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Spain and the Carlists.

The possibility of a rising of the Carlists appears to be causing a good deal of anxiety in Spain. The present situation is a difficult one for the Spanish government. The people had been led to believe that the nation would be able to retain possession of the Philippines and the bitter news of their surrender has aroused strong popular feeling against the political leaders. The Carlist agitators are ever on the alert for a chance of successful revolution, and there can be little doubt that they have been looking forward to the present juncture as affording the most favorable opportunity that is likely to occur for a long time of bringing on a revolution which would result in placing Don Carlos on the throne. There are reports that the Carlists are smuggling arms into Spanish provinces on the French frontier, that elaborate preparations have been made for an insurrection and that the government is much alarmed. It is stated that the Spanish Minister of War, General Corra, declares that the government has 164,000 soldiers ready to take the field in the event of a Carlist rising, and will soon have 200,000. So long as the army remains faithful to the Queen regent and the government, there is probably little danger that the Carlists will attempt a *coup d'etat*, but the danger is that if the temper of the people shall seem sufficiently favorable, the military leaders or some of them may espouse the Carlist cause. It is reported that, in a manifesto shortly to be issued, Don Carlos will make a strong appeal to the army.

Italy and Abyssinia.

It appears that Italy is likely to have trouble again with King Menelek of Abyssinia. When Italy made peace with Menelek in 1896, after the war which resulted so disastrously to Italian interests in that part of Africa, the exact definition of the boundary between Abyssinia and the Italian province of Erythrea was left for future settlement by treaty. Efforts on the part of the Italian minister sent last year to Abyssinia to effect a settlement satisfactory to his government were however unsuccessful, because of what were considered the extravagant demands of the King of Abyssinia. Now King Menelek is reported to be moving with an army to occupy the territory on that frontier, which he claims as his. It is highly probable that his claims will be found to extend over considerable territory which Italy holds to be a part of her province of Erythrea. In her depressed and almost bankrupt condition, it would seem impossible for Italy to undertake an expensive and uncertain war for the sake of defending her claims against Menelek, and of this that warlike monarch is probably not ignorant. It is possible that if Menelek pushes his claims, Italy may conclude to pass over her interest in the territory in question to Great Britain, whose authority, since the recent destruction of the Khalifa's army at Khartoum, the Abyssinian King is said to regard with great respect.

Reciprocity and Political Union.

Congressman Hitt of the United States, who a few years ago introduced in the House of Representatives resolutions providing for commercial union between his country and Canada, is said to entertain very small hope at present of the adoption of any valuable measures of reciprocity between the two countries. Mr. Hitt believed that if a commercial union could be established, it would before long lead to political union. But he finds that the indifference of the people of the Republic to closer commercial relations with the Dominion is invincible. The people, he says, cannot be got to take

enough interest in the subject to inform themselves in regard to the advantages of free trade and of closer political relations with their northern neighbors. He recognizes the present value of the market which Canada offers for the products of the United States and the prospective greatness of the country when its immense resources shall be developed, and he chafes at the indifference of the people and public men of the United States toward a policy which it seems to him would tend to bind the whole continent together in a national unity. Mr. Hitt may have over estimated the effect of unfettered trade between the two countries in making for political union. The Canadian people—that is the English-speaking portion of the population—are very largely of British origin. They greatly value British institutions and there is a good deal in the constitution and administration of the United States which the people of Canada do not admire. Strange and inexplicable as it may seem to the patriotic American citizen, it is nevertheless true that intelligent Canadians almost universally prefer their own political institutions to those of their neighbors, they set a high value on British connection, they glory in the history and the prestige of the Empire of which their country forms no insignificant part, their hearts burn with loyalty toward their Queen and they are willing to suffer many disadvantages for the sake of connection with the mother land. But if there were any hope of winning the consent of Canada to cast in her lot politically with her republican neighbor, it would be along the line of Mr. Hitt's proposal for free trade between the two countries. The policy of starving Canada into the Union will not work. It has been tried, with the result of showing that the Dominion is not by any means wholly dependent on its big neighbor for its commercial life, and also with the result of making the bonds both commercial and political between the colony and the mother land stronger and closer than ever before. So far is Canada now from suing for admission to the American Union that there probably never was a time when there was so little annexation sentiment among her people.

Spain's Acceptance.

When the Spanish and American peace commissioners met in joint session on Monday of last week the Spanish commissioners at once announced the acceptance of the conditions imposed as an ultimatum by those of the United States. These conditions include the surrender by Spain of the whole Philippine and Salu groups of islands, as well as Porto Rico and Cuba, the United States paying to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000 on account of her expenditures in the Philippines. The answer on the part of Spain was put into very brief form. The Spanish commissioners, in accepting the American conditions, contended that throughout the negotiations the claims of Spain had been supported by the strongest arguments, and that, as between positions so diametrically opposite, the \$20,000,000 offered was far too small a sum. Nevertheless Spain had concluded to accept the American offer unconditionally and thus bow to the superior power of the victor. The secretaries were accordingly instructed to prepare the treaty articles embodying the conditions agreed upon. It is said that the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States is regarded with pronounced disfavor throughout Europe. Mr. William Stead who has just returned to London from a continental tour in the course of which he has visited all the principal countries of Europe is quoted as saying: "Outside of Great Britain I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America." Public sentiment in the United States too is by no means unanimously

in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines. It is evident also that in the United States Senate the proposal to annex those distant islands will encounter vigorous if not effective opposition. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has declared himself firmly opposed to such action, and predicts that it will not be endorsed by the Senate. It seems improbable however that this prediction will be fulfilled.

Railway Rates.

The very low rates of travel which have prevailed during the past summer on the principal railway lines of Canada, resulting from a war of rates between the C. P. R. and the I. C. R., have had the effect of increasing largely the volume of travel. For a time it is understood, this increase went far to compensate the railroads for the reduction in rates. After a time, however, the numbers taking advantage of the cheap rates declined. The railway companies found that their receipts were shrinking seriously, and they accordingly came to an understanding to resume their regular rates, which has been done. It is said, however, that experience of the year has inclined some railway men to believe that the interests of the companies, as well as those of the general public, might be served by making the rate of travel two cents a mile, as it is in New England and on the continent of Europe, instead of three cents as it is in Canada. There can be no doubt but that cheaper travel would be in the interest of the country. By promoting inter-communication, it would promote knowledge, intelligence, alertness and enterprise among the people. Railways should be restrained by legislation from imposing a high rate of travel when a lower rate will give paying returns. But it must be considered that the per capita cost of travel must be much greater in a sparsely settled country like Canada than it is in New England or the continent of Europe.

The Loss of the Portland.

It has been a long time since a November storm wrought such havoc on the northern Atlantic coast as that of Sunday the 27th ult. It has caused great destruction of property and loss of life. The gale was especially severe along the New England coast. In Boston Bay much damage was inflicted upon shipping, some thirty-five vessels of all sizes being wrecked and many lives lost. The most dreadful disaster resulting from the storm was that which befell the steamship 'Portland' which was lost with all her passengers and crew on her passage from Boston to Portland. The steamer left Boston Saturday evening and the disaster occurred Sunday morning on the Cape Cod coast. It is believed that she foundered not far from land. Portions of the wreck and many bodies have drifted ashore. The 'Portland' was a large boat of about the same class as those of the International line, plying between Boston and St. John. The number of her passengers is not exactly known but it is said to have been not less than 100, and may have been more. It is probable that, including passengers and crew, not less than 120 persons perished with the ill-fated vessel. Capt. Blanchard who commanded the 'Portland' appears to have been much to blame for leaving Boston on the eve of a storm and against the orders of the agent of the Company. His error not only cost him his life, but it has cut short the lives of many others who trusted in his faithfulness and good judgment, and brought sorrow to many homes. Among the lost were quite a number who were natives of St. John or of other parts of the Maritime Provinces. Hon. Dudley Freeman, a prominent politician of Maine was one of the passengers.

The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise.

Mat. 28: 16-20.

But the eleven disciples went into Galilee, unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him: but some doubted. And Jesus came to them and spake unto them, saying, All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

We have here our Lord's last request of his followers. From it I shall argue.

THE MORAL DIGNITY OF THE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

I. The Moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise is argued from Him who gave the commission. The moral grandeur of an enterprise depends, largely, upon whom it represents. An order issued by the stipendiary magistrate of a town carries with it some weight, for it represents the people of that town. But its dignity is far less than that of an order issued by the Supreme Court of Canada, which represents the sovereign judicial power of five millions of free, intelligent people. The business transactions of an agent bind the principal, but may not interest his next door neighbor. The British government appoints an ambassador to France and his action or treatment interests the whole nation because he represents the nation.

How great, then, is the moral dignity of missions since its commission issued by the Son of God, his Father's representative in this world. It comes from him who dwelt with and shared the glory of the Father before the foundations of the earth were laid, or the morning stars sang together. Aye! It comes from Him who made the worlds and set the stars in their courses, and who clothes the flowers of the field with their beauty.

This commission represents man as well, for it issues from the Son of Man. It represents not alone Jew nor Greek, German nor Englishman, American nor Australian, but rather, every nation and tongue under heaven, for the Son of Man is, "The Citizen of the World." If such grandeur attends the commission of our nation, how vastly greater is that of a commission representing all mankind.

Consider, too, what Christ did preparatory to his request. Godly dignity was laid aside for manly humility. Thirty years of quiet preparation, preceded three years of matchless ministry, terminated by the Cross, the Tomb, and the Resurrection, ere from that Galilean hillside Christ looked out over the world and down the vast aisles of time and said, "Go ye, and disciple all nations."

But Christ is leaving the world. What guarantee of success can he give? Here it is. The greatest of guarantees! "All authority hath been given me in heaven and on earth. . . . And lo, I am with you even unto the end of the world." Behold the moral dignity of an enterprise inaugurated by such a person.

II. The Moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise is argued from the number to whom it was entrusted, as compared to the number designed to reach. Our Lord's ministry won few disciples. He preached to hundreds of thousands, yet at his death there were only eleven apostles, the church in Jerusalem of one hundred and twenty members, and possibly five hundred disciples scattered through Palestine. To this small body of believers Christ intrusted this great enterprise. What were they among so many. Palestine alone contained probably seven million people; the Roman Empire, one hundred million. These were steeped in heathenism. Military power was their God. They knew nothing of the gentle, yet persuasive power of the Cross of Christ. We know not how vastly the regions beyond were peopled. Yet these few disciples are asked to disciple them all. Have you grasped the grandeur of the undertaking.

We wonder at the victory of Gideon and the three hundred. History tells of the little Scottish army that routed the hundred thousand English soldiers under Edward the Second. It tells how Henry the Fifth with fifteen thousand men, put to flight the French army of one hundred thousand. But where else will you find five hundred disciples, sent to subdue millions of stubborn hearts, into loyalty to a flag dyed in the blood of Christ. See, then, the dignity of the missionary enterprise.

III. The Moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise is argued from the scope of the commission. This commission embraces two things, "discipling all the nations," and "teaching all the things I commanded you."

Discipling all nations was a distinctively Christian idea. The only exclusiveness about Christ is that he excludes sin. He says, "disciple all the nations." Not all the Jews in Palestine, not all the Jews in the world, but "all the nations." Cultured Greece, pagan Rome, the natives of Africa, the barbarous tribes of Northern Europe, China, India, and Burmah, with civilizations hoary with antiquity, were to be told of Christ. This

commission embraces the North American Indian, the degraded blacks of Australia; the cannibals of the South Seas. No land nor race is exempt from its scope.

Nor is that all. It embraces all classes of all nations. The cottage of the peasant and the gorgeous palace of the multi-millionaire, are both fields for the seed of the kingdom. The hard pressed factory hand and the grinding capitalist, alike are to be brought face to face with the claims of the gospel of the Son of God. The meanest subject and the proudest king, are equal subjects for the missionary work of the disciples of Christ. We proudly boast an Empire on which the sun never sets, containing one-fourth the inhabitants of the world. But Christ's kingdom is to embrace every continent and every island of this globe.

And the other, "All" adds dignity to this enterprise. "All things whatsoever I have commanded you," Christ taught and commanded his disciples much. All this from the teaching of man's lost condition in sin, his salvation through belief in Christ, to his glorious immortality with Christ, comes within the scope of this commission. For us there is more to teach than for the immediate disciples of our Lord. Through the apostles he has given much more instruction. And with John Robinson I say: "I believe God has yet more truth to break forth from his Holy Word."

Behold then the grandeur of the missionary enterprise, do you grasp the scope of our commission.

IV. The Moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise, argued from its success. Some persons say missions are a failure. Whoever says so is either woefully ignorant of missionary history, or else a deliberate liar.

Go back to the work of the apostles. Here we shall follow tradition, chiefly. To the regions about the Black Sea, Peter, Andrew, Matthew and Bartholemew, betook themselves. Thomas, Simon, the Canaanite, and Thaddeus carried the gospel to the Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and the dwellers of Mesopotamia. Philip labored in the Roman province of Asia. The lands about the Aegean Sea responded nobly to the Apostle John. The two James died in Jerusalem, one beheaded by Herod Paul carried the Gospel westward into Greece, Italy and Spain, while some of his companions probably planted the standard in Gaul and Britain. Wherever they went the left behind them beacons flaming with gospel truth. Were missions a failure in the first century?

Nor have they ever been failures since. It is perfectly absurd to speak of missions being a failure when today Christians have in their power nearly all the world's resources. Sir Rivers Thompson says of India, "In my opinion Christian missions have done more real and lasting good than all other agencies combined. They have been the salt of the country, the saviours of the Empire."

I should like you to follow with me the early missionaries in Africa, Boniface in Germany, Columba in Gaul, Patrick in Ireland, Augustin in Britain, and many heroic men in Northern Europe. I would like you to follow the Moravians from Herrnhut in Northern Germany to Iceland and Greenland, while equal devotion and greater success marks their work in the East and West Indies. Not less inspiring is the work of John Elliot, David Brainerd, Ziesberg and W. H. Prince. Among the North American Indians. How inspiring it is to review the miracles of missions clustering round Carey, Duff and Clough in India; Judson in Burmah; Morrison and Ashmore in China; a regenerate Japan; Paton and Geddie in the New Hebrides; Livingstone and Hannington in Central Africa; Mackay of Uganda and Bishop Taylor in many lands. Go over these fields with book, and magazine and map and you will see that the enterprise of our age far more successful than those of steam or electricity is that of Christian missions. And the present is emphatically the day of missionary success. No year passes but from Asia, Africa, South America, or the islands of the seas comes news of Pentecost repeated.

Baptists have shared largely in missionary heroism and missionary success. They were the first in the field of modern missions and can show an army of missionary heroes unsurpassed by any other body of Christians. And as to results we stand today at the head in church members on Foreign Mission fields. Marvellous have been God's blessings upon Baptist missions to the heathen. And great is the moral dignity of the missionary enterprise.

What part have we in this work? Eighty four years ago the Baptists of America began Foreign Mission work with three missionaries, Adoniram Judson and wife and Luther Rice. Today this work as developed into the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Baptist Foreign Mission work has nearly six hundred missionaries, over twenty-eight hundred native workers, about eighteen hundred churches with over two hundred thousand members, while during that time about three hundred thousand have been baptized.

Still as yet we have been playing at missions. Christ commands his army to advance. Let each one ask, what do I owe this work? Let no one say my little will avail nothing. God asks according as you have. If out of your little store you give as God has given you, His blessing will be upon you and your gift. God measures our gifts not according to what we give, but according to what is left after the giving. Seek the Holy Spirit's direction; follow it, and I am sure there will no longer be any who never give anything for missions. Your chief business here is to give Christ to those who have him not. Remember, too, that he, who is not a missionary Christian here, will be a missing Christian before the great white throne.

A Year in North Carolina.

THE PEOPLE.

If the great attraction of the State is its climate the great problem of the State is its population. Surely that which is an issue, if not the chief issue, at every State election; that which keeps all reforms in the background; that which meets one everywhere and all the time; and that which is the occasion of lawless lynching throughout the year and numerous deaths by violence at almost every State or national election may be considered the problem of the State. As soon as one enters the State he is asked "Have you seen much of the nigger?" and I suppose most of you would have to answer as I had "No, I have not seen much of him in his raw state." This amused the inquirer, in my case and no wonder, for most of the negroes are in "the raw state" here and many of them very raw. I had spent three years at Newton with about six negroes—three of them in my class. I had seen some negroes around the cities and on the trains. I had lived not very far from some colonies of negroes in the Provinces, I had listened to a negro or two lecturing, but I had not seen very much of the negro after all and I am not sure that I have yet. I see a number of negroes every day on the street and in the stores and occasionally in the house and at the church. But I have talked a little with some negro preachers and some educators of the negro as well as with many intelligent Christian white men. I have attended the largest colored Baptist Sunday School in the State and a prayer meeting in the same church. I have also preached twice to negro congregations, one at Shaw University in Raleigh and the other at Fort Macon, where more than a thousand colored volunteers, under colored officers, were spending the summer. But to say that I have seen enough of him to understand him thoroughly would be rash.

One cannot be here very long before he is made to feel that the Southern white man considers that he and he alone, knows the negro and understands the negro problem. And everyone must admit that he has had exceptional opportunities and every inducement to study it. But some would be slow to admit his superior qualifications. It is very true that the Dutch Boers had exceptional opportunities to study the negro problem in Africa, but some of us believe that they had not studied it very thoroughly else they would not tell Dr. Livingstone when he wanted the negroes called in that he might preach to them, "You may as well preach to the dogs." We prefer to take the opinions of Moffatt and Livingstone and Stanley and the hosts of missionaries about the African negro. Without implying that Southern white men are like the Dutch Boers and their descendants it is very possible that those who have had the very best opportunities and the strongest inducements to study the American negro problem, may have had also a great deal to warp their judgment and fill them with prejudice.

Again a man cannot be here long without finding out that the white man feels that the problem he has is a peculiar one. He lays the emphasis on the race and the color and talks comparatively little about the ignorance and superstition, the sin and the crime. I have no doubt that these are present in the minds of intelligent Christian men, but in common conversation the race and the color and the history are predominant. The negro problem is the race-problem rather than the ignorance-problem and the sin-problem. Thus they forget, I think, that while they have their race problem, with its complications of color and history, ignorance and superstition, sin and crime, the people of the Pacific coast have the Chinese and the Japanese with their heathenish practices, their opium dens and dens of infamy and immorality, their low living and starvation wages. They are apt to forget that the Eastern, Middle and Western States have to contend with hordes of European illiterates, paupers, criminals, anarchists and socialists of every description so that New England has become a mixture of New Ireland and New France, Wisconsin has become New Germany and so on. They hardly ever think that you in Canada have the French Catholic as well as the immigration problems on your hands, with their complications of language, race and religion as well as ignorance and vice. "There is no trouble like mine."

In this State there are not very many cities and even in the cities the Chinese are not very many. The Jews are here, as everywhere, pushing their trade. Indians are not numerous, so we do not hear it said "The only good Indian is a dead one." Foreigners are not here in great numbers for wages are not as high as in the North and possibly life and property are not quite as safe. There are very few Canadians—I heard of only two in Raleigh. There are a few Northern men almost invariably called by the indefinite term, Yankees, scattered through the country. They are tolerated and even welcomed when they scatter some "change" among the people, but a Northern man is not as welcome even in the pulpits of the South today as a Southerner. The sectional feeling is vanishing very slowly. So brother Editor, if you should come South, as you have a white skin, we will call you Anglo Saxon though you have that damaging Celtic "Mac" in your middle name. Yes,

we will allow McKimley on the pure Anglo-Saxon deal more than you can boast of stone and you have What an elastic Have you tried Anglo-American became prevalent you would find "A man with a in the United States afraid even the Celt or a few of first-class Anglo Anglo-Saxon has the only races and we hear more before the louder than du it was at the reconstruction said that "it sometimes it make the world could some kinds of get along a perhaps kept than we ought white men th without the n men that thin him. They muscle very u negro away to some other St and that the live together man could t that the w go. The g him here w end will be negro was br did not sett yet to come eaten sour edge." The children The southern but the cons Possibly New fasten slave the negro pr solution or generation o dependent a man, at leas industrious, that they ar ledge that recognize an or will they that the bla future letter homes, in th in politics, not profes her, or as and travel such inform

Some we the countr year's "b and leave t horrors of was parche more alarm the crops quite time hardly be extraordinary somebody" the Bay h several day to have an the wither but it prov of special What a ch and in the and praise The fami thankful p

we will allow you to shake hands with President McKinley on the way, for probably you have as much pure Anglo-Saxon blood in your veins as he and a great deal more than the hero-governor Roosevelt. Perhaps you can boast of as much as the Grand old man, Gladstone and you have certainly more than Lord Beaconsfield. What an elastic word "Anglo-Saxon" has become! Have you tried to define it since this talk about the Anglo-American alliance with its Anglo-Saxon glory became prevalent? If you should come South I think you would have to try again. I would try it thus: "A man with a white skin, born or brought up or living in the United States or in the British Empire." I am afraid even that is not quite comprehensive enough. A Celt or a Jew or a German or a Scandinavian makes a first-class Anglo-Saxon down here, for if he is not an Anglo-Saxon he is an African. These are the races, and the only races we hear very much about in the South and we hear much about these. We may have to hear more before the problem is solved. The talk was never louder than during the recent political campaign, unless it was at the time of the war and during the period of reconstruction immediately after the war. It is often said that "it is the people that makes the country" and sometimes it is added "it takes all kinds of people to make the world." But some of us sometimes think that the world could get along a great deal better without some kinds of people. These in turn think they could get along a great deal better without us. So we are perhaps kept from thinking of ourselves more highly than we ought to think. It is certain that many of the white men think they could get along a great deal better without the negro. It appears that there are more white men that think they could not get along so well without him. They may have no love for him, but they find his muscle very useful. Many have thought that taking the negro away to Africa, Cuba or Porto Rico or to form some other State is the only solution of the race problem and that the white man and the black man will never live together peaceably. But even if the black man could be persuaded to leave, it is not certain that the white man would be willing to let him go. The great that brought him here and kept him here will probably keep him still, but what the end will be no one can tell. The end is not yet. The negro was brought here against his will. The civil war did not settle the account. There is a day of reckoning yet to come even in this world. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." The sins of the fathers are being visited upon the children even to the third and fourth generation. The southern Christians of today do not uphold slavery, but the consequences of slavery they cannot get rid of. Possibly New Englanders and Old Englanders helped to fasten slavery upon the south, but it is the south that has the negro problem to solve. Whether it is in process of solution or not is more than I can say. The younger generation of negroes are becoming more intelligent, independent and in the estimation of the Southern white man, at least, more insolent. Are they becoming more industrious, moral, honest and virtuous? Will they prove that they are equal to the white man or will they acknowledge that they are inferior? Will the white man recognize and acknowledge the equality when it is proven or will they continue to claim superiority and demand that the black man remain a subject and a servant? In future letters I will try to describe these two races in the homes, in the schools, in the churches, in business and in politics, but your readers must bear in mind that I do not profess to write as one who has spent many years here, or as one who has read and conversed a great deal and travelled extensively for the purpose of writing. But such information as I have I freely give you.

JOHN LEWIS.

Tidings From Afar.

THE WEATHER.

Some weeks ago things looked serious in this part of the country. The crops were rapidly drying up and the year's "bread" (or rather rice) seemed likely to perish, and leave the people again face to face with the awful horrors of famine. The sky was cloudless, the ground was parched, and as each day passed the people looked more alarmed. A few more days of cloudless sky and the crops would be beyond resuscitation. It was not quite time for the autumn monsoon, and rain could hardly be expected unless it came in some unusual or extraordinary way. But the Lord, in great mercy, heard somebody's prayer, and suddenly a cyclone storm from the Bay burst upon us like a veritable flood. For several days we were drenched, and the heavens seemed to have an inexhaustible supply for the thirsty land and the withered crops. We thought it must be the monsoon, but it proved to be simply the Lord's timely sending of special torrents for that special and terrible need. What a change it wrought in the appearance of things and in the spirits of the people! We laughed for joy and praised God, while we watched it pour from above. The famine was averted and now the chief need is for a thankful people to appreciate the deliverance.

Those who have to write many letters for foreign post, are doubtless rejoicing in the prospect of enjoying the benefits of the reduced rate of postage. We missionaries shall now I hope, be able to write more frequently to pastors and churches at home, in the interests of our common work. Let me say that we are always glad to hear from those at home whom we represent. We do occasionally hear from a few of the pastors and from some of the workers in the churches. But we could stand a good deal more of this luxury than we now have. Remember we are isolated out here from genial society, and have not the Christian privileges that you have at home. Will you not send us some letters now and then? I shall always be glad to hear from the young people who may wish to ask questions about India.

HOW WE GOT INTO A ZENANA.

I presume most of you know that a zenana is a word applied to the seclusion of Indian women. These women are called "gosha" and are not allowed to be seen by men outside of their own household. All Hindu women are not "gosha," and some are much more strict than others, even among the "goshas." The husbands are extremely jealous and suspicious of their wives, especially if they are beautiful. According to Hindu notions, unchastity among the men is no fault, but the women must be chaste, even if their chastity has to be maintained by compulsory seclusion in the zenanas. For them to speak to a man who does not belong to the family would be a great sin and cause of jealousy. The result of this system is that thousands of these zenana women live and die in this seclusion, not permitted to have social intercourse with any but their own sex. While on a tour recently Mr. Corey and I visited the palace of a native prince, and also the village adjoining the palace. We went out to this place upon our "wheels" and carried with us as usual some medicines in case we should find any sick. While talking to the Raja upon the veranda of his palace, some one handed me a slip of paper, upon which was written a request to go to see some sick woman. Taking leave of the Raja, we followed the man to the street where the Brahmins live. Crowds of people followed us to the door of the man's house. We were there met by the husband of the sick woman, who told us about his wife. We saw that she was one of the "gosha" women, and we were rather elated at the idea of getting into the inside of a real zenana. Of course we could never have gotten into such a place, except as medical men (the few medicines we had with us made us, in their estimation full fledged doctors). The rabble were driven from the door and we were allowed to enter by a narrow opening after which the door was quickly closed and fastened. The sick woman was then brought to us for treatment. She had probably never seen a white man before in her life and you can hardly realize what it meant for her to allow herself to be seen by us. It was with great difficulty that they persuaded her to come near us. She came very slowly and with such a frightened look as if she would any minute flee like a frightened deer. She was about 16 years old, very pretty and possessed a certain air of refinement. I mean by that, that she was not like the bold, coarse, uncleanly women of the lower classes who are daily seen upon the streets. Her husband was a man of forty or more. She was suffering from nothing more serious than a bad gathering in the head. The treatment of the sick among the heathen is so crude and often so cruel that much unnecessary suffering is endured. We called upon her several times and showed them how to relieve her suffering. From that zenana we went to another where we found a child-wife. She was only 10 or 12 and her husband was probably 35 or 40. Lest we should see her face, she backed into the veranda where we were sitting. She had a large boil upon the back of the head. This we succeeded in lancing, much to her relief. After this she turned to us and smiled an expression of grateful thanks. I do not think the evils of child marriage and the cruelty of nulling a girl of 12 to a husband of 40 ever impressed me as it did when we visited that zenana. As we came away we said to each other: "We have had an experience today. Think of it! We men have really seen the inside of an Indian zenana." So much for the assistance of a little case of medicine.

HOPEFUL SIGNS!

Throughout the year we have been preaching daily to the people wherever we could find them. But our hearts were sad because there seemed little evidence that souls were turning to Christ. This stolid indifference, this utter unconcern, is harder to bear perhaps than open opposition. There will be an attentive hearing and often an assent to the truth, but not the slightest apparent sense of responsibility or disposition to turn from their long established customs, unless perchance they fancy they see a hope of financial gain. However our hearts are all the while cheered by evidences of God's working in some hearts. We have some bright boys who come to morning prayers and who are drinking in the truth, in a way that makes us very glad. Among the Malas, from whom we have not yet had any converts here, there seems to be an evidence of the working of God's grace. Pray for us and for this work "that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

Tekkal, Ganjam District, India. W. V. HIGGINS.
Oct. 22.

DEAR EDITOR.—Permit me to occupy a small space in your columns with a brief notice of a remarkable book, entitled "Daniel's Great Prophecy—The Eastern Question—The Kingdom," recently published by "The Hope of Israel Movement," 128 Second Street, New York. The writer is Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West, author of the "Complete Analysis of the Bible." The publication of this work is timely in its bearing on the Anti-Semitic agitation now in Europe and on the Eastern Question which is, as Dr. West says, "neither limited nor local, but affecting the deepest interests of England, Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, also India, China and Japan. In this question we have an age-long contention between conflicting civilizations, with creeds and forms of governments and prejudices of race and tradition diverse and opposed as the poles, that "Mache Athanatos" of Plato, the immortal conflict between truth and error, right and wrong, which endures till a new cycle of time shall bring its close." The writer regards Daniel as the father of Universal History; Dean Stanley says "History was born the night the Israelites left Egypt." The Jewish people seem to be the centre around which history revolves. Dr. West calls special attention to a point in the Book of Daniel overlooked by critics and commentators. The words in Chapter 10: 1-21 and 12: 4, viz. Davar, word Kithav Emeth, Scripture of truth and Hassopher the book, "do not mean the Divine Decrees, nor the unwritten book of God's providence, nor the Old Testament, but simply Daniel's book. The admission of this fact forces the alternatives, either the writer of the Book of Daniel was a guilty forger, whose crime can never be excused by the custom of his times, or Daniel the Prophet of the Exile was its author." It is further stated that Daniel's predictions, Christ's Olivet discourse, Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians, John's Revelation contain four views of the second coming of our Lord each explanatory of the preceding one. No one can read carefully the eleven chapters and the copious appendix of the Book and fail to be deeply interested. Dr. West is a most decided Pre-millennialist. He affirms that the New Testament terms, Parousia, Epiphaneia, Apokalypsis, i. e. "Arrival, Appearing, Revelation, are one and inseparable; first relating to time, second to space, third to condition or the personal arrival of the Son of Man, the splendor of His presence now no longer hidden, but openly revealed." It is indeed a matter for solemn and scholarly investigation, whether the words used by the Apostle denote a literal, objective personality, or a spiritual indwelling of Christ, shining forth in holy living, irradiating every sphere of activity, thus revealing the Power of the Gospel and the Glory of God. The book shows that the writer has a wonderful grasp of Scripture and an extensive acquaintance with the productions of leading theologians in both hemispheres. Arrangements are being made to publish the work in both German and French, I am sure that the book will be read and reviewed by thousands of thoughtful readers and learned critics especially among the Jews; for it is worthy of a world-wide circulation, standing as we now do on the threshold of the twentieth century.

G. M. W. CARRY.

Reasons for Being Holy.

A man who has been redeemed by the blood of the Son of God should be pure. He who is an heir of life should be holy. He who is attended by celestial beings, and who is soon—he knows not how soon—to be translated into heaven, should be holy. Are angels my attendants? Then I should walk worthy of my companionship. Am I so soon to go and dwell with angels? Then I should be pure. Are these feet so soon to tread the courts of heaven? Is this tongue soon to unite with heavenly beings in praising God? Are these eyes of mine so soon to look on the throne of eternal glory; and on the ascended Redeemer? Then these feet, and eyes, and lips, should be pure and holy, and I should be dead to the world, and live for heaven.—Albert Barnes.

How to do God's Will.

A teacher was explaining to her class words concerning God's angels, "Ministers of his who do his pleasure," and asked, "How do the angels carry out God's will?" Many answers followed. One said, "They do it directly." Another, "They do it with all their hearts." A third, "They do it well." And after a pause a quiet little girl added, "They do it without asking any questions."

Instead of girding ourselves, then, let us stretch forth our hands and allow the blessed Spirit to gird us and bear us even whither we would not, if only we shall thereby find those who need us most.—A. J. Gordon.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Mencius.

Messenger and Visitor

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A Snowball.

The snow has come. Quite possibly it will have taken its departure before this paper shall reach its readers, but at present writing the snow is here and in considerable force for so early in the winter. It came like an unexpected guest. Old mother Earth seemed to be taken quite unware and sadly unprepared. Her autumn house cleaning had been delayed. Jack Frost had been tardy and had scarcely begun his work of solidifying the mud and making the earth's floor firm, when the visitor from Cloudland was announced; and without more ceremony her partner, the Storm King, led her forth to a dance over the earth's unfrozen floor. A wild dance indeed they made of it, and the white skirts of the fair damsel were sadly ruffled and besmirched. Yet the school boy hailed the pair as creatures of kindred spirit and joined gaily in the dance, and hugely enjoyed the first snow ball of the year. The snow's coming could never take him unawares, for however unprepared he may be for his lessons, he is "semper paratus" for the snow. But now that this maiden from the ethereal realms has made her stormy debut, we may expect her to settle down and become a very useful as well as an ornamental member of society. For in this land of winters long and cold we cannot well get on without the snow. To the lumberman and all woodsman she is an invaluable friend, though doubtless they much prefer that she should defer her coming until the ground be frozen and all the swamps made solid. The farmer gives her cordial welcome, for she helps him in many ways, besides throwing her ermine mantle over the fields and protecting the roots of grasses and plants. The merchant in town and city and all tradesmen watch eagerly for her coming, for she makes the wheels, or rather the runners, of business to move more briskly and keeps the cash in circulation. And pleasure-seekers hail her with delight, for when she comes the sleigh-bells jingle merrily and sports and jollity abound.

Of course there are people who do not have a very high regard for the snow. There are the railway companies and the trolley line companies for instance, who are inclined to look askance at the white-robed visitor and perhaps to make sinister remarks about her when she holds high revel with the storm king. But let us make bold to tell these maligners that, though the maid may seem a trifle giddy at times, it were well for them if they could show a record as clean as the snow. Railways and trolley lines are certainly useful, but perhaps it is on the whole as well if the world is not constructed with a supreme regard to their welfare. Somehow they manage to worry along and run their cars seven days in the week for the most part, notwithstanding the snow.

And then the pedestrian does not always appreciate this guest of the winter time at her full intrinsic value. She seems at times quite too saucy and familiar, blustering in his face, blinding his eyes, cuddling in his whiskers, impeding his steps, sometimes turning to slush or ice upon the pavement, wetting the poor pedestrian's feet or tripping his unlucky steps and bringing him to ignominious attitudes, with a ruffled temper if not a damaged anatomy. "Oh the snow, the beautiful snow,"—but she is truly a frolicsome saucy minx; yet, like many another saucy miss, she has her way with us. In spite of all her wayward fancies, her pranks and light fantastic ways, we esteem her highly, because we know she means our good, and her heart is pure, and we shall be glad to have her stay all winter long.

Now be it duly and truly known unto our readers that when we began to write we thought we saw through the snow the glimmer of a parable and had

MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

a proper intention to indite some good and profitable reflections anent the snow. But either that maiden of the snow or some other "tricky elf" seems to have gotten control of the sober editorial pen, and only something light as snowflakes has resulted. But it is hopeless to attempt to attach any parable to this. This article is long enough. That parable must wait. Take this for a snowball; it may do to "fire" at some school-boy.

Truth Indestructible.

In the rapid survey of the history of Judah which the Bible lessons of the International series permit us to take, we come this week to the times of Jehoiakim. Between the time of this lesson and the last, less than a score of years have intervened, but they have been years heavily fraught with trouble for Judah and the chosen people. It is a time of upheaval and disaster. Assyria's day of judgment has come, Nineveh falls before the King of Babylon. In a vain attempt to resist the eastern march of the king of Egypt, the good king Josiah is defeated and slain. Possibly he had thought that with deliverance from the fear of Assyria, it might be possible to establish his kingdom in real independence of the great world powers. But any such hope was vain. The doom of Judah had been pronounced and the time of her visitation was at hand. At Josiah's death, Jehoahaz, his son, becomes king, only to be deposed after a few months by the King of Egypt who places on the throne of Judah, Jehoiakim, another son of Josiah. Proudly rejecting all the counsels and warnings spoken by Jeremiah the prophet, Jehoiakim puts his trust in Egypt, vainly hoping to defy the might of the king of Babylon and to escape the doom pronounced on Judah.

A very different man from his father, the good Josiah, was this king Jehoiakim. Evidently he was not a man to humble himself before God, as his father had done, to rend his garments and to weep before the Lord because of the transgressions of Judah and the judgments of God denounced upon the nation for its sins. A man of haughty spirit, he seems to have been, froward and fatuous in his wickedness, willfully deaf to good counsel, recklessly disregarding the signs of the time, vainly trusting in false and impotent Egypt, and dreaming of security while the tempest of wrath is gathering which shall bring ruin to Judah and to the House of David. The king sits in his palace and listens as his servant reads to him the stern, sad words of Jeremiah uttered in denunciation of the sins of Judah and Israel and in prediction of the calamities about to come upon the land. These words have been read to the people assembled on a special fast day. They have been read again in the ears of the princes who have wondered and feared as they listened. And now they are read to the king. But Jehoiakim hears them unmoved apparently except for the anger and the enmity that burn in his heart toward the Lord's prophet and his word. As the roll is read the king, despite the remonstrance of his princes, takes it from the hand of the reader, and, cutting from it piece after piece, keeps casting them into the brazier of coals before him, until all is consumed. Thus, into actions that speak more forcibly than words, Jehoiakim puts his insolent answer to the Lord's prophet. "That," he seems to say, "signifies what I care for Jeremiah and his prophesying." And how many Jehoiakims there are, men who in part do not know, and in larger part do not care to ascertain, what is the truth, men who will not humble themselves before God, but will go their own froward way, think their own thoughts and have their own will, in spite of all voices, stern or tender, that counsel and plead with them in the name of the Lord!

It is well to consider how little Jehoiakim's weak wrath against the truth accomplished. Burning the prophet's parchment did not destroy the word of the Lord. The king's refusal to hearken did not rob Jeremiah's warnings of their significance or hinder the fulfilment of the word spoken at God's command. The wrath of man—even a king's wrath—accomplishes nothing against the wrath of God. Jehoiakim's contempt of Jeremiah and his prophecy could not alter the doom denounced against apostate Judah and her foolish kings. His silly imperiousness and false confidence could do nothing to hinder the coming of the king of Babylon with his resistless

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army, the desolation of Judah, the destruction of Jerusalem and the ruin of the royal house of David. The one possible source of help for the king of Judah was that which he foolishly and wickedly despised. Men can no more afford today to ignore and despise the truth of God than they could in the days of Jeremiah and Jehoiakim. It is possible that Jeremiah's qualities were not of a kind to attract the young king strongly, some other man perhaps might have made his message more attractive. But Jeremiah spoke what he felt to be God's truth and because he felt that he must utter it. And the great question for us to consider is not whether we feel attracted by the preacher or whether we admire his way of putting things, but whether or not the word spoken is that Word of God by which at the last day we shall be judged.

Man cannot destroy the word of God. This is a fact charged with comfort for the godly and with consternation for the ungodly. Jehoiakim may refuse to hearken; that changes no iota of the message. Jehoiakim may hack the prophet's roll into pieces and burn it in the fire; that does not destroy the prophecy. It is soon reproduced at the command of the Lord, and "many like words" are added thereto. Even though the wrath of man prevails against the prophets of the Lord to slay them, prophecy does not fail. The wrath of man may prevail to burn Bibles and the men and women who believe in them, but "the Word of the Lord endureth forever" and the blood of the martyrs waters the seeds of truth. No authority of kings, no power or ingenuity of uninspired scholarship, no rage of human pride and wickedness can avail to overthrow that Word by which God judges the world.

Editorial Notes.

—Rev. A. C. Chute's article on the Prayer Meeting which will be found on the fifth page is to be commended as good and profitable reading.

—Readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, we are sure, will enjoy the letters of Rev. John Lewis who writes from North Carolina, respecting the country and its people, as he sees them. A second letter appears on our second page this issue and we expect to publish another letter next week on "The People in their Homes." Mr. Lewis who came to us from England was for a time pastor at Sydney, C. B. A year ago he went South and is now pastor in Moorehead City, N. C.

—A despatch from Sydney, C. B., to the Halifax Chronicle states that on last Thursday evening, at Glace Bay, Rev. Dr. Fulton who delivered an anti-Catholic lecture and James E. McDonald of Sydney who accompanied him were set upon and stoned, Dr. Fulton receiving serious injury, and both being compelled to run for their lives. There may be different opinions as to the wisdom of Dr. Fulton's methods and the value of the results from his lectures, but this way of answering his statements and arguments is certainly adapted rather to confirm than to refute them. If Dr. Fulton's statements are not true, why do not the priests answer him; and if they are true, why do the people stone him?

—It is gratifying to learn that several of our denominational interests will receive considerable assistance through generous bequests in the will of the late Nelson Forrest, a wealthy member of the Amherst church, whose death occurred early last week. The estate is valued at \$10,000 and it is stated that about \$15,000 are disposed of in bequests to benevolent objects. Two thirds of this sum, \$10,000, goes to the Foreign Mission Board, \$1,000 to Grande Ligne Mission, \$1,000 to the Amherst church, \$1,000 to Acadia College, \$500 to the Infirmary Ministers' fund, \$500 to Home Missions, and \$500 each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Blind Asylum in Halifax. There is, we believe, every reason to expect that these bequests will be paid in full, as they are to be taken out of the body of the estate, and relatives are made residuary legatees. The brethren of the Foreign Mission Board are especially to be congratulated on this large bequest which they will doubtless know how to make good use of.

—It used to be predicted that, when Mr. Beecher should pass away, Plymouth church would fall to pieces. But the prediction was not realized. For

December

the past eleven pastor of the church were wont to have been wanted by the church. Beecher both as a minister and as a Christian. Abbott who is that the condition for him longer has according to church in order strength to his editor and as impressed him. Probably no one years, has made upon the religion.

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the past eleven years Dr. Lyman Abbott has been pastor of the church, and if the great crowds which were wont to be attracted by Mr. Beecher's oratory have been wanting, the real life and influence of the church have been well sustained under Dr. Abbott's ministry. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Dr. Abbott succeeded Mr. Beecher both as pastor and as editor of the 'Christian Union,' now the 'Outlook.' Dr. Abbott who is now sixty-three years of age finds that the condition of his health makes it impossible for him longer to carry the double burden, and he has accordingly resigned the pastorate of Plymouth church in order that he may give his undivided strength to his editorial duties. As preacher, as editor and as an author of books, Dr. Abbott has impressed himself very strongly upon his generation. Probably no man in America, during the last ten years, has made his influence more strongly felt upon the religious thought of the times.

The "honors of war" rest with the United States. With whom the balance of advantage rest may not be easy to determine. Spain's surrender of her colonies, however, it may hurt her pride, probably involves no financial loss. Her effort to retain and to govern them was fast bringing her to bankruptcy. On the other hand there are not a few of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens of the United States who regard the acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico as of very doubtful advantage to their nation, and there are many more who are firmly convinced that it is entirely opposed to the interests of the republic that the Philippines should come under its flag. It is evident that, as a result of the war, Spain will have been relieved of some heavy responsibilities and very embarrassing problems, with which the United States will now have to wrestle. But there will be this great advantage to all concerned, that the United States is immensely better fitted to deal with these problems and responsibilities, and may hope to succeed in many things in which Spain has failed.

It is well understood to be the policy of Great Britain to establish a continuous line of authority and a safe highway of communication between Egypt and the British possessions in South Africa. This will secure to her a predominating influence in the affairs of that continent and it will serve to define her territorial position so clearly that no other nation will have any difficulty in understanding what it involves. This extension of British influence cannot but be regarded as promotive of the best interests of what has been for ages "the dark continent." Wherever the flag of Britain waves and justice is administered in British fashion, there will be open doors and favorable conditions for the missionary with that Word which gives light to the peoples. Another half century will doubtless see great changes in Africa, great development of the country's natural resources under the hand of civilization. Let us trust that it will also witness a glorious extension of the Kingdom of Christ over tribes and peoples in that dark land who have hitherto been the slaves of cruel superstitions.

Inquiries are being made about our Baptist Year Book. Why is it so long delayed this year? Perhaps those who have the matter in hand are able to show that the delay is unavoidable. But the circumstances must certainly be extraordinary to justify our having to wait for more than three months after the Convention for the publication of the Year Book.

The Prayer Meeting.

BY REV. A. C. CRUTE.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

Not for intellectual improvement, though that may come in by the way. Not principally for instruction. It is for the quickening of the spiritual life. Most of us have a contact with the world, a necessary contact, which has a deadening effect, so that a season with God's people between Sundays is needful for fresh stimulus toward pure and holy lives. Sordid propensities require to be checked, and divinely implanted aspirations to be fostered by this means of grace. There is a gain from the united petition-making which cannot be had from private devotions. This social service is composed of those who come from various walks of life, from high station and low, from the ranks of educated and uneducated, meeting upon a common plane with common needs and desires,

and with intent to have the Kingdom of God advance in themselves and in the world by telling of the workings of God's Spirit in their own hearts and pouring out their mingled cries for those supreme gifts which God is pleased to bestow upon all who earnestly seek them.

DO YOU ATTEND?

We may be present when absent as we may be absent when present. But there is never presence in heart if there is ability to be present in body while the body is not there. Many a pastor is informed of the inner lack of certain church members while he makes efforts to induce them to attend this regular church appointment. One says that business prevents. And sometimes it does. But what is to be thought of the man who gives this excuse and then shows over and over again that he is able to leave his business for a lodge meeting or concert or to make one of the number who go night after night to hear an entertaining evangelist? There is something wrong within when that which is a mere mole hill between us and numerous other things is suddenly changed into a mountain between us and the prayer meeting and as swiftly made small again to suit our preferences. And stay-at-homes who are not such provisionally, multiply their kind. "Father doesn't go. Why should I?"

But you say you have the time to go but do not go because the same old set occupy the hour month in and month out, year in and year out, and in much the same way. Well, if they do, who are to blame for it but such persons as yourself? Think you that "the same old set," as you are pleased to style them, are possessed with an eagerness to use up all the time? If you could be made aware, friend, of the many, many times that some of these stable souls have longed that silent ones should be heard, and could you know how often they have allowed themselves to fill up the moments only because they could not bear the awful pauses, you would forever cease charging your delinquencies upon this class. If there is monotony it is chiefly chargeable to those who do not use their opportunities. But some one adds, with strong aversion, that blame should be properly located, that certain of these conspicuous individuals have a great deal of religious talk in the meetings and considerable irreligious acting elsewhere. But take note that such as are much given to that sort of unfriendly comment, with a view to presenting a seeming warrant for their own omissions, are in no enviable situation. To see others' faults rather than our own, and to find in them an excuse for our own, is to make it manifest that our own must be of a specially heinous character. True it is that the profession and practice of many leaders are not sufficiently harmonious. But the Great Builder has not yet completed his work, not that we would belittle inconsistency. But we would encourage more charity, and dissuade from expecting to-day what ought not to be looked for until later. You yourself like to be dealt with leniently, and what you wish to have exercised toward yourself you will do well to exercise toward others. Why should you expect what you refuse to bestow? One of the evidences that we have passed from death unto life is found in that we "love the brethren"—weak brethren like ourselves. And those we love will be our associates, if Thomas were like some who are about us, then he was absent from that prayer meeting in Jerusalem because James and John had contended about foremost places and Peter had denied his Lord. And we know how much Thomas lost by being away. It were well to learn from what came to him, and well to defeat Satan when he tries the same method with us. A manly confession might do some of us real good, a confession to the effect that we have been away from the place of prayer for the reason that our hearts are not right in the sight of God, and that we are not devoted to the spread of Christ's Kingdom. Then let the confession be followed by beginning to keep this regular appointment with the Lord, remembering that if God requires us to be in the prayer meeting upon a particular evening we cannot hope to get a blessing in tarrying at home or in going anywhere else.

DO YOU TAKE PART?

We may certainly help while silent, just as we may hinder by talking. But the full heart is likely to overflow in part at the lips. Heart counts in the prayer meeting for a vast deal more than head. Fine speaking may kill a meeting. Warmth of affections and aptness of phrase make an admirable combination. It is delightful for the jewel to have a suitable setting. But the chief thing is to have the jewel. Some of the most enriching things we have heard in prayer-meetings have come from the illiterate. Led on of God in higher learning, they have furnished choice kernels though the coverings have been unsightly. We think too much, quite too much, of externals. That is why we have so much of the fear of man which bringeth a snare. To speak out our love for our Lord, even though in trembling word, is to have that love enlarged. Indeed with the trembling there may be the more of profit, both to the one who speaks and to listeners. And the one who ventures forward in this way, desirous of pleasing the Master, helps others to take the same course. One little bird begins to chirp in the early morning and soon the whole grove is made vocal with

sweetest song. Blessed the man who starts a choros us praise to God.

A scamp may be in the prayer meeting and a saint out of it, nevertheless the flower of Christian churches must be looked for in this service. A contemptibly mean fellow may be often speaking and praying, while some choice spirit may say nothing. Nevertheless, as a rule, the loving heart is served by a willing, if not an eloquent tongue. The counterfeit but declares the existence of the genuine. Would that the membership of our churches were more generally in "the place where prayer is wont to be made." When we get there "with one accord," it will not be long before there will be something like a Pentecostal blessing.

A Message from The Great West.

BY D. G. MACDONALD.

DEAR EDITOR.—Kindly give me a little space for a chat with your readers down by the sea. One year ago next Monday we said good bye to our dear friends in North Sydney, assuredly believing that the Master wanted us where the Baptist ranks are thinner than in the Maritime Provinces. For the first seven months I supplied for Pastor Hall of Portage in Prairie while he prosecuted his studies in the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston. On his return I accepted a four months' appointment from the H. M. Board to do the work of an evangelist. Through the generosity of the Portage church I was permitted to do a good deal of such work between the Sabbaths during my stay there.

At the October meeting of the Board it was found that their financial condition was such as to lead them to discontinue the appointment. I received calls from two churches and letters of enquiry from four others, but with the conviction that my life would bring more glory to God and be of more value to the denomination in this new, great, and growing country in this way than in the pastorate, I concluded to continue the work, trusting in God, through His people, for the needed support.

I confess to some hesitancy to do this when I thought of the feebleness of the churches, here being but three self-sustaining ones outside of the city of Winnipeg, but my hesitancy was put to shame and my want of faith rebuked on reading, under peculiar circumstances, the message of the Master in Matt. 6: 25-24 (Please read the passage.) My want of faith received another rebuke when a letter from a dear brother in Cape Breton brought me \$50 and promised \$50 more conditioned on business prosperity—this letter was written on the day of my decision to trust in the Lord and go forward. Subsequent messages from others—East and West—assured me that I, even I, am included in the number of His servants for whom the Lord cares. I praise Him for His condescending care. I thank His people for their generosity in yielding to His promptings concerning my support.

Should some friend in authority come to me today and say, "Now that you have given yourself to mission work in the North West, I am here to pledge your support. You can have your choice of a cheque of \$100 per month from one person or \$10 per month from each of 100 persons." I should unhesitatingly accept the latter as it would lead me to expect 100 prayers in my behalf instead of one; and should the offer be 10 cents per month from each of 1,000 persons I would prefer it yet the more. May I not rely upon your prayers, brethren and sisters, whether you have any contributions for this mission or not?

In my peregrinations over these broad prairies I meet many "down-easters." Regina, the town from which I now write, has a P. E. Islander as its Mayor and another P. E. Islander as the editor of one of its leading papers. One of the young men blessed in our meetings last week is a St. John boy who had not been in church for five years before coming in to our meeting the other night and who owned no Bible since leaving home till I gave him one yesterday. And as for Nova Scotians there are many. It was my privilege to take tea in the beautiful home of brother and sister J. A. Neilly formerly of Annapolis, N. S. Mr. Neilly is a prosperous tradesman in this town, and just such a Baptist as readers of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR ought to be. He tells me that if your file of old MESSAGERS or newer MESSAGERS AND VISITORS is defective you can be likely to find the missing number on his mother's file in the old Annapolis home. Maritime mothers who love their Bible and their MESSANGER AND VISITOR are likely to send out into the broad world sons and daughters of whom they need not be ashamed. God bless our living mothers and the memory of our departed ones.

Next week I shall send you a brief account of a successful four weeks' mission just closed in the town of Moose Jaw—one of the most prosperous towns in the Territories, and in which N. S., N. B. and P. E. I. are well represented.

We are all in excellent health except Mrs. Macdonald's headache. This is not yet gone but there is progress in that direction. Our permanent address is Austin, Manitoba. Writing the MESSANGER AND VISITOR and all its constituency prosperity.

D. G. MACDONALD.

Regina N. W. T., Nov. 23.

The Story Page.

An Old Fashioned Thanksgiving.

I want an old Thanksgiving, when life was well worth living. And we all went down to grandma's on the dear old farm, you know; Perhaps it might be blowing, perhaps it might be snowing. But we never thought of weather on Thanksgiving long ago.

-SELECTED.

The Private Tutor.

BY LAVINIA S. GOODWIN.

"Booby!" This cry, drifting over from the schoolboys' playground, caught the ear of one who not long ago was an active figure there, but who felt suddenly grown old. Indeed, you would not have taken the form for that of Horace Wayland, at home from college, unless you had seen more than the bowed head and the cane with which he explored the veranda steps he was about to descend.

of animated stones of the old wall that ran beside. Turning to his right across a field of rowan clover, which from its hue might have had showered on it all the summer dust of the road, he entered by the path a grove where bark and foliage were of one sombre shade. Beyond this, his colorless walk would end at the village again. In the quietest woodland nook Horace Wayland sat down on a cushion of sweet fern, wrapped in gloomy reflections. Soon, hearing footsteps and a voice, he looked up at a boyish form approaching.

account for uttering so unfounded an assertion. At the head of the steps, up which he ran, stood his mother, who smilingly said: "Surely, Horace, you are right from the parsonage and book talk. Mr. Dale always cheers you." "You are away off in your guess this time, mother," he answered genially. "Not so far, either, for though I have spoken only to a boy, there are sermons in stones and books in running brooks—yes, and good in everything."

How Johnnie

"Did you wipe?" "No, mamma." "Run back and wash your face." "Yes, mamma." "There was a rubbing of two of your feet ever?" "Yes, if you please." "Johnnie looks out things for himself already that the maids, and he?" "Where can I go?" "Well, walk near the beginning. That was just going to have a parlor, but mother over his shoulder the threshold!" "Warm!" "Johnnie halts!" "Don't look at mamma with a stoom rolling in!" "Warmer!" "For?" "Oh, I spy a up a big cake of out." "That is one in the hoast?" "Yes, but you?" "Why can't Mamma laugh handed him pe?" "I will write have until to-mud?" "Huh! that?" "Yes, Write Moisture. 2. I dropped and le is wet, like wa under 'Dirt.'" "Oh mamma, Johnnie mov with an 's' or 'r'?" "W-a-t-e-r." "Laughed at Johnnie think mamma's." "Presently the garbage. The lifting them, then shovelled behind them, over trying to remnants of, cover it all, so head and twis mamma was c." "The ashman over the barre all but what large part of street." "Mamma wa Johnnie calle "I don't kn the sewer met dirty stuff on old bones and dropped from dogs and cats from his ear, mamma I c Johnnie's litt "No, Johnnie Mauma em "O mamma mamma?" "Draw!" "So Johnnie him for a bir draw that m and drew two "Pat eleven where. Now "My, what "Now, sup you rather b air with two "I guess I don't you, m "That dep window, wh "When the cloth over th over a crack came through saw myriads not know t them up." "You see, house are g moving about the draught in, the more what mud is stuff to take "O mamma feet any mo Just then work-basket she wrote d and had a q note-book a word. To d "Get a p present. I dangers of d

How Johnnie Learned To Wipe His Feet.

"Did you wipe your feet, Johnnie?"
"No, mamma; I forgot."
"Run back and do it, then, please."
"Yes, mamma."
There was a prolonged and energetic scraping and rubbing of two obedient feet on the hall rug.

"Well, walk all around the rooms, and, when you are near the beginning place, I'll say, 'Warm!'"
That was just like mamma, and Johnnie knew he was going to have a good time. He went through the two parlors, but mamma was silent. Johnnie was watching her over his shoulder, and hardly knew when he crossed the threshold into the library.

"Warm!" cried mamma suddenly.
Johnnie halted promptly, and looked all about him.
"Don't look too high for the reasons of things," said mamma with a smile, as Johnnie, not budging an inch, stood rolling his eyes up towards the ceiling.

"Warmer!" as the little lad began to look toward the floor.
"O, I spy!" said Johnnie suddenly. And he picked up a big cake of dry mud from the carpet. "I've found out, mamma!"

"That is one reason, but there are others."
"Is the house, mamma?"
"Is the house, mamma?"

"Yes, but you can't see them just yet."
"Why can't I see them now, mamma?"
Mamma laughed, and gave Johnnie a kiss. Then she handed him pencil and paper.

"I will write a question on this paper, and you may have until to-morrow night to answer it. 'What makes mud?'"

"Eh! that's easy! Water and dirt!"
"Write it this way: 'What makes mud?' 1. Moisture. 2. Dirt. Write down everything that you see dropped and left on the sidewalk or in the street. If it is wet, like water, put it under 'Moisture'; if not, put it under 'Dirt.'"

"O mamma, what a nice play!"
Johnnie moved over to the window.
"Hullo, here's the sprinkler! Do you spell water, with an 'a' or an 'o,' mamma?"

"W-a-t-e-r," said mamma, without a smile. She never laughed at Johnnie's mistakes, and that was what made Johnnie think she was "lots nicer'n other boys' mamas."

Presently the city carts came along to gather up the garbage. The barrels were heavy, and the men, to save lifting them, emptied the contents upon the street, and then shovelled it into the carts. They left a good amount behind them, however, and Johnnie got quite excited over trying to write down all the different things he saw remnants of. Mamma suggested that "garbage" would cover it all, so Johnnie, after much wrinking of his forehead and twisting of his tongue, wrote "Gobbigs;" for mamma was called away just then.

The ashman came down the street, and he, too, tipped over the barrels, and shoveled the ashes into the cart—all but what blew away; for the wind was high, and a large part of every shovelful went flying all over the street.

Mamma was gone a long time, but, when she returned, Johnnie called her to the window.

"I don't know how to say things, mamma. There are the sewer men cleaning out sewers, and they spill the dirty stuff on the street. Then a waggon went by full of old bones and meat from the market, and some of that dropped from the cart. Then there are the horses and dogs and cats. I saw a dog go by with blood dripping from his ear, and the men spit on the sidewalk—and O, mamma! I don't think mud is nice; do you?" And Johnnie's little nose was all puckered up with disgust.

"No, Johnnie."
Mamma smiled meaningly.

"O mamma! I've found out already; haven't I, mamma?"

"Draw two circles of the same size on your paper."
So Johnnie got the compasses which mamma had given him for a birthday present—they had so many circles to draw that mamma taught Johnnie to do it scientifically—and drew two circles, each about an inch across.

"Put eleven dots in one. Just scatter them about anywhere. Now put two hundred dots in the other."

"My, what a lot for that little circle!"

"Now, suppose that every dot is a grain of dust. Would you rather breathe air with eleven grains of dust in it, or air with two hundred grains in it?"

"I guess the two hundred grains would choke us—don't you, mamma?"

"That depends. Will you close the blinds to that front window, where the sun shines so bright?"

When the blinds were closed, mamma hung a dark cloth over the window, and cut a little hole in it right over a crack in the shutters, so that the bright sunlight came through in a long pencil of light. Then Johnnie saw myriads of little dust particles, so small that he had not known they were there until the strong sunlighted them up.

"You see, Johnnie, the mud and dirt brought into the house are ground up fine by our feet, and then set moving about in the air by the movements of people and the draughts through the room. The more mud brought in, the more dust for us to breathe. Now that you know what mud is made of, can you see that it is not very good stuff to take into our lungs?"

"O mamma! you won't have to tell me to wipe my feet any more. I'll do it every time, if I don't forget."

Just then mamma took a little red note-book from her work-basket, and wrote something in it. Johnnie thought she wrote down his promise. Mamma did that sometimes, and had a queer way of letting Johnnie look over her note-book about the time when he had failed to keep his word. To-day, however, she wrote:

"Get a good microscope for Johnnie's Christmas present. If he forgets to wipe his feet, show him the dangers of dust."

The Young People

EDITOR, J. B. MORGAN.
Kindly address all communications for this department to Rev. J. B. Morgan, Aylesford, N. S. To insure publication, matter must be in the editor's hands on the Wednesday preceding the date of the issue for which it is intended.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 11th.
B. Y. P. U. Topic.—A Sad Sight and our Duty in View of it, Matthew 9:26; 10:1.

Daily Bible Readings.
Monday, December 12.—Jeremiah 13:1-14. Israel's limit to God's goodness. (vs. 11). Compare Mark 16:16.
Tuesday, December 13.—Jeremiah 13:15-27. The permanency of habit. (vs. 23). Compare Luke 18:23, 24.
Wednesday, December 14.—Jeremiah, 14:1-12. Do we make God a stranger? (vs. 8). Compare Rev. 3:20.
Thursday, December 15.—Jeremiah 14:13-22. The all powerful is our God. (vs. 22). Compare Ps. 147:7, 8.
Friday, December 16.—Jeremiah 15. The rebel deals with God alone. (vs. 1). Compare Ezek. 14:14.
Saturday, December 17.—Jeremiah 16. A final verdict. (vs. 21). Compare Amos 5:8.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 11th.
"A Sad Sight and our Duty in View of it." Matthew 9:26; 10:1.

In our reference two of the most pathetic scenes in our knowledge are used to describe the helpless condition of humanity and the wasting and blight of character, which ought to be saved for noble uses in the Kingdom of God. Sheep without a shepherd, frightened, scattered, running into danger, torn by thorn and bramble, or falling into death over high precipices. A field of grain, full and ripe, bending and swaying with the promise of food, yet neglected, ungathered, and in danger from early frost and the scourge of relentless winter. There is nothing so sad as loss—loss of time, opportunity, life.

In these pictures Christ seeks to bring before our minds the great needs of the world. And it is strange that we should require any such instruction, since we witness almost hourly the misery and unhappiness of mankind. Everyday familiarity, in very many of us, produces only indifference and insensibility. Jesus knew that Christian men would look upon the grave situation with complacency, and at times seem regardless of the blighting power of sin; that the torture of souls would be unheeded by them; and so in these words he appeals to our hearts and seeks to have us understand our responsibility in the matter.

How sad the condition of humanity! Ignorance, superstition and sin seem to prevail. One need not be a pessimist to say that experience with and knowledge of men and the world cannot bring any other conclusion. Dissipation, misery and shame mark the progress of this age, notwithstanding the many factors at work for the world's uplifting. Everywhere we witness the fact that humanity without Christ is lost. These words of Jesus were spoken with special reference to the Jews who had wandered from God, yet they are suitable to our times and are given that we may realize our duty in view of the sad circumstances of life. All men are lost without Christ. "As sheep having no shepherd." He came to be the Shepherd, to guide and lead to higher life and enjoyment. Without care, destitution, poverty, danger and death.

As members of Christ's church how necessary it is that we have a keen consciousness of the world's need. Do we see the misery of men? Do our ears catch the cry of despair from godless men and women? If so, how does it affect us? The lesson says, that Jesus was "moved with compassion." His whole inner being was flooded with pity and love. Is such the character of our feelings and the sentiment of our lives? Or, do we pass the unfortunate with a sneer of contempt, and wrap our robes of self-righteousness closer about our sacred selves? Our relation to this problem is easily determined. We must have the same spirit of Christ—a spirit of compassionate pity and a willingness to help. We are responsible before God for the salvation of men until we have done our utmost to save them. We know the Christ and his power to uplift. Knowledge confers responsibility, and responsibility imposes obligation.

There ought to be an intense sympathy. You must love souls if you would save them. Get near enough to the unfortunate to understand and love them. We are trying to save men by keeping far from them. We cannot reach the masses by going into selfish isolation. Sympathy is a fellow feeling, and in our work among sinners, we must remember that out of the same pitfalls our own feet were "dug," and placed upon "the Rock, Christ Jesus." True, we must keep ourselves "unspotted from the world." Yet this does not imply that we must become monks or nuns. The Christ-spirit leads us to come into closer touch with men, that we may relieve their misery and distress. Out of such sympathy have grown thousands of institutions for the elevation of mankind, hospitals, orphanages, rescue homes, Florence missions and Mariner's Bethels.

In discharging our duty toward the destitute we must be very practical. Each day brings opportunity to help in some way, the suffering souls of the world. It may be a friend, or acquaintance, or a stranger; an aged or tired one almost ready to despair, or only a little child who has chanced to cross our path—a child to whom childhood gives no sunshine or flowers—and each will

bear with him in his life the mark of our fidelity to trust or our neglect of plain duty.

But we must ever remember that Jesus is the source of our spiritual power and help. As long as we draw from the stream our power will never be scant. There is no case of sinfulness which cannot be cured by appeal to the Christ-power. He gives wisdom and genius for the work and promises that his "grace is sufficient." "He gave them power," and such as have the Holy Spirit in them are able to meet all the misery of the world and relieve it. God in us, and for us, and with us—what power, security, fellowship! Toiling in the fields is made a light and happy task, with Christ to labor with us and we with him, certain of the glorious harvest, when souls shall be gathered for heaven.

"So do I gather strength and hope anew,
For well I know thy patient love perceives,
Nor what I did, but, what I tried to do,
And though the full ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves."

Scripture References: Job 6:14; Psalm 35; Proverbs 14:21; 19:17; Romans 12:4-10; 2 Corinthians 11:29; Galatians 6:2; Colossians 3:12-17; Hebrews 4:15-16; 13:1-3; James 1:27; 1 Peter 3:8.—J. J. PARSONS, in Baptist Union.

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Foreign Missions.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER

For the work and workers at Bobbili. The school and its teachers. For the native Christians that they may be steadfast and bring many more to a knowledge of the true God.

Bear River

We are trying to make some advance along missionary lines. Crusade Day was observed Oct. 26th. The afternoon was unpleasant and prevented much calling. We had a very successful missionary prayer meeting in the evening. It was our regular meeting night. A number of sisters gave short, pithy items of missionary news, carefully selected and given out the week before. Special music helped to enliven the occasion. It was a very solemn and impressive meeting. An earnest appeal was made for the W. M. A. S., which met the next week. Collection \$7.00, divided between Home and Foreign Missions. Our November meeting found seventeen present although the weather was bad. We had a grand meeting. Three joined the Society. Another day will be appointed for calling. As much money has been raised since July as in the whole of last year. The Mission Band gave a concert last Tuesday evening. Collection \$18.75. They are supporting a girl in India. The concert required a great deal of work, but fully repaid our efforts. The Miss Phinneys were a fine help. From Miss Wood Amherst, we obtained an exercise called "The Conquering Cross." It is beautiful, and I would recommend it to all Bands. We had the girls representing heathen, dressed in black with the name of the country they were from in white letters on the waist, (the exercise said costumes). We are encouraged to hope for still greater success in the future.

MRS. SCHURMAN.

Frederick Aid Society.

The proposition to hold our annual meeting in the afternoon, instead of in the evening as hitherto, and upon a regular meeting day, was promptly accepted. The list of names of women in our church was carefully scanned, and a few given to each of several most thorough going to canvas for additional members. Written invitations were sent to all members not in regular attendance at our meetings. Those promising to unite with us were also invited. The supper was placed in the care of one of our members, an accomplished expert in the culinary art, with the privilege and responsibility of choosing her helpers. The day arrived, November 8th. It did not rain. The church parlor was filled. Attentive, expectant faces met our President, Mrs. Estey, as with accustomed ease and dignity she arose to announce the opening hymn: "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun." The selections of scripture read were 67 Psalm, the first fourteen verses of 1st chap. Acts and 14th and 15th verses 5th of 2nd Cor. The Treasurer, Miss Phillips, led in prayer. The roll call was responded to by a Bible verse, and a few words of personal experience. Reading: Letter from Tidings, by Mrs. Dr. Tupper. Secretary's report showed extending and increasing interest in the work of the Society. Treasurer reported total amount raised during the year \$127.68. "The bird with a broken pinion," was well rendered by Mrs. H. Coy. Reading: The Leaflet, "If they only knew," by Miss McNally. Reading: Miss Clark, on "Work among women," by Mrs. Freeman. The singing was spirited, and the interest sustained throughout the meeting. It was a joy to grasp the hand and kindly greet all friends and members old and new. In the midst of the buzz of animated voices we were bidden to the adjoining parlor to partake of a sumptuous tea, tasteful and attractive in all its appointments, and presided over by Mrs. McNally and her corps of young lady helpers gracious and tactful, to all of whom much credit is due. Fifty ladies were present and all felt that our Anniversary and Social combined had been a marked success, and would result in the accomplishment of more for our Telugu sisters. Thirteen new members were secured, and more promised who were prevented from meeting with us. All became better acquainted and possibly can better appreciate the difficulties preventing some from uniting with us. We have already a life member this year, and altogether the outlook is cheering. Some regret was expressed because of the absence of our husbands from the tea, getting closer to each other, was better served thus. Another year the gentlemen will probably have the privilege of sitting at our board, and of increasing our funds at the same time.

R. A. B. P., Sec'y.

Nov. 19th.

The W. M. A. Society of Main St. Baptist church, with several others met with the Brussels St. Society on Oct. 13th, "Crusade Day," where we enjoyed a feast of good things at both afternoon and evening meetings. The first of the week preceding "Crusade Day" one of the faithful sisters of our Society visited a goodly number of our sisters in the church not members of our Society, resulting in the addition of fifteen new members. Through another sister's efforts two more

were added making a total of seventeen. On Nov. 10th the monthly prayer-meeting of the Societies of the City and Fairville met in our schoolroom. We had quite a number of our Juniors at the meeting. This meeting was a little departure from the usual Union prayer-meetings. After the opening exercises singing, reading of Scripture and prayer, we had a paper on "Current events in missions," by Mrs. Vaughn. They followed a chorus by a number of the primary Juniors, after which Mrs. J. W. Manning gave us the life of John Paton, a devoted Presbyterian missionary. It was listened to with rapt attention by all present. Then followed prayer by several of the sisters, a recitation and duet by the intermediate Juniors, which closed a very interesting and I trust profitable meeting.

M. E. SCOTT, Sec'y.

The W. M. A. S. of St. Martins observed their annual Thank-offering service on the evening of Oct. 27 by holding a "Missionary Concert." Invitations and envelopes had been previously sent to each sister of the church. A fairly good audience was present. Chair was occupied by Pres. Mrs. J. S. Titus. Upon the platform with her were Mrs. David Smith and Mrs. Benj. Vaughan First and Second Vice Presidents. Singing "Jesus Saves." Prayer by Pastor Cornwall; Psalm 96 read by 2 Vice Pres.; Address, by Pres.; Reading, Miss Marjorie Smith; White flag exercise by a number of children; Duet, Misses Rourke and Washburne; Recitation, Miss Grace Vaughan; Collection; Opening of envelopes and reading of Scripture texts by Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Gillmor and Sec'y. During collection an anthem was rendered by choir. Recitation, Two little girls; Reading, Miss Elsie Wishart; Solo Mr. E. A. Titus; Reading by Sec'y; Recitation, Misses White and Brown; Exercise "Gospel Ship," by five little girls. Especially fine were the exercises by the children, 16 little boys and girls taking part in the first mentioned and the thanks of the Society are due to Miss McNally who so kindly trained them. The Scripture texts formed an interesting part of the programme, as no two were alike. The proceeds of \$14.00 are by vote of Society to be sent to Hospital fund and Tekkali buildings. Crusade Day, Nov. 8, five ladies of Society met at home of Pres. and after reading of the Word and short prayers they started out spending the afternoon calling upon as many sisters of the church as possible. We feel sure some new interest in our work will be the result. Our regular meetings are full of interest.

MRS. A. W. POWERS, Sec'y.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

From the daily papers we have learned that the late Nelson Forrest, of Amherst, has left our Board \$10,000 for its work. We are proud and grateful to our Heavenly Father that He put it into the heart of this good brother to do this for the Master. The knowledge of this bequest came just when the Sec'y-Treas. was greatly troubled over the question of "Ways and Means." It has lifted a great weight from his soul, but it has not given any present relief to the strain upon the treasury. We need absolutely about \$1,400 today to make the quarterly remittance. It cannot be made without it. Brethren do not fail us.

Mr. Archibald writes: It is now about 7.30 a. m. After worship with my helpers a lad came and spoke of joining the Christians. His parents were dead and through poverty he was obliged long ago to give up his studies. I told him that we could not receive him without the new heart which was given only to those who believed in Jesus. After reading and explaining what Jesus said to Nicodemus about being born again, I gave him and three other boys who had come hand bills and sent them away. Then there came a merchant from Chicacole (seven miles away) who belongs here, and remembers a visit of eight years ago. A man from the mission of the village comes bringing cow's milk, the first I have seen since coming here on Saturday, and this is Tuesday. Thus far on this tour I have drunk only water brought from Chicacole. The water of the wells is brackish, and that from the tanks is dirty from the bathing of the people and the washing of the buffaloes. This village of Shrikurman does not contain more than 1500 permanent outcasts, but at times in the year it is visited by many thousands of people, as its great temples is one of the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The form of the stone image is that of a turtle. On Sunday afternoon a public meeting was held in the village school house. The attendance was large. The principal men of the place were present. The attention given was good. Five reasons were given from the Bible why the salvation provided by Christ is the great salvation. Two men replied, but to little purpose. Good was accomplished, but when I saw how comparatively little their hearts were affected, I seemed to gain a fresh view of what it was to be "dead in trespasses and sins." You have prayed and are praying for these people. Pray on. God will yet resurrect them from their state of sin and death. O what encouragement we find in the words of Jesus, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." At the request of one of their leading men we are to have another public meeting this afternoon. I hope to give a brief history of Christ's life up to his baptism. Amruthal, the native preacher, tells of the work of those three years and of his death, resurrection and ascension. We are more and more convinced that if we would have the people believe in Jesus we must make known more and more fully the story of his life, death and resurrection. Last night's experience in preaching Jesus to the people in the village from seven till nine o'clock was cheering. I had planned to visit another part of the town but accepted the cordial invitation of several merchants and others to explain this teaching to them. It was indeed a joy to see forty or

fifty grown men sitting in the moonlight and seeming to take in so well the only way of salvation. A Brahmin present said that he would like to become a Christian, but if he did his brothers would say that he had gone to the bad and would not give him a share of the family property. I told him that he had better see to it that he secured the salvation of his soul and the British law would secure to him his property, and reminded him that the Christian religion was the religion of Queen Victoria and the only way of life.

Miss Harrison writes: The hot season is so long. Here it is October 4 and the thermometer in my room under the punkah was up to almost 90° yesterday. One does grow tired, tired of it. I do not mind it as much as some, but it does take all desire for letter writing away from me. Next month we may hope for better things. The country has been drying up—no rain, and unless it comes very soon a famine will be upon us. A good rain even now would insure only a partial crop, and yet the days go by and it does not come. The Brahmins perform their ceremonies and the people strain their eyes to tokens of rain and then turn away in despair. Prices for food have already gone up, and the poor are beginning to say, "We shall die." How tired I grew of that word last year. Do not think I am discouraged. No, indeed! But I have one bit of good news for you. I am through with my exams. I am so glad to be free. However I am still studying with my munshi every morning. Just as I finished my exams, a letter came from Miss Priest, of Tuni, asking me to make her a visit and go on tour with her. I had been longing for a little experience along the line of lady missionary touring, so I packed my box and went. It was a change and a good experience for me, and profitable as well. We called it my post graduate course. I hardly know what degree you would confer upon me.

Mr. Hardy writes: The difficulties continue to disappear and light often breaks on points which were the most formidable and gives me great joy. I feel that each ray of light on this matter is a step nearer the people among whom I am to labor the rest of my life. In this respect I am trying to observe the Divine rule of walking in the light which is given. Suffice it to say that I am not by any means more discouraged than the day I set sail for this land, for I knew that God had called me and was sending me to India, and He has not sent me here to fail. I see everything else but failure ahead of me and am willing to travel the road of hard work which leads to the goal set before me. The goal of success is the same, but my way shall be that of the snail rather than that of the one who goes in leaps and bounds. God has given me a strong body and a determined will, and with these I shall conquer in His name.

It was the celebrated Carey who said: "I can plant." These are the men who after all do the work of life.

Dreadful Misery

My wife was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia. The dreadful misery was constantly with her. She tried many remedies recommended. We saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and she began taking it. I cannot express the good results my wife realized after the first bottle. She took three bottles and is perfectly cured, now being a well and hearty woman. T. W. COVER, Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Wonderful cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and other diseases, prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

1899

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Our Stock of Xmas Goods opening now. Reward and Xmas Cards, Bibles, Annals, etc., are all the finest on the market.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

Half Half

Many day and are about. They have and are Food does the diges is dry an with pl sleep br is a bur What Impur And d

Sarsaparilla

It clears through w carried from all impurities the blood na and complet

If there is Ayer's Pills drowsy actio cure bilious

Write to o We have th some of the m the United St performs in cove a prompt Adm

Lunenburg C ed with the P 28th and 29th.

The first mes nature, Bro. S preached the se which followe the earnest re early prayer s

kina on Thurs general busin absence of the appointed se were receive

Germany, Ch water church these places a work in Chie Settlement, T those who u work in the have been be

Canada, Post and Chester versions in n deepening of

Eight have b ment and it follow their this New Ge in the cou

interests of are following disciples in evangelistic

follow this d The evangel assist the pe

Young Peop progressing are making requirements

Five pastors meeting no

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?



It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure. If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor. We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

District Meeting
Lunenburg Co. District Meeting convened with the Pleasantville church on Nov. 28th and 29th.

The first meeting was of an evangelistic nature. Bro. Smith of New Germany preached the sermon. The social services which followed was a fitting epilogue to the earnest remarks of the preacher. An early prayer service was led by Bro. Jenkins on Thursday morning followed by the general business of the Session. In the absence of the secretary Bro. Churchill was appointed secretary pro tem. Reports were received from Pleasantville, New Germany, Chester, Lunenburg and Bridge-water churches by representations from these places and also brief reference to work in Chelsea, New Canada, Baker's Settlement, Tancook and New Ross from those who understood the nature of such work in these places. Special meetings have been held at Baker's Settlement, New Canada, Foster's Settlement Farmington and Chester Basin. There have been conversions in nearly all of these places and a deepening of interest among the Christians. Eight have been baptized at Foster's Settlement and it is expected that others will follow their example in different parts of this New Germany field. All the pastors in the county are awake to the best interests of the Master's Kingdom. They are following the example set by the early disciples in going out two-by-two for evangelistic work. Special meetings will follow this district meeting at Pleasantville. The evangelistic president, Bro. Jenkins, to assist the pastors. Sunday School work and Young Peoples Societies (junior and senior) progressing. All churches in the county are making an effort to come up to the requirements for the Conventions Funds. Five pastors reported themselves at this meeting notwithstanding the inclemency

of the weather. Others would have been present had the weather been more favorable. We were all sorry to learn of the sad accident to Bro. March one of our oldest county clergymen who is now laid up with a broken leg.

The afternoon session opened with prayer service led by Bro. Churchill. Bro. Archibald then gave a review of the book "In His Steps," by Charles M. Sheldon. This showed a careful reading and an intelligent grasping of the contents of the book by the reviewer. The remainder of the afternoon was given to the W. M. A. Society. In the absence of the county secretary, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Churchill was called upon to take the chair. The service which followed was a very interesting one.

The evening Session was a platform meeting after an usual prayer service, this time led by Bro. Churchill. Bro. Churchill gave the first address on "The necessity of the Young People's Movement in our churches." This was followed by an address on "Foreign Missions" by Bro. Smith and the address of the evening by Bro. Cohoon on "Home Missions."

Then the breaking up occurred, and the words following the Benediction were: "We had a good meeting, didn't we?" Our next meeting is to be at New Canada on February, 1899.

E. P. CHURCHILL, Sec'y. pro tem.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT the best.
Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Chas. Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landry, Sr., Pokemouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

Notices.
The York and Sunbury Co. Baptist Quarterly Meeting will convene with the 2nd Canterbury Baptist church December 7th 7 o'clock p. m. Pastor George Howard of Keswick is to preach the Quarterly sermon. Evangelist J. W. S. Young to preach the Introductory. Papers are to be read by Elder W. D. Manz and Pastor C. N. Barton. C. N. BARTON, Sec'y-Treas.
Climch's Mills, St. John Co., D. C. ist.

The Carleton-Victoria-Madawaska Co's Quarterly Conference will convene with the church in Woodstock Dec. 9. Program for public meetings as follows: Friday evening preaching by Pastor Hayward; Saturday evening platform meeting representing the various denominational interests; Sunday morning Quarterly sermon by Pastor Atkinson (pastor Currie alternate). Other meetings will be arranged for during the Conference. Let all the churches within the bounds of the Conference be represented.
W. J. RUTLEDGE, Sec'y-Treas.
Woodstock Nov. 16, '98.

The Association of the Baptist churches of Guysboro West, N. S., will (D. V.) meet with the Baptist church at Seal Harbor on Tuesday, December 20th. We hope that every church in the district will send delegates, and as many of the Eastern district as can make it convenient.
G. W. CLARK, Sec'y.
Sonora, N. S., November 25th.

By All Odds
the Best
Two competent judges say that of the
NEW PRIMARY HYMN BOOK
Childhood's
Songs
Just Published. PRICE, 25 CTS.

This book contains about 125 of the choicest hymns and tunes ever written. They have been gathered from many sources and represent the best modern music for children. These hymns have been used by a primary teacher during ten years of most successful service; they have thus been proved and approved.

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THE YOUNGER YOUNG MEN, all

Those in that erratic and ecstatic period of life between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, when they are neither men nor boys but with the penalties of both and the privileges of neither—these younger young men until lately have never been well treated in the matter of clothing. With ready-to-wear clothing for both children and men carried closely to perfection, this large intermediate class remained unprovided for. No attempt was ever made to give them suits especially adapted to their ages and build. The advent of "Fit-reform" garments has changed all this, and the stock of suits and overcoats here for youths of those ages is perhaps the strongest in the store. This is by far the largest stock of its kind in St. John, and is unique in many respects. No article in dress equals in the adolescent, when he is required to be particular. We are consequently proud that we have earned his confidence and approval. Suits for youths 15 to 20 years—33 to 36 in chest measure, regular and slim shapes, \$8 to \$12.

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HEARTBURN.

"In the Spring of 1897, I was attacked with Dyspepsia and Heartburn. So severe was the pain that I could not sleep or eat, and I was troubled with headache most all the time. I remained in that state for three months, and tried everything I could think of. At last one day I read in the paper about Burdock Blood Bitters, and thought I would try it. Great was my surprise on finishing the first bottle to find I could eat better, the headache left me, and before I had used the second bottle, I was completely cured. I cannot advise too strongly all sufferers from stomach troubles to try B.B.B." MRS. WM. GRATTAN, Indian town, N. B.

The universal testimony from all parts of Canada gives the palm of victory over all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Pyny Pectoral
Coughs and Colds
Cured while you think

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All Medicine Dealers
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MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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CRAMPS AND PAINS
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But it may be a sign of some serious malady fastening itself upon the vital parts.

Puttner's Emulsion will dislodge it and restore the irritated and inflamed tissue to healthy action.

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HARD TO STOOP.

Backache and Kidney trouble make a Halifax lady's life miserable.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

It would be well if every lady in Canada understood that pain in the back and backache were nothing more nor less than a cry of the disordered kidneys for help. Hundreds of ladies have found Doan's Kidney Pills a blessing, giving them relief from all their suffering and sickness.

Among those who prize them highly is Mrs. Stephen Stanley, 8 Cornwallis St., Halifax, N.S. She says that she was troubled with a weakness and pain across the small of her back, which was so intense at times that she could hardly stoop.

Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills she got a box, and is thankful to say that they completely removed the pains from her back and gave tone and vigor to her entire system. Mrs. Stanley also added that her husband had suffered from kidney derangement, but one box of Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured him.

No one afflicted with Backache, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Hip's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, or any kidney or urinary trouble need despair. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every case, when every other remedy fails. Price per box, 50 cents, in all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Home

Mother Education.

BY FLORENCE CHURCHILL GERRISH.

I should like to have a chat with mothers of boys who have been a year or two in their teens. If you have taught them to respect your authority, have you their confidence, and have shown them that they have no kinder friend than you, your task from now on will be a much easier one.

But you must now begin to realize that the "leading strings" must be loosened, particularly if, at the age of fifteen, your boy has attained the stature of a man. Do you think for a moment I mean that your task is completed and your boy's "mother" education is finished? Indeed, no! Your hardest work is now beginning.

On account of his height, your boy is thought older than he really is. Boys of seventeen and eighteen begin to notice him, ask him to join their little clubs for debate, etc. His character is still unformed; he is easily influenced by his surroundings and by his associates. Now is the time to make your influence felt; to watch him carefully without his noticing it; to invite to your home these same boys whom you fear may draw him from you. If you find them to be such companions as you would have chosen for him, then you can trust him with them. If they do not prove to be such, you have a hard task before you.

You must be more than ever watchful of him; plan pleasures for him that do not include these new friends; interest yourself in his school work, and above all know where he is going when he wishes to go out in the evening. If you have taught him that street-corner loafing will bring him no good, he will be more ready to tell you of his plans. Perhaps he may be intending to spend his evening with these very boys whose influence you fear. He tells you so frankly, but you will fail of your purpose if you sternly forbid his going. It would be better to let him carry out his plan, but do not fail to be on hand when he comes home. By using a little tact, you can gain from him the tenor of the conversation of those with whom he has been, perhaps not all at once, but little by little. Now is the time that the influence of a refined home will tell. He would realize that stories he would be ashamed to tell his mother will not be of any benefit to him, and he will not hear them with the same interest another time.

Really at eighteen he goes to college. Then he starts out into the world alone. Whether he is well-armed, ready and strong to resist temptation, or weak and yielding, depends greatly on the influence he has been under during the years that are past. You, with all your mother's love, cannot help him now, but the time has come for you to be put, as it were, to the test for the work that you have been conscientiously doing ever since your boy was old enough to know right from wrong will now bear fruit.

Then should we mothers be most earnestly impressed with the fact that our time with our boys is short, and we must begin and work hard, being willing to make many sacrifices for their sakes, knowing our reward will surely come in the love's good man gives to his mother when he is old enough to appreciate all that word "mother" means.

Let your boy's earliest recollections be, then, not of his kind old nurse but of you in his nursery, a healer of his childish ills, as you were a mender of his toys. The faith that makes him bring to you broken tin and iron playthings, feeling sure they can be as easily mended by you as the china and wooden ones, will cause him to come to you as a man with his troubles knowing where he will always find loving sympathy, if not real help—The Household.

Barefoot Children.

It was no unusual thing this summer

to meet the "barefoot" boy at every turn among the smart set. Master Millionaire has discarded shoes and stockings for the hot weather and trudged through country grass and over seashore sand in the fall bluishness of barefootedness.

This is an encroachment on the custom which has prevailed in the south for many years. There the children of the best families run unshod all through the summer. Far from making their feet large and unshapely as some have supposed, this freedom from footwear allows a natural development and prevents troubles of the feet. One tall and graceful southern woman, who never knew a summer in shoes until she was half-grown, wears now a double A, a size which any one might envy, for few feet are narrow enough to carry it.

The healthfulness of this new fad is undoubtable. The principles of air baths are contained in it, all the foundations of physical culture are its foot-holds. A radical physician has lately declared that infants ought not to be burdened with any clothing at all for a time, so that their little bodies could absorb all the oxygen possible. The barefooted child in summer is a grown-up edition of his scheme. The novelty of it attracts children at once, the freedom of it holds them, and its healthfulness recommends it as a delightful experiment.—Philadelphia Press.

A Girl's Story of Lincoln.

I thought I would send you an anecdote concerning President Lincoln that I have never seen printed. Years ago, when my papa was a little boy, and Abraham Lincoln was a poor young man practicing law in Woodford County, during court week in Metamora, grandpa brought him home to supper. It was a cold, stormy Monday night, and grandma hurried around getting supper, and thought she would have something extra, so she opened a jar of peaches. When they sat down to eat grandma dished the peaches out three to a person. It seemed to take Abraham Lincoln a long time to finish a peach, and he did not finish it either. So as soon as he had finished his supper and gone into another room grandma went to his dish to see why it was he hadn't eaten, and there she found she had given him the little muslin sack with the peach kernels and spices in it instead of a peach. Grandma hurried into the other room to apologize to Mr. Lincoln, and he said to her: "That is all right, Mrs. Perry; my mother used the same thing, and it was so good that I wanted to get all the juice out of it."—Franklin Perry, in Chicago Tribune.

Sheldon's Newspaper.

The Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon's books, now so universally read, make it plain that that writer's hopes of the regeneration of the world lie in getting individuals more and more to do their daily tasks on Christian principles, no matter what the sacrifice involved. In the best known of his books, "In His Steps," he clearly looks to this newspaper, carried on upon Christian principles, as largely the hope of the "coming kingdom." In looking about him for a newspaper upon his model, he seems to have hit on the Montreal Witness, to which he addressed a letter, part of which we quote:—

"I have read the Witness with much interest. I cannot say that I know of any other daily paper in the United States that is conducted on such high Christian principles. I wish I did for if ever we needed such a paper in our country we need it now.

Let me express to you my appreciation of the Christian heroism and consideration which make a paper like the Witness a possibility. I have always believed it possible for a Christian daily to succeed. You have proved that it can. So much of the ideal newspaper in "In His Steps" is therefore real.

I pray that you may continue to be blessed in your work. I do not know a more glorious opportunity for building up the kingdom on earth than by means of Christian journalism. I take the greatest pleasure in sending the copies of the Witness to newspaper friends of mine for their inspection.

Very cordially yours,
CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Topeka, Kansas.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

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

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Write for particulars if you want anything in the Jewellery line.

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PUT YOUR FINGER ON YOUR PULSE.

If It is Weak or Irregular don't Hesitate to Start the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at once.

With a strong, steady, regular pulse we may expect vigorous health.



With a weak, irregular, intermittent pulse we can tell at once the vitality is low—that Dizzy and Faint Spells, Smothering and Sinking Sensations and similar conditions are bound to ensue.

By their action in strengthening the heart, toning the nerves and enriching the blood, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills relieve and cure all those distressing conditions just enumerated.

Mrs. B. Croft, residing on Waterloo Street, St. John, N.B., says:—

"For some time past I have suffered from pallor, weakness and nervous prostration, I had palpitation and irregular beating of the heart so severe as to cause me great alarm. I was treated by physicians, but got no permanent relief.

"I am glad to say that from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I derived the first real benefit that I ever got from any medicine. My appetite is improved, my entire system toned up, and I can do no less than cheerfully recommend these pills to all requiring a reliable heart and nerve tonic."

Miss Mary E. Hicks, South Bay, Ont., says:—

"Laxative Pills cured her of Sick Headache, from which she had suffered for a year."

There is more than a foot of snow at Andover.

BIBLE

Abridged from
Fourth Edition
THE CAPTIVE
Lesson XII, Dec.
Read 2 Kings
Commit GOLD
Ye shall seek
shall search for
Jer. 29:13

EXPL.
ZEDEKIAH'S REBELLION.
years." "Zedekiah, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah was a man heart as weak in those unfortunate history, like Char Louis XVI. of France at the head of affairs without having the to enable them to right, and whose i gull.

1. **MOTHER'S** She was one of the and mother of Zedekiah as well as of Jehoiachin. Spoken nothing further is Thirty miles south.

2. **HE DID THAT** For what he did, of Jehoiachin's sin messengers of God and misused his piety of the Lord arose there was no remembrance of Jeremiah himself in inner prison.

3. **FOR THROUGH** LORD IT, the evil CAME TO PASS. The and the sinner so that there was not work itself out and punishment. The ZEDEKIAH REBELLION OF BABYLON. Sibilidness. Thus to be blind and foot was the natural fr

THE GREAT SIN OF JERUSALEM. And a half (vs. 4-5) YEAR. December, B. C. 5. This is correct spe AND ALL HIS ARM. This consisted of Chaldeans (vs. 10) surrounding nation and tributaries of Moabites, and Am Compare Jer. 34. Surrounded it with all provisions from it to submission, down its walls. ROUND ABOUT. The movable wooden vided with batt besiegers advanced bringing their fight their antagonists. the Assyrian sculptures of Nineveh.

6. **FOURTH** 396. THE FAMINE horrors of this "Mothers were and eat their child in robes, wandered in the dunghill houses were full of bloody fights be as to surrendering the streets with the siege night and

THE CITY TAKEN UP. Broken into the walls at midnight. THE GATE THE TWO WALLS Zion, down the path—came out which was laid broad space for Hamon and Kid east corner of CHALDEANS WERE ABOUT. This is how escape was north, where the while the steep side southwest were The Jewish people WAY OF THE PLAIN the Jordan and th "The temple, the nobles, were. The very bones appeared to be w and gates seemed they sank into princess were him the temple walls to execution at R men and women, passion of cruelty.

This BIBLE (Vs. 8-11). S. T. OVERLOOK ENDS

BIBLE LESSON

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes. Fourth Quarter.

THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

Lesson XII. Dec. 18. - Jeremiah 52: 1-11.

Read 2 Kings 25 and Jeremiah 8.

Commit Verses 9-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart, Jer. 29: 13.

EXPLANATORY.

ZEDEKIAH'S REIGN.—Vs. 1-5. "Nine years." "Zedekiah" was the uncle of Jehoiachin, and half brother of Jehoiakim. Zedekiah was a man not so much bad at heart as weak in will. He was one of those unfortunate characters, frequent in history, like Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of France, who find themselves at the head of affairs during a great crisis, without having the strength of character to enable them to do what they know to be right, and whose infirmity becomes moral guilt.

1. MOTHER'S NAME WAS HAMUTAL. She was one of the wives of King Josiah, and mother of Jehoabaz (2 Kings 23: 31), as well as of Zedekiah. DAUGHTER OF JEREMIAH. Spoken of in 2 Kings 23: 31; nothing further is known of him. LIBNATH. Thirty miles southwest of Jerusalem.

2. HE DID THAT WHICH WAS EVIL, etc. For what he did, see last lesson's account of Jehoiakim's sins. "They mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, till there was no remedy" (2 Chron. 36: 16). Jeremiah himself was put in the loathsome inner prison.

3. FOR THROUGH THE ANGER OF THE LORD IT, the evil courses of Zedekiah, CAME TO PASS. The sin was so deep seated, and the sinner so determined on his sin, that there was nothing to do but to let it work itself out and bring its own ruin and punishment. THAT, rather "And," ZEDEKIAH REBELLED AGAINST THE KING OF BABYLON. Sin is always weakness and blindness. Thus Zedekiah's sins led him to blindly and foolishly rebel. The curse was the natural fruit of his sin.

THE GREAT SIEGE AND DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM. The siege lasted a year and a half (vs. 4-7). 4. IN THE NINTH YEAR, TENTH MONTH, Last of December, B. C. 588. NEBUCHADREZZAR. This is correct spelling of Nebuchadnezzar. AND ALL HIS ARMY. A great host (Kings). This consisted of the fierce and cruel Chaldeans (vs. 10), with warriors from the surrounding nations, enemies of the Jews, and tributaries of Babylon, the Syrians, Moabites, and Ammonites (2 Kings 24: 2). Compare Jer. 34: 1. PITCHED AGAINST IT. Surrounded it with their armies to prevent all provisions from entering, and to starve it to submission, if they could not break down its walls. BUILT FORTS AGAINST IT ROUND ABOUT. These forts were probably movable wooden towers, sometimes provided with battering-rams, which the besiegers advanced against the walls, thus bringing their fighting men on a level with their antagonists. Such towers are seen in the Assyrian sculptures. (Layard, "Monuments of Nineveh.")

6. FOURTH MONTH, June-July, B. C. 586. THE FAMINE WAS SORE. For the horrors of this siege see Lamentations. "Mothers were at last driven to murder and eat their children. The richest citizens, even ladies in their magnificent crimson robes, wandered about searching for scraps in the dung-hills (Lam. 4: 5-10). The houses were full of the sick and wounded; bloody fights between contending parties, as to surrendering or holding out, crowded the streets with fresh horrors; the roar of the siege night and day filled the air."

THE CITY TAKEN. 7. THE CITY BROKEN UP. Broken into. A breach was made in the walls at midnight, according to Isaiah. 8. THE GATE (on the north) BETWEEN THE TWO WALLS OF MOUNT MORIAH and Zion, down the Tyropean valley. This path came out in THE KING'S GARDEN, which was laid out near Solomon in the broad space formed by the junction of the Hinnom and Kidron valleys, at the southeast corner of the city. Now, THE CHALDEANS WERE BY THE CITY ROUND ABOUT. This is mentioned so as to explain how escape was possible. "The attack of the Chaldeans was of necessity from the north, where the city was least defended; while the steep sides of the south, east and southwest were left comparatively free. The Jewish people fled southward by the way of THE PLAIN, toward the mouth of the Jordan and the head of the Dead Sea. "The temple, the palace, the houses of the nobles, were deliberately set on fire. The very bones and framework of Jerusalem appeared to be wrapped in flames. The walls and gates seemed to lament and cry as they sank into the earth. Some of the princes were hung up by their hands on the temple walls; others were carried off to execution at Riblah. Age and youth, men and women, alike fell victims to the passion of cruelty of the conqueror."

THE FATE OF KING ZEDEKIAH.—(Vs. 8-11). 8. THE CHALDEANS OVERTOOK ZEDEKIAH, and all his soldiers

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and friends deserted him. 9. TO RIBLAI. See "Place." GAVE JUDGMENT UPON HIM; 7. 2. brought him to trial as a common criminal, not as a king, because he had repudiated his most solemn oath of allegiance, and been a secret traitor to the king who had placed him on the throne (2 Kings 24: 20; 2 Chron. 36: 13). There is frequent reference to this as a heinous crime in Ezekiel (17: 15-19).

10. SLEW THE SONS OF ZEDEKIAH BEFORE HIS EYES. The punishment of Zedekiah was doubly cruel; first, his being made to witness the execution of his own sons, and then his being deprived of sight, so that the last scenes impressed upon him would be the death agonies of his children. 11. PUT OUT THE EYES OF ZEDEKIAH. "This blinding of captives was a common Assyrian practice."

DEAR TEACHER.—You ask me about what "Helps" ought to be used in a Sunday School. Well, it depends upon what you want to accomplish. If you desire to "help" the students to a full understanding of the Scriptures, then use helps that are scriptural. If you wish to aid them to be true to the truth and the ordinances, then use helps that help that way. And it is not enough that the quarterly does not teach heresy directly, it must help teach the true thing. If the one who wrote it or published it does not sympathize with our views of truth, but simply refrains from uttering his opinion on an important question in this lesson, and does that so as to sell to us, I should say he was "selling us" instead. The author carries a silent influence that "helps" his way, and there is much in a name; and if I were a student in a Baptist school and found helps from another denomination, I should say, "I guess I'll go where they keep this kind of goods." I should stop just long enough in that school to inquire if there were none who agreed with you who had brains enough to write a pamphlet on your views. In other words, if you want to inspire the student with the idea of the "non-assential" dogma, and finally into some other school, then use their inoffensive, noncommittal helps to help you do it.

Now as a matter of fact, the Baptists take first rank today among the scholars of the world, and in many specialties are positive leaders; and our Sunday school literature is something to be proud of, and the same can be said of the trust therein taught. I have been into Baptist schools when I found them using some helps published by other denominations and immediately I was impressed that they were weak somewhere. There is an atmosphere about the books and papers themselves in the school that is powerful, though you can't describe it, but it is contagious and not to be ignored, and must be made for the right. Don't talk about being true to Christ and indifferent to His truth, nor being true to His truth and speak for not speak against His ordinance. Baptists are the only ones who venture to say much about certain doctrines any way. Let all helpers help helps that help them to help others.

YOUR PASTOR

Before Turning the Leaf

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present convention year.

GREENFIELD, N. S.—On Sunday, Nov. 15th, ten were added to the church, eight by baptism and two restored.

FREESTON, DIGBY CO.—Have accepted a call to the Freeston Baptist church and have entered on my pastorate.

MANCHESTER, GUNBORO CO.—Good times. In the midst of a revival at Manchester. Six baptized yesterday.

SALT SPRINGS, N. E.—Under the labors of Pastor J. D. Wetmore, the Lord has graciously revived His cause in this place.

MARGARET'S BAY.—Notwithstanding the blizzard on the 27th ult. two courageous believers, Mrs. Daniel Mason and Bro. Isaac Harshman, were baptized into Christ at Head Harbor.

GIBSON.—Two have lately been received into our membership by letter. A very pleasant Roll Call service was held on the evening of last Thanksgiving day.

CANNING, N. S.—At the close of our Thanksgiving service on Friday evening, Nov. 25, a pleasing episode occurred.

HEBROON, N. S.—On Friday evening, Nov. 18th, a large number of friends, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, took possession of the parsonage and tendered us a warm reception.

CHURCH.—During several weeks special meetings have been in progress. Help was given by neighboring pastors Cranfall, Allaby and Blakesey, earnest, faithful men of God.

MONCTON.—A despatch to the Monday morning papers reports that Pastor Hinson administered the ordinance of baptism to fifty four candidates on Sunday.

WESTFRONT.—Since last report we have had a visit from Rev. E. H. Howe, who preached an excellent sermon to us, also we had a visit from Rev. Geo. Churchill, missionary, who held the attention of a large audience for over an hour.

Pastors who may desire to secure the services of an experienced Gospel Soloist would do well to correspond with Mr. H. A. McLean, Victoria Cross, Kings Co. P. E. I.

A Summer Campaign.

It was early in the month of May last that I received an invitation from Rev. R. B. Kinley, pastor of the Port Hillford group of churches, to visit his field of labor and assist him in conducting evangelistic meetings.

Several became willing "to stand the test," and consequently their deep longings to know more of God were satisfied. The people in each place visited showed the practicalness of their religion by well sustaining their reputation for liberality in supporting the gospel.

P. S.—Sherbrook and Liscomb were also visited, but on account of the limit of time at my disposal before the college opening I was unable to enter into any lengthy campaign in either of these places.

Lunenburg County Visited. I have recently made two visits to Lunenburg County, the first to Chelsea church and the second to Pleasantville.

To Make Pure Biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, dumplings, etc., a pure leavening agent is indispensable. While the Royal Baking Powder is reported absolutely pure and healthful, the official reports show most other baking powders, as well as the cream of tartar of the market depended upon by many housekeepers for raising biscuit and cake, to contain either alum, ammonia or sulphuric acid.

ALL SUPPLIED. If Bro. Erb, who is now visiting Tancred, settles with them, as is expected, all the churches of the county, save New Ross, will be supplied with pastoral labor.

"The Prince of Peace" or "The Beautiful Life of Jesus." This favorite writer has given to the young people an attractive and deeply interesting account in story of the wonderful life of Jesus.

BEAVER CLOTHS. These handsome, stylish overcoatings we commend to you. Ours are thoroughly reliable; heavy, but not stiff; keep their shape; wrinkle or muss less than others; and the maker from whom we import them guarantees the colors to be fast.

The Dyspeptic's Heart and Stomach CAN'T BE CURED BY BITTERS. The dark red inflamed patches on the stomach, being small veins engorged with stagnant disease-breeding blood, often ulcerating, can best be reached by remedies strongly carried in the blood.

JENNERS-MITCHELL parsonage, West of Rev. C. S. to Ada Mitchell. DAY-MITCHELL groom, Jeddore, S. Stearn, Alexan Mitchell. MEADS-CRICK Guysboro Co., James Scott, Isaac Cresmer, both of FOSTER-WHITE the bride, Spring Nov. 30th, by P. L. Foster to M. all of Springfield. PATER-PATER East Dover, N. Rev. A. E. Ingr Bayside, and Bir of James Pater, CORKUM-HUGH sonage, Bridgewater, E. F. Churchill Bridgewater, to GLADSTONE-M Albert Co., New Tiner, Walter Glen Caroline Murray. PRICE.—At Mi Price, daughter years. For some member of the M and passed away JOHNSON.—At Nov. 10th, Ross Edwin C. Johns N. S.), leaving a one daughter to MACDONALD.—toria, Australia, Macdonald, aged view, Pictou, N. S. of J. P. Macdonal N. S. HEWITT.—Aso has passed away 16. Archelais He of his age. He w Mary's church. I failed respectin ordinary kind, recollection of h speak of the gos died at the hor Amos Keizer of HARVEY.—At Co., N. S., on No of the late Luke's last illness was p she was sustained with immortality will be greatly where she was sympathize with family. ROBERT.—At S Nov. 22nd, Davi pars d away to be many years Bro member of the Church, and sh every day life. Robert leaves b and many other loss. Also the May God comfort who mourn the BURBIDGE.—A 21, at the age of entered into re suffer from the terrible aff otherwise rugged fall from which ed the hour of d quiet Christian He loved god ness and later no fellowship w Mr. Burdige l two worthy sons indulge a well-f the better land.

MARRIAGES.

JENNER-MITCHELL.—At the Baptist parsonage, West Jeddore, Nov. 14th, by the Rev. C. S. Stearn, Thomas Jenner, to Ada Mitchell, all of Jeddore.

DAY-MITCHELL.—At the home of the groom, Jeddore, Nov. 16th, by the Rev. C. S. Stearn, Alexander Day, to Matilda Jane Mitchell.

MEADS-CREAMER.—At Philips Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S., on Nov. 24th, by Rev. James Scott, Isaiah A. Meads to Hannah Creamer, both of Philips Harbor.

FOSTER-WETMORE.—At the residence of the bride, Springfield, Kings Co., N. B., Nov. 30th, by Pastor S. D. Irvine, David L. Foster to Mrs. Martha A. Wetmore, all of Springfield, Kings Co.

FADER-FADER.—In the Baptist church, East Dover, N. S., on the 30th ult, by Rev. A. E. Ingram, Willie H. Fader, of Bayside, and Birdie L., youngest daughter of James Fader, Esq., of East Dover.

CORKUM-HUGHES.—At the Baptist parsonage, Bridgewater, Nov. 26th, by Rev. E. F. Churchill, Edmund Corkum, of Bridgewater, to E. A. Hughes, of Mattland.

GLADSTONE-MURRAY.—At Middlesex, Albert Co., Nov. 28th, by Pastor J. E. Tiner, Walter Gladstone, of Middlesex, to Caroline Murray, of Flint Hill, Albert Co.

DEATHS.

PRICE.—At Middlefield, Oct. 13th, Jane Price, daughter of Isaac Price, aged 22 years. For some years she had been a member of the Middlefield Baptist church and passed away trusting in Christ.

JOHNSON.—At Hall's Prairie, E. C., Nov. 10th, Rosanna D. beloved wife of Edwin C. Johnson, (late of Lower Truro, N. S.), leaving a husband, one son and one daughter to mourn their loss.

MACDONALD.—Died at Carrapool, Victoria, Australia, Oct. 9th, Hugh Sutherland Macdonald, aged 70 years, a native of Bayview, Pictou, N. S. Deceased was a brother of J. P. Macdonald, Esq., of Acadia Mines N. S.

HEWITT.—Another of our aged brethren has passed away to the better land. On Nov. 16, Archelus Hewitt died in the 94th year of his age. He was a member of the 1st St. Mary's church. Though his memory had failed respecting almost everything of an ordinary kind, he cherished a distinct recollection of Father Eagles, and would speak of the gospel he used to preach. He died at the home of his son-in-law Mr. Amos Keezer of Beckton.

HARPE.—At Indian River, Guysboro Co., N. S., on Nov. 16th, Elizabeth, relict of the late Luke Harpe aged 77 years. Her last illness was protracted and painful but she was sustained by the hope that blooms with immortality beyond the grave. She will be greatly missed from the home where she was so deeply loved. We sympathize with the bereaved son and his family.

ROBART.—At Sable River, Shelburne Co., Nov. 22nd, David Robart, aged 63 years, pass away to be forever with the Lord. For many years Bro. Robart has been an active member of the First Sable River Baptist Church, and showed his religion in his every day life. Besides his widow, Bro. Robart leaves behind him a son, daughter and many other relatives to mourn their loss. Also the church keenly feels its loss. May God comfort, support and bless those who mourn the loss of one much beloved.

BURBIDGE.—At Lower Middleton Nov. 21, at the age of 84 years, Francis Burbidge entered into rest. Mr. Burbidge was a sufferer from rheumatism for many years, the terrible affliction undermining his otherwise rugged constitution. A severe fall from which he never recovered hastened the hour of dissolution. Deceased was a quiet Christian gentleman. He loved God. He loved good men. He loved righteousness and hated iniquity. A man who had no fellowship with the works of darkness Mr. Burbidge leaves an aged widow and two worthy sons to cherish his memory and indulge a well-founded hope of reunion in the better land.

BABBITT.—At Gibson, in the 43rd year of her age, Louisa, beloved wife of Daniel Babbitt. Four months ago Mrs. Babbitt was taken to the Hospital at Fredericton to have a tumor removed; but the surgeons found cancers of such a nature, that no help could be given. Though able after a time to return home, she gradually sank, and on Nov. 28th passed peacefully away. She was baptized by Rev. F. D. Crawley, in 1887, and ever since the organization of the Gibson Baptist church has been most closely identified with it in sympathy and work. The memory of her saintly life and unselfish devotion to God's work is a precious legacy. Wherever she was known her genial manner and kind-hearted disposition won lasting friendship. Her work and presence helped to make a home that was an inspiration to all who entered it. The large number of beautiful wreaths and the large funeral assembly served to show the general esteem. She leaves a husband and four daughters, who mourn the loss of a faithful and loving wife and mother, of whom it may be said, that for her home and her church "she hath done what she could."

MCCOY.—At Cavendish, P. E. I., in the early hours of Nov. 4th, George W. McNeil, in his sixty-sixth year, passed from his earthly home to the heavenly. The call came almost without warning. The day before though not feeling well as usual he was able to attend to his work. Truly in the midst of life death came to him. Bro. McNeil had long been an earnest and faithful follower of the Saviour. He had his seat in the house of God, and delighted in the worship of the sanctuary. He took great pleasure in singing the praises of God, in hearing testimony to Christ's power to save, and in supplication at a throne of grace. He was possessed of good intellectual powers, was an earnest and constant reader and able to give expression to his ideas in a clear and forcible way. He was genial and friendly, delighting to entertain all, especially the servants of God. Many who read this notice will call to mind pleasant hours spent in his home. Being very frequently seen and heard in the Island Conference and Association, he was widely known and truly loved. He will be greatly missed by all. He leaves a widow, three sons and six daughters to mourn his loss. They all have found peace through faith in Jesus, May the comforts of the Gospel, in this time of trouble, sustain them.

Prince Edward Island Conference.

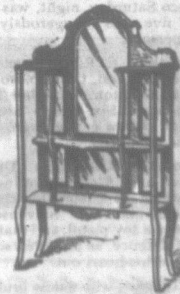
The Prince Edward Island Baptist Conference met with the Clyde River church on Tuesday, Nov. 22nd, and held three sessions. There were present Pastors Brown, Spurr, Price, Grant, Jackson, McPhee, Whitman and Raymond. Pastors Carter and Turner intended to be present, but were unable to get further than Charlottetown, because of the condition of the roads. Pastor E. J. Grant, of Summerside, was chosen chairman for the new year. At the morning session Pastor A. H. Whitman read a very helpful paper on "Personal work," which was highly commended by those who followed in the further discussion of the subject. At the afternoon session reports from the churches were presented, and we were all glad to hear of the ingathering of members on the different sections of the North River field. The assistance rendered by Evangelist McLean has been much blessed of God. The other pastors spoke encouragingly of their work, but had no additions to report. The Cavendish church mourns the loss of Deacon George McNeil. The Conference sent an expression of sympathy to the bereaved family. We were glad to learn that Brother Frank P. Dresser, (Lic.) had taken up the work at Tyne Valley under appointment of the Home Mission Board, and sent him our greetings and best wishes for the blessing of God. An application for aid from the Home Mission Board on behalf of the Alberton

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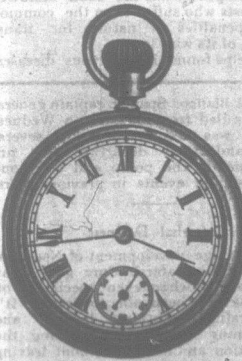


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MARGATF, P. E. I., Aug. 2nd, 1898. Dear Sirs—I write these few lines to let you know that I received my watch all safe and sound and am very much pleased with it, it keeps good time and is a dandy. Yours truly, TWREDIE MAYHEW. Address: GEM NOVELTY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Tumblers are now used for packing Woodill's German Baking Powder! Ask your Grocer for it!

PORK Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Apples AND ALL KINDS OF Country Produce HANDLED TO ADVANTAGE by the RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE Commission Merchant D. G. Whidden HALIFAX, N. S.

and Springfield churches, was presented by Pastor Whitman, and endorsed by the Conference. The report of the Committee on apportionment of Denominational Funds was presented as follows by Pastor Spurr: Bedeque, \$50; Belfast, \$30; Tryon, \$35; Hazelbrook, \$30; Bonshaw, \$25; Montague, \$10; Cavendish, \$56; Murray River, \$35; Fairview, \$25; Dundas, \$30; Avondale, \$20; St. Peter's Road, \$15; St. Peter's Bay, \$10; Charlottetown, \$130; East Point, \$30; North River, \$75; South, \$5; Clyde River, \$30; Alberton, \$20; Long Creek, \$40; Springfield, \$25; Lot Ten, \$5; Alexandra, \$25; Tyne Valley, \$15; Belmont, \$25; Uxas, \$35; Summerside, \$60. Total amount \$1011. At the evening session there was a large attendance considering the muddy condition of the roads. Pastor McPhee preached a good missionary sermon. Motions of thanks were passed for the kind hospitality of the people of Clyde River, for the excellent music rendered by the choir and for the helpful sermon, which had been so carefully prepared and earnestly delivered, by Pastor McPhee. Conference closed to meet at call of chairman. G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

BUILDERS ATTENTION! Buy your sheathing at shoulder measurement and get a definite quantity. No allowance for tongues, shortage in mill survey or for loss in matching, but a 1,000 ft sheathing that will cover 1,000 ft surface. Sheathing put up in Bundles and quantity marked on each. A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO. CITY ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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News Summary.

Mr. Thomas Keating, of St. George, while removing a kettle of boiling water from the stove fell and was badly scalded on her arms and part of her body.

Part of one of the boilers of the river steamer T. C. Walker, which left San Francisco Saturday night, was blown out, killing five and dangerously wounding eleven persons.

One of the I. C. R.'s new ten-ton engines from the Kingston, Ontario, works has just arrived at Moncton. Another is expected in a few days. Six others are building; also three narrow-gauge engines for the I. E. Island road.

At Moncton, Wednesday, Duncan Stevenson was fined \$25 for pointing a pistol at Mrs. Pearson, of Louisville, while leaving on a sewing machine. Stevenson declared it was only a toy pistol, and that he pointed it in self-defence, as Mrs. Pearson threatened to scald his heart out.

Mrs. Taggart, who was so brutally beaten by her husband at Toronto last Friday morning, died on Saturday. Taggart is held on the charge of murder. The prisoner's only excuse is that his wife had an order of separation from him.

The government of Japan entered a formal protest at Ottawa against the act of the British Columbia Legislature passed last spring prohibiting the Japanese, as well as the Chinese, from working in connection with any enterprise authorized under the provincial statute.

John Nigus, jr., of Pollet River, Westmorland county, on the 22nd inst., was working at the lathe machine in the saw mill of Truman Jones when a bolt flew and struck him in the stomach, causing an internal injury. He died on Friday, leaving a wife and five small children.

A plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Sofia. It is added that arrests have been made. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was born February 26, 1861, and was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the national assembly on July 7, 1887.

A Missouri Pacific passenger train which left St. Joseph yesterday was held up near Sedalia by three masked men, one of whom, Jim West, an engineer in the company's employ, was captured, while a second is believed to have been wounded, and the third escaped. The company had been apprised of the intended hold-up, and were prepared for it.

German military authorities have found employment for the Meunonite private who refused to bear arms through conscientious scruples by assigning him to the company of laborers at Magdeburg. They had tested his religious convictions previously by keeping him in prison for nearly three years on charges of insubordination.

India's tale of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in 1897 is 4,277 of the former and 20,959 of the latter. Nearly a thousand persons more were killed by wild beasts than in the preceding year, owing, it is reported, to the famine, which drove people into the jungle, while the scarcity of water also forced tigers into the open country.

Drunkennes having made alarming strides in New Zealand, it has been resolved to call in the aid of photography to put it down. In future, any one who may be condemned on the charge of being drunk and disorderly will have to have his photograph taken at his own expense, and distribute it among all innkeepers, barkeepers, etc. The idea is that publicans will then be able to refuse to serve anyone whose portrait appears in this original gallery.

The Youth's Companion promises to surpass itself during the coming year. Those who read it during 1899 will be introduced to the foremost novelists, explorers, naval officers, poets and men of science in England and the United States. They will be "personally conducted," as it were, into the heart of Africa by Henry M. Stanley; into the Arctic Seas by such explorers as Peary, Greeley and Markham, and into spy-ridden Russia by Poulsen Bigelow. General Grant, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert Louis Stevenson, General Fremont and other celebrities will be presented to them through the medium of anecdotal portraits drawn by their sons, or daughters, or intimate friends. The best of all story-writers, including Stockton, Howells, Bret Harte, William Black, James Payn, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mary E. Wilkins, will entertain them, and profitable advice on the choice of a career, the care of children and other subjects will be given by such authorities as Sir Clements Markham (President of the Royal Geographical Society), the Right Hon. James Bryce, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and the President of the Art Students' League. Among the other contributors will be Rev. Dr. E. H. Hale, The Secretary of the Navy, The Hon. Carl Schurz, Andrew Lang, The Marquis of Dufferin and The Marquis of Lorne.

The Present Month of the Closing Year Must End the Lives of Many if they Fail to Banish Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound, Earth's Great Medical Prescription, "Makes Sick People Well."

Another short month and the year 1898 will come to a close. As the year ends, many loved and dear ones will pass away, severing ties and association that will bring untold sorrow, agony and mourning. The victims will come from all classes and conditions of our population.

While it is true we must all leave this transitory life, it ought to be well understood that our years of life on earth should be threescore and ten or fourscore years.

When young and middle aged men and women fail to reach a good old age, the fault is theirs in ninety cases out of every hundred. It is safe to assert they have violated the laws of nature and allowed disease to enchain them.

Years ago the attention of that celebrated medical expert, Dr. Phelps, was specially directed to the class referred to who die in middle age. He realized the fact that something far beyond the ordinary remedies and prescriptions of the day was required to meet the varied conditions of suffering humanity. His wonderful life-giving prescription, Paine's Celery Compound was the boon bestowed on the hosts who suffer from the common disease—penalties of nature for transgressions of its wise laws.

Dr. Phelps found that nervous diseases,

blood troubles, liver and kidney complaints, rheumatism, neuralgia and dyspepsia were dragging thousands to the grave every year, notwithstanding all the well directed efforts of conscientious medical men.

This marvellous prescription of Dr. Phelps' was a revelation to the world, in that it cured desperate and long standing cases of disease that had baffled the best medical skill.

Since its advent, Paine's Celery Compound has saved tens of thousands, and is still conquering disease every day. No other medicine known to man has ever received such flattering notices and testimonials from prominent men and women and from the entire press of the land. It is the one and only life saver in every case of disease and suffering; it defeats death when the physician is unable to save.

It is to this marvellous banisher of disease—Paine's Celery Compound—that we would direct the attention of all who are run down, tired, sleepless, nervous, debilitated and weak—symptoms of the diseases we have referred to above. It will quickly give to every ailing man and woman that vigor, strength and perfect health that insure and guarantee a happy old age.

Marshal Blanco, Spanish captain general of Cuba, sailed from Havana on Wednesday. He was accompanied by several officers, and their departure was unaccompanied by the pomp and ceremony marking similar events in previous years.

Catarhal Deafness.

The last stage development of Nasal Catarrh, Japanese Catarrh Cure goes away past the points where even specialists on the disease have been able to reach. It's a penetrating, soothing, healing and strengthening compound, alleviating the inflammation and healing without leaving the slightest bad after-results. The only guaranteed Catarrh Cure. 50c. at all druggists.

HORSE HURTS

As an effective healer for sprains, curbs, galls, splints, sore throat, coughs, swelling, soreness or inflammation in horses and cattle, Griffith's Liniment has proved a supreme success—as good for the horse as for his master. P. H. Ritchie & Co., ranchers in Vancouver, B. C., say: "We consider Griffith's Menthol Liniment unequalled for horses." One of ours had a bad swelling on the left leg, which was swollen to an immense size. We applied the liniment and in two days the swelling had left him. We have tried many liniments but have found nothing to equal it."

GRIFFITH'S MENTHOL LINIMENT

RELIEVES THE INSTANT APPLIED.

At All Druggists—25 Cents

MONT. McDONALD

BARRISTER, Etc.

Princess St St. John

Advertisement for Coleman's Salt, featuring the text 'BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST' with a graphic of a salt container.

Our 1899 Catalogue

IS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. We will be glad to send copies of it and our Shorthand Circular to any address.

Intending students will do well to enter as soon as possible, as our accommodations are likely to be taxed to the utmost.

Evening Classes Now in Session.

S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall

Canadian Pacific Ry.

Passenger Train Service for St. John, N. B. In effect October 2nd, 1898.

LEAVING, Eastern Standard time at

0.25 Yanket—week days—for Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hamilton, Woodstock and points north, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.

8.35 Mixed—week days—for MeAdam Jet and all intermediate points.

4.10 P Express—week days—for St. Stephen, Hamilton, Woodstock, Sherbrooke, Montreal and all points West, Northwest and on the Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points south and West.

Canadian Pacific Sleeper St. John to Montreal, and Dining Car to Mattawamkeag, Pullman Sleeper St. John to Boston.

4.35 P Express—week days—for Fredericton and all intermediate points.

RETURNING to St. John from Montreal 7.30 p. m.; Boston 8.00, X 7.55 p. m.; Portland 7.00 a. m., 11.00 p. m.; Bangor 4.30 a. m., 2.05 p. m.; Woodstock, 6.20 a. m., 4.18 p. m.; Hamilton 6.35 a. m., 4.30 p. m.; St. Stephen 7.40 a. m., 4.40 p. m.; St. Andrews 7.55 a. m.; U 7.20 a. m.; Vanocoro 8.52 a. m., 6.05 p. m.; Fredericton 6.00, 9.20 a. m., 7.30 p. m. Arriving St. John at 8.20, 11.50 a. m., 9.40 p. m.

Daily except Saturday. S Sunday only. X Daily except Saturday and Sunday. J Monday, Wednesday and Friday only. U Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only. Other trains week days only.

Wanted at Once.

A good reliable person in every community to make a thorough canvas for some of the best and most popular works of fiction, art, science, history, travel and adventure, and a complete list of the latest and most popular holiday books.

A commission of 40 per cent. given on all goods sold. Success sure.

Write at once for particulars. Address: E. LEROY DAKIN, Wolfville.

Boys & Girls

We are giving away watches, cameras, and gold pens, and other valuable premiums to boys and girls for sending 15 packages of Royal English Ink. Powder at once. Every package makes the worth of five ink. We ask no money—send your name and address, and we will forward you 15 packages with premium in each full instructions. When you receive Ink Powder send it the money to us and select your premium. This is an honest offer. We trust you. Don't lose this great opportunity. Write for the ink today. Address all orders to Imperial Ink Concerns, 25 Adams St. Oak Park, Ill.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a pocket watch and the text 'FREE. We give this fine watch, and also a chain and charm for selling two dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at 10 cts. each. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium Ltd. No money required. Sell the Buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch, prepaid. A genuine American watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper when writing. LEVER BUTTON CO., 20 Adelaide St. E. Toronto, Ont.'

Advertisement for Menthol D & L Plaster, featuring the text 'FOR SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, LAME BACK, THE BEST ANTI-RHEUMATIC PLASTER MADE. EACH PLASTER IN ENVELOPE. TIN BOX PRICE 25c. ALSO 10 IN. YARD ROLLS, PRICE \$1.00. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. LTD. MONTREAL.'

Advertisement for Bells, featuring the text 'FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS HAVE FURNISHED THE BELL FOUNDRIES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE. 25 and 50 Cents a Package.'

Advertisement for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, featuring a diamond-shaped logo with the text 'DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP' and a testimonial from Mr. Thos. J. Smith, Caladonia, Ont., dated 1898.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial Affections that other remedies won't touch. Mr. THOS. J. SMITH, Caladonia, Ont., writes: "A year ago I had a very severe cold which settled in my lungs and in my throat, so that I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. I tried several medicines, but got no relief until I used one and a half bottles of Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me." 25c. a bottle or five for \$1.00.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer (Perry Davis), featuring the text 'A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is'.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer, featuring the text 'This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for'.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer, featuring the text 'Groups Cough, Rheumatism, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Grip, Toothache. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'. Sold Everywhere.'

December 7. "Here in the east... cessive rainfall and think ourselves help to depend on... proper quantity... and at the right... far as rainfall is... independent, to... drought. Quite a... living in mountain... of the country are... irrigation and the... for irrigating the... farm land." A fa... self thus in Coun... says: I know of but th... use in the north... of which I own. T... at least a century... As long as I can... been turned on th... the grass until ne... was turned off fo... sufficiently for th... which it was again... the meadows an... through the rest... method a large cr... each year secured... We can give the... the large crops, a... couple of hundred... which the grasses... quality and less... lower sides of th... the ditch grows u... up again, and we... properly cured wh... favors. The hay... ton in the mow, w... The ground irri... from gneiss rock... erable quantity of... potash. The head... dam across a stre... poles are so place... that most of the... material are turne... daily enrich the n... open the ditch at... wish to enrich an... of water, and then... up the muck and... part of the field, r... the fertility down... the field and past... years it had been... ditch is three-fif... it were not for th... might be enlarged... along the north-w... watering farms al... Where the water... for instance, sprin... from mountains... be made wide and... slight grade, so... warm before goin... flooding the grou... good of the grass... crops all the time... the ground. In New Jersey... use water from a... back into the str... water power. The above is m... grass land, but in... ditches can be tak... or several farmer... but little during... dry one extensive... large crops, or a... when, owing to th... of the crops of th... prices are high. Cows' A seemingly un... but one which ha... factorily practice... is as food for mil... accounts are give... with water, a g... gradually increas... taught to drink... describe using mi...

The Farm.

Irrigation.

"Here in the east, where we have excessive rainfall and drought, we are apt to think ourselves helpless in the matter and to depend on Providence to send us the proper quantity of moisture for our crops, and at the right time. We are helpless as far as rainfall is concerned, but many are independent, to a great extent, as to drought. Quite a share of the farmers living in mountainous or rolling sections of the country are asleep to the subject of irrigation and the opportunities they have for irrigating the whole or parts of their farm land." A farmer who expresses himself thus in Country Gentleman further says:

I know of but three irrigating ditches in use in the northern part of New Jersey, one of which I own. This has been in use for at least a century and covers four fields. As long as I can remember the water has been turned on the fields and run through the grass until near haying time, when it was turned off for the ground to dry out sufficiently for the haying to be done, after which it was again turned on and flooded the meadows as before and continued through the rest of the summer. By this method a large crop of timothy hay was each year secured regardless of rain.

We can give the water entire credit for the large crops, as they grow only within a couple of hundred feet of the ditches, after which the grasses gradually get poorer in quality and less in quantity toward the lower sides of the fields. The grass near the ditch grows up, falls down and grows up again, and we have trouble to get it properly cured when cut, unless everything favors. The hay now sells for \$9.50 per ton in the mow, which shows the quality.

The ground irrigated is upland, made from gneiss rocks, containing a considerable quantity of felspar and consequently potash. The head of the ditch is by a small dam across a stream 10 to 15 feet wide, and poles are so placed in the fall of the year that most of the leaves and floating material are turned in the ditch and eventually enrich the meadow. In the spring I open the ditch at a point above ground I wish to enrich and turn out a large stream of water, and then with a garden rake stir up the muck and leaves, thus flooding that part of the field, my object being to carry the fertility down to the poorer portion of the field and past where in the preceding years it had been allowed to stop. The ditch is three-fifths of a mile long, and if it were not for the water power rights it might be enlarged and extended 15 miles along the north-west side of the valley, watering farms all the way.

Where the water is cold in summer, as, for instance, spring water or snow water from mountains, the irrigating ditch should be made wide and shallow and have a very slight grade, so that the water may become warm before going on the fields. I may be flooding the ground too much for the real good of the grass, but I am getting better crops all the time from the enrichment of the ground.

In New Jersey a farmer has a right to use water from a stream, but must turn it back into the stream before it passes a water power.

The above is my experience in irrigating grass land, but in ever so many instances ditches can be taken out by the individual or several farmers, the water being used but little during a wet season, but during a dry one extensively used, thereby getting large crops, or at any rate average ones, when, owing to the failure or partial failure of the crops of those who do not irrigate, prices are high.

Cows and Skimmilk.

A seemingly unnatural use for skimmilk, but one which has been reported as satisfactorily practiced in a number of places, is as food for milk cows. Some German accounts are given of mixing skimmilk with water, a very little at first and gradually increased until the cows are taught to drink the milk alone. Others describe using milk and meal or bran of

some kind to make a paste, and claims are made that in this form ten pounds of skimmilk replace one pound of wheat or rye bran, having the same food value with cows. The method of feeding the skimmilk back to the cows producing it, which has been most practiced and advocated in Europe, originated in Sweden. The milk is heated to 155 degrees or 160 degrees F. for half an hour, then cooled to 100 degrees F. and rennet is added. While the milk is thickening an equal weight of chaff or finely cut straw is mixed in, and after being well stirred it is allowed to stand two or three hours in a large tub or tank. The separated whey is then drawn off and poured over the mixture, that as much as possible may be absorbed. The whole mass is then left to ferment from 40 to 48 hours, according to the weather, when it is regarded as prepared for feeding. Cows are given as much of this "skimmilk feed" as will equal a gallon of milk per day. It is claimed that as thus prepared a gallon of skimmilk amply replaces four pounds of concentrated grain food. Reports from Sweden, Norway and Denmark are favorable to this method of utilizing creamery skimmilk, and some who have tried it in this country make like reports, while others give a contrary opinion.—Western Ploughman.

President Tuttle on the Proposed New Freight Schedule.

In a recently published interview, President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad effectually disposes of the so-called "Baltimore plan" to reorganize the present basis of freight schedules adopted by the railroads of the United States by substituting a tariff of so much per ton per mile.

This scheme is the outgrowth of an effort on the part of the business men of Baltimore to forestall any unfavorable result upon the export trade of that city growing out of the enforced dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association, and it is announced that they intend to petition Congress to enact a law placing railroad freight rates on that revolutionary basis.

President Tuttle, while pointing out that the idea is wholly impracticable, and giving as his opinion that it will be a long time before the present "block" system of making railroad freight tariffs in this country is superseded by any other arrangement, at the same time presents some logical and forceful arguments in favor of large railroad systems, of which the Boston & Maine is itself an excellent example.

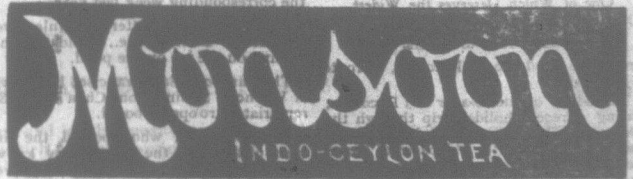
In the course of his statement, Mr. Tuttle says: "Competition between roads brings about that rate-cutting which may prove disastrous to those for whose benefit it was ostensibly devised. The competition here is no longer that of one town against another, but a contest in which New England is pitted against every part of the country in the attempt to market its products and manufactures in every part of the world. A great system of railroads can give to every customer upon its line equal territorial facilities for marketing its goods, and through its connections with similarly powerful systems makes its customers competitors everywhere under the most advantageous conditions. The effort of the railway manager today is directed to the cheapening of rates so that his customers can get their goods into the markets of the world so as to compete with those situated upon other systems, rather than to get more money out of the shippers or receivers upon his line. Thus the competition becomes territorial rather than local, and a great system, embracing a section, can best deal with the question and give those within its jurisdiction the better and cheapest service.

"The railroad business is not in a satisfactory way, notwithstanding the efforts of the Interstate Commission and the use of various expedients from which much was expected. The solution of the problem is one that taxes the ingenuity of practical railroad men and they are very much at a loss what to do. Is it reasonable to suppose that others who possess no natural aptitude for the work or experience in it, can settle this matter as is proposed by the Baltimore plan? When each section of the country has its own transportation system whose interest in establishing fair rates would be as great as the maintenance of them afterward, then will the troubles now complained of disappear largely and a better state of things prevail for everyone concerned."

The Kola Asthma Cure.

Positive and unlimited confidence in the Kola plant as nature's sure remedy for Asthma has been abundantly sustained in the many remarkable cures obtained through the use of Clarke's Kola Compound. It is a great discovery. Endorsed by the medical profession everywhere. Over 500 cases absolutely cured in Canada. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Black Pearls and dark teas are two precious things that come from Ceylon. But all the black black pearls and dark teas that come from Ceylon are not alike in perfection. Just as much difference between Monsoon Tea as there is between perfect and faulty Ceylon pearls.



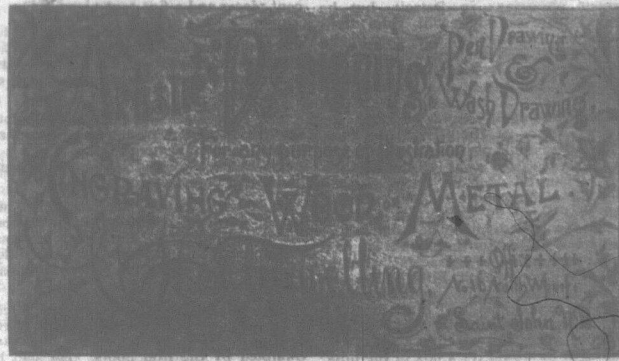
MONSOON Indo-CEYLON TEA Sold in Lead Packets Only at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

A DECIDED ADVANTAGE

Anyone purchasing a PIANO, ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE on time must consider it a decided advantage to purchase from the house that offers the greatest inducements and gives the easiest terms. Anyone purchasing a PIANO, ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE for cash must consider it a decided advantage to purchase from the dealer who has the greatest variety of instruments or machines to show.

We offer great inducements in the way of Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine bargains. We know of no Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine house in the whole Dominion of Canada that gives the terms we do on Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.



Style and Stamina

Cannot be expected in a horse which is "run down" - "out of sorts" - "too high for the work" of the blood - but build him up with Dick's Blood Purifier and he has both. It destroys all the impurities in his system and fortifies it. He feels good and his spirit is high. It aids digestion - gives gloss to his coat - brightens to his eye - vim to his action. It will double his usefulness and value.

Dick's Blood Purifier



IN some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way. . . .

In Canada the people produce fire by the use of

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

Grant's music hall, Ottawa, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss, \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Told by the Editor

DURING A HOLIDAY RAMBLE HE VISITS THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

He Found Changes that Astonished Him, One of Which Deserves the Widest Publication for the Benefit It May Prove to Others.

From the Leader and Recorder, Toronto Junction.

The editor of the Leader and Recorder, during a recent holiday trip through the counties of York, Peel, Dufferin and Huron, spent a few days at the old parental homestead where he was born and spent many happy years. The old homestead is in the township of Euphrasia, Grey county, about one and a half miles south of the village of Heathcote, and about ten miles from the town of Meaford. It is occupied by the writer's youngest brother, George J. Fawcett. The latter was the picture of health, and remembering that when he came from Detroit, where he had been living for several years, and took possession of the homestead, he was in such feeble health that his life was despaired of, the writer suggested that the bracing climate of the northern regions must be the best medicine in the world for a shattered constitution. The reply made contained statements so remarkable that we consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to give them as wide publicity as possible through the columns of the Leader and Recorder. A severe attack of malaria, contracted whilst in Detroit, brought the writer's brother to death's door, from which he recovered only to find himself the victim of a complication of troubles which unfitted him for work. He was attended by some of the most eminent physicians in Detroit, but he received little or no benefit from their treatment. Change of air was finally recommended and he removed with his family to the county of Grey. A slight change for the better was noticeable at first, but he soon relapsed into the old condition and again sought help from the leading doctors of the district in turn. Sleeplessness took possession of him and soon he was wasted away to a mere skeleton. Then the doctors declared they could do nothing more for him, and advised him to go to California. During all these weary months, he read in the papers from time to time, and laughed at what he termed the "miracles" wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had no faith in such remedies, and it was only when the physicians told him that they could do no more for him that, like the drowning man who catches at a straw, he thought he would try a box of the pills. To his great astonishment his sleeplessness had vanished before he had been using the pills a week, and he slept like an infant. Gradually his strength returned and his appetite improved, and soon he felt like a new man. A few months after taking the first dose he was as well as ever. For more than two years past he has not taken any medicine whatever, and to-day you will not find a sturdier specimen of mankind in Grey than Geo. J. Fawcett. "What do I think of Pink Pills?" he queried with a smile; "why I think there is nothing like them on earth for building up the system; but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I do not think I would be alive to-day."

The experience of years had proven that there is absolutely no disease due to vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would do well to try this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself may say "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

WHY NOT BE SURE

Of Permanent Beauty in your interior finish? You can have it by using our

METALLIC CEILINGS and WALLS

They suit any room—are economical, easily applied, fire-proof and sanitary, and make the most handsome, longest lasting finish you can find.

Make up your mind to use them. We will send an estimate on receipt of outline showing shape and measurements of your walls and ceilings.

METALLIC ROOFING CO. Limited

1196 King Street, W. Toronto.

News Summary.

The Imperial Parliament will reassemble on February 1st.

Dipoy is being visited by an epidemic of diphtheria and measles. There are some fifty cases reported, but none of a serious character.

The failures in the Dominion last week numbered nineteen against twenty-eight in the corresponding week last year.

The brigantine Potter and Jolac were damaged at sea, Friday, while sailing on the job on the pond.

The steamer San Francisco has arrived at Valencia, Spain, from Cuba with 1,800 repatriated troops on board.

John J. Brown, who pooled the first crop of wheat in the first factory known to the world, Lowell, America, Lowell Mass., is dead, aged 80.

Additional precaution has been taken by the government against the Carlists in the Spanish provinces, notably in Saragossa and Pampelona.

The Woodstock jury that investigated the death of Thomas Lynch returned a verdict of death from exposure, declaring he fell into the furnace of Fred Moore & Son's mill and was unable to get out.

A gold nugget valued at \$50,000, was shipped to Europe Saturday. It was found at Klondike and is to be placed on exhibition in the Union Bank, London.

The magazines of the month, and a host of Christmas delights, are displayed in attractive form at the old Colonial Bookstore, Cor. Germain and Kings Sts., St. John.

A family in Yarmouth procured a Thanksgiving turkey from the market. It cost 90 cents, but when they began to prepare it they found in the gizzard four ten cent-pieces and a five cent-piece.

From April 1863, when gold was first discovered in the Sherbrooke district, to the present time there has been over two and a half million dollars worth taken out of its mines.

The French Senate Thursday adopted the motion of M. Coustant placing commercial under the operation of the law of 1897, which abolished secret examination of accused persons prior to trial.

Wm. Rawley, N. S., Thomas Smith was found dead on Windsor Road Friday, his head fractured. Poul play was suggested and an examination demanded. The deceased was a man of some means and a well-to-do citizen.

Charles W. Stuyler, a respectable citizen, was knocked down on Cogswell street, Halifax, Monday by a frightened horse and trampled by the iron hoofs. He had his skull fractured and may die.

The wife of Capt. J. A. Scott, of Chebogue, Yarmouth county, died lately in Shanghai from hydrophobia. She was terribly bitten by a mad dog while trying to defend her children. She went to the Pasteur Institute, but grew worse, and finally died frothing at the mouth.

It is stated that the Manhattan Steamship Co. has entered into a contract with Dipoy to build an hotel there to accommodate at least 100 guests, and to be ready for business on the 15th of July next. The town grants exemption from taxation for five years and also gives them free water privileges.

Coming to the presence of a French warship at Nanjing, a British warship has been ordered there to protect the interests of Great Britain. The question of the extension of the British and British settlements in the vicinity is likely to be favorably decided in an hour's date.

A Vancouver despatch recently stated that Alfred E. Laird, of Calgary, son of Hon. D. Laird, had fallen dead of heart disease. Mr. E. Laird, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Campbellton, says that his brother at Calgary, and that the papers have been misinformed.

The fishing season opened at Richmond Bay, N. B., but as there is not a particle of ice, not even in the creeks and small streams, all the fishermen can get out to work. Only those who have prepared themselves with snow and raft are able to make any catches. The fish seem to be quite plentiful and of a fine size. The weather is mild, but shippers are sending fish in ice. They are worth two cents per pound when caught.

A North Sydney despatch states: The terminus is now practically completed and will be handed over to the government by the contractor in about a week. The regular train will then meet the Bruce at the wharf, and will be much more convenient for passengers and save loss of time driving to the station and wharf. There is a strong probability that the station house (which is a quite imposing looking edifice with brick facing) will be moved to a central part of town in the early spring.

No Doubt Remains.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only Unfailing Cure.

For all Kidney Diseases—They Have Cured all Cases for which They Have been Tried—No Other Remedy Has this Record.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Dec. 5th.—There can be no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man or woman that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney remedy on earth. The record of cures effected by this wonderful medicine, places it in the proud position of the only positive and unfailing cure for Kidney Disease, known to man.

In every township, village, town and city in the Dominion Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used in cases of Kidney Disease, and every time they have been used, they have cured.

If there should be anyone who still doubts

that Dodd's Kidney Pills will positively cure Kidney Disease of any form that person should ask Mr. John S. Morgan of this place, what his opinion is.

Mr. Morgan has written the story of the case—for he was a victim of Kidney Disease, and was made sound and well by Dodd's Kidney Pills, when the doctors had give up trying to help him.

For eighteen years Mr. Morgan endured the terrible agony of this complaint. The doctors could do him no good, and patent medicines were worse than useless. His weight decreased forty pounds, and he was weak, crippled, and nervous.

Finally, in despair, he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Almost immediately he was relieved. In astonishment he continued the use of the medicine, and when he had used twenty boxes, health and strength had returned to him. Now, robust and vigorous, he cannot sufficiently praise the medicine that saved him.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Thrifty people look for low cost and high value when buying Soap.

Surprise is hard, solid, pure Soap. That gives the highest value in Soap.

Surprise is the name of the Soap. You can buy it at any grocers for 5 cents a cake.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Advertisement for Dykeman's Dress Goods. Includes text: 'Dykeman's Dress Goods', 'We are continually sending samples of Dress Goods to our numerous customers...', 'SPECIAL FANCY GOODS AT 58 CENTS—They are new—very new—and very stylish—a two-toned effect—damask weave—Pure wool 44 inches wide.', 'FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO. St. John, N.B.'

Advertisement for Fraser, Fraser & Co. Includes text: 'HAVE YOU GOT ANY WOOL?', 'We have lots of good Winter Clothing to exchange for it. Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, Lumbermen's jumpers and Underwear. Write us for information.', 'FRASER, FRASER & CO., 40 and 42 KING STREET, CHRAPSIDE, ST. JOHN, N. B.'

Advertisement for 'EARN A WATCH'. Includes text: 'Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty Topaz Beaufort Pins, at 10 cents each. Send your address and we forward the pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliancy of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is sent in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unused Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.', 'THE GEN PIN CO., Freshfield Building, Toronto, Ont.'

THE CHRISTIAN VOL. XIV. The Export Trade with Great Britain that out of eight from Montreal, pared with 1897 special reasons, notable. Thus corn from Mont oats nearly two thousand pack four more than barrels, and f hundred thous apples, pork, were shown. I horses and che compared with wheat the decr than 900 000 for partly by th 1897 during th fact that the present their wheat w in the cattle ex not real, since have been mad Boston because ports as comp nectio it may Canadian catt sent past Can order to secur noteworthy fa the subject of many persons ful competitor British market is accountabl Canadian shee competition m be profitably however, the country appea and may be products of growing favor President McKinley's Me has been of co discussion du message is oc to the late w the events wh forcible inter of Spain as in the right to p States citizen States commu the devastat burdens upon constant men ties and perils response of the purpose of ca officers and n the President without sing achievement nor modern b pleteness of f of casualties, on the part o policy to be territory ac President do after the trea