POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1003.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

Subject by Rev. B. N. Nobles.

Mark, xiv-42: "Lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand." It is night. The first full moon of Indian spring sheds her pale light o'er all the heavens, but clouds and darkness enshroud the land of promise as though they would hide from heaven this awful sin of earth. By the way of one of the eastern gates of the Holy City, a little company of twelve men has come. Down into the valley of Kedron and upward along to have part in the achievements, then love—love God and love man.

The corrections of the stations of the first relations of the first Mount Olivet they take their way. One of the twelve is Jesus, the others are His disciples. At Gethsemane they halt; and Jesus, taking with Him Peter, James and John, enters. Withdrawing a stone's throw from them He bows prostrate on the ground and prays. Before Him stands the cross, from the torture of which His sensitive nature shrinks. He has the opportunity to escape, but He will not. He had power to humble He could not save others, and so He will not save Himself. If ever and grieve Him, it is for you Jesus takes His way this dark night down Satan strove for conquest he did that night. What a struggle it was! Olivet and onward to the cross. Himself he cannot save and save others, His sweat was as great drops of blood falling to the ground! What anguish! What mystery of suffering. But at last He comes forth from the conflict wind and the comes forth from the comes forth from the conflict wind and the comes forth from the comes for the come the conflict victor. He will drink the cup; He will endure the cross: to the end that men may see the appalling sinfulness of sin and how truly the Father loves and how truly the Son loves; and in the vision be won unto repentance whereby may be forgiven and brought back to God and heaven. Calm in the strength of a noble purpose Jesus now stands be-

But look, what is that He sees yonder in the darkness? The flicker of torches, the flash of lanterns—a company of men comes over Kedron. Listen: the tramp of men, subdued conversation, the clang of armor, the clash of swords—armed soldiers come. Jesus is not surprised: He understands it all; His hour has come. So He rouses His disciples from their heavy sleep: "Rise, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand."
And as they go from the garden and move down the road to meet the crowd; lo, Judas, and with him a company of priests, elders, soldiers and

See Judas coming toward our Lord. A few hours before he had been at the supper table with Jesus and the other disciples when they at the Passover meal. After eating he had gone out and taken his way to the room where the priests and elders had eaten their paschal lamb. Some days before he had met these men and they had agreed with him to give thirty pieces of silver if, some day before the Passover week was eaded and when no crowd was around to make a turnuit, he would delive the supper table with time the burglars, had succeeded in making their escape. The postmaster was then notified the break and he in turn sent out in alarm to neighboring towns and cities in the break and he in turn sent out in alarm to neighboring towns and they had agreed with him to similar breaks in Maine within the past few months. Jesus into their hands. During the supper Satan entered into the man, so John says, and Judas determined to accomplish at once the betrayal for which he mid been seeking a convenient time. Now's the time, I can fancy I hear him say, "Now's the time, directly He and His disciples will going out unto that old retreat of His—the Garden of Gethsemane. ere will be no one about in that quiet place tonight. If you are ready ill conduct you to Him." "But what shall we do with Him when thin," says one of the priests; and another says: "Our only hope move quickly, call an early meeting of the Sanhidrin and condemn the hen take Him to Pilate to be sentenced and rush the affair through the people gather in the morning." Then another speaks and says: we we get a band of soldiers from Pilate tonight to effect the arrest; sort of him there is a seditious character we want to capture. It will

sort of him there is a seditious character we want to capture. It will ing that are him for our early visit tomorrow." So with understand-having a certain hour they would meet, they disperse first, however, place the to Judas his thirty pieces of silver. At appointed time and place the to Judas his thirty pieces of silver. At appointed time and place the to Judas his thirty pieces of silver. At appointed time and place the total silver, and as they go along across the valley. I imagine some one asks. The same is the das answers: "I'll kiss Him, whomsoever I shall kiss the same is the das answers: "I'll kiss Him, whomsoever I shall kiss the of the torches Him and lead Him away safely." Now in the glimmer of the others, se him coming toward Jesus. He is slightly in advance that instead of the others, se him coming toward Jesus. He is slightly in advance that instead of the others want abased by the kindly words of his Master, Judas Brothers that abased by the kindly words of his Master, Judas Brothers that abbit, Rabbi, and stepping closer kisses Him.

Brothers that abased by the kindly words of his Master, Judas Brothers that about the place of his man can fall, how base a human soul can become how perile thing it is to yield to Satan's control. Appalled as you contemplate thing it is to yield to Satan's control. Appalled how could be with the Lord three years, heard His teaching, known His companied with the Lord three years, heard His base thing as betray his ster; ind that with a kiss, the sign of friendship and love?" Oh yes, we could he? But he did. All his advantages of association with Jesus we been misimproved. He is still the slave of a covetous, avaricious, wish, evilish disposition, and not content with betraying his Lord, mas it amoney making transaction. What a deplorable spiritual condition for the to be in! What appalling sin for one to commit.

But did it ever occur to a that each disperse. ing the are him for our early visit tomorrow." So with understand-

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But did it ever occur to be in! What appalling sin social standing, for passtime of eqth, fc carnal pleasure, for place of influence, you may have given yours ord of the many have subjected filer florid or grie, and His cause to reproach upon the name of Christ. They coveted many have subjected felt filer florid or grie, and they were willing to deliver the Master's use to suffering and diagrace.

Brothers depend upon it, Judas stands not along as the betrayers of the Lord. Many have fallen as low and the betrayers of the least of the carny of the treaty to their respective which I have seggested.

Affirmative Aeswer.

I have felt it my duty to express the mismorant that began which have led me to the conclusion to which I have some that the conclusion to which I have some that the conclusion to which I have some that the same within the affirmative, because I am constrained by the affirmative, because I am constrained

Brothers depend upon it, Judas stands not alon as the betrayer of the Lord. Many have fallen as low, and that without das' remore, who brought the money later and, casting it before the highwisets conformed. brought the money later and, casting it before the higheriests, confessed in awful anguish of soul, "I have betrayed innocent bod." then went and hanged himself. We stand confounded in contentation of this awful sin of Judas, and no wonder: We lift up our hang in horror at his baseness, and we should. But a wickeder many than Judas is the professed disciple of Jesus, who by his sin, whatever its ture, brings reproach upon the name of Christ, grieves His great, loving heart, and brings His cause into illrepute, yet weeps not in penitence an sorrow, but with tearless eye and hardened heart continues in his course, speating his circumstances, difficulties in delimiting the

But let us return to the scene. The sleepy disciples, surfled, are now wide awake. They see the crowd, and as Jesus utters the reproach: "Judas betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss," they recall His words at the supper, "One of you shall betray me." They see it all now: This means betrayal. They are bewildered, and as the soldiers approach to take Jesus, they cry, "Shall we smite with the sword," and before an answer can be given Peter's sword flashes in the torchlight and, descending, grazes the head of one Malchus and wounds him on the ear. "Suffir ye thus far," says Jesus, in restraint; "put up thy sword in its place for all that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Then he touched the ear of Malchus and healed it.

Will we not learn from this the spirit in which to defend and advance the interests of Jesus not by worldly means or power such as the sword would represent, but by love and kindness. A study of church history reveals the fact that those churches and societies which have called to their aid such might as the sword represents, and have persecuted burned and killed and imprisoned and banished, have themselve afterward suffered from this same world spirit and power which they had invoked. Not by the spirit which James and John have they would have called down fire from heaven to consume the mhospitable Samaritan villagers—not by the spirit which per land when he drew the sword to cut and kill—is the cause of Christ to be aided and defended. But rather by the spirit Jesus exhibited—the spirit which would heal instead of

harm, suffer wrong rather than do wrong.

That marvellous triumphs have attended the cause of Jesus—especially within the last century—is apparent on all sides. Jesus has gone forth conquering and to conquer. No weapon formed against Him has prospered. In spite of all opposing circumstances, both within and without the church, He has gone marching on. His truth has prevailed, Nation after nation has opened their gates to His glorious gospel, until

now the word has free course and is being glorified to the ends of the WONDERFUL GROWTH earth in the amelioration of the condition of men at large, and in the salvation of such as believe and obey. And by naught save the Christlike spirit of love and kindness has this condition of things been hastened on.

We glory in the religious and social institutions of Christian lands-The Betrayal of Jesus by Judas Lessons Drawn from This their philanthropic and missionary enterprises; their industrial reforms and scientific discoveries and inventions which distinguish them among the nations of earth. These are the offspring of the religion that bear the name of Christ and only in the spirit of love and friendship have they been begotten and brought forth. Insofar as the sword—the world power -has been called into service in their regard, it has wrought more ill than good; hindered rather than helped. And whatever further advancement and triumph awaits our Lord's cause must be achieved not by the sword but by love, manifested by His followers in all relations of life. Would

Just a word: Brothers, look once again upon the scene. The cords have been tied—Jesus is a prisoner—they lead Him away. Behold Him as He goes forth to meet rejection and scouraging, and in the morning, the cross. Behold Him, the innocent, the undefiled, the best friend man ever had, the only begotten Son of God, going forth in this way over Kedron to sorrow and suffering, and know it is for your sake and mine, as well as for others, that He submits. You who love Him, you who reject Him

MAINE POST OFFICE.

Berwick, Me., Nov. 15.—The post office here was broken into during the night, the safe blown open and postage stamps valued at \$800 together with \$20 in cash

heard the explosion, but were so fright-ened that they did not make any investi-gation until 7 o'clock, by which time the

them a hammer, monkey wrench, two chisels and a quantity of soap which they had used in sealing the door of the safe

WHY JUDGE ALVERSTONE GAVE HIS DECISION

not suggest, or imply, that the line from summit to summit will cross any substan-tial arm of the sea, and that it was not tial arm of the sea, and that it was not so understood by the negotiators for Great Britain seems to me to follow from the passage in the letter of the 24th July, 1824, in which Great Britain consented to substitute the summit of the mountains for the staward base, and suggested that a stipulation should be added that no fort should be established, or fortification erected, by either party, on the summit or in the passes of the mountains. It is difficult to see how such words could be applicable if it was contemplated that be applicable if it was contemplated that there might be a gap of six miles between summit and summit crossing the water. I have only to add upon this point that e language of both the British

circumstances, difficulties in delimiting the boundaries described must arise in one view, and might arise in any view. But these considerations, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not in my opinion enable one to put a different construc-tion upon the treaty. I think that the parties knew and understood what they were bargaining about, and expressed the terms of their bargain in terms to which effect can be given. The fact that when 65 years later, the representatives of the two nations attempted to draw the

onstruction upon it.

In the view I is not necessary to discuss the treaty in the treaty in the treaty in the treaty in the terms of the treaty led me to a different conclusion. and entitled me to a different conclusion, and entitled me to adopt the view presented by Great Britain, I should have felt great difficulty in holding that anything had been done or omitted to be done by, or on behalf of, Great Britain, reason for depriving Great Britain of any rights which she had under the treaty had

they existed.

I therefore answer this question in the October 20, 1903,

BEERSVILLE COAL SOON ON THE MARKET.

Another Mile of Road to Be Ballasted and Shipments Expected by Dec.

C. G. Polleys, manager of the Imperial Coal Company at Beersville, near Coal Branch, Kent county, paid a visit to the mine vesterday. He went in from Adamsville, nearly three miles on the construction train, the rails having been laid for the trains the rails having of the road. that distance. About a mile of the road yet remains to be graded and Mr. Pol-leys is confident that it will be ready for eys is confident that it will be ready of authors coal by the first of December; if weather conditions contains available. As the first sod was turned on the 21st of September, this will be quite a record in

At the mine, work is progressing on the second colliery, which is now in for a distance of about fifty feet. The first colliery is in nearly 1,000 feet and about 100

ported here Saturday that the C. P. R. are about completing an arrangement which is looked upon as a blow to the immigrant passenger traffic through Halifax and in favor of St. John.

compete with the C. P. R. by saving at haufage to that port. The Hamburg and Dominion lines may also be affected.

"The decision of the C. P. R. to land immigrants at \$2 per head cheaper via St. John will probably result in the Allan and Dominion lines landing their passengers at St. John and Portland respectively, instead the critical approximation of the composition of of Halifax." This is the opinion a prominent railroad official expressed to a report

The I. C. R. traffic department, as soo as it learned of the intention of the C. P. R., wired to Montreal asking for an explanation, and it is the hope of the I. C. R. officials now in the city that the C. P. R. will relent before the winter business commences and fix the same rate from Halifax

Washington, Nov. 16.-The long pected trade treaty between the United States and China which was negotiated in Shanghai by the American commissioners and the Chinese representatives has just reached Washington and is now under examination by the state department officials. It is the intention to submit the new treaty for ratification to the senate at the Manchuria; the provision for the remova of the likin tax on goods passing between Chinese provinces and a 100 per cent in crease of the rate of custom duties that

trenuous papa.

OF CANADIAN WEST,

E. B. Eddy Predicts Great Things for That Section.

In Four Years There Will Be as Many People West of Fort William as East of It-New Companies Incorporated-School Teachers at Parliament Buildings.

Ottawa. Nov. 13—(Special)—The visiting Toronto public school officers inspected the parliament buildings today. In the house of commons they were addressed by Hon. R. W. Scott, secreary of state, who bade them a hearty welcome, and narrated the circumstances under which Ottawa was chosen as the capital of Canada. was chosen as the capital of Canada. Today being the anniversary of the bat-tle of Windmill Point, Mr. Scott told the the of Windmill Point, Mr. Scott told the story of the repulse of the American invasion, which he witnessed as a spectator. John W. Love and Mrs. Mary L. Love, of Nashville (Tenn.), Mrs. Jane J. Burrill, of Yammouth (N. S.), Ansel B. Crosby, and Mrs. Annie Crosby, of Cape Forcher (N. S.), have been incorporated to acquire the hotel and summer resort business now carried on at Cape Forcher, under the title of Crosby and Love, and to carry on a summer resort and hotel business under the title of the Markland Company (Ltd.) with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Incorporation by Canadian letters patent has been granted to Lawrence Fulton, Braine, of Newark (N. J.), J. Harry Fredman, and David Mulhfeldor, of Albany (N. Y.), and W. W. Neare and C. L. Dunbar, of Guelph (Ont.), for the Continuous Rail Joint Company, of Canada. They propose

Joint Company, of Canada. They propose to manufacture and deal in iron, steel and other metals and railway appliances.

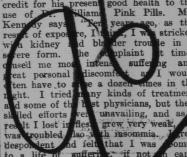
The Canadian Tag and Label Printing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to print labels to be attached to manufactured goods. Robert Miller Jaffray, of Chicago, is one of the

The H. Sims Company, shirt and collar manufacturers, of Montreal, have been formed into a limited limitaty company. The capital stock is \$250,000. E. B. Eddy returned today from an ex-tended tour of the Northwest. He states that the growth of that country since h men can be put to work as soon as the last visit, five years ago, is wonderful. The west is developing with wonderful rapidity and if mothing occurs to disturb the present of the mountain by means of which AGAINST CANADA. the coal is to be taken from the bankhead to the cars at the railway terminus. Plans are also being prepared for the terminal buildings but it is not likely much will be done with them till next spring. The coal from the different collieries will all be assembled at one bankhead and be assembled at one bankhead and tries, within a few years, the population west of Fort William, will equal the population west of that place. Winnipeg shows that these passages certainly do seet, or impoly, that the line from and out their prices down to the lo

THE RESULT OF SEVERE KIDNEY

After Years of Much Distress Mr. W. F Kennedy Has Been Restored to a Life of Activity.

There is probably no man in the town-ship of Pelham, Welland County, better known than Mr. Wilbur F. nemedy. He years of age, and is younger. For year kidney trouble and Pink Pills. M



death. At this sta

I was so we that I could not lift twenty-five pounds, while now I am quite sure I can lift as much as any man of my age. I believe the pills not only re-

have added years to my life."

Anaemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, and the many ailments peculiar to women are speedily cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, simply because these pills make new, rich red blood, and thus reach the very root of the trouble. There are pills colored imitations of this reach that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the This for the reopie is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

One of the sensational London preachers A first edition of Milton's "Paradise Re-gained in," in four books, 1671. has been sold for £23 10s.

Truth is mighty, but a good deal of it i





THE EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS.

(Continued from page 2.)

very disagreeable to my natural make and temper." The hostility of the Ne England troops to the Acadians added to the difficulties of their officers. Murr wrote to Winslow: "You know our soldiers hate them ,and if they can find pretence to kill them they will."

Of recent years there has been much controversy concerning the expulsion the Acadians and widely differing opinions have been expressed on the one hand by Parkman, Murdoch, Hannay, Hind and Aikins and on the other by Casgrain. Richard, Porier, Gaudet and Savary. Upon the merits of this controversy it is not necessary to enter, and it will be more in keeping with our present subject to refer to the Acadian Expulsion only as it concerns the history of events on the

The position of the Sieur de Boishebert after the capture of Beausejour and the fort at St. John was a very embarassing one. His letter to the Chevalier de Drucour, who commanded at Louisbourg, is of interest in this connection

"Monsieur,—As the enemy has constantly occupied the route of communication since the fall of Beausejour, I have not had the honor of informing you of the state

of affairs at this place.

"I was compelled to abandon the fort—or rather the buildings—that I occupied on the lower part of the river in accordance with orders that I had received in case of being attacked. I have beaten a retreat as far as the narrows (detroits) of the river, from which the enemy has retired, not seeing any advantage sufficient to warrant an attempt to drive me from thence.

"I have succeeded, sir, in preventing the inhabitants of this place from falling under the domination of the English.

"Western de Vaudrania appropring this manoeuvre, has directed me to establish

under the domination of the English.

"Monsieur de Vaudreuil, approving this manoeuvre, has directed me to establish a temporary camp (camp volant) at such place as I may deem most suitable. Even were I now to go to Quebec he could not give me any assistance, all the troops and militia being in the field.

"I received on the 16th of August a letter from the principal inhabitants living in the vicinity of Beausejour buseching me to come to their assistance. I set out the 20th, with a detachment of 125 men, French and Indians."

Shortly after his arrival at the French settlements on the Petitcolliac, Boishebert had a sharp engagement with a party of New England troops who had been sent there to burn the houses of the Acadians and who were about to set fire to their chapel. The conflict occurred near Hillsboro, the shiretown of Albert county,

and resulted in a loss to the English of one officer and five or six soldiers killed, and a lieutenant and ten soldiers wounded, while Boishebert's loss was one Indian killed and three wounded. He returned shortly afterwards to the River St. John accompanied by thirty destitute families with whom he was obliged to share the

Reasons for Holding the St John River.

is de Vaudreuil relied much upon the sagacity and courage to oppose the descent of the enemy. He had given him orders to hold his tion on the river and supplies had been sent him for the winter. He hoped that Father Germain, then at Quebec, would return without delay to his Indian mission and act in concert with Boishebert. The Marquis summarises his reasons for wishing to maintain the poet on the River St. John as follows:-

11. As long as I hold this river and have a detachment of troops there I retain some hold upon Acadia for the King, and the English cannot say that they have forced the French to abandon it.

2. I am assured of the fidelity of the Acadians and the Indians, who otherwise might think themselves abandoned and might yield to the English.

3. Mon. de Boishebert will rally the Acadians from far and near and will try to unite them and their families in one body. These Acadians, so reunited, will be compelled for their own security actively too mests the enemy if he presents

mself.
4. Mon, de Boishebert will in like manner be engaged in rallying the savages and forming of them a body equally important, and by corresponding with M. Manach, the missionary at Miramichi, will be able, in case of necessity, to unite the savages of that mission to his own in opposing the advance of the

5. He will be able constantly to have spies at Beausejour and Halifax, and to take some prisoners who will inform him of the situation and strength of

o. He will be able to organize parties of Acadians and savages to harras the enemy continually and hinder his obtaining firewood for the garrison at Beausejour (Fort Cumberland).

7. By holding the River St. John I can at all times have news from Louisbourg."

robably at Evandale

The Marquis adds that even if France failed to establish her claim to the erritory north of the Bay of Fundy and should be forced to abandon it he hoped, by the aid of Boishebert and the missionaries, to withdraw the Acadians and their Indian allies to Canada. The Acadians north of the isthmus he estimated were about two thousand (perhaps 3,000 would have been nearer the truth) of whom seven hundred were capable of bearing arms. "It would be vexatious," adds the Marquis, "if they should pass to the English."

After Boish bert was forced to retire from the mouth of the River St. John he established himself at a "detroit," or "narrows," up the river, where he constructed a small battery, two guns of a calibre of 2L., and twelve swivel guns. The following summer he entertained no fears as to his security. He had made an intrenchment in a favorable situation and hoped if the English should venture an attack to have the best of it. "I have particularly recommended him," writes the governor, "not to erect any fortifications which might in case of some unfortunate event be hurtful to us, to retain always a way of retreat and to use every effort to harras the enemy ceaselessly, day and night, until he shall have reduced him to the stern necessity of re-embarking."

There are but two places on the lower St. John to which the word "detroit" could apply, namely the "Narrows" just above Indiantown, near the mouth of the river, and the narrows at "Evandale," a little above the mouth of the Bellislee**; the latter is the more probable location. The situation as a point of observation and for defence of the settlements above could not be excelled, while at the same time it was not sufficiently near the sea to attract attention on the part of an English cruiser. It is therefor quite probable that the old fort at Worden's, erected during the war of 1812, the remains of which are in a fair state of preservation and are often visited by tourists, was built on the site occupied by Boishebert's "Camp Volant" of 1755, afterwards fortified by him and for some little time his headquarters.

PAPYRI WITH MANY HITHERTO UNKNOWN SAYINGS OF THE SAVIOUR HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN EGYPT

London, Nov. 14.-Many hitherto unknown sayings of Jesus Christ have been discovered in Egypt by archaeologists, who have dug up papyri, buried since the second century, 100 miles south of Cairo. Dr. Bernard P. Grenfell, at the general meeting of the Egypt exploration fund here, yesterday, gave the following de-

Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich ptolemaic necropolis at El Hibeh. The bulk of the documents from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus. They are all introduced with the words "Jesus saith," and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines, unfortunately, are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas.

Dr. Grenfell remarked that intense interest would be aroused by the discovery on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts.

A valuable find was made in Papyri, written in Latin, giving the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews and an epitome of Livy's six lost books. This with other papyri covering the period 150-137 B. C., threw much new and valuable information on the history of the world and marked the recovery of hitherto lost classical literature of Egypt.