on, and they had the sight of the lovely minister, that was all. It is like that many a time in life, says the Rev. W. L. Watkinson. Many a time in my life, and many a time in yours, we have seen a difficulty in the prospect, and we have said: "Oh, Father, how are we going to get over this?" But he has brought us under it, or through it, or over it, and instead of coming to ruin we have found the thing we feared has become, in the hands of God, as the gate of heaven. And I tell you it will be like that still with us.—Exchange.

our conduct abreast of your conscience, and very soon your conscience will be illuminated by the radiance of God.—W. M. Taylor, D. D.

Foreign Missions.

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 JANUARY.

For Bobbili, its missionaries, outstations and school, that the seed sown may yield an abundant harvest. For our Women's Missionary Societies that every Christian woman may become interested in missions.

Selections from the beautiful Prayer Calendar for 1901 of the Baptist W. M. S. of the United States.

On the first page are the pictures of those who have died during the year called the "Crowned Ones" with these words in the centre.

"Life is ever Lord of death
And Love can never lose its own,"
"Come ye blessed of My Father."

Another year is but another call of God
To do some deed undone; and duty we forgot;
To think some wider thought of man and good;
To see and love with kindlier eye and warmer heart
Until acquainted more with him and keener eyed
To sense the needs of man, we serve
With larger sacrifice and readier hand our kind,
For therefore am I sent.

Upon the tide of Time's eternal sea,
A new born year is wafted to our shore,
From out the darkness of eternity,
A century's dawn breaks on the world once more
May the Christian world come within the range of
the Redeemer's prayer, so that we may all be one in Him.

Rich gift of God! A year of time,
May we use it for Christ
We ought never to be willing to live any year just
as we lived the last one.

For a wise and great enlargement of Missionary operations,
Let us all join hands and help
For to-day we are alive.

We are entering an era of Missionary opportunity
and power such as the world has never known.

That we may be more like Christ
Speak a shade more kindly than the year before,
Pray a little oftener, love a little more,
Cling a little closer to the Father's love,
Life below shall liker grow to the life above.

There is nothing so kingly as kindness and nothing
so royal as truth.
In little faces pinched with cold and hunger,
Look lest ye miss Him! In the wistful eyes,
And on the mouths unfed by mother's kisses,
Marred, bruised and stained His precious image lies.

Why is the sun more bright for rain?
Why does night bring forth the day?
Why do souls grow strong through pain?
'Tis God's way.

Measure your life by loss not gain,
Not by the wine drunk, but by the wine poured
out.

The work of the world is done by few,
God asks that a part be done by you.

So while the things we planned to do lie still,
Unfinished, till God's waiting time be past,
Close to his heart we come to know, at last,
The sweet divine appointments of his will.

Use me, my God, in thy great harvest field,
Which stretcheth far and wide like a great sea,
The gatherers are so few, I fear the precious yield
Will suffer loss. Oh, find a place for me!

Mission Bands.

There is no more important work before us, that bears on the future, than with the young: to instruct them in their duty and responsibility to those without gospel light and privilege, to establish and develop in them the true spirit of benevolence, and thus fit them for future usefulness in God's Kingdom is no light work, and should be the business of the church.

It was with much hesitancy I consented to become Band Superintendent for N. S. Having so done I desire to do what I can to promote this work, in helping leaders in their important duties and assisting the churches where as yet no Bands are, to organize.

It seems impossible, in this age of Missionary intelligence, and enthusiasm, that there can be a Christian Church without some sister who is alive to the importance of having the children instructed in the work of missions at home and abroad, and is consecrated enough to attempt the work.

I regret to state there are only 51 Bands reported for N. S. while there are 195 churches. There should be a Band in each of our churches; and this is pos-

sible if one consecrated sister in each church will make it a matter of prayer, and resolve not to rest until the church is so awakened that a Band can be organized. It is quite easy to get the joyous consent of the children to join and unite in the work if parents, pastors, S. S. Superintendents are interested, and above all, a leader who will give time and heart to the work.

If the children can be gathered into Bands, and receive proper instruction, in years to come, when these shall constitute the church there will not be the stunted contributions to the God-appointed cause of missions. Let each sister endeavor to secure our grand aim "A Band in each church and every child a member."

Through illness, since convention I have been unable to write or to visit churches, I hope at no very distant day to be able to do both. In the meantime, if any desire my assistance in organizing, or in methods of instruction I shall be happy to do all in my power. I would like to visit every Band in the Province, but this is impossible in my present state of health. I will gladly visit when it is possible. I will be pleased to receive letters in reference to the work either from Bands or those desiring to organize. During the next few months my address will be "Auburn, King's Co., N. S."

MRS. P. R. FOSTER,
Band Superintendent.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM DEC 12TH TO DEC 26TH.

Milton, F. M. \$6.10, H. M. 35c; Reports, 20c; Antigonish, F. M. \$8, H. M. \$2; N. W. M., \$2; Liverpool, F. M., \$6.14, H. M. 52c; Crusade, Meeting, F. M. \$8.52; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 20c; Hazelbrook, F. M. \$6.69, H. M. \$3.33; St. John Leinster street, F. M. \$12; Wilsonburg, "four sisters," F. M. \$4; Chipman, a Christmas gift from Mrs. G. G. King, to constitute her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hiram Briggs, a life-member, F. M. \$25; Jacksonville, F. M. \$4.25, H. M. 50c; Tryon, F. M. \$20, H. M. \$17; Reports, 30c; Tatamagouche Mount, Mrs. Rachel Downing, F. M. \$1; Mabou, F. M. \$6; Wine Harbor, F. M. \$3; Argyle Head, F. M. \$3, H. M. \$1.30; Bedeque, F. M. \$7; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 20c.

Omitted in last acknowledgements, Middleton, F. M. \$11, H. M. \$4.33.

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

Moneys Received by Treasurer of Mission Bands. FROM DEC. 3 TO 26.

Hazelbrook, F. M. \$2; Centreville, F. M. \$10; Cavendish, for support of Amelia, F. M. \$7.82; Milton, toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M. \$6; Cabrous, F. M. \$3; St. Andrews from Ella Tupper and Frank Bleakney, F. M. \$6; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$5.36; and Chipman, to constitute Enid Higgins life member, F. M. \$10; Port Clyde, F. M. \$1; Billtown, F. M. \$4; St. Martins to constitute Marion Cornwall, life member, \$5, H. M. \$5; River Hebert toward Mr. Morse's salary, F. M. \$5.

MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands.
Chipman, N. B.

Dr. Goodspeed's Book on the Second Advent.

As we should expect from such a quarter, Dr. Goodspeed's discussion takes an argumentative form, and so requires a careful reading. It is a book to be studied. The author comes to his work sobered by a knowledge of the whole situation. He speaks of a "growing reluctance to antagonize the views of estimable brethren" who hold the view that Jesus must return before any really great and permanent results as to the kingdom of God can be secured. He notes the persistency and enthusiasm with which the pre-millennial view is propagated. Conventions are held, at which this is the main topic, "institutions are maintained in which this belief is the central feature of the teaching, and a superabundant literature is scattered everywhere," to press this view. On the other hand, those of us who believe that the return of our Lord will not take place until the general Resurrection, "do not feel called upon to give their view special emphasis. . . . Indeed they are tempted to give the whole subject less attention than it deserves." They do not take pains to propagate their views, and so it comes that "those who wish to secure something on the post-millennial side of the question . . . find it difficult to obtain."

But that there is much to be said in favor of the more quietly held belief, Dr. Goodspeed's work is in evidence. That there is good ground for the argument against the pre-millennialists is the reason of this work.

We confess to a good deal of perplexity over this great theme. It is left in a certain indefiniteness by the statements of both the Old and New Testament Scriptures. Sometimes we have felt swayed now to this side, now to that, especially in our younger days. It is one of those matters we have found it difficult to decide upon. But as the years have rolled by, and as formula after formula as to the second advent has proved worthless, the belief has grown upon us that the Holy Spirit is the Great Agent in the regeneration of the world, and that to him

is committed the work which our second advent brethren insist can only be done by our Lord. "It is expedient for you," said Jesus, "that I go away, for if I go not away the Comforter will not come; and when he shall come he will convict the world," etc. By which we understand the Master to say that it is better for him not to be here for the evangelization of the world, and that the Holy Spirit is the personage to whom this has been committed. It has been a slowly growing thought with us that those who insist that Jesus must come before the great world-movements can be inaugurated, are placing in the shade him whom Jesus has placed in the foreground. It is more and more clear to us that the dependence of the church must be upon the Holy Spirit; and that the repetition of the Pentecost already experienced depends upon him. He has, so to speak, been placed in charge of this dispensation, and will not fall in any respect of accomplishing the work of bringing the world back to its rightful Sovereign. Why, then, the suggestion comes to us, need we be faint-hearted in regard to the work of the third Person? and what are we to gain by the presence of the second Person? If the work has been delegated to the Spirit, we honor him by recognizing him, and do not dishonor the Son at all.

But we are anticipating; at least we are not attending the very able guide before us. It is better to hear what the Master in Israel has to offer, upon this vexed question.

Dr. Goodspeed deals carefully first with the Resurrection, and opposes the view that the righteous dead alone are raised at the second coming, and makes it his endeavor to establish the position that at the return of our Lord both the righteous and the wicked dead are to be raised. "It is essential to the view held by Second Adventists that the former of these positions be established from the Word of God." Of course they believe that the Scriptures bear them out in the belief that there are to be two resurrections, separated by a long interval, during which the Messiah shall reign on earth. The author, in one of those clinching statements for which he is known, says, "It is only as the resurrection of these two great classes is torn asunder by the interjection of this vast period that the pre-millennial view can stand." Here he joins issue, and by appeal to the statements of the Lord Jesus Himself, establishes, to our mind, the doctrine of a resurrection. He quotes John 5: 28, 29, where our Lord declares that all shall rise, the good and the bad, each to his doom. "Can we conceive our Lord would have spoken in this explicit way of their being a single resurrection for both classes to their opposite destinies had he known that a great stretch of one thousand years, which many think to represent a year for a day, or 365,000 years, . . . was to intervene between the resurrection of the righteous and the wicked? . . . Would not the intervention of such a period—the most stupendous in the history of the race and the climax of the ages—be too great to be ignored?" The Master's plain words in this passage can hardly bear the forcing into them of a long period between the raising of the righteous and the wicked. The professor goes on, examining other passages bearing upon this point, especial care being given to Rev. 20th chapter, to which difficult passage a whole chapter is subsequently given. But we must be content with his conclusion that "the plain implication of almost every clause of this passage shuts us up to a single resurrection and judgment, including both the righteous and the wicked."

Dr. Goodspeed's belief is thus seen to be opposed to the coming of our Lord before the grand raising of all the dead. When the trump of the arch-angel sounds, all mankind will arise, and be judged of all the deeds done in the body. There is no room for a thousand years between the two events.

As we have just hinted, the same careful attention is paid to the passages bearing upon the general judgment, and the argument leads to the same conclusion. We must not attempt to make a work of such a kind, and dealing with such a theme, the subject of a single brief notice. If our readers will bear with us we propose to lead them further in future numbers. What we have presented is quite enough to engage attention for a week.

D. A. STEELE.

"Every Man is the Architect of His Fortune."

The greatest builder of health is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It lays a firm foundation. It makes the blood, the basis of life, pure and strong. Be an architect of your fortune and secure Hood's as your health builder.

Bowel Trouble—"My mother suffered with bowel trouble for years and obtained no relief until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles cured her." Lissie Reid, Tracy Station, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills; the non-irritating cathartic.

Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. You can stop it any time. Then stop it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures night coughs, day coughs, all kinds of coughs. Help Nature a little and see what she will do for you.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Baptist Year Book of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, 1900, reaches us on the last day of the year, and just as we are going to press. In its make up the same general lines have been followed as in preceding years. The minutes of the Convention and the eight Associations, with the reports of various Boards and Committees, statistics, tables, a list of ministers, etc., find place on its pages. The Year Book embodies a large quantity of information which is valuable in itself and which to the careful student will afford suggestion for profitable reflection. A copy of it should be within reach of every intelligent Baptist.

Forward Movement Cash.

Mr and Mrs Jos Bulmer, \$2; W F B Paterson, \$10; H W Rogers, \$12.50; Mrs H W Rogers, \$12.50; M E Baker, \$5; J M Vidito, \$1; Mrs W H Hardwick, \$2.50; W E Harding, \$20; Mr and Mrs H Phinney, \$6.25; W T Black, M.D., \$25; J W Spurden, \$25; Rev Howard Murray, \$2; W G Verge, \$1; Isaac Harrison, \$2; Samuel Harrison, \$1; M A Harlow, \$10; Rev J H Balcom, \$5; Henry T Ross, \$50; F A Good, \$10; R D G Harris, \$10; E M Beckwith, \$10; Mrs E M Beckwith, \$2.50; Mrs Stephen Sheffield, \$2.50; Mrs David Bigelow, \$1; H C Harrington, \$25; T C Steele, \$1; H E Haley, \$15; F W Verge, \$5; Clifford A Baird, \$1; A B Rand, \$1; Wm Moses, \$2; Mrs Maria Scovill, \$1; Jacob Cann, \$1; Rev A H Hayward and wife, \$10; D N Esty, \$5; H H Cain, \$10; Alvarita Estabrook, \$2.50; Rev H S Shaw, \$5; Capt F Hatt, \$5; Jacob D Titus, \$5; Marion Dunlop, \$1; F G Daulop, \$1; Daniel McAdam, \$1; H C Dash, \$1; Mrs H C Dash, 50c.

Jan. 20th will soon be here. Shall we be prepared to meet Mr. Rockefeller for not? That is the question.

WM E HALL.

93 North St., Halifax.

New Books.

Arnold's Practical Sabbath School Commentary on the International Lessons 1901. Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price 50 cents.

This is a practical and comprehensive Commentary, containing also hints to teachers, illustrations, black board exercises, questions, maps, etc. It has 231 pages of valuable matter, is substantially bound and at 50 cents is a marvel of cheapness. Previous issues of the Arnold Commentary have met with a favorable reception. The same general plan has been followed this year as in the past and the results seem to be quite as satisfactory. The teacher who has such a Commentary as this in addition to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be well furnished.

THE TREASURY OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT for December, 1900, closes the year and the century in excellent form. The leading preacher, whose portrait is the frontispiece, is the Rev. Emory W. Hunt, the eloquent young successor of the lamented Dr. A. J. Gordon in the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston. The first article, however, is a fully illustrated Christmas sermon, on the "Gifts of the Wise Men," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, of the Outlook. A thoughtful sermon on "The Reticence of

Christ" is given by the Rev. Charles Noble Frost, and the Rev. Lee Anna Starr, an able female minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, has a scholarly sermon on "What of Christ?" The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, soon to be of Northfield, Mass., gives an analysis of the Epistle to Philimon, and there are sketches of sermons by Dr. John F. Carson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. George Matheson, of London, while the Rev. Edward P. Stone gives his third example of "Co-operative Preaching." Attractive articles are given by Prof. Geo. H. Schodde, Rev. Charles H. Small, and Rev. George H. Payson, the last being an interesting description by an eye-and-ear witness of "A Christian Science Service."

The usual minor departments are well maintained with full suggestion as to prayer-meeting, Sunday-school, etc.

Annual subscription \$2 Single copies, 20 cents. E B Treat & Co, Publishers, 241-243 West 23d St., New York.

Character Counts.

"Let a man tell you his story every morning and evening," said a famous Englishman in characterizing the newspaper, "and at the end of a twelvemonth he will have become your master." What if the man is brazen-faced, a chronic liar, one who rejoices in iniquity, and is utterly reckless in principle, who is thus welcomed daily to the home circle? Ought not a newspaper that is indifferent to truth, is self-seeking and has no regard for individual rights or for public morals, to be treated as you would deal with a scoundrel who seeks admission to your room and company? Let an unprincipled journal tell you its daily story, and by an inexorable moral law you will in due time have an "evil spirit" for your master.

In this same connection we are reminded of an interesting lecture by an old journalist and member of Parliament, Mr. R. L. Richardson, of Winnipeg, "Character," said he, "is just as essential for a newspaper as it is for a man who is dependent upon the public for support. It is therefore of as prime importance that an editor should guard the reputation and character of his newspaper as it is that an individual should guard his own reputation and character. If honesty is the best policy for an individual, it is, in an accentuated degree, the best policy for a newspaper. In a peculiar sense a newspaper belonged to the public, being in reality the creation of the public. In the lecturer's mind the best example of the value of preserving character in a newspaper is the history of the Montreal Witness, which the speaker regarded as perhaps the most influential journal in Canada. This, he considered, was due to the sound, consistent, ideals always held up by the Witness. It has invariably been found advocating sound principles, and it has adhered with scrupulous pertinacity to its policy that it has forced the respect of the public, and although an Ultra-Protestant paper published in the Catholic province of Quebec, Mr. Richardson ventured the assertion that it was respected by its religious opponents. Inasmuch as the newspaper is the historian of the day, it is desirable that it should be veracious and a faithful recorder of events."

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN

with long thin necks—you see them in every school—want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too.

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

Why Croup is Fatal

When croup attacks your child you must be ready for it. It comes as an accompaniment to an ordinary cough, or it may attack without warning. All ills of children develop quickly, and when any kind of cough appears there should be something at hand to stop it with promptness. Many a child has choked to death with croup because the right remedy was not convenient. Every one should know that the right safeguard for a child's cough or any cough is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. With this soothing compound in the house, croup is always easily checked and relieved.

To give a child a "cough mixture" containing a narcotic is a very serious matter, yet most preparations contain something of this kind. Adamson's Botanic Balsam is prepared from the purest extracts of barks and roots and gums of trees, and is health-giving in every component part of it. Wherever it touches an inflamed surface, it heals and soothes it. Nothing ever compounded for cough is so harmless, and nothing so efficacious. Adamson's Balsam is an old remedy and it has never lost a friend through failure to help. Keep it in the house. Try it on your own cough and do your child a good turn by being ready for an emergency. Price 25c. at any drug-gist's.

In variety and worth of contents McClure's Magazine for January is notable, as well for literary merit and for art. The first is a series of memoirs by Miss Clara Morris appears in this number, and by the graces of her writing the famous actress gives added value to a narrative full of interest. In this is told the story of her trials and triumphs on the occasion of her first appearance in New York. There is a careful and vivid pen-picture of the Emperor William, that most interesting figure of contemporary royalty. The fiction in this issue is of the best. A second instalment of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," appears, with illustrations by Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks and Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling. The short stories cover a wide range, and they are splendidly illustrated.

The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East 25th street, New York City.

Mr. David T. Hanbury, the explorer, is again in Montreal preparing for another expedition to the north. He has just received word of the death of his father in Barnat, England. The expedition undertaken by Mr. Hanbury last year was most unfortunate, he having lost his instruments and entire outfit. For a period of six months they were compelled to live on such other food as they could secure without weapons. The party this year proposed to set out from Edmonton and travel down stream from Artillery Lake to Hudson Bay with the Arkeleennek river. Arrangements have been made to reach Artillery Bay May 20 and start at once for Repulse Bay, where they will be met by a whaler with whom they will spend the winter. In the spring following it is proposed to proceed to Hudson Bay and examine copper deposits along the Arctic shore and Dease Straits. The return journey will be made from Bathurst Inlet, striking in the Great Fish river, about 105 degrees west longitude and 30 degrees north latitude.

Ex-President Cleveland is writing for The Saturday Evening Post a series of articles which will appear in the magazine during the winter months. Some of these papers will deal with political affairs and others with the personal problems of young men. They will be Mr. Cleveland's first utterances in any magazine on the questions of the day since he left the White House.

Mr. Cleveland's opening paper, which is to appear in The Saturday Evening Post of December 22, discusses in a masterly manner a most important phase of our national politics.

One of the most important developments in the Cudahy case is the positive identification of Mrs. Schneiderwind of a photograph of Pat Crowe as a picture of the light complexioned man who rented the old house used as Eddie Cudahy's prison. Daniel Burris, living northwest of the city limits, is satisfied he sold the bay pony now at Pacific Junction, which figures in the Cudahy kidnapping case, to the kidnapers. His description of one of the men to whom he sold the horse on December 13, for a watch and \$15 is that of Pat Crowe. Burris will be taken to Pacific Junction to-day to identify the horse.

Notices.

The Lunenburg County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the New Germany Baptist church, Jan 2nd and 3rd. There is a good programme. Let all the churches be represented by delegates and let us come praying for a blessing this first gathering of the year. Mahone, Dec. 7. W. B. BRANSON, Sec'y

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."



WHY in the world doesn't a man like Jones get down to business methods when he can buy an American Typewriter for \$72? Does he think I'm running a puzzle department?

ARE YOU LIKE JONES? If you are in business you haven't time to write well with the pen. If you do not write well you are liable to expensive errors, and an American Typewriter may save its cost the very first week. It does the best of work, and is as well made as the highest priced machines—\$3,000 now in use! Catalogue and samples of work free.

THE EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANY, Halifax, N.S. (Sole Canadian agents)

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."

You'll Have

A Big Job on your hands if you try to get a BAKING POWDER that will give better satisfaction than

Woodill's German.

Has a record over 40 years.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by G.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



FOR Impure Blood, Thick Water, Swellings, Fever, Cough, Lost Appetite, Etc.

USE THE RELIABLE GRANGER Condition Powder

FOR BATH COMPANY, Limited, Proprietors

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, Bolls, Pimples, Hives, Ringworms, and all blood humors.

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

Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS. Forest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., from MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

G. GATES, SON & CO., Middletown, N. B.

Dear Sirs, - Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes, I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me some relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did, and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. Have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly,

(REV.) F. M. YOUNG, Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. B.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

Use the genuine

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

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

The Home

Paprika Chicken.

This is a favorite Hungarian preparation of chicken which is appetizing in the heat of summer, when the appetite needs a little stimulus. We reprint it by request. Cut a nice tender chicken into pieces as for a fricasee; flatten a little, such pieces as need it. Season each piece with salt and pepper, and dredge it lightly with flour, while you fry a minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Lay the chicken in the butter and onions, cooking for twenty minutes, so it will be evenly and thoroughly done. Take up the chicken and stir an even teaspoonful of paprika, or half a scant teaspoonful of good mild cayenne pepper of any kind. Add last of all a cup of rich cream. Make some dumplings of a pint of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a salt-spoonful of salt and butter the size of half an egg; moisten the dumplings with a cup of milk, and drop them over the sauce. Let them cook well, covered for fifty minutes, when they will be well puffed up and light. Pour the sauce around the chicken and make a circle of the dumplings. If the dumplings are steamed over the cream sauce so they do not sink into it they will be lighter.—Ex.

Hardwood Finishing.

Hardwood floors that have been improperly or carelessly finished are a vexation to the spirit. The best way to finish such a floor is with wax, if there are abundance of servants in the house who can go over the floor with waxing brushes and wax it until it has acquired something of the perfect polish of European floors. These floors which are seen abroad have often been polished for centuries, and in modest homes, especially in a land where there is a dearth of servants, it is impossible to have floors polished to perfection with wax. The next best method of finishing them is with a filler and three or four coats of superior shellac, each coat being properly rubbed down before another is applied. This takes time, and only a superior quality of shellac can be used, as cheap varnish cracks off and leaves the wood bare and without finish. It takes a considerable time to rub down the successive coats of shellac; a workman without conscience is apt to slight this part of the work, but it is fatal to the success of the work to do so. It costs a good deal to finish a floor in this way, and if it is covered on the greater part with heavy rugs it will last for a long time and look nearly as well as wax, while it is very little trouble to keep it fresh and clean by sweeping it with a bag of coarse flannel tied over the broom, which is really dusting. Kitchen floors of hardwood should be oiled. Different painters have favorite ways of their own of finishing. The painters rub carefully down to the wood, insisting that the finish should be in the pores of the wood, not on the outside. The secret of a successful floor finish depends more on the rubbing in than upon the material used, though poor materials will ruin any floor. No matter what materials are used if the floor is not laboriously and steadily rubbed down, it will be a disappointment. If there has been inferior shellac that has been worn off with use, the floor must first be thoroughly cleaned and then finished over.—(For L. S. S.)

A Lemon Cake.

A very cheap but excellent cake is made as follows: Cream two liberal tablespoonfuls of butter and half a cup of sugar; add the yolks of two eggs to the butter and sugar, and after mixing well add slowly a cup of milk, stirring it all the time. In another cake bowl sift two cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda. Repeat sifting three times. Then gradually stir into the sifted flour, soda and cream tartar the other ingredients. When all is well mixed and a smooth batter is obtained, fold in the whites of two eggs which have

been whipped to a stiff froth. You may add the grated rind of a lemon if you wish before folding in the whites. After folding in the whipped whites turn the cake into a buttered loaf cake tin and bake in a moderate oven, slowly first, to give it time to rise, and more rapidly afterward. When done ice with a boiled icing, richly flavored with the juice and rind of a lemon. This cake, although quite cheap, requiring two eggs only and a half cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter, when tested seemed as light and tender as such a cake could be. Of course, it can be flavored in other ways, but is delicious flavored with lemon in this way.—Ex.

Colds.

Late fall and early winter find us more or less afflicted by colds and happy is the woman that gets through the year without a snuffle. The remedies are many and diverse, but the best way to cure a cold is not to have one, and this happy condition can be brought about by a little forethought and painstaking. It is not too much air that makes one sneeze and feel the head a fountain of living water, but not enough air. My neighbor stuffs cotton around the window frames and even pokes it into the keyhole, but she wakes some morning with a severe headache, nose stopped up and almost sneezes the top of her head off, and wonders after all her care she could catch a cold. Ah! my dear! more fresh air in the heated house night and day would make good blood and good blood is a proof against these unpleasant distempers. That piece of mince pie you ate last night, on top of a hearty supper, invited the little cold devil to enter, much to your discomfort. Standing at the open door for a few last words with a dear friend has paved the way to many a sickness as well as not having warm flannel next the skin, or cooling off suddenly, after frying those cakes for that husband of yours. One lady is sorely troubled by catarrh in fall and early winter. Her medicine chest is in the backyard. From April to November she makes it a rule to work one hour in the open air. She wards off many a cold in this way and is in good health at sixty-five years old. She keeps the air indoors as pure as possible. There is always a window partly open, where the fresh air can reach the sitting room and has a warm fire to make it comfortable. She also has window shelves filled with pot plants. These help to keep the rooms free from impure air, and the care of them occupies her mind; she has no time to catch cold.—Green's Fruit Grower.

House Plants.

Many people have poor success with house plants because their houses are too good. They are kept at a uniform heat, by hot-air furnaces, which furnish a dry heat, and the rooms are so carefully closed against cold in the winter that not a breath of fresh air gets in. Plants need pure air, and they need moisture for their leaves as well as for their roots. The woman who has a few plants in the kitchen, where they get the steam from the laundry work, and where the outer door is swinging open often, or windows are opened to let out the heat or odors, will have thrifty plants, though she devotes but little time to them, while they fail to grow well in a bay window of a modern comfortable sitting-room.—American Cultivator.

The department of finance is issuing a new four dollar note. The new note will contain the pictures of Lord and Lady Minto. The centre piece will be a scene on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, showing one of the large steamers passing through the locks. On the back of the note there will be a view of the parliament buildings from Nepean Point, taking in the library.

Lord Minto received to-day from President McKinley a gold watch, chain and charm for Albert Cheney and gold life-saving medals for Lloyd and Arthur Cheney, sons of Albert Cheney, of Three Islands, near Grand Manan, N. B., who succeeded in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Velin, wrecked at Murr Ledges on Oct 17th, 1900.

To MAKE HENS LAY

It is a money-maker for poultry-men. One pack, 25c.; 3-lb. can \$1.20; six, \$5.00. "How to Feed for Eggs," free.

R. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

TAKE A 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.

Pyny-Balsam

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Colonial Book Store

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

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

Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c. I have a beautiful Bible, Teacher's edition, with new illustrations, size 5x7, only \$1.50.

Send for Catalogues for Sunday School libraries. am offering special discounts.

Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes.

T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Gorman Sts. St. John, N. B.

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 packs are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 or 75c. by other firms. PATERSON & CO., 107 Gorman Street, St. John, N. B. Wedding Invitations, Announcements etc., a specialty.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Lesson II. January 13. Matthew 21: 1-17. Print Verses 6-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matt. 21: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

Scene I. PREPARATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT THAT JESUS WAS THE MESSIAH KING.—Vs. 1-17. The events of the two days, which form the subject of this lesson, are very dramatic in form, and are pictured before us in a series of vivid scenes.

6. THE DISCIPLES . . . DID (even) AS JESUS COMMANDED THEM. As a king he had the loving obedience of his subjects.

7. THE ASS, AND THE COLT. "Whereon ye never man sat" (Luke). The untrained colt could be led and ridden more easily when accompanied by the mother. Says Canon Tristram: "The colt provided had never before been ridden by man, in accordance with the rule that animals used for a sacred purpose must never have borne the yoke." PUT ON THEM THEIR CLOTHES. Outer garments. As was frequently done in place of a saddle.

Scene II. THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION. JESUS PRESENTS HIMSELF TO THE PEOPLE AS THEIR MESSIAH.—Vs. 8-11. Jesus left Bethphage and rode toward Jerusalem, the royal city, the city of the Great King. Here his ancestor David reigned.

8. AND A VERY GREAT MULTITUDE. Rather "the most part of the multitude," for there were some cold and scowling critics (Luke 19: 39, 40). There were crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the country coming up to the Passover festival. By a census taken in the time of Nero, it was ascertained that there were 2,700,000 Jews present at the Passover. SPREAD THEIR GARMENTS IN THE WAY. "This was a recognized act of homage to a king. So Jehu, when the officers of the army of Israel chose him as their ruler, walked upon the garments which they spread beneath his feet (2 Kings 9: 13).

OTHERS CUT DOWN BRANCHES. The imperfect tense denotes continued action. "As Jesus advanced, they 'kept cutting' branches and 'spreading' them, and the multitude 'kept crying.'"

9. THE MULTITUDES THAT WENT BEFORE, AND THAT FOLLOWED.

CRIED, SAYING, HOSANNA. "Hosanna" is a rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words, "Save, we pray!" (Psa. 118: 25); not save us, but save the King. It is like a shout of "Salvation! Salvation!" It is used as an expression of praise, like "Hallelujah," or "Hail." BLESSED IS HE THAT COMETH IN THE NAME OF THE LORD. Sent and approved and foretold by the Lord, his Messiah. HOSANNA IN THE HIGHEST. In the highest degree; in the highest strains; in the highest heavens.

10. COME INTO JERUSALEM. The royal city of the Jews. ALL THE CITY WAS MOVED. Stirred, shaken as by an earthquake or a storm. WHO IS THIS? Is this the Messiah who comes proclaiming himself a king?

11. THIS IS JESUS THE PROPHET OF (from) NAZARETH. The answer was true, but only a part of the truth Jesus is revealed in a new light to most of them. This prophet from Nazareth now stood forth before the nation as the Messiah.

Scene III. THE NOTE OF SADNESS. JESUS, ON THE WAY, LAMENTS OVER JERUSALEM. One touching incident is related by Luke only (19: 41-44). "For a mile or so beyond Bethany you are in the country; to the right are bright wheat-fields, dotted with the darker olive trees; to the left, the rocky, cave-pierced slopes, brilliant with many-colored flowers springing up among the stones. You seem to be miles away from a town. And then the road turns, and suddenly the great city of Jerusalem bursts upon your vision. In the clear atmosphere, it seems as if a few steps would take you to the walls of the city."

Scene IV. KINGLY DEEDS IN THE ROYAL CITY.—Vs. 12-14. "On the Monday following the triumphal entry." Matthew simply states the facts briefly without regard to their order.

12. JESUS WENT INTO THE TEMPLE OF GOD. As he had done when a boy of twelve years. CAST OUT. Now at the end of his ministry, as he did at the beginning (John 2: 13-17). AND THEM THAT SOLD AND BOUGHT IN THE TEMPLE. In the court of the Gentiles was the temple market, where animals, oil, wine, and other things necessary for sacrifices and temple worship were sold for the convenience or pilgrims who came from all parts of the world to offer sacrifices at the Passover

season, and who could not bring their offerings with them. The priests made gain out of the traffic, and there was large opportunity for extortion. TABLES OF THE MONEYCHANGERS, who were necessary because the pilgrims came from all over the civilized world, and the temple tax must be paid in Jewish money. SOLD DOVES for the sacrifices.

13. IT IS WRITTEN. Isa. 56: 7; Jer 7: 11. In their seeming worship they were destroying the very soul of worship, and robbing God's house of its usefulness. Hence they MADE IT A DEN OF THIEVES. They not only robbed God, but were dishonest in their business transactions.

14. THE BLIND AND THE LAME CAME TO HIM, in the house of God, the place where all the troubled should come, AND HE HEALED THEM. A work of mercy more pleasing to him than the stern act of justice he had just performed.

Scene V. THE CHILDREN'S HOSANNAS.—Vs. 15, 16. 15. THE CHILDREN, boys, SAYING, HOSANNA TO THE SON OF DAVID. They caught the enthusiasm from their elders, and entered with great zest into the praises of the Messiah. THEY, the chief priests, WERE SORE DISPLEASED. Perhaps dreading that the Roman garrison in the adjoining castle of Antonia should hear them and make trouble; but more opposed to any approbation of Jesus that would make it dangerous for them to work their will upon him.

16. HAVE YE NEVER READ. In Psa. 8: 2 (Septuagint). How it is that you are not familiar with your own Scriptures? OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES AND SUCKLINGS THOU HAST PERFECTED PRAISE? The children and those who have childlike qualities give forth the most unalloyed praise.

A Man's Heart.

If it is true "that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach" why should the divorce court keep up its grind, almost night and day? Why not take more pains in selecting the food, and spend a longer time over the kitchen stove. Here's a secret particularly for the young wife's ear. Have a prompt, delightful breakfast. Get up in time to put on a pretty, clean dress, even if it is a calico. Have the hair smoothly brushed. Hide that bother or worry way down deep, speak loving words, dispense smiles, but above all have the coffee not only passable; but first-rate. If this one rule was followed in every household the divorce lawyers would have to quit business" and go into the grocery trade. Wives say "a man ought to love his wife whether the coffee is good or not." True! But we must deal with things as they are, and possibly after years of pleasant breakfasts and smiles, given three hundred and sixty-five days in the year that pleasant result will be brought about. Don't make the breakfast table a dumping ground for the bad dreams, the bad feelings and ugly scandals in the neighborhood. Keep the small boy's quarrels and naughty pranks, for a private lecture to the culprit. Remember and tell them the bright sayings and funny doings that come under your notice and treasure the pleasant anecdotes and happenings that almost any newspaper will provide. After the breakfast (if the coffee and steak are good there surely will be a loving kiss and good-bye), plan the dinner. Leave nothing to hit or miss, but go over the whole menu, even if it must be simple and very little dessert; and learn to cook. The time spent over the stove, or better still a gas range, will make the way to that stomach, and also to that heart you want to reach, easy. To

sum it all, keep cool. Keep the crooked lines out of your face. Speak loving words, and, above all, have well cooked meals and a dainty table.—Green's Fruit Grower.

The Care of Hair-brushes.

There is really an art in the proper washing of hair-brushes, says a writer in one of our exchanges. If the bristles are allowed to become soft a hair-brush becomes practically useless for its intended purposes. Many people clean hair-brushes by covering them with wheaten flour and simply rubbing the bristles together. This method, however, is not thoroughly satisfactory. To keep your brushes in good condition, proceed in the following manner: Have two shallow dishes, one of moderately hot and the other of cold water. To the first dish, which contains, say, a quart of water, add a dessert-spoonful of ammonia. Now take your brushes, one by one, and keep dipping the bristles up and down in the water (being careful not to wet the backs) and in a minute or two the dirt and dust will come out of them as if by magic, leaving them beautifully white. Now dip up and down several times in the second dish, containing the clear water, to rinse them; shake well and place to drain across a rack or towel-horse. No soap is needed, and no rubbing with the hands. If you adopt this method of cleansing your brushes, you will find that they will last three times as long as if cleansed with soap, and that the bristles will preserve their stiffness.

President Faunce is pushing his large plans for the endowment of Brown University. Not only has the first million been secured, but the head of the institution now tells the executive committee of the trustees that good progress is being made toward the second million. Several handsome subscriptions have recently been received, including one of \$10,000 and another of \$25,000.

England has had one of the greatest Christmases on record, says the Tribune's London correspondent, for the weather has been so mild that primroses and cornflowers are a-bloom as far north as Liverpool and Yorkshire, while Devonshire revels in a sub-tropical climate and the Isle of Wight is a garden of roses in mid-winter. The London sky has been heavily clouded and the air filled with mist, while the weather has been unseasonably warm.

Six automobiles have reached Dawson and will be used on the run to Creeks.

ALMANACS

FREE | 90 | FREE

ALMANACS

Those desiring a Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for the year 1901 will be supplied by their druggist or general merchant free of cost by calling or sending to their place of business for same, or will be sent by mail free on receipt of a two-cent stamp for postage. Address The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues, your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor does another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

For Immediate Sale at a Bargain.

A good, all purpose farm containing 80 acres,—20 acres in wood land. Orchard bears from two to four hundred barrels apples, 100 trees out four years. Cuts 50 tons hay, plenty of firewood, good dwelling and two barns with cellar. Three miles from Berwick Station in the Annapolis Valley. Good school within five minutes walk. Part can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to

J. ANDREWS, Real Estate Broker, Berwick, N. S.

Several farms now on my list from one to six thousand dollars.

Whiston's Commercial College —AND— School of Shorthand and Typewriting

will re-open after the Christmas Holidays on January 2, 1901.

This well-known and well-patronized, Commercial College is giving thorough instruction and practical training in all commercial branches, shorthand and typewriting and kindred subjects.

Write for free catalogue to S. E. WHISTON, Principal, 95 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

FREE

VALUABLE PREMIUMS to any one who will sell six or more of our Jewel Pins, set with sparkling Rubies, Sapphires, Amethysts, Emeralds, &c., at 10 cents each. Some of the premiums are illustrated above, and consist of elegant Electric Diamond Rings, Brooches, &c., handsome Gold Plated Bracelets, Chains, Waist Sets, Buckles, Necklets, &c., Reliable Watches in Nickel, Gun Metal or Gold Plated Cases. Simply send your name and address, and we will send you a supply of our Jewel Pins, also our

Mammoth Premium Catalogue, Containing 36 Valuable Premiums

Sell the Pins, remit us the money, and the prize you select will be sent absolutely free.

THE MAXWELL CO., Department TORONTO, Canada

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

FREDRICKTON.—The ordinance of baptism was again administered on Dec. 23rd. On Christmas Eve Deacon Spurden and a few friends called at the parsonage, and on behalf of the congregation presented the pastor with an affectionately appreciative address, accompanied by a purse of \$156 50. This loyal church is ever doing generous things in graceful ways. J. D. F.

DOAKTOWN, N. B.—This is our seventh Christmas in the cold north. Not cold, however, are the hearts of our people. From Ludlow to Blackville, come kindly remembrances. Both young and old have been thoughtful. May one and all receive our thanks, whilst we breathe the prayer that heaven's richest blessing may rest upon you through coming days. M. P. KING.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—Among many tokens of good-will which we have recently received, is the Christmas gift, from the ladies of the North River church, of an elegant sea-otter cap and a pair of very fine fur driving mittens, warm enough to defy any cold that this land can furnish; but not as warm as the hearts of the dear people who in this practical way show their interest in the pastor's welfare. ADDISON F. BROWNE.

MIDDLETON, N. S.—A few special services at Spa Spring have resulted in spiritual quickening. A number have accepted Christ. We are looking for still further results. The Rev. T. B. Layton of Truro has recently come to our town to reside with his son who has been located here for some months. "One interested" recently sent me, two dollars for Mrs. Rideout whose house was burned. Sister Rideout expects to build in the spring. Help will be very acceptable. Dec. 29, 1900. C. W. COREY.

MARYSVILLE, N. B.—My labors closed with this church Sunday, Dec. 23rd. The spiritual condition of the church above the average. No financial incumbrance. The people have been exceedingly kind to me and manifested their good-will toward the retiring pastor by presenting him with a purse on Xmas containing a handsome sum of money. Received and accepted a call to Milton church, Queens county, N. S. Begin work on the new field Dec. 30th. Will correspondents please note the change of address? H. B. SLOAT. Dec. 28th.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.—Rev. J. T. Eaton recently spent a Sunday with us, preaching for the pastor in the evening. His words were highly appreciated. I understand that Bro. Eaton is open for engagement with some church. Happy will be the people who obtain two such mature, efficient, and consecrated leaders in their Christian work as Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. His address now is Clementsport, N. S. Our work moves along smoothly. A church social, filling vestry and parlors, proved helpful. Matt. 2:11 was the pastor's theme last Sunday morning, before a very large audience. Our people will watch the century out. Dec. 27. ISRAEL W. PORTER.

IMMANUEL CHURCH, TRURO.—On Sabbath evening, Dec. 23rd, it was my privilege to baptize six of our brightest and most promising young men and women. Other candidates are awaiting baptism; while one of the converts in our recent meetings, a normal student, is to be baptized at her home in Yarmouth during the holidays. Recently we lost two of our most loyal and helpful members, in the removal of Rev. T. B. Layton and wife to Middleton, N. S. They are very greatly missed in all the services of the church. We are helped to bear our loss by the assurance that Bro. and Sister Layton will fill in the Middleton church the place which they filled in Immanuel. Dec. 26th. M. A. MACLEAN.

WALTON AND NOEL, N. S.—The people of Walton assembled by the vestry of the Baptist church on Thursday evening, 20th inst, and spent a delightful social time together. During the evening occurred one of those interesting events that bring pastor and people into closer sympathy. Des. Smith retired from the room and

returned shortly staggering under the burden of a beautiful Russian Lamb coat, which on behalf of the people of Walton and Noel, he presented to the pastor in an eloquent and suitable address. This seasonable and thoughtful gift is the more appreciated because of the strenuous effort necessary on the part of the churches to keep up the ordinary church work. The pastor would also acknowledge with thanks the kindly aid and interest of the Rev. Dr. McLellan of Noel, who although not connected with the Baptist church, manifests always a cordial and sympathetic interest in our work. We cannot speak too highly of the kindness and generosity of the people on this field. Walton, Dec. 21. D. W. CRANDALL.

PENNFIELD, N. B.—We have nothing very special to report as a church, but we are trying to hold on. Our congregations are good considering that so many of our members are obliged to be away in the lumber woods this winter. The Sunday School work of these churches is progressing fairly well. Our prayer and social services are regularly sustained. We find them very helpful and refreshing to our souls. We are hoping to visit the waters of baptism again in the near future. Our contributions to the various benevolent objects in the denomination are laid upon the altar, not as much as we desire them to be, owing to the lack of money in this section. We are about raising some money for the Minister's Annuity Fund. We believe this to be right, and that every church in the Convention should make an extra effort to bring this fund up to where it ought to be. It is all right to give to Acadia University and missions, but the infirm and disabled ministers and ministers' widows should be provided for above any thing else, and hence there is a grand chance open for some of our rich members and all the churches to do a good work for their Lord by considering favorably his servants in the way suggested. Our Xmas trees and concerts came off as usual. The pastor and his wife were remembered. One branch of the Pennfield tree bore to us \$12.25 in cash—valuable branch. I wish to thank the contributors most heartily for their kind remembrance of us. T. M. MUNRO.

GUYSBORO, N. S.—The Christmas spirit has been among us. On Christmas Eve the pastor and his family were given a genuine surprise. Mysterious rappings were heard at the parsonage door. The door being opened no one was visible, but parcels of various sizes and shapes were found with messages of Christmas cheer. Upon taking possession of these parcels, the pastor found them to contain cash and useful articles to the value of about thirty dollars. No member of the family was forgotten. This was not a solace to the sore spots of an irregularly paid salary. The salary is paid with ideal promptness. On Christmas evening a good congregation gathered in the church, where appropriate Christmas exercises were rendered by the Sunday Schools. A Christmas tree had been prepared, upon which presents were found for all engaged in the Sunday School work. Our faithful organist, Sister Gertrude Cunningham, was remembered with a suitable present. No services could be more faithful nor more cheerfully given than hers. Our second quarterly collection for the Convention Fund closes Sunday, December 30. It promises to be the largest one of the present pastorate. If all the churches would take these collections quarterly we would be saved the frequent and not always edifying appeals to the secretaries of our various boards. One of our young men is in the Freshman Class at Acadia. A young woman goes to Acadia Seminary at the opening of the new term. One has recently entered the higher service. During the year several have left for busier industrial centres. The pastor is in the fourth year of his service and never before found the people so thoughtful for himself and family. But, oh! For God's convicting and converting power among us. R. OSGOOD MORSE.

Personal.

Rev. C. H. Day, who has recently become pastor of the church at Kentville, N. S., has enjoyed very exceptional advantages in the way of mental culture and special training for his work. He was graduated at Acadia College in 1886, at Brown University in 1888, and studied at Newton 1888-90. He subsequently spent a year in study at the University of Berlin, and more recently has been professor of German and Latin in Shurtleiff College.

Illinois. Mr. Day therefore brings to his work superior ability and a range of culture of which few of his fellow pastors have had the advantage. His sermons are said to be of a high order.

Rev. L. A. Palmer, who was for several years pastor of the Baptist church at Swampscot, Mass., from which he retired in somewhat broken health about a year ago, has now accepted a call to the church at Pittsfield, Mass., and is about entering upon his labors there. Mr. Palmer is a native of Dorchester, N. B., a son of Mr. Alpheus Palmer, now of Wolfville. He was graduated at Acadia in 1889, and held pastorates at Pettitcodiac and at Woodstock in this Province. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Palmer's health is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume the work of the ministry.

The "Twentieth Century Fund."

We wish to call attention to what is being done in the matter of the "Twentieth Century Fund in Nova Scotia. It will be remembered that what is aimed at is the raising of \$50,000 in the bounds of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime provinces, for Home and Foreign Missions, each to receive half. It was further decided at the last Convention that the term, Home Mission should in this case be understood to mean missions in the "Northwest, British Columbia and Grande Ligne," as well as the Maritime Provinces. The time for raising this Fund was fixed, after considerable discussion, at four years from August 1900.

The portion of the \$50,000 assigned to Nova Scotia was \$27,000. This was divided among the associations as follows: The Western Association, \$10,000; The Central Association, 11,000; The Eastern Association, 6,000. These amounts have been divided by the associations among the several districts as follows:

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.	
Annapolis,	\$3,000
Digby,	1,700
Yarmouth,	3,500
Shelburne,	600
Queens,	1,200
CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.	
Kings,	\$4,200
Hants,	1,200
Halifax,	4,100
Lunenburg,	1,500
EASTERN ASSOCIATION.	
Cumberland,	2,000
Colchester and Pictou,	1,500
Guysboro and Antigonish,	1,000
Cape Breton,	1,500

The districts have been requested to apportion the amounts among the churches and report the same to me. Four of the districts, viz., Annapolis, Kings, Shelburne and Guysboro and Antigonish, have already reported and it is hoped that others will do so shortly.

METHOD OF COLLECTING.

The method of collecting the amount assigned to it is left with each Church. We are glad to know that the sisters of the aid societies are to co-operate with the churches, in raising this fund. It might be well for each church to appoint a committee of Brothers and Sisters to work out this matter, either to first solicit subscriptions for the full amount covering the four years, or to collect a portion of it each year without subscription as the Church may decide.

SOME ALREADY AT WORK.

A missionary Pastor on P. E. Island writes me that, his churches are at work collecting for this fund and Pastor Poole of the Sabie River group reports that their first instalment will be sent early in the New Year. To the little Mission Church at Port Clyde, Shelburne Co., Rev. S. Langille, pastor, belongs the honor of sending the first contribution that I have received for the "Twentieth Century Fund." They have sent nearly a third of the amount apportioned to them. We hope that other churches will follow in rapid succession so that we shall be able to report at Convention a good start towards the amount aimed at. A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S.

Resolutions.

At the recent meeting of the Quarterly Meeting of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties, a resolution was passed expressing high appreciation of the labors of the late Evangelist J. W. S. Young and sympathy with his family in their sad bereavement. Also in reference to Revs. Calvin Currie and E. P. Calder, who have lately removed beyond the limits of these counties, a resolution expressing toward them the brotherly good feeling and high appreciation of their brethren.

[These resolutions were intended to accompany the report of the Quarterly which appeared last week but did not reach this office in time.—EDITOR M. AND V.]

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Appeal.

When, as in the permissive Providence of God, our esteemed brother, Rev. J. W. S. Young, General Missionary, has been suddenly called from the work he so much loved, and therefore his financial affairs left in rather unsettled condition, the Baptist Quarterly Meeting recently held with the Albert Street Baptist church, Woodstock, being apprized of this fact, issue the following appeal to all the Baptist churches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and all persons who received spiritual helplessness from the ministry of our deceased brother, and all others who wish to render financial aid are requested to send a thank-offering to Rev. S. D. Irvine, Perth Centre, Victoria Co., N. B., who is appointed Treasurer of said fund, which will be applied for the benefit of the bereft family in their emergency.

Signed by order and behalf of the Quarterly meeting: Revs. A. H. Hayward, W. S. Martin, Thos. Todd, S. D. Irvine, E. P. Calder, R. W. Demmings. Woodstock, Dec. 18th.

The Duke of Norfolk heads a band of over two hundred pilgrims who have just started for Rome. Cardinal Vaughan will join the pilgrims in Rome and the Pope will receive and address them.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tourist Sleepers

MONTREAL to PACIFIC COAST every THURSDAY.

For full particulars as to PASSAGE RATES AND TRAIN SERVICE to Canadian Northwest, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and CALIFORNIA.

Also for maps and pamphlets descriptive of journey, etc., write to

A. J. HEATH, D. F. A., G. P. R., St. John, N. S.

EMULSION

CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

By the aid of The D. & L. Emulsion, I have gotten rid of a hacking cough which had troubled me for over a year, and have gained considerably in weight.

T. H. WINGHAM, C.E., Montreal. 50c. and \$1 per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

Xmas Vacation will begin December 22nd.

Classes will re-open Jan. 2nd with increased accommodation, the largest attendance, the best facilities and brightest prospects we have ever had in our 33 years experience in college work. Come early to secure accommodation. Business and Shorthand Circulars sent to any address.

Send for Catalogue.

S. EKRR & SON,
Oddfellows' Hall.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES-MCLEOD.—At the residence of Pastor W. S. Martin, Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 26, H. T. Holmes of Grindstone, Maine to Laura McCloud of Kingman, Maine.

JONES-LUMSDEN.—At the Baptist parsonage, Canso, N. S., Dec. 24th, by Pastor O. N. Chipman, Borden Jones of Guysboro and Minnie Lumsden of Canso.

MACK-CREED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 30 Hollis St., Halifax, on Wednesday, December 26, by Rev. A. C. Chute, B. D., Stephen Wade Mack of Maxwellton, Digby county to Sophy A., eldest daughter of I. R. Creed.

COLBURN-HARISON.—At Springhill, Dec. 24th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Walter Colburn and Isabella Harison.

COGGINS-CROUSE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Wallace Crouse, Esq., of Bear River, N. S., by Rev. I. W. Porter, assisted by Rev. G. F. Johnson, Dec. 26, Edward C. Coggins, of Westport, N. S., to Agnes May Crouse.

RAYNES-CRANE.—At the Baptist parsonage, Fairville, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Edgar Raynes of Fairville to Annie Crane of Carleton, St. John.

KINNEY-CAMERON.—At the home of the bride, Antigonish, Nov. 29, by the Rev. W. H. Robinson, George F. Kinney to Irene Cameron.

BOWDEN-LEBLANC.—At the parsonage, Antigonish, Dec. 8th by the Rev. W. H. Robinson, John J. Bowden of Tracadie to Mary LeBlanc of Sand Point, Guysboro county.

ASH-SHEPHERD.—At the parsonage, Dec. 20th, by the Rev. W. H. Robinson, James Stanley Ash of Guysboro to Esther Ann Shepard of Antigonish.

MUGGAB-BOWN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Dec. 25th, by A. J. Vincent, E. Robert Muggah to Agnes Annie Bown, all of Sydney, C. B.

PITT-CRABBER.—At the house of Mr. Alfred Perry, Nov. 28th, by the Rev. C. S. Stearns, Miles Pitt to Harriet Crabbe, all of Westfield, Kings county, N. B.

TOWER-ESTABROOKS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Point Midgic, N. B., on Dec. 26th, by Rev. Byron H. Thomas, William A. Tower of Rockport, Westmorland county and Alice Kate Estabrooks of Point Midgic, N. B.

ESTABROOKS-O'BLENS.—At Fairview, Westmorland county, N. B., on Dec. 26th, by Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Louis Miles Estabrooks of Point Midgic to Minnie M. O'Blens of Fairview.

RUSSELL-HOWLEY.—At Fairville, St. John county, on the 25th inst., by Rev. A. T. Dykeman, William Russell of Fairville to Nellie Howley of the same place.

DOW-WRIGHT.—On the 27th of Dec. at the residence of officiating clergyman, Rev. J. Miles, Albert S. Dow of New York, (formerly of Harvey) to Mrs. Mary J. Wright of Hillsboro, Albert county, N. B.

BRIGGS-SISSON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Andover, N. B., Dec. 25th, by the pastor, Adam Briggs and Minnie Sisson, both of Sesson Ridge, Victoria county, N. B.

DEATHS.

KEAST.—At Cambridge, Queens county, on Friday, 21st Dec., Hettie B., only daughter of Cornelius and Emma Keast, aged 2 years and 6 months.

ARCHIBALD.—At his home in Doaktown, in the 80th year of his age, in firm reli-

ance in God and the merits of Christ, Deacon Burk Archibald on the 20th of Dec., peacefully passed away from earth to heaven, leaving behind a sorrowing widow, four daughters and one son with a large circle of friends and relatives.

WILLIAMS.—At Westfield, Dec. 23rd, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, widow of the late Gilbert Williams. Deceased professed religion years ago and united with the Free Baptist church. Her gentle habits and Christian character won for her the esteem of many. Although her last illness was long, trying and tedious, her patience and faith were great. The mind weakened as the body grew feeble; but her love for Jesus her Lord was as a green branch growing out of a dry tree. May the Lord sustain the bereaved.

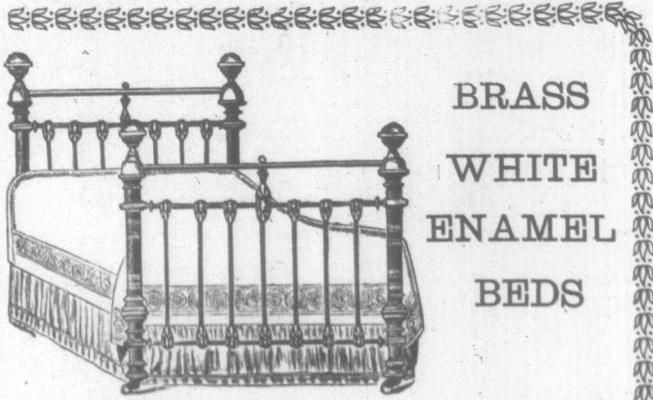
BAXTER.—Mrs. John Baxter died at her home, Baxter's Harbor, Dec. 3rd, in the 79th year of her age. She leaves a husband, two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Mrs. Baxter united with the 1st Baptist church, Cornwallis, in her 17th year and was the last person baptized by Rev. Edward Manning, whose pastorate extended over a half century. She was a woman of sterling character and exhibited great strength in Christian life. Although not able to be present at the regular services of the church during her latter years, she never let the hour for service on Sunday or weekday pass without meeting with the brothers and sisters in spirit. She was an attentive reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and kept herself well informed in the work of the denomination, and always contributed to the different objects. Some eighteen months ago she was smitten down with paralysis, and never left her bed until her soul went to God. She battled with the disease bravely and endured suffering with great patience until the last.

GRIDLEY.—Mrs. Annie D. Gridley entered into life, Dec. 20th. She was the third daughter of the late Isaiah and Sarah Shaw of Berwick and widow of the late Deacon W. H. Gridley of Yarmouth. Amiable and Christ-like from her earliest years she became a member of the Baptist church at the age of 13 and for more than half a century continued to walk in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. Possessing rare intellectual gifts, she took first rank as a student in Ladies' Collegiate Institute, Worcester, Mass., as also at Grand Pré, now Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, from which she received their first given diploma. Her departure is the first break in the family group of five brothers and four sisters—the centre one in age—and "the loved of all." Saying to her only daughter, I am soon going to heaven, kiss me, she closed her eyes to earth, and murmuring, I see heaven opening, she silently passed away.

MCLEOD.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 22nd, after a lingering illness of more than a year, James McLeod, M. D., aged 55 years. Dr. McLeod was a son of the late Samuel McLeod, Baptist minister at Uigg, P. E. I., and was for many years a member of the Charlottetown Baptist church, serving on the Board of Trustees and contributing largely to the financial support of the church. His death will be heard with genuine sorrow by many outside of this city for he was well-known and largely esteemed in the other provinces as well as in P. E. Island. All the city papers speak highly of his attainments, enterprise and culture, which, with his interest in public affairs, made him a marked figure in civic life. To Dr. McLeod was very largely due the credit for the introduction of waterworks into Charlottetown and to him the citizens are indebted for the recent sanitary blessing of sewerage. His medical practice was always large and he ever commanded the highest esteem of his brother physicians. Many of his papers on matters pertaining to the medical profession have won praiseworthy recognition in the larger cities of Canada. Dr. McLeod was married to Margaret Alma, daughter of Mr. John Henry Gates of Charlottetown, who with a son and daughter are left to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. Three brothers, Malcolm S. of Uigg, Norman S. of Montague and Duncan C., barrister of Charlottetown are also called to mourn.

Denominational Funds N. B. and P. E. I. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salisbury church, Steeves Mt. Section church, H and F M, \$6.30, S S, \$6.30, — \$12.60; Sussex church, D W, \$57.77; St Stephen, D W, \$24; Marysville church, Acadia University, \$4.64; Elgin church, F M, \$4.50; Pennfield church, H and F M, \$5; "a friend," St John, F M, \$5; John McKinnon, F M, \$10; Oak Bay, F M, \$16; Moulton, 1st church, B Y P U, D W, \$26.35, F M, \$3.60, — \$29.95; St. Andrews, 1st, (Bayside), F M, \$16; Lower Prince William, cent offering, F M, \$11; Rolling Dam, \$6; Bartlett's Mills, F M, \$7; Ledge, Dufferin, F M, \$2; R. L. Phillips,



BRASS WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

METAL BEDS

Are now coming into greater use than ever, as being most healthy on account of the cleanliness of the metal, and the most popular are those finished White Enamel with Brass Trimmings. We are now showing a great variety of new designs in White Enamel Beds at prices from \$4.75 to \$27.09. Also ALL BRASS BEDS at lowest prices. Write for illustrations.



REMOVAL NOTICE.

JAMES P. HOGAN, TAILOR, has removed from 48 Market Square, to 101 CHARLOTTE STREET, directly opposite Dufferin where he will be pleased to welcome old customers and new.

J. P. HOGAN, LADIES' TAILORING a Specialty Telephone 1251, 101 Charlotte Street,

1901 Renew Your Order for LESSON HELPS —and— Papers for 1901 through G. A McDonald, 120 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. P. S.—If a blank form does not reach you next week please send a postal for one to G. A. MCD.

Don't Be Handicapped all through life for want of a Business Education. A few months spent in attending FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE will be worth many times the cost. Don't wait till you feel the need of it. It may be TOO LATE. Write for a Catalogue. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Principal. Fredericton, N. B.

Have your Overcoat Made by GILMOUR 68 King Street, St. John. Custom Tailoring.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer medicine, featuring the text 'ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND Pain-Killer THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.' It also includes a small illustration of a person and mentions 'FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELL'S HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCHES, SCHOOLS & OTHER PURELY BEST WEST-TROY N.Y. PERCIVAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE'.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co., Ltd. featuring the text 'GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900 The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a GOLD MEDAL to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd. the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition. BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1780. Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal.' It includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress.

In the 52 issues of the year The Youth's Companion publishes more than 200 stories, yet so carefully are they selected that they prove inexhaustible in variety, unending in the power to delight. The stories already in hand for The Companion's 1901 volume show that this feature of the paper will be as strong as ever. Among the groups of stories will be one of "Old Settlers' Day Tales"—stories actually told at some of the gatherings of pioneers in the West. There will be four stirring "Tales of Our Inland Seas," picturing the adventures of the sailors on the Great Lakes; and there will also be four "True Tales from the Zoo," told by famous keepers and trainers of wild beasts. And this is only a beginning. We shall be glad to send Illustrated Announcement of the volume for 1901 with sample copies of the paper free to any address. All new subscribers will receive The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1900 free from the time of subscription, and then for a full year, 52 weeks, to January 1, 1902; also The Companion's new Calendar for 1901, suitable as an ornament for the prettiest room in the house.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Boston, Mass.

While searching through the basement of the Kenosha (Wis.) post office the other morning Postmaster Frantz found six bags of mail which are supposed to have lain there for about a year, as the bags contain many Christmas presents. The department in Washington has been notified and the mail delivered to the various addresses.

The Army of Health

THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES
INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED
WITH THIS ONE.

If all the people in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, who make daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could be assembled together it would make an army that would outnumber our army of one hundred thousand by at least five to one.

Men and women, who are broken down in health, are only a part of the thousands who use this popular preparation, the greater number are people who are in fair health but who know that the way to keep well is to keep the digestion perfect and use Stuart's Tablets as regularly as meal time comes to insure good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prevention is always better than cure and disease can find no foothold if the digestion is kept in good working order by the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Cal., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lella Dively, 467 Plummer St., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50 cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings) and the first three tablets helped me.

They are easily the best all round family medicine I ever used."

The army of people who take Stuart's Tablets are mostly people in fairly good health, and who keep well by taking them regularly after meals. They contain no opiates, cocaine or any cathartic or injurious drugs, simply the natural peptones and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.
JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.
French Village.
I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM
Cape Island.
I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.
JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Me.

News Summary.

A contract has been signed for the building of a warship for Turkey by the Cramp firm, of Philadelphia.

A locomotive for use in warfare has been turned out by an English firm of motor manufacturers. It has a ten-horse engine, and will be armed with two quick-firing guns.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the famous grand opera dramatic contralto, supports by her singing an invalid husband and pays for the education of her eight children.

Since the appearance of the bubonic plague in 1898 twenty-five thousand deaths from the disease have occurred in the Mysore state.

Pat Crowe, suspected of being one of the abductors of young Edward Cudahy, in Omaha is believed to be in hiding in Findlay, Ohio, or vicinity.

The Holy Synod of Russia has ordered that all the churches in its jurisdiction take up collections to help build an orthodox Russian church in New York city.

The ministers of the crown have received a copy of a resolution passed by the British Columbia Mining Association at Nelson, B. C., asking that a minister of mines be appointed for the Dominion.

Discoveries of rich quartz mines have been made on Bonanza and elsewhere in the Klondyke district. Many samples assay over \$50 a ton, none less than \$10 and one \$380.

Robbers entered the store of Clarke & Ryan at Dawson Dec. 14 and held up Wallace Clarke and took \$10,000 from the till. Customers were also held up, but not robbed. The robbers escaped.

Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer of the stirring song "Soldiers of the Queen," was at one time a Manchester organist, and was known as Thomas Barrett.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., of New York, son of the president of the Standard Oil Co., has subscribed \$500,000 for the founding of an institution of learning for poor boys and girls.

The Clarence block, Eau Claire block and Norman block at Calgary, Alberta, were badly damaged by fire Tuesday. Senator Loughheed, who built and owned both the Clarence and Norman blocks, is the chief loser. The total loss is \$100,000.

Some Turkish soldiers at Constantinople have grossly assaulted and maltreated the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Debusen, and other members of the British embassy. Sharp demands for redress have been made to the Porte.

Mrs. L. M. N. Steven, the re-elected president of the W. C. T. U., is a native of Denver, and began her work as teacher in that city. She met Miss Willard at Old Orchard in 1875, and from the friendship which then began sprang her interest in temperance work.

William C. Whitney is arranging to raise big game in the Adirondacks—elk, bears, deer, and perhaps buffalo and moose. He has just bought 33,744 acres of wild land in the Adirondacks. This brings his total land possessions in that region up to 70,000 acres.

Probably 50,000,000 pounds of turkey are consumed every Christmas in the United States, which, at ten cents a pound, would represent a value of \$5,000,000. Cranberries come to at least \$500,000 more, and it is surely not an over-estimate to suppose that 10,000,000 mince pies would come to \$1,000,000.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, is the most interesting figure in the diplomatic corps at Washington. The events of the last six months have made him the most conspicuous foreigner in the United States; and in the midst of overwhelming difficulties he has shown the most delicate tact and courtesy, and retained the goodwill of all Americans, in official and in private life.

A despatch from Glasgow says the collapse of the Scotch Iron and Steel trade is the most complete in the knowledge of the oldest producers. Many works will be closed indefinitely as soon as the orders now on hand have been filled. Fourteen furnaces will be damped by the end of this year. Clyde shipbuilders have ordered 150,000 tons of plates from the United States, thereby effecting a saving of £50,000.

Some years ago in the month of December a jeweller of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, paid a man to collect a freight car full of snow in the mountains and deliver as much of it to him as he could. On Christmas day the jeweller's window was a huge snowball, resting on a deep iron tray, and when the news spread about the city, traffic was blocked for several hours until the novel sight had melted. Men who had not seen snow for forty years, when they emigrated from the "old country," hobbled out among the crowds, and people swarmed and struggled to get a glimpse of what they looked on as a sort of eighth wonder of the world.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the Twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1898, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Robert Seely, Trustee, is Plaintiff, and John McGinty and Mary M. McGinty his wife are Defendants, and by amendment Robert Seely, Trustee of J. Frederick Seely, M. Augusta Seely and Jean D. Seely, under an Indenture made between them and said Robert Seely, dated the Fifth day of April, A. D. 1896, in and to the said City and County of Saint John, and John McGinty and Mary M. McGinty his wife are Defendants, with the approval of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in and under a certain Order of All and singular the land and premises demised by one William Logan to one Ann Logan and more particularly described in the deed thereof from John P. Brown to the said William Logan, dated the Twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and duly recorded in the Registrar's office in Book "H" number "7" of Records, pages 340 and 341 as follows:—That is to say,—All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, having formerly been a part of the estate of Adino Paddock, late of the said City, Surgeon deceased, and conveyed to Barbara Harvey, one of the heirs of the said Adino Paddock by a Partition Deed made and executed by and between the heirs of the said Adino Paddock bearing date the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the said lot of land hereby conveyed being known and distinguished in the said Partition Deed and in the plan thereto annexed by the number nine (9) and being forty feet front on Paddock Street (so-called) and extending back southerly therefrom at right angles to the line of the said street one hundred and seventeen feet, preserving the same width of forty feet from front to rear, be the same in breadth or length, more or less, as by the said Partition Deed registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John will more fully appear.

Also "all that certain other lot, piece and parcel of land situate and fronting on or in the neighborhood of Cedar Street (so-called) in that part of the City of Saint John, which was formerly the City of Portland, in the Province of New Brunswick, numbered 28 (twenty-eight) on a plan annexed to the Deed conveying said lot to one George C. Colver, being the plan showing the sub-division of certain lands portion of the estate of Charles Hazen, late of the City of Boston, Esquire, deceased, which were sold at Auction on the third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, a copy of said plan being also on file in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, together with all and singular the buildings, erections and improvements on the said several lots, pieces and parcels of land, premises and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the right, title, interest, dower and right of dower, property claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity in and to the said lots, pieces and parcels of land and every part and parcel thereof."

Also all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or either of them in and to a certain Indenture of Lease bearing date the first day of August, A. D. 1878, and made by one William Hazen and Sarah Elizabeth Hazen of the one part, and one Michael Shea of the other part, and in and to the Leasehold lands premises therein and in the Plaintiff's Bill described as,—All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of Dorchester Street extension (so-called) and bounded and described as follows, that is to say,—Beginning on the said Eastern side of Dorchester Street extension at a point distant thirty-two (32) feet southwardly from the intersection of the southern side of the prolongation of Charles Street with the eastern side of Dorchester Street extension, the said point being also the southeastern corner of a lot sold and conveyed by the said William Hazen and others to one Thomas Grady, thence at right angles to Dorchester Street extension easterly along Grady's southern line eighty feet to the right angle southerly and parallel to Dorchester Street extension thirty (30) feet, thence at right angles easterly eighty (80) feet to the eastern line of Dorchester Street extension, thence southerly along the said easterly line of Dorchester Street extension thirty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and appurtenances thereon standing and being, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, together with said Indenture of Lease and the right of renewal thereof."

Also all the undivided interest of the Defendants or either of them in and to the lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as,—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward in the City of Saint John, beginning at the northwestern corner or angle of the house situate at the eastern line of Wellington Street (so-called) formerly owned and occupied by one Henry Golding, thence running northerly on the eastern line of the same street, forty feet more or less to the southern line of the lot forming in the possession of Willet Carpenter, thence easterly on the said southern line of the said lot one hundred feet more or less to a stake, thence southerly on a line parallel to Wellington Street aforesaid forty feet more or less to the northern line of the said Henry Golding's lot, thence westerly along the said northern line of the said lot one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning."

Also "all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, described in a deed thereof from one Samuel Hallett to one George V. Nowlan, bearing date the tenth day of April, A. D. 1847, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, in Book "K," number "Three," page 480, as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground or land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, being part of lot number Ninety-five (95) and fronting on Cross Street, commencing at the southwest corner of the house now standing and being thereon, and extending easterly on the dividing line between said lot and the property of Noah Disbrow, Esquire, fifty-six feet, then northerly to the southeast corner of a woodhouse

erected on a part of said lot number ninety-five, 25 feet more or less, thence westerly along the south side line of said woodhouse to a bevel in the wall thereof near the southwest corner of the same, thence northwesterly along the said bevel five feet to the west side line of said woodhouse, thence westerly parallel with the said side line to Cross Street, thence southwesterly to the place of beginning, having a front on Cross Street of twenty-eight (28) feet more or less."

Also all and singular the right, title and interest of the Defendants or either of them, in and to "All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said City of Saint John, bounded and described as follows:—That is to say, beginning on the eastern side line of Kennedy Street at a point where the southerly line of lot leased by Nathaniel H. DeYeber to John C. Palmer, and therein described as lot number Twenty-one of the sub-division of lots number Twenty-seven and Twenty-eight strikes said street, thence easterly along the southern line of said lot number Twenty-one and the line between lots twenty and twenty-one one hundred and sixteen feet more or less to the line of division between the Hazen and Wile Estates, thence southwesterly along the said line of division three hundred and eighty feet more or less to the southern face of a wharf, thence westerly and northwesterly along the said wharf crossing the face of said wharf and other wharves and crossing the hauling slip of the Steam Saw Mill on the above described premises to the eastern line of Kennedy Street aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along the said line of Kennedy Street one hundred and seventy-seven feet more or less to the place of beginning, and also the wharf as now built crossing the said line of Kennedy Street aforesaid, and extending from the said wharf to the shore and all rights of pondage and boomage in connection therewith, together with all and singular the buildings, wharves, erections and improvements on the said lot, piece or parcel of land and premises, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the right, title, interest, dower and right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity in and to the said lots, pieces or parcels of land and every part and parcel thereof."

Also all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants or either of them as Assignees said Indenture of Lease between Helen Hatheway, Henry A. Hatheway and Selma his wife of the one part and James T. Kennedy of the other part, bearing date the fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in and to the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as,—All that certain piece and parcel of land, messuage and premises situate, lying and being in Prince Ward in the City of Saint John aforesaid, fronting forty feet more or less on Pitt Street and being the rear of lots numbered 288 and 289 on the plan of the said city filed in the Common Clerk's office, being the Estate and Interest bequeathed to Thomas G. Hatheway in and by the last Will and Testament of his late grandfather, Thomas G. Hatheway, deceased. Also "all that lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, bounded and described as follows,—by a line beginning on the west line of lot number 840 on the plan of the said city forty-five feet southerly from Elliott Row and running thence southerly along the east line of Pitt Street thirty-three feet four inches, thence at right angles easterly forty feet, thence at right angles northerly thirty-three feet four inches, thence at right angles westerly to the place of beginning, being same lot of land leased by Thomas Hatheway and Helen his wife to Henry A. Hatheway by Deed dated the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book "P," No. "5," pages 562 and 568, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion, rents, issues and profits thereof and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity in and to the said lands and premises and every part thereof, together with said last mentioned mortgage and the moneys secured thereby and all the rights of the Defendants therein and thereto."

Also all the right, title and interest of the Defendants or either of them in and to a certain Indenture of Lease bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1882, and made between George C. Coster and Sophia Frances his wife and Marion Arbutnot Hazen, Lillian Hazen and Ethel Hazen of the first part, and Catherine N. Fleming and Isabella, wife of Malcolm Ross, of the second part, and in and to the Leasehold lands and premises therein and in the Plaintiff's Bill described as,—All that lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the City of Saint John on the southerly side of the City Road at the northwestern corner or angle of lot number five (5) in class "L" in the partition of lands made among the children of the late Honorable William Hazen and their devisees and representatives (the lot hereby demised being lettered and numbered "D, 10" on the plans of the partition of the estate of the late Robert F. Hazen) and bounded and described as follows, that is to say,—Beginning at said corner or angle thence running easterly on the said side line of the City Road thirty-one feet (31 ft.) or to the northwestern corner of a lot lettered and numbered "C, 15" on last mentioned plans, thence at right angles southerly on the westerly side line of said last mentioned lot one hundred feet (100 ft.), thence at right angles westerly thirty-one feet or to the west line of said lot number 5 (five) in said class "L," and thence northerly along the last mentioned line one hundred feet (100 ft.) more or less to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon standing and being and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining together with said Lease and the right of renewal thereof."

For terms of sale apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this Eleventh day of December, A. D. 1900.
AMON A. WILSON, DANIEL MULLIN,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. Referee in Equity.

WHEELER'S
BOTANIC
BITTERS

A reliable and effective medicine for cleansing the blood, stomach and liver. Keeps the eye bright and skin clear. Cures headache, dizziness, constipation, etc.
Purely Vegetable, large bottles, only 25 CENTS.

The Farm.

Significance of Color of Domestic Animals DR. A. S. HEATH.

Breed colors of animals are well worth consideration. Colors are very often characteristic of the special breeds of many of our domestic animals of all species. Even the naturally white animals sometimes throw offspring of a pale, delicate, sickly shade of color that indicates a feeble constitution. These are the animals that are liable to sickness. They do not have the physical power to resist disease. Like delicate children, they take cold easily, and are the first of the flock or herd to take on inflammations, or to contract contagious diseases. Slight injuries prove annoying, troublesome, serious or even fatal, while those of the naturally robust constitutions resist disease, and do not suffer from slight injuries, nor do they fall off in flesh to any appreciable degree, nor shrink in their products of meat, or milk or wool. The characteristic fawn of the Jersey may indicate constitutional vigor when naturally plain and marked, while a pale, delicate shade of fawn, or of any other of the robust colors of the breed as plainly indicate delicacy.

The Jersey, no matter how robust, never has a jet black color. Yet, the pale shade of smoky black as plainly indicates delicacy of constitution and lack of stamina as do any of the other delicate shades of the other colors. The strongly marked fawn and white, or the Jersey gray and white, or the smoky brown and white, if strongly painted by nature, plain and strong and bright, show vigor, and strength, and health. And besides the beautiful and strong contrasts are decidedly indicative of sound health and capability of large product yield and of long life.

This is tantamount to saying that the darker the natural breed colors of animals the more likely are they to have good constitutions. I expect to have my views controverted, and shall be glad if truth may be evolved. But neither contumacious nor contumelious controversy results in good. I therefore only bespeak a corresponding sincerity of purpose, for my convictions are the result of more than half a century of observation and study.

When the brown of the inner ears of the wild White Chillingham pales and fades away, it is a positive evidence that the constitution and stamina of that naturally hardy race of primal breed of cattle is also paling and fading away, and that unnatural confinement and forced inbreeding has stamped that progenitor breed of the bovine races of Europe with the infallible marks of decay.

This fading of the natural colors of the once hardy breeds of our domestic animals is a premonition that errors of breeding have crept in, and are vitiating the constitutions of our live stock. The sooner the weaklings are removed from our breeding stock the better.

As like begets like, we should dislike to breed from weaklings. The best, the healthiest and the noblest are none too good of all of our domestic animals to breed from.

When any of our domestic animals show an unnatural breed color of a faint pink tint of a milky, indefinite whiteness, with pale, flesh colored noses, sickly, pearly paleness surrounding the eyes, with ashy skin and hoofs as though bleached, it is evidence positive that that animal has not constitution enough to give color, health, vigor or power, or hopeful life to its progeny, and the sooner its pale, thin, poor, vicious blood is poured out to the last drop the better. For then it can no longer impoverish and poison the blood of the flocks and herds of the conscientious breeder.—N. Y. Tribune.

Fruit Notes.

No adequate census of the fruit trade of America has ever been made, but the estimate by Mr. Dreiser is that one billion a year would be a moderate one.

An illustration of the development of a fruit is given in the little Rocky Ford

muskmelon. It was first heard of in Colorado in 1896. In 1898 fifteen hundred carloads were sent out, and to-day 23,000 acres, scattered throughout nineteen States, are devoted solely to the raising of this variety of melon.

The enormous peach crop of 1900 was distributed so that the little State of Delaware gave 4,000,000 baskets, the State of Connecticut 4,000,000 more and Maryland about the same number, while Michigan goes ahead of all these, reaching probably 5,000,000. One man in Marshalville, Ga., is reported as controlling the crop of 120,000 trees—the largest peach orchard yet reported.

The same authority tells us that twenty years ago all the strawberries eaten in New York City were grown on Long Island and in New Jersey. They now come to New York City from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, as well as from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida.

Can the fruit grower reasonably anticipate as large an increase in demand for his fruit during the next twenty-five years? There does not seem to be the least reason for doubting this increased demand. We have now the foreign market for apples and for pears, and it is not impossible to ship some of our more perishable fruit to London and Liverpool when it takes only five days to cross the ocean. At any rate rapid transit gives the orchardist of New York the Southern market and the grape grower of Texas the Northern market. The best advice is to go ahead and plant if you propose to make a thorough study of your work. The day for slovenliness in the orchard has passed away. Slovens are cutting down their orchards, while wise men are planting them.—(E. P. Powell.

I have known of many orchards being nearly ruined at one pruning by an inexperienced person. The greatest injury is in cutting away all of the lower branches of a tree after it has been set twenty or thirty years. At that age nature cannot easily repair the injury. It is cheaper to pay a first class orchardist double wages than to let a novice do the work for nothing.—Ex.

A bay pony found at Pacific Junction, Iowa, is believed to be the horse of the kidnapers of Eddie Cudahy. Mr. Cudahy expresses himself as pleased with the progress of the case and believes that the kidnapers will be apprehended. He makes a denial of sensational threats he is reported to have made in certain despatches.

A House Without Books

Who enters here leaves hope behind.—The Peoples Cyclopaedia.

Might be written over the doorway of the house that has no library. In saying "library" one doesn't necessarily mean a big, elegantly furnished room with a thousand books put up on polished shelves. A very useful library may be contained in a few good books. The People's Cyclopaedia is a library in itself of such magnitude that one may read and reread for years, and still find its treasures inexhaustible.

In consulting a Cyclopaedia one usually finds it necessary to keep well in mind the subject to be looked for or one will be led away by the matters of interest that are met on every page. There is nothing in literature that is quite so fascinating. There are stories of ancient cities, with illustrations and maps. You seem to stand upon the ground over which dead-and-dust armies marched to "glory and the grave." You fly with the terrified populace amid the ruins of earth-quake and before the scorching rivers rolling down from volcanoes. You peer into prehistoric ruins with the explorer. You pore over the names and achievements of the eminent in all walks of life. You immerse yourself profoundly in the records of what is great and wonderful. When you pause simply because you are surfeited, you look up from the book with tired eyes and say, "what next?"

Depend upon it, whatever is next will be contained in the last edition of The People's Cyclopaedia. It has become so necessary to such a multitude of readers that the publishers feel in a measure under obligations to meet the demand. The terms of purchase are arranged in so liberal a manner that a family must be poor indeed that must forego the delight of owning the six large, handsome volumes. They can be bought by paying only five cents a day. They will be paid for long before they have grown stale or unprofitable.

Take Care of the Children.

At this time of the year every mother should jealously watch the health of her children. At the very first sign of a cough or cold she should adopt measures to break it up, for it is the precursor of much more acute and dangerous complications—such as Whooping Cough or Croup—perhaps even Consumption—these surely follow in the train of neglected colds. The enervating influences of summer leave a child's system weakened—it needs toning up and invigorating, the blood is thin and ought to be enriched, the whole body requires vitalizing. For more than half a century the best known agent for this purpose has been **Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure**. It is a never failing remedy. It has rebuilt and strengthened more enfeebled constitutions than any other medicine during that long period. It is guaranteed to bring these great results—if it fails to do so, the purchase money will be refunded in full. Read the opinion of Betsey Forbes, an old lady, whose grand-children owe their lives to Shiloh's Cure. She writes

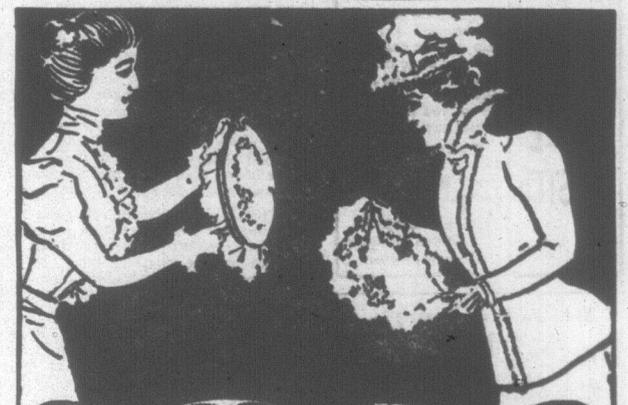


When taken in time Cures Croup in a night.

S. C. Wells Co., Toronto, as follows:

"Never shall I forget the agony I experienced that night when little Tommy was taken with the Croup. It was midnight and snowing. Our house was a mile from the nearest village; I had no one to send for the doctor. I had given Tom nearly a bottleful of syrup of ipecac without effect. He was suffocating. Frantic with fear I pulled him out of bed, and, as a last resource, made him turn round and round; in fact, I whirled him until he grew nauseated and suddenly threw up a quantity of phlegm; his life was saved! With dear old SHILOH at hand, nowadays, we have no such terrible scenes to contend with, for it prevents them."

Sold in Canada and United States, 25c., 50c. and \$1. a bottle; in England, 1/2, 2/6, 3/6 and 4/6.



There is entire satisfaction in the result of work done with Brainerd & Armstrong Asiatic Dyed Silks.

Three hundred and seventy-six shades insure just the color-tone you want.

Brilliant, lasting colors, insure the beauty of your work as long as the fabric lasts.

Patent Holders (on no other make) insure convenience in using, no waste, can't soil or tangle.

Send three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—explains exactly how to embroider 50 different patterns.

THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., 27 JOHN ST., N. Y. C.

BE SURE

BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices and terms on our slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs. BE SURE and get the aforesaid before buying elsewhere. WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

MILLER BROS.

101, 103 Barrington Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

The English people, says the Tribune's London correspondent, will be delighted if the Prince of Wales can accept the invitation which it is to be reported to be extended to him by the New York Yacht Club to be present at the races for the America's cup. The prince has more than once expressed a desire to see one of the great yachting matches between England and America, but the Queen will not allow him to visit Australia for the commonwealth celebrations, and on account of her age and increasing infirmities she may not consider it advisable that he should again cross the Atlantic Ocean during her lifetime.

It is a remarkable fact that the men who participated in the negro lynching at Akron have been arrested, tried and 22 of them found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a few days to five years. Almost invariably lynchings whether at the North or South, have been screened by the prosecuting officers, or, if brought to trial, acquitted by the jury. In this case the almost universal rule has been reversed and most of those caught have been promptly convicted and punished.

News Summary.

Lord William Beresford died on Friday night. He was born July 20, 1847.

The Michigan Central depot at Wyandott, Mich., was robbed of \$100,000 on Thursday night.

A strong international syndicate has been formed for the development of the mineral resources of Damaraland.

The brother of Andree, the missing aeronaut, despairing of his return from the Arctic regions, has opened his will.

The residence of Mrs. Harrigar, near Brookville, Pa., was destroyed by fire Thursday and the mother and two daughters, aged 5 and 7 years, burned to death.

A clique of Italian stonecutters tried to assassinate Chief of Police Patrick Brown at Barre, Vt. on Thursday, and six of them were arrested. Brown is in a critical condition.

The first ocean freighter ever built in Chicago will be launched Saturday afternoon. The new boat is 242 feet long and has a capacity of 2,500 tons. Its first cruise will be to Hamburg, Germany, laden with grain.

Dr. W. George Beers, the father of lacrosse, died in Montreal on Wednesday night of heart failure. Dr. Beers was captain of the lacrosse team which went to England in 1876 and played before the Queen at Windsor.

The tramp, John Murphy arrested at Amherst on the charge of stealing an overcoat from, and committing an indecent assault on Adam Trenholm at the railroad station, was found guilty and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Simon Landry, a 22-year-old brakeman, had his foot caught in a frog in the railway yard at Picton Friday morning. A shunting engine came down upon him, cutting off both legs and otherwise badly mutilating his body.

Wm. Westlake, inventor of the Westlake car heater, which dumped the fire in case of a derailment or other accident, the loose globe lantern universally used by railroad men, the oil cookstove and the stove board, died on Friday in Brooklyn. He was born in England in 1821.

"The foreign engagements of the Porte, the purchase and renovation of warships and for naval and military artillery now amount to £2,400,000," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Times, "while the treasury is absolutely empty and internal bills increase daily."

There has been a row between Winston Churchill, M. P., and his manager, Major Pond. Churchill contracted to deliver fifty lectures on his experience in South Africa at \$250 per lecture. Montreal gave a \$1,300 house, and Ottawa \$1,200. It is now said that Churchill wants more money and refused to go to Brantford, Friday, where the house was sold out.

A conference of the leading pulp manufacturers of the United States and Canada, which has been held in Boston closed on Friday. The chief business transacted, was the vote to reduce the low grade pulp three dollars. Low grades are used for the cheaper grades of paper, including newspaper. Among the Canadian firms represented at the conference were the St John Sulphite Company and the Cushing Sulphite Company.

It is announced that at the coming session of Parliament, incorporation will be asked for a company with power to erect a railway and general traffic bridge across the harbor of St. John, with the necessary approaches for railway, street railway, tramway, carriage, foot and passenger purposes, and with power to charge toll for the passage of cars, vehicles, and pedestrians. The name is the Harbor Bridge and Railway Co., of St. John.

The Usher Steamship Company of Yarmouth, is applying at Ottawa for incorporation. The proposed amount of capital is \$245,000. The applicants are Hugh Bradford Cann, Charles W. Cann, George B. Cann, Augustus Cann, Charles C. Richards, John H. Killam, of Yarmouth, and Hugh D. Cann, of Cheggoggin. The Canada Cold Storage Company of Montreal, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is applying for incorporation. Application will be made to Parliament at the next session for an act to incorporate a company to be known as "The St Lawrence Lloyds."

The General Assembly which convenes in January will be asked to make kidnapping for ransom punishable by death. Stirred by the kidnapping of young Edward Cudaby, at Omaha, and his release on payment of \$25,000 in gold, some members of the State Legislature are determined that the Illinois laws shall be amended so as to make liable to the gallows anyone who may commit similar crimes in that State. Already three State representatives from Chicago districts are engaged in drafting bills to be presented to this end.



Songs of Praise

Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1899. I have used SURPRISE SOAP since I started house and find that it lasts longer and is better than other soap I have tried.

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 15th, 1899. Having used SURPRISE SOAP for the past ten years, I find it the best soap that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other when I can get SURPRISE.

St. Thomas, Ont. I have to wash for three brothers that work on the railroad, and SURPRISE SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried every other kind of soap, and I tell everybody why our overalls have such a good color.

Montreal. Can't get wife to use any other soap. Says SURPRISE is the best.

Chas. C. Hughes.

SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP.

Advertisement for MENTHOL D&L PLASTER. Includes text: "We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size. Every family should have one ready for an emergency." and "DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, Sole agents in Canada."

Advertisement for Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment. Text: "Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment, FOR MAN OR BEAST HAS NO EQUAL As an internal and external remedy."

We, the undersigned, have used the above named LINIMENT for COUGHS, LAMENESS, etc., in the human subject as well as for the Horse, with the very best of results, and highly recommend it as the best medicine for Horses on the market, and equally as good for man when taken in proper quantities: W. A. Randall, M. D., Yarmouth, Wm. H. Turner, Charles I. Kent, Joseph R. Wyman, ex-Mayor, R. K. Feitler, Lawrence town. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

Fred L. Shaffner, Proprietor.

Messenger and Visitor

A Baptist Family Journal, will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50, payable in advance.

The Date on the address label shows the time to which the subscription is paid. When no month is stated, January is to be understood. Change of date on label is a receipt for remittance.

All Subscribers are regarded as permanent, and are expected to notify the publishers and pay arrearsages if they wish to discontinue the MESSINGER AND VISITOR.

For Change of Address send both old and new address. Expect change within two weeks after request is made.

Captain Bernier, a French Canadian, who is now in England, is making plans to sail from Vancouver next summer in search of the North Pole. At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the president, Sir Clements Markham, spoke in encouraging terms of the plans and proposals of the "Canadian ice pilot," and expressed a wish that the society should give him every encouragement. Bernier's crew is to consist of four scientists, a doctor and six seamen—eleven in all—and his vessel is being designed by the Armstrongs.

Large advertisement for COLLIER'S WEEKLY. Text: "If you want the news of the world written and pictured, the finest art and the best literature, then you must read COLLIER'S WEEKLY America's Foremost Illustrated Journal. Hall Caine's latest and greatest novel, 'The Eternal City,' begins soon. Send for free copy of the opening chapters. Address COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 555 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY"

Advertisement for INCOME INSURANCE. Text: "INCOME INSURANCE. DO YOU WISH to know something about our New Form of Insurance? It will pay you to investigate it even if you have resolutely opposed Life Insurance plans hitherto. If you will favor us with your age we will send you in return the details of the best Protection and Investment plan that was ever devised. 1871 PROMPT SETTLEMENT IS OUR STRENGTH. 1900 Confederation Life Association, Toronto, S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent Office, 45 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B."

Advertisement for THOMAS organ. Text: "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."

Advertisement for THE GOLDALOID CO. Text: "OUR VAST STOCK TO BE GIVEN AWAY. We are retiring from the Wholesale Jewelry business and intend to give everyone a chance to earn valuable Jewelry. OUR PLAN.—We have about 5,000 dozen elegant Stick Pins in a great variety of patterns; some worth as high as 20 cents each. We are going to clear them out at 10c. each. WE WANT YOU to sell one dozen at 10 cents each, and for this little service we will give you one of our BLAZING ELECTRIC DIAMOND RINGS which can scarcely be detected from a \$100 gem. DIRECTIONS.—Send us your name and address and we will send you one dozen of the pins, of different patterns, sell them at 10 cents each, return the money, and we will send you the Ring Absolutely Free. As soon as these goods are sold this offer will be withdrawn; so to avoid disappointment write us at once. THE GOLDALOID CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS DEPT 38 TORONTO"