

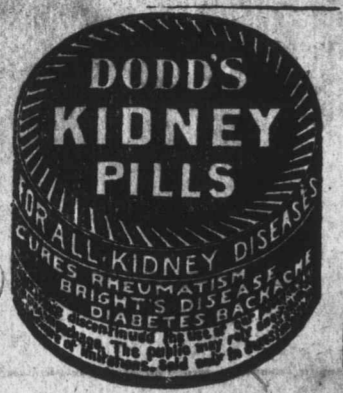
Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI. FEBRUARY 5, 1905. Jesus at Jacob's Well—John 4:1-42. Verses 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Jesus at the well (vs. 5-9). A. Then cometh He—Our Lord's route lay through historic ground. He, doubtless, passed through Shechem, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Saul; through Bethel, where Jacob had his dream of the ladder and the angels; near Shiloh, the first dwelling place of the tabernacle, and the ark in Canaan, and the scene of the downfall of the house of Eli. At the end of that journey three objects of special interest occur in succession: Jacob's well, Joseph's tomb, and the ancient city of Shechem, between the mountains of Gerizim and Ebal—Whedon. Sychar—Formerly Shechem, at the foot of Mount Gerizim, between Gerizim and Ebal. It is noted in the Scriptures as the place where Abraham first stopped on his coming from Haran to Canaan; where God appeared to him and promised to give the land to his seed; and where he first built an altar to the Lord. In the fourth century, about A. D. 332, Constantine erected a temple on Gerizim in opposition to the Jewish temple. Parcel of ground—Purchased of the children of Hamor (Gen. xxxiii, 19), and given to Joseph (Gen. xlviii, 22).

6. Jacob's well.—The well Jacob dug. The word for well in the Greek means fountain. The well has been filled with rubbish until it is only about seventy-five feet deep. It is about eight or nine feet in diameter and is walled with masonry. Jesus "as well" being weary—He was a man, as well as God, and became weary and hungry. He journeyed on foot, sharing with his disciples the fatigues and hardships of the way. Sixth hour—There is a difference of opinion here. According to the Jewish reckoning this would be noon; but many learned men think that Jesus used the Roman method of reckoning and that it was 6 p. m. 7. Of Samaria—She was not from the city of Samaria, seven miles away, but from the country of Samaria; one of Samaria's races and religions. To draw water—The probably brought her line and bucket (leathern or crockery); for oriental wells are not provided with these. Not how our Lord's choice of a hearer—break down rabbinic prejudice all around. Give—Giving is used in the woman's heart, and turned the conversation from the living waters of Jacob's well to the living waters of salvation. Let us follow our Saviour's example by doing good in our hours of relaxation. 8. Disciples—gone—The story throughout reads so much like the words of an eyewitness that some have thought Jesus remained in the village. Meat—Food, not necessarily flesh. II. The Samaritan woman (v. 9). 9. How it is, etc.—In Oriental manners there were many strict regulations against women conversing with men, especially strangers. But these restrictions were less regarded at the wells and fountains than in other public places (Gen. xxiv, 13-24; Exod. ii, 16, 17). Jesus rejected all restraints of "aste. His disciples were surprised to find that he should converse with the woman, but they did not feel at liberty to object to it (v. 27). How did she know he was a Jew? By his dress and by his dialect. The word "Jew" is here used broadly to describe the race which filled both Judea and Galilee. She probably recognized him as a Galilean also.—Hurlbut. No dealings—A remark thrown in by the writer to give the reason for her surprise. They have no dealings with the Samaritans. "This ill-will, however, did not extend beyond familiar intercourse, for in such matters as buying and selling intercourse was allowed."—Tittmann. They were excluded by the Jews from the temple at Jerusalem. The Samaritans—the Samaritans were the descendants of the Ethiopian and Babylonian colonists upon whom the Assyrian conqueror of the ten tribes bestowed the lands of the captive Israelites (see II. Kings xvii, 24-33). Although they followed the Mosaic law, they united the worship of Jehovah with their own idolatries. They built a temple on Mount Gerizim and established a worship in opposition to the Jews. This they considered the most sacred place on earth. It had been, as they believed, the seat of paradise. Between these people and the Jews a deadly hatred existed. III. Divine truth imparted (vs. 10-14). 10. The gift of God—See John iii, 16. The flesh and the satisfaction He is bringing to man. Thou wouldst have asked—"Spiritually, our positions are reversed. It is thou who art weary and footsore and parched, close to the well, yet unable to drink; it is I who can give thee the water of life, and quench thy thirst forever." Living water—The gift of the Holy Spirit (John vi, 37-39); also called "the water of life" (Rev. xxi, 6; xxii, 1-7); "clean water" (Ezek. xlvi, 3-6; See also Isa. lv, 1; viii, 11. It is received by faith (John vi, 35), abides eternally (v. 14), is offered freely (Rev. xxii, 1, 17). Note, 1. Its source (John vi, 37. 2. Its supply (Rev. xxi, 6. 3. Its freshness. 4. Its satisfaction (Isa. xli, 3). "The issues of the new life are wonderful, expressing itself in every good word and work, every fruit of the Spirit, every cleansing, life-giving, beautifying influence in the world. The water to be living must flow forth—on the one side as man is, so many sided is the religion of Jesus. As He has made music for the ear, light and beauty for the eye, water for thirst, food for hunger, so He has something to meet every want and satisfy every thirst of man. Even the wants of our physical nature are not perfectly satisfied except through Him. Our food is not perfect unless we eat to the glory of God. Jesus transforms the whole of life, and makes the desert to blossom like the rose. The living waters are inexhaustible, because there is no limit to the sources of supply, just as the fountains and springs are filled from the limpidness of the sea. There are more of the influences of God's spirit waiting for us than we can receive. We might as well expect to breathe all of God's air, or use all of His sunlight, as to exhaust the gifts of His Holy Spirit. He is urging us to receive.

11. Sir—This might be read "My Lord." It was a title of respect, and shows that the woman was reverent and serious. Nothing to draw with—The well had, probably, no apparatus for drawing water. The woman no doubt carried her own line. From whence, etc.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

The woman was quick in her comprehension, and saw there was some truth which she did not understand, to which 12. Art thou greater—The question proceeds from a feeling that Jesus assumed some extraordinary character, that he claimed a spiritual power; perhaps claimed to be a prophet like Moses, who could make a fountain of water by miracle.—Lange. Our father Jacob—The Samaritans were living in the territory of Ephraim and Manasseh, sons of Joseph, and grandsons of Jacob, and although they were not the descendants of Jacob, yet no doubt some of the ancient blood ran in their veins. 13. Shall thirst again—Jesus does not discuss the question of greatness, but turns her thought toward spiritual truth, as he did Nicodemus. 14. Shall never thirst—He does not mean that one draught shall satisfy us, but that we shall have in the soul a well of living water. Shall be in him—The religion of Jesus has to do with the inner life. Christ puts new principles and affections within us. A well of water—A fountain of water. The supply is inexhaustible. Here is an unending fullness of love, joy, peace and spiritual strength—a full salvation. Springing up—Whoever has this living water in the soul already has eternal life. The water of life: 1. Is given by Jesus. 2. It is pure. 3. It satisfies the soul. 4. There is a never failing supply. 5. It is free. 6. It is for all who thirst. Into everlasting life—He that receives the living water has a fountain opened in his soul of spiritual satisfaction, which shall neither be dried up in this life nor the life to come, but shall flow on all eternity. The remainder of the story is intensely interesting, and should be carefully studied. The woman at once said, "Give me this water." She did not fully understand Jesus's meaning, but she was anxious to receive any good he might be able to impart. Jesus then, in vs. 16-18, proceeded to make the woman see her sinful state and to show her that he knew her heart and secret life. She then acknowledged him as a prophet (v. 19), and at once introduced the question that was causing the dispute be-

tween the Jews and Samaritans. If he were a prophet he could tell her whether Mount Gerizim or Jerusalem was the proper place for public worship. Jesus told her that the time had now come when true worshippers should worship in spirit and in truth. The woman finally left her waterpot and hurried to the city, and upon her testimony many of the Samaritans hastened out to see and hear Jesus. He was persuaded to remain with them two days, and many believed on him.

SHOT WAS FATAL.
TRYING TO ENTER A WOMAN'S HOUSE WHEN FIRED AT.
Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Ransom Briggs, who was shot on Tuesday night at Silver Creek, when, under the influence of liquor, he attempted to enter the home of Mrs. Margaret Chippene, died early to-day at the hospital from his injuries. The inquest was begun to-day, and Mrs. Chippene, accused of doing the shooting, was present with her baby. The indications are that she will be released on the ground of self-defence.

FRENZIED FINANCE MAD.
Did Lawson Cause This Man to Attempt Suicide?
New York, Jan. 23.—Claiming to have lost his fortune of \$20,000 as a result of Thomas W. Lawson's attacks upon Wall Street, a man who said he was Frank D. Austin, 40 years old, twice attempted to throw himself from the Brooklyn Bridge. He was prevented from jumping from Captain Devaney, of the bridge police, who grappled with him, and, after a long struggle, placed him under arrest. Captain Devaney was warned that the man was to make an attempt upon his life by a pawnbroker, whose place of business is near the New York end of the bridge. He told the captain that the man had just left his shop

after pausing some money, with the remark: "I guess the only thing left for me is to jump off the bridge." "I want to end it all," he said his cap-tain. He was evidently demoralized, and his statements were incoherent. Later Austin tried to beat out his brains against an iron stanchion in a police court room. He was evidently demoralized, and his statements were incoherent.

COMPANY MAKES CHARGES.
Startling Action Against Executors of J. J. Long.
Toronto, Jan. 23.—The Northern Navigation Company, with offices at Collingwood, has entered suit against Thomas Long and John J. Hopkins, executors of the late John J. Long, for \$83,773, which Long, it is alleged, agreed to pay in settlement of a claim for false and fraudulent representations made by him; or, in the alternative, for \$150,000 damages for fraud and false representations, upon which the plaintiffs acted; to their loss and damage to that amount. The writ was filed at Osgoode Hall yesterday.

Christian Scientists Arrested.
Toronto, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Good-fellow, Wm. Brundrett, Mrs. Isabelle Ann Grant, all of 613 1/2 Vanavley street, and Mrs. Elizabeth See, 169 Huron street, were arrested by Detective Newton yesterday, on warrants charging that they "did slay and kill Wallace Goodfellow, or, in other words, manslaughter." The prisoners are the Christian Scientists, who were in attendance on Wallace Goodfellow when he died of typhoid pneumonia. They were all lodged in the cells at Court Street Station, and were not allowed bail.

MURDERED WITH TOWEL ROLLER
Crazy Woman Kills Two Patients and Injures Another in an Insane Asylum.
Concord, N. H., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Mignonee Seavey, of Barrington, an inmate of the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane, unexpectedly developed murderous proclivities early to-day and with a towel roller killed two other inmates of the institution, Mrs. Isabelle Merrill, of Lima, and Ophelia Cossett, of Gonic, and seriously injured another patient, Josephine Howard, of Rochester. Miss Fiske, a nurse, was slightly injured.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Markets.
Offerings of grain were moderate to-day, and prices ruled firm. Wheat in unchanged, with sales of 200 bushels of white at \$1.05, 200 bushels of red at \$1.05, 200 bushels of spring at \$1.05, and 100 bushels of goose at 90 to 95c. Barley firm, 700 bushels of matting selling at 40 to 50c. Buckwheat sold at 55c for 100 bushels, and a load of rye at 75c. Oats firmer, 300 bushels selling at 28 to 35c per bushel.
Hay in liberal supply, with sales of 50 loads at \$2 to \$3 a ton for timothy, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw easy, three loads selling at \$9 to \$10 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged at \$6.75 to \$7.25, the latter for light.
Wheat, new, bushel . . . \$1.05 to \$1.00
Do, old, bushel 1.00 to 1.05
Do, spring, bushel 1.00 to 1.05
Do, goose, bushel 90 to 95
Oats, bushel 75 to 80
Rye, bushel 75 to 80
Buckwheat, bushel 55 to 60
Peas, bushel 70 to 75
Hay, timothy, per ton 125 to 130
Do, mixed, per ton 70 to 80
Clover, per ton 90 to 100
Sedg. 65 to 70
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel 65 to 70
Do, No. 2, bushel 40 to 45
Red clover 60 to 70
Timothy, per ton 110 to 120
Dressed hogs 6.75 to 7.25
Apples, per bbl. 1.25 to 1.50
Butter, per dozen 6.25 to 6.75
Butter, dairy 5.25 to 5.75
Do, creamery 6.25 to 6.75
Cheese, spring 0.12 to 0.15
Ducks, per lb. 0.15 to 0.20
Turkeys, per lb. 0.15 to 0.20
Cabbage, per dozen 0.25 to 0.30
Potatoes, per bag 0.85 to 1.00
Cauliflower, per dozen 0.75 to 1.00
Onions, per bag 1.00 to 1.25
Canned goods 0.10 to 0.20
Beef, hindquarters 7.50 to 8.00
Do, forequarters 5.00 to 5.50
Pork, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.50
Do, medium, carcass 6.00 to 7.00
Veal, per cwt. 9.00 to 9.50
Lamb, per cwt. 10.00 to 12.00

Toronto Live Stock Markets.
With but few cattle left over from the previous day's trading, and a light run, there was no opportunity for business at the Western Cattle Market this morning, and trade was quiet. The run of new stock amounted to 6 cows, and included 37 cattle, 4 sheep and 100 hogs.
Export Cattle—Nothing was doing in this line. Quotations are unchanged, and nominal. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.
Butcher's Cattle—A few odd lots of poor stock were on the market, and they sold about steady with yesterday's prices. Quotations for choice are nominal, and all are unchanged. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4; mixed lots, medium, at \$3 to \$3.50; common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, cows at \$3 to \$3.40, and bulls at \$2 to \$2.75.
Stockers and Feeders—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.50 and stockers at \$1.50 to \$2.40.
Milk Cows—The rates of prices quoted us steady at \$30 to \$50 each.
Calves—Are quoted nominal and unchanged at 3 1/2 to 6c per lb, and \$2 to \$10 each.
Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet to-day, but there is still a good demand for all kinds, and the market has a steady tone. Quotations all round are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.75, butchers' at \$2.25 to \$4, and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.25.
Hogs—Are firm in tone and are quoted steady at \$5.10 per cwt. for select and \$4.30 for lights and fats.
Bradstreet's on Trade.
Bradstreet's says: The holding-off tendency hitherto noted in the cotton goods trade still continues, but in woolen goods, fall fabrics have been opened at a notable advance; the shoe and leather trade show increased activity. Hardware and groceries are being sold freely, and lumber is strong at higher prices than last year, and with manufacturers active, though ultimate distribution is curtailed by reasonable influence. With the exception of the south and portions of the southwest, where low priced cotton affects collections and clouds the future, the feeling is one of great confidence in the future, and particularly as to the first half of the present year's business. Collections are irregular, being the best in the northwest and central west, and poorest in the south. Iron and steel in its crudest forms have been rather quiet and weak. The leading interest in the trade is now negotiating for a further 100,000 tons of pig for delivery in the first half of this year, and outside consumers manufacturing their own pig are said to be short of supplies. Specifications for finished products are said to be coming in very freely. Anthracite coal is in good demand, and bituminous is firmer. There is a slight, but to some subsidence of the long continued eager demand for copper, but that metal and tin are actually firmer on the week. The strength and activity in the leather and shoe trades is practically country wide.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

Came to Life When Being Measured for Her Coffin.
Has Three Times Been Looked Upon as Dead.
Lay Six Hours as Dead in a Cold Room.

New York, Jan. 23.—A London despatch to the Herald, dated Jan. 18, relates the following: Mrs. Holden, a young woman of Haplin, a village in the county of Lancashire, under extraordinary circumstances, was brought back to life while being measured for her coffin by an undertaker. She looked very pale and feeble, but cheerfully told the correspondent: "I have been subject to fainting-episodes ever since I was born, and this is the third time they have put me by as dead. When I was 16 years old, I was laid out for three days, and a similar thing happened when I was a small child. But I do not remember anything about that, except what my mother told me." "The woman's husband is an engine-room laborer. They have three children, one an infant, six months old. They live in a farm house among the hills, half a mile from Burnley, on the Acrofting Road. Mrs. Holden was supposed to have died at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, and a few minutes before the hour she told her husband she felt she was going to die.

He thought her dying, her hands were very cold and her heart almost without motion. After a time her heart and pulse seemed to him without movement at all. He carried her to an upper room and laid her on a mattress. With the exception of a sheet and a night dress the poor woman lay in the room six hours in the bitter cold. Dr. Shotton, of Hayton, made out a certificate that she died of heart disease and exhaustion when a statement by a neighbor that she had suffered a blow on the head by a chicken thief and this, in his opinion, had accelerated her death, led the physician to immediately telephone that the death certificate be accepted. The undertaker was measuring her body in the cold room when he was started by the twitching of her eyelids. This resulted in restoratives being applied.

LETTER-CARRIER'S FALL.

E. Wilfrid Blouin Arrested in Montreal With Marked Money in Possession.
Montreal, Jan. 23.—E. Wilfrid Blouin, 46 years old, married, with a family of seven, who had been employed for eleven years as a letter-carrier in this city, pleaded guilty to-day to the charge of having stolen money from letters given to him for delivery. He had been suspected for a time, and so the services of the detective department were called into requisition. The inspector marked five one dollar bills and enclosed them in an envelope directed to the Sisters of Mercy, Dorchester street. A detective followed, and as suspected, the man did not call at the Sisters of Mercy. The postoffice inspector was at once notified. The latter sent for Blouin, who was searched, and the five marked bills found on him.

IS WAR THREATENED?

CONCENTRATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONTIER.
Rome, Jan. 23.—Unsettled as felt here at the concentration of Austrian troops on the Italian frontier, the Patria goes so far as to say that Austria is preparing for war against Italy. On the other hand, the Tribuna publishes a statement to the effect that its correspondent at Vienna has been assured by the Austrian Foreign Office that the increase in the number of Austrian troops on the frontier of Italy was merely due to the return of soldiers to their posts after having been on duty along the Russian frontier, their presence there being no longer necessary.

SHOT HIMSELF.

SUICIDED IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED.
New York, Jan. 23.—Arrested on a bench warrant for contempt of court as a result of his failure to make an accounting of an estate of which he was executor, John Tunwatt, an elderly justice of the peace, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday, says the Times. Tunwatt killed himself before Joseph L. Hays, a court officer, who only a minute before had made him a prisoner. The police had been looking for him since Dec. 17.

GREAT LAKE LEVELS.

Commission Will Meet at an Early Date.
Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Attorney-General Clinton has received official notification from Secretary of State John Hay that the Lake Levels Commission has at last been completed by the appointment of the Canadian Commissioners. "I assume," said Mr. Clinton to-day, "that the commission will hold its first meeting at no distant date. We are waiting now for instructions from Washington, since neither branch of the commission can take up the work without instructions from its Government. "Chicago will be an important point in our investigations on account of the drainage canal there. Buffalo will be another point of importance, for the reason that it is proposed to erect a dam here to preserve and if possible raise the level of Lake Erie. The dam as projected would be erected about the mouth of the Niagara River." The older a man grows the more he realizes how little he knows about war.

Increase Your Income \$320

DO you realize how much money is made from poultry raising? Do you know that many owners of Chatham Incubators are earning \$320 a year and not devoting more than a half-an-hour a day to it? If you owned a Chatham Incubator your wife or your daughter could attend to it and add at least \$320 to the profits of your farm. That is more than many another department of your farm produces which occupies a lot of your time and represents considerable money invested. Let us figure it out. A No. 2 Chatham Incubator holds from 100 to 120 eggs. Though an average hatch is eighty per cent, we will deduct some to pay for oil and feed and make up for accidents. Say 80 chicks out of 120 eggs. That is a fair average. Suppose you only take off eight hatches in a year. That is 640 chickens. They are worth about a dollar a pair. That is \$320.00 profit from a

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

on which you have not as yet been asked to pay one cent. There is always a big demand for poultry. It is increasing every year. The value of the poultry exported to Great Britain in 1896 was \$18,992; in 1902 it had increased to \$239,986. One English poultry house says they could handle 36,000 chickens a week. The increase in the Canadian demand has been even greater, poultry exporting firms getting such good prices here that they didn't need to ship them. The demand for poultry is ever increasing. That means continued good prices for poultry raisers. You cannot make money in the poultry business without an incubator and brooder. If you would raise chickens for the market you cannot depend on the setting hen. It is absolutely beyond your control, whereas an incubator is easily controlled by you. Choosing the best incubator is the problem. With makers claiming so much for their machines you are left in a quandary. We settle all questions by the most liberal offer ever made. If we hadn't the best incubator on the market and unquestioned financial strength we could not make it. Here is the offer:

We will send you—freight prepaid by us—a CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER without any cash from you until October 1st, 1905. We do not ask you to take our word for it. Read these few

LETTERS FROM CHATHAM INCUBATOR USERS
I placed four dozen eggs under four hens, and must say that the first hen brought out ten chicks out of the 15 eggs, but the other three never raised a chicken. Now then I took good care of the four hens, had them all in one building, and nothing to molest them, I set them about a week apart. It certainly seems strange that the one hen would do so well and the other three do nothing at all. I have since used a Chatham Incubator and met with good success, hatching 13 chicks out of 28 eggs, I prefer it to the hens, and all further eggs I buy, no matter how high priced, I shall use the incubator in preference to the hens. Yours sincerely, R. A. HART, Castleton, Ont.
The No. 2 incubator I purchased from you last fall has given perfect satisfaction. The first hatch I got 94 per cent, strong healthy chicks, and put in two turkey eggs, but one week before we did the hen eggs, and both the turkey eggs hatched. Yours truly, DAVID WELSH, Falconbridge, Ont.

Give the Chatham Incubator a thorough test, make money out of it—the more you make the better pleased we shall be. When October, 1905, arrives you should have made sufficient profits to pay for this incubator several times over.

There is no string to this offer. It is open and free. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator and Brooder. We want every-one who desires to raise poultry for profit to accept it. We want you to send us a postal card with your name and address. We will then give you full particulars. Write to-day.
We depend on every machine we put out to advertise itself in your neighborhood—we know it will prove such a good profit-producer for you that you will be pleased to tell your neighbours about it.
Merit is the only quality that will do this. Because we know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder possess this merit we are willing to sell it on these easy terms.
Remember we do not ask you for one cent of cash until October, 1905. Don't delay. Send the postal card for particulars to-day.
The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 33, CHATHAM, ONTARIO
Also Manufacturers of Campbell Fanning Mills, and Chatham Farm Scales
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S. Factories at Chatham, Ont., Detroit, Mich.

FRENCH MINISTRY

GIVES UP THE REINS OF OFFICE TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.
Paris, Jan. 23.—The Combes Ministry presented its resignation to President Loubet at the Elysee Palace at 11 o'clock this morning, and the President accepted it, but asked the ministers to individually carry on their functions until a new Cabinet is formed. M. Rouvier continues to occupy the first place, but his chances are less certain than at first, owing to the belief that a Rouvier Cabinet would not last long, on account of the international divisions of the Parliamentary groups. "Paris, Jan. 18.—M. Combes, in his letter of resignation, says in part: "I have the honor to present my resignation as Prime Minister and that of my colleagues. It is not without sentiments of profound regret that I see myself obliged to renounce the realization of the programme of political and social reforms which the Republican majority in the Chamber explicitly and repeatedly approved. But the recent figures of this majority do not permit me to hope to conduct this programme to a realization." The Premier then reviews his course during the last eighteen months. He says he has been tracked by an ambitious and impatient coalition of clerical and nationalist, which obstructed the work of the majority. Life is a constant struggle between regret for the past and hope for the future.