

HE BURIED THE LORD

History and Traits of Joseph of Arimathea.

The Power of Such Men—God's Kingdom Needs Them in Its Triumphal Growth.

Sermon by Rev. J. M. Farr, Jr., of the Old Brick Church, New York.

Joseph of Arimathea, an honorable counselor, which also waited for the kingdom of God, came and went in boldly into Pilate and craved the body of Jesus. Mark xv, 43.

And this same breadth of scope which is to be found in the holy scriptures is likewise characteristic of the Christianity of Christ. Our Lord did not select as His disciples twelve men of a similar stamp. It would be difficult to find anywhere twelve men more widely representative of the varieties of human nature than were the twelve apostles.

And now by way of contrast to the zealous, strenuous and all devoted missionaries, whose characters, experiences and instructions compose most of the New Testament after the Gospels, let us consider for a few moments a disciple of Christ whose name appears but on one occasion in the gospel story—Joseph of Arimathea.

There is something very significant and very beautiful about the humble beginnings of the kingdom of our Lord. It is significant and beautiful that it was the "common people" who heard Jesus gladly.

There is something very significant and very beautiful about the humble beginnings of the kingdom of our Lord. It is significant and beautiful that it was the "common people" who heard Jesus gladly.

Christ was not content to carry the average burdens of humanity, nor to solve the inevitable problems of life, but He sought out for Himself the heaviest loads and bore the darkest sorrows that He might be the victor of the weary and the heavy laden.

It was men of fire and enthusiasm and heroic self-sacrifice, men like Paul and Peter, who carried the message of the gospel throughout the great heathen world. But it was men of character and weight and wisdom and courage who saved the church from fanaticism, who founded it upon a foundation so strong and stable that though it has grown into the vast temple which we now behold, it still rests upon the foundation of those early apostles and martyrs and witnesses.

questionable deals could be arranged with his compliance. No underhand policy could be adopted with his sanction. For Joseph, without any doubt, was an honest man. Small praise do I think it when we speak those words in our conventional talk, but highest praise is it when they can be spoken of with entire truth.

But Joseph was something more than a strictly honest, conscientious man. He was a bit of a dreamer, a seer. He was looking for the kingdom of heaven. What was this "kingdom of heaven" I scarcely imagine that one could have told. It was a dream made up for the most part of the visions of prophets and palmists.

And then, I am sure that Joseph's dream of the coming kingdom of God must have comprehended the visions of the prophets as to the renewed and transformed earth which one day must come to pass. His soul must have been moved with sorrow as he beheld his fatherland trodden down under the hostile soldiery, as he saw how might seemed always to make right, and how the strong spilled without remorse or restraint the blood of the weak and helpless.

And now by way of contrast to the zealous, strenuous and all devoted missionaries, whose characters, experiences and instructions compose most of the New Testament after the Gospels, let us consider for a few moments a disciple of Christ whose name appears but on one occasion in the gospel story—Joseph of Arimathea.

There is something very significant and very beautiful about the humble beginnings of the kingdom of our Lord. It is significant and beautiful that it was the "common people" who heard Jesus gladly.

Christ was not content to carry the average burdens of humanity, nor to solve the inevitable problems of life, but He sought out for Himself the heaviest loads and bore the darkest sorrows that He might be the victor of the weary and the heavy laden.

It was men of fire and enthusiasm and heroic self-sacrifice, men like Paul and Peter, who carried the message of the gospel throughout the great heathen world. But it was men of character and weight and wisdom and courage who saved the church from fanaticism, who founded it upon a foundation so strong and stable that though it has grown into the vast temple which we now behold, it still rests upon the foundation of those early apostles and martyrs and witnesses.

It was men of fire and enthusiasm and heroic self-sacrifice, men like Paul and Peter, who carried the message of the gospel throughout the great heathen world. But it was men of character and weight and wisdom and courage who saved the church from fanaticism, who founded it upon a foundation so strong and stable that though it has grown into the vast temple which we now behold, it still rests upon the foundation of those early apostles and martyrs and witnesses.

he could see it. His name is not written large upon the roll of fame, but we may be sure that He who saw the widow's mite fall into the treasury and knew that she had given more than all will not be unmindful of the faithful service which he rendered. Do thou go and do likewise and God Himself shall give thee thy reward.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Oct 31—Sch C J Colwell, 85, Cameron, from New York. Oct 31—Sch J P Perry, 50, Robinson, from New York. Oct 31—Sch J P Perry, 50, Robinson, from New York. Oct 31—Sch J P Perry, 50, Robinson, from New York.

Departed. Oct 31—Sch C J Colwell, 85, Cameron, for New York. Oct 31—Sch J P Perry, 50, Robinson, for New York. Oct 31—Sch J P Perry, 50, Robinson, for New York.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Halifax, Oct 30, sch Helen M. Estabrook, from New York. At Charlottetown, Oct 30, sch Acadia, from New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Liverpool, Oct 31, sch Cedarbank, from London. At Liverpool, Oct 31, sch Transport, from London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Rockport, Oct 28, sch Jas Barbet, from St John. At Rockport, Oct 28, sch Moama, from St John.

At Havre, Oct 29, ship Theodore H Rand, Currier, from Mobile. At St Croix, Oct 29, bark Edith Sherard, from London.

At Provincetown, Mass, Nov 2—Arr, sch MACHIAS, Me, Nov 2—Arr, sch Doctr, sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS.

At Provincetown, Mass, Nov 2—Arr, sch MACHIAS, Me, Nov 2—Arr, sch Doctr, sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS.

At Provincetown, Mass, Nov 2—Arr, sch MACHIAS, Me, Nov 2—Arr, sch Doctr, sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS; sch Adams Fuller, from Shutes, NS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SANDY HOOK, Oct 31, 1899. The lights in Gedyer Channel are extinguished. At Provincetown, Oct 31—Notice is given by the Light House Board that the red spar mark the location of the light.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON-MORRISON—At St. Andrew's, Henderson, on Nov 1st, by Rev. D. Henderson, assisted by Rev. J. G. Morrison, Alfred Davidson to Miss Janet Morrison, daughter of Alfred Morrison.

CAN WHITE HOLD OUT?

(Continued from First Page.) able telegraph lines by the government and British staff officers, is responsible for the fact that nothing further has arrived from South Africa. The government has received despatches confirming the casualty lists. These will be published today.

ALL WELL WITH GEN. WHITE. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The war office has received a telegram despatched from Ladysmith at 3.35 this morning, saying that Gen. White was well and holding his position.

The brevity of the news received from Ladysmith since Tuesday has not relieved the anxiety prevailing regarding the position of the British army at Ladysmith. The war office has no information of Major General Buller, the British commander in South Africa, having left Cape Town. Colenso, in the rear of Gen. White's force, is believed to be well defended by a composite naval and military corps, and it is understood that the two naval twelve-pounders mounted near the bridge over the Tugela, one of the most vulnerable points along the railroad from Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg, ought to be able to defend it and prevent its destruction.

The Boers succeed in destroying this bridge and cutting communication with Ladysmith for an indefinite period. While the Boer attempts in this direction are not confirmed, it is claimed that they may succeed on the occasion of the late reported steady shelling of Ladysmith, it is added, points to the intention of the Boer commanders to keep Gen. White occupied while their strategy is being worked out.

The only information received this morning from the seat of war, in addition to the brief despatch from Gen. White saying he was well and holding his position, was the list of casualties. An official telegram reporting the condition of the wounded at Kimberley, states that Col. Kekewich, the British commander there, has learned from various sources that the Boer losses on the occasion of the late sortie of British troops from Kimberley were very heavy.

INSURANCE MEN SURPRISED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Insurance men who were promised insurance of the Canadian contingent by the government were greatly surprised when they learned that the denial was given that insurance would be affected.

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The war office this afternoon issued the following despatch: LADYSMITH, Nov. 2. Chief of Staff, Ladysmith, to War Secretary, London. "Lieut. Edgerton, E. M. S. Powerful, dangerously wounded this morning by a shell in left knee and right foot. Life not in danger at present."

KIMBERLY CAN HOLD OUT.

HOPETOWN, Cape Colony, Nov. 2.—Magistrate Harnsworth has arrived from Kipdam and reports that there are five thousand Boers around Kimberley and that all the roads are strictly patrolled. He says he passed close enough to Kimberley to see the searchlights and was informed that the Boers were in the roads and were weary they could hold out, but were weary by the inactivity and hoped that a relieving force would soon arrive.

should hold the position at Nicholson's Nek. "I do not think," continued Lord Lansdowne, "that there needs be any anxiety regarding the results. There has been nothing in history to compare with the patriotism of our colonials who will take no denial. Their attitude will impress upon the civilized world two great truths: First, that Greater Britain is not an empty phrase, and secondly, that such a large measure of voluntary support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne expressed, on behalf of the government, "profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, who have rehabilitated the reputation of the British soldier in South Africa—a great glory, which to my mind, outweighs the heavy losses we have sustained, and outweighs even the sad disaster, which we were fighting in a just cause."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Boscawen, replying to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment, he said their ammunition was expended, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the government was not sending men enough to South Africa, and that the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers. Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world, the British and the American, because they alone had volunteer armies.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Special despatches from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, give further details regarding the renewal of the bombardment. The Boers, having re-occupied their old position, re-mounted big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters. Lieut. F. G. Edgerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work and quickly silenced the Boer guns. The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle. Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, who was second in command in the Transvaal forces, and who was wounded in the battle of Elderslaagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

WILL TAX ENGLAND'S RESOURCES.

Lord Frederick Roberts, of Canada, commander of the forces in Ireland, while reviewing the troops at Kilkenny, said: "It is useless to disguise the fact that we are engaged in a very serious war, and that we put our resources and courage to a severe test."

AN INDEPENDENT ACCOUNT.

The Daily News has a despatch from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10.30, which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of the column in the Transvaal engagement at Farquhar's farm. The correspondent says: "The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour and reached the spur of the Drakensberg before dawn. Col. Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonet and maintained his position against great odds, until his ammunition was exhausted. Nearly 200 had then been killed and wounded."

LT. GEN. BULLER'S ARMY.

All was quiet at Bulweroy, in Rhodesia, according to despatches received this morning up to Oct. 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border. Apparently extensive preparations are being made at De Aar, Cape Colony, for the concentration of Lt. Gen. Buller's army. Thousands of mules are corralled in the neighborhood, and transport material is being hurried up from the south. MORE NAVAL BRIGADE GUNS. According to another despatch, the naval brigade at Ladysmith has mounted four more guns from Durban. The report comes from Rome, that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lourenco Marques. This coincides with the view, strongly prevalent in some quarters here, that the British invasion of the Transvaal will be made from that point. The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's latest list of casualties includes the losses of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column before its surrender. The proposition of opinion inclines that these are not included. A report that a Boer force with guns from Koomatipoort is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention of sealing the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg, if it has not already been seized. Armed trains are patrolling the line.

CAN WHITE HOLD OUT?

The real question now for the British public is, Can Gen. White hold out ten days or two weeks, until the Boer army is completely exhausted? It is felt on all sides that every day seems to bring a fresh list of casualties, proving that much has been concealed as to the real state of affairs. At the best, the coming week must prove a critical and anxious time.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Capt Gene' and 'No Am Com' at the top, and 'LOND' and 'smith' at the bottom. The text is partially obscured and difficult to read in many places.