

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXII.

Vol. XVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LI.

No. 46.

**Church Union.** The approaching union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, is an event of much interest in the religious world. The multitude of sects into which Scottish Presbyterianism had divided itself is among the most curious results of Protestant ecclesiastical development. The Scot's capacity for religious thought and feeling, his strong individuality and tenacity of opinion gave to the centrifugal movement in ecclesiastical organization a strength which it has not developed elsewhere, but during the greater part of the century just closing, a centripetal force has been working in Presbyterianism both in the old world and in the new. As a result of this movement in Scotland there has been a union of the New Licht Burghers and the New Licht Anti-Burghers, as the United Secession Church; of the Auld Licht Burghers in part with the Established Church and in part with the Original Secession Church; of the United Secession Church with the Relief Church, under the title of the United Presbyterian Church; then of the Original Seceders with the Free Church and with most of the congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church which have now agreed to unite, include in their membership, we are told, almost the entire body of dissenting Presbyterianism in Scotland, so that there will be one Established Presbyterian Church in Scotland and one dissenting body. This of course makes one too many. But so long as an influential body of Presbyterians in Scotland cling to the idea of a church establishment, or until disestablishment shall be effected by action of Parliament, the present division must continue. The union is however justly considered a great event in the religious history of Scotland. It marks a tendency to harmony in thought, feeling and effort among Christians, which is wholly desirable and encouraging. "The United Free Church of Scotland," says a writer in *The British Weekly*, "ought to be a mighty instrument for good. Who can put bounds to its influence and its usefulness? It contains within its pale the descendants of the men who bled and died for religious liberty, of the men who became martyrs for conscience sake, of the men who gave up all that they might secure freedom for their church, and the recognition of its Divine Founder as its sole head."

**A Dangerous Toy.** The accidents resulting from the use of giant firecrackers are sufficiently numerous and serious to justify an entire prohibition of their use upon the streets of a city and in all public places. If there were no other objection to them than the fright which the loud report accompanying their explosion causes to persons of weak nerves or weak hearts, that would be a sufficient reason for their banishment, as the shock to such persons, caused by an unexpected explosion of such violence, may have very serious consequences. But the fright caused by the giant firecracker is by no means the only objection. No great celebration takes place which in the judgment of the small boy calls for more forceful expression than his lungs are equal to, but that we have a list of accidents resulting from the use of the giant cracker, some of them causing injuries which will maim the victims for life. As an instance of this we observe that a number of accidents are reported as having occurred in Toronto from the cause named, on the occasion of the home-coming of the soldiers from South Africa. In one instance four persons were injured by the explosion, one man having his hand badly lacerated, and a woman having a deep gash cut in her cheek, probably causing disfigurement for life. In another instance a man picked up a giant fire cracker which exploded in his hand, the force of the explosion blowing off half the thumb and the tops of three fingers of his left hand, and also badly lacerating the right hand.

**The Presidential Election.** The election on Tuesday last in the United States resulted, in harmony with the general expectation, in reseating Mr. McKinley in the Presidential chair, and in a second decisive defeat for Mr. Bryan. The Democrat candidate had the solid South at his back, the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas going for Bryan, and the silver States—Colorado, Montana, and Nevada—sixteen States in all. But the twenty-nine remaining States, including the four which have each more than twenty representatives in the electoral college—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio—supported the cause of McKinley. Several of the States which supported Bryan in 1896 have in this contest gone over to the Republicans. This is the case with Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas, and even Bryan's own State Nebraska. The general result is a sweeping victory for the Republican party and policy. It means the national approval of a gold standard, and the national condemnation of a fictitious silver standard. It means the national approval of the expansionist policy of the McKinley administration as it has found expression in Hawaii, the West Indies and the Philippines, but it is highly probable that Bryan's Anti-Imperialism would have received much stronger support if it had not been complicated with his unpopular doctrines in reference to the currency. Of course the triumph of McKinleyism is a triumph for the policy of high protection, and though that is not a fact to give pleasure to this country, yet the election of Mr. McKinley is received with general satisfaction in Canada as well as in Great Britain, since it means the triumph of an administration which has shown a friendly disposition toward Great Britain, and the defeat of a leader who has been quite ready to appeal to the Anti-British feeling in his country. The election at this time of Mr. Bryan would not only have caused serious apprehension within the United States in view of the change which would have been involved in applying the Bryanite doctrines to the internal and external affairs of the nation, but it would also have caused apprehension abroad, and especially in Great Britain and her colonies, as to the results as affecting the foreign policy of the United States. The English speaking world will therefore unite quite generally with the great majority of the people of the United States in the re-election of Mr. McKinley.

**The Dominion Elections.** As a result of the Dominion General Election on Wednesday last, the Liberal party in Canada secures another lease of power. At this writing it is not yet possible to give quite definite statements as to what the relative numerical strength of the parties will be in the new House. In a few constituencies the vote was so close that a recount may change the result as at first announced, and there are four constituencies—Gaspé, Que.; Nipissing, Ont.; Burrard, B. C.; and Yale-Cariboo, B. C.;—in which the elections are yet to be held. These will not however materially affect the results. The figures as nearly as can now be ascertained for the different Provinces and for the country as a whole are as follows:

Province.	Libs.	Cons.	Ind.
Ontario	33	54	3
Quebec	56	7	1
Nova Scotia	15	5	0
New Brunswick	9	5	0
P. E. Island	2	3	0
Manitoba	2	3	2
British Columbia	2	2	0
N. W. Territories	4	0	0
Totals	123	79	6

By comparing this statement with the relative strength of the parties in the House previous to the elections, it will be seen that the Government has suffered serious losses in Ontario, where a majority of six has been turned into a minority of twenty-one. But in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the Government has secured compensating gains. In Nova Scotia it has lost one seat—Colchester—and has

gained six—Annapolis, Cape Breton (two seats,) one seat in Pictou, Richmond, and Victoria. In New Brunswick it has lost two seats—Kings and Sunbury-Queens, and has gained six—Gloucester, Kent, Restigouche, Victoria, Westmorland and York. In P. E. Island, where the Government was in a minority of one, the figures indicate no change. The three Provinces now give the Government a majority of thirteen. In Quebec the Government has made a gain of seven seats. In Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, there will apparently be little change in the comparative strength of the parties as represented in the new House. One of the remarkable incidents in connection with the election is the defeat of so many of the leading men of the Opposition. The list of the defeated includes Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, in the Maritime Provinces; Messrs. Bergeron and Taillon in Quebec, Dr. Montague in Ontario, and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald in Manitoba. Constituencies will doubtless be opened for a number of these gentlemen—perhaps all of them, if they desire to become members of the House, and that they should do so is certainly to be desired in the interests of the country. It would be a great mistake to suppose that a strong man has but little influence in Parliament because he and his party are in opposition to the Government of the day. Sir Charles Tupper has, however, definitely intimated his intention to withdraw from the political arena. Entering public life in 1855, Sir Charles has been for forty-five years one of the most influential factors in the politics of the country. He has been a strong fighter, making fast friendships and arousing fierce antagonism. His great ability and force of character no one can question. As to the value of his services to his country there will of course be varying estimates, but all will admit that it has been very considerable, and there are few who will not wish the aged statesman many peaceful years of life at the close of his long and strenuous career.

**Lord Salisbury's Banquet on Friday night Lord Guild-Hall Speech.** Salisbury followed a time-honored precedent in discussing matters of national and international concern. The speech was not without some cheerful strains. This is noted especially in his Lordship's gratulations respecting the result of the Presidential election in the United States and the good understanding existing between the British and American Governments. But most of the speech appears to have been rather in the minor key, and parts of it are said to have inspired feelings in strange contrast with the gorgeous appointments of the feast. Although he praised the valor of British soldiers he spoke of war and its results in terms indicating his apprehension as to the possible results of promoting the spirit of war in the nation, and declared that the passionate admiration of military valor evinced by the populace must produce a change of attitude in the outside world. "Then, with lowered voice and almost trembling accent, he went on to speak of the price of victory and the ravages of death, dealing especially with the Queen's bereavement in the loss of Prince Christian Victor. Finally, with bent head and hands clasped, he uttered a hope, almost a prayer, that Lord Roberts might be spared the sorrow now hanging over him by reason of the critical condition of his daughter. Tears came into the eyes of the women and men moved uncomfortably in their seats. The silence and solemnity grew oppressive." Lord Salisbury maintained, however, that Mr. Kruger in South Africa and the Empress Dowager of China had forced Britain into hostilities in those countries, and he held that the British War Office deserved great credit on the way in which it had handled those emergencies. Respecting the Anglo-German compact in reference to China, his Lordship said that it represented the feeling of most if not all the powers concerned, and that it was impossible to lay too much emphasis upon the integrity of China and the 'Open door.' It was a matter of great advantage that the powers should have expressed themselves in favor of these fundamental principles. Toward the close of his speech the Prime Minister dwelt upon the necessity of maintaining the defences of England in a perfect condition in terms which seemed to his hearers to point to his apprehension that the peace now existing among European nations was not unlikely to be disturbed and in particular to the possibility of antagonism on the part of France.



## Overcoming Through Christ.

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D. D.

"Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."—John xvi. 33.

So said Christ when within an hour of Gethsemane and a day of Calvary. It is a strange utterance for such a moment, and seemingly altogether contradicted by facts. If this were victory—to have failed in the effort to win men to goodness, to have spoken words of gentleness and truth which next to nobody cared to hear, and to have given counsels which no man regarded; to have been misunderstood, rejected, hated; to have lived a life of poverty and loneliness, and to die in the first flush of early manhood, unlamented save by a handful of bewildered apostates and two or three brave women; if that is victory, what would be defeat? And yet this calm utterance of triumph is our Lord's summing up of his whole life: Looking back he sees it as all one continuous victory; looking forward he sees the cross as already overcome, though yet to be endured, and in that apparently crushing defeat he recognizes crowning victory. If Jesus Christ was right, most men are wrong; if that life is a type of a victorious life, many of us need to revise our notions and revolutionize our practices.

Now these words suggest to me three questions, which I name here at the beginning that we may understand where we are going. (1) What is a victorious life? (2) Was there ever such a life? (3) If there was, what does it matter to me? And the answer to all three questions lies in this shout of victory from the Man who was within arm's length of his cross, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

(1) So then, let me ask you to think with me, to begin with, what in the light of this great saying we must believe to be a victorious life. "I have overcome the world." People say that in what they choose to call the Johannine writings there is a peculiar phraseology, which I take leave to think John learned from Jesus, and one of the characteristics of that phraseology is the meaning that is attached to that expression "the world." I do not need to spend your time in repeating over again what I suppose we all in a general way understand, namely, that by that phrase is not meant this great assemblage of wonder and beauty which God has spread around us, and set us to live in and to understand, but that it means two things: First, the whole mass and aggregate of visible and sensible things considered as apart from God; and next, substantially what you and I mean in our modern conventional phraseology when we talk about society—the aggregate of godless men. These two things—the material universe apart from God, and the men who make a unity because they are all apart from him—these two thoughts cover the ground which John and John's Master desired to include within this term.

Now, then, if that is the meaning of the phrase, let us take another step. What is it here for? Two things: First, for the same purpose as the leaping poles and bars and other things in a gymnasium are, to make muscle; to build character; by resistance to make us strong. And another thing, for the same purpose as the window is in the house, that through it we may look and see the blue and the sun; and just as a man may fix his eyes upon some bit of colored glass in the window and look at that, oblivious of the more glorious and diviner color laid on by no human brush beyond, so you and I by our weakness make the world—which is meant by its visibilities to show us the Invisible, even his eternal power and Godhead—an obstruction instead of a transparent medium. And just as men may fail rightly to use the the gymnastic apparatus, so we by reason of our weakness find that the world robs us of our strength instead of increasing our strength, seduces us instead of stimulating us, and drives us away from our true selves and the home of our hearts which is God himself. And so, dear friends, the world conquers us when we let it hinder us from doing our duty and living Christlike and God-pleasing lives; the world conquers us when it fills our affections and constitutes our aim; the world conquers us when it sets down its painted phantasms between us and the true realities, the things unseen and the eternal. And conversely, we conquer the world when nothing in it will turn our feet from the straight path, when all that is in it will exercise our muscles and build our character, and when, like some Jacob's ladder, with its foot upon the earth, we climb by its gradual rounds until we reach at last the summit, and gaze into the face that is above it—the face of our God. The one is to be beaten by the world; the other is to beat it. And when you put your foot on the animal that is in you; when you refuse to be deceived by the world's false promises or caught by its glittering baits; when you will not let its siren voices seduce you into ignoble content with its trivialities and transitorinesses, then you have conquered; otherwise you are conquered.

Now, all that is threadbare. Ay, and threadbare things need to be rung into men's ears over and over again until the threadbare things have become the sovereign laws of their lives; and there never was a time I suppose, when there was more need for our preaching what is the true type of a successful life and what is the true meaning of a life that is a failure than there is to-

day. Ah, there is many a rich man whom the hosannas of the Stock Exchange on Cornhill declare to be wonderfully successful, who from the highest point of view, the only true point of view, is a dead failure. He has gained all that he desired when he began as an office boy. Yes, and has he conquered the world, or has the world conquered him? Has it helped him to see God? Has it helped him to be a man? Or has it hid God from him and turned him into a money-bag? Success? Yes! A victorious life? Yes! Do you remember the old story about the soldier that shouted out that he had caught a prisoner, and the officer said, "Bring him along," and the answer was, "He won't come." "Then come yourself," and the answer was, "He won't let me." That is the kind of victory over the world that many of our successful people have got—so hampered and held in its chains that early noble visions have passed away and are smiled at now, and God and his angels are a great deal further off from the successful man than they were from the striving youth. Ah, the true prize may have been won by some poor old woman in a garret, or by some man who is regarded as having been an utter failure in the race, and who, having missed all the other prizes, has got this one—a spirit being moulded into the Christ likeness, and an eye which ever looks beyond the things seen and temporal to him that is himself eternal. Brethren, let us regulate our lives by these old-fashioned homely principles, and our lives will be very different from what they have ever been. If we will not let the world—either the aggregate of material things, or society with its maxims and ways—hinder us from the noble life; if we will not allow it to prevent, but use it to aid us in seeing God, in loving him, in doing our duty for his dear sake, then, however solitary or sad and unsuccessful my life may otherwise have been I have conquered, and all else is defeat. So that is the answer to my first question; and now for my second.

(2) Was there ever such a life? Jesus Christ in our text says that his was, and here is the odd thing, that nobody is revolted by the apparent self-complacency of the speech, and that the world takes Jesus Christ at his own valuation, and says, "Yes, it is true; thou hast overcome, and thou only." Now, if we look at the words from that point of view, notice how profound an insight they give us into the whole life of Jesus Christ as it mirrored itself in his memory and his consciousness. Don't let us be mealy-mouthed or afraid of marring the great doctrine of his divinity when we give the fullest meaning to that word "overcome." It was no sham fight, no dramatic spectacle exhibited for the edification of those that here heard of it, that he fought in the wilderness. True, there was no occasion for the temptation within, but, equally true, the temptation when it came to him did present what was a temptation to his humanity, and he resisted, and overcame. And you don't understand the wondrous beauty, the wondrous calm, the universal compassion, the undisturbed leisureliness, as it were, of that life if you don't see, beneath all the gentleness, the tenderness, the care for others, the open eye to everything that was fair and good, the stern and continual stress of one great purpose that was resisted by things around, but was ever borne onwards by its volition. I have seen in one of our Lancashire manufactories a machine by which a great solid block of indiarubber is pressed by a strong spring continually against a sharp cutting edge. That was like the life of Jesus Christ. The humanity conscious of all the pain and sorrow, and the unmoved will which was the result of an unchanging love, and had for its consequence and infinite sacrifice. The unmoved will bore up ever against the cutting edges, the sensitive heart of the Man of Sorrows. It was a real conquest, from the beginning to the end, none the less because through all the conflict there was calm, and at every round victory.

And that is the other thing that is here as mirrored in our Lord's consciousness in reference to his own individual life—an unbroken and continuous triumph. He never let one word pass from his lips to suggest even a momentary reverse in the conflict. Other men may press on in the main in the right line, but oh, the right line for the best of us is like the unsteady strokes that the child draws when it first gets a pen into his hand. Christ's life is unbending, one continuous straight line, ever, ever directed to the Cross, and seen through the gloom of the Cross, the throne that is beyond. And, as I said a moment ago, when he says, "I have overcome the world," nobody stands up and says, "It is a piece of insane presumption." Everybody—except some poor, sceptical people who want to make a reputation by not saying what anybody else ever said—all the world bows down before him, and says, thou art beautiful, thou art fair, one entire and perfect chrysolite, without a flaw. Did you ever think how strange it is that we make Jesus Christ, if I may so put it, say things about himself, without in the least degree detracting from the image of perfection that we carry in our minds, that we would never tolerate from anybody else? "I am meek and lowly in heart." Think of a man saying that! Why, if anybody else said it, the answer—and it would be a right answer—would be, "Meek and lowly are ye? if ye were, ye never would have said so." But when Jesus Christ says

it we accept it, and it does not, as I said, in the smallest degree detract from, but rather, it enhances the image of stainless loveliness and superhuman beauty which we all recognize in him. And so he looks back upon his life. But the words of my text have not only a retrospective but an immediate prospective aspect; for we cannot but suppose that they are what critics call the prophetic perfect. "I have overcome." There was the cross tomorrow. It was to be endured yet, but it was behind him in one aspect; for he had accepted it, and therefore he had overcome it. And let us take the lesson—though it is a digression from my present purpose—let us take the lesson: the way to overcome our troubles is to bear them; the way to conquer our crosses is willingly to lay them on the shoulders, and never stoop under them. The accepted sorrow is a painless arrow. He that will not allow the sharpest of the world's possible penalties to cause him to deflect one hair's-breadth from the path of duty, has overcome the penalty and the pain even before his flesh had to bear it.

But there is another thought here which I may just touch upon for a moment. I cannot discharge from these triumphant words, "I have overcome the world," a prophetic look into a more distant future than Calvary tomorrow. Christ's cross is the victory over the world. "Now is the judgment of this world; now shall the prince of this world be cast out." There all men may see what sin is, and what it leads to; there all men may learn the hollowness of the world; there all men may behold the sacrifice for the world's sins; there all men may find new motives and new powers for their own conflicts with their own world. And so, not only in reference to his own past life, nor in reference only to the immediate death upon the cross, but in reference to the ultimate results of that Passion, results which the world's history ever since, more and more, has been showing, are being fought out, and will be completely accomplished yet, Jesus Christ triumphantly declares, "I have overcome the world," and answered for us all the question, "Was ever such a life lived?"

(3) Now that brings me to my last point, and it is this question: If such a life has been lived, what does it matter to me? My text answers in a very remarkable collocation of phrases: "Be ye of good cheer; I have overcome." That is what it matters to us. That is altogether unlike what it would be possible for any other body to say, or if he did, he would lay himself open to a very damaging answer. "I have overcome the world," well, so much the better for you, but what good is that to me? Your example may stimulate me, it may lift me up when my life is low, and do me good in a hundred different ways, but it is not enough, not half enough for my necessities." Contrast with this saying of our Lord, a saying of his servant Paul's, which looks very like it, but is in reality infinitely different from it. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." So he said to Timothy, who wanted all the sort of heartening that he could get, for he was but a feeble kind of creature after all; but there is not a hint in Paul's mind that his completing the course and keeping the faith was of any good to Timothy, except as a bracing memory and a stimulating example. And Jesus comes to each of us, and says to us, You pluck up heart, for I have conquered. Ah, brethren, I know that there are many men who don't agree with us—I venture to say us—in our conceptions of Christ's nature or of Christ's work or of Christ's gifts to the world, and who yet, seeing no more in him than example, have been stimulated in manifold ways to nobler lives and imitation of his character. Thank God for imperfect apprehensions of the dear Lord, and for even imperfect following of his perfect precepts. But that is not enough for us. What more do we want? Look again at my text, at its immediate context, and notice just before our Lord has said this: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, in me ye shall have peace." Verily there are two spheres, if I may so say, in both of which the Christian man dwells, in the world, and in Christ; the one full of boisterous and troubles and afflictions and trials and temptations, the other like some sequestered dell in the midst of an island in the raging sea, where the wind never blows, and all is peace. In Christ, peace; in the world, tribulation. And if we overcome the world, it must be because Christ is more for us than an example, because in the depth of communion with him his spirit of life flows into our spirits, and we in him as well as by him are conquerors.

And the last word that I would say to you, dear friends, is that the answer to this final question, "What does it matter to me?" is still further supplied by words of the evangelist himself. Jesus has shown us how his victory is to be our triumph in the words that I have quoted, and John, long, long after, when old age had removed the Master far enough away to see him more clearly, supplemented and echoed the words of my text, when he said, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." You put your trust in him as the sacrifice for your sins, and as the spirit of your lives. You look to him, not only as example, not only as pattern, but as power. You think of him, not only as dying on the cross for you, but as living in you, to make you lords of the world and yourselves and flesh and time, and then you will find, as sure as he lives you will find, that he has conquered, and that his conquest is for you. He, if I may so say, has transfixed the dragon through its ugly head, and all the rest is but the lashings of its tail. He has seen the strong one, he has beaten the world and captured the central fortress, and the rest is an affair of outposts. So be of good cheer. You will have to fight—thank God for it!—you will have to fight; you will be beaten as sure as you live if you try to master the world without Jesus, but if you will lay your hands by faith on the head of that Lamb of God, and if you will open your hearts and your lives to the influences of his triumphant Spirit, then he will give you a share in his conflict, his conquest, and his royal repose, according to his own wonderful promise, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me on my throne, even as I also overcome, and am sat down with my father on his throne."—The British Weekly.

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## Comfort for Bereaved Ones.

A PASTORAL LETTER FROM REV. J. WEBB.

My Dear Bereaved Ones:—I come to you with a message from your best friend. While waiting my Lord's pleasure I heard a voice saying: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people." I knew that it was the voice of God for I had heard it before.

I started out on my errand of mercy. I looked around me in this busy, throbbing, hurrying world, and I thought that I heard a low, moanful cry which seemed to come, not from the world which is seen by busy men, or written about in books, or talked of in society,—not from the head of the world which is adorned, or from the face which wears a smile, but from the heart,—from a world within a world. I followed the sound of that cry and it led me into places most sacred, where the footprints of men and women, as spectators, are rarely seen.

I saw in one home a young mother. I heard her merry laugh and her cheerful voice. These were for her friends. Then, when her friends had left the house, she returned slowly, and thoughtfully, to her chamber. When she had gently closed the door she sat down by the side of an empty cot, and there she wept and wept. I heard her say in voice so pitiful, "O why did death come and take away my sweet angel child?"

I asked: Is there no one to tell that poor mother that there is a great, kind physician who can heal the wound which death has made? Is there no one to tell her that there is a Friend, nearer than all other friends, on whose loving breast she can lean her weary head, in whose ear she can tell her trouble, and from whom she can receive the sympathy that her poor heart needs? The voice said: "Go ye."

Poor weeping mother; look up from that empty cot, look through those tears and you will see One who can bind up your sorrow-stricken heart, One who sympathizes with you in your bereavement,—it is Jesus. Can you not hear the echo of those words spoken many years ago: "Suffer the children to come unto me?" Will it not comfort you to learn that the Good Shepherd "gathers the lambs with his arm, and folds them to his bosom?" Cannot you hear the baby voice calling to you saying: "Come this way mama. Everything is so beautiful in this my new home? Do you not realize that you have a treasure laid up in heaven? Just write over that empty cot: "Not lost, but only gone a little while before."

I saw a dear child of fifteen. Though young in years she seemed to lack that elasticity of step that belongs to youth. She tried hard to appear cheerful and bright. As her companions skipped off for home and mother she looked troubled and turned slowly toward home. Unseen, I followed. There was no mother's voice to greet her with, "I'm so glad that you have come home, dearie." I saw that little one fall, tired and comfortless, into the vacant chair. I heard her say: "I do so wish that my mother were here. There is so much that I would like to tell her. I feel so lonely without her." Then she bowed her head and wept. She wept the tears that only those who have lost a mother weep.

My heart ached for her. I asked: "Is this poor motherless child to be left all alone to weep and moan her young life away? Is there no one to say a word of comfort to soothe this troubled soul?" And the voice said: "Go ye."

My dear young sister, let me speak a word in your ear as you sit there weeping. Your dear mother is gone from your home. Your eyes fill with tears as you read the motto: "What is home without a mother?" I have come to bring you a word of comfort—of good news. "What is it?" It is a message from God, and it is this: "God loves you. He wants you to cast all your cares on him. He wants you to come to him and tell him all your troubles." He has sent me to say, "When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up." It may be that your own dear mother asked Jesus to send this message of comfort to you.

There was no mother in the house of Mary and Martha, and I think that that was why Jesus so often made his home there. Jesus wept with the mourners when Lazarus was taken away from them. Will it not comfort you to know that Jesus sympathizes with you? He will come into your home, and into your life if you will let him. Then, in a few years, he will come and take you to your mother's home, where there will be no more weary, lonely hours.

I saw, standing by a newly made grave, a woman. She had two little children playing by her side; they were too young to understand why their mother wept. She stood, deeply meditating for awhile, and then she stooped down and placed some flowers at the head; and I saw that the flowers glistened with her tears. I heard her say as she turned to leave: "Husband is gone. What shall I do? Life is so dreary without him!" Then I saw that she looked down upon her little ones, and she called them her "poor little fatherless children." Her heart sobbed, and her eyes filled again with tears,

but for their sake I saw that she tried to bear up under the burden of sorrow.

I asked: "Is there no one to speak a word of comfort to that poor heart? Is there no one who will tell her that she can lean upon the strong arm of a kind and loving God? and that he will be a Father to her children?" And the voice said: "Go ye."

Poor Widow:—Listen to the message which I bring to you. It is from One who loves you with a love that is unchanging and stronger than death. He says: "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." God is a "Father of the fatherless, and a Judge of the widow." "The Lord relieveth the fatherless and widow." God knows all about you, and all about your sorrow, and his large, loving heart is moved with compassion toward you. You have been looking down to the grave, and your heart has grown heavy, and your eyes have filled with tears. Lift up your head. The Master stands by your side as he did by Mary's when she knew it not. He will guide you, and protect you, and provide for you. Lift up your eyes from the grave to the skies, and as you look listen to the words of Jesus: "In my Father's house there are many mansions." Can you not see, through the gate which he thus opens, the beautiful city? Do you not hear the rapturous songs? Look, poor sorrow-stricken one, into that Paradise! Follow with your eyes through the gardens and fields and groves and streets. Do you see any mournful countenances there? Ah, no. There is no death, no tears there. Keep all this in view and follow Jesus. Your heart will then grow lighter, and a smile of hope will light up your countenance as you journey toward your heavenly home, where loved ones shall greet loved ones and never, never part again.

As I follow in the way of the mournful sound I see many others who need a word of comfort. I cannot reach them all myself. I am only one of many of God's messengers. God has comfort for all that mourn. This comfort flows through the broken, bleeding heart of a crucified and risen Saviour. "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

Trusting that you may accept the comfort sent by God, and praying the "balm of Gilead may be applied by the Great Physician to your wounded hearts—

I remain yours in Christ Jesus,  
Kingston Station, N. S. J. WEBB.

## From India.

I am sure all the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and especially all who contributed money for famine relief, will be glad to hear of the improved condition of things in most of the famine stricken districts in India. In most parts there has been rain more or less abundant, and the people have been able to plant a part, at least, of their usual crops. In some places it is reported that there is too much rain and the planted crops are being destroyed. But this complaint is not heard in many places. There are still districts where the rain fall has been very light and where famine still continues. On the greater part of our mission field there has been a good rain fall lately, but at Bobbili and in the neighborhood it has been very light, and quite a large part of the rice land is unplanted. Still on the whole the outlook is much more hopeful than a month since. Prices are beginning to fall a little but are still very high, and poor people find it hard to live by the little work they can find to do. How they lived at all is a perpetual mystery to me. Mrs. Churchill with her Bible women, visiting the homes of the people, finds women of a respectable class who would never think of asking for help, almost without food or clothes.

Though they are not absolutely starving, she feels justified in helping them somewhat from famine money. Our Christians, too, on the money they receive, find it hard to merely live on common food, and have very little to procure decent clothes. So we have felt that it was right to help them some in this respect. But most of the money sent to us for famine relief has gone directly to famine stricken districts, we have some still on hand. Until just lately we had so little rain that there was serious danger of famine on some parts of our field, so we did not feel justified in sending away all the money in our hands at once. But now that the danger seems past we shall soon send most of the remainder to famine districts, for though the worst pinch of famine is over there is pressing need of help in many directions. Perhaps I cannot do better than quote briefly from some of the letters received in reply to money sent. One from Rev. Mr. Adams of Bilaspur, will give a good idea of how the money is spent.

"DEAR BRO. CHURCHILL.—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the cheque for Rs. 100. It is very kind of you to give us aid and sympathy in this famine relief work. Our work is as free from gratuitous help as we can make it. We have road making, stone quarrying, rescue of orphans, feeding of those unable to work, erection of some buildings connected with the mission, as part of our work in Bilaspur. Some aid has been given to cultivators."

M. D. ADAMS.  
Another from Rev. Mr. Chute, Palmoor, of the American Baptist Union, gives more of an insight into famine experiences.

"We are exceedingly grateful for the Rs. 200 which you sent for famine relief. The poor people on our field have suffered much from famine, notwithstanding the efforts we have made to relieve them and many have died, the majority of whom were children. The cholera was raging in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for three months before it came to Palmoor, and we hoped that we might escape it altogether. But it came at last to Palmoor. Our famine camp was a mile from the town. Many people were dying in the town with it for two weeks before it was communicated to the famine camp. But a party came from the town and buried a dead body about a foot beneath the surface by the side of our famine camp, and from this the disease was given to the camp. Many of the famine people took the disease, but owing to our timely administration of medicines comparatively few died. But I soon took the disease myself which nearly proved fatal, and left me in a very helpless condition. I was unable to walk for ten days and my nervous system was unstrung. After the crisis was over and I could be safely left, Mrs. Chute and Miss Graham went out into the compound and among the famine people, working day and night to save them. It attacked a number in the boarding school. Miss Graham would lay the heads of the children in her lap and administer medicine to them for hours at a time. I could not help feeling very anxious for both Mrs. Chute and Miss Graham, for cholera is one of the most infectious of diseases and almost sure death to our people. I much admired the disposition manifested by Miss Graham through it all. She did not try to escape the danger, but everywhere her help was needed she was there, night or day. It seemed to me miraculous that they have escaped the disease."

This is one of many such experiences that missionaries in famine districts have passed through, and quite a number have given their lives for the people. But my letter is getting too long and I close.

Yours in the work,

G. CHURCHILL.

P. S.—Four were baptized in Bobbili this month, and two have died.

G. C.

## Taking a Census of All the Human Beings on the Globe.

The greatest undertaking of its kind in the history of the world was recently set on foot at the meeting of the International Statistical Institute in Berne. Concerning this work the New York Ledger says:

"It is proposed to take a census of all the inhabitants of the earth, and to publish the results at the opening of the twentieth century on January 1, 1901. The enormous difficulty of the work becomes apparent when one considers that at least two-thirds, and perhaps three-quarters of the inhabitants of our planet dwell in lands none of which have yet been fully civilized, and many of which still remain in a condition of savagery. Yet the purpose is, as far as possible, to include in the enumeration every human being on whom the sun rises on a particular day in the year 1900. Explorers and census-takers are to be sent to every attainable point on the globe for the purpose. Such is the scheme. It looks impracticable. An attempt has recently been made to take a complete census of Russia, and this will aid the new undertaking immensely. During his tour in Europe Li Hung Chang became interested in the proposed census of the world; and, it is asserted, promised his co-operation and assistance in the work. China forms the greatest factor of uncertainty in estimating the population of the globe. Estimates of the number of inhabitants in China vary sometimes by one or two hundred millions, and even the population of the chief cities can only be guessed at. So, too, Africa presents an enormous field of mysteries and difficulties. Estimates of its total population are constantly varying, because explorers frequently come upon knots and centres of population, the real extent of which is unknown. The most careful statisticians admit that their estimates of the population of Africa may be as much as fifty millions out of it. West of India are the vast lands that Alexander overran in his conquest—Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey in Asia. How many scores of millions or even hundreds of millions may they not contain? Many of the uplands of Persia are practically unknown to the civilized world, but they can support a great population. No one knows how many people Arabia contains. Even the islands of the sea and the Polar regions have many human inhabitants. Nobody knows how many Eskimo there are dwelling in the lands of eternal ice that encircle the North Pole; many of the islands of the vast Pacific swarm with inhabitants living on the open bounty of nature, whose free and careless life has captivated the imagination of lightly cultivated men like Robert Louis Stevenson; and when the census is completed, if it proves practicable, what will it probably show the total population of the globe to be? For many years past the common estimate of the number of the world's inhabitants has been one billion five hundred millions—i. e. about thirty inhabitants to every square mile of land on the globe. If all of these inhabitants could be arranged in a row, standing shoulder touching shoulder, there are enough of them to completely encircle the earth at the equator, where it is about twenty-five thousand miles around, no less than twenty-two and three-quarter times! Twenty-two complete circles of human beings, shoulder to shoulder and three-quarters of another such circle, standing around the globe where its girth is greatest—that is the spectacle that would be presented."







here. The victim on the occasion alluded to was William Allingham, the poet and essayist, a very mild-mannered man and a great admirer of the Chelsea sage. One evening at Carlyle's house where a company was gathered, Carlyle had hurled a characteristically fierce denunciation against a statesman with whose policy he disagreed. Allingham began, by way of mild expostulation, to suggest that possibly something might be said on the other side. But Carlyle cut him short: "Eh! William Allingham," he broke forth, "you're about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh! man, when you're in one of your humors you'd just dispute about anything." The guests were bewildered, since none of them had ever heard Allingham dispute about anything. Whether or not Carlyle himself took in the humor of the situation does not appear, but at all events the poet took the rebuff in good part and told the story afterwards to the amusement of his friends.

—The University of Chicago has recently undertaken the work of issuing in pamphlet form a series of *Divinity Studies*, which, judging by the first number recently issued, will be of much value to those who are interested in theological and ecclesiastical studies. The pamphlet before us, which embraces 150 large octavo pages of well printed matter on excellent paper, is entitled "The Contest for Liberty of Conscience in England," by Wallace St. John, Ph. D. The author tells us in a preface that the work was undertaken in connection with a course of study in the department of Church History, and that it has been based upon original sources, especially those to be found in the British Museum. In his discussion of the subject Dr. St. John presents evidence from various sources to show what was the position taken by the various religious bodies on the question of liberty of conscience from the reformation period onward. We shall hope to devote more attention to the subject in another issue. It is sufficient to say here that the results of Dr. St. John's studies are wholly favorable to the Baptist claim that they have from the first stood consistently for the rights of conscience and for the principle of the Church's independence of State control. The book is one of much interest to Baptists.

—It is exceedingly difficult as the editor of our B. Y. P. U. department intimates, to reckon in dollars the cost of the liquor business to a country. If only the capital, the raw material and the labor employed in producing strong drink were involved the loss would be tremendous, but there is to be added to that the havoc which drink makes with the physical, mental and moral nature of men, the cost of caring for the pauperism and punishing the crime induced by drink, the loss of valuable lives and productive energy from the same cause. Then, who can estimate the loss involved to the country in a drunkard's home? And who can reckon up the loss involved when a woman's heart is broken and her soul bowed down under the consciousness that she is a drunkard's wife and the mother of a drunkard's children? There are surely few questions of greater concern to any country than whether the wives and mothers in it are living happy, cheerful and hopeful lives, or whether they are heart-broken and discouraged. And who can measure the loss which our country is suffering because of the homes, the wives and the children which are cursed by drink? It ought however to be said in this connection, that those who prepared the minority report of the Royal Commission on Prohibition, (as quoted on page 7,) fell into a strange error when, after charging to the cost of the liquor business the retail price of the finished product, they proceeded to add to that the cost of the raw material and the labor employed in the business. It is of course a very fundamental principle in political economy, that what the consumer pays for an article represents the full cost of its production, including interest on capital invested, the cost of raw material, the cost of the labor employed, and the profits, if any, accruing to those engaged in the business. The case against the drink traffic is however certainly strong enough when placed upon the basis of simple, indisputable fact.

—The terrible disaster which befell the Steamship "City of Monticello" on Saturday last near Yarmouth, resulting in the death of thirty-four persons, has brought sorrow to many homes in the two Provinces. The steamer left St. John about eleven o'clock Friday morning, the captain ignoring the warning of bad weather given by the hoisting of the storm drum on the Customs House building. The steamer was bound to Yarmouth and the first part of the passage was made in a comparatively quiet sea. There seemed to be indications of clearer weather and of the wind hauling to the northwest. But by the time Cape St. Mary's was reached, the wind had freshened to a stiff gale from the southwest and continued to blow with great force. At about seven o'clock in the morning the ship was within a few miles of Yarmouth and laboring in heavy seas. The captain decided, if possible, to make the harbor, but the steamer proved unmanageable, and had begun to leak badly, the water putting out the fires in one of the furnaces. At eleven o'clock the condition of the ship appeared hopeless, and an effort was made to use the boats. One boat was launched and got away safely with seven persons, and landed at Pembroke in a heavy surf which smashed the boat to atoms. Three of her passengers were swept back into the sea, and the four who were saved are the only survivors of the thirty-eight persons who made up the crew and passenger list of the ill-fated steamer. The survivors are Captain A. N. Smith, of the S. S. "Pharsalia"; James E. P. Flemming, third officer of the Monticello; Kate Smith, Stewardess; and Wilson Cook, a deck hand. There were only a few passengers. Among them were Odbur W. Coleman, commercial traveller, a son of the late Rev. W. A. Coleman, of Albert Co., N. B.; John C. Fripp, a son of J. M. Fripp of Woodstock; and John Richmond, of Sussex, both commercial travellers; Miss Elsie McDonald of Yarmouth; a young colored woman named Lawrence, and Rupert E. Olive, Purser on the D. A. R. Steamer Prince Edward, are also included in the fatal list. Mr. Olive's home was in St. John and much sympathy is expressed for his young wife so suddenly bereaved. The survivors state that there was little excitement on the steamer. Captain Smith of the "Pharsalia" says: There were no scenes of confusion. Captain Harding and all the officers did their duty to the last.

### Notes from Newton.

The writer regrets the omission from his last "Notes" of the name of Bro. Mason from the list of Acadia men now studying at Newton. This is Bro. Mason's senior year at this school. The list might be made of value to (and by) our churches in the province.

#### PROFESSOR ANDERSON

has begun his work in the New Testament department with earnestness and ability. He has already made a good impression. He has high ideals for his service here toward the attainment of which he brings an able record as scholar and pastor.

#### FORMER STUDENTS

at Newton will be especially interested in the marked improvements which are being made in the grounds. President Wood's new residence, opposite Sturtevant Hall, is completed and presents a very pleasing appearance. The extensive grading which has been done between the President's home and Sturtevant Hall, aided by the artistic arrangement of the grounds, adds much to the beauty of this portion of the Hill. A new and effective water system has been added, which by virtue of its high tower just back of Sturtevant Hall, furnishes abundant power for all the buildings and renders them very much safer from fire. Last season there were 1400 shrubs and 150 trees transplanted on the school property. These, together with the further improvements contemplated for another summer, will in a very few years greatly enhance the charm of this singularly beautiful Hill.

#### THE AUTUMN

thus far has been remarkably mild. Up to the present the weather has been almost like summer. Even yesterday students might have been seen with their books, reclining on the greensward, old Sol has been singularly ardent in his attentions. Quite probably he will soon become colder in his attitude towards his admirers in this latitude. The rapidly falling leaves, however, are an impressive reminder of the approach of the season of evenings and fireside cheer.

Some readers will doubtless be interested to learn the names of the

#### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

from which the members of Newton's Junior class have come. Miss Smith and Miss Robertson, who are taking selected studies with the three classes, are graduates, the one from Vassar, the other of Cornell. Acadia has the largest number, 5. Brown University comes next with 4. Other Colleges are: Dartmouth, Harvard, Denison, Kalamazoo, MacMaster, Colby, Mercer, Lincoln, Bates and John B. Stetson. Rev. E. P. Churchill, formerly of Bridgewater, N. S., now supplying at Dover, N. H., is one of the MacMaster men. The commingling of men of such varied types of training and thought must surely be of value to those who are looking forward eagerly to the best service they can render in the ministry of the gospel.

#### THE ENDOWMENT

was increased last year by \$150,000. By next June it is hoped another \$300,000 will be added. If one-half of this amount is secured from the people the other half will be forthcoming from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It may be predicted that the movement will carry through the indefatigable zeal and sound wisdom of Dr. Wood.

#### FOUR

more missionaries sailed from Boston yesterday under the auspices of the A. B. M. U. This makes 32 who have left for service in foreign lands, thus far this Autumn.

Mr. A. V. Dimock, known in the Annapolis Valley through evangelistic service, was

#### ORDAINED

at Winthrop, Mass., on the 24th ult. He will return to Wolfville this winter to finish the Arts course. Brother Dimock has been doing an excellent work at Winthrop.

#### THE ELECTION

in this country was a trifle earlier than in Canada. Yesterday was the great day. McKinley has been sustained by a largely increased majority. The business men seem to have had strong Republican sympathies throughout the campaign. Despite the burdensome war tax the people of the United States are evidently expansionists. They have written their first chapter of imperialism. Chapter two is in press. A. F. N. Nov. 7.

### Horton Academy.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I had thought to have written you before this date, but so busy are we all at the Academy that there is little time for anything except the ordinary duties and routine of school work.

I believe that I once told you that the Academy Home, as it is at present, would accommodate thirty-six, or, with difficulty, thirty-eight students. But I must tell you that it now holds forty-four. I can hardly see how it is possible myself, as the building resembles a concertina in nothing but shape and airiness. The fact remains, however, that by dint of putting three in a room in some cases, and giving up the guest chamber, the building has been made to hold six more than was estimated. I believe that we could put in two more boys if they were quite small and tame.

At this time last year there were only twenty-eight in residence. Thus there has been an increase of 57 per cent. On the first day of November last year, the total number in attendance at classes was forty-eight. Now there are sixty-seven. Thirty academy students are taking the Manual Training Course as against fifteen at this time last year. During a part of each week the students of the public schools of the town, under an arrangement

with the civic authorities, receive instruction in the Manual Training Hall. These students are in no sense students of the Academy, as they only receive instruction while the hall is under the control of the civic board. I mention the matter only to show how much more widely our plant and appliances are being used. In all seventy-three pupils are attending classes at the Manual Training Hall.

The business course has been much improved and business methods are now taught practically. The result is that the number of students taking this course has increased from seven to seventeen.

During the summer \$49 were donated to the scientific department by the following friends: Mrs. McCully and Mrs. Christie, of Amherst; Capt. Hatt, Port Medway; Mrs. J. S. Trites, A. E. Wall, E. E. Ayer, H. L. Main and James Doyle, of Moncton; Messrs. J. W. Spurden and R. S. Phillips, of Fredericton; Rev. C. H. Haverstock, Pugwash; and Rev. Mr. Rutledge, of Goldboro. With this money have been purchased a fine physiological chart and sufficient apparatus and supplies for a class of eight in chemistry. The chemistry class is now full, and more wish to enter for whom there is not room. There is also a small class in Physics, but its work is greatly hampered by the lack of apparatus.

It will be seen that we are teaching this year three scientific subjects as against one last year, and, what is more to the point, they are being taught practically. Thus a small beginning has been made in that direction where progress is most necessary to the future increased influence of the school.

I have written this letter in order that the friends of the institution might gain fresh courage and increased confidence in the school.

H. L. BRITAIN, Prin. Horton Academy, Wolfville, Nov. 5th.

### Live Peaceably.

Harmony in society is necessary to welfare and happiness. Mutual rancor and hostility disturb the peace of the individual, and defeat enterprise. One may, therefore, promote social serenity, because he wishes to defend the quiet of his own mind and home, and advance various projects. From these facts, it would seem that everyone, however self-centered, would try to keep on good terms with his neighbors.

To the Christian, the subject bears a more serious and spiritual aspect. He is urged: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, etc., be put away from you." This is the manner of life that be-tokens a Christian. It makes him conspicuous in a fussy and cantankerous world. And such behavior is more than an index. Upon this, is conditioned the presence of God, in the familiar sense in which he would be with His own: "Live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." This is also a fruit of the Spirit in the individual; and the condition of his operation in the corporate body: "I beseech you . . . keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." This element was conspicuous in the character of Jesus and was given by him as a command: "Have salt in yourself, and have peace one with another." True, upon another occasion, He said: "I came not to send peace, but a sword." But the symbolical sword was necessary to the peace; as an old house is put in order after demolition, an old character after the overthrow of the immoral. To impart peace to men individually and collectively, was manifestly the purpose of our Lord.

That the attitude of God to man is determined by such mode of life, brings it into peculiar prominence. Yet its effects are wider still. Men may claim wisdom; but it is not heavenly unless peaceable. This alone is from above. Men may pray for help; but divine co-operation is contingent upon the harmonious enterprise of the suppliant; "The fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." An angry spirit defeats the profit of religious exercise. Through disregard of this individuals may ring false, homes change to habitations, congregations become confounded, and even denominations hinder righteousness. Zeal for truth and right is good. But at times, the devilish chemist deftly changes zeal to rancor. Then as to God—good-bye. Both Scripture and experience make plain the conditions of the activity of the "God of Peace."—The Commonwealth.

—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be sent from date to January 1st, 1902, for one year's subscription, \$1.50.

If any present subscriber to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will send us one new name and \$2.50, it will be accepted as payment for a year's subscription to the paper both for himself and for the new subscriber.

Pastors and other friends of the paper may help much just at this time by commending it to those who are not upon our subscription list and urging the importance of their taking the denominational paper.

### PLEASE NOTE

that all money orders sent to this office for subscriptions to the paper should be made payable to

THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR.



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

### Billy-Boy.

A True Story.

BY ANNE DALCOMB WHEELER.

He was such a pretty kitten when we got him. The fattest little ball of gray, with a patch of white under his chin, and four white feet. Little master said he must be called Billy-Boy, for his white gloves and necktie, but after he had left the clean fields and Mamma Puss' industrious tongue, the smoke and dust of the city made him look anything but clean, and we were obliged to bathe him.

On Saturday nights, after little master had been bathed and tucked in his crib, master would say:

"Come, Billy, your turn now," and into the tub he must go; and as he grew larger, and fleas were suspected, he had to be lathered with dog soap, scrubbed and rinsed. You should have seen him then. Such a scrawny looking fellow, wanting to lap himself all over at the same moment, to rid himself of the detested water, but mistress' lap was ready for him, where there were plenty of dry towels, and after five minutes of vigorous rubbing, he was under the stove, where he finished off by laying every hair straight with his little pink tongue, and, perhaps an hour later, when he had composed his injured feelings with a nap, he would emerge the cleanest and handsomest kitten in the whole city. I do not know whether he learned to count the days or not, but sometimes he was missing on Saturday night, failing to appear until the family absolutions were over, at which his master would call him a rascal, and read him a lecture, usually ending in a visit to the pantry for Billy's belated supper.

We brought him from the country in a little denim bag, drawn about his neck, so he could not free his paws and run away; he thought it a more humane way than putting him in a box or basket where he could see no friendly face; so when the whistles screamed and the steam escaped in noisy hisses, he would shrink closer to little master's jacket, his blue eyes dark with terror; yet, despite the tumult, he seemed to feel that as long as we were there, too, no harm could befall him.

When we stepped from the train master was waiting to meet us, and as he jumped little master up for a kiss of welcome, he discovered the little gray kitten, and then and there master and Billy-Boy became fast friends, and many good times they did have in the yard just before dusk, master throwing little sticks and stones for Billy to jump at and catch, just as a dog plays, except that the kitten considered his work done as soon as he had pounced upon it, then waiting for the next and the next to be thrown. He would often follow his master to the hill at the end of the street, and sometimes it was difficult to induce him to return alone. Poor Billy, he would stand at the top of the hill, disconsolate, as his master bade him go home, then when master was really out of sight he would scamper back to the house as if pursued by a pack of hounds. We really believe he would have been content to follow him into the heart of the city.

Many times when coming home, master would find Billy lying in wait to spring at him from some convenient fence or doorstep, and Billy would keep up this peep-a-booming until the yard was reached, when he would be smuggled into his arms and purr in the greatest content.

Billy had extraordinary vocal powers; he grew to be a large kitten, but his purr grew faster, and at length resembled a veritable buzz-saw. He was mistress' pet in the morning, and considered it his especial duty to awaken her. When she heard master open the cellar door and whistle for Billy, she always pretended to be asleep, for, without a thought of breakfast, the kitten would hurry to her room, jump cautiously upon the bed, creep up very softly until near the pillow, then give a playful spring, landing beside her face, where he would snuff and purr in sheer delight. After this demonstrative good morning, he invariably made himself at home by poking his nose under the bed-clothes and cuddling down to his mistress' back, and on Sabbath morning, when allowed to remain a half hour, he would actually purr himself hoarse. He was about nine months old when the spring brought signs of war. Master read many newspapers. Little master begged for "war stories," and mistress went about her work with anxious face, and a prayer at her heart that war might be averted, for master belonged to the National Guards.

Soon the call came, and one day Billy was forgotten; he put his velvet paws upon his master's knee, begging in his own winning way for the accustomed tid-bits, but master noticed him not; he was thinking of the farewells to be said before another hour had passed. Billy missed his master sorely, going about the house in a puzzled way, then began to spend most of his time out of doors.

When our boys in blue were ordered into Cuba, and long, anxious days followed, little master's uncle came to make the home less lonely; he took master's place at

the table, and for a day or so Billy came back and "begged" in his pretty way, then, as if dissatisfied, he again kept to the yard.

One day, after the battles, when the family had begun to breathe more easily, and to look forward to the homecoming, Shafter's bulletin contained master's name. That afternoon, when, with the first keen shock over, mistress was vainly trying to realize what had happened, and mutely questioning if this was the same earth that had seemed so fair that morning, Billy came in, jumped into her lap, and put his cold nose into her hand, then, softly purring, he bumped his head upon her shoulder, looking up to her face as though he understood all the dumb misery written there, and was trying, in the only way he could, to comfort her.

He stayed in the greater part of the afternoon, lying in her lap, apparently asleep, but at her slightest movement opening his eyes and rubbing her hand, and not until then did she notice how thin he had grown.

We tried after this to tempt his appetite, but without success; he ate a very little warm milk, that was all, and about a week later, when mistress and little master had been taken into the country, he was seen for the last time. One of the family taking some milk, went down cellar calling for him. After a few moments Billy dragged himself to the saucer, sniffed at it pitifully, looked up with an almost human look, then crept feebly to the darkest corner and died. They tell me he must have found rat poison, but I think he grieved himself to death. —New York Observer.

### \* \* Fair Play. \* \*

There was a very decided frown on Larry Thorp's face, as he stood in front of the fire, staring at the picture of his grandfather on the opposite wall. He tried to smooth it out when he heard a step in the hall and a hand laid on the door-knob, but the attempt was not a very successful one, so that Aunt Harriet, after a single glance from her bright eyes, asked without ceremony:

"What is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing," said Larry, in a tone that would indicate the loss of all the good things of life.

"I thought," said Aunt Harriet, "that you seemed just a mite cross, but I must have been mistaken."

"Well, I am," Larry burst out, "and I think I have a right to be. I don't see why Worth can't take a little trouble now and then. Most girls do for their brothers."

"Doesn't Worth?"

Larry did not see fit to regard this question. "I wanted to have some of the boys around tomorrow night, to give Charlie Ritter a little send-off. He is going away the next day. I talked to Worth about it, and she made as much fuss as if I had asked for the moon. Of course she'd have to make a cake, and do a few other things, but I think she might put herself out for me a little. I told her so, too."

"What did she say?"

"Why, she flared up and talked back, the way girls do. Why can't they see how weak that 'you're another' kind of eloquence is? She asked me why I oughtn't to put myself out for her sometimes, and a lot of such things."

"That doesn't strike me as so weak," said Aunt Harriet.

Larry looked at her doubtfully. He and she were great friends.

"Girls ought to be willing to help their brothers," he said.

"Of course," agreed his Aunt Harriet, promptly.

Larry was reassured.

"I wish I had saved up some of the Sabbath school stories and exhortations about sisters petting their brothers, and making home a nice place, and how good it was for them both. I would send them to Worth anonymously, and then maybe she wouldn't look so sour when I have to ask her to bake an extra cake. I would bake it myself if I could."

"When I write a story for the Sabbath school papers," said Aunt Harriet, pulling out the fingers of her gloves which she had just taken off, "I shall write about the duties of brothers to sisters. I think that the other side has had more than its share of attention."

"Now, Aunt Harriet, this isn't fair," said Larry reproachfully. "When do I ever look black at Worth when she asks some little favor of me?"

"When did she ask you last?"

Larry tried to think, then had to content himself with saying, somewhat vaguely:

"But we are more dependent on the things that girls can do."

"You mean that you boys have an idea that girls should be servants. When you want a cake you ask for it, and feel abused if there is any hitch about it. When Worth wants an escort to take her to see somebody at night, she treats as softly as if on egg-shells, and, if she has to stay at home, nobody is much surprised."

Larry looked guilty.

"Worth must sew on missing buttons, and make a copy of a stylish necktie, and pick up odds and ends all over the house, and she must do it in good season. But when she wants a picture hung or a little hammering done, after waiting and waiting, she climbs the step-ladder and does it herself, in spite of the fact that 'a girl never knows how to drive a nail.' And all the stray errands, Larry, dear, where do they fall? Don't you honestly think that Worth does more than her half? Even I find myself inclined to 'favor' the boy, as a horse does its lame leg."

When Aunt Harriet went upstairs, Larry continued to stand on the rug, and to look at his grandfather with a frown. But it was a different frown.

"Well, if I really am a lame leg in the family, I don't mind owing to you (to his grandfather,) that I do hanker considerably after being all-around good."

As usual, having thought matters over, Worth came round and announced that she could manage the "cake and a few other things," and, as usual, Larry declared that she was a "dear," and hugged her like an amiable bear. Then the domestic skies were bright again. It was after all this that the unusual began to happen, for, Larry's eyes being opened, it was wonderful how clearly he saw. And when Larry saw, he acted.

It would be a long story to tell how matters shifted in the Thorp household. Suffice it to say that now-a-days Larry had no need to complain of any want of alacrity in Worth's sisterliness, and as for Worth, she never tires of the consideration of Larry's merits.

"You are a dear!" she said to him the other day.

"Brothers are such nice relations."

"Especially when they are reciprocal relations," said Larry.—Wellspring.

### \* \* Baby-Signs. \* \*

The last half of a forty-mile ride is not likely to be as much fun as the first half. That is what the little Todhunters were thinking. For the last mile it has been very quiet, indeed, in "Grandpa Tod's" big surrey. Then Katharine broke the silence with a big sigh, that could be distinctly heard above the gentle clitter-clatter of the wheels and the thuds of Bonniel's hoofs.

They were passing a bit of a lonely unpainted house. "There's a baby in that house," mamma said suddenly; and her sweet face was as cheery as if she was not tired at all.

"Where! I don't see one," Eric said.

"On the clothes-line!" laughed mamma, pointing to a row of flapping little dresses. "I can always tell which are the baby-houses, Monday afternoons! And I always look. I like to find the little wet petticoats and shirts; and, when I don't find them, I'm always so sorry for that house!"

"Why, I never looked!" said Katharine.

"Nor I," Eric chimed in.

Grandpa Tod laughed. "I'm seventy-two years old, and I never looked. I'm going to begin now."

"So'm I!"

"And I!"

"An' me, too."

It was the tiniest little Todhunter who said that, and they all laughed. She had just waked up, and everybody knew she hadn't the least idea what she was saying — "Me too!"

At the next house there were no little flapping clothes on the line; but grandpa Tod nodded his gray head decisively.

"There's a baby in that house," he said.

"Why, Grandpa Tod, I don't see a sign of one!"

Eric cried. "Is there?" he added politely.

"I see a sign," and grandpa let Bonniel walk past the pretty white house very slowly.

Mamma smiled. She saw the sign too. Then Katharine saw it.

"It's that board nailed 'cross the kitchen door, to keep him from tumbling out!" she cried; and at the sound of her voice a small brown head and two round brown eyes appeared above the board.

"Well, then, why don't they wash his clothes?" remarked Eric, gravely.

After that they looked at all the houses for baby-signs. It was great fun. The first one they passed that had no "sign" at all, Katharine's bright little face clouded over.

"I'm sorry for that house!" she murmured.

"Sometimes it was a battered dolly, sometimes a little cart or chair or baby-carriage. Sometimes one discovered the sign, and sometimes another. More often than not, it was on the clothes-line they found it."

"There's a baby there—hark!" said mamma; and they all listened. Someone inside the open screen door was singing in a low, monotonous, sweet croon.

"He's just going to sleep," whispered Katharine.

"Drive soft, grandpa."

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At another house Grandpa Tod discovered the "sign," and such a queer one! Even mamma couldn't find it.

"You sure, Grandpa Tod?" Eric cried. "There's the sign," was all grandpa would say; and how everybody hunted, while Bonniel stopped for a drink of running water at the trough. But nobody found it but grandpa.

"We give it up; you'll have to tell," the children said at last. And then with his whip, Grandpa Tod, pointed to a row of poppy plants, with all the bright blossoms lying in wilted little heaps beside them.

"Oh!" mamma said. "Oh!" the rest chorused. "Yes, he's a witch of a baby, too, to pick them all off!" laughed grandpa.

"Are you sure 'bout that sign, grandpa?" Katharine asked doubtfully.

"Sure; but, if you're not, little 'Thomas,' there's another one, for you!"

It was a little pink sunbonnet lying beside the road, with a wilted little poppy-head near it.

The last half of the forty-mile drive wasn't long at all. It came to an end too soon.

It was Eric, after all, who found the last baby-sign, and the most puzzling one of them all.

They were passing a pleasant little brown house, set in a halo of vines. No one was in sight. Under one of the trees was a rocking chair, tipped over backwards, and half-way up the trim little board walk lay a heap of soft, white cloth, that somebody had dropped. Those were Eric's "signs!" Everybody smiled at them, until, just as they were leaving the little brown home behind, a sharp, imperative little wail sounded. The baby crying!

"But what made you think he was in there, just by that tripped-over rocker and that sewing-work, Eric?" cried puzzled Katharine.

"Why," Eric explained gravely, "She did that when the baby cried, you know; she got up in such a hurry the chair tipped over, and she dropped her sewing on the walk. He's the first baby, prob'ly."

And right there the forty-mile drive ended.—Selected.

Dick's Fact.

"Teacher told us," said Dick, quite out of breath from running so fast, "to bring a fact to-morrow to school to tell about."

"A fact!" said mother. "What is that for?"

"So we will know how to use our eyes and tell things afterward," explained Dick, stretching his own eyes very wide open.

Mother laughed, and said: "Well, Dick, it's a fact that I'm very glad you are home, for I need your help very much to run down town to the market, to the post-office, and to the dry-goods store."

When Dick got home with all the things in his express wagon, supper was ready, and after supper he helped his mother with the dishes, so sister could study her geography.

Then it was bedtime, and the next morning he was so busy that he forgot all about the "fact" until he was almost at the school-house.

He stopped to think about it, and just then a window in a little white house across the street flew open, and a voice cried out:

"Dicky, boy, come here; I want to show you something."

Some dear friends of his lived there, and it generally meant delicious sugary cookies when they called to him; so he went in very willingly, for the school-house clock told him he had plenty of time.

Miss Amelia could not walk without crutches, and Dick felt very sorry for her.

She was in her wheel-chair now, and she rolled it over by the window while her mother went to get the cookies, and there, on the sunshiny pane, was a great crimson and black butterfly.

"I found this," said Miss Amelia, taking a brown pod from the mantel-shelf, "last fall in the porch, and I threw it into my work-basket. Last night I could not sleep, for I thought a mouse was scratching, and this morning we found the pod open, and this lovely butterfly. This pod is a cocoon, Dick."

"Oh, I'll have that to tell for my fact!" said Dick, stuffing his pockets with the cookies. "Thank you."

So, when the teacher called for facts, Dick stood up very straight, and said:

Miss Amelia, my friend, who gives me cookies, found a cocoon in the porch last fall, and, when it was in her basket a long time, it turned into a mouse, and then to a butterfly.

The scholars laughed a little, but they were much interested when the teacher explained about the caterpillar, the cocoon, and the butterfly. Dick had not understood.

—The Outlook.

Mamma (at the breakfast table)—You always ought to use your napkin, George.

George—I am usin' it, mamma; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.

Snuggs—Was it not disgraceful the way in which Smiggs snored in church today?

Snuggs—I should think it was: Why, he woke us all—Chatter.

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.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—What intemperance costs our nation.—Prov. 23: 1-7, 15-21.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, November 19.—Psalms 42, 43, Soul thirst for God, (vs. 2). Compare John 7: 37.

Tuesday, November 20.—Psalm 44 God knoweth the secrets of the heart, (vs. 21). Compare John 2: 24, 25.

Wednesday, November 21.—Psalm 45. God's sceptre, a sceptre of equity, (vs. 6). Compare Ps. 96: 10.

Thursday, November 22.—Psalm 46. God our impregnable refuge (vs. 1, 2). Compare Ps. 62: 7.

Friday, November 23.—Psalm 47. God reigns over the nations, (vs. 8). Compare Ps. 79: 1.

Saturday, November 24.—Psalm 48. God's right hand full of righteousness, (vs. 10). Compare Isa. 11: 4.

Prayer Meeting Topic—November 18.

What intemperance costs our nation.—Prov. 23: 1-7; 15-21.

The question which our subject proposes is one to which it is difficult indeed to give an exact answer. We begin with the financial aspect of the problem, and even here we can only hope to give what will be but a somewhat uncertain approximation. We quote from the minority report of the "Royal Commission" as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC (TO CANADA)', 'Amt. paid for liquor by consumers annually', 'Value of grain, etc., destroyed', 'Cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime chargeable to the liquor traffic', 'Loss of productive labor', 'Loss through mortality caused by drink', 'Misdirected labor'.

From this tremendous total—the cost of the liquor to this Dominion for one year—it is but fair to deduct the amount obtained from it by revenue as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'REVENUES', 'Dominion Government', 'Provincial Governments', 'Municipalities', 'Total'.

Deducting this amount from the above total there is left still a balance of \$134,667,694, which is, according to this computation—which is generally conceded to be a reasonable and fair one—the cost of the traffic to the Dominion annually. The same report shows that the cost for the 15 years ending with 1882 was \$473,200,000, and the following comment is made upon it:

"One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The immense quantities of grain that have been worse than wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates without computing interest, nearly \$500,000,000. This would have defrayed all the cost of our government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of a national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada, in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure."

All this is from an economic standpoint. The same report computes that 3000 annually are victims to the traffic. What about the souls of those who thus die from drunkenness? And what about the heartaches and incalculable misery caused by these 3000 while pursuing their downward course? And what about their pernicious influence in keeping the road to death stocked with victims?

These are questions which the sober, Christian part of our population should ponder well, and spread out before the Lord. The Christian element holds the balance of power, and it is for them to say what this traffic shall continue.

Halifax District B. Y. P. U.

The Halifax County Baptist Young People's District Union met in quarterly session with the Union of the Dartmouth Baptist church on Friday evening, Oct. 19th. After opening exercises and transaction of regular business, a paper on "Christian Culture" written by Miss Genevieve Kennedy of First church Union, was read. The writer claimed that if we as B. Y. P. Unions are to

be useful, we must acquire knowledge—therefore necessary that we prayerfully pursue the Bible Reader's Course, study the life of Christ, and become acquainted and enthused with our mission work, both Home and Foreign. Pastor Chute and Dr. Kempton followed the paper with short addresses, both expressing deep regret that the courses of study planned for were not to be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. It was suggested that a course of study for the coming winter be adopted by the Unions of Halifax and Dartmouth. The suggestion was left with the Executive committee to deal with. The meeting was closed with a short social service led by Pastor Schurman, in which a number took part. A desire that God will richly bless our Unions now seemed to fill the hearts of many.

SARA L. NORTON, Rec. Sec'y.

Halifax, Nov. 5th, 1900.

I. B. R. A.

These letters stand for International Bible Reading Association—a society which may be new to many of our readers. Its headquarters are in London, Eng., and its branches are found in all parts of the habitable globe—including all the nations of Europe, Africa, North, South and Centre India, China, Japan, Australia, South Sea Islands. The membership enrolled in August last was over 550,000. It was first organized about twelve years ago. The great object of the society is to form and encourage the habit of reading the Scriptures daily and systematically. The portion for Monday is always the Sunday School lesson for the Sunday following, and the other readings are parallel passages or side lights on the lesson: keeping the lesson in mind all the week and thus materially aiding the Sunday School scholar or teacher in his lesson study. The same readings are published in the "Sunday School Times" and Baptist quarterlies, and some use them in family worship. Any person, young or old, who will promise to read the portions set apart for each day and pay the sum of three cents per year, may become a member of a branch which must consist of not less than ten members. Any solitary individual may become a member by sending six cents a year to the provincial secretary. Members for 1901 should be enrolled as early in November as possible, but may come in any time during the year. Each member receives a membership card with the readings for the whole year on it, also a circular letter from the general secretary in London every three months, and a leaflet every month with the readings for the month, and a short note on each reading which may be kept in your pocket or family Bible. The branch secretary distributes the cards, leaflets, etc. Any person who can obtain ten members, may become a branch secretary, sending thirty cents to the provincial secretary for cards, etc. Any further information desired will be cheerfully given by John S. Smith, Esq., provincial secretary, 24 Bland St., Halifax, N. C.

A Mission Romance.

"Is it worth while to hold the meeting tonight, do you think?" asked a Londoner of his friend, one raw December night, in 1856.

"Perhaps not," answered the other, doubtfully; "but I do not like to shirk my work, and as it was announced, some one might come."

"Come on, then," said the first speaker; "I suppose we can stand it."

That night was as black as ink, and the rain poured in torrents; but the meeting of the English Missionary society for the propagation of the gospel was held, in spite of the elements, in a brightly-lighted chapel in Covent Garden. A gentleman, passing by, took refuge from the storm, and made up half the audience that listened to a powerful plea for the North American Indians in British Columbia.

"Work thrown away," grumbled the Londoner, as they made their way back to Regent Square.

"Who knows?" replied the missionary. "It was God's word, and we are told that it shall not fall to the ground unheeded."

Was it work thrown away? The passer-by who stepped in by accident, tossed on his couch all night, thinking of the horrors of heathenism, of which he had heard that night for the first time. And in a month he had sold out his business, and was on his way to his mission work among the British Columbian Indians, under the auspices of the Church Missionary society.

And thirty-five years afterward, we found him, surrounded by "his children," as he loves to call them, the centre and head of the model mission station of the northwest coast, an Arcadian village of civilized Indians. It is the romance of missions.—[Sunday School Times.

A Genius for Helping.

"There," said a neighbor, pointing to a village carpenter, "there is a man who has done more good, I really believe, in this community, than any other person who ever lived in it. He cannot talk very much in public, and he does not try. He is not worth two thousand dollars, and it is very little he can put down on subscription papers. But a new family never moves into the village that he does not find it out and give them a neighborly welcome and offer them some service. He is on the lookout to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor and to look after his affairs for him. He finds time for a pleasant word to every child he meets, and you will always see the children climbing into his wagon when he had no other load. He had a genius for helping folks, and it does me good to meet him on the street."



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 NOVEMBER.

For Bimlipatam, its missionaries and native helpers. For the officers of our Union and Missionary Societies.

Mission Band Notes.

DEAR SISTERS:—At our Convention in Windsor I was appointed Mission Band Superintendent for N. B. Will endeavor to get in touch with all the Bands as soon as possible. Have already written to several and will write to the rest as soon as I can. Will be pleased to hear from any who are desirous of organizing a Band or who would like any help that I can give. Will gladly do any thing in my power, my friends, to help you.

Sunday the 7th inst., was spent in Salisbury. At the close of the Sunday School the subject of a Mission Band was introduced; a lesson was given, after which I had great pleasure in organizing a Band. The officers are: President, Miss Lou Taylor; vice-president, Mrs. R. Mitton; secretary, Miss Fannie Taylor; treasurer, Master Roy Taylor. A collection of \$1.51 was taken. This was left with the treasurer as a start in their work. With all our heart we wish the Salisbury Mission Band success. We have confidence in the officers and feel assured they will be faithful.

Monday, visited Boundary Creek and met with the Aid Society there. The Society is only small in numbers, but the members are in earnest and are determined with the Master's help, to be true to the work. At present the way does not seem clear for a Mission Band. We hope it will ere long.

Wednesday we had planned a meeting with the Steeves Mt. Society but the storm prevented.

Sunday, the 14th, was spent at Forest Glen. A meeting held at the close of the Sabbath School and a Mission Band organized. The officers of the Forest Glen Band are: President, Miss Muriel Colpitts; vice-president, Mrs. Thorne; secretary, Miss Gertrude Fletcher; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Colpitts. The collection was seventy-seven cents. We gladly welcome these new Bands to the work and pray God's blessing on them. We feel sure they will do their part; and we earnestly ask the sisters of the Aid Society of which they form a part to stand by them and strengthen them. Sunday evening we had the pleasure of attending a public missionary meeting (at Forest Glen) under the auspices of the W. M. A. Society. A number of the young people who are to comprise the Mission Band took part in the exercises. The excellent way in which they carried out their part of the programme, gave us all great pleasure, as we thought of the future Mission Band and the work they would be able to do. A collection of \$11.70 was taken. The pastor, Mr. Saunders, was present and gave a very earnest and helpful address. I hope to be able to report more new Bands before long. With deep gratitude I received the unvarying kindness of the Societies and Bands with whom I correspond and have visited. May we never forget that, "We are laborers together with God."

Petitcodiac.

We are glad to be able to add another Mission Band to our list. It was organized at Petitcodiac, (Oct. 21st) at the close of the Sunday School. The officers are:—Pres., Miss Annie Nicholson; Vice-Pres. Miss Annie Eastman; Sec'y, Miss Laura Fowler; Treas. Miss Maud Mann. These young ladies are all daughters of the King and have heard His voice saying to them:—"Go, work, in my vineyard." We place the Mission Band in their care, with the earnest prayer that the Master's blessing will rest upon it and them. The plan agreed upon is to have the band meet monthly at the close of the Sunday school. As the superintendent and teachers are all very much interested in the work, we predict a prosperous year for the Petitcodiac Mission Band. A collection of fifty-seven cents was taken.

Moncton, N. B.

FLORA CLARKE.

Port Williams.

The Kings County W. M. A. S. Convention was held at Port Williams, Oct. 16th, an afternoon and evening session, attendance good. County Secretary, Mrs. Read, presided at each meeting. The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Joseph Kempton. Address of welcome by Miss Addie Cogswell. Nine societies reported and although in some the membership is small yet a good work is being done. "Methods of work" was brought up for discussion, a number of sisters taking part. Resolved that this Convention meet annually in October. The social hour came with a basket tea in the vestry. A good programme had been provided for the evening. The singing was principally

by the children of the Sabbath School and they acquitted themselves well under the instruction of Miss Welton. A very interesting and helpful address was given by Mrs. Mockett Higgins subject: "The importance and obligations of Mission Band work and the essentials to success." Following this was a Mission Band lesson taught by Miss Yull. A solo by Mrs. Hatch of Wolfville was very much enjoyed; then a reading on "The child widows of India" by Miss Irene Eaton. Pastor Martell was present and gave a short talk at the close of the meeting. All went home feeling they had spent a pleasant and profitable time.

The Charlottetown W. M. A. Society observed Crusade Day on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Being the eve of Thanksgiving Day it was considered an appropriate time for our annual thankoffering service. For the first time in our history the meeting was held in the church, and the venture proved a success. The night was somewhat rough and cold but a good audience turned out, and we feel sure they were well repaid for their effort in coming. Our pastor occupied the chair and gave the opening address. Rev. J. W. McConnell, pastor of Grace Methodist church delivered an address. Both these addresses were practical and earnest and cannot fail to encourage and inspire those who have the Master's cause at heart. A programme of recitations and music by the choir was effectively rendered. Amount of offering \$25.20 for Foreign Missions. We hope our membership and offerings may both be increased as a result of our meeting.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM OCTOBER 18TH TO OCTOBER 31ST.

Kingston, F. M. \$4.25, H. M. \$4.25; North River, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$2, Tidings, 25c.; Amherst, Coll. Crusade Meeting, F. M. \$16.07; Eldon, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$4; Wolfville, "a believer in Christ," F. M. \$2; Chelsea, F. M. \$5; Point de Bute, F. M. \$8.75; 2nd Chipman, F. M. \$12.54, H. M. \$3.21, Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 30c.; Wolfville, Tidings, 25c.; 2nd St. Margarets Bay, F. M. \$3.25, H. M. \$1.93; Forbes' Point, F. M. \$6, H. M. \$3; Middleton, F. M. \$2, H. M. \$1, G. L. M. \$4.50; North Brookfield, F. M. \$3.50; Little Rockers, Miss M. F. Millmore, refund, \$60; Charlottetown Tidings, 25c.; Gabarous, F. M. \$6.42; Halifax, Tabernacle church, F. M. \$3.25, H. M. 25c.; Upper Canard, Tidings, 25c.; Osborne, F. M. \$2, H. M. 50c.; Billtown, F. M. \$2.50, H. M. \$1, Tidings, 25c.; Reports, 25c.; St. Stephen, F. M. \$23.36, Reports, 50c.; Little Bras Dor, F. M. \$4.50, H. M. \$1.50, G. L. 25c.; Berwick, F. M. \$16.50, H. M. \$3, Reports, 25c., Tidings, 25c.; Weston Branch, F. M. \$3.50; Port Greville, F. M. \$3.25; East Onslow, F. M. \$1.75, H. M. 25c.; Bridgetown, F. M. \$5, to constitute Mrs. E. C. Young a life member, F. M. \$25, result of Crusade meeting; Westport, proceeds of Thankoffering service held on Thanksgiving Day, F. M. \$20.14; St. John, Germain St, F. M. \$32, H. M. \$6.50, Reports, 25c.; Halifax, 1st church, F. M. \$15, H. M. \$5; Amherst, F. M. \$25.50; Pleasant River, Tidings, 25c. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Financial Statement of the W. B. M. U.

FOR QUARTER ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1900.

Table with columns: Rec'd from, F. M., H. M., Total. Rows include Nova Scotia W.M.A.S., New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Annual Collections, Tidings, Annual Reports, Matsqui, B. C., and various reports and expenses.

Total, \$1,354 83. MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, October 31.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Luke 2:14.

"Glory to God in the highest! On earth peace, good will to men!"

To the Baptist Foreign Mission Board of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

I, P. Somalingam, a Christian and a resident of Polepilly Village, Bimlipatam Taluk, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency, India, address you with exceedingly many grateful salutations.

I cannot help writing you concerning the blessings which accrued to me through dear Mr. L. D. Morse, who was caused to be sent through you to preach on our

Bimlipatam field the gospel of Jesus Christ, whom God, according to his abundant grace, gave for the salvation of sinners.

Although, before that, God had called me by his own book; yet he sent this one after me from a very far country as a meet instrument to arouse my soul and inspire me with sufficient courage to be baptized in January, 1894, and publicly confess myself to be the servant of Christ. Moreover, in my bodily infirmities also, how much help I have obtained from him! Since my own baptism, six more out of my own relations have been baptized. Besides this, we have in our families, under Christian influences, eight adults and ten children. Altogether there are twenty-five of us in Christian homes. Seven of us are partakers of the Lord's Supper. For the other eighteen, we are praying that they may be brought nearer to faith every day. In all, we are fourteen females and eleven males. Moreover, besides us, a number from other castes have been baptized. These also have a number of unconverted with them in their families. These are growing in the knowledge of Christ. We all are enjoying mutual fellowship and are growing in grace, listening to God's spiritual doctrines through dear Mr. Morse, who was sent for us.

However, now at length, he is about to leave us and come back to his own country, America, because his health has been gradually forsaking him on account of the cruel sun and heat and various other unwholesome perils of our India. Therefore, I am praying God that he may return to India, full of enthusiasm, to work amongst us Telugus with greater physical strength and spiritual force than ever.

Both in material and spiritual things we are still mere children. We are not men grown. That through you many more evangelists may be sent to shepherd and train such new converts as we are in the way of the Lord, and to show the way of salvation to the exceeding many multitudes of our Telugu countrymen who are on the road to destruction, and that for this purpose abundance of means may be gathered I am praying God.

Moreover, the other preachers of the gospel sent through you, the Board, to our Telugu fields, are preaching away according to their strength, in toil and affliction, and their travail has not been in vain. They, having beheld converts to the faith of Jesus, are rejoicing and forgetting their own afflictions in India. Such long-suffering teachers may the Lord send in great numbers to our country!

I humbly pray you, most honored members of our Board, and the churches which you represent, that you make known your requests unto God through Christ Jesus, in your unceasing prayers, that from our own midst, preachers like Paul may arise and also men able to give such financial aid that the day may come speedily when it shall be no longer necessary for missionaries to come, with great price and pain from a far country; and that (to this end) the hard hearts of the Telugu people may melt and that they may be saved of the Lord.

Thus (writes) Your Humble Telugu Brother. Polepilly, March 1st, 1900. P. SOMALINGAM. The above letter was written in Telugu which was translated by Rev. L. D. Morse. Does it pay to save a man who can write such a letter?

Another Soul has Found the Light.

The happy angels glowing 'long The Jasper walls of heaven bright Are breaking into rapturous song, Another soul has found the light.

Before Thy Conscience Bow.

Before thy conscience bow And tremble to offend: The bright eternal now Is all we have to mend.

The Portal's Free

To truth the portal's free, And wide as God's own day, And so eternally To all who seek the way.

Salisbury, N. B.

ARTHUR D. WILMOT.

"Deride Not Any

Man's Infirmities."

Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should take Hood's.

Erysipelas—"I would strongly urge the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla for erysipelas or any scrofulous disease. I have received great benefit from it for the former complaint. It is an excellent blood purifier." Mrs. H. D. West, Church St., Cornwallis, N. S.



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

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'PAS', 'YL', and various fragments of text from other pages.





Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. Its surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

To restore color to gray hair use—**AYER'S HAIR VIGOR**

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least.

Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.

It cannot help but do these things, for it's a hair-food. When the hair is well fed, it cannot help but grow.

It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. "My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair very thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair." CORA M. LISA, April 25, 1890. Yarrow, L.T.

Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Cash for Forward Movement.

- Joseph Crocker, \$3; Mrs More, \$1; Chas and Emily Sullivan, \$1; McC Grant, \$50; Walter Graves, \$1; Albert Mitchell, \$1; Byard Marshall, \$1; Dr Keirstead, \$22; Edwin J Elliott, \$25; Seldon Sanford, \$2.50; W G Clark, \$25; J F Clark, \$10; G U Hay, \$25; Abbie Gates, \$1; John Chalnor, \$5; Edwin Hubley, \$2; Peter Elnor, \$5; Benj Covey, \$1; Warden Covey, 75c; A A Zwicker, \$1; Henry Covey, \$1; Samuel Covey, \$1; Norman Covey, \$1; Isalah Covey, \$1; Fred Boutilier, \$1; Cyrus Covey, \$2; Avery Covey, \$1; Harvey Covey, \$1; Geo R Covey, \$2; Andrew Rodemzer, 50c; Wesley Covey, 55c; Robie Elnor, 25c; Daniel Levey, \$5; Mrs D Levey, \$1; Joseph Shankel, \$10; Chas Shankel, \$1; Henry Misner, Jr, \$2; Chas Verlor, \$5; Mrs David Freeman, \$12.50; Mrs J M Patterson, \$5; Rev L J Slanghenwhite, \$2; M C Harris, \$3.

We are very anxious to hear from all arrears and it will need very great effort if we succeed in securing Mr. Rockefeller's 3rd instalment in January.

Yours truly, WM. E. HALL, 93 North St., Halifax.

How to Become a Christian.

Repeat. This does not mean that simply "being sorry" but "being sorry enough to quit." Listen!

Believe. Not simply that Jesus is a Saviour, but that he is your Saviour. Real trust will take you with it. Commit yourself wholly to him. Hear what he says about it.

Confess. It is most reasonable that you should acknowledge Jesus. The conditions are clear enough.

Then what? Read Rom. 12: 1, 2; 2 Pet. 3: 18; but first of all suppose you read, and at once obey, the following: Matt 3: 13-16, 28-19, etc.; Mark 1: 4, 9-11; 16: 16; Luke 3: 21, 22; John 3: 21, 23, 26, 4: 1; Acts 2: 38, 41; 8: 12-16, 36-38, 9: 18, 16; 30-33; Romans 6: 1-4; Col. 2: 12. Now read Mark 8: 34-38; Matt. 10: 37, 38; Luke 14: 26, 27; John 14: 21-24; 1 John 2: 4-6. And then? Well, after this, we will talk farther about it.—Edwin Stanton Stucker.

We are able to meet the conditions of tomorrow by being faithful today, and depending on the help of God for what may come.

In making promises it is well to remember that they are likely to be interpreted to mean the utmost the words allow, and something more. Cautious words will save trouble.

Lord Salisbury must feel quite at home at his cabinet meetings, for in making up his new cabinet he has provided for four members of his family. Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, is Lord Salisbury's only son-in-law, and Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, are his nephews. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, is their cousin.

James Jackson, a farmer, of Linn county, Kan., has placed a signboard at his gate on the road. On this board is painted his name, the name of the farm, "Jackson Farm," and the direction and distance to Chantilly, his post office. Below this he has a blackboard, on which he may write what he has for sale. He says that he has sold one horse and two cows and calves since the erection of his signboard, and he thinks the quick sales were the results of this advertising.

Harriet Martineau says of herself: "I am the slowest of readers, sometimes a page an hour." But then, what she read she made her own. We must read slowly, with deep thought, earnest prayer, and the help of the Holy Spirit, in order to get the treasures of divine truth which are incorporated even in the shortest and seemingly simplest sentences of the word of God. We must put away even good books which stand in the way of reading the best book of all—God's book. A college professor used to startle his class by saying, "Young gentlemen, do not waste your time over good books." Of course, the boys would ask, "How can there be such a waste?" but deeper thought would show them that if anyone gives time even to good books at the cost of neglecting the best, there is deplorable waste.—Gateways to the Bible.

Notices.

The Yarmouth county Quarterly Meeting is postponed till December in consequence of the occurrence of the Dominion elections on the date which would have otherwise suited our purpose.

W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.

The 25th of Nov. will be World's Temperance Sunday, a day on which the subject of temperance is recognized as the one to be taught both in the Sunday School and from the pulpit. We therefore ask all superintendents of Sunday Schools and ministers of the gospel that they bring the subject of temperance before their people on that day. LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. of Temperance. Canning, N. S., Nov. 11th.

There will be D. V. a meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University in the library of the college, on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 7.30 p. m. A full attendance is very desirable. By order, etc., S. B. KEMPTON, Sec'y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of cod-liver oil is the means of life and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

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



A Pain Remedy.

For over fifty years this wonderful remedy has proved itself the best, safest and surest antidote for pain in the world.

The True Relief, Radway's Ready Relief

For Internal and External Use.

In using medicine to stop pain, we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice; it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomach, liver and bowels, and, if continued for any length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least danger in either infant or adult.

Will Afford Instant Ease.

For headaches (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate relief, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or mucous membranes.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS

- Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN INTERNALLY.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE CONQUERED.

Radway's Ready Relief

Not only cures the patient seized with this terrible foe to settlers in newly-settled districts, where the Malaria or Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and eat, say, a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out.

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

25 Cents Per Bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

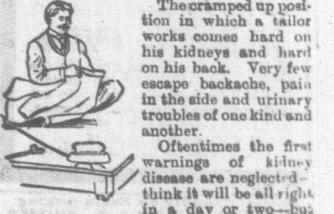
Want Better Roads.

In accordance with instructions given by the legislature, the Pennsylvania road commissioners are gathering information throughout the state upon which to base road measure to be submitted to the legislature of 1901. The method adopted bids fair to place in the hands of the commission valuable data as to the condition of roads throughout the state and the wishes and needs of each section.

Circulars have been prepared and copies have been sent to the State Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, creameries, county and local agricultural societies and others throughout the state. These contain blank spaces to be filled in with the desired information. The commissioners want to know what kind of road is desired for the country, what number of miles of good road there is in each locality, opinions as to the best means of obtaining good roads, the system in use in each locality and similar information. The effort will be made to frame a measure that will be satisfactory to the masses of the people, and it is believed that the replies as to present conditions and the other questions asked will greatly aid the commissioners.

When the tide has been coming in, I have often seen how it chafed and fretted, running into some narrow-mouthed bay, filling it, swirling round, and lapping on the shores, till by-and-by flowing and flowing, it filled the bay full. The tide had spent itself; there ran a smoothing ripple all over the surface, and the whole bay at last was at rest. And so the soul, while yet it is being filled, is disturbed by ripples and eddies; but by-and-by, when it shall have been filled full of the power and presence of God, it will be satisfied, and will be perfectly at peace, and will be full of joy.—Sel.

Tailors' Bad Backs.



The cramped up position in which a tailor works comes hard on his kidneys and hard on his back. Very few escape backache, pain in the side and urinary troubles of one kind and another.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are the best friend of kidneys needing assistance. Read the proof from a tailor who has tried them.

Mr. John Robertson, merchant tailor, Durham, Ont., gives his experience as follows:

"I had been ailing with my kidneys for more than a year when I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Mr. Farlane's drug store, and am sincerely glad that I did so. The wrong action of my kidneys made me sick all over and caused me much inconvenience and pain. That is now a thing of the past, because Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I have had no trouble or inconvenience with my kidneys or back since I took these remarkable pills, and you may be sure that I gladly recommend them to other sufferers."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are the ladies' favorite medicine. They do not purge, gripe, weaken or sicken. They act naturally on the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, dyspepsia, sick headache and biliousness. Price 25c.

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.

A Great Clearance Sale of

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

A Strictly Cash Sale.—Only 5 Sets made up at this price.

- 100 Volumes for \$21.50 net. 10 Drinkwater list at \$1.50 each. 10 D. L. & Co. " \$1.00, 1.25 " 10 Half Hour, " 1.00 " 10 Pansy's or Sheldon's " .30 " 20 Primary, " .15 " 40 R. T. S., paper covers, " .3 " —OR— 60 of those large Books for \$20.30 net.

For One Week Only 1/2 per cent. off all books in stock, including Teachers Bibles.

Send me your Catalogue and state the number required for each grade, and I will select the best for you. CASH WITH ORDER. Give nearest station and how to ship.

GEO. A. McDONALD, 120 Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

EARN THIS WATCH. Buy at 10c each. These wonderful watches are made of one piece of metal with colored dial. They never wear out and will write a page with one dip of ink. Write and we will send you one free. Sell them, get money, and we send postage this handsome watch with polished nickel case, ornate engraved, edge, hour, minute and second hand, keyless wind and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. TOLEDO PEN CO., Box 11 Toronto, Can.



**Headache**  
Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

**Hood's Pills**  
While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. See at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Largest Foundry on Earth making  
**CHURCH BELLS & PEALS**  
Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., from  
Mc-QUANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

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

GET THE RELIABLE  
**GRANGER**  
Condition Powder

**MILBURN'S**  
HEART  
AND  
NERVE PILLS  
FOR  
WEAK  
PEOPLE

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

**INDIGESTION**  
CAN BE CURED.

An Open Letter from a Prominent Clergyman.

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

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 no 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. S.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cents per Bottle.

**1900=1901**

Our new Catalogue is ready for distribution.

We will be glad to mail a copy to any address.

**S. Kerr & Son.**

**The Home**

**The Baby's Bath.**

There is no tonic which can be given to a fretful baby, sick with teething, which is equal to a salt bath. Little children suffer a great deal from the heat, and become restless and nervous, so that it is not strange that they often fall a victim to the more or less serious disorders of the digestive organs, which we are apt to attribute to teething because they occur when the child is cutting teeth.

We know that a great deal of sickness is laid to the account of the teething which is due to improper feeding, improper air and similar causes. Teething is a natural process, and in a healthy child, systematically and sensibly fed, it should not be accompanied by any violent sickness, but merely by a slight disturbance of the system. A great many children cut their teeth so easily that the mother does not know they are teething until the teeth appear.

When the second summer falls at the time the canine teeth (the eye and stomach teeth) are cut there is likely to be more disorder of the child's system, owing to indigestion and to heat as much as to teething. The canine teeth may be expected any time from the fourteenth to the twentieth month. If the child is delicate they may be delayed later. They are irregular in their order. It is important that the child should sleep regularly and should have plenty of outdoor exercise. The more a child stays outdoors when the weather will allow the greater the child's chances of a healthy teething.

The salt bath is a tonic to a nervous, fretful baby which is better than any medicine. Use it at night, if the child refuses to go to sleep at his regular hour. The best salt is pure rock. Dissolve half a cupful in a child's bathtub full of lukewarm water. Be careful to dissolve the salt thoroughly in water before adding to the tub, as sharp crystals may otherwise cut like glass the delicate skin. A restless baby feels the soothing power of this warm bath as soon as it is put in it, and will often go to sleep after being taken out of it before it can be dressed for bed. Dry its skin with a soft, absorbent damask towel, and do not try to rinse off its salty bath. It will only keep it awake. Put it to bed after feeding it, if it is near its feeding hour, as soon as possible. A feverish baby will often go to sleep outdoors who refuses to close its eyes indoors. Keep its carriage outdoors under the trees, and let it take its naps and its meals outdoors, in the daytime at least. It will awake with the lark, whether it is sick or well, and it is natural that it should. It should be taken out as soon as possible after it wakes up, to get the benefit of the undoubted balm for all physical ills that is found in the early morning air, laden with the perfume of opening flowers. If the little one is disposed to be up in the morning, as healthy, active babies are, let it toss itself on a thick woollen creeping blanket spread on the grass in a shaded place, but a place which during part of the day is subject to the rays of the sun, so there will be no poisonous germs there, such as lurk in damp places where the sun never comes.—Ex.

To make mushroom ketchup peel a gallon of fresh mushrooms, and after looking over and wiping them well, discarding all that are not sound, cut them into small pieces and put them into a deep pan. Dry six ounces of salt in the oven, sift it and sprinkle it among the mushrooms. Cover the pan with a cloth and leave them four days, turning them over with a wooden spoon once every twenty-four hours. Then turn them into a preserving kettle and let them simmer in their own liquor for fifteen minutes. Strain the liquor into a stew pan and add to it three blades of mace, half an ounce whole black pepper and a quarter ounce of allspice berries. Let it boil for twenty minutes. Pour into a jug, cover tightly and leave for twelve hours; then strain through a cloth and fill it into small bottles, pouring a little salad oil into each. Close with new corks and seal with wax.

For tarragon vinegar bruise two ounces of fresh tarragon leaves and put them into a wide necked bottle. Cover them with a pint of French white vinegar, cork tightly and let them stand for two months. Then strain off the vinegar, and let it stand until all sediment has settled. Pour off the clear portion, turn it into dry bottles, close air tight and stand in a cool place.

Celery vinegar is made by cutting into small pieces ten ounces of the tough end of celery which has been previously washed and dried. This is put into a jar and covered with half an ounce of salt and a pint of boiling white vinegar. As soon as it is cold the jar is covered tightly and left for one month. At the end of that time the vinegar is strained through a cloth, turned into bottles and sealed. New corks should be used.

A variety of flavorings for sauces and entrées is an indispensable factor of good cooking. Home made articles in these, as well as in relishes and confections, are, if carefully prepared, better than those that are bought.

An herbaceous salt that is useful for flavoring ragouts, forcemeats, etc., is made as follows: Rub to a powder half an ounce each of basil, thyme, dried bay leaves, majoram and add half an ounce each of powdered mace, quarter ounce of grated nutmeg, one ounce of black pepper and a quarter ounce each of ground cloves and of cayenne. Pound all together in a mortar and sift them through a dry sieve. Add four ounces of dry salt to every ounce of the mixture. Put into a tight box.

**MALARIAL FEVER**

AFTER EFFRCTS LEAVE THE VICTIM WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Miss Emma Huskinson, a Captain in the Salvation Army, Tells How She Regained Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Among the oldest and most highly respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. John Huskinson, whose daughter, Emma, has for a number of years been an acute sufferer from the after effects of malarial fever. A reporter of the Sun hearing of the wonderful effects which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had on Miss Huskinson, called at her home to enquire into the truth of the rumor. After stating the reason of his visit, he was kindly received by Mrs. Huskinson, who gave him the following facts of the cure: "Some years ago," said Mrs. Huskinson, "my daughter Emma, who is now captain of the Newmarket corps of the Salvation Army, was attacked by malarial fever. She was under a doctor's care for a long time and although she recovered sufficiently to go about, the after effects of the fever left her very weak and the doctor did not seem able to put any life into her. She had frequent headaches, was very pale, and the least exertion would greatly fatigue her. We thought a change might do her good and consequently she went on a visit to Toronto. While there she was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at once purchased a supply. Before she had finished the second box she noted a marked change for the better; her appetite improved, her color returned, the feeling of exhaustion had disappeared and by the time she had taken half a dozen boxes she was enjoying the best of health, and all her old-time vigor had returned. Although her work in the Salvation Army is hard and exposes her to all kinds of weather, she has since been able to do it without the least inconvenience.

"Some time after my daughter's cure I was myself completely run down, and to add to my trouble was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism. Remembering the benefit my daughter had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to use them, and before I had taken half a dozen boxes I felt fully recovered and have been in the best of health ever since. My advice to all ailing is to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored more weak and ailing women and girls to robust health than any other medicine ever discovered, which in part accounts for their popularity throughout the world. These pills are sold by all dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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 Germain Street,  
St. John, N. B.  
Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.

**McLEAN'S**  
VEGETABLE  
WORM  
SYRUP  
Safe Pleasant Effectual

**DR. WOOD'S**

**NORWAY PINE SYRUP.**

A positive cure for all Throat, Lung and Bronchial diseases. Healing and soothing in its action. Pleasant to take, prompt and effective in its results. Mr. Chas. Johnson, Bear River, N.C., writes: "I was troubled with hoarseness and sore throat, which the doctor pronounced Bronchitis and recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I did so, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured." Take a LAXE-LIVER PILL before retiring. 'Twill work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c.

**Colonial Book Store**

Send to me for your SUNDAY SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and SUPPLIES at Publishers' Prices. Peloubets Notes on the S. S. Lessons for 1900, \$1.00. Arnold's Notes on the S. S. Lessons, 60c. Revised Normal School Libraries, 30c. Class Books, Supt. Records, Envelopes. 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. T. H. HALL, Cor. King and Germain Sts. St. John, N. B.

**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 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. E. Turner, Charles L. Kent, Joseph E. Wyman, ex-Mayor, R. E. Feltner, Lawrencetown. Manufactured at Yarmouth, N. S., by

**Fred L. Shaffner,** Proprietor.

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Fourth Quarter.

SOBER LIVING.

Lesson VIII. November 25. Titus 2: 1-15. (World's Temperance Sunday).

Read Isaiah 28.

Commit Verses 11-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

We should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.—Titus 2: 12.

EXPLANATORY.

I. TO WHOM ADDRESSED.—Vs. 2-4, 6, 7, 9. Six classes are especially addressed by name in this chapter.—aged men, aged women, young women, young men, servants, and the preacher himself.

II. THE VIRTUES INCULCATED.—Vs. 1-11. Let us first look through these verses and note the number and the nature of the virtues which the church in Crete were to practise and to preach.

1. V. 2. SOBER. "Temperate, abstaining from wine, either entirely or at least its immoderate use."

2. GRAVE. "In all propriety of demeanor."

3. TEMPERATE. Curbing one's desires and impulses, self-controlled, temperate. A man is full of passions and impulses, of faculties and powers. All sin is the breaking away of some of these forces from the right control of conscience, and reason, and God as the source of both. It is the mob rule of the internal forces that ruins men. The drunkard is one whose appetites have broken away from due control. The perfect man is one who is perfectly self-controlled; all his powers are subject to his will, submissive to God, and guided by reason and conscience.

4. SOUND IN FAITH. "Sound" means healthful, wholesome, sound in health, without disease.

5. (SOUND) IN CHARITY. Love, the sum of all virtues.

6. (SOUND) IN PATIENCE. Which requires great self-control over the spirit, as temperance does over the body. These—faith, love, patience—are recognized essentials of Christian character, but be careful that you have the real wholesome graces, without anything spurious or diseased."

7. V. 3. (REVERENT) IN BEHAVIOUR. In demeanor, implying "a certain dignity and decorum."

8. NOT FALSE ACCUSERS. Slanderers, retelling all the bad they may hear about others; often false accusers even when telling the truth, because they do not relate also the virtues which accompany or modify the fault told.

9. NOT GIVEN TO MUCH WINE. R. V., not "enslaved" to much wine, for wine enslaves its devotees.

10. TEACHERS OF (that which is) GOOD. By both precept and example. Their age had given them experience, which they should use to help their younger friends.

11. Vs. 4, 5. The home virtues, models of family life.

12. V. 6. BE SOBER MINDED. A verb from the same root as "temperate" in v. 2.

13. V. 7. A PATTERN (example, type, model) OF GOOD WORKS.

14. IN DOCTRINE (teaching) SHEWING UNCORRUPTNESS. Without deterioration from falsehood, or error, or lower motive, or waning zeal; which produce in doctrine the same deadly effect which decay produces in fruit.

15. V. 8. SOUND SPEECH. Healthful, without disease or corruption. Speaking the truth in love, with good sense both as to matter and manner.

16. V. 9. OBEDIENT (WELL-PLEASING, R. V.). The gospel had given spiritual freedom to the slaves, and a new consciousness of manhood and rights. But their best use of it was not to insist on their rights contrary to civil law, however unchristian, but to give freely and cheerfully, abundantly, of their own accord, what the law might enforce against their will.

17. V. 10. NOT PURLOINING. "All tricks of trade, embezzlement, and dishonesty are covered by this word."

18. SHEWING ALL GOOD FIDELITY. Faithfulness in all relations, in thought and speech.

19. ADORN THE DOCTRINE. Make it appear as beautiful and attractive as it really is, as we frame a picture, or make the outside of our homes as beautiful as the home spirit within, or as royal persons dress royally. Adorning the doctrine is to pay homage to it, to express our admiration and sense of its value. It proclaims to all in a language they can understand how worthy, how good, how blessed is the (v. 11) SALVATION which the GRACE (loving favor) OF GOD has brought to all men. Every Christian needs "the beauty of holiness," and all the graces, as well as the principles of heaven.

III. THE TEMPERANCE VIRTUES. 12. DENYING UNGODLY AND WORLDLY LUSTS. Renouncing, refusing to be controlled by fleshly desires, putting them under our feet. This victory gained, the evil being conquered, WE SHOULD LIVE SOBERLY. The "temperate" of v. 2. RIGHTHOUSLY. Toward men, as expressed in the virtues enumerated above. AND GODLY. Piously, religiously.

"Thank You."

Everybody likes little Carl Rosenbloom, he is so cunning and small and fat. He has lived in America just a little while, and he can speak only two English words; but it sounds so funny to hear him say, "Thank you," to whatever is said to him, that no one can help smiling, and I think this is the reason that he gets cookies and slices of gingerbread at every house where he is sent on an errand.

One day, Carl was trudging along with a basket of clothes which his mother had washed. He was a droll little figure, with his chubby legs and round, fat arms. Some boys, playing marbles on the pavement, were quite amused at this comical sight, and they began to laugh and shout, "Sausage bags!"

Now, Carl did not understand a word, but he saw they were speaking to him, so he turned his dear little face to them with the sweetest of smiles and said, "Thank you."

You should have seen how ashamed the naughty boys looked then! One of them smiled and nodded at little Carl, another gave him a nice red apple, while another took his big basket and carried it for him.

So the good-natured little fellow trotted off, thinking what kind boys they were, and what a pleasant world this is to live in. And perhaps we should all think so, too, if our tempers were as sweet as his.—Sunday Afternoon.

Concise.

A little dog barked at the big round moon, That smiled in the evening sky; And the neighbors smote him with rocks and shoo— But still he continued his rafeul tune, And he barked till his throat was dry.

The little dog bounced like a rubber ball, For his anger quite drove him wild; And he said, "I'm a terror, although I'm small, And I dare you, you impudent fellow, to fall."

But the moon only smiled and smiled. Then the little dog barked at a terrible rate,

But he challenged the moon in vain, For as calmly and slow as the workings of fate, The moon moved along in a manner sedate, And smiled at the dog in disdain.

But soon, 'neath a hill that obstructed the west, The moon sank down out of sight, And it smiled as it slowly dropped under the crest,

But the little dog said, as he lay down to rest, "Well! I scared it away all right!" —Puck.

Earthworms in Soil.

Earthworms can be driven out of the soil by applying limewater, one peck of fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. This can best be applied after the soil is put into the greenhouse. To insure making a complete success the soil should be allowed to get rather on the dry side before applying the limewater, then give every particle of it a good soaking. Should the first application not be quite effectual in eight or ten days repeat the process. It will not hurt the plants even if they are already benched, though if the worms are very numerous it would be better to give the limewater and allow the soil to dry out before planting, says Gardening.

Home Conversions.

These are greatly needed, and would be frequent, if parental instruction and family religion were the rule and not the exception. God would honor and bless the parents who would "command" their households as Abraham did, and children would be brought into the kingdom of grace in the family nursery and around the family altar. "The church in the house" would be a blessed institution, from which would go forth sons and daughters who would carry with them that which would bless the society of which they formed a part, and who would in process of time become the heads of households where God would be feared, loved and worshiped, and where children would be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Oh for homes where parents are children of God, and where children are taught and trained in the verities of the Christian religion. Let us work for a revival in every home.—Pulpit Treasury.

Life is what we make it.—George Logan.

The true measure of loving God is to love him without measure.

Opportunity with ability makes responsibility.—Bishop Horst.

The abuse of a privilege works its forfeiture. The abuse of grace works its loss.

There is a path in which every child of God is to walk, and in which alone God can accompany him.—Denham Smith.

★ ★ ★

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

MRS. REUBEN BAKER

Riverdale.

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

MRS. CHAS ANDERSON.

Stanley, P. E. I.

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

MATTHIAS FOLEY.

Oil City, Ont.

True Economy

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cost many times this in doctors' bills.

Royal Baking Powder may cost a little more per can, but it insures perfect, wholesome food. In fact, it is more economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and never spoils the food.

Royal Baking Powder used always in making the biscuit and cake saves both health and money.

You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade, alum baking powders. They are apt to spoil the food; they do endanger the health. All physicians will tell you that alum in food is poisonous.



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.

TRURO, PRINCE ST. CHURCH.—Oct. 7th Pastor Adams baptized a young man, Aubrey Forwood, and Nov. 4th he baptized Miss Gertrude Rheinmuth. H. F. A.

SUSSEX.—We had, Sunday before last, a very successful Roll Call and thankoffering. A large number were present and answered to their names. The thankoffering amounted to \$67. This goes toward putting a furnace in the the parsonage.

W. CAMP.

KINGSBORO AND SOURIS, EAST POINT, P. E. I.—We have not as yet very much to report as we go recently settled upon this field, but would say that our congregations are very large, and the people evidently fully appreciate the "Grand Old Gospel." We find them exceedingly kind and under the divine blessing, are anticipating prosperous times in the near future.

WEST YARMOUTH CHURCH.—After a pastorate of nearly four years we have decided to close our labors with this church Nov. 18, and go forth into the Master's vineyard as the Lord may open the way. During our pastorate 22 have been added by baptism and 3 by letter. A number have professed conversion, and in the near future we trust will follow their Lord in all his ways. We erected a new parsonage free of debt alongside the church. As a church we have suffered by deaths and removals; but there still remains faithful brethren to carry on God's cause. C. P. WILSON.

Nov. 2.

PARADISE AND CLARENCE.—We have just concluded a series of special services in which we were ably assisted by Evangelist MacLean and wife and which have resulted in large blessing to the church and the conversion of a number. It is too early yet to say just what the result of our meetings is or will be, suffice it to say that we have enjoyed a blessed season of revival and souls have been quickened into new life. Brother and Sister MacLean not only gave inspiration to our song service by excellent leadership but soon won their way to the hearts of the people both by their helpful testimonies and their personal influence. We feel that there is a great work in these provinces for our brother as a gospel singer and would cheerfully recommend him to other churches and pastors who may have no use for the professional evangelist.

E. L. STEEVES.

NEW GERMANY, N. S.—We are busily engaged in the Master's work as usual, and not without some visible signs of encouragement. We have been holding a few special meetings at Foster Settlement which are resulting in good. Just how far-reaching in their uplifting tendency they will be is not for us to determine. At our last conference Mrs. Twining Haynes was received into church fellowship by letter, and Bros. J. W. Langill and C. E. DeLong were chosen deacons. Two of our deacons who have served so long and faithfully are now well advanced in years and the church has chosen these younger men upon whom the duties and responsibilities of this office will devolve.

Nov. 2.

H. B. SMITH.

N. B. Baptist Home Missions.

The Executive of N. B. Baptist Home Mission Board met in monthly meeting on the 6th inst. A large correspondence was considered and reports from missionary pastors, Stackhouse, King, Sables, Henderson, Demmings, Steeves and Seelye were received and contents noted. These reports were for the months of September and October. From these we learn that seven had been baptized and two received by letter.

We are pleased to report that Rev. C. Currie goes to the St. Andrew's field where our late Bro., Rev. J. W. S. Young, was laboring so successfully when called home. We ask our brethren to remember this field and our Brother Currie. Calls continue to come for aid. Some of the fields that it was supposed last year would be self-supporting this year are disappointed in the cherished expectations. We must aid them again. On some of our fields, our workers are exceedingly poorly paid. The cold weather is just upon us, will not

the pastors and members of the contributing churches see that we are placed in funds to pay out the quarterly grants promptly. In most instances our grants are small—too small in fact, and it would be sinful not to forward the small amounts regularly. Other fields are appealing, weak churches that must be aided if they are to have preaching. Brethren of the churches take this matter of Home Missions to your heart and let us work and pray.

G. O. GATES, Sec'y N. B. H. M. B. St John, Nov. 10.

\* \* \*

Rambblings and Rumbblings.

Last Sunday I spent at Salisbury. Pastor Tiner came to the platform union jack in hand, and therefrom as a text, gave a fine discourse. He is hustling all along the lines. Tomorrow I shall preach for my old class-mate, Pastor Addison, who continues to do grand work on this field. The two new houses of worship are suitable and "a joy forever."

The old Bay, that I have in boyhood days so often looked across to gaze upon these hills, is foaming today. As I write I can hear the waves roar and the stones "rubble" on the beach. Directly opposite here is Apple River lighthouse, and not far therefrom the "home of my childhood and (still living) mother." As soon as the sea is calm I shall see her. Although long accustomed to view the scenery from that side I never before set foot here. It does us good to see things from some other point of view. There are two sides to other things than politics. The elections are over and the result is a lopsided. All who seemed sure have not secured seats.

Very truly yours,

F. N. ATKINSON.

Alma, N. B., Nov. 10th, 1900.

\* \* \*

Denominational Funds, N. S. FROM OCT. 4th TO 31st, 1900.

Gabarouse church, \$14; Mira, \$7; Amherst, S. S., \$12.24; Wolfville church, \$47.45; Mrs. Levi Woodworth, \$5; Guysboro church, \$17; Paradise, S. S., \$3.07; West Paradise, \$1.27; Margaree, \$5.56; Boylston, \$3; Goldboro, \$15; Isaac's Harbor, Col. District Meeting, \$3; Temple S. S., \$8; Hawkesbury church, \$9.02; Rev. W. A. Snelling, Sackville, \$3.34; Lower Stewiaske church, per Quarterly Meeting, \$2.28; Kentville, \$9.33; Hantsport, \$11.80; Milton, Queens, \$8.48; Hampton, \$3; do, S. S., \$2; Chester church, \$25; Noel, \$2; Walton, \$2; Glace Bay, \$15; 1st church Halifax, \$50.45; River John, \$7.85; New Annan, \$6.65; Tatamagouche, \$2.50; Palmouth, \$12.25; Wolfville, \$14.23; Westchester, \$2; Willmot Mountain, \$8.50; Rawdon, \$10.25; New Canada, \$3.83; Chelsea, \$1.60; Sydney, \$42.25; Williamston B. Y. P. U., \$6; New Ross church, \$5; Sherwood Station, Waterville church, \$2. Total, \$416.20. Before reported, \$648.96. Total, \$1065.16.

A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N. S. Nov. 3rd.

\* \* \*

Personal.

Rev. J. W. Gardner has accepted an unanimous call to East Point and Souris churches, P. E. I., and desires that all correspondence be directed to him at Kingsboro, P. E. I.

Rev. E. C. Corey has resigned his charge at Shediac and would consider a call from any church desiring his services. Mr. Corey's address is Penobscus, N. B.

We were favored with a call from Rev. J. Coombs of Queens county a few days ago and were glad to see him in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The church at Cambridge, Narrows, was supplied last Sunday by Rev. W. McGregor. The people would doubtless be interested and benefited by his clear and forceful presentation of Christian doctrine.

\* \* \*

Use your gifts faithfully, and they shall be enlarged; practice what you know, and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Thomas Arnold.

It is a great matter for a man to learn how to rest himself without being idle, and to make his necessary repose subservient to the glory of God.—Parquier Queneau.

There were eighteen business failures in the Dominion last week, against twenty-three in the corresponding week of 1899.

Every one should remember that by the loss of health, enjoyment and happiness also are lost forever. Check the slightest cough or cold by using Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, according to directions printed upon the label of the bottle. 25c. all Druggists.

DANIEL & ROBERTSON.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, Nov. 13th.

A Special in "Rainy-Day" Skirts

(AS CUT)



Heavy dark Oxford cloth "Rainy-day" or walking skirts--well made with inverted pleat and stitched with eight rows around the bottom.

This is the most surprising value of the season.

In following sizes:

- 23 inch waist 35 inches long
- 24 inch waist 37 inches long
- 26 inch waist 39 inches long

Dark oxford grey only---special \$3.75 each.

Write at once if you want one.

Cloakings.

Write for samples of our mantle cloths and cloakings—a large range to choose from.

- Fine Beaver cloths in all new shades, pastels, fawns, etc., \$1.90 yd.
- Black beaver cloth, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.90, \$2.25 yd.
- Black frieze cloths, 95c., \$1.25 yd.
- Friezes for children's coats and also used for ladies' skirts, \$1.25 yd.
- Blanket cloths for girls ulsters and snow coats in red, navy and black, \$1.40 yd.
- Curl or astrakhan cloths white, cream and red, \$2.00 yd.
- Grey astrakhan or curl cloths, \$2.00, \$2.25 yd.
- Black astrakhan cloths, \$2.25, to \$3.75 yd.
- Golf cloths, "Royal Balmoral," finest wool, very thick, \$3.75 yd.
- Reversible golf plaids, \$2.25, \$2.50 yd.
- Mottled curl golf cloth, \$2.50 yd.

Daniel & Robertson, London House Retail. St. John, N. B.

BENTLEY-St., Halifax, Fash, M. A. N. S., and daughter of

SPRAIG-K Oct. 24, Alle HATT-GOC Nov. 5, by Hatt and Jea N. B.

BACKMA Milton, N. S. Archibald, Bridgewater, pool. N. S.

WENTZEL sonage, New Whitman, Branch Lab Ross.

HOWATT-5th, by Rev. of Tryon, Corey of For

RVNO-BU sonage, Hub Padley, Ho both of St.

CAMPBELL age, River I Parker, F. Turnbull, all

BAKER-ST 47, East Po Gardner, B Lake to Eup P. E. I.

HALLETT church, Ha the Rev. N. and Mabel N. B.

PULLY-D Nov. 8, by Pulley of G N. S., to Bu

CHAPMAN-B, on 7th in Acel Chapman to Clara J. H

MCGILVER of October, G and Sarah An months and

GRAY.—At of cancer of aged 65, year of Edward G Charles Hart husband and of a faithfu "Blessed are Lord."

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**MARRIAGES.**

**BENTLEY-McDONALD.**—At 13 Maynard St., Halifax, N. S., Oct. 31, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., Charles A. Bentley, Berwick, N. S., and Edith B. McDonald, eldest daughter of G. C. McDonald, Halifax.

**SPRAIG-KINNEY.**—At St. George, N. B., Oct. 24, Allen Sprig to Josephine Kinney.

**HATT-GOODRELL.**—At St. George, N. B., Nov. 5, by A. H. Lavers, Price Albert Hatt and Jessie Goodell, both of St. George, N. B.

**BACKMAN-FOENER.**—At the parsonage, Milton, N. S., Oct. 22nd, by Rev. W. L. Archibald, M. A., Charles Backman, Bridgewater, N. S., to Lulu Foener, Liverpool, N. S.

**WENTZEL-ACKER.**—At the Baptist parsonage, New Ross, Oct. 28, by Pastor A. Whitman, William Stanley Wentzel of Branch Lake to Nellie Acker of New Ross.

**HOWATT-CORRY.**—At Penobscia, Nov. 5th, by Rev. E. Corey, W. Bowley Howatt of Tryon, P. E. I., to Mrs. Francis V. Corey of Portland, Me., U. S.

**RYNO-BURCHALL.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Hubley's Settlement, by Pastor C. Padley, Horatio Ryno to Mary Burchall, both of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S.

**CAMPBELL-TURNBULL.**—At the parsonage, River Hebert, Nov. 7th, by Pastor Parker, F. R. Campbell and H. Cassie Turnbull, all of Joggins' Mines.

**BAKER-STEWART.**—At Kingsboro, Lot 47, East Point, P. E. I., by Rev. J. W. Gardner, Edmund Jabez Baker of North Lake to Euphemia Stewart of Kingsboro, P. E. I.

**HALLETT-MABEE.**—In the Baptist church, Hampton Village, Nov. 8th, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Percy B. Hallett and Mabel L. Mabee, both of Hampton, N. B.

**PULLEY-DARES.**—At Greenland, N. S., Nov. 8, by Rev. L. J. Tingley, Wallace Pulley of Greenland, Annapolis county, N. S., to Eunice Dares of Victoria, N. S.

**CHAPMAN-HENDRY.**—At St. John, N. B., on 7th inst., by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, Acel Chapman of Waterborough, N. B., to Clara J. Hendry of Cambridge.

**DEATHS.**

**McGILVER.**—At Gabarus, on the 9th of October, George Lemont, son of George and Sarah Ann McGilvery, age 2 years, 2 months and 3 days old.

**GRAY.**—At Waterville, N. B., Nov. 4th, of cancer of the stomach, Rhoda P. E., aged 65 years and 5 months, beloved wife of Edward Gray and daughter of the late Charles Hartley, Canterbury, leaving a husband and 3 children to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and loving mother. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

**SEAMAN.**—At Minudie, Cumberland Co., on Nov. 1st, Francis, relict of Gilbert Seaman, aged 65. Her favorite hymn: "There's a wideness in God's mercy" was sung, the 5th chapter of a Corinthians was read and a brief address by Dr. Steele with prayer by Rev. J. M. Parker constitutes the service at the old home. In the soft shadows of a still day of the Indian summer, we laid her away in the beautiful city of the dead near her home.

**HARRISON.**—On Nov. 3, Jerusha, widow of John Harrison, ended the earthly part of her life, aged 87. She was a woman of fine parts, of the Freeman-Lewis stock, her father, Gains Lewis being for years M. P. P. for Cumberland under the old regime. For fifty years a member of the

Maccan church she upheld all that was good. She at last "fell like ripe fruit into her mother's lap," and now "absent from the body, she is present with the Lord."

**ESNOR.**—Oct. 22nd, Trewnetta May, in the 28th year of her age, the wife of Moran Esnor of Brewer, Maine. Dying after two years of suffering from cancer, her body was brought by the bereaved husband to Chester Basin, the home of their childhood. To the parents, Brother Eli Countaway and wife, this was a sad homecoming indeed, but the prospect of reunion in the home in heaven gives consolation. The whole community is moved with sympathy for the friends and especially for the husband left with five motherless little children.

**DURKEE.**—At Sanford, Yarmouth Co., Oct. 10, Richard Durkee, aged 79. Bro. Durkee had been confined to his room for over a year. But previous to this he had labored incessantly, and his well tilled farm showed the results. Our brother had united with the Third Yarmouth church years ago, and finally made his church home with the West Yarmouth church. As his physical frame broke down, his mind seemed to lose its firm grasp of the promises, but he wanted to go home to be with Jesus. He left sons and daughters and widow to mourn for a kind father.

**LOWE.**—At Salem, on Oct. 26th, Edna Lowe, aged 18, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lowe, "fell asleep in Jesus. She was a great sufferer during her sickness. Many weary days and nights did her parents spend watching by the bedside of the fading flower of their home. When the end came she was glad to go. To her father and mother almost her last words were: "Don't cry, I will soon be in a better land." These words with others such as, "I am trusting the Saviour" are loving remembrances of her victory over death. The sympathy of the whole community is extended to the bereaved. To them may these words be a precious reality: "My grace is sufficient for thee."

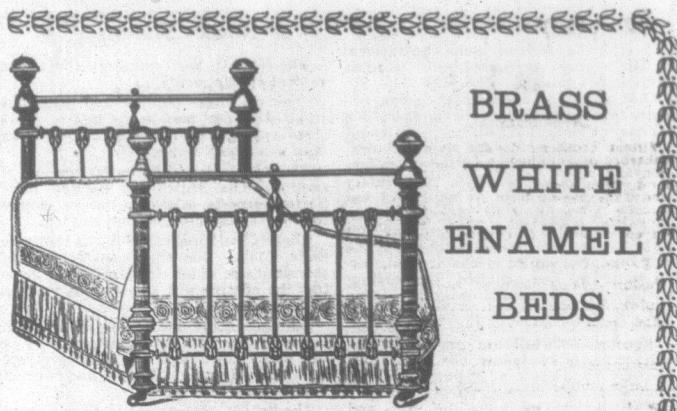
**SMITH.**—Oct. 25th, Deacon James of Chester at the age of 67 years. That evening he was returning home in order that his wife might accompany him to the bedside of his brother, William, of whose long-expected death he had just heard. Suddenly, in a narrow part of the road, he and his nephew who was with him were met by a runaway ox yoked to a wagon. It would seem that his coat became caught in some way in the shaft and after being dragged along a few steps, he was thrown to the ground and killed almost instantly. What a bereavement this is to the wife and children may be well imagined, and those who are familiar with the faith, zeal and piety of our brother will know what a loss the church has sustained. His place of power was in the prayer-meeting and that place it will be hard to fill. It was a common saying of his of late that if he was not now prepared to meet God he never would be and his wish was always that if it were God's will he would prefer a sudden death. For him we know that death had no sting, the grave no victory; and sudden death was sudden glory.

**CARD.**—On the sixth instant we considered the remains of Sister Mary A. Card to their last earthly resting place in our cemetery. Sister Card was the wife of Deacon Charles and died in Dr. Cushing's private hospital, Brookline, Mass., after an operation for cancer. The nurse reports that she showed no fear when being prepared for the operation, although warned by the Dr. that her case was almost hopeless. Her husband and her son were with her, during her last days and she passed away perfectly happy. Sister Card was baptized in her eighteenth year and married in her twenty-second. We will miss her in our church, and in our prayer, conference and B. Y. P. U. meetings, where we have so often heard her in prayer and praise. Her aged father and mother are yet with us, and they, seven of their remaining nine children, her husband and son are all members of our church. The memorial services were held last Tuesday in the church and the sermon was delivered by our pastor to a very large congregation in which every denomination was represented, thus showing their respect for our sister. Sister Card took part in all doings of our church, and no one in it and in the community was held in higher esteem.

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Thanks.

I stated in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR two weeks ago it had never been my lot to fall in with so kind a people as I had found on this little Island of Tancook. Since then we have had another manifestation of their kindness. A few nights ago they held a pie social, realized \$20.85, which they kindly passed over to Mrs. Dresser and myself, as a token of their love and respect; for which we wish to express our sincere thanks and pray that God may bless them.  
Tancook, Oct. 16. F. P. DRESSER.



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

Nothing is truer in the experience of  
life than that selfishness overreaches  
itself. He that would get the most  
out of life must contribute of his  
thought, sympathy, time and sub-  
stance for the good of others.—Lucien  
C. Warner.

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MAGAZINE,**

"The Leading Periodical of the World."

Will Make 1901

"A Year of Romance"

Besides a great programme of illustrated arti-  
cles,—a superb panorama of the Rhine,—  
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Daniel Webster,—color-pictures, etc. etc.,  
The Century will present, beginning with  
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Short Novels and Complete Stories by:

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**"The Helmet of Navarre"**

A great novel, full of life, adventure and  
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Critics everywhere are enthusiastic over the  
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"In a Mysterious Way."

J. R. Miller tells an interesting incident in The Family Friend about a Canadian surgeon as follows:

One of the most skilled of Canadian surgeons has recounted his own sharp but salutary lessons. When but a little lad the bent of his nature was plainly shown, but the death of his father, and the failure of a bank, made all but a rudimentary education impossible. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to the village carpenter, in whose employ he remained for eight years. At the end of that time he had become a skilled mechanic, but, better still, he had acquired the sterling qualities of industry and endurance. One day an accident befell him, and for a whole year he was confined to his bed. The enforced invalidism was most irksome to one of his industrious habits, but one day, in despair at his utter lack of occupation, he caught up his mother's sewing, which lay upon the bed, and essayed his skill with the needle. His hands were so broadened and coarsened by the heavy shop work that he was almost unable to take a stitch. His awkwardness both provoked and amused him, and he persevered until he was able to sew both quickly and well, and could relieve his mother of a large portion of her work.

About the time of his recovery a distant relative of his died, leaving him a couple of thousand dollars; and, with many misgivings as to his qualifications, he entered upon his surgical training. Suddenly the meaning of his years of discipline unfolded itself. No nervous tremor ever disturbed him. In the carpenter's shop he had gained what no university could have given him—the workman's habit of thought. He never took a surgeon's tool into his hands without feeling that a workmanlike job was to be done. He was conscious neither of himself nor his patient. In the same way he amazed his professional brothers by his delicate stitching, the like of which was seldom seen, but they ceased to marvel when they learned that his master had been that tiny shaft of steel—his mother's needle.

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A pretty story is told of the German Empress. During the recent manoeuvres of the army in Westphalia Her Majesty was accustomed to drive every day through a neighboring village. There was a poor old widow in the village who had been confined to her bed for some years, but learning that the Empress often passed her little house she made a violent effort one day to reach the window. She failed in her attempt, but her anxiety to see the Empress became talked of in the village, and finally reached Her Majesty's household and at last the Empress herself. One morning the old woman heard a commotion at her door; there was a knock, followed by footsteps, and then a gracious, womanly presence entered her room, and a gentle voice said: "I am the Empress, my friend. I am told that you wish to see me." Her Majesty sat by the bedside and talked to her a long while, and left a present when she went away. "Kind hearts are more than coronets."

TAKE A RECORD.

See How Many Friends Are Hurt by Coffee.

It would be just as reasonable for a temperance advocate to drink a little diluted whiskey as to drink coffee, for one is as truly an intoxicant as the other, and persistence in the use of coffee brings on a variety of chronic diseases, notorious among which are dyspepsia, heart palpitation (and ultimately heart failure), frequently constipation, kidney diseases, many cases of weak eyes and trembling condition of the nerves.

This is only a small percentage of the great variety of diseases which come from an unbalanced nervous system, caused by the persistent daily use of the drug caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee. Another bit of prima facie evidence about coffee is that the victims to the habit find great difficulty in giving it up. They will sometimes pledge to themselves day after day that they will abandon the use of it when they know that it is shortening their days, but morning after morning they fail, until they grow to despise themselves for their lack of control.

Any one interested in this subject would be greatly surprised to make a systematic inquiry among prominent brain workers in America. There are hundreds of thousands of our most prominent people that have abandoned coffee altogether and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place, and for the most excellent reasons in the world. Many of them testify that ill health, nervous prostration, and consequent inability to work, has in times past, pushed them back and out of their proper standing in life, which they have been able to regain by the use of good health, strong nerves, and great vitality, since coffee has been thrown out and the Postum put in its place.

News Summary.

The Queen has approved the recent cabinet appointments.

Quarrels over politics and gambling resulted in five men being shot to death Tuesday night in Kentucky. One other man was fatally wounded.

There is one book that never goes out of fashion. The British and Foreign Bible Society reports sales of 5,000,000 copies for 1899, as against 4,000,000 in 1897.

Cholera has been so bad in the Rampore State, India, that the Nawab has just sacrificed one of his elephants in the hope that the offering will appease the goddess of the disease.

Searches made at Genoa, Milan and Florence have resulted in the discovery of title deeds stolen from the Vatican valued at 220,000 francs. A man and woman were arrested at Genoa.

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousand are used in India to carry stores and equipment when regiments are changing quarters by line of march.

Chicago now contains a greater population than all the cities of the United States contained in 1840, and New York now has a greater population than all the cities together had in 1850.

Mrs. Mary Peary, mother of Lieut. Peary the explorer now in the Arctic regions, died at her home in South Portland, Me., Sunday. Mrs. Peary, who was seventy-three years old, suffered a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday.

J. J. Lewis, a farmer residing near Lambeth, Ont., on Sunday morning shot his wife through the head while she was in bed, afterwards killing himself with a bullet which pierced his brain. Mrs. Lewis is still living and may recover.

Mrs. Emma Anderson, a well educated and refined woman, whose home is in Wisconsin, has gone to Minneapolis to be treated for a very unusual and peculiar disease known as ichthyosis. In other words, fish scales are growing all over her body.

Hon. William Hartly has concluded negotiations with the liquidators of the Canadian Engine and Locomotive Works, of Kingston, Ont., for their purchase and it is expected the works will be reopened at an early date. Mr. Hartly has received an order for twenty engines to be built for the International Railway and also twelve for Mackenzie and Mann.

The first families of London figure rather conspicuously in the list of the twenty-eight new mayors there. The Duke of Norfolk is the first mayor of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford of Bloomsbury, Viceroy Cadogan of Chelsea, the Marquis of Northampton of Finsbury, Lord Portman of Paddington, the Duke of Portland of Marylebone, and so on through a large section of the peerage.

A Uniontown, Pa., despatch, says: The greatest gas well ever struck in this county has just been drilled on the farm of John H. Robinson. The strike was made in the big Injun sand, 1,700 feet deep. The roar of escaping gas can be heard for many miles. The effort to plug the hole to-day proved fruitless, the pressure being too great.

Neodesha, Kan., has a population of about fifteen hundred, which includes more than people than any place twice its size in America. Many of the men weigh less than one hundred pounds, though in good health. Physicians say that the petroleum and natural gas wells there are responsible for making the people look like whitened refugees from a famine district in India.

Frank T. Wall, of Quincy, Mass., forty-three years of age, was strangled to death early Tuesday morning in a peculiar manner. He came home late and could not obtain entrance to his home. He pried open a window and started to enter that way, but the heavy sash fell across his neck and he was unable to move, and slowly strangled to death.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, has given a badge to the nurses and friends who helped her in her work of nursing the invalided soldiers at Rosenath, the home she provided for them. The badge is of white enamel, with the initials of the princess surmounted by a royal coronet, and having a red cross below, the whole bordered with laurel leaves. The badge was designed by the princess.

A cable from Cape Town, dated Nov. 1, states that the regiment sails to-day for Southampton. Those returning are: Major Buchan and Fiset, Captains Bursall and Macdonnell, Lieuts. Lawless, Mason, S-wift, Lafferty, Temple and Carpenter, and 300 men. Major Weeks has fever and remains behind at Dronstadt, but is not dangerously ill. Captain Ogilvie also remains behind for staff duty. Field Marshal Lord Roberts complimented the regiment, particularly for the work at Paardeberg.

A Word to the Weary and Sickly Mother.

Paine's Celery Compound.

Will Make You Happy and Healthy.

It Has Given a New Life to Thousands of Ailing Women and Will Do The Same Good Work For You.

The medicine that has given new health and a fresh lease of life to thousands of women in Canada, is surely the kind you stand in need of, dear mother.

If you are weak, nervous, despondent, have headache, dizziness, backache and cannot sleep well, Paine's Celery Compound will give you restful nights, good appetite, freedom from aches and pains, and restore lost strength and vitality. The most successful family physicians are now freely prescribing Paine's Celery Compound for sleepless, nervous, and rundown women. Laura Garland, Crawford Street, Toronto, says:

"Your Paine's Celery Compound has most wonderfully improved my health. Before using it my appetite was poor—almost gone; I was also weak and debilitated, and suffered severely from pains in the head. Paine's Celery Compound certainly does all that is claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of the results received from it. I wish Paine's Celery Compound the success it so richly deserves."

Consumption!

Startling Statement by Sir James Grant, of Ottawa.

3000 Die Annually

In Ontario Alone Through the Ravages of the Great White Plague.

Before the Canadian Medical Association held at Ottawa a few days since, Sir James Grant, the noted physician, made the startling statement that 3,000 persons die annually in Ontario from tuberculosis. Early consumption is the most terrible disease in the world. It is the result of germs attacking the weak spot.

For a quarter of a century Dr. T. A. Slocum, one of the most eminent scientists of the day, has made the cure of consumption a life study and has succeeded in compounding a system of treatment which positively destroys the germ that produces the disease, at the same time building up the system and creating flesh and blood. There is no humbug about Dr. Slocum, he knows exactly what his treatment will do and affirms emphatically that it cures in ninety per cent. of cases. The doctor has such confidence in the Slocum system that he offers treatment positively free to all who desire a cure. Here is the offer:

You or your sick friends can have a FREE course of Treatment. Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada, seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

FREE!

This pretty brooch, set with 10 jewel diamonds, is for sale only by Doves Fine with swinging jewel at 10c. each, same as above one. Write at once for the Free and our stock of the VAN ARMAN'S FINEST JEWELRY. The money and the price you select will be mailed free. THE VAN ARMAN CO., 1 Blackwood St., Dept. 313 Toronto, Can.

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Given for selling only 10 boxes of Purifier Pills at 25c. a box. These Pills improve the appetite, aid digestion, purify the blood, clear the skin of all pimples and blotches, and are a positive cure for constipation, headache, dizziness, dizziness, etc. They are in great demand. We ask no money in advance. Write, and we will mail Pills. Sell them, return money and we send, postpaid, your splendid, sterling silver, full size, curb chain brooch with lock and key. THE CROWN DRUG CO., Box M Toronto, Canada.

White Watery Pimples.

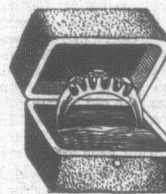
Five years ago my body broke out in white watery pimples, which grew so bad that the suffering was almost unbearable.

I took doctors' medicine and various remedies for two years but they were of little benefit, whenever I got warmed up or sweat the pimples would come out again.

A neighbor advised Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am glad I followed his advice, for four bottles completely cured me.

That was three years ago and there has never been a spot or pimple on me since.

James Lashouse, Brechin P.O., Ont.



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We give this beautiful Opal Ring in a handsome platinum case for selling only 1 doz. daily packages of Violet, Rose and Hollister's Perfume at 10c. each. This Ring is made of the wonderful metal Gold Alloy, which looks like pure gold and never changes color. It is set with three splendid Opals. Write and we mail Perfume. Sell it, return money and we will send your Ring and Case postpaid. Home Specialty Co., Box M Toronto.

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The I was on farmer below farming does village crea the farm, an in a good st it with tw and bush and there w Corn, potato over the far which were pastured unt dribbling pe only a few quent turni If all of the in one field duced 25 pe A herd of yard, fed of hayfield, so for some tin buckwheat scouring, a natural con of grass in the which could fully as easi the worthless would have a pasture. have been cut not cut un Hard storm mass, abelli cradling it at least four part of the cr after the cr swath nearl and further The farm, be profitable what the o to be purch only one of t under by ob not pay.—(J

These are and there at It is plain th pastures and we have in chance to get manager, in the farm co patron, and t ated so as to nto the creat keep all the

After havin of predigeste experimenta tion was 'Brawny Sc and Grape-N nes food and family, with "My little anemic child Now, thanks specimen of wish for. M means much could not eat bolted wheat the starchy p indigestion, so headache. "As soon as used Grape-N part predigest change has be weighed 122 p Am strong, h ever possess sound and can I know exactl from, and it f and wonderfu the highest Prior, C. of P. Y.



### The Farm.

#### The Farm of the Sluggard.

I was on a farm this season owned by a farmer belonging to that class with whom farming does not pay. The owner runs a village creamery some three miles from the farm, and, instead of keeping the farm in a good state of cultivation and stocking it with twenty-five or thirty cows, weeds and bushes were the predominating crops, and there was not a milch cow on the farm. Corn, potatoes, beans, etc., were scattered over the farm in the corners of large fields, which were in grass which could not be pastured until late in fall on account of the dribbling patches. Many of the rows were only a few yards in length, making frequent turnings necessary when cultivating. If all of the little patches had been planted in one field the cost would have been reduced 25 per cent.

A herd of calves was confined in a small yard, fed on the bleached rakings of the hayfield, sour, thick milk that had stood for some time in old rusty milkcans, and buckwheat bran. The latter fed caused scouring, and the weakness that is the natural consequence. There was plenty of grass in the meadow adjoining the yard, which could have been mown and fed fully as easily as to go half a furlong after the worthless rakings, or half a day's work would have built a fence and secured them a pasture. A field of rye which should have been cut the first days of July, was not cut until the middle of the month. Hard storms had crimped it to a tangled mass, shelling much of the grain, and cradling it shelled enough more to make at least four bushels an acre on the heaviest part of the crop. Instead of putting rakers after the cradle, the grain was left in the swath nearly a week to blacken the straw and further waste the grain.

The farm, if properly cultivated, would be profitable if run for milk, which is what the owner most needs, and which has to be purchased at a high price. This is only one of the many cases that have come under my observation where farming does not pay.—(J. H. Andre.

#### Weedy Milk.

There are weedy pastures in the land, and there are pastures free from weeds. It is plain that the more milk from clean pastures and the less from weedy pastures we have in the creamery the better the chance to get a good flavor. The creamery manager, in order to manage, must know the farm conditions of each and every patron, and the weedy milk must be separated so as to run as little milk as possible into the cream. As it is not practicable to keep all the milk from clean pastures

#### A CHEMIST SPEAKS Of Predigested Food.

After having tested and tried every form of predigested food on the market, and experimenting in my own family, my attention was attracted to an article headed 'Brawny Scots' Diet,' mentioning eggs and Grape-Nuts. I carefully tested the new food and finally began its use in my family, with most gratifying results.

"My little boy at that time was a pale, anaemic child and very poorly nourished. Now, thanks to Grape-Nuts, he is as fine a specimen of infantile strength as I could wish for. My own personal experience means much to me. For some years I was troubled with dyspepsia; that is, I could not eat bread or any preparation of bolted wheat flour, such as cake or any of the starchy preparations without a fit of indigestion, sour stomach, costiveness, and headache.

"As soon as I quit that sort of food and used Grape-Nuts, which has the starchy part predigested, I began to recover. The change has been remarkable. I formerly weighed 122 pounds and now weigh 137. Am strong, have more nerve force than I ever possessed, appetite perfect, sleep sound and can endure any amount of work. I know exactly where the change has come from, and it is from your truly scientific and wonderful food, which is worthy of the highest commendation." Chas. B. Prior, C. of P. Class, '94, Middletown, N. Y.

separate from that coming from weedy pastures at the weigh can—at least it may not be practicable—the proper caper is to separate all the cream, thick and rich, running the minimum of milk into the cream; then take the same cans of milk from patrons with pastures free from weeds—patrons who are neat and tidy, who keep the milk pure and uncontaminated—and dump this milk straight into the cream vat in sufficient quantities to insure the right percentage of fat in the cream and cause it to ripen in time. This is a winning method—a winner because it is founded upon nature and common sense.—(Creamery Journal.

#### Working Butter.

Butter, when properly made in the granular form, needs no working other than that done in the churn. This saves more than half the labor and makes first class butter. Salt should be evenly distributed through the butter and the butter freed from the buttermilk and surplus moisture. Why churn the butter into a mass and fasten the buttermilk in? Stir the cream well together when more cream is added until enough is gathered to churn. Churn the cream at 62 degrees in a revolving churn without inside machinery, until the butter comes in granules about birdshot size. If so done the butter will be strictly one thing and the buttermilk another, and the buttermilk will run out if you give it an opportunity.

Rinse the butter twice with pure water with salt added. The last rinsing will come out nearly clear of buttermilk. Drain the butter a few minutes, add about two ounces of good dairy salt to the pound of butter, the butter still being in the churn, revolve the churn a few times and the salt will intermingle evenly with the butter. It is well to allow a few minutes for the salt to dissolve, and then give it a good banging in the churn, which will give the butter nearly all the needed working. Now pack the butter solidly in tub or crock or work into rolls with the butter ladle. About three-fourths of the large amount of salt put in the butter will come out in the brine in working or banging the butter into a solid body. I have practised this method over fifty years, and can certify to its value for farm dairy use, or, say, up to thirty pounds of butter at a churning.—(F. C. Curtis, American Agriculturist.

#### The Hired Help.

It is the hired help problem that I have not yet been able to solve. I have to pay good prices. Day hands have commanded \$1.50 a day right along this summer, and it is mostly unreliable help at that. So if I desire to reap any profits on their labor, at ordinary prices of produce, I have to look after them pretty closely, and if possible work with them right along. I contracted to have my corn cut at \$1.50 an acre rather than pay \$1.50 a day. The corn was heavy, but the man cut five acres in about three and one-half days. At day wages it would have taken him five or six days to cut that number of acres.

Years ago I remember when we had hands cradling and binding grain or digging potatoes the practice was to "race" it—that is, to see who could cut or bind his swath or dig his row of potatoes the quickest. It kept every one on the move, and the work progressed at a good rate. The employer never had reason to find fault with his men for idling or shirking. Every hand was ready to give his best service, and the "racing" feature seemed to be a great stimulus—indeed, rather an enjoyment. But times seem to have changed. Many of the helpers of the present day work only for what they can get out of the job. (T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

A heavy gale swept over the British Isles on Wednesday. There were several wrecks along the coast and many persons were drowned.



# In the Night

Sudden disease, like a thief in the night, is apt to strike confusion into a household. Chosen morbus, cholera infantum, cramps and colic come frequently in the night. Are you prepared for midnight emergencies? A bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT gives security, eases pain and saves life. The real danger from a large number of ailments is inflammation. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is the remedy for inflammation and, whether used externally or internally, it subdues it, gives relief from pain and cures the disease.

## Johnson's ANODYNE LINIMENT

A FOE TO INFLAMMATION  
Is just the same as it was ninety years ago. At all seasons of the year it is in daily demand for curing colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafings, in fall and winter it cures colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, influenza, laryngitis, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. Get it from your dealer. Two size bottles, 25 cents and 50 cents. The larger size is more economical.  
J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.  
Write for free copy "Treatment for Diseases and Cure of Sick Room."

Cut the loop and your silk is ready in needful lengths.

Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but up in this perfect holder.

It keeps each shade separate and prevents waste, soiling or tangling.

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There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dyed.

Send us three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—tells how to embroider 50 different leaves and flowers.

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WE MUST SELL our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs to make room for the GOODS WE REPRESENT.

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The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS

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Prop's Perry Davis' Pain Killer,  
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New Cloths FOR Ladies' Coats and Suits

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Cheaper than ready made and much more satisfactory.

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We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only 25¢ doz. Glass Pens at 25¢ each. These wonderful Pens are made entirely of glass, with colored holder and fitted nib. They are light as a feather and never wear out. They sell themselves. Write and we will send you one, return money, and we will send you this all steel Air Rifle, which is of the best make and model. It has Glite Light, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock, shoots 12 B. shot, starts or stops with great force and accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice, it is unequalled. Each rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. Write to-day, Toledo Pen Co., Box V Toronto.



News Summary.

For the first time in a period of twenty-eight years the President of the United States is commissioned by his countrymen to stay in the White House for a second term immediately following his first.

Biloxi, Miss., eighty miles from New Orleans was swept by a terrific fire on Friday which destroyed upwards of one hundred buildings and rendered hundreds of people homeless. Loss \$300,000.

Official returns as to Thursday's general elections in Newfoundland have been received from eight districts. Of these the Bond government, Liberal party, won seven, the Reid-Morine combination securing only one.

A despatch from Pretoria States that General Dewet has been wounded in the leg in a fight with the troops of General Knox at Rensburg drift. According to native reports, the Boer commander narrowly escaped capture.

The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association will this year hold its annual meeting at Charlottetown on the 28th and 29th inst. There will be special low rates of travel on the railways and steamers. Crossings may be made either from Point du Chene or Pictou.

A Pretoria despatch of Nov. 8th says: During the last few days only a few slight skirmishes have been reported. The small Boer laagers west of here are being driven about the country, owing to the movements of Generals Clements and French. The road to Rustenburg is almost clear of Boers.

The German government has bought Count Zeppelin's airship for military purposes at a high price, says a Geneva despatch to the World. The ship is to be removed to Berlin shortly and further experiments will be carried on there. The Kaiser is greatly interested in the invention. It is mainly through his influence that the purchase was made.

Deer are said to be very plentiful near the city. This morning the crew of one of the river tug boats shot one while it was swimming across Grand Bay. A few days ago a bear was seen on Howe's Road not three miles from the city. A large moose shot near Cole's Creek was brought to the city this morning—Friday's Globe.

In response to a query from a correspondent of the World, ex-President Cleveland, at Princeton, wrote and signed the following: "I have heard nothing about a movement on foot for the regeneration of the Democratic party, but I hope steps will be taken in that direction. I am not willing to make any statement now."

The brig, Ora arrived at St. John's Nfld., on the 9th from Port Mulgrave with a load of cattle. She had very rough weather on the passage, and in consequence sixteen heads of cattle and about sixty sheep were lost. This will be hard on the shippers, as this freight is not insured.

On Wednesday the French Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution of confidence in the Waldeck-Rousseau government by 229 votes against 222. The chamber previously adopted a resolution expressing regret that the government had surrendered to Belgium Spido, the assilant of the Prince of Wales.

Sussex Record: The portable mill belonging to S. H. White & Co., which has been operated at Penobscus and vicinity under the management of J. W. Smith, has been moved to Bonny River, Charlotte county, where there is about a million and a half of lumber for the winter's cut. J. J. Haslam, of Upper Corner, has the contract for hauling the logs, and has taken a gang of men and teams to the scene of operations.

THE USEFULNESS OF Diamond Dyes

In Country Homes is Beyond Calculation

Diamond Dyes are great blessings to every farmer's wife. No other article brought into country homes can give such a return of profit, pleasure and happiness as the Diamond Dyes.

A ten cent package of the world-famed Diamond Dyes will give new life to any faded and dingy dress, skirt, jacket or cape. From ten to twenty cents expended on Diamond Dyes will enable any one to re-color a faded suit of clothes for any youth or man, and make them look like new clothes from the Tailor's hands.

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is a pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself.

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Correct Attire For Men is Our Business.

We thoroughly understand the art of making clothes so that the clothes fit the man, not the man the clothes. They hang easy and natural, giving one that feeling of assurance of being perfectly dressed, which only high-class tailoring can give. Our prices are reasonable; material and workmanship the best.

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Custom Tailoring.

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. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, Montreal. Beware of imitations.'

Advertisement for SILK. Includes text: 'We purchased the entire output of pieces from the leading silk houses of Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 200 square inches. Nothing like them for heavy work. Mailed for 15c. a piece. J. H. Bell, Johnston & Co. Box 11 Toronto, Canada.'

Advertisement for Diamond Dyes. Includes text: 'This elegant Chain Bracelet, Gold Plated and latest pattern for selling only 10c. each. Write at once and we will send FREE! Sell the Bracelet, return the money and the premium will be sent absolutely FREE. THE MAXWELL CO., 9 Bloor Street, E. Toronto, Canada.'

Advertisement for Diamond Dyes. Includes text: 'For selling 5 or more of our new new sheets of 24 V.A.V.A. FREE! Sell the Dyes, return the money and the premium will be sent absolutely FREE. THE MAXWELL CO., 9 Bloor Street, E. Toronto, Canada.'

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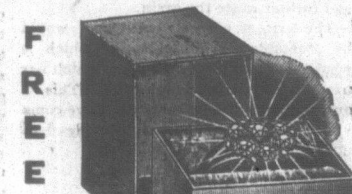
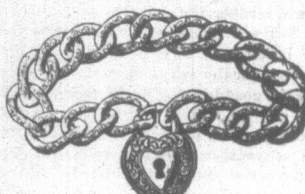
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54 INCH GOODS are popular this year for dress materials, and it requires much less for a dress than of the ordinary width. We are showing some excellent 54 inch goods in small plaids and plain colors, such as grays, heathers, and invisible checks. Prices from 75c. to \$1.50.

Send to us for Samples of Dress Goods that you may want and you will find you will save money by sending us your orders. We pay expressage on parcels amounting to \$5 and over.

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Advertisement for \$4.85 SEND NO MONEY. Includes text: 'Get this out and send it to us, with the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination. Call at your express office, examine thoroughly, then, if you find the glass exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charge and secure this great bargain. The glass we offer is beautiful in finish, and of high quality, red Morocco body, achromatic lenses, black Japan draw tubes, packed in a handsome Morocco case with carrying straps. Farmers, hunters, prospectors, travellers, tourists, and in fact everybody, will find this instrument invaluable. They are substantially made, cannot get out of order and will last a life-time. Many of our customers write us that they have never had so much pleasure and enjoyment from a small investment as this Field Glass has afforded them. We might charge you double the price that we ask for these and you would be perfectly satisfied, but we believe in giving our customers the benefit of our ability to buy goods in large quantities at low prices. JOHNSON & CO., Box 11 Toronto, Canada.'

A special from Tien Tsin, dated November 7, says a detachment of Italian troops returning to Peking intercepted three battalions of Chinese near Kun An Hsieu. The latter surrendered without firing a shot.

At Monument Settlement, Carleton county, Willie, aged ten years, son of John Rustard, was killed on Oct. 30. He went to the stable to take out the horse, and it is supposed stood up on the manger, took off the halter and was putting on the bridle, when his foot caught in the check rein and he was dragged from the barn and quite a distance through the field, the horse going at a fast speed; the harness at last broke and he was left. After he was picked up he lived less than half an hour.

A Cape Town despatch says: Gen. Knox gives great credit to the determination of Col. Le Gallais never to lose touch of the Boers. He also acknowledges the valuable work of the Canadians in frustrating the attempts of the Boers to retake the captured positions on Komati river and in protecting the convoys and infantry from Boer attacks on the return march. The Canadians gallantly stopped a charge of two hundred mounted Boers who had come within seventy yards of their rear guard.

Advertisement for PAIN-KILLER. Includes text: 'ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND PAIN-KILLER THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.'

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THE CHRIS... Vol. XV... One Empl... dinner given... London, on... Canadian ne... was Imperial... of the bonds... colonies tog... bonds which... effective by t... the new cent... tory about to... is to be the... answered: I think that... tion. I thin... be rightly e... Speaking of... the establish... tries that we... benefit of the... which for a t... the colonies... of strength t... dwell upon t... the policy of... "Now a gr... think myself i... over both. W... abandoned the... disgrace—I ca... and now we... understand th... of this great E... Empire such... area, covering... population em... almost every r... of its produc... useful, or at... Union Jack... abilities and th... an Empire en... pendent races... ready brought... peace. (Chee... varied peoples... that their good... and we see th... they are bonn... Empire? The... lation in the N... out us? Frac... without the ful... that enables th... bound together... al and nation... material intere... common aspir... them, from ou... crave their ad... delight in thei... China... pondent of t... envoys have... tions to be... subject to the... be pressed up... treaty. 'China shall... on the site wh... prince to Germ... 'She will inf... and officials... examinations f... 'In future of... rages within t... punished. 'Indemnity... and individual... 'The Truanti... tions vested i... 'Rational' in... Emperor as in... 'The forts sh... Chili shall be... materials probi... 'Permanent... also guards of... 'Imperial pr... years through... 'The indemne... ese who suffer