

In Your Own Interest

If you are thinking of building this Spring we hope you will remember that we can save you money on any advances you may require. Our system of repaying by small instalments is one which has no superior in the Province. The amount you wish to pay at a time can be easily agreed upon between us. Our folder explains the method. Ask for one.

F. W. HARRIS, ANNAPOLIS
Representing
The Eastern Canada Loan Co.

Public Auction

Stock, Farm Implements and Household Furniture
at Residence of W. Rupert Willett, Granville Centre, Thursday, Apr 18th at 1 o'clock p. m.
Consisting of 2 heavy working Horses, 3 Cows, 1 Heifer, 1 Pig, Hay, 1 new Bain Wagon, 1 heavy express Wagon, 1 light express Wagon, 1 light driving Carriage, 2 Sleds, 1 ox Wagon, Working and driving Harnesses, 1 McCormick single Mower, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Seeder, Pulper Cultivator and other implements, Horse-Hold Furniture, including Stoves and other articles too numerous to mention.
TERMS: All sums under \$5.00 cash, over, joint notes at 4 months with interest at 6 p. c.

D. WADE Auctioneer

LAST BRITISH HERETIC

Views of Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London City Temple

Much Discussion, Some Very Real Monitions, Has Been Created by New Theology of a Noted Preacher—Main Conclusions Reached in Recent Sermons Containing His Views of the Christian Religion.

Throughout the country much discussion is taking place regarding the views of the Christian religion that have been expressed by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple. These are his main conclusions, says Lloyd's London Weekly:

"To say that Jesus was born without a human father is untrue. 'Whatever Jesus is now, He certainly was not co-equal with God when on earth.' 'We believe that the story of the Fall, in a literal sense, is untrue. It is a literary, not a dogmatic, romance of an early age used for the ethical instruction of man.' 'We reject wholly the common interpretation of the Atonement—that another in behalf of our fault.' 'We do not believe in Eternal punishment. Ultimately every soul will be perfected.'"

Preaching to a crowded congregation at the City Temple recently, Mr. Campbell said views varied greatly as to the scope and functions of the society founded by Jesus. He was per-



REV. R. J. CAMPBELL

fectly sure Jesus appointed neither bishop nor priest to carry on any mere mechanical machinery. Such a foundation was too flimsy. "In the primitive sense of the word," added the preacher, "I am a bishop. I do not say that the sacerdotal view is wholly bad, but it has wrought much harm. We want a Christian federation to take in all—even the Church of Rome—united for common action." He did not believe in eternal damnation. Man was constituted for immortality. The true Church of Christ existed to make the world better and gladder—to make it the kingdom of God. The Labor party believed in making the world better. The spirit of brotherhood was necessary. To achieve anything men must get together—must form a society.

In an exposition of his views given at Tynemouth Congregational Church Mr. Campbell emphasized the difference between religion and theology. The starting-point of "the new theology," as it had been called, was belief in the immanence of God and the essential oneness of God and man. There was no real distinction between humanity and the Deity. Our being was the same as God's, although our consciousness of it was limited, and His was not. Every man was a potential Christ, and all that could be said about the love of Christ must be said about all the humble sons of God. Jesus came to call us up to God. The "new theology" looked upon evil not so much as a positive, but as a negative term—a shadow where light should be. While recognizing the value of the

more as a unique record of religious experience, it was handled as critically as any other book. It was the slow growth of centuries, not let down by a string from Heaven. It was the religious experience of a nation, not itself as it went along. The real seat of authority was not without, but within, the soul.

The "new theology" believed in the immortality of the soul. A ray of the universal consciousness could not be destroyed and must go back to God, but they believed there were many stages in the progress. It seemed probable we should go on ascending when we crossed to the other shore, and ultimately every soul, they believed, would reach its fore-ordained home.

It had been stated that the new theologians denied the Atonement. This was far from being the case. They merely denied the usually accepted theories of the Atonement. Every Christian soul believed in living the Christ life, but "the new theologians" went further, and believed a man's life should be like Christ's, a daily atonement. If all Christians lived this life all social problems would be solved.

At Brunswick Chapel, Newcastle, Mr. Campbell expounded on the Atonement, and was received with alternate cheers and marks of dissent. While Alice, on May 7, a week after a formidable caravan of over 400 native carriers, soldiers, "boys," and women set out on a 15 days' march to Port Portal.

After describing the big game observed on the march, the games and dances of the natives, the visits of chiefs to the caravan offering food (carried by women), the young explorer told of his first glimpse of the rocky snow peaks of Ruwenzori, and an excellent photograph of the view was thrown on the screen to awaken applause.

Thence afterwards, though the duke did not say so, it was a dogged climb upwards to Ibando and Sibuna, which latter is 6,320 feet above sea-level. Here are the last huts of the Bakoje mountaineers, of gentle manners and peaceable habits, who, despite the rigors of the climate, go habitually naked. There were slippery descents into villages, climbs up steep spurs, wrappings with swamps, drenchings by rain and moisture. The duke spoke cheerfully of them as being all in the day's work.

Some of the native followers stuck bravely to the expedition until a height of 13,750 feet was reached. Then they were left behind. For the three days of June 12, 13, and 14 rain kept the expedition prisoners at Bujongolo. "We remained during these three interminable days confined in the narrow dungeon and buried in dark, dank fog."

"It was 11.30," continued the duke, "A fresh breeze blew from the southeast, the clouds swept past but a few yards under us, leaving clear only the two peaks, that we had left and that on which we were standing. And to these summits, the only ones in view at this moment which crowned my efforts, I gave the names of Margherita and Alexandra."

Acting on his prerogative as the first successful explorer of Ruwenzori, the duke said he proposed to call by the name of Mount Stanley the mountain or mass of which carries the five highest peaks—Margherita (16,810 feet), Alexandra (16,750 feet), Diana (16,340 feet), Savaya (16,240 feet), and Moebius (16,227 feet). To the second group in order of height he gave the name of Epke, the discoverer of the origin of the Nile; to the third, the name of Mount Baker, in memory of the traveler who discovered Lake Albert; to the fourth the name of Mount Emin; to the fifth, Mount Gesai; and to the sixth, Mount Thomson. The highest part of Mount Baker (16,990 feet) he named after the King of England.

His Majesty King Edward paid, at the conclusion of the lecture, the following graceful tribute to the young explorer and his work:

"I feel convinced that I am expressing the wishes of the Royal Geographical Society, as well as those of this large assemblage to-night, when I tender our thanks to his Royal Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi for the interesting and exhaustive lecture which he has just given us. He has traveled a long way for this purpose, and it has been, no doubt, a great strain on his voice. I feel sure that all of us will go home fully impressed with the able manner in which this expedition was fitted out, and the successful results which it has attained."

TO MOUNT RUWENZORI

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI TAKES GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lectures Before King Edward, Who Pays Him a Splendid Tribute, on His Nile Discoveries—Royal Explorer's Thrilling Account of His Recent Explorations of the Snowy Mountains in the Heart of Africa.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is only 34 years old, but he has already won distinction in the Arctic zone as well as in our tropical regions. He is pale, thin, and good looking, with flashing black eyes, and a charming manner of speaking English. He called his recent lecture, delivered to the Royal Geographical Society at Queen's Hall, London, Eng., "The Snows of the Nile," and gave a thrilling account of his recent exploration of the snowy summits known as Ruwenzori, in the heart of equatorial Africa, and between two of the great lakes of the Nile sources, the Albert and Albert Edward.

The range, he said, was probably seen for the first time by Europeans by Sir S. Baker in 1864, and later by Gessi in 1876. Neither traveler formed any exact idea of the importance of the range, and to Sir Henry Stanley was reserved the distinction of being the true discoverer. Stanley saw the mountain in 1888, and in the following year traversed its western slopes, while one of his companions, Louis Stairs, climbed to a height of 10,577 feet on its northwestern spurs. From a distance the range appeared as a series of jagged peaks, but on closer inspection the range Stanley chose



DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI

that of Ruwenzori, which means "Rainmaker," and he identified the range with Ptolemy's mountains of the Moon. Ruwenzori was the only snowy range in the Nile basin, added the duke, and therefore the only mountain that met Ptolemy's statement that the Nile was fed from mountains.

After describing previous attempts to explore the mountain, the duke told how, April 16 last, his expedition started from Naples to Mombasa, and went by rail to Kisumu or Port Florence, having made in 48 hours a journey which a few years ago took nearly three months to accomplish. Thence they traversed Lake Victoria by steamer, arriving at Entebbe, or Port Alice, on May 7. A week after a formidable caravan of over 400 native carriers, soldiers, "boys," and women set out on a 15 days' march to Port Portal.

After describing the big game observed on the march, the games and dances of the natives, the visits of chiefs to the caravan offering food (carried by women), the young explorer told of his first glimpse of the rocky snow peaks of Ruwenzori, and an excellent photograph of the view was thrown on the screen to awaken applause. Thence afterwards, though the duke did not say so, it was a dogged climb upwards to Ibando and Sibuna, which latter is 6,320 feet above sea-level. Here are the last huts of the Bakoje mountaineers, of gentle manners and peaceable habits, who, despite the rigors of the climate, go habitually naked. There were slippery descents into villages, climbs up steep spurs, wrappings with swamps, drenchings by rain and moisture. The duke spoke cheerfully of them as being all in the day's work. Some of the native followers stuck bravely to the expedition until a height of 13,750 feet was reached. Then they were left behind. For the three days of June 12, 13, and 14 rain kept the expedition prisoners at Bujongolo. "We remained during these three interminable days confined in the narrow dungeon and buried in dark, dank fog."

"It was 11.30," continued the duke, "A fresh breeze blew from the southeast, the clouds swept past but a few yards under us, leaving clear only the two peaks, that we had left and that on which we were standing. And to these summits, the only ones in view at this moment which crowned my efforts, I gave the names of Margherita and Alexandra."

Acting on his prerogative as the first successful explorer of Ruwenzori, the duke said he proposed to call by the name of Mount Stanley the mountain or mass of which carries the five highest peaks—Margherita (16,810 feet), Alexandra (16,750 feet), Diana (16,340 feet), Savaya (16,240 feet), and Moebius (16,227 feet). To the second group in order of height he gave the name of Epke, the discoverer of the origin of the Nile; to the third, the name of Mount Baker, in memory of the traveler who discovered Lake Albert; to the fourth the name of Mount Emin; to the fifth, Mount Gesai; and to the sixth, Mount Thomson. The highest part of Mount Baker (16,990 feet) he named after the King of England.

His Majesty King Edward paid, at the conclusion of the lecture, the following graceful tribute to the young explorer and his work:

"I feel convinced that I am expressing the wishes of the Royal Geographical Society, as well as those of this large assemblage to-night, when I tender our thanks to his Royal Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi for

the interesting and exhaustive lecture which he has just given us. He has traveled a long way for this purpose, and it has been, no doubt, a great strain on his voice. I feel sure that all of us will go home fully impressed with the able manner in which this expedition was fitted out, and the successful results which it has attained."

"We have been interested and helped by the lantern slides which have been taken from the splendid photographs of the distinguished Mr. Sella, who accompanied the duke on this expedition; and I am sure everything we have seen has brought before us, as vividly almost as if we had been with him, the successful adventures which he encountered, and the success in surmounting those high peaks of the Ruwenzori."

"But his royal highness is a great traveler and a great explorer. He has done more even than he has told us to-night. If I refer back 10 years ago, he organized an expedition to attempt to ascend the still unclimbed peak of Kinchinjunga, the second highest mountain in the world; but owing to the outbreak of plague in India, difficulties arose, which led him, I believe, to leave Darjeeling, and turn his attention to Mount Eliza in Alaska, over 18,000 feet in height, which he was the first to ascend."

"In 1899 and 1900 the duke led an admirably organized expedition in an attempt to reach the North Pole. One branch of this expedition attained a latitude of 30 miles nearer to the Pole than the record established by Nansen and not far short of the latitude which has since been attained by Commander Peary."

"Our distinguished lecturer is, fortunately for him, a young man, and I hope he has a long life before him in which he will continue to make explorations which are of such value both to science and geography."

"He belongs also to an illustrious and distinguished race—I am happy to think good friends and allies of ours (cheers)."

"Above all things he possesses great courage, great coolness, and great will. These will, I am sure, carry him through any further expeditions or explorations he may make."

"I thank him again in the name of us all for his lecture, and I wish him continued success in the course of any future expedition he may attempt."

Loud cheers greeted the conclusion of his majesty's remarks, which were of quite an impromptu character. In replying to the King's speech the Duke of the Abruzzi said that no praises could be more gratifying than those coming from the Sovereign of the nation which had always taken the lead in every kind of daring discovery and geographical enterprise over land and on sea, from the Equator to the Pole. The reception given to him in Great Britain by his majesty and the Prince of Wales and the Geographical Society would remain one of the dearest recollections of his life and be deeply appreciated by all Italians.

Queen Helena of Italy. In 1866 Prince Victor Emmanuel, now King of Italy, married Princess Helena of Montenegro. The royal pair have three children, two daughters and the little heir apparent, Prince Alexander, who is two years old. Queen Helena is devoted to her children, whom she is bringing up in a Spartan-like manner. She is a hardy. Many a Canadian child of

even moderately well to do parents enjoys far more luxury than is permitted to the little Italian princesses and their brothers. They must wear short socks even in winter, and they are obliged to have a cold bath every morning. They must stay outdoors a good part of every day and be trained to robust physical exercise. They also have German, French and English governesses. Princess Yolande, the oldest, not quite six years old, is already an admirable linguist, speaking English perfectly.

Grass Snakes. The somewhat natural prejudice which exists against vipers is extended, unfortunately—though not, perhaps, unnaturally—to everything resembling a snake, and on this account the common grass snake is often needlessly destroyed. It is perfectly harmless and in its fresh grayish green skin is quite unmistakable, yet it suddenly encountered in a hedge or in a ditch, becomes literally paralyzed with fright and, leaping with enfeebled power, is soon seized by a hinder leg and drawn into the jaws of the enemy. The adder's method of feeding is similar, but death is more speedy from the wound inflicted by its tubular teeth. The grass snake altogether lacks these teeth and swallows its prey alive. A frog has been heard to scream after being entombed.—London Times.

It isn't Due. "I wouldn't marry the best man on earth." "Well, don't worry. It isn't customary for the bride to marry the best man."

Commercial Legal & Society Printing

Pamphlets
Circulars
Posters & Dodgers
Billheads
Statements
School Reports
Magistrates Blanks
Summons
Subpoenae
Bank Forms

Letter Heads
Note Heads
Envelopes
Business Cards
Shipping Tags

Spring 1907

Seed Oats and Corn
Seed Barley, Buckwheat
Seed Timothy and Clover
Seed Brown Top, Alsike
Seed Vetches and Rape
Seed Peas and Beans
Seed Onions and Potatoes

Also Flower and Garden Seeds of usual quantity and reliable quality

J. E. LLOYD

Seeds

We are Head-quarters for garden seeds. Buy your supply from us, and get our discount on the dollars worth. Rennie's Euing's, Steele Briggs Co. and D. M. Ferry's seeds.

C. L. Piggott

GASOLINE ENGINES.

FERRO AUTO MARINE, 2 cycle, port Gasoline Engine, are manufactured by the largest manufacturers of Gasoline Engines in the world, and with the latest improved machinery have reduced the cost of manufacturing to a minimum. Before purchasing an engine it will be to your advantage to send us a post card with your name and address and we will mail you their illustrated catalogue giving full description of their entire line, and at a price which defies all competition.

The L. M. TRASK Co.,
69 Dock St., St. John, N. B.