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Power From

Niagara

The Electrical Development Company of Ontario is maturing its undertaking for the bringing of power from Niagara Falls to Toronto, and it is expected that by the end of the year the waters of the great cataract will be supplying the power to drive many wheels connected with the industries of the city. It is stated that the company has purchased its right of way, all except a short distance, from the Falls to Toronto, and that as soon as the frost is out of the ground the work of fencing it will begin. Contracts have been let for the iron poles to carry the wires, and eight months is named as the time which will be required to have the transmission line in working order. The Street Railway Company of Toronto is getting ready to use the new power by the establishment of large storage batteries. The Toronto Electric Light Company will also use it. To what extent the Electrical Development Company will be able to supply the power required in connection with the various industries of Toronto we are not informed, but it would appear that the power at command from Niagara will be greater than will be required by the Railway and Electric Light Companies of the city. If power from the Falls can be transmitted more cheaply than it can be generated by the consumption of coal, it will naturally be given the preference, especially as it will be a great advantage for the city to escape the smoke nuisance caused by the burning of coal.

The Temperance

Issue in Ontario.

The question of temperance reform is evidently at the present juncture one of critical importance for Premier Ross of Ontario and his party. The Premier has declared in favor of the abolition of all saloon and hotel licenses throughout the Province, and the regulation of the retail traffic, so that such traffic shall be permitted, under Government control. While such a method of dealing with the evil would not meet the views of those who will accept nothing short of prohibition, it probably would receive the hearty endorsement of a very large body of temperance people who recognize the immense difficulty of enforcing absolute prohibition under existing conditions and who would welcome such a measure as Mr. Ross proposes to enact as at least an important step in the right direction. It appears however that for such a measure Mr. Ross is not able to command the support of his followers in the Legislative Assembly, and as the Government majority is at most a very narrow one, the refusal of even two or three members to support a Government measure renders it impracticable. What the result is likely to be does not yet appear. The Toronto Globe, however, whose sympathies are evidently with the Premier's position in this matter, seems to think there is danger that some of the Liberal legislators will make the mistake of underrating the importance of the temperance sentiment in the Province. The Globe says: "The issue is fraught with perils and responsibilities for the Liberal party and for temperance reform, and responsibility for intelligent and honest action cannot be evaded. The criticalness of the whole situation is recognized by Liberals throughout the country and the conduct of their representatives is being watched with wide-awake and steady scrutiny." The Globe further alludes to the friendliness which the Liberal party in the Province has in the past shown to the interests of temperance reform and to the advantage which the party has derived from this course. It has been the means of attracting to its ranks men of distinction and influence, who cared very little about the ins and outs of party politics, and it has had an influence "in raising and steadying the ethical tone of the party on all great public questions." "The Liberals in the Ontario Legislature," the Globe says, "must now deal with this problem at close range, and their choice must be made in the light of the history of the temperance movement and consistent with the ideals of the Liberal party. . . . Whatever the contingencies, the representative of Liberalism in the Legislature today must deal seriously with a serious question, facing it in the whiter steadier light of the party's past and its larger future, making choice not for themselves alone, but for all in this Province who are not ashamed to call themselves Liberals, and who believe in the long run what is in the highest interests of the great body of the people is at once ethically right and politically prudent."

In The Dominion

Parliament.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. George D. Grant of North Ontario. Naturally Mr. Grant's line of remark followed that of the speech from the

throne, but he digressed to make a reference to the probable settlement of the French Shore claims in Newfoundland and the admission of the ancient colony into the confederation. Whether Mr. Grant's allusion to the subject is to be regarded as signifying anything more than his personal hopes and opinions in the matter remains to be seen. Alluding to the tariff question the mover of the address intimated that the great consuming public had rights and interests worthy of consideration as well as the manufacturers. Mr. Grant also made reference to the fiscal controversy in Great Britain, and deprecated any attempt on the part of the Parliament or people of this country to influence public opinion in England on the subject. It would be time enough for Canada to give an opinion in the matter when the details were known. The address was seconded by Mr. Rivet of Hochelaga.—Of greater general interest were the speeches of the leader of the Opposition and the Premier which followed closely the moving and seconding of the address. Mr. Borden's speech was a general criticism of the Government's policy and acts. He alluded to the late date at which Parliament had been called together, for which, he contended, that there was no sufficient excuse. The recent bye-elections, he held, had afforded several constituencies an opportunity to pronounce upon the Government's transcontinental railway scheme, and the results had not been favorable to the Government policy. Mr. Borden devoted a good deal of time to a consideration of Hon. A. G. Blair's relation to the Government, and criticised severely the action of the Government in appointing to the chairmanship of the Railway Commission a man who had denounced their transcontinental railway scheme so emphatically and had himself in turn been severely denounced by leading supporters of the Government. Mr. Borden further criticised the personnel of the Railway Commission, and after alluding to the proposed modifications of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, complained of the omission from the speech from the throne of any reference to the autonomy of the Territories. Mr. Borden held that the people of the Northwest should have greater control over their public lands and the disposition of their minerals and should possess other privileges enjoyed by the people in other parts of Canada. Another point of criticism was the Government's management of the Alaska boundary case, in connection with which, Mr. Borden held, opportunities had been lost which might have proved of great value to Canada.—The Premier followed, dealing with Mr. Borden's criticisms. The lateness of the meeting of Parliament, he held, was sufficiently accounted for by the extreme length of last year's session, and for that the Opposition was accountable. In reference to the indications of the bye-elections, Sir Wilfrid professed himself willing that the Opposition should enjoy what comfort they could from the fact that they had won three of the twelve bye-elections which had been held. In reference to the appointment of Mr. Blair the Premier contended that he had been appointed to the chairmanship of the Railway Commission because he was the man in the country best fitted for the position. On the Railway question Mr. Blair had stood alone, endorsing neither the Government scheme nor that of the Opposition, but his opposition to the Government on that one point was no sufficient reason why he should be deprived of a position which, as framer of the Act, he was especially fitted for. In regard to the treaty-making power, Sir Wilfrid said that the question was not a new one, and expressed his belief that the time had come when Canada required greater power in this direction for its natural development. He was surprised at the statement of Mr. Borden that the treaty-making power had never been denied us, because such power had never been asked. In reference to the tariff the Premier indicated his opposition to an extremely high tariff like that of the United States as tending to foster factions, combines and anarchy.

In the N. B. Legis-

lature.

Attorney-General Pugsley has introduced a bill in the New Brunswick Legislature, entitled An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories. One of the principal provisions of the bill has respect to the age of children employed in factories. There is a natural tendency among people of slender means to put their children to work in factories at a very early age, and consequently the children are handicapped in two ways. They are deprived of the education they should have received, and their vitality is

lessened by their being put to work under unfavorable sanitary conditions at an age when they are unfit for steady labor. The bill provides that no boy or girl shall be employed in a factory under fourteen years of age, the only exception to this being in the case of a strong healthy child whose parents are so circumstanced as to make it absolutely necessary that the child should work to help support the family. The bill further provides for the doing away with the sweating system and for the enjoyment by employes of legal holidays and Saturday afternoons without any curtailment of their wages. There is also provision for the protection of employes against injury from machinery, also for the better prevention of fires, and for adequate means of escape from buildings in case of fire. A further important provision is in regard to the proper sanitation of factory buildings. There is also a clause providing for the proper equipment of bakeries and measures necessary to lessen the risk of spreading disease. The Attorney General in his suggestions from Trade and Labor organizations, etc. with a view to making the provisions of the Act as effective as possible. It is to be hoped that the outcome may be a measure of real value to the Province. Mr. Flemming of Carleton County, has moved resolutions authorizing legislation providing that all logs from crown lands in New Brunswick shall be manufactured in the Province. Mr. Fleming contends that a considerable quantity of timber cut on the New Brunswick side of the line is now carried to the American side and manufactured into lumber at Van Buren, Maine, opposite St. Leonard's, and that the prospect is that this exportation of timber will, under present conditions, become much larger. While the logs are manufactured into lumber just across the border, New Brunswick workmen cannot obtain employment in the mills unless they remove with their families to Maine. Mr. Flemming contends that in the interests of the people of New Brunswick the timber of the Province should be manufactured within its borders. Of course the Legislature cannot prevent the exporting of timber cut upon private property, and there is a question whether the export of timber from crown lands is of sufficient extent to make it worth while to legislate in the matter. There is also a question as to the probable effect of the proposed legislation upon the arrangement by which logs cut in Maine are now floated down the St. John river, and after being manufactured in the Province are sent duty free to the United States. The opinion prevailed in the Legislature that a careful inquiry should be made into all the facts and bearings of the matter before any action was taken, and accordingly a special committee was appointed for that purpose.

The Holmsville

Murder

A tragedy of a kind happily rare in this country, occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at a place called Holmsville, about four miles from Bath, Carleton County, N. B., when George Gee, a young man of dissolute habits, fatally shot his cousin, a young woman named Mille Gee, with a rifle. The facts in connection with the case appear to be that the girl had been keeping company with her cousin, but had lately discouraged his attentions and had aroused his jealousy. The night previous to the tragedy both had spent at the house of Benjamin Gee, another cousin of the girl's, and the shooting occurred as George Gee was leaving the place, he having called his cousin outside the door and then shot her through the body. He appears to have made little or no attempt to escape from the officers of the law, and shortly afterwards he was taken into custody and lodged in Woodstock jail. According to all accounts George Gee is a young man of intemperate habits and a shady record. Only a week or two before the shooting he had been arrested and fined, with one or two others, for causing a disturbance at the Bath, N. B., station. It is said that when he came to Benjamin Gee's Saturday night he had two bottles of liquor with him, and was drinking heavily. According to the girl's ante-mortem statement there had been no quarrel between herself and George Gee on the night previous to the shooting, and although he had more than once spoken of shooting his cousin it would seem that the murderous deed was due to the reckless demoralized spirit induced by the liquor he had drunk, rather than to malice *preconception*. The facts so far brought out in connection with the case indicate a lamentable lack of a strong moral influence in the community in which those principally concerned in the sad tragedy lived. The picture of George Gee with a bottle of liquor displayed in front of him, which appeared in a daily paper is highly suggestive. How much of the recklessness, dishonesty and crime of our country finds its inspiration in the whisky bottle!

The War in the Far East.

No. 1.

By REV. C. K. HARRINGTON, YOKOHAMA.

Today, the eleventh of February, is Japan's great national anniversary. On this day is commemorated the founding of the Empire by Jimmu Tenno, in B. C. and also the promulgation of the constitution in 1889 A. D., the most important event since the Restoration. This year the day has a special importance, as it witnesses the proclamation by the Emperor to his brave and loyal subjects, of War with Russia. The war, indeed, was opened several days ago, in an informal manner, but the formal presentation to the country of the Imperial Will, was reserved for this red letter day of the national year. As it is probable that this war will not only vitally effect the future of the high contracting parties, but will also in its result have a very considerable influence upon missionary work in all Eastern Asia, I have thought that some account of the situation might be of interest to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Of course all news, in the ordinary sense of the word will have been carried by the cables long before a letter can come to hand, but some general account of things as they present themselves to a resident may be a welcome supplement to the telegraphic reports.

WHY JAPAN FIGHTS.

The *casus belli* is of course well known to all. At the time of the Boxer outrages in China several years ago, Russia took advantage of the disturbed state of that empire to take virtual possession of the vast northern province of Manchuria. This province she bound herself by treaty with China, and by promises to the various Great Powers interested, to restore to full Chinese control, and even fixed the dates on which the two divisions of the occupying Russian forces should be withdrawn. The first of these dates was, if my memory serves me, in June, the latter in October, 1903. In July, the Japanese government seeing that no steps were being taken to fulfil these promises, but that on the contrary Russia was constantly tightening her grip upon the region she had seized, began to urge upon the Russian court the discharge of her treaty obligations, and when October had passed and still the Czar's troops did not set their faces homeward matters assumed a very serious aspect. To make matters worse Russia, not content with what she had appropriated from China, began to encroach boldly upon Korea, which is Japan's traditional protectorate and sphere of influence, and the practical control of which is considered essential to Japan's future integrity and expansion. The other Powers having trade relations with Eastern Asia contented themselves with ineffectual remonstrances; they were too distant, or their stake in the question was too small, for them to set themselves seriously to the work of holding Russia to her pledges, and it began to be openly acknowledged that the possession of Manchuria was already in *fait accompli* and to be more than surmised that Korea also would soon fall into the Bear's capacious maw. But to Japan the matter was one of more immediate and vital moment, and with such moral support as she received from England and the United States, she pushed her demands upon the Russian Government. As the winter drew on the situation became more and more critical. While professing to the courts of Europe that her aim and expectation was a peaceful close of the negotiations Russia was daily making ready to hold Manchuria against all comers with the edge of the sword. The war cloud began to gather. People in Japan began boldly to say that an appeal to arms was inevitable, and the sooner it was made the better for Japan. Now we heard that war would follow close upon the rice harvest, and again, that as soon as the ice formed in Vladivostok harbor, the Japanese would strike. But a splendid harvest was safely gathered, and Jack Frost laid his crystal floors across the northern part, and still the resources of Japan diplomacy were being utilized to secure if possible a peaceful issue, and still Russian warships were streaming east through the Suez canal, and her land forces daily strengthening themselves on shore. It was not until Feb. 6th, that the final rupture took place, by reason of which His Majesty has made the Proclamation mentioned above. That Japan has good and sufficient cause for war, and that she has not entered upon it lightly or unadvisedly will be generally recognized throughout the world. The patience with which for six months she has labored to preserve the peace of the east, even to the point of putting her own future in jeopardy, is only equalled by the startling swiftness with which she made her attack, when the time came when words must give way to actions.

Indeed not merely the government but the nation as a whole has shown admirable self control. There has been a marked absence of anything like jingoism. The nation has looked upon the war as likely to be strenuous and costly to the last degree, and the extreme seriousness of the situation has been reflected in the attitude and temper of the people. On Sunday last, when news of the diplomatic rupture was abroad, and men knew that the next step was war, I passed through the principal street in Tokio on my way to hold a service, and apart from some flyers that the newspapers had sent out, there was no sign of anything unusual. One noticed neither depression nor elation in the faces of the people, quickly pursuing their wonted vocations.

That Japan would put her whole heart in to the great struggle was sure, but what excitement there was, was well down out of sight. And even when tidings came in almost immediately of the splendid achievements of the fleet, the joy of the people was wondrously decorous and restrained. Flags, smiles, and the jingle of the newsboys bells, that was all.

THE NISSHIN AND THE KASUGA.

Of course all the preparation for war during these months has not been upon the Russian side. Though Japan was practically ready for action, defensive and offensive, in fleet, army and forts, from the beginning, and every day spent in diplomacy was an advantage to the enemy, she has been busy in many ways perfecting her weapons and her plans. She has strung her bow and filled her quiver. Day and night her arsenals and ammunition factories have thundered. Her army and navy were put in shape to take the field and the sea at a moment's notice. The only striking event in her preparation was the purchase of two warships which had just been built at Genoa for Argentina, and were now offered for sale by that republic. Both to prevent those being added to the Russian navy, and to strengthen her own fleet, they were bought up for her by an English company, and dispatched post haste to Japan, manned by English and Italian crews. These ships renamed by the Emperor the "Nisshin" and the "Kasuga" are now coming up the China coast, and are due in Tokio Bay next week. There was much anxiety felt for their safety till they had passed the Suez Canal, as it was feared Russia might try to sink them in the Mediterranean, and indeed it is said that an attempt to destroy one of them while yet at Genoa had barely failed of its purpose. Sailors say, when the bow-sprit is toward home, and the good ship speeds on its way with a free sheet and a flowing sail, and a sea that follows fast, that the girls at home are pulling at the tow-line. 50,000,000 Japanese hearts were pulling at the tow-line of her new-bought war vessels and they have been coming east at a splendid speed. The Japanese are preparing a rousing welcome for them, and especially for the English mariners and officers on board. The assistance Japan has received from England in the purchase and delivery of these ships, the buying up by England of two Chilean warships that had been building in England and which Russia was taking steps to secure, and indirectly by the sending of the Tibetan expedition to distract Russia's attention has excited a very cordial feeling in this country toward her Anglo-Saxon ally, and even in the midst of her war she means to take time and money to express it. Welcome Societies have been formed, thousands of dollars subscribed, and a regular program of fêtes, sight-seeing and jollification prepared.

A Tribute to the Rev. D. M. Welton, D. D.

By E. M. SAUNDERS.

The passing away of Dr. Welton has touched a tender chord in the hearts of thousands in the Maritime Provinces by whom he was well known and beloved. It was most fitting that a memorial service should be held for him last Sunday in College Hall at Acadia. Dr. Sawyer from personal knowledge, spoke of his labors as student and professor at Wolfville. Dr. Keirstead who succeeded him as pastor at Windsor was well qualified to place before the people his gifts and excellencies as preacher and pastor. President Trotter from direct knowledge referred to his work at McMaster University. Hearty, intelligent and appreciative references to the man, the student, the minister and professor characterized the addresses of these brethren. All hearts were open to receive such tributes to the memory of one so well deserving acknowledgments of praise.

To me personally the departure of Dr. Welton has opened the way for a panorama of scenes and a flood of memories reaching back to earliest childhood. Together we saw and enjoyed the beginnings of life under the skies and amid the scenes of the Annapolis Valley; and what a place it then was for boys to begin life. No telegraph posts, no roads of iron disturbed the repose of that historic valley. The schoolhouse was open twelve months in the year, and eight hours a day, except on Saturday when it was mercifully reduced to four hours. Supple, vigorous spines were the backs to the long plank seats. The rod was in the master's hand, but I never saw it descend upon the back of little Daniel Morse Welton. He was an exceptionally good boy—pure in speech, amiable in disposition and affable in manners, and loved by all including the teacher. He was in lessons called a "smart boy" in those days. Being in the reminiscent period—two years the senior of the departed—many scenes of these early days pass and re-pass before my mind. Those serious, golden autumns, the departure of the song birds, the garnering of harvests, especially the fruits, red and yellow, from the bending branches of the well-laden apple trees, the bang, bang of fowling pieces suggesting the falling and flight of partridge, plover and pigeons, come to me vividly from the inexhaustible accumulations of remotest memories.

Then came the winter when the crystal brooklets, brooks, rivulets and rivers, following in their serpentine courses from hills and vales in which we had bathed and angled for speckled trout, flowed no longer through grassy fields and green meadows, but under floors of ice and carpets of

snow, falling, dashing and gurgling from mountain sides, making their way to the main rivers, the Digby and Minas Basins, the Bay of Fundy and the great Atlantic. As these streams went singing their happy way to the great sea, so the lives of the boys went merrily on to larger and larger life, and then to the shoreless ocean. The boyhood of Dr. D. M. Welton was optimistic even to the borders of visionary. No memory like that of Spring in the Annapolis Valley. What light and shade!—Dr. Rand's poems do not exaggerate them. Even now I can feel the tingle in my veins of the new wine of those spring days. But I would not have it understood that old age is autumn—it is spring. Life's winter is past. Life is full, the buds are bursting, the fields are carpeted with the richest greens. Light is clearest, the perfumes most odorous and how sweet the vernal music.

What gleeful days were those of spring time to boyhood in the Annapolis Valley. What mothers filled our "dinner baskets"! What fathers gave us homes and example. The time has been when Jamaica rum flowed freely up and down the Valley. But the burning liquid never wet the lips of those mothers of pure hearts, pure speech and devoted lives, who reared the generation to which D. M. Welton belonged. In the veins of some of them flowed the best Puritan blood. John A. den and his wife Priscilla of the Mayflower had numerous descendants in the Valley. The writer thanks God that the current of this holy ancestry was in the veins of his own mother. Of like spirit and character were the parents of D. M. Welton. That Major Parker, after helping to batter down the ramparts of Louisbourg and win the Plains of Abraham, had made this Valley his home. Forty-five miles over a brittle road on horseback went he and his wife to reach a conference meeting at Horton, Wolfville, where they united with the church by baptism. After this his house was a meeting place at this outpost of the church. The words great, grand and father make the connection between this grand old man and D. M. Welton. From such sources came the mingled tide of heroism and piety which coursed in the veins of that boy. I seem now to hear his mother's sweet music and to see her cheerful face as she moved among her children. How motherlike was her tone when she spoke to "Danne." The reign of rum had become history when D. M. Welton came upon the scene. Rev. I. E. Bill, father of the Rev. I. E. Bill, now of Toronto—eloquent, tireless and fervent—had been the chief leader in "the great reformation" in 1829 and onward. Then they were reformations, literally so—now too often revivals and nothing more. Over four hundred in about four years of the first of his ministry were buried by I. E. Bill into the name of the Trinity in the limpid streams of the Valley. Coincident with this work of the Lord was the first temperance campaign; and of this, too, he was leader. These movements gave Christian fathers and mothers to the Valley. Agur's prayer had been literally answered for the people. They had neither poverty nor riches.

In such conditions D. M. Welton began life. His spirit from the first was responsive to the best influences of home, school and church. I take the liberty to sketch one scene among the many which float in the realm of my vision. The school was released for its hour at midday. The hilarious shouts of the boys, the concussion of balls struck and flying through the air, the dodging and running of the youthful competitors were the sights and sounds of the playground. And all this in harmony with the rush of life in field and forest, where the birds newly arrived from their southern homes were pouring out their clear, ringing notes to swell the chorus of the life throbbing spring. This little playmate came to me with the request that I would give him a name. I dropped all and went, not knowing the purpose of his calling me from the playground. When we had got to a secluded place in a grove, where the buds were bursting and the mayflowers blooming, he stopped and said seriously to me—"My mother told me that if I would be a good boy, pray to God and love Jesus, I would go to heaven where my baby sister has gone. "Now," said he, "let us kneel down here and I will pray and then you pray. I at once declined to pray myself, but willingly agreed to kneel down with him. I was much impressed with the fluency and fervency of his prayer. One sentence I remember well—"O Lord I feel so happy when I am praying that I do not know when to stop."

Shortly after this, a young minister from New Brunswick by the name of W. C. Ridout, came to the place. On the mountains and in the valley west of our home a remarkable revival followed his preaching. At last he came to the neighborhood in which we lived, and the work began there with great power. There were nursing fathers in the church then as now. A little boy made known his love for Christ in the meetings and at the conference, being timid, was assisted to his feet by the tender hands of one of our deacons. He related his experience, was accepted for membership and was baptized if my memory is correct when he was ten years old.

Much did we talk about Horton Academy and Acadia College. We had heard Dr. Crawley pleading for them; had seen the teams leave the place loaded with lumber to be driven thirty-five miles to unload at Wolfville for the building of Acadia College. What Jerusalem was to the

Jew, Acadia College was to D. M. Welton. The life of the boy was not different from the life of the man. This is the wreath I place upon this good man's grave.

Another associated scene is distinct in memory. It is of a ruddy faced young man of tender years sitting in revival meetings with the tea flowing down those red cheeks, indicative of the working of the Spirit in her young heart. That sweet faced little girl is now the chief mourner of the departed brother. The Lord was then preparing them for each other and both of them for himself. She and hers have the sympathy of many.

What is the Bible and How Should it be studied?

A Summary of a Two Month's Course in the Bible Class of the First Baptist Church, Halifax, N. S.

One of the greatest privileges I have ever enjoyed is that of leading this large and intelligent Bible Class in its quest "What is the Bible, and how should it be studied?" As this generally raises the question of inspiration, I have sought to help you to a good working definition of the inspiration of the Scriptures—one that would not be contrary to even the view that they are absolutely inerrant, and yet one that you could successfully maintain even where you might not be able to clear away the difficulties that at least to others, are in the way of believing in the Bible's inerrancy. The right way to make a definition of the Bible is to put it into its class, and then to distinguish it from every member of its class. Without question, it belongs to Literature. Our purpose then will be to distinguish it from all else in this class. We therefore ask:

1. Is the Bible Religious Literature?

While in some instances it may be difficult to tell whether or not a piece of literature is to be classed as religious, yet if we look upon religious literature as that which (whatever else it may contain) gives us in a marked degree written manifestation of religion, unquestionably the Bible is religious literature. Different religions and religious movements have had their different literatures. Some of these have been of great and some of little importance. We therefore ask next:

2. What are the most important Religious Literatures?

Naturally those of the most important religions. In modern times we have five: Brahmanism, Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism and Mohammedanism. In each of a number of religious literatures there have been some writings which we will call "specially sacred," because by the adherents of its religion they have been commonly viewed (1) as having special influence with deity, or (2) as having in their production been specially influenced by deity, i. e., of having been inspired, or (3) in both these ways.

3. In the most important Religions of to-day, what writings have been claimed to be specially sacred?

In Brahmanism to S'urti (hearing or revelation) belong the Mantras (Vedic hymns), the Brahmanas and the Upanishads; Buddhism has its Tripitaka, or three baskets; Christianity its Bible; Mohammedanism its Koran. As these "specially sacred" writings may be a book, as in Mohammedanism or a collection of the writings of many in many different times, as in Brahmanism we ask:

4. To which division of these "Specially Sacred" writings does the Bible belong?

The Greek title, from which comes the very name "Bible," was used in the plural and meant books, but later, through a meaningful grammatical blunder in mistaking the plural ending of one declension for the singular of another, the Latin word for it was used in the singular. While we should gladly recognize the truth that is at least suggested by this mistake, namely, that there is a remarkable unity in the Bible, yet we need to strongly emphasize to-day what was implied by the early Greek title, namely, that the Bible should be viewed not simply as a book, but as a literature, because it contains writings that from many ages and from different places and circumstances come to us as the works of many minds. We naturally wonder how these writings were collected, and how they were selected as "specially sacred." The determining of the number and the extent of the "specially sacred" writings is what is called the making of the Canon. There have been different canons.

5. How and when were the most important canons of the Bible made?

Not through some miraculous revelation, nor as the result of the acts of infallible councils, but rather through a natural, general and more or less critical process, the results of which were discussed and some of them ratified by different councils. Noticeable among these were (a) The Council (or discussion) at Jamnia about 90, A. D., the deliberations of which went a long way at least towards finally settling the O. T. canon. (b) The third Council of Carthage, near the close of the fourth century, at which all the N. T. books were recognized. (c) The Council of Trent in which about the middle of the sixteenth century the books of the Apocrypha were formally included in the Canon of the Roman Catholic Church.

6. What conditions are necessary in order that there be a definitely determined Bible regarded as a Sacred Authority?—As Infallible?

(1) Writings regarded as specially sacred, and (2) an authority to determine their number and extent.

(1) Writings regarded not only as specially sacred, but as inerrant, and (2) an authority regarded as infallible in defining their number and their extent. Roman Catholics believe that their Bible (determined and interpreted by the church) is infallible. Protestants believe that their Bible is at least authoritative. If they claim that it is all infallibly authoritative, they too must in believing that all its writings are inerrant, also believe that their number and their extent were infallibly determined. As a common thought in Protestantism is that the Bible is inerrant because it is inspired, we are led to ask:

7. On what condition (if any) may we assume that the Bible is inspired?

Only on condition that the word "inspired" be given a meaning acceptable to those directly concerned in the assumption. Otherwise the inspiration of the Bible is something to be proved, and the higher the meaning put into the word inspiration the more reasonable the demand for proof. A preacher for instance may assume that the Bible is inspired and in a way that means inerrancy, if he believes it himself and his congregations do; but, if he is in a religious discussion with one who does not hold to that view, he has no right to assume it, especially if he is seeking to prove that the Bible is inspired. If he defends the inerrancy of the Bible on the ground that it is inspired he has no right to assume the inerrancy of the Bible to prove its inspiration. If, taking refuge in the fact that we have only copies of the original writings, he asserts that if we could get back to the original writings themselves they would surely or probably be inerrant, he may be asked such questions as these: As in proportion to the extraordinariness of a claim we look for proof instead of mere assumption, in view of your extraordinary claim for all and only the Bible, what right have you to simply assume it? As a matter of fact, did not some of the copyists make changes that removed some difficulties? Is it not true that in a number of passages the nearer Christian scholars get back to the original writings the more the difficulties to be faced?

8. How should we seek to find out the truth concerning the inspiration of the Bible?

Inductively, i. e., instead of seeking to apply to the Bible, any particular theory of its inspiration, it is better to begin with the study of the Bible itself, and from the facts thus obtained (such as the claims it contains) to seek to work out a working definition of its inspiration. We should not endeavor to prove that the Bible is what we think it ought to be, but rather in the presence of the God of Truth, we should honestly seek to find out just what the Bible is.

9. Does the Bible claim to be inspired?

Though it never uses such terms as "the Word" and "the Word of God," of all and only itself, and though it nowhere claims inspiration for itself as a whole, yet the Bible contains, from many different people, for them selves and for others, many different claims of inspiration. As, at least in our discussions with those who honestly question the inerrancy of these claims, we have no right to simply assume they all are inerrant, we ask:

10. In what light should we consider these and other claims concerning the inspiration of the Bible?

(a) In the light of their times. (b) Of similar claims in other religions, including besides those of modern religions such claims as that on the famous Mo-bite stone and that upon the stone upon which Hammurabi's famous code of laws was written. (c) Of the character of the claimants. (d) Of the contents of the writings themselves, judged by their effects upon us—upon the world. (e) Of prayer. As inspiration and revelation are closely connected, we ask next:

11. Is there any sense in which all religious writings are revelations?

Yes, in the sense and to the extent that they reveal the religious concept on, etc., of those by, for and of whom they were written.

12. How have these revelations in the "specially sacred writings" of the most important religions affected the world?

This is a question to be answered in volumes rather than in a few sentences. Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., Lecturer in Comparative Religion wrote: "As a matter of fact the faiths which dispute with Christianity the conquest of the globe are but two, the Mohammedan and the Buddhist." "Friendly students of the prophet of Islam affirm that Mohammed's God is savage, aggressive and almost cruel. Though the Koran speaks much of the Merciful One, the divine mercy is dimmed by other attributes and is not made real or credible. Islam is a crescent, a pale lunar sickle of gracious truth in the sky of religion." "It is said that Buddhism has made Asia midl." It has done more than that, but it can hardly be said that Buddhism has made Asia moral." Its founder, "driven into practical atheism, never uttered any messages of divine love, and so the Gospel of Buddha, which modern scholars are compiling and printing, is a misnomer." "Wherever the Christian Scriptures have entered into the thoughts of the nations men, though clinging to other bibles, have been awakened out of moral lethargy and have felt themselves both challenged and condemned, even though they hold in their possession many scattered gems of ethical truth." "In the Christian Scriptures we not only find the noblest precepts which have been uttered by the sages and saints of the non-Christian world, but confront a sacred literature

which, as it reflects the mind of Christ, is purified and transcendently glorious and life-giving. Instead of fragmentary and uncertain utterings of the Spirit mixed with voices of baser tone, we have the full articulate utterance of the highest inspiration. As space does not permit the testimony of others qualified to speak with authority, we ask next:

13. How do the "Specially Sacred Writings" of the most important religions affect us?

To use Coleridge's expressive word, the Bible "finds" us as the others do not. While at least in the others there is much that we by no means look upon as God's word, i. e., God's communication or revelation, at least in the Bible there is much that comes to us morally and religiously so authoritative and inspiring that we are impressed that it was "given by inspiration." In spite of (or even because of) the most critical investigations into the religious conceptions, etc., revealed in the Bible as compared with those revealed in other "specially sacred" writings, the more we compare them the stronger and more intelligent becomes our belief that to Hebrews, Jews and early Christians was given a progressive revelation from God, appreciation of the progressiveness of which helps to a better understanding of both the difficulties and the truths in the Bible, and so of its inspiration.

14. What then is the inspiration of the Bible?

It is at the least that divine influencing of Hebrews, Jews and early Christians in virtue of which the Bible, as the "specially sacred" literature of Christianity, is morally and religiously so much superior to the "specially sacred" writings of any of the other most important religions.

The advantage of such a view as this is, that while it is not contrary to whatever narrower (though higher) views we may hold for ourselves, it gives us a vantage ground that we may easily take and successfully maintain in our work with any who, while believing in divine influencing, may honestly doubt the truth of any less comprehensive view. Knowledge comes through comparison. While for the sake of the right method we should be willing, in our profound confidence in the result we may well be anxious, that the Bible be intelligently compared, for instance, with S'urti, Tripitaka or Zend-Avesta Koran. I believe that in its production the influence of the Holy Spirit was such that, when thus compared, the Bible—especially through its revelation of the son of God, His teaching, vicarious death, etc.—will be found (to use a paradox) to be beyond comparison.

15. What are its different kinds of literature?

Poetry (especially lyric), history, prophecy, apocalyptic writings, wisdom literature, gospels, and letters.

16. What were its original languages and what the Septuagint and Vulgate translations?

Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. The Septuagint, the translation of which was begun less than three centuries B. C., was the Greek version of the Pentateuch and more or less of the O. T. and other Jewish writings. The Vulgate, translated by Jerome about four centuries A. D., became the "popular" Latin version of the Bible.

17. What are the most important English translations?

Wycliff's (1382), Tyndale's, Coverdale's Geneva, Bishop's Rheims and Douai, Authorized (1611), Revised (N. T., 1881; O. T., 1885) Twentieth Century New Testament, 1901.

18. What are the advantages of using different translations?

(a) Of counteracting the tendency to magnify the letter rather than the spirit. (b) Of getting a better appreciation of the thought itself, because it is thus seen in more than one way.

19. To what have the chief classes of misinterpretations been due, and what have been their effects?

(a) To the separation of the text from the context. (b) To the failure to consider the times and circumstances in which the writing originated. (c) To taking figurative language literally. (d) To taking literal language figuratively. (e) To inaccurate stress on separate words. The results have been the obscuring of the truth, the perpetuation of the evils of Bible times, the increase of "isms," the awakening of doubt, etc.

20. What are the important steps in true Bible study?

(a) Getting the meanings the authors intended to convey. (b) Getting and arranging historically the facts in and back of the author's thoughts. (c) Getting the truths in and back of these facts and thoughts. Though we state them briefly, let us not fail to get their great importance.

21. What are the prerequisites for taking these steps, and for rightly considering all religious questions?

Common sense, knowledge, and spiritual insight. A spiritually minded though ignorant old woman may obtain more helpful truths in her Bible reading than are obtained by an unspiritual German specialist in his Bible study. While thus we must insist most strongly on the importance of spiritual insight, yet it should be clearly understood that it does not take the place of scholarship. If, therefore on the strength of his spiritual insight as untrained man, or even one comparatively well trained, but not a specialist in the difficult and in the minute historical and literary questions makes dogmatic assertions concerning these, you may be pardoned if you mutely think that he is somewhat lacking in our first prerequisite in Bible study. If in support of his view he claims that the Spirit of God is infallible he may be asked if he himself is infallible in deciding the degree and extent to which the Holy Spirit has enlightened him. Whenever it is asserted that if we were all guided by the infallible Spirit we would not disagree, the truth in the assertion is that to the extent we are all guided by the Holy Spirit we would not disagree; but who of us is infallible in deciding the exact degree and extent of our guidance by the infallible Holy Spirit? As enough perhaps has been written to guard against the common error of thinking that wherever and to the extent others do not agree with us concerning the inspiration and the interpretation of the Bible, it is because they have not the insight of our spiritual minds, I bring this summary of our work to a close, with the prayer that there abide with us common sense, knowledge, spiritual insight, these three; and the greatest of these, spiritual insight through the personal guidance of the Holy Spirit, who gave us the Bible, and who is to lead us into all the truth.

I hope to follow this summary with an article on "Why we should study the Bible?" H. F. WARREN.

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A PERIL AND ITS REMEDY.

In a recent issue we called attention to the increasing prevalence of cigarette smoking and the evil effects of the habit. These effects were shown to be of a very serious character, and though the habit has not yet become so common in Canada as in the United States and some other countries, it is apparently becoming more and more prevalent and has already gained a sufficient hold upon the youth of the country to justify strenuous endeavor to correct an evil which, if not effectively restrained, seems likely to work most serious harm in this and coming generations.

In two ways, especially the cigarette works evil. In the first place it presents to boys an easy and seductive way of obtaining pleasure. And perhaps a boy cannot be greatly blamed for having no objection to participate in what apparently affords so large a measure of enjoyment to many of his elders. Many a boy who could not easily secure cigars or a pipe—and who if he sought acquaintance with the weed by this method might not find the experience exhilarating—can easily obtain a package of cigarettes and by this means secure an easy entrance to the smoker's paradise. The cigarette accordingly represents a strong influence to bring boys under the dominion of the tobacco habit at an age when, admittedly, it is highly injurious to their physical and mental health and fatal to their full development.

But the cigarette works harm of a still more serious character in another way—namely by inducing in those who become addicted to its use, the inhaling habit which, as was shown in a previous article, produces ruinous effects on mind and body. By this habit the tobacco smoke is drawn into the lungs and the poisons with which the weed is loaded deposited in the circulation. And of this ruinous habit the cigarette is the nurse. It is said to be very seldom that a smoker begins the inhaling habit with a pipe or cigar, but nearly every cigarette inhaler soon extends his operations, so that in a comparatively short time he includes pipe and cigars in this abnormal and highly dangerous method of using tobacco.

In view therefore of the very serious nature of the evils threatened, and actually present from the use of the cigarette, it is certainly a matter of importance to enquire what safeguards, if any, are available against the inroads of this vice. There are laws in some parts of the United States, and also in this country, forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys under a certain age. Such laws may doubtless have some little influence in restricting the sale of the article, but they are so easily evaded and so difficult of enforcement as to be of comparatively little value. Much, certainly, may be accomplished by proper parental training and influence, and by special instruction in the public schools and Sunday schools in reference to the evils of cigarette smoking, and much also may be done through anti-cigarette leagues to create a sentiment against indulgence in the habit. Boys who have had the perils attendant upon cigarette smoking forcibly impressed upon their minds are much less likely to become victims of the vice than those who have had no such instruction. A strong influence against the habit will be created if employers of labor refuse to employ boys who smoke cigarettes. If boys are plainly made to see not only that the use of cigarettes will handicap them in their life-struggle by diminishing their natural forces, but will also mean that many doors of opportunity will be closed to them, they will be more careful to avoid the way of temptation.

But is there any good reason why the boys of Canadian cities, towns and villages should be subject to the temptations and perils which the manufacture and sale of the cigarette involves? If it is true, as honest and competent witnesses testify, that the ruinous effects of this vice have become widespread in the United States, so that not only many boys in the schools, and students in the colleges, but also many professors, physicians and others, are helpless victims of this vice, if in short cigarette smoking constitutes an influence which, where it is extensively indulged, is sure

to result in very serious injury to the brain, the drawn and the moral well being of the nation, then why in the name of everything philanthropic and patriotic should the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes be tolerated in Canada? The prohibition of the cigarette would not infringe upon any legitimate right or privilege of the smoker. He would still have his pipe and his cigar, he would still be able to smoke and even chew and spit to his heart's content, and we should expect that there are few even among the most ardent devotees of the weed who would wish to see their sons following in their footsteps before they have attained the years and stature of manhood. Certain tobaccoists would object of course. It would interfere with their trade, and it would interfere with the business of educating smokers. But surely there can be no question as to whose interests should be chiefly considered in this connection—the interests of a few rich tobaccoists or those of the boys who are being ruined and the nation which must suffer from the ruin of its boys?

Editorial Notes.

—It is a long time since the editor's drawer has been so well filled with contributions as at the present. Many of these, we are sure, will be perused with much interest by the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We curtail editorial matter as much as possible this week in order to make room for contributed articles, and we beg to assure a number of valued correspondents whose articles have not yet appeared that as soon as practicable they shall be brought in touch with our readers.

—Including to movements toward union—accomplished or in progress—among Christian denominations *The Watchman*, of Boston, says, "the Baptists and Free Baptists of the Maritime Provinces have, through their representatives, agreed on a basis of union." This does not quite correctly describe the present situation. It is true that a basis of union was agreed upon by a joint committee of the two bodies seventeen years ago. The basis was endorsed in a slightly amended form by one of the bodies, but was rejected by the other. But within the past year a proposal for union has been taken under consideration again, and, as will be seen by a note from the secretary of the new joint committee, which appears in another column, a new basis of union is in course of preparation, which it is hoped will commend itself to the acceptance of the committee as a whole.

—The shock of earthquake which was felt in St. John at a few minutes past two o'clock on Monday morning seems to have traversed the whole Atlantic coast region. While the shock would not probably have caused much remark in countries where earthquake shocks are frequent, it was perhaps the most serious that has been experienced in these Provinces within a generation. Those who were awake at the time say that there were two distinct shocks, the first lasting several seconds, and succeeded after a few seconds by another but less severe shock. The seismic disturbance was sufficiently pronounced to awaken many persons from sleep, cause dishes to rattle, and make some persons feel faint and dizzy. Very naturally for the moment it caused considerable alarm among that part of the population who were conscious of the disturbance. The vibrations seem to have been somewhat more violent in Maine than in New Brunswick. We do not hear of any damage having been done in this part of the country.

—The number of Protestant Christians in Japan at the beginning of 1902 was, according to the latest statistical reports, 46,634. Roman Catholics numbered 55,824 and Greek Catholics 26,680, making a total of 129,138. As the numbers given in connection with the Protestant churches include communicants only, the Christian population of Japan is no doubt considerably larger than the figures given above would indicate. Still, as compared with the forty-five millions of the Empire, it seems but a drop in the bucket. However, statistics show that the conversions to Christianity are increasing at a much more rapid rate than the growth of the population. Also in education and in the public life of Japan Christianity has become a highly important factor. At the universities and the higher grades of schools Christian teachers and pupils are largely represented and the public thought, and life of Japan is being gradually saturated with Christian thought and expression. One member of the Cabinet, two judges of the Supreme Court, two Presidents of the Lower House of Parliament, and scores of subordinate officers in the State have been professors of Christianity. In the present Parliament the President and thirteen members are Christians. There are 155 Christian officers in the army, about three per cent. of the total corps and the two best battleships are commanded by Christians.

—An informal meeting of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational denominations was lately held in Toronto, to consider the question of a union of these several bodies in Canada. The meeting which, we understand, was the outcome of action previously taken by representative organizations of the three denominations, was attended by a number of leading men from the different bodies, and was, it is said, entirely harmonious in spirit. Such a meeting would hardly get beyond the discussion of the principle of the desirability of

union, and in this, general agreement might be expected. When the question of the conditions of union shall come to be discussed serious difficulties will probably be encountered. Such a union, if it could be brought about, is certainly greatly to be desired, both in the interests of the principle of Christian brotherhood and unity and because of the great practical gain which would accrue from combining the denominational forces for evangelization at home and abroad. We should hail with great pleasure the day of union between the evangelical pedobaptist bodies in Canada, but whatever Presbyterians and Congregationalists, or Methodists and Congregationalists may do, we are inclined to think that the consummation of union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists is not to be expected in the immediate future. However, it may, and probably will, come by and by.

—The war news from the Far East continues to be for the most part meagre and of a very uncertain character. There was a report early in the week that the Russian Admiral Makoff had blocked the entrance to Port Arthur, leaving only a very narrow channel, by sinking vessels at the mouth of the harbor, and also a report that the Russian Port Arthur squadron had got to sea, presumably with the intention of making connection with the Vladivostok squadron. At present writing there has been nothing to confirm or to contradict this report which if true would indicate a bold, if not reckless, move on the part of the Russian Admiral. There are statements to the effect that the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Russian fleet, reported last week, was very much more destructive than the previous accounts had indicated. There is, however, no certainty as to the truth of these reports. A correspondent of the *London Times*, who professes to have correct information, states that the defences of Port Arthur are very strong and the place will be able to offer indefinite resistance. The guns of the *Retozhan* and *Cesarvitch* are now mounted on the coast batteries. This, if true, would seem to mean that the two largest Russian battleships are definitely *hors du combat*. The latest reports received up to time of going to press add nothing of importance to the news which had been previously received but contradict a report which came by way of Mukden, that in an engagement which had taken place on the Yalu river the Russians had taken 1800 Japanese prisoners. There is no reason to believe that the Japanese have advanced as far as the Yalu. Their outposts are believed to be in the neighborhood of Auju which is some fifty miles south of the Yalu.

Home Missions in New Brunswick.

BY THE SECRETARY.

Perhaps, none of our missionaries have ever found their experiences more trying than during the winter just past. The weather has been very cold, with scarcely any of the usual milder periods while the snow has also been deep and roads heavy.

To add to this the first five or six Sundays of the New Year were unusually stormy, and congregations in consequence invariably small. Every missionary has had to subjoin a statement of this kind in giving his report. In many places the regular services had to be abandoned altogether.

By the aid of the I. C. R. and other lines however I managed to visit a number of Home Mission Fields, as also to supply several churches some of which have passed the entire winter without pastoral care. Among the latter have been Hampton, Elgin, Havelock, Whinston and Waterborough, where large and important interests have been lying vacant. While our evangelist Bro. Hayward gave his chief attention to the western half of the province I have been striving to fill in a few gaps in the Eastern part.

IN THE NORTH.

One of the important home mission points visited was at the head of the Bay Chaleur. The French word, say "Chaleur" means heat or warmth; but the man whether Frenchman or Englishman, who said these waters or the country either should be called warm, must have been badly out. It certainly was not so during my visit in the month of February.

At Campbellton, Bro. Kierstead has for some time been doing good work. His field extends in one direction several miles up the Restigouche, and in another as many miles to the north and east into Qu bec, just above those warm waters I have referred to. A fine opening has been made along the line of railway to New Richmond, and several of the Campbellton members are found in this part. Bro. K. thinks two students could be profitably employed here during the summer, and it would seem a pity if we shall not be able to give them to so promising a field. We must remember this is new ground for Baptists. They have no outlying constituencies around them, already ours as in other parts of New Brunswick. These districts have to be taken by hand to hand effort, and evangelized from the start, just as the fathers did in the southern part of the province two generations ago. In the town of Campbellton we have a fine congregation, all alive and greatly in earnest. They seem ever ready for the next opportunity. Just now evangelist J. Harry Kirg is assisting Bro. Kier-

stead and we shall undoubtedly look for good results.

ON THE MIRAMICHI.

Three brethren are at present laboring along this river. Bro. O. E. Steeves at Newcastle, Bro. Thorne at Whitneyville and Littleton, and Bro. Wilson at Doaktown, Blackville and other points stretching over a drive of thirty miles. There ought still to be another man at Boiestown and Ludlow to make the circuit complete from Newcastle to Nashwan.

Sabbath 13th inst., was spent with Bro. Thorne on his field. A number of the men had come out of the woods and were here awaiting driving time. They usually spend about three weeks in this way before stream-driving and cutting. Large and interesting congregations assembled at each place, three services being held during the day. This is in fact the rule on nearly all the mission fields, with drives of from twenty to thirty miles for the minister each Sabbath.

Baptist affairs in this part are looking up. We have a neat and comfortable house of worship at Littleton, and a new one at Whitneyville, opened in the latter part of 1903. It is a credit to our brethren there, with a fine audience room, gallery, furnace and usual appointments. Not satisfied however with this, Bro. Thorne and his people are agitating the building of a parsonage. From what they have already done we feel assured that in this matter as well they will devise liberal things. Too often we find our interests dwarfed and rendered contemptible by the erection of inferior buildings. No greater mistake could be made than the adoption of a narrow and penurious policy.

Between Whitneyville and Littleton lies Red Bank, where we have some members, who are now contemplating erecting a house of worship in that part of the field. We trust the Lord will richly bless these earnest and generous people.

Rev. O. E. Steeves has had also plenty to do since settling at Newcastle. The parsonage has been overhauled at considerable expense, and a good start made for the opening of the work for the coming season. It is the wish of the Board to establish branch services at Nelson and Chatham, in order to retain our people who settle there. In years past several have been lost to us, as the pastor, while attempting to attend to Whitneyville and Littleton could not take these points in. The present division was intended to facilitate this. The outlook is hopeful.

KENT CO.

We have here two fields—one at Harcourt, Grangeville and adjacent points; the other at St. Mary's and the eastern sections. Bro. Beam has made his home in Grangeville, but is at present giving his time chiefly to evangelistic labors. It is proposed to obtain student supplies for the summer, as pastors have not been available. This seems the only course at present, yet it is our aim to have two ordained men settled in Kent. Anything less would be futile.

OTHER VISITS.

In one of my belated trips, intended for Port Elgin and Bayside, I spent a Sabbath with pastor McLatchy at the old historic church in Sackville. The day was rough and stormy, yet our good brother found his way to his usual three appointments, one of them nine miles away, over tumultuous snowdrifts. His people is certainly to be congratulated in having so fearless, and faithful a man among them.

Another Sabbath was given to Dorchester. The friends here are loud in their praises of their pastor, who it seems has been coveted by sister churches. Large congregations attend Bro. Thomas's ministry, and our interests occupy a prominent place in the public life of the town. May they long continue to be true to the gospel standard.

From Halifax.

Some weeks ago Reporter referred to a sermon, preached by the Rev. H. F. Waring on the belief of the Old Testament writers in future punishment. Mr. Waring in this sermon considered carefully the scope and meaning of the Hebrew word Sheol. The report of this sermon so pleased the Rev. F. F. Eddy, Universalist, and Mr. R. R. McLeod, the literary and science genius of the Maritime Provinces, that they applauded Mr. Waring for his moral courage. It will be remembered that Reporter predicted that these friends would likely part company with Mr. Waring after they had heard his opinion of the teachings of the New Testament on this subject. And so it has turned out. In the report of Mr. Waring's last discourse, it was stated that the New Testament does not teach that the punishment of the wicked has an end.

The mortal remains of two ministers of the gospel were committed to the dust in Halifax on Sunday the 13th. The Rev. John Coombs of Cumberland Point N. S., and the Rev. Kenneth McKenzie of Halifax. The funeral services connected with the burial of Mr. Coombs were held at the home of a brother, and in the North Church. Prayer was offered at the church by E. M. Saunders and a suitable address was given by Bro. J. H. Jenner. The Rev. H. F. Waring and the Rev. Mr. Rees were present.

The family home of Mr. Coombs was in Halifax. He united with the North church. His studies were carried on

at Acadia and Newton Centre. He was ordained at Rehoboth, Mass. That was the first church home of Obadiah Holmes, an Oxford Student who was whipped in Boston for visiting and holding religious services with blind brother Witter at Lynn, Brother John Clarke and Rev. Mr. Lucar baptized at Rehoboth. The ordination of brother Coombs took place in 1876. He labored also at Upper Gagetown in 1875 and at Sheffield in 1877. From 1878 until the time of his death he resided at Cumberland Point.

Brother Coombs has another brother who survives him, Joseph Coombs, barrister who lives in London, G. B.

The Rev. Kenneth McKenzie was a retired Presbyterian minister, aged 77. Brother Coombs I have learned was 70 years of age. Two more peaceably good men, imbued with the spirit of Christ are now at rest. Servants of God rest from your loved employ.

Reporter has enjoyed the great pleasure of reading the advance sheets of the life of the Hon. Joseph Howe by the Hon. J. W. Longley, D. C. A., Attorney General. The book is being published by Morang of Toronto. The large plain print will enable old people to read it even by lamplight. It is not too much to say that the reader will find this work most fascinating. Dr. Longley being a devout admirer of Mr. Howe, has poured the fervor of his soul into the writing of this book. His familiarity with the political history of the Province, has enabled him to give Mr. Howe unstinted justice and praise for his great work as a public man especially in the matter of securing responsible government for his native province. Once take up the book when it appears as it will soon do so, and the readers will finish it. No man in Canada has left the materials for so thrilling a book as did Mr. Howe. Dr. Longley has the knowledge and the heart to use the materials to the best effect. Thousands of elder persons may rest in the assurance that in the life of Mr. Howe there is for them a special treat. Now should follow the life of the Hon. J. W. Johnston—the peer of Mr. Howe in many respects, and his superior in others.

REPORTER.

A Rejoinder to Dr. Saunders' Reply.

DEAR EDITOR:—The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR must be very grateful that my somewhat discourteous "Query", has brought from Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D. such a clear and detailed statement of the subjects he has been discussing under the caption, "Inspiration of the Bible." This statement also fully justifies my criticism of his articles.

Dr. Saunders, however, does himself an injustice in the implications touching his critic's views of Inspiration which underlie much of his reply. I have read with great care and with hearty commendation, Dr. James Denny's incidental discussion of Inspiration. I have nowhere else found anything which so nearly meets my own idea of Inspiration as the ideas of Dr. Denny do. Some ten years ago, while preparing a sermon on Luke 24:32, I discovered that the highest argument for the Inspiration of the Bible lay in its unity of testimony touching Christ and him crucified and risen from the dead. That discovery has helped me much. So helpful has it been that my whole being protests against anything that would obscure that truth. But, if into a discussion of the Inspiration of the Bible, Dr. Denny brought the process of determining the limits of inspired writings, especially in such a way as to imply inspiration in that process, I should certainly claim that he was not discussing the Inspiration of the Bible. If to this, he added frequent and indiscriminate condemnation of the application of scientific principles and methods to the study of the Bible, I should say again that Dr. Denny was not there discussing the Inspiration of the Bible.

Here again Dr. Saunders does himself and the cause he loves an injustice, as he makes no distinction between destructive criticism and conservative criticism. For the sake of the many for whom Dr. Saunders claims to write he should have made such a distinction and not left the impression that all scientific study of the Bible is harmful. It is a distinct loss to the cause of truth to use the term "Higher Criticism," or "Higher Critic," as a scarecrow. There are higher critics and higher critics. The late W. H. Green and D. M. Welton and the living Howard Osgood are higher critics as truly as are Kuenen, Driver and Briggs. But who ever heard of W. H. Green, D. M. Welton, or Howard Osgood irreverently casting aside a single passage of the Word of God. Yet they applied scientific methods to the study of the Bible as truly as do any of the destructive critics. Dr. Saunders should define his concept of Higher Criticism.

Dr. Saunders does himself further injustice in speaking of my criticism as "positively adverse." I distinctly said, "such articles as these under their proper title would be interesting, timely and helpful." It is where they are untrue to title that they are misleading and harmful.

Dr. Saunders' claim that he wrote for the many laid him under special obligation to be clear in definition of concept. He must have thought there was a good deal of haziness touching Inspiration throughout the membership of our churches, or he had never undertaken the task he did. Now the average reader wants to know just what a writer is discussing, indeed, needs to know this in order to be helped

by the discussion. Dr. Saunders should, therefore, have told the "many" at the opening of his articles just what he meant by the "Inspiration of the Bible." Then for the sake of the "many" he should have stuck to his text.

In order that the "many" may be more helped by these articles, will Dr. Saunders kindly tell us in the fewest possible words, intelligible to the average reader, just what he means by the Inspiration of the Bible.

I was delighted when I saw that Dr. Saunders had undertaken to write on this great theme. I deeply regret that he has missed so much of the golden opportunity that was his, through lack of his clear definition of his idea of Inspiration. That I am not alone in my view of this matter I have conclusive evidence in the words of approved teaching my Query that have reached me from pastors of sound learning and deeply reverent spirit.

Chester, N. S.

ROBERT OSGOOD MORSE.

The Nineteenth Century and After. (Contents for March.)

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Rev. H. N. Parry.

Horatio N. Parry was born at Port Maitland, N. S., Oct. 4, 1849, and died at Gaspereau, N. S., Nov. 18, 1903. Within these narrow limits was lived a life of singular beauty and great usefulness. When but a boy our brother was converted in some meetings which the children held among themselves. He made his first profession among the Free Baptists of his native village, the Baptist church being pastorless at the time. Later he was baptized by Rev. Aaron Cogswell. For a long time he was troubled about the matter of entering the ministry. As a youth it had been his ambition to become rich, and promising openings were before him. But the pathway of duty became clear when one day Rev. J. H. Saunders put his hand upon his shoulder and voiced the pleadings of the Spirit within: "My boy, you ought to be preaching." Henceforth, what things were gain to him, he counted loss for Christ. He spent several years at Acadia but was forced reluctantly to relinquish his studies before graduation, on account of failing health. His first pastorate was at Gaspereau where his gifts as an evangelist at once became apparent. His pastorate was brief, in 1877 he became pastor at Chegoggin (West Yarmouth), and spent four years in successful labor there. During this time he also did successful evangelistic work in other churches, especially at Ohio and Argyle. At the close of this pastorate Bro. Parry took a course of study at Newton Theol. Inst. He never ceased to regret the interruption of his studies at Acadia. He subsequently served the churches at Lockport, Ohio, Aylesford, New Glasgow, Chester, Upper Wamot (1896-1903, his longest pastorate), and had begun a second pastorate at Gaspereau on Nov. 1st, 1903, when heart failure gave his spirit release on the 18th of the same month. Our brother was a man greatly beloved. He was cheerful, appreciative, responsive, untiring in devotion to duty, and unflinching in loyalty to truth and righteousness. His spiritual life was deep and strong. Often he came to his work from such secret communings that his countenance was aflame with holy light. I have frequently heard a sister say that her first desire to become a Christian was kindled by the shining of his face. Brother Parry would have ranked very high as an evangelist had it not been for a physical weakness which worried him frequently that his gifts must be exercised with care. At out 1890 his physician told him he could never preach again. Bro. Parry said that he felt as if life had no further joy for him. But after two years of retirement he was permitted to resume pastoral work. He was ordained at Gaspereau, April 25th, 1877, and during his ministry baptized 508 persons. Bro. Parry was twice married. His first wife was Kate Crosby of Beaver River. Five daughters of this union survive, two being married. His second wife who was Mrs. Zallah Redden of Chester, survives him. There is also one daughter by this union. The writer first knew Bro. Parry during his Chegoggin pastorate. Personal recollections of his kindness to the inexperienced boy who was trying to teach school have strongly contributed to the unbroken friendship that has since existed between us. He was with us at the Association in Beaver River last June, and so we looked upon his face for the last time until the natural yields to that which is spiritual. There are many hundreds who feel personally bereaved in his death. To the denomination the loss would be irreparable were it not that God is still able to raise up men and make them princes in the earth. Of this modern Barnabas it may be truly said: "For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith." I. W. PORTER.

Bear River, N. S.

* * The Story Page * *

The Next Thing.

BY LOUISE HARDENBERGH ADAMS.

The close little kitchen fairly steamed with the heat. Hetty's face wore a look of despair as she gazed at the piles of dirty dishes. "There's always more when one's tired," she thought, "but I'll hurry an' get them out o' the way before ma comes in." Her face flushed red as she bent over the big dish-pan of hot water, but the dishes rattled fast as she piled them ready to dry.

"Oh! Hetty!" cried the young girl who came in the kitchen fanning herself with her sun-bonnet, "my, but this is a hot place, an' you ain't done the dishes yet! I'll help you. Where's a towel?"

"Get clean ones, the others are all in the wash," said Hetty, "an' let's hurry, Bess, an' get all done before ma gets in with the clean clothes."

"All right, I'm a patent dish wiper," Bess cried, swinging her towel, "but, Hetty, I wanted to ask you, did you ever hear such a funny name for a book as 'The Next Thing'?" Miss Power had it sent her for a present, an' she said she'd lend it to me, after she finished reading it, for it is such a good story. It begins with this verse—

Bess flourished her towel as she repeated:

"Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can."

"I read that, and the first chapter, and it tells how a girl tries to do good and 'twas the next thing. I sometimes think the next thing's mean to do, don't you? I can hardly wait to see what that book girl did then. If she did it, or tried to get out of it some way."

"Your next thing was good this time," laughed Hetty, looking at the piles of clean dishes. "There's ma callin' you to come feed the chickens. Dick hasn't come home yet. Run 'long I can easily finish now." She smiled at her sister, "Little Sister," as she often called her, although Bess was nearly as tall as herself. She hurried about her work with the feeling she was finding many next things, and as she did one after the other, she wondered if the little things counted. She remembered Bess's verse, "In all the ways you can must be everything," she thought as she half-whispered the verse.

Just then Mrs. Gardener, Hetty's mother, came into the kitchen carrying a heavy basket full of clean clothes. "I never saw it so hot in all my life," she groaned. "We will have to get up early an' iron or we'll smother. My! Hetty, but I'm glad your done the night's work, for some way I'm all tuckered out; what with this long hot spell, an' pa's frettin' over the corn, an' his feelin' so poorly, there ain't much chance o' restin'."

"Pa does feel dreadful over his corn," said Hetty sympathetically. "I'm real sorry for him; he's so miserable. Ma, you just leave the clothes, I'll look after them, an' I'll get up early an' do the ironin'; you go rest on the side steps it's cooler there."

"I believe I will, Hetty," said Mrs. Gardener gratefully, "but whatever will I do if things stay this way after you go?"

"I haven't gone yet," Hetty laughed, "but, ma, you'll melt if you stay here."

Hetty was busy folding the clothes when Dick, her little brother, ran into the kitchen carrying five small fishes strung on a twig. "Oh! are you done supper?" he cried, "I thought mebbe I'd get home in time onct to have my fish cooked; they'll spoil fore mornin', they do every time." Hetty looked at his eager face, all clouded with disappointment and streaks of dirt, and remembered how often he came home in the same way, and she would not take the trouble to cook his fish. "He's one of the people in Bess's verse, and this's a next thing," she thought. "I tell you what I'll do, Dick," she said smilingly, "I'll cook your fish if you'll wash you'r face, hands and feet, an' comb your hair."

He rushed off to wash himself, while Hetty cooked his supper.

Later in her little upper room Hetty tried to sleep. She rolled and tossed for a time, and at last started up with a cry, "It's hot as an oven up here, an' that little verse, an' the next thing, bothers me." She crept softly to the window, then without a sound stepped out on the porch roof below. Her father and mother were on the porch, and before she had time to call to them Hetty heard her mother asking, "Ain't there any way, pa, you can raise a little money an' go to that doctor?"

Mrs. Gardener's voice was sharp with anxiety. Hardly conscious of what she was doing Hetty waited his answer. "The way I'm fixed, ma," he said, "poor crops an' hard times, don't know a way I can raise a cent. There, there, ma, don't take on so; mebbe the doctors don't know."

"I can't help it, pa," sobbed Mrs. Gardener, "when the world's full o' dollars, an' you could be cured for just a few o' them."

Hetty stepped softly back in her room. Bess was sleeping quietly. "Oh! little sister," Hetty whispered as she stooped to kiss her, "I've found my next thing, an' I'm so

selfish it's hard to do, even for pa's sake; but every line in that verse ends in 'you can, you can, then I can—why! our last Golden Text was 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.' Oh!" she cried softly, "that's the secret of the next thing, its work for Christ's sake; you do it for others, for him."

An old trunk stood in one corner of her room. Hetty unlocked it and took from its tray a roll of money and hurried down stairs. Her father heard her coming and called, "Are you hot up there, Hetty? Come out on the porch, it's a little cooler."

"It's something else," she cried, "for, pa an' ma, I heard you talkin' an' you must take it." She pushed her money in her father's hand, saying, "You know Aunt Mary said I could use it in any way I pleased, if I didn't want to spend it visitin' her, an', oh, pa, now you can get a doctor to cure you. That's better than thousands of visits, an' anyway, ma needs me at home now."

"I can't do that," her father began, "I never can take your money. Oh! child, I can't."

Mrs. Gardener, delighted at the thought he could have the help he was in great need of, sided with Hetty, and at last they persuaded him to do as they wanted, use the money Hetty was so glad to give him.

The loss of her visit east was a heavy cross, but Hetty bore it bravely, and rejoiced with her mother over her father's returning health. She did her next thing "for Christ's sake," so faithfully, that Bess told her one day, "Hetty, you're really better than any book girl." And little Dick had almost a fight with one of his friends, each claiming "the best sister."

In the fall, Aunt Lavinia, Mrs. Gardener's sister, came for a long visit. Then Aunt Mary, Mr. Gardener's sister, stopped to visit them on her way to spend the winter in California. She soon learned how Hetty had used her money, and almost before Hetty realized how it came about, she found herself among the roses and lilies of the "Golden State."

"Oh! Aunt Mary," cried Hetty one bright morning, as she pulled the long stake lilies, and held them up for her aunt to see, "I'm so glad I can see them growing as they do here, it's wonderful. This is better than if I had visited you in the East last summer." Then looking up in her Aunt Mary's sweet face she told the story of the next thing. "It was hard at first, but easier when I thought of doing it for Christ," she added shyly, "and see all I gained: father is well again, mother happy, and now this lovely time."

Aunt Mary's face grew tender as she looked at the dear young girl with her arms full of the pure white lilies. "For his sake," she said softly, "it's little we can do, but for our sake he does everything. Oh! childie, remember no matter what you give up, or do for Christ, it's all gain in the end, for 'all things,' end in his goodness."—Evangelist.

Willie's Decision

Such a little fellow he was, with bright, blue eyes, and golden hair, that rippled back from a fair, white forehead—just the kind of a face that you turn to look at when it passes you, and bend to kiss it when it greets you.

Willie's mamma and he were the very best of friends, as you will see from the story. They had their "bestest times," as Willie called them, at night, when the long bed-time talks came. And after his talk with other talk—with God. Do you wonder that Willie was a very happy little fellow? But this day of which I want to tell you was a very special day. Next door—where a walk hedged with flowers between the two houses—lived Clarence Gray. And Willie's birthday and Clarence's came the same day. Wasn't that queer! They were dear friends, too, and one year Willie had a birthday party, and the next year the party was given at Clarence's home—so there was a party any way.

This year the table was set under the great horse chestnut that shaded the back yard of Clarence's house, and a merry company of boys and girls sat down for the birthday supper. All at once Willie said, "Please excuse me a minute," and ran home.

"Mamma," he cried, hurrying into the house, "mamma there's some wine jelly on the table! I tasted it before I knew what it was, but it's very nice. What shall I do about it?"

Willie's mamma remembered the bed-time talks, and she knew that Willie must learn to say "No" for himself, so she only answered:

"You know what you and I think about these things, Willie? You must decide for yourself!"

"But only tell me, mamma," pleaded the dear little voice. But mamma would not settle the question, and the little fellow ran back again to the party.

That night, when he knelt by his mother's knee for the evening prayer, she said:

"What'd d you do about the wine jelly, Willie?"

"I didn't touch it, mamma," was his quick reply.

Don't you think his mamma was glad that Willie could

say "No?" And don't you think it was the best way for her to teach him so carefully and wisely that he could decide for himself? I think it was a great deal better than if she had said "You mustn't eat the jelly," and I am very sure that she was never sorry that she had taken the time for the bed-time talks.—Ex.

The Quality of Mercy.

The best he could hope for was dismissal. To be allowed to go out of the office alone, disgraced, branded—this would be a mercy and forbearance. What limited another's fears was his hope, and then he had the dock in prospect, the curt and irritable magistrate, the penalty of embezzlement, the unending shame of the jail. Or perhaps the First Offenders' Act would return him to the hardened faces and condemning eyes of his world, a marked man, an offense against his class, a traitor to his family, and friends.

Waiting in the ante-room till the senior partner should be ready for him, George Hanbury clenched his fists till the palms bled under his nail. He was ready to face his doom, to take what he had earned, if he could but have taken it at once. Since the discovery of his defalcations had become inevitable, and during the awful two days that had elapsed since the discovery itself had taken place, he had realized, blindingly, vividly, the responsibility for the happiness of others which depends upon every man. His father, his mother, his brothers and sisters! This struck at them all; this was aimed at their hope, at the completeness of their lives, and the root of their self-respect and happiness. His head swam as the picture of their misery, when the news should reach them, took shape in his mind.

As one he could have borne it. He had himself in a tight hold. Two days before the manager had sent for him, and he found him with certain books open on his desk.

"Can you explain this?" the manager had asked, pointing to a page.

Hanbury looked, and knew at once that the blow had fallen.

"No, sir," he answered, quietly.

"Nothing to say?" queried the manager, closing the volume.

"Nothing at all," was the quiet answer.

"Very well," said the other. "Mr. Burns will have to hear of this. Go back to your work."

Then elapsed two days of terrible punishment. His fellows among the clerks knew nothing, and it cost a strong effort to keep a calm face in their midst and so escape remark. He was awaiting sentence from Mr. Burns, who came down to the office only occasionally, and whose very remoteness from the daily life of the business, seemed to Hanbury to add another terror to his position.

The door of the inner office clicked, and the manager came out. Hanbury rose to his feet, biting his lip. The manager looked at him gravely.

"Go in," he said.

Hanbury entered. Old William Burns was sitting at a table. He was an old man, white haired, with a chin and cheek hidden in a fluff of white beard. Keen gray eyes looked out from under heavy brows; his face bespoke strength and resolution, but there was nothing of a harshness in it. It was very grave now, but there was nothing hard nor vindictive.

They looked at one another in silence for a moment, the strong old man who had succeeded, and the young man who had failed.

"I have been hearing details of an embezzlement which you have committed," said the old man, slowly. There was a country burr in his voice; Hanbury noted it with an odd sense of having expected it. "I understand you make no defense?"

Hanbury found his voice with an effort. "None, sir," he answered.

"And you know what you have incurred by this crime?" Hanbury nodded, gulping.

"Very well," said the senior partner, "if you know that, we need not say any more about it. I shall not send you to prison."

He waited for Hanbury to speak, but the young man could say nothing.

"If I permit you to return to your work, and to gradually refund the money you have misappropriated, shall I be safe? Can I so trust you?"

The clerk started and looked up. Old William Burns was watching him wistfully. "Sir," stammered the young man, "I promise—I swear—" his voice failed him, and he struggled with rising hysteria.

"Very well," said the senior partner, rising and speaking very gently, "we will consider that arranged. No word of it will be said again by anyone."

He held out his hand and Hanbury grasped it feverishly.

"You are the second man who fell and was pardoned in this business, Mr. Hanbury," said the old man in a low tone. "I was the first. What you have done, I did. The mercy you have received, I received. God help us all."

They shook hands upon it, the two men who had been spared.—The British Weekly.

The Cheetah.

BY MRS. EVA WILLIAMS MALONE.

I don't know why but it seems to me there is a sort of shivering fascination about all catlike animals. There is something so still, so stealthy, and yet so unswerving, in their ways that I am charmed and repelled at the same time. They never make me quite trust them, and yet I don't wholly distrust. Even when pussy rubs against my knee in that caressing way she has, I half wonder if she is really thinking of me or if she has her mind and one eye on the canary in the cage, and is planning how she will make a dive at him when my back is turned. In their furtiveness and their natural cruelty all of the felidae, or catlike animals, from the smallest kitten to the ugly tiger seem alike.

The cat of which I want to tell you now is not always called a cat at all, but by many writers is known as the hunting leopard. Others again call it the hunting cat. It is by no means a small animal, as you might suppose, but is often larger than an ordinary leopard. It seems larger than it really is on account of its great length of limb. With its small head, lithe slender body spotted coat, the cheetah is really a beautiful animal. It is found in many parts of Asia as well as in Africa near the Cape of Good Hope.

Like most of its cat relatives, the cheetah wins its living by its agility and its cunning. It is as good a runner as a dog, and is as crafty as a cat. Like all carnivorous animals it preys on other creatures less powerful or less cunning. Of course in a hand-to-hand, or foot-to-foot, race the deer or antelope is more than a match for the nimble cheetah; but a fair race is not what the cheetah wants or will allow. Where his speed might be lacking his cunning comes in and wins the victory. When the cheetah wants to dine on deer or antelope, does he plant himself boldly in the path of the herd and proclaim: Here I am ladies and gentlemen, and I am bound to have my dinner. So you may as well stand and deliver? Not much he doesn't. He hides himself in some nice cozy place-until the animals he fancies for a meal approach. He never shows himself at all until he is within a single bound of the animal he has made up his mind to have. Then quick as a flash he springs out, leaps upon the doomed prey, and dashes it to the ground. He grips its throat, and in the joy of lapping the hot blood thinks of nothing else.

Cruel, you say? Yes, so it seems; yet are not all animals in the deed of victims that means life to them? When kindly treated, this beautiful animal is by no means cruel or bloodthirsty. On the contrary, it is kind and gentle, and seems to give love for love freely. It is often tamed and domesticated, and makes an interesting pet. When stroked it purrs like a cat, or as I should say many cats united in one.

The natives of the country where the cheetah lives have found out what a skillful hunter it is, and often train the cheetah to hunt just as people train dogs and as they used to train hawks and falcons. When a cheetah is needed for the hunt he is hooded, and goes in company with his keeper, in a light vehicle. When a herd of deer or other game is perceived, the keeper turns the cheetah's head in the right direction and takes off the hood. As soon as the keen eyed cheetah sees the game, he loosens and allowed to use his own methods of hunting. He slips upon the prey seizes its throat and while he is sucking its life blood the keepers hurry up, give the cheetah some other food of which he is fond, and take slaughtered game. Then the cheetah is hooded, put back into the car and the hunt proceeds.—Children's Visitor.

A Japanese Baby.

I happened to be on the train that carried the infant son of the Crown Prince of Tokyo from his country home. At every station officials, citizens, and school children were lined up to offer homage to the wee scion of royalty. It was touching to see the profound obeisance of grave officers and aged men as the train moved in—though who is more worthy of reverence than a little child? The baby prince was old enough to smile and wave his hand from time to time at the bidding of his nurse. But he made only one speech, a speech so full of eloquence that there was no room for misunderstanding its meaning; it took the form of a lusty fit of crying toward the end of the journey, which said plainly enough, "Baby is tired of being prince, and he is going to be just plain baby"—though they say that Japanese babies never cry!—C. R. Brent in Outlook.

We must increase our talents, enlarge our graces, shoot up in tallness, grow up to his stature. God's family admits no dwarfs; stunted profession was never sound.

Adams.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people; and the old are hungrier for love than for bread; and the oil of joy is very cheap; and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

The Young People

EDITOR

A. T. DYKEMAN.

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication.

Officers.

President, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B.
Sec.-Treas., Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

Our Motto.

Loyalty to Christ in all things, and at all times.

Reports From Societies.

Mira Bay, N. S. The B. Y. P. U. of the Mira Bay Baptist church have pledged fifteen dollars towards Mr. Glendenning's salary. Our Union is not large, and the amount may be small; yet we are glad to be able to do even a little for the Master's sake.

Yours in the work,
SOPHIE M. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Paul's Desire for his People. Rom. 9: 1-5; 10: 1-3.
Tuesday.—Nehemiah's Prayer for Israel. Neh. 1: 1-11.
Wednesday.—The Place to Begin. Acts 1: 4-8.
Thursday.—Carrying out the Command. Acts 3: 12-26.
Friday.—Difficulties in Home Work. Matt. 13: 53-57.
Saturday.—Whitened Harvests. John 4: 31-38.
Sunday.—A Favored Land. Psalm 85: 1-13.

Prayer Meeting Topic. March 27th.

Jesus' Work for his own Country!
What can I do for Mine? Matt. 4: 23-25; 23: 37.

Jesus is primarily concerned with the individual man. He knows what he might be, realizes what he is, and would help him to be what he ought to be. He would save him. After a careful endeavor to understand the mind of the Man of Galilee one cannot but feel that he regards things not human as quite secondary. Everything receives interest because of its relation to man. If it is good for him it is important, but it is important only as it serves him. So that we find him unwilling to spend his energy on many of the things that mightily engage others, yet he seems incapable of spending his energy in the pursuit of anything which will not help men. At the same time we cannot conceive of him as indifferent to any of the forces which have the power of good or ill over men. Such a force is

THE NATION.

A very superficial study will reveal the fact that the nation exercises a potent influence over the individual. Differences of national characteristics attest this fact. The Englishman differs from the Frenchman and the German from the Russian, and this difference in national characteristics reveals a resemblance in each nation. It is safe to say that the individuals of a nation conform in no usual degree to the national type. It is this character-making power of the nation that primarily concerns the Christian. He may give quite secondary place to the industrial supremacy, the military and naval strength or the natural resources but he cannot follow his Master and be indifferent to the influence of "his country" over his children. He must pause often to consider how he may work to make the nation of more efficient service in helping men to manhood.

WHAT IS THE NATION?

But one may here well ask "What is the nation that it should possess such power?" We can but feel that the bond that holds the nation together is not that of territory, is not even that of a common ancestry, but is rather that more fundamental kinship of common love and hates—of common ideals. The enthusiasm which patriots display at sight of the national emblem is not a weak, silly following of custom, but is due in no small degree to an honest zeal for the principles which the symbols stand for. The nation undoubtedly possesses power to arouse the devotion and love of the citizen. The patriotism which is thus engendered is a love for that which the nation really esteems valuable. It is here that the manhood-making power of the nation lies. If this be true, then that nation that possesses true ideals, that really values that which is worthful will exercise a beneficial influence over her citizens.

THE CITIZEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is just here that the responsibility of the individual citizen lies. He has a part in determining what the national ideal shall be. For the ideal of a nation is but the resultant of the ideal of the individuals that compose it. If the citizens in their private life count worldly wealth to be the supremely worthful thing, if they are willing to sacrifice principle for the attainment of that, then we may expect the nation as a whole so be powerfully influenced by that motive and therefore in turn powerfully to impress that motive upon her citizens. If on the other hand the citizens count more enduring qualities worthful, we may expect that to be reflected in the national character. The first duty of a man to his country is to have a sincere love

for the best thing. Here as elsewhere a man will do well to heed the advice of the Great Master: "seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." Let each man himself be a true follower of Jesus. Let him learn then his duty to his fellowmen. Let him trust that the spirit that prevades the citizens will prevail in the nation.

GREAT QUESTIONS.

There are at the present time many questions that concern the nation. Among these may be named—The Liquor Traffic, Sabbath Day Observances, The Respective rewards of Labor and Capital, Political Corruption. The disposal of these matters is not in the hands of a few hundred public men. It is a task that awaits the expression of the people. That these questions are unsettled indicate that public opinion has not emphatically expressed itself. Each of the problems involve questions that are of great import to men who love the best. We await the settlement with concern. In the meanwhile what are you doing to make that verdict right.

A. B. CONOR.

Our Missionary.

By this time, most of you are aware that we decided at our Young People's Convention last Fall, to engage definitely in missionary work; and if possible to raise the salary of a missionary. The Executive have gone a step further, and have asked the Foreign Mission Board to name some person on the foreign field, who might for a time at least, be considered the missionary of the B. Y. P. U. of these Maritime Provinces, toward whose salary all mission money of our Young People's Societies shall go. The name of Rev. S. C. Freeman has been selected, and for the fiscal year at least, will be considered the missionary of the B. Y. P. U.

It is hoped that the time might come, when some one offering themselves to the work of Foreign Missions, might be selected as our Young People's Missionary, and who might be sent out supported entirely by the young people. We can do this if we think so, and by so doing will, strengthen the hands of our Foreign Mission Board, and greatly aid in the work abroad. We hope soon to see all the Young People's organizations of our Baptist churches in line, and will ask that each shall make some contribution toward Mr. Freeman's salary.

AN ORGANIZER IN THE FIELD.

The Executive of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. took the liberty to ask Rev. A. T. Robinson of Middle Sackville, to meet with the Maritime B. Y. P. U. Executive in St. John two weeks ago, to explain to them more fully, the method adopted by the young people of the Middle Sackville Baptist church, which he is pleased to call the "Industrial Guild of the Great Commission." Mr. Robinson's plan has already been outlined in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Jan. 27. It appealed to the members of the Executive as well adapted to the times, and to the missionary movement undertaken by the Young People's Society in these provinces. The Executive have asked Mr. Robinson to take the field, for the purpose of extending this movement, and his church has been asked to release him. He will go out under the auspices of the Maritime B. Y. P. U., and can begin his work shortly. This move has been made possible by several pledges of loans made toward his support while in the work of organization, we have confidence that the returns will largely augment the amount of money to be raised toward the salary of our missionary. Mr. Robinson is enthusiastic in this, and will create enthusiasm wherever he goes. As an undertaking of our Maritime Young People, we believe it will receive the endorsement of all our Pastors, and Churches, and Young People's Societies. We would suggest that they give it a fair trial. We do not ask for any favors, we only ask for a fair hearing, and an opportunity to demonstrate its worth. Will any Pastors or Young People's Societies, desiring to have Mr. Robinson visit them, for the purpose of explaining the work, please write to the President of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. at St. John, Rev. H. H. Roach, or to Rev. A. T. Robinson, Middle Sackville, and if at all possible we shall endeavor to have him visit you early some time in April or May. Read Mr. Robinson's article in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Jan. 27, and also read what McClean of Truro has to say two weeks since in the same journal, and be on the look-out for further items. YOUR PRESIDENT.

Illustrative Gatherings.

(Selected by the Editor.)

THEME: TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The noblest motive is the public good. Virgil.

The true lover of his country will not be indifferent to that which he knows from personal experience, if he be a Christian, to be its chief good. J. C. Galloway.

Foreign Missions

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributions to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER POINTS FOR MARCH

Let us thank that manifestation of the Spirit's power may come in great measure upon its missionaries and preachers that they may be used in the conversion of souls in the offices of the Woman's Missionary Society.

Letters from the Home land so often contain the request to write often, and when we read it what high resolves we make to send our ways and send a letter to our loved ones. But alas for good resolutions, they are so many which are so innumerable and often so far from the time which one would often gladly devote to writing. For two months I have been planning to write a letter to you all, but no opportunity would not interfere with the work on the field has so far presented itself. Since we came from the Hills the work has developed along different lines faster than I could keep pace with it even with more helpers and greater strength than before.

The station school established with the double purpose of teaching the children of Christians under Christian influences, and teaching the gospel to all Hindoo children who may come, has claimed some of my attention. I have been greatly disappointed that the number of the children has not increased as I had wished, but I have been greatly encouraged with the results achieved by those in attendance. In 1902 smallpox broke up the school for months but this year it has had an uninterrupted and prosperous year. Government recognition as far as the 3rd standard had been held for some time. This year (1903) I applied for Recognition for 4th Standard. Properly qualified teachers are hard to secure, but I had appointed the Headmaster recommended by the Sub-Inspector and so was not prepared for their refusal. We wrote again and, when letters failed to obtain a satisfactory reply we went in person to the Inspector's office, until by our "much coming" we succeeded in gaining provisional recognition until March, 1905. Twenty-five pupils were presented for examination in the first three standards of whom twenty one passed. In November six went up for the for the 4th Standard and all were successful. This class of five boys and a girl have been of greatest interest to me. Three years ago it will be remembered that a number of Hindoos from a new village on our Vizianagram field made a move towards Christianity. They were examined by Mr. Sanford and the church found to be trusting in Jesus and baptized. Their Hindoo relatives were enraged and while under the influence of liquor gave the new Christians a terrible beating. My recollections of their bruises are very vivid, for about the first work I ever did in Teluga was to try to comfort those who were beaten with many stripes with the promises that abounded to Him that overcometh, and with the "blesseds for the persecuted. Among those thus beaten were several boys thirteen or fourteen years old. They did not know how to read, but Mr. Sanford sent them to school where by diligence and appreciation they finished the prescribed course. At the beginning of this new year we sent them on for further training at the Central boarding school in Bimli, where we are praying they may learn deep and abiding lessons in spiritual grace and truth, and be fitted for the work to which God may call them. Another bright lad Ratnam came from heathenism a year ago as a direct result of his attendance at our school and the efforts of the school master to bring him to Jesus. His relatives are all Hindoos or Romanists and he is the only son of his mother, who is a widow. When the other boys went to Bimli we tried very hard to send him too, for we felt the Christian influences of the school life there, and the direct contact with the Christian teachers and missionaries would be a great help to him. But Hindoo mothers' hearts are fond too, and they are not far sighted enough to see that present sacrifice means future gain. She refused to let him go to such a far country (sixteen miles) and see a world do nothing. He has, however entered the school in connection with the Hindoo College. Our earnest prayers in his behalf are ascending daily that, although in the midst of heathen influences yet with the help we may be able to give him, and the protecting care of our heavenly Father, he may be "kept unspotted from the world" and be prepared for great usefulness in God's kingdom.

K. Rudanna, the only girl in the class has done more than all my teaching, I believe, to inspire a spirit of ohivalry and a true respect for womanhood in the

hearts of the boys. Modest and gentle, careful and womanly, yet bright and clever, she easily stood at the head of her class. I think this continual example has been a great shock to their preconceived and inherited ideas of the eternal inferiority of woman and the necessary superiority of man. Our longing prayer, or them all is that God will call each one of them into active Christian service and use them for His glory in the salvation of many souls. As the standard of the school was raised the teachers were necessarily increased and we were obliged to appoint a Hindoo, in the absence of a qualified Christian teacher as Headmaster. Some time ago I promised the 4th Standard Class that all who won their Primary Certificates should go with me on tour after the examinations were over. Nov. 19th, after all our plans and arrangements were made I took the class of six and my helpers and started for Blumsinghi. We numbered fourteen all together—a larger number than usual, but all were happy and glad in the prospect of a good time and the chance of working for Jesus. If we had thought only of the Heathen we might have done just as well with a smaller party, but our great object was to awaken if possible in the hearts of those youths a deep desire to work for the souls of their brethren and sisters who are in the darkness from which they have been rescued. It was a good time for you—just before harvest and the people were not as busy as we have found them on our tour since. Every where the fields were beautiful with waving grain almost ready for the sickle. Many of the villages were far away with no road but the winding dykes around the paddy and those were often interrupted by streams quite impossible for the Mission to wade through. But the boys were always willing to do their part, whether it was carrying our axes, brooks and rivers, or carrying water and cooking rice. This willingness on the part of all made our stay of three weeks at Blumsinghi, our nearest outstation, a time of real profit. I have had many experiences in Christian work, but I never had a happier time in the service of Jesus than we had there. The precious presence of the Holy Spirit was with us. We felt the influence in our own daily lives and the prayers of the workers were more earnest, more longing for souls than I had ever known before. It was wonderful to me, too, the way the people listened.

(Conclusion Next Week.)

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Last week a reminder was given to all the workers in our churches, Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U.'s that the last Sunday in March (27th inst.) was Foreign Mission Day. All the friends were asked to make it a day of praise, a day of heart searching, a day of thanksgiving for mercies received, a day of consecration to the work of the Lord and a day of generous giving for the extension of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, will the friends remember and will they act "The King's business requires haste." The needs are urgent.

There is a feeling abroad, how wide and general it is, I do not know, that in winning our heathen neighbors to Christ, this is to be done largely through native agency. With this idea the most of us who hear any intimate knowledge of the work will concur. This, however will do away with the necessity for increasing our mission staff. Efficient native workers are not numerous. They are first to be won and then trained. If there were thousands of dollars at the disposal of the Board for the employment of native helpers, the money could not be used because the helpers are not there.

Speaking of the native preachers, Mr. Higgins in a recent letter writes, "I have a great deal of sympathy for our native preachers. In most cases they have only this one thing to do, viz., tramp around the country and preach. To do this day after day, and year after year without conversions is enough to take the vim out of the very best man and the most sanguine. With us missionaries we have other duties which claim our attention, and these are many and various. With the native preacher it is often just the one thing, preaching, and that to us people who so often do not care to hear and do not get any further than good listeners, if they get that far. To hold on and continue in the prosecution of work of this kind requires no ordinary amount of grit and grace."

I give this extract in now that our people may be led to pray more earnestly and continuously for these native brethren who work under such trying circumstances. They need to be borne heavenward in our prayers, constantly. Their is confessedly of a trying situation, we desire that the friends of missions in the home land may have a clearer understanding of some phases of this great work and so be enabled to give themselves more intelligently to its prosecution.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb., was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything or her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers, according to their own voluntary statements, as it has cured others. Take it.

Canadian Baptist Missionary Union.

BY W. E. MCINTYRE.

I have been greatly interested in reading Bro. L. I. Hamme's report of the recent Missionary Conference at Cononada. Especially was my heart stirred by the action of conference concerning a Canadian Baptist Missionary Union. This proposal has originated in the right place—among the missionaries themselves, and we are pleased to note that it was supported by every vote in the assembly.

Now for a word from our side of the question. For years some of us have felt in missionary meetings held among the home churches that our field was small and our topic somewhat threadbare. We seemed to have but a few mission stations to which to call the attention of our people, and have often found it difficult to sustain a general interest.

OTHERS COMPARED.

Our members who attend a Presbyterian missionary meeting hear of missions in Trinidad, in India, Formosa, Korea, and other parts. Letters from all of these prove highly interesting. The variety is greater. Often have we been told "Presbyterians are doing far more than the Baptists." Now, we are not jealous at all. But when we come to reflect that all the Presbyterians of Canada are united in their Foreign Mission work, we begin to see a reason for such an opinion. Every Presbyterian society in Canada is made acquainted with a wide field, and hence a larger enthusiasm and in all probability a more generous liberality.

The same is true of Methodists, of Episcopalians and others. The Christian public attending our missionary meetings observe that attention is constantly directed to a small field, and naturally come to think the Baptists of Canada a very feeble folk at home and abroad, and find it more difficult to become interested in us. For thirty years we have been compelled by circumstances to narrow our views and sympathies in the foreign field to a simple mission. It is the same little handful of stations over and over again, until the repetition becomes monotonous.

A WIDER VIEW.

Instead of this we could at every Mission Aid Society, and public meeting as well, have reports to present from all the mission stations of our brethren in Ontario and the west—from Telugu land, from South America and elsewhere, as Canadian Baptists opened up their work our Christian breadth would be greatly increased. And if too, the proposed union with the Free Baptists should be consummated, we could then add another star, the Orissa field, to our missionary galaxy. How inspiring the varied topics under such circumstances to be presented to every church member! And would not this wider interest lead to a more generous support?

STILL OTHER REASONS.

Then, too, there are special matters to be considered. In our present divided condition the finding of hospita work and of any important educational enterprise is practically impossible. We are each too small to undertake them alone. But if united we should have a reasonable prospect of establishing theological and library institutions for our native converts such as they are already beginning so much to need. The hospital idea, now a regular part of all well conducted missions, could be promoted with every probability of success. In our training institutions abroad we could have a representative staff from all parts of Canada, accomplishing for us what American Baptists have done so well, for their missions in India, in China and in Africa, and such an undertaking would inspire our people to an effort in every way worthy of us.

Another view. How often in scanning the reports of missionary societies as they are now tabulated and published concerning the work in all lands we are struck with the fact that our present division is both needless and exceptional. The two missionary societies of Great Britain, with a constituency of 372,000 members have been united in one for some year.

MAY SPREAD FARTHER.

And what about our New West? Will Manitoba and the Northwest, already beginning to take up Foreign Mission work, start yet another Board? They have precisely the same right to adopt the sectional policy as we have, they are even farther removed from Toronto than we in the east. To me it is not a little discouraging to think that Canadian Baptist Missions, which might be made in the mass intensely interesting and stimulative to all our people are now so shamefully cut up that we fail to get the fullest possible inspiration from them. I do not look for the best results in our Foreign Missions, or for any great quickening of our present efforts at home, until we become sensible in this matter, and give our people all the variety, possible by spreading before their attention the needs of a great and growing work, which must call for the hearty and unanimous support of every Baptist. So we hope it may be.

FIFTY CENTS A MONTH

A small bottle of Scott's Emulsion costing fifty cents will last a baby a month—a few drops in its bottle each time it is fed. That's a small outlay for so large a return of health and comfort.

Babies that are given Scott's Emulsion quickly respond to its helpful action. It seems to contain just the elements of nourishment a baby needs most.

Ordinary food frequently lacks this nourishment; Scott's Emulsion always supplies it. Imitations always cost less than the original, hence the substitutes for Scott's Emulsion can be sold for a few cents less. But you're not saving anything when you buy them. Cod liver oil has a market value and you get the pure oil in Scott's Emulsion. That's the difference.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ontario.

Notices.

Our Twentieth Century Fund \$50,000

Foreign Missions, India, \$25,000; Home Missions, Maritime, \$10,000; North West Missions, \$8,000; Grand Ligne Missions \$5,000; British Columbia Missions, \$2,000; Treasurer for Nova Scotia,

REV. J. H. BARSS, Wolfville, N. S.

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,

REV. J. W. MANNING, St. John, N. B.

Field Secretary,
REV. H. F. ADAMS, Wolfville, N. S.

Will all subscribers sending money to Treasurers, kindly write the INITIALS and names they wrote on their pledges, also the county they live in. This will save much time.

Will all pastors and other persons holding pledges of churches, please send them to the Field Secretary, retaining a list of such for their own use.

From The Evangelical Alliance

HALIFAX, March 14, 1904.

In December last we were informed that legislation would be asked to authorize the Provincial Exhibition Commission to lease the Speed Track to a club for Horse Racing. The City Council of Halifax petitioned in favor of such lease. The Evangelical Alliance convinced that such a would be attended with pernicious results, invited an expression of the conviction of the people on the subject. Already and emphatic response came from all parts of Nova Scotia. Petitions and resolutions to be laid before the Legislature in case legislation were attempted, were sent by Presbyteries, District Meetings, Union meetings, Ministerial Associations and numerous congregations.

The project of leasing the Track to a club for Horse Racing purposes was promptly given up; and the feeling of the country was expressed in a manner so unequivocal that no change in the law has been attempted. In the name of the Evangelical Alliance we have to tender most cordial thanks to all who have so readily and so effectively come to our aid in this matter. Should occasion arise for renewing our appeal to you we shall do so with the fullest confidence in your sympathy and support.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN LATHERN, President.
ROBERT MURRAY, Secretary.

A Card of Thanks.

Mrs. P. M. Kempton of Wolfville, takes the present opportunity to thank her many friends for the words of kindly cheer and sympathy which she has received in connection with the decease of her only daughter. Thank you very much one and all.

Personal.

Rev. Isaiah Wallace met with the Baptist ministers of St. John in their weeks' conference Monday morning. Mr. Wallace is assisting Pastor Dykeman in a series of evangelistic services on his field. We are glad to see our veteran evangelist looking almost as strong, and we are sure as eager for the good work as of old.

THE TROUBLES THAT NEVER COME.

The story is somewhere told of a lady who was always foreseeing trouble, and to relieve her mind of some of its anxiety, she kept a list of impending evils, and at the end of the year went over them to find that nine-tenths of them had never materialized. They had never really existed save in imagination.

How many of us there are who go through life laden beneath the troubles that never come. We have enough for to-day, there is no special comfort of which we are deprived but how do we know what may befall us next month or next year? We can ask God to help us bear the present troubles but there is no cure for the trouble that never comes.

An old lady once said she had spent most of her life in a vain effort to find happiness, and as a last resort made up her mind to be content without; when to her surprise it flowed naturally and serenely into her days.

"And to think," she said, "that I fretted away sixty years in a fruitless effort to find it. God has bestowed upon us so many precious gifts cannot we trust the future in His hands. 'Casting all your cares upon Him, for He careth for you,' is a scriptural injunction, full of precious promise. 'We walk by faith, not by sight,' and if we can trust no further than we see there is something radically wrong with our religion.

A young girl, who had planned for herself a life of activity along a certain line for which she appeared to be specially qualified was discouraged at the very outset by having all her plans frustrated, being obliged to take up an entirely different line of work. Her mind had been so thoroughly set upon her purpose that there were days when it seemed scarcely worth trying to make a success of anything. While in this mood of tendency she opened a favorite book, and there underlined, she came across Goethe's admonition: "Go to work and help yourself for the present and hope and trust in a God for the future." Her conscience reproached

A SPRING MESSAGE.

To All Who Are Weak, Easily Tired and Out of Sorts.

Spring should be the most joyous season of the year. It is the harbinger of sunshine, and birds and flowers; it breathes of freedom and out of door life. But unfortunately there are thousands who cannot enter into the spirit of the season. Close confinement during the long winter months has left them weak, dispirited and oppressed; the appetite is feeble; the blood is sluggish with impurities; the eyes lack the lustre of health; weariness and lassitude have taken the place of vigorous energy. What is needed at this season by such people is a health-renewing, blood-making tonic—something that will send new, rich red blood coursing through the veins, bring brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a clear skin free from pimples and eruptions.

In all the world there is nothing can do this so effectively and so thoroughly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose creates new blood, strengthens the nerves and up-builds the whole body. Here is a bit of strong proof, given by Mr. John Burke, of Elmsdale, P. E. I., who says: "I was left an almost hopeless wreck by an attack of pneumonia. My nerves were almost paralyzed and though under the care of an excellent doctor I found I was not regaining my health. My wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to be thankful I took her advice for under this treatment my system has been built up and I am again well and strong."

If you are at all unwell give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and see how speedily they will restore you to health and strength; but you must get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

her, and taking a blotting book from the table she wrote the homely old motto: "Do thou but begin the weaving, God the yarn will aye be giving."

Later in life she lived to thank God that His purpose in her had been fulfilled, and that she had not been allowed to follow out her own plans. "My God shall supply all your need" is the promise to each of us, and with this in mind we can bear all that His loving wisdom has ordained. But what of the troubles that never come?

"There's a song to brighten the toil,
And a staff for climbing the height,
But never an alpenstock
For the hills that are out of sight.
In the brimming cup of to-day,
Without the sprig of rue,
For tomorrow's unknown way."
—Christian Intelligencer.

THE LAZY LITTLE GIRL.

"I wish you'd have Ellen up for breakfast. I'm so late home nights, she's always gone to bed. Really, I shan't know my own child."

Mr. Skidmore looked severe; I suppose he felt rather cross.

Pretty Mrs. Skidmore puckered her forehead, and there were two tears in her blue eyes. Maybe she didn't know how to manage Ellen so well as if she'd had half a dozen children.

I've tried almost everything but whipping, and you don't approve of that," she said.

"No, indeed. Moral suasion ought to control children." Mr. Skidmore thought he knew all about it.

"I call her in plenty of time," Mrs. Skidmore went on, "but she dawdles. We both think she ought to dress herself, now she's old enough."

"Certainly," Mr. Skidmore said.

"She puts on one stocking, then she looks out of the window or does something else, and so it goes. Unless I stand over her, she'll take more than an hour."

"Well, I'm off!" Mr. Skidmore had to go without kissing Ellen, which was too bad!

Mrs. Skidmore's forehead puckered a great deal that day, she was thinking hard what new method she could try, to break the bad habit. Suddenly she exclaimed: "I believe that will do!"

Joe the chore boy, was building a doll's house for Ellen, working at odd times. It was to have two floors, with all the rooms, and really big enough for Ellen to get in herself, if she bent up double.

Mrs. Skidmore called out: "Joe, you needn't work on the doll's house any more to-day."

Ellen ran into the house crying: "Why not mamma! Oh, dear! it'll never be done." The frame was up, and the doors laid; it was already for the partitions. How trying to stop them!

"That depends on you, Ellen. Every morning you breakfast with papa. Joe shall work on the house that day all his spare time, but when you are late, he shall not touch it."

Ellen saw her mother meant it, and though she was late a few times, all coaxing was in vain. What a joy to see the doll's house at a standstill!

So when Ellen was tempted to dawdle, she would say: "Joe can't work! Joe can't work!" and pretty soon Mr. Skidmore could kiss her every morning, for she wasn't a lazy little girl any longer.—Helen A. Hawley, in Zion's Herald.

The genial atmosphere of friendliness and love that should characterize a Christian church is not to be attained by any sort of device to stimulate the external manifestations of that spirit. The projects that are launched for shaking hands with everybody, and speaking with every one you do not know, may be easily overdone. A too effusive welcome may do as much harm as indifference. But when Christian people love each other, and are filled with a desire for doing good, they will generate in the church a Christian atmosphere that you can feel, though you may not be able to describe it.—Exchange.

The life that counts is the one that makes men purer and braver. The man who helps others to live, who lifts up falling folk, who cheers fainting folk, who cheers fainting hearts, who points to the meaning and purposes of life and leads the children of men to know God—he has not lived in vain. It was this that made St. Paul's life count. He lives to-day, 1800 years after his death, an influence second to none in all the world's history. He had little, if any, money; he was not learned as students count learning; he had no special honor or influence, but his life was given to teaching men how to love and serve God.—Rev. Floyd Tompkins.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO the Executors administrators and assigns of Edward Willis and James A. S. Mott respectively and all others whom it shall or may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and made between the said Edward Willis of the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Newspaper Publisher, and Sarah his wife, and the said James A. S. Mott of the same place, Newspaper Publisher, and Maria E. his wife of the one part, and Robert Norris Merritt of Morristown, in the state of New Jersey in the United States of America, Clerk in Holy Orders, Thomas Gray Merritt of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Barrister at Law, and David Prescott Merritt of Ferry Harbour in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion aforesaid, Clerk in Holy Orders, Executors and Trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Thomas Merritt late of the said City of Saint John Esquire deceased of the other part and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book T., Number 7, of records pages 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 on the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, date having been made in the payment thereof as sold at public auction on Saturday, the second day of April A. D. 1904 at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chubb's Corner so called on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John in said City and County "all that or so much in lot, piece and parcel of land situated in Queen's Ward in the City of Saint John fronting the lot more or less on the East side of Canterbury Street and extending easterly and westerly the same width of thirty feet, sixty-two feet more or less until it abuts on land owned formerly by John L. Mean fronting on Germain Street and bounded southwardly by lands owned by the late Henry Hezlar, and northwardly by land owned by the late William Tying Peters being the lot of land and premises heretofore conveyed to the said Edward Willis and James A. S. Mott by George E. Penney by indenture bearing date the twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and whereon "the building known as the "Morning News" "Office now stands" together with the buildings and improvements privileges and appurtenances to the said lands belonging in any way appertaining.

Dated the twenty-first day of December A. D. 1903.
T. G. MERRITT,
D. P. MERRITT,
Surviving Executors and trustees under the will of Thomas Merritt.
MARIE BELTEA & CAMPBELL,
Solicitors for mortgages.

FARM FOR SALE.

Two miles from Berwick 110 acres; 6 acres in orchard, three quarters in bearing; 10 acres meadow; two wood lots; 30 acres under cultivation. House, two story, with good concrete cellar, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc. Two barns, carriage house, apple house, hen-house. Will sell also, farm outfit and stock, and house furniture, etc.
SIMONDS BROS.

O. J. McCully, M. D., M. R. S., London.

Practise limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.
163 Germain St.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Mr. George Kennan is now on his way to Japan. His special articles relating to the progress of the war and to the larger aspects of the Eastern question will be published exclusively in the Outlook. Mr. Kennan's reputation as a keen observer, judicial interpreter and brilliant narrator has been attested by his books on Siberia and his work as a special correspondent in Cuba and Martinique.

The Living Age for February 27 publishes a second article by D. S. Cairns on "Christianity in the modern World." These articles which are reprinted from the contemporary review, have attracted wide attention by their breadth of view, fine discrimination and devout and scholarly spirit.

In the lobby of the House of Commons there was much comment on Monday upon the unexpectedly early departure from Egypt on his return to London of Joseph Chamberlain. The Chamberlain section of parliament, glorying in their triumph on March 9, already predict that if the unionists are defeated in the general election Mr. Chamberlain and not Mr. Balfour will be the leader of the opposition in the next parliament. They also talk of forcing the government in the coming budget to reimpose the shilling duty on grain. Mr. Balfour has for several days been suffering from an attack of neuralgia.

Dean Maryat, of Adelaide, nephew of the unapproachable marline story teller, once gave a reformed little larrikan an orthodox Sunday school story. A few weeks later the Dean asked the boy how he liked it, and received the disconcerting reply: "Not bad, but nothing near so good as 'Midshipman Easy' and them other stunning yarns of yours."

When Your Joints Are Stiff
and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. **USE**

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STRONG AND VIGOROUS.
Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. E. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

YES there are other schools
PUT you should go to the best
WHY always regret because you did
NOT attend that good school

THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Halifax, N. S.
KALLBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
will positively cure deep-seated
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.
A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Easter Excursions.

General Public Rates.
Tickets on sale March 31st, April 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. Good to return until April 30th, at ONE WAY LOWEST FIRST CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP between all stations in Canada East of Port Arthur.

Schools and Colleges.
At the LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP March 24th to April 2nd, inclusive. Good to return until April 12th between all stations, Montreal and East.

For 1 point beyond Montreal, as the LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE TO MONTREAL PLUS ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD FROM MONTREAL, March 24th to April 2nd, inclusive. Good to return until April 12th.

For further information, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or write
C. B. FOSTER,
D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Home

DON'TS FOR SLEEPING

Don't lie with the knees huddled up until they touch the chin. Such a practice cramps the muscles and really puts a greater strain on them than a long walk in the open air would induce. You subject yourself to a strain for which there is neither benefit nor compensation, and the restfulness which sleep should induce is lost. Worse, you are spending both muscular and nervous force which should be reserved for the needs of the waking hours.

Don't lie with the hands clasped above the head. This not only strains the muscles of the arms, but those of the chest and shoulder as well, and the deep regular breathing which should accompany sound and restful sleep is then difficult of accomplishment.

Don't lie on the chest or stomach with the hands supporting the face, and the face itself pressed into the pillow. Just as surely as you follow this pernicious practice just so surely will you cultivate round shoulders, a hollow chest and shallow breathing. Those exasperating little hollows which appear around the neck and shoulders are often distinctly traceable to this bad habit, and in addition the head acquires a forward droop and a hang which is far from being becoming.

Don't ever under any circumstances, sleep with the head covered up in the bed clothes. For healthful sleep, a constant circulation of pure air is necessary; and with the head all covered up under the clothes the lungs are forced to breathe the same air time after time until they become poisoned with their own exhalations. Oxygen is necessary to the maintenance of life, and in breathing the oxygen which is inhaled into the lungs is exhaled as carbonic acid gas, a poison which in sufficient quantity has been known to kill.

Above all, don't sleep in any part of the clothing worn during the day. The practice is disgustingly unclean and makes for ill health.

THE CARE OF SILVER

In the care of silver the work of polishing becomes much easier if the whitening is made into thin paste with water to which a little ammonia has been added. First put the silver into a bath of hot soap suds, and then use the paste, rubbing it off with a piece of chamois. When the silver is not much discolored, rubbing with a little dry whitening after the soap bath will be sufficient.—Mary Graham, in the December Woman's Home Companion.

THE BABY'S BATH

All mothers agree in thinking that babies should be bathed every day, cleanliness is one of the most important factors in a child's well-being. A child that is bathed every day is less likely to take any contagious disease than one who is bathed less frequently.

The best time for the bath is mid-day between two meals—never when he is hungry, or immediately after a meal—and maybe in the forenoon or afternoon, to suit the convenience of the mother. The room should be warm enough to be comfortable, and the water a little warmer than new milk. Have the clean clothing and everything you will need ready, so there will be no needless delay for the bath should be given quickly. Put the bath-tub on a box or a low table, so you can work comfortably. Put the water in the tub, dissolve a teaspoonful of powdered borax in it, remove the clothing, and set the baby in it. Wash him quickly, using a little good soap, and a large soft sponge. The borax softens the water, making it nicer for the tender flesh of the little one. When you have finished, lift him out dry the little body with a soft piece of old linen, and dust any places that seem in danger of chafing with powdered starch or browned flour tied in a thin flannel cloth. Put on clean clothing, which should be warm and dry, and he will usually go to sleep in a few minutes.—Religious Herald.

AN AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN.

I fancy that if I questioned, most people would say that a sheet of paper would not

float for any length of time on water, and certainly would not bear any weight. But experiment proves the contrary. Indeed, the number of things that can be done with floating paper will not only surprise old people but will furnish amusement for children. A sheet of ordinary writing paper, if properly adjusted will float for an apparently indefinite period. Four half sheets which I floated by way of test were as dry on the upper surface after having been on the water for ten days as when I first placed them on the liquid.

But what surprised me most of all was to learn the weight those floating papers can carry. One day I was experimenting with them I rather carelessly placed a large wooden spool on one of the half sheets, expecting of course to see the paper go to the bottom immediately. This did not happen, however and aroused curiosity prompted me to add greater weight. Recklessly I laid my four-bladed pen knife on top of the spool; to my astonishment the paper still remained floating, and even when I placed on more freight, in the shape of four one cent pieces, it obstinately refused to sink.—Meredith Nugent in Woman's Home Companion.

RECIPES.

CREAM BISCUIT.

Sift together one quart flour and two heaping teaspoons baking powder; work in one tablespoon lard and one-half cup melted butter one and one-half teaspoon salt, and one-teaspoon cream, and beat to a stiff dough. Roll out three-fourths of an inch thick, cut and bake in a quick oven.

HAM RELISH.

Scald half a cup of cream in a farina boiler, add one cupful of cold boiled ham, chopped fine. Rub the yolks of two eggs with a little cream. Press the whites of the two eggs through a sieve, add the mixture and when fully treated put on a hot dish. Slice the remaining hard boiled egg over the ham and serve hot.

NUT NROSTING.

Use one cupful of confectioners sugar and extract to suit the taste, or simply cocoanut, if preferred. Add cold water to make it soft enough to spread. This frosting will never dry or crackle. Add half a cupful of prepared cocoanut, or half a cupful of chopped nut meats.

STONES THAT LIVE.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind.

In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular shaped blocks of what appears to be weather beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes.

Attempt to turn one of those boulders over and you will meet with an actual surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees.

No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped blocks into fuel, because the wood is perfectly devoid of grain and appears to be a twisted mass of woody fibres.—Chicago Post.

"I left a poem with your editor yesterday," said the young poet.

"Yes," replied his friend in the office, I saw you, and after you went out he read it, and it seemed to make a big hit with him."

"Indeed? Oh, I am so glad! It was a sonnet on 'Death,' and I'm quite proud of it!"

"Oh—er—I thought it was a humorous poem!"—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Newly-wed (in the kitchen)—"What are you cooking there, my dear?"

Mrs. Newly-wed (excitedly)—"Don't bother me now. There's the cook-book. I'm making receipt No. 187 on page 396."—Woman's Home Companion.

Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied 1 frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

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Trade mark.
Put new life into you.
Builds up Nerve and Muscle.
Adds pounds of solid flesh to your weight.
Positively cures Anæmia, General Debility, Lung Troubles, including Consumption if taken in time.
Be sure you get "The D & L"

MILBURN'S



Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diarræa and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Colic and Pimples.



Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Bloating or Muddy Complexion.



Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or \$ for \$1.00. All dealers of The T. MILBURN Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Beware

of the fact that

White Wave

disinfects your clothes and prevents disease

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.
Second Quarter, 1904.

APRIL TO JUNE.

Lesson I.—April 3.—Jesus Visits Tyre and Sidon.—Mark 7: 24-37.

EXPLANATORY.

FIRST. THE SYRO-PHENICIAN WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER.—Vs. 24-30. 24. AND FROM THENCE. From Galilee, and probably from Capernaum. HE AROSE AND WENT (AWAY) His reason for leaving Capernaum arose from the increasing opposition of the Pharisees, as described in the earlier part of this chapter, and in John 6: 41-66. This was a temporary retreat to gain greater advantage. "It is difficult for us to imagine the hot indignation which his teaching awakened in the Pharisees." It alienated many who had become his outward followers. Jesus withdrew from "the terribly stormy scenes" which followed the sunny spring of his early ministry. INTO THE BORDERS. The country around TYRE AND SIDON. Not into the great and splendid cities themselves. These were two flourishing seaports and capitals of Phœnicia, a narrow, level district along the shores of the Mediterranean. Sidon was twenty miles north of Tyre. The journey was not long, as Tyre was only about thirty five miles, and Sidon forty-five miles, from the Sea of Galilee. They were a heathen, but active, commercial, and manufacturing people: wealthy, luxurious, and dissolute.

AND ENTERED INTO AN HOUSE, AND WOULD HAVE NO MAN KNOW IT. Because he had gone there both for safety and repose. Farrah thinks he who "bore our griefs and carried our sorrows" had seasons not only of "physical weakness, but of spiritual depression." BUT HE COULD NOT BE HID, any more than perfume in the hand.

25. FOR A CERTAIN WOMAN. "By race and language a sort of epitome of all the races of mankind." (1) A Canaanite (Matthew), a descendant in all probability of the blood of Ham. (2) vs. 26 A SYRO-PHENICIAN BY NATION. Rather, "by race." A descendant of the Syrian branch of Phœnicians, a Semitic race. (3) A GREEK. Greek-speaking, under the influence of the manners and customs of the Greeks, descendants of Japheth. Thus she represented the descendants of Shem and

DOCTOR DID IT.
Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January 1889 I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonfuls three times a day and he've regularly used it up to the present time and I now weigh 155 a gain of 36 pounds and enjoy the best of health.

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is wonderful.

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength.

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a ten days trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food ("all the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all.") Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ham by descent, and of Japheth by language and civilization, and thus was "a representative of the vast multitude of pagans."

25. WHOSE YOUNG DAUGHTER HAD AN UNCLEAN SPIRIT. Matthew says she was grievously vexed with a demon. It was called an unclean spirit because it produced uncleanness of body and soul.

HEARD OF HIM. A man coming into a house with twelve followers could hardly have escaped notice. The fame of his great miracles must easily have passed over the borders into the neighboring territory. Some from this region listened to the Sermon on the Mount (Mark 3: 8.) FELL (DOWN) AT HIS FEET, in the attitude of an humble suppliant beseeching a favor.

26. AND SHE BESOUGHT HIM. Matthew says she "cried" unto him, wailed, mourned; the same verb in the Greek as the "weeping" in John 11: 33 over the death of LAZARUS. CAST . . . THE DEVIL (rather demon) OUT OF HER DAUGHTER.

27. "Now our Lord was generally so quickly responsive to every appeal made to his compassion, that his answer usually came prompt as an echo. It is therefore with deep surprise that we read how, on this occasion, the Lord of mercy seemed deaf to the cry of affliction, and answered her never a word (Matth. w.)" But she continued her wailing so persistently that the disciples came to Jesus and brought him to send the woman away on account of her cries, for Jesus replies to their request by giving as his reason for his treatment of her that he was "not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel." His first work must be among the Jews, even as he had commanded the twelve when he sent them out to preach and heal (Matt. 10: 5, 6.) If Jesus, therefore, would not heal her, let him send her away without healing, for her cries might bring them into danger, and they were interfering with all they had come for.

THEN JESUS SAID UNTO HER. He broke his silence, but with strange words. LET THE CHILDREN. The Jews, who were the chosen family of God, who had been taught and trained so that they could be persuaded to belong to the kingdom of God. FIRST BE FILLED. They had the first claim, and through them, filled with the principles of the heavenly kingdom, all the rest could best receive the bread of life. To have worked first among the Gentiles would have made Christ's mission more difficult, if not impossible. IT IS NOT MEET (fitting, reasonable) TO TAKE THE CHILDREN'S BREAD, AND TO CAST IT UNTO THE DOGS. Jesus is probably quoting a familiar proverb. "The Jews in general, the Pharisees with special scorn, used to speak of all Gentiles as 'dogs,' and 'dog' in the East is the one expression which conveys the deepest contempt and hatred."

28. AND SHE ANSWERED, with the ready wit of earnest desire and of faith. YES, LORD: YET THE DOGS UNDER THE TABLE EAT OF THE CHILDREN'S CRUMBS. All I ask is the crumbs which the children do not eat. I do not ask that anything be taken from them in order to help me. Curing my daughter cannot lessen the number of others cured.

29. AND HE SAID UNTO HER. "O woman, great is thy faith." It was great in its love, its earnestness, its humility, its overcoming great obstacles, its nature. FOR THIS SAYING. Because it proved the greatness of her faith. THE DEVIL IS GONE OUT OF THY DAUGHTER. Jesus did not prolong the agony of her suspense. Her faith had triumphed. From that hour says Matthew, her daughter was healed.

SECOND. THE CURE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB MAN.—Vs. 31-37. 31. FROM THE COASTS (borders) OF TYRE AND SIDON. Better as R. V. He went from Tyre through Sidon, not the city, but the district. He went northward, then eastward to the upper Jordan, and thence southerly to the eastern shore of the SEA OF GALILEE, through the borders of DECAPOLIS, the District of the Ten Cities, the western boundary of which ran along the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee.

32. Among the many persons healed on this journey, described in Matthew 15: 29-31 was ONE THAT WAS DEAF, AND HAD AN IMPEDIMENT IN HIS SPEECH. Some trouble with the vocal organs in addition to the deafness which usually affects the speech. They SPAKE PLAIN (vs 35) after the cure implies that the impediment would permit him to make only inarticulate sounds. BESEECH HIM TO PUT HIS HAND UPON HIM, probably to aid the faith of the afflicted man, to bring him into sympathy with Jesus and confidence in him, and thus touch his spiritual nature.

33. HE TOOK HIM ASIDE FROM THE MULTITUDE (privately). That the man apart from the distracting crowd might receive deeper spiritual impression. There seems to have been some peculiar need of aiding and inspiring faith in this man who seems to have come not of his own accord, but only when urged by others. Moreover, he could not hear any spoken word, and must be taught by signs. Hence, Jesus not only laid his hands on him, but PUT HIS FINGERS INTO HIS EARS AND HE SPAT (spat) AND TOUCHED HIS TONGUE.

34. AND LOOKING UP TO HEAVEN. Still teaching the deaf man, by signs, the source of the healing, and the value of prayer. HE

SIGHED. Groaned, an expression which the man could perceive of genuine grief at the human suffering produced by sin, and the difficulty of making men realize it. EPH-PHATHA. The Aramaic, the modified Hebrew, spoken by the people, meaning, BE OPENED.

35. AND STRAIGHTWAY. The miraculous cure was instantaneous, showing that it was produced by divine power.

36. HE CHARGED THEM. Not only the man, but those who brought him. THAT THEY SHOULD TELL NO MAN, "lest he should be thronged with the curious and idle," and he and his disciples be unable to have the rest and quiet teaching which they were seeking. It may also be that there was some need of this from something in the man's character. SO MUCH THE MORE . . . THEY PUBLISHED IT. They looked upon the charge as a wish rather than a command, and their wonder and gratitude urged them to honor God and Jesus by making his great work known, and to open the way for others to be cured. Hence, probably the throngs that came to Jesus and were healed, as described in Matt. 15: 29-31.

37. THEY WERE BEYOND MEASURE ASTONISHED. Very few of Christ's miracles had been done in this region. Restoring the Gadarene demoniac is the only one recorded. HE HATH DONE ALL THINGS WELL. All was worthy of God's love, and expressed his good-will and loving-kindness toward man.



A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me.

"Better health is all I wanted, and cure if possible. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me health and happiness in a few short months. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. Life seems new and sweet to me, and everything seems pleasant and easy.

"Six bottles brought me health, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—Mrs. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.—\$6000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Cures Eczema.

Mrs. ALFRED RAFUSE writes:

"James Reddy, of Dartmouth, had been troubled with Eczema for several years and doctors had treated his case without relieving him. I recommended your

Nerve Ointment

to him and the first box greatly relieved him while 3 more made a complete cure." "Think of it! Eczema permanently cured for \$1.00. Do not fail to recommend it in every case.

Gates' Nerve Ointment removes pimples, and softens the skin, and in this way has become an indispensable article on many toilet tables.

If your druggist does not have it in stock send 25 cents for a box to the manufacturer.

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Humors,
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cures them permanently
by purifying the

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CURES

Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.



Mrs. A. Lethbridge, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I would recommend it to all tired and worn-out women."

McSHANE'S BELLS

are ringing evidence of sterling worth. Over 20,000 ringing round the world. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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If you are a abstainer, and in good health, who can obtain special good terms and rates from the MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company is the only one in Canada which offers abstainers better terms than non-abstainers. It does this on all plans; but make special enquiries about the Abstainers' Guaranteed Investment Plan. It combines all the best points of insurance. Write for further information, rates, etc.

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From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Conventicle year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Cahoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MARRING, D. D., St. John, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. STERNS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MARRING; and all contributions from P. E. Island to Mr. STERNS.

WILMOT, N. S.—I am starting some special meetings in Victoria Vale, a section of the Upper Wilmot Church this week. I am looking for a good time among the people. There is a deepening interest in Evergreen, East Margareville. A number of young people are asking for prayers. No special services there. E. H. HOWE.

UPPER GAGETOWN, N. B.—The snow blockade has been very great, but not sufficient to prevent a large number of the members of the Baptist church and congregation from meeting at the parsonage on the evening of March 7, spending a very enjoyable evening together and presenting their pastor with the sum of \$38.30 for which the pastor and his wife are truly thanked.

R. MUCH.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.—At our recent conference Bro. Chas. Crisp was elected to fill the office of deacon in the Inglesville section in place of the late Deacon A. Dunn. Peace and harmony prevails in the various sections of the church. We had some indications of spiritual refreshing and are hoping and praying for an extensive work of Grace. The work has been hindered in some degree by the prevailing stormy weather.

TEMPLE CHURCH, YARMOUTH, N. S.—We are just beginning a series of special services under the leadership of our Pastor. Already there are hopeful signs. Two young men and two young women have come out boldly on the Lord's side. Others will follow soon. The attendance at the meetings is large the interest steadily increases. Pastor Newcombe's gospel messages are comforting and helpful to all. We believe we are on the eve of a gracious revival. The different departments of our church work is well sustained. Com.

March 19th.

PARRSBORO, N. S.—Yesterday (13th), was a delightful day with us. The number at communion was the largest for years. We gave the hand of fellowship to eight, four of whom were baptized on the 6th, and other four two weeks earlier. Some who had long neglected the Lord's Table were with us. As a church we are very much cheered, and rejoiced in the promises of "more to follow." The Lord be praised for his goodness.

F. M. YOUNG.

NASHWAAK VILLAGE—On Tuesday eve the 8th inst., notwithstanding the storm and bad roads about 35 of the members of the church and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Richards to spend a social evening. After tea had been served the friends were called to order by Mr. Bertrand Goodspeed who read an address to the pastor referring to the pleasant relationship that existed between pastor and people. And expressing the desire that it would be far in the future before the relationship should be severed, after which he presented the pastor with a donation of cash and other useful articles amounting to about \$42. The pastor responded in a few words and on behalf of himself and wife thanked the friends for the gifts also for the sentiments expressed in the address. C. W. SABLES.

BERRINGTON GROUP.—Since coming to this field last June I have found plenty of work. It is easily seen that our interest on this large field could not be sustained except the pastor be joined by a loyal group of co-laborers on the different sections. It gives me pleasure to report that I have found these and that the regular work has been well sustained all over the field. True, this "faithful few" is all too small, and we fear that some who are associated with us in church membership are not joined to us by a living faith. At the same time we are made glad by the fact that there are several whom we have good evidence to believe "have passed from death unto life" though not as yet baptized. We plan soon to report more definitely concerning the different departments of our church work.

GEO. C. DUNN, Pastor.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—We desire to tell the members of the churches whom we ask to pray for us last year, how the Lord has answered their prayers. The condition of our church at that time could not be called favorable. With a resident membership of less than sixty and a debt of more than \$5000 beside other difficulties which need not be mentioned, the outlook was rather discouraging. Yet the faithful few who for years have been heavily burdened, decided to continue their struggle for existence as a Baptist church and to look to the Lord for property. In some respects our progress has been slow, but we trust it has been in the right direction. Twelve persons united with the church in 1903. Five received letters of dismission to other Baptist churches, and several others have moved away from New Glasgow; so that numerically we are not much stronger than we were a year ago. We trust however that we were united and in every way better fitted to render efficient service. The financial problem has been partially solved. We decided to make an effort to lessen our debt and began to receive subscriptions March 2, 1903. Previous to Dec. 31st, 1903 the members and friends of the church contributed about \$364. We received a loan of \$500. for ten years without interest from the H. M. Board. \$775 came to us a legacy from the "Olding Estate." \$116 was given by friends to paint the church building. We sold our parsonage property and purchased another for \$625 less than we received for the old one. Our current expenses including pastor's salary amounting to about \$1500 was paid by the members of the church. Thus, we closed the year with our debt greatly reduced. But we have still a mortgage on our property for \$3000, beside being obliged to reimburse the H. M. Board when the time of the loan expires. We began the work of 1904 with hope in God, and we trust the year's work may an honor to His name. The members of the church and congregation called at the Parsonage early in the year and encouraged and enriched the pastor and his family by an excellent address and a purse containing \$46.25. The salary has been promptly paid and the pastor has been well supported in all the work of the church. We hope in the near future to report more fully the work of this year.

W. M. SMALLMAN.

WESTPORT, N. S.—On Sunday, March 13th, 6 candidates were baptized by Pastor Richard Kemp. Others are expected to be baptized soon. Capt. Byard Powell and wife were also received by letter of transfer into church membership.

W. A. PUGH, Church Clerk.

Baptist Union.

Pursuant to notice of chairman Dr. McLeod the committees of the Free Baptist and Baptist bodies met recently in St. John. After an interchange of fraternal greetings and general review of the basis of union, it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to draft a working basis. This is to be submitted to a full meeting of the joint committee May 17th, at which the final report will in all probability be adopted. A very hearty and general desire was expressed that the union might be consummated harmoniously. May the Lord hasten it in his own good time. W. E. MCINTYRE, Sec'y.

FRETFUL CHILDREN.

If children are cross, or fretful, or sleepless, in ninety-nine times out of a hundred the reason can be traced to some little trouble of the stomach or bowels. Remove the cause and the little one will be bright, good-natured, and will sleep soundly and naturally. There is just one always absolutely safe medicine for little ones—Baby's Own Tablets. In homes where this medicine is used there are no sickly, cross, crying children. The Tablets will cure all the minor ills of little ones, and will do it safely and speedily—there is no doubt about this. Give the Tablets a single trial and you will be as enthusiastic about them as other mothers are. As for instance, Mrs. David Dunfield, Ponsby, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life. They are a wonderful medicine for children and I gladly recommend them to other mothers."

Your children will take this medicine as readily as candy, and it is guaranteed from harmful drugs. Sold by all druggists or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Stylish, Dressy Suit for Easter!

Our Black Cheviot Suits,
\$11.00.

The Cloth is All Wool English Cheviot of a desirable weave and weight. It is lined with a good quality of Italian cloth, is made with hair cloth in the fronts and shoulders, and cloth, stiffenings, padings and stayings are all shrunken assuring the buyer he has a suit that will retain its shape.



The Style and Cut.

THE VERY LATEST STYLE FOR SPRING—Coat made with stub front, outside breast pocket, the new shoulder effect, a narrow and well balanced collar. In a word, the smartest Sack Suit yet produced.

The Workmanship.

THE WORKMANSHIP SEEN IN THESE SUITS is of the most careful, every attention being paid to detail and neither time nor pains are spared in making the suits the best value in Canada.

MENS' BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.

Do your nerves feel as if
you will have to con-
sult a physi-
cian?

BENS'DORP'S

Try giving up the
use of tea and coffee and
use Bens'dorp's Cocoa

Cape Breton Quarterly.

The Cape Breton Quarterly meeting was held at Homeville Feb. 29th and March. 1st. On Monday evening Pastor Schurman of North Sydney gave a very helpful address on the "Power of the Spirit in Christian life and service." Tuesday morning Bro. McPhee conducted the devotional service. Chair was taken by president at 10.30. The session opened with prayers by Bro. Shepherd of Glace Bay. First item of business was the election of officers for the year 1904. President, Pastor Beattie, Vice President, Bro. G. D. Martell, Secretary, Pastor A. H. Whitman. Then followed reports from the churches represented, viz., Sydney, North Sydney, Glace Bay, Marbou, Sydney Mines and Homeville. Glace Bay reported some additions by baptism and quite a number by letter. Bro. Whitman is holding special meetings and there is quite an interest manifested among the people.

Pastor Schurman of North Sydney sees great reason for encouragement. The rest of the churches reported things quiet through the hard cold winter.

Motion was made and carried that we ask the secretary of the Home Mission Board to send Bro. Brown to look over the Marbou Port Hood and Inverness fields, to see if they couldn't be grouped and a student sent to supply them for the summer. On motion a committee was appointed, consisting of Pastors Beattie, Vincent and the resident pastor to prepare programmes for coming year.

Afternoon session was given up to the ladies. In the absence of Sisters Harrington and Lewis, Sister Beattie conducted the meeting. Evening session sermon by Pastor McPhee of Port Hood. Meeting adjourned to meet first week in May.

AMOR'S

Essence

of

Cod Liver Oil

is said to be the only preparation of the kind that is pleasant to the taste. The flavor of the oil is absolutely disguised, in fact.

AMOR'S

is as pleasing to the palate as a good fluid syrup.

Small bottles, 25c.

Other sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.

SOUR STOMACH, FLAT-
ULENCY, HEARTBURN,
AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF
DYSPEPSIA
K. D. C. THE NIGHTY CURE

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINS.—At Truro, N. S., March 14th, 1904, to Rev. and Mrs. W. N. Hutchins, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MUIRHEAD-FRANCIS.—At Tryon, P. E. I. by pastor J. Clark, William Muirhead to Ellen Francis, March 5.

BOULTER-MUIRHEAD.—At Tryon, P. E. I. by pastor J. Clark, J. Wilfred Boulter to Charlotte W. Muirhead, March 9.

KEEN-GAUL.—At the Parsonage Lawrencetown, N. S., Mar. 13, Milledgett Keen and Mrs. Abigail Gaul both of Lawrencetown N. S.

HOOPER-TOWERS.—At the Baptist parsonage, St. George, N. B., March 13th, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Peter E. Hooper and Lulu Towers, both of Back Bay.

FORSHAY MACDONALD.—At the home of C. D. Dykeman Esq., Jemseg, on the 9th March, by Rev. A. B. MacDonald, William F. Forshay and Jessie E. MacDonald, all of Cambridge, Q. C.

COLE GRIGG.—At the parsonage Cambridge N. B., March 12, 1904, by pastor F. W. Atkinson, Elden Cole and May Grigg, both of Coles Island.

CONRAD SARTY.—At Pleasantville on the 10th of March, by pastor J. E. Blackney, Angus Conrad of Conquerall Bank to Fannie Sarty of Pleasantville, both of Lunenburg Co. N. S.

STEEVES-STEEVES.—Married at Peteticodiac March 14, by Rev. E. C. Corey, Mr. Willis J. Steeves to Miss Violette J., eldest daughter of Ralph Steeves, all of Elgin, A. C.

THOMPSON JUDSON.—At the home of the brides parents, Pownal Lot 49-P. E. Island, March 16th by Rev. J. C. Spurr, B. A., Isaac Herbert Thompson of Dunstaffnage to Hannah Viola Judson.

WHYNOT-WHYNOT.—At the Baptist parsonage, Milton Queens Co. N. S., March 16th by Rev. H. B. Sloat, John Henry Whynot to Sarah Eleanor Whynot both of Greenfield, Queens Co. N. S.

DUKESHIRE-BEELER.—At Clementsvalle, Mar. 17th, Benjamin Dukeshire, of Maitland, N. S., to Mrs. Etta Beeler of Clementsvalle, Rev. J. H. Balcom officiating.

FLOYD RILEY.—At Clementsvalle, Jan. 27, by Rev. J. H. Balcom, Bertis Floyd of Princesdale, to Jennie Riley of Clementsvalle.

MORRISON-DOCKENDORFF.—At the residence of the bride's parents, North River, Feb. 11, by Rev. A. F. Browne, Alexander Morrison, of Moose Jaw, Assa., and Lotta May Dockendorff, third daughter of Benjamin Dockendorff.

DEATHS.

HUTCHINS.—At Truro, N. S., March 16th, 1904, Ralph Margeson, infant son of Rev. and Mrs. W. N. Hutchins.

DODGE.—At Lawrencetown, N. S., Feb. 21 after a lingering illness Amariah Dodge, aged 53 years. Funeral services were conducted by pastor W. L. Archibald assisted by Rev. R. D. Porter.

WILSON.—At his home in Tremont, Tuesday Feb. 23rd, William Wilson passed away aged 77. Brother Wilson was stricken with paralysis Monday night from which he never regained consciousness. He was a faithful member of the Lower Aylesford church, and in his younger days was a very energetic worker in the cause of Christ. He leaves a son and two daughters.

BEVERAGE.—Mrs David Beverage, a highly esteemed member of the Acadia Baptist church entered into rest at her home on the morning of Feb. 13th. Sister Beverage was strong in faith; a simple trust in Christ that could meet death without fear or alarm. She leaves a sorrowing husband, one daughter, and three sons, besides many intimate friends to mourn her loss. But we are all thankful for the fact, that they do not mourn as those do, who have not hope of a reunion in a better world.

TAYLOR.—At her late residence, Martock near Windsor, N. S., Mar. 7th, Hannah, the beloved wife of Geo. Taylor was suddenly and unexpectedly summoned into the presence of her Lord, whom not having seen she loved. A husband, daughter and two sons mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Sister Taylor was a member of the Windsor church and one of the faithful workers in the Martock branch of the church She will be missed by all.

MCADAM.—Ethel M. McAdam, of East Jordan River, Shelburne Co. N. S., entered peacefully into her eternal rest on Friday, March 11th at the early age of 16 years. Life with all its promise just before her, she heard the voice of the Master saying "Daughter, come up higher." she bade farewell to the sorrowing friends and gladly obeyed. She was born at Sable River and some years ago was led to accept Jesus Christ as her Saviour and united with the Christian Church at Milton, Queens Co. Her consistent Christian life and sweet disposition endeared her to her friends and made her to be highly es-

teemed by all who knew her. About two years ago she was smitten with that dread disease consumption, and now, with calm confidence in the promise of God, she said "Farewell, and left us for a time.

HAYDEN.—One by one the old landmarks are disappearing. One by one the Father is calling his children home when their work is done. One by one they do "Rest from their labors and their works do follow them." This time it is our aged sister Lydia, relict of the late Byron Hayden of East Jordan Shelburne Co. N. S. Our sister had reached the advanced age of 81 years, and through a long life-time was known, by a wide circle of acquaintances, as a devoted Christian, a pillar in the Baptist church, consistent and especially earnest in Christian life and an enthusiastic helper in all that pertained to the prosperity of our Master's kingdom. We sadly miss her in our church circle and the community misses a mother in Israel. In her early years she was converted, with a good old-fashioned conversion, which never faltered or dimmed, and united with the Baptist church at Ragged Islands, Shelburne Co. Afterwards, with her husband, she transferred her membership to the church at Jon River. She raised a family of 11 children, 3 of whom survive her, and by faithful watch-care led them all into the fold of the great shepherd. Peacefully and triumphantly she passed away on January 14th, 1904. The universal thought, inspired by her life death, is "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

THE OUTLOOK BOOKS.

The Outlook Company's publication for the spring include "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," by Jacob A. Riis; "The Great Companion," by Lyman Abbott—a companion volume of his "The Other Room;" "Tolstoy the Man," by Edward A. Steiner, Professor of applied Christianity in Iowa University; "Getting Acquainted with the Trees," by J. Horace McFarland, and "A Preacher's Story of His Work," by W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New York. All of these books are for publication during March.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

Important changes appear in The Homiletic Review for March. There is a thorough readjustment and reclassification of contents, the evident design being to simplify the arrangement, and to do away with many subdivisions. The first department that now appears is "Editorial Comment," which is a review of recent developments—the war in the East, the religious and ethnological character of the contestants, the Baltimore fire, Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on Chinese neutrality, religious conditions in the colleges, and other topics—treated in the aspects of deeper significance, as benefits a journal of this kind.

Some of the leading features of this number are: Dr. F. F. Ellenwood's study of "Indian Brahmoism;" Rev. T. J. Ramsdell's article on "The Difficulties of Our Country Churches;" Dr. Ghosnel Howie's "Illustrations from Agricultural Life in Syria," and Dr. Parkhurst's sermon on "God's Responsibility for Calamity," the latter a sermon that the press has misunderstood, and that as it appears here from the Doctor's manuscript, gives a very different impression from that conveyed by the fragmentary quotations in the daily papers.

THE FATE OF THE FLY

"When I was preaching my first sermon, on a hot summer Sunday, I had just given out the text and had hardly opened my mouth for the first sentence of my discourse when in-popped a fly. I could hear him hopping around in my mouth and buzzing like all possessed. A cold sweat broke out all over me. I felt him back in my throat. I glared at the audience. They were looking at me expectantly. I felt that the crisis of my life had arrived and that I must act at once. Through my hot brain flashed the thought, 'Shall I gag and spit out the intruder and make a spectacle of myself before these people who are waiting for the sermon and thus very likely spoil the effect of it and ruin my reputation at the outset of my career or shall I take the fellow down and wrest victory from the enemy?' My mind was made up on an instant. I gulped. Down went Mr. Fly, to be converted into flesh and bone and muscle, and I plunged into my sermon and went through it with such zest and earnestness that the rows of people who met me at the door to shake hands declared it was the best sermon they had ever listened to. And I've been swallowing flies ever since," he added, with a droll twinkle of the eye. "Whenever one attacks in the paper or elsewhere, I say to myself: 'Here's another fly. I'll take him down.' And down he goes. I find it the best way to avoid quarrels and to overcome trifling obstacles which would only be magnified by opposition."—Dr. Talmage.

The Baird Company's Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry

A Lubricant to the Throat. A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co.'s WINE OF TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY is an excellent remedy for Whooping Cough, also for ordinary coughs and colds.

MRS. D. D. GRAY.

Upper Woolstock, N. B.

A Baptist Lady

aged 45, with a child 5 years, wishes a situation as housekeeper

Apply, stating terms to

HOUSEKEEPER,

CARE MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Real Estate for Sale.

Two fine properties in the Town of Berwick, N. S., one contains 13 acres all under cultivation, 8 acres in orchard, average yield two to four hundred barrels. Good house and barn, fine situation, present owner getting too old to look after it.

A first class farm 93 acres, 40 acres cleared, 15 acres in orchard, nearly all bearing. Good 1 1/2 story house, with fine grounds, barn and outhouses, all in first class repair. Good reasons for selling. Also a number of farms throughout the Valley at prices from \$1,500 to \$7,000. Correspondence promptly attended to. Will meet intending purchasers at the station.

J. ANDREWS, Real Estate Broker.

Berwick, N. S., March 16th.



A. Kinsella,

Steam Polishing Granite and Marble Works.

Having a large supply on hand parties placing their orders before the 1st of May will get a discount. Material and workmanship guaranteed.

All orders delivered free.

165 Paradise Row, St. John, N. B.

SOFT CORNS.

Soft corns are frequently caused by carelessness in drying between the toes. A good system of treatment is this: Wash the feet every night in warm water and a little toilet disinfectant. Dry between the toes thoroughly, rubbing the corn for a few minutes with the towel. This will probably be rather painful, but rubbing the corn after it has been softened in the water has a tendency to reduce it. Then dust it thickly with good boracic acid powder and place between the corn and the toe, next to it a piece of absorbent cotton thickly covered with powder.—N. Y. Tribune.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE ON CATARRH

The exceedingly generous offer to Catarrh sufferers made by Health Specialist Sproule of 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, is one that should be accepted by every victim of Catarrh. This famous Doctor will gladly give all sufferers from Catarrh the most valuable medical advice absolutely free of charge in regard to curing their trouble. For nineteen years Dr. Sproule has been famous for his cures of Catarrh and his remarkable success in conquering the most obstinate cases. He cures Catarrh by an entirely new scientific method, his own discovery and used only by him, that overcomes Catarrh where all other treatments fail.

It will be distinctly to the advantage of every reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR who suffers from Catarrh to study carefully Health Specialist Sproule's announcement on page 9 and learn how to receive, without any expense, the very best medical information in regard to the cure of his trouble.—Adv.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 2 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY. Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homesteaded entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES. A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 20 acres substantially fenced. Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES B. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior, N. B.—in addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

Notice

is hereby given that Application will be made at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature for the incorporation of a company for the construction and acquiring, maintenance and operation of a rail or other way for the transportation of freight and passengers or the providing of a way therefore with all other easements or facilities that may be deemed necessary or convenient therefore. Extending from Hampton to St. John and St. John to Gagetown or such other point in the county of Queens as the Governor in council may sanction. Through the counties of Kings, St. John and Queens (Sgd) J. S. ARMSTRONG, for applicants.

The address of Dr. Sawyer at the Memorial Service for the late Dr. Welten, an account of which appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR last week was stenographically reported by Mr. C. M. Baird, B. A., teacher of shorthand in Horton Academy.

Brown's Bronchial Troches give prompt and effectual relief in all Throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peachy, Hungerford, Berkshire, England writes:

"Change of climate (from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as it produced the greatest prostration from Ulcerated Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than one Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within



one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success, that to day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada. To secure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance, to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute undeniable merit, and this new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalants, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because in one of the most prominent states, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies such as astringents, blood-root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit. Dr. J. J. Reiter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my nose and other extending to the stomach, causing tarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was simply remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and considered myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jennie Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much that I did so, and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall Mich.

A REAL DISTINCTION.

Two ministers were discussing the characteristics of a third, who was known for his zeal as a controversialist.

"Well, with all his peculiarities," said one of them, "brother Putnam leads a deeply religious life, does he not?"

"Well," responded the other, "I will hardly go so far as that, but I can say that I think he leads a deeply theological life."—Progressive Era.

What life has become our enemy, death has become our friend. There is even soothing in that cheerless voice. The way down into the valley may have its thorns for our feet and its pangs for our heart, but it is a welcome path after all. Why should we call death our enemy when he conducts us into the presence of the immortal life and to the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world? The entrance to our better life has been well called "the gate of pearl."—Sci.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

DO IT NOW.

I had thought to send a flower to a sick friend, but decided: "To-morrow will do as well." Next day the flower was laid on a still, cold form.

Because of busy, happy work, I neglected for a month writing to a dear friend far away. The tardy missive brought answer:

"Dear One—"Your letter is a comfort to me. I have waited for it through a month of heavy trial. I know you would have written sooner if you could, or had you known the comfort your words would be."

Two friends misunderstood each other "Soon," I thought, "I shall speak the little word that will clear their skies." The events of a day separated us all forever, and the little wrong was not made right.

An earnest youth was in need of a helping hand. I longed to extend the help, but self-interest answered: "You cannot; God will take the will for the deed."

Then the spirit within took me to my knees, and I prayed: "Oh God, shall this poor will, and nothing more, be offered thee? Then thou hast naught. Oh, make it thine, that loving deed may prove the will to serve!"

And in that hour the youth's need was supplied, not was self the poorer.

Oh, the blessed now, which is all of time I have! God help me to use it for him! And if there is a word to be spoken, a flower to be sent, an alabaster box to be broken, God help me to do it now.—S. M. Ritter.

HOW THEY DIFFER.

Did you ever notice the difference in the way a man and a woman will handle money?

A man carries his money loose in his pocket or in his pocketbook hidden about his person, while a woman carries hers in a kind of satchel exposed to view.

A man rarely has anything mixed with his money, while a woman will have everything, from hairpins up in the same purses with her cash. A man will reach for his money and get it instantly, while it takes a woman some time to get at hers.

As a rule a man cannot tell how much money he has without counting it, while a woman can tell to a cent without counting.

A man will forget in a week what he paid for a thing, while a woman will remember always what she paid for a given article.—Sun-Sentinel.

TO EVERY MAN HIS REWARD.

Every man shall receive his own reward, according to his own labor. Not according to his talents and opportunities, but to the use made of them; not to the harvest that is reaped, but to the seed sown; not according to his gifts, not according to his successes, not according to the worldly applause he may have won, but according to his labor. This meets the case of every disciple, as well the poorest as the richest, as well the obscurest as the greatest, as well the servant with the one talent as the servant with five. Only be faithful to your trust, and when the labor of the day is over, and you go up to the great harvest home, you will be "satisfied."—L. Boardman.

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN.

The best proof of the divinity of the Christian religion is the daily life of the Christian himself: not his words and professions, but his conduct and spirit; not his Sunday grab and service, but his everyday tone; not his church ways, but his home walk. In the first third of the first century the world saw the incarnate God—the Word of God made flesh and dwelling in human form among men. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries need no less than this. They must see God manifest in the flesh, that human eyes may now behold, and human hands now handle the word of life; that the supernatural may be brought within our easy reach; that to all inquires the church may now say as Jesus said to the disciples of John, "Go tell the things which ye do hear and see," not deeds of healing wrought in the flesh, but "greater works than these"—works of healing in the spirit, evil passions subdued, bad habits broken, burdens of sin removed, blessings of spiritual life bestowed, steadiness of purpose and experience through all outward vicissitudes made clear to a witnessing world. A life thus setting forth the power of Christ in this present time is worth more than all the books of argument and all the sermons and lecture courses of a century in favor of Christianity. It is another word of God, a living epistle read and known of all. It is a silent, present, unshadowed, unanswerable demonstration. It makes doubt impossible. Men simply feel its force and are silent—then turn to pray.—John H. Vincent.

Save your Horse

BY USING
FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.
IT CURES

Spavins, Ringbones,
Curbs, Splints, Sprains,
Bruises, Slips, Swellings
and Stiff Joints on Horses.
Recommended by prominent Horsemen
throughout the country.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
T. P. BARKER & SONS, LTD
ST. JOHN, N. B., Sole Pro's.

Society
Visiting Cards
For **35c.**

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 35c. and 3c. for postage.

These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c by other firms.

PATERSON & CO.,
107 Germain Street,
St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements,
a Specialty.

Insurance Absolute Security
Queen Insurance Co.
Ins. of North America.
JARVIS & WHITTAER,
General Agents.
74 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

**TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS
THE BACK.**
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills

FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

SURPRISE SOAP

Mothers' Help.
Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors. It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties. Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household. For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.
St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

SNOW & CO., Limited

Undertakers and Embalmers.

90 Argyle St.

Halifax.

Your Wife

may think you are simply throwing away your money by paying Life Insurance premiums, but she will understand that you have a good deal if you enroll. Staffle off this mortal coil and leave her penniless for a few thousand do lars to

The Mutual Life OF CANADA
F. BOREHAM, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

INTERCOLONIA RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1900 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.		
6—Mixed for Moncton		6.30
2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton		7.00
4—Express for Point du Chene		13.15
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou.		12.15
8—Express for Sussex		17.10
1—Express for Quebec and Montreal		18.00
✓ 1—Express for Halifax and Sydney.		23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
9—Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.30
7—Express from Sussex 9.00
33—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50
5—Mixed from Moncton 15.20
3—Express from Point du Chene 16.50
25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton 17.40
1—Express from Halifax 18.40
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) 24.35
All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Telephone 1053
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

This and That

MARVEL OF SCIENCE.

During a visit to the South with an eclipse expedition some years ago, says the "Omaha Mercury," an eminent American professor met an old negro servant whose duty it was to look after the chickens of the establishment where he was staying. The day before the eclipse took place, the professor, in an idle moment, called the old man to him and said: "Sam, if to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock you watch your chickens you will find they will all go to roost."

Sam was skeptical, of course, but when at the appointed time next day the sun in the heavens was darkened and the chickens retired to roost, the negro's astonishment knew no bounds. He approached the professor in awe. "Massa," he asked, "how long ago did you know dat dem chickens would go to roost?"

"Oh, a long time," said the professor, airily. "Did you know a year ago, massa?" "Yes."

"Then dat beats de world!" exclaimed the astonished old man. "Dem chickens weren't hatched a year ago."—Ex.

WHISKEY DID IT.

One of the best Greek scholars in New York City is a guard on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway. Not long ago a famous professor in one of our leading universities published a volume on certain features of the ancient Grecian dialects, of interest only to scholars. The "L" guard referred to, wrote to a newspaper, pointing out several errors made by the professor in his book, and signed himself by his road number. After a month's search a correspondent found the man. "How does it happen," he said, showing his card, "that you, a Greek scholar of first rank, should be doing such work as this?" He looked at the correspondent sadly, and his red face flushed more than usual. "I was the best Hellenist of my year at Dublin," he replied. "My Greek is still what it used to be, but my career has been ruined by—whiskey."—American Issue.

GRAND WIFE.

The Kind Worth Having.

A well known lady of Carthage, Mo., says: "Although I do not drink tea or coffee myself I have had a most interesting experience in my family for about a year ago my husband began to fail in health. He would get so very nervous at times he would have to give up his work and come home. His eyes were failing him and the doctor became alarmed—was afraid he was going to lose his sight. He also got very yellow in complexion, at times his blood ran cold, from nervous child's the doctor said.

"In a few days he would return to work still in that dull, chilly condition. He would drink coffee, coffee, coffee, 'for a stimulant' he would say (as he drank no liquor).

His condition gradually got worse instead of better until finally I made up my mind coffee had something to do with it, so I bought a package of Postum without telling him, and made it according to directions. He drank it and seemed to like it so I continued to make it and before the first package was gone he began to get so clear of complexion and feel so well, gaining fast in flesh, he was so delighted he would get weighed every day.

"Finally he talk so much about it (he had gained ten pounds in 10 days) I could not keep it a secret any longer and told him to give Postum the credit. The consequences are there has been no more coffee since (and no doctor either).

Postum is a delightful drink made according to directions, I have found no better way as it is a rich golden brown when cream is added.

"I forgot to say husband's eyes are as strong as they ever were, he is well and hearty, does not sit around the stove chilled all the time as he did before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee poison causes eye trouble as well as other, and is never suspected. A 10 days trial proves things you will never forget! Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ALL THEY COULD AFFORD.

As an illustration of the nature of Southern negroes, the Rev. D. J. Saunders, the negro president of Biddle University of Charlotte, North Carolina related the following incident to some members of the Presbyterian General Assembly at a recent meeting. The story is reported by the New York Times.

Negroes are great lovers of pomp and ceremony, of titles and decorations, and the members of a large but ignorant congregation in North Carolina conceived the notion that it would add very much to their influence as a church if their pastor could append the initials D. D. to his name.

One of the brethren learned that a certain institution in the North would confer such a degree for a price. He wrote, and got a letter from this institution, stating that fifty dollars would secure the desired honor.

Meantime the members of the congregation went to work to raise this fifty dollars, but their utmost efforts failed to secure more than twenty-five dollars.

The committeemen put their heads together and it was finally decided to send the money, with this message, to the Northern institution:

"Please send our pastor one 'D,' as we are not able to pay for the other at this time."—Ex.

GRAMMAR AND GROCERIES.

The purist who figures in the following story was the proprietor of a grocery in St. Louis, but the Chicago Record Herald, which prints the story, suggests that he probably came from the East.

One day he was called to the telephone in great haste. "Does some one wish to speak to Mr. Perkins?" he asked.

"Yes," said the girlish voice at the other end of the wire. "Mamma wishes me to tell you that she wants the eggs she ordered this morning very bad."

"I am sorry," replied the grocer, "that we have not, to my knowledge, a bad egg in the house. I couldn't your mother possibly use good ones?"

"Dear me!" he murmured, hanging up the receiver. "I wonder why she rang in my ear that way?"—Ex.

BRAVE AND TENDER.

A year or two ago there was a shipwreck at St. Margaret's Bay, England, and the life-line brought sailor after sailor to shore, amid the cheers of the rescuers. At last only the captain remained on board. The line was ready, the signal was given, but the answering jerk did not come. Again and again, for a quarter of an hour, the question passed along the line without reply. At last when hope was nearly dead, the signal came, and the captain was hauled, dripping, to shore. He picked himself up, drew a small, wet, quivering dog from his breast-pocket, and set it tenderly down. Then he looked around and said in simple apology, "I couldn't find the little brute anywhere!"—Southern Baptist, Australia.

A story is related of little Prince Edward of Wales. The little prince dislikes arithmetic, and, in fact, mathematics in general. His punishment for dereliction of duty is being put in a corner. Some time ago, when he saw his governess taking out the book and slate to prepare for the day's lesson in the particular branch which he specially disliked, he said, very deliberately—"I don't believe I care to do arithmetic to-day. I'll go into the corner again, if you don't mind." Away he marched like a soldier, leaving an astonished teacher wondering what course he was to pursue.—Ex.

SCRATCH HIS EAR FOR MUSIC.

A schoolmaster received a visit from the mother of one of his pupils, who demanded to know why her boy was not being taught music. The dominie explained that the boy had no ear for music, whereupon the woman gave vent to her astonishment by exclaiming: "What dae ye say? Nae ear for music! Guidsave, man, the laddie has a lug like a saucer."

"So your son has finally decided which college he will attend?" "Yes; he has found one at last where the professors do not allow the studies to interfere with the athletic work."—Ex.

To Intending Purchasers

Do you want an ORGAN of Superior workmanship Beautiful in design, made of the best materials and noted for its purity and richness of tone? If so you want the

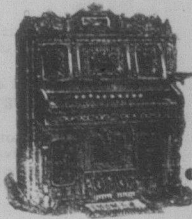
"THOMAS"

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

JAMES A. GATES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.

Middleton, N. S.



FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf In a Few Minutes

By selling at 20c, each, only 25 of our large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 60 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Our Sweet Pea Packages are positively the largest, the best and the most beautiful ever sold for 10c.

SEND NO MONEY

We trust you. Simply write us that you would like to earn this beautiful Fur Scarf and we will mail you at once, postpaid, the 20 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, also 20 Certificates each worth 50c, one of which is to be given away free with every package. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you absolutely free this

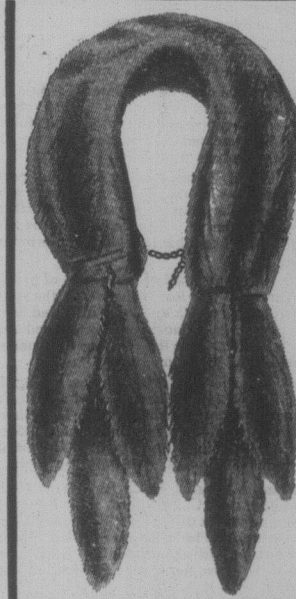
HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 8 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins, with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. It is fully equal in appearance to any \$10.00 Fur Scarf.

THELMA RAYMOND, Middlemarch, N. B., writes: "I received the Scarf. I am so much delighted with it. I had no idea of getting such a beautiful fur for so little cost. The same kind of a Fur Scarf would cost \$10.00 in a store."

MRS. GRAHAM, South New Bridge, N. B., writes: "I write to the Eye for my beautiful Fur Scarf which was far ahead of what I expected. I have been trying them in our store and find that I could not get one like it for less than \$10.00."

Ladies and Girls don't miss this grand chance to get a Handsome Fur Scarf, for only a few minutes work, but send your name and address today and be the first in your locality to have our Scarf. THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 9, TORONTO



COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It plays every kind of Instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 big, large beautiful packages of Grand Record Talking Machine Records to sell at 10c each. (A certificate worth 50c free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most famous varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn, all handsomely embellished, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and one wax record—Hawasha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, Be going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, If we Sweet Home, etc. etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds to-day sure. Prize Seed Co., Dept. 9, Toronto

It Plays Itself

HIS POSITION.

In a certain English Yeomanry regiment there was a private of very small stature, who to make himself look as big as the rest had a very tall horse. It was well known that Private Johnson could not mount unassisted, so there was great amusement when one day they heard the order: 'Private Johnson, dismount.'

Private Johnson gave no sign. Again the order was given with a like result.

A third time captain gave the order: 'Private Johnson, dismount,' but the little private could keep patience no longer, and fairly roared out:

"Don't be a fool, captain; you know I can't get on again."

Mr. Thompson—"Jones told me a secret to-day."

Mrs. Thompson, anxiously—"What was it?"

Mr. Thompson—"The one I told you last week."

Mrs. Thompson—"Oh, dear me! that Mrs. Jones is such a tattler, I'll never tell her anything again."—Judge"—Ex.

I Cured a Horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie. I Cured a Horse badly torn by a pitch fork with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

EDWARD LINLIEF.

St. Peters, C. B. I Cured a Horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

THOS. W. PAYNE

Bathurst, N. B.

For 1904

Your patronage of

Woodill's German Baking Powder

is respectfully solicited. You will find every satisfaction in using it. Remember it has a record of ninety to half a century

Students Enter at can Any Time.



Because the instruction given is mostly individual and there are no vacations to interrupt the work.

BUSINESS: Exclusive use of the two best and most up-to-date of the Business Practice System.

SHORTHAND: The Isaac Pitman. Catalogues free to any address.

S. KERR & SON

OddFellows' Hall.

WHAT HE KNOWS.

'He doesn't know anything.'

'Oh, you do him an injustice.'

'I do?'

'Certainly. He knows just what kind of a hat to wear with any particular kind of a coat.'—Chicago Post.—Ex.

Catarrh Conquered

By Health Specialist Sproule's Wonderful New Method.

HE GIVES AID FREE

No one need have catarrh! There's a certain cure for it at last! Catarrh victims should annoy their friends no longer with hawking and spitting and foul, disgusting breath. There's no reason why they should suffer another day with discharging noses and watery eyes, nor run any more chances of losing their hearing, taste and smell.



Health Specialist Sproule, Catarrh Expert.

Health Specialist Sproule's wonderful new method—the famous Sproule Scientific Catarrh Treatment—is the most valuable discovery ever made in regard to Catarrh. Thousands of level-headed, upright people, prominent in their own communities, bear honest testimony to their complete and permanent cure by its means. The most stubborn cases—settled ones of long standing where all other doctors and all other treatments have failed—cases that have been pronounced incurable by experts—are conquered absolutely by this method.

The Sproule treatment clears the system completely of the deadly Catarrh poison, opens up and cleanses the head and nose passages, purifies the blood and makes it rich and life giving, stamps out for good and all the dangerous and death-dealing Catarrh germs, and builds up the whole body with wonderful vigor and strength. It saves countless lives from the danger that results from unchecked Catarrh—that awful and incurable disease, Consumption.

Health Specialist Sproule will gladly give, any and all Catarrh sufferers

FREE AID

by diagnosing their cases without any charge whatever. Many Catarrh victims would like to consult a first class physician yet feel they cannot afford it. Dr. Sproule realizes this and offers his help—the valuable knowledge and counsel of the best Catarrh specialist in the country—free of all expense. Simply answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it to HEALTH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

Free Medical Advice Coupon

Is your throat raw?
 Do you sneeze often?
 Is your breath foul?
 Are your eyes watery?
 Do you take cold easily?
 Is your nose stopped up?
 Does your nose feel full?
 Do you have to spit a lot?
 Do crusts form in the nose?
 Are you worse in damp weather?
 Do you blow your nose a good deal?
 Are you fond of your sense of smell?
 Does your mouth taste bad moring?
 Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
 Do you have pains across your forehead?
 Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
 Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
 Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
 Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

Our Story Quarterly, the new periodical for very little folks, published by the American Baptist Publication Society, is rapidly coming into favor with primary teachers. Already its circulation runs into the thousands. This is not to be wondered at as the little quarterly is as beautiful as it can be made, is perfectly adapted to the little folks for whom it is intended, and is sold at the very low price of only 4 cents a year in clubs of five or more.

Summary News.

During one week Edinburgh's soup kitchens distributed daily 1,040 portions of soup and rolls.

A Liverpool gentleman has invented a brake, which it is claimed can stop a large Cunarder in four lengths.

Fire on Wednesday evening gutted Knox Presbyterian church, Toronto. Extensive alterations had just been completed at a cost of \$8,000.

U. S. Marshal Wilson has arrested Iva Henderson and the three Leggetts, of Kemper county, Miss., who are charged with having held Shep Griffin, a negro, in voluntary servitude.

Letters from German Southwest Africa have arrived giving details of the ghastly treatment of German settlers, 113 of whom were killed outright or tortured to death in the district of Okahanja alone.

Before the close of the Ontario legislature a testimonial in the form of a purse of between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars will be presented to Premier Ross by the liberal members, friends and admirers.

A Grand Trunk Pacific surveying party returned to Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday after many months spent in the wilds of northern British Columbia. The members report having located a feasible route through the mountains.

A list is published of the names of natives of Yorkshire who lost their lives in the South African war which are to be inscribed upon an imposing memorial to be erected near York Minster. The list contains 1,369 names, representing 72 regiments.

A fox terrier of Northwich has, during the last two or three years, collected 2,000 coins on behalf of the town infirmary. He is shortly to be presented with an illuminated address, the London Sportsman says. He would rather have a pound of biscuits, no doubt.

Frank A. Anglin, K. C., Toronto, and John Addinton, K. C., Stratford, have been appointed justices of the new Exchequer Court of Ontario. The position of Chief Justice has not been filled, although E. F. Johnston, Toronto, has been mentioned in connection with it.

The three persons were killed and eight other persons were injured in Chicago on Tuesday by an explosion of toy pistol caps, which completely demolished the two-story brick manufacturing plant of the Chicago Toy Novelty Co., at Western avenue and West 18th street.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, has given notice he will move the following vote of censure: "That this House disapproves the conduct of His Majesty's government in advising the crown not to disallow the ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal."

What is said to be the largest steer in the world was sold to a syndicate of Greentown, Ind., men who will fatten it for the world's fair. The steer is four years, and weighs 2,780 pounds. When fat he will weigh 4,000 pounds. The animal is 18 feet 9 inches from nose to tail and is 6 feet 9 inches high. His girth measure is 16 feet 4 inches.

On Wednesday night the sharpest shock of earthquake felt in Victoria, B. C., for twenty years shook the city. Clocks were stopped, and invalids screamed with terror. The seismographic recorder at the meteorological office cannot be touched until Saturday. The curator expects the record will show a spasm of unusual violence.

A Paris despatch says: Rappel asserts that the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, who has been causing the British forces in that country great trouble for months past, finds he is unable to continue his campaign and has offered to surrender to the Italian government on condition that he is not handed over to the English. The Italian authorities, says Rappel, have refused to accept his request.

British steamer Aramao was wrecked on the Break Sea Spit, off Queensland, Sunday morning. Six boats were launched and two were safely landed, with sixty exhausted passengers and members of the crew. Four other boats containing seventy-eight persons are still missing. It is believed that these boats were not provisioned. The weather is bad and steamers sent in search of the boats have found no trace of them.

The London correspondent of the Paris Figaro says that the discussion of the friendly settlement of colonial questions has practically been carried on continuously both at Paris and at London since President Loubet's visit to England. Regarding Newfoundland, France would give up prerogatives in return for a free right to fish, compensation in return to the shipowners having establishments there, and for territory facilitating communication with French western Africa.



The Crown Bank of Canada

Provisional Offices: 23 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
 Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

PRESIDENT:

EDWARD GURNEY, President of the Gurney Foundry Co., Limited, Toronto.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHARLES MAGEE, President Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.; President C. Ross Co., Limited, Ottawa; Vice President of the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa.

DIRECTORS:

R. Y. ELLIS, Director of the F. Ellis Co., Limited, Toronto.

CHARLES ADAMS, of Messrs. Adams Brothers, Wholesale Saddlery, Toronto.

JOHN L. COFFEE, of Messrs. L. Coffee & Company, Grain Exporters, Toronto.

JOHN C. COPP, Manager Toronto Land and Investment Corporation, Toronto.

JOHN M. GILL, President of the James Smart Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brockville.

JOHN W. E. MERCHANT, Mayor of the City of Woodstock.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. BURLAND, President of the Canada Engraving & Lithographing Co., Limited, Montreal.

GENERAL MANAGER:

GERALD de COURCY O'GRADY, Late Manager at London, Ont., of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

SOLICITOR:

FRANK ARNOLDI, K.C., of Messrs. Arnoldi & Nisbet, Toronto, Ont.

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of \$100 each, issued at \$110 per Share.

It has been decided for the present to confine the issue of stock to ONE MILLION DOLLARS, being one-half of the authorized Capital.

TERMS:—\$5.00 per share of the par value on application, \$25.00 per Share of the par value on allotment, and the balance in eight successive monthly instalments of \$10.00 per share, commencing on the first day of each of the eight months immediately succeeding the date of such allotment.

Application for stock or for further information including prospectus, forms of application, etc., may be made to

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager,
 The Crown Bank of Canada,

Provisional Office, 23 King St. W.,
 Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

Or to DAVID A. McLEOD, Provincial Manager, Continental Life Insurance, 8 Market Square, St. John.

GET STRAIGHT WHEN LITTLE

Mr. Wooding has bought a nice home with lawn, trees and shrubs of all kind around it. One tree has grown quite large right in front of the house, but crooked.

Mr. Wooding thought he would straighten that tree. He got strong men, who planted thick stakes on either side of the tree, and then, with a strong rope, they tried to bend it straight. It was no use; it had grown crooked.

While the men were pulling at the rope, Eddie and his sister stood by looking at them. "See, children," said Mr. Wooding, "if that tree had been straightened when it was little, it would now be beautiful. It could have been done easily. It is now too big and we can't make it straight. It will stay crooked as long as it lives. So it is with men and women. When little, they can grow straight and become good and useful. If they grow up crooked, that is, with a bad character and disposition, they are likely always to remain so."

Don't grow crooked and ugly. Grow straight. That is, grow beautiful and good. —Pansy.

In the Commons on Wednesday Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the statement that the British station gunboat Espiegle will be withdrawn from New Chwang immediately after the river is opened, as the vessel would be in considerable danger in the event of hostilities, while her presence there would afford no effective protection for life or property. The secretary went on to say that the United States and British consuls had requested that the women and children leave New Chwang, and doubtless they would give similar advice to all American citizens and British subjects if circumstances rendered it advisable. His Majesty's government had already addressed representations to the belligerents requesting them to take the necessary steps to safeguard the interests of British subjects.

A GUARANTEED CURE
 FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION
 IS FOUND IN K.D.C.
 (KIDNEY DYSPEPSIA CURE)

Red Rose Tea is Good Tea.