

Messenger and Visitor

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Great Britain and Russia.

If the Associated Press is rightly informed, the recent visit to St. Petersburg of Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, has resulted in softening the feelings of apprehension and hostility which the Russian people have been entertaining toward Great Britain. The ostensible purpose of Count Benckendorff's visit to St. Petersburg was to see his son who was about setting out to take part in the war, but it is believed that a more important purpose of his visit was to assure his Government personally that the suspicions harbored against Great Britain respecting her attitude as to the war were unfounded, and that although she would stand by the terms of her treaty with Japan, Great Britain would not move unless compelled to do so by some third power coming to the assistance of Russia. Count Benckendorff had a long interview with the Czar, as well as with the Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg and, if the information of the Associated Press is correct, succeeded in convincing the Russian authorities that Great Britain was acting in good faith. He conveyed also Great Britain's assurance that the Anglo-Japanese treaty contained no secret clauses, and that it was not directed especially against Russia, its sole purpose being, according to the British authorities, to preserve the balance of power in the Far East, which might be threatened by another coalition such as followed the Chino-Japanese war, and which resulted in the exclusion of Great Britain from further international settlement of Far Eastern questions. The more moderate tone of the Russian as well as of the British press of late is also supposed to indicate a better understanding between the two Governments. Sir Charles Scott whose term of office as British Ambassador to St. Petersburg expires in April is to be succeeded by Mr. Charles Hardinge. The retiring ambassador has been popular at St. Petersburg and it is believed his successor will be equally welcome. Mr. Hardinge is a comparatively young man—about forty-five years of age—and his promotion, like that of the late Sir Michael Herbert to be ambassador at Washington, is favorably commented upon as another break in the tradition of promoting by seniority. Mr. Hardinge has been trained to diplomacy, and it is believed that he has special fitness for the post to which he has been appointed owing to his knowledge of Persia, which touches Anglo-Russian relations closely.

The Winter in the Northwest.

According to statements for which Mr. T. O. Davis, M. P. for Saskatchewan, is quoted as authority, reports which have been cabled to the old Country as to the suffering of the settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest because of the severity of the winter are without any substantial foundation. In the Saskatchewan district the winter has been fine and not marked by any exceptionally severe weather. Cattle were not taken in from the prairie until well on in January, and for the remainder of the winter the farmers have had an abundance of hay for their stock. The new settlers, including those of the Barr Colony, according to Mr. Davis, have had no complaints to make in respect to the severity of the winter. Many of the Barr colonists are working in Prince Albert, and seem to be well satisfied with their lot and with the country generally. The rapidity with which the country is being occupied by new settlers is shown from the fact that the total homestead entries for the year ending Dec. 31 last were 32,362, covering 5,229, 120 acres, compared with 22,215 entries for the year 1902, an increase of 11,467. The Department of the Interior estimates that 130,726 persons have gone into Manitoba and the Northwest during 1903. This estimate is based on the fact that 32,682 homestead entries were made with an average of four persons to each homestead.

An Important Letter.

The Outlook calls attention to a letter of Mr. Gladstone's, lately published, which was written in May, 1889, to Mr. Henry Clews of New York City, and to its bearing upon a question in connection with the history of the Civil War. It has been frequently stated, and has been widely believed, as The Outlook says, that at different times before the midsummer of 1863, which marked the turning-point of the war, the

British Government was on the point of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States and possibly of intervening on their behalf. Mr. Gladstone's letter, however, disposes effectually of this statement, and makes it clear that the question of recognizing the Confederacy was never seriously considered by the British Government, save on one occasion, and then the proposal was rejected unanimously and without serious debate. The following is from Mr. Gladstone's letter:

I think it would be less than ingenious if I did not, after reading what relates to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, make some reference to it. Allow me to assure you that, so far as the Cabinet is concerned, you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it, and now nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great Civil War, excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon III and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay or dissent. In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for negotiation Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments, happily gone by.

Cruelties in the Congo Free State.

During the past few years there have frequently appeared statements in reference to affairs in the Congo Free State, alleging a tyrannous administration and incredible cruelty toward the natives. But the matter embodied in a blue book recently published by the British Government constitutes the severest arraignment of the Government of that State before the bar of public opinion that has yet been made. The Congo Free State is said to cover some 800,000 square miles of territory consisting for the most part of African jungle. Some years ago the native population was estimated at 14,000,000, or 15,000,000, and there are about 2,000 whites, of whom 70 per cent are Government officials. The principal industry of the country is the collecting and exporting of crude rubber obtained from the trees of the great Congo forest. Over this country King Leopold, of Belgium, exercises sovereign rights and his financial interests in the country are very large. Within the last few years the native population of the country has been steadily decreasing and there have been persistent reports, some of them from sources that could not well be discredited, that the administration of affairs in the Congo Free State was tyrannous in the extreme and that horrible cruelties were practised on the natives by the whites with the knowledge and connivance of the Congo Government. The British Government has felt it to be a duty to investigate these reports, and accordingly Mr. Roger Casement, British Consul at Boma, capital of the Free State, has reported the result of a journey of investigation undertaken by him at the request of his Government. This report is embodied in the blue book mentioned above. It appears from Mr. Casement's report that in many instances at least, the rubber is obtained by terrorizing the natives into furnishing a certain quantity. If for any reason a village fails to supply the quantity demanded a force of soldiers is sent against it and some of the people are killed. It was explained to Mr. Casement that mutilation of the dead was necessary, because the soldiers had to account for every cartridge supplied to them with a life. As evidence that they had fulfilled their orders they had to take back a hand for each cartridge and if the shooting was bad or they used the cartridge for other purposes, they would supply the number of hands necessary by maiming living persons and then turning them loose. It is said that the report contains much evidence in support of these statements. Mr. Casement saw a number of men who had lost their right hands, and one both of whose hands were gone as the result of most fiendishly cruel treatment. One young boy was found whose hand had been chopped off not long before. Another way in which the whites force the natives to furnish the rubber demanded is to seize their wives and hold them prisoners until the rubber is brought in. It appears from the blue book that Mr. Casement's report is being sent by Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, to the British representatives at Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Lisbon, with the request that the report be laid before the Governments to which they are accredited, with an enquiry as to when an answer may be expected to the British note of last August.

That is Great Britain asks the powers which created the Congo Free State and still maintain it whether these things shall cease or continue.

Temperance Legislation in Ontario.

The Ontario Government's promised bill, dealing with the liquor traffic either by way of prohibition or regulation, has not been presented to the Legislature. It is learned, however, attention has been given to the subject in a caucus of the Government party held on Tuesday last week. Premier Ross is said to have outlined to his followers a radical temperance measure, providing for the abolition of the bar throughout the Province on May 1, 1905, and for Government control of the retail sale of liquor in packages. Mr. Ross's supporters were not however willing as a body to endorse the proposed measure, and the Premier suggested as an alternative that the bringing into effect of a law such as he had suggested should be left to a vote in each of the municipalities at the next municipal election. This would mean the abolition of the bar in hotels as well as saloons, with Government control of the retail traffic, conditioned upon local option. In connection with this it is proposed to make the license law more stringent. The second proposal was discussed, but no decision was reached, and the matter was laid over for further consideration. Following the caucus meeting, Premier Ross said, in reply to a question of the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly, that he was unable to state with any certainty at what date the proposed temperance legislation would be introduced. What course the Government will take in the matter is uncertain, but it can hardly afford to outrage the strong temperance sentiment of the Province by doing nothing or by failing to introduce a thoroughgoing measure of reform. The Globe, the principal Government organ in Ontario, advocates the policy of Government control.

Opening of Par- liament.

The fourth session of the Dominion of Canada's ninth Parliament was opened on Thursday last. The principal business of the day was the election of a speaker in succession to Mr. Brodeur who has accepted appointment to a seat in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister nominated as speaker Mr. N. A. Balcourt, member for Ottawa, and the nomination was seconded by Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, concurred in the nomination, and the motion to elect was carried unanimously. The formal opening by the Governor-General came on Friday and was accompanied by the pomp and circumstance customary on such occasions. The speech from the throne opened with an expression of thankfulness to a beneficent Providence for the abundant harvest of the past year and the prosperity which prevails in all parts of the Dominion. It notes with satisfaction that the trade of Canada is still increasing, while the number of settlers seeking homes in Manitoba and the Territories is without a parallel in the history of the country. This leads to a reference to the proposed trans-continental railway as necessary for the conveying of the increasing products of the West to our eastern seaports. Proceeding, the speech refers to the amendments in the contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which have been approved by the Government and the management of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and which will be submitted for the ratification of Parliament. The speech foreshadows a Militia Bill containing several important amendments to the present law. Authority will be asked to increase the force of the Northwest Mounted Police. A copy of the award defining the boundary between the Dominion and Alaska, with other papers relating to the controversy, will be laid before Parliament. The expectation is expressed that the present session will be a short one. Apart from the prospective discussion of the trans-continental railway scheme, there would appear to be no reason why this expectation should not be realized. But that discussion is not unlikely to occupy several weeks. The amendments which have been agreed to are probably not of a character to make the scheme more popular, and it may be taken for granted that all its features, old and new, will be closely criticised by the opposition.

God's High Thoughts.

Preached in the Baptist Church at Charlotetown, P. E Island, Sunday evening, Feb. 28th, by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. White.

"For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts." Isaiah 55:8-9.

What uplifting, what soul-cheering truth is here when applied to the dealings of God with his erring creatures, even "his own" disobedient children. For first in order, this whole message was addressed to God's chosen people who were now in bondage to the enemy. In the opening words of the chapter the prophet gives out God's great invitation to his thirsty people to come and drink from the fountains of divine mercy, and to drink freely, because of his special care for his own people sinful though they be: "Ho every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters." Israel was now in Babylon for her sin of idolatry; but she is weary and thirsty for her home and her God. If you have ever felt yourself away from God by wicked works, and separated from the fellowship of the saints, then you know how to pity Israel at this time. See how the pity of God overflows toward her so abundantly expressed by the prophet: "If we would grasp the whole situation or get any sort of an adequate meaning out of these words, we must try to picture to ourselves a whole host of people dying with thirst while they are trying to suck a little moisture out of the damp clouds of the ground, on the one hand, and on the other see a man standing at a little distance from them calling and pointing them to sparkling fountains of water, saying: "Ho every one that is thirsty come ye and drink from these life-giving fountains, for your God bids you come. Here is a full supply, and back of these fountains, and away up there in the heart of yonder mountain is a mighty reservoir full to the brim." Then we get some idea of what was in the mind of the prophet, concerning God's thought for his people then and now and forever.

And, as if all this were not enough, he backs it up with a great promise: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord who will have mercy upon him and to our God for he will abundantly pardon." In the mythologies of the Greeks, they were said to have piled "Ossa on Pelion" (two small mountains) and to have rolled Ossa and Pelion up against Olympus, that they might see more clearly into the abode of the gods. So our prophet has piled promise upon invitation, that we may see more clearly the heart of our God. And upon the top of all this he puts the abundant statement of our text: "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my thoughts higher than your thoughts." The first question that will arise is, how much higher are the heavens than the earth? If you should climb to the top of the highest hills then stretch your hands up into the sky, the heavens will seem just a high as ever, and so they are. The astronomers tell us, that while light travels at the rapid rate of 186,000 miles per second, that it takes light eight minutes to come from the sun to the earth. But the sun is only a little higher than the earth. There are stars so distant, they tell us, that while light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, that it takes the light many long years to reach our earth. But the heavens are still higher than the most distant stars. The thought of the prophet is, that there is no possible comparison between the greatness of God's mercy and that of the man—for the one is only finite, while the other is infinite.

The chosen people were now among the heathen, buying and selling as running tight bargains with their heathen neighbors, while God had great purposes of grace to work out through them, purposes as much higher than their present hopes and ambitions, as the heavens are higher than the earth. They were groveling in the dust of time and sense, when they should in thought and hope have been soaring aloft on the wings of faith. It was to inspire in them new and higher hopes that God sent them this new message regarding the largeness of his purpose and the constancy of his love. He is just the same today as he was in the days of the prophet—still mindful of his people; and we may apply this glorious statement of the text to ourselves. Today we see the sons of men struggling and fighting for the things that perish in the using, all too unmindful of the glories that are above. Like Bunyan's Pilgrim, so intent on the muck-rake that he could not look up or see the golden crown just above his head, which he might have had for an upward glance. At this time Israel had gotten so far from God that she had about concluded that God had utterly forsaken her and left her to perish in the land of the heathen. But not so. God never yet abandoned the soul, he never will. The child cannot understand how a parent can love and punish at the same time. Thus we are all too prone to think the same concerning God. But he chastens in love and not in anger—not for his pleasure but for our profit. For as the heavens are higher than the earth so are God's ways higher than our ways. Here the prophet would widen out their thoughts and lift them up from their own narrow ways and thoughts to see the larger thought and purpose of God toward them. Now apply this great truth from any standpoint you please and you will see its fulness and be helped.

First, Apply it to the patience of God: "For as the heavens are higher than the earth," so is the patience of God higher than the patience of men. Anything but eternal patience would have been exhausted long ago with your sins and mine. One of the great Bible pictures of divine patience is given in Rev. 3:20. "Behold I stand at the door and knock." One of the great painters has given us a picture of this verse. It is that of a man standing at a door, late at night, knocking for admittance, while his locks are wet with the dews of night; but the door is fastened on the inside, and can only be opened by those within. This door is the human heart. This represents the patience of God dealing with the sinner. If you would listen, you would hear Christ at the door of your heart to-night. And what old rickety doors Jesus stands before. Many of these homes and hearts are so foul that only Jesus would enter. We like the priest, pass by on the other side. Some of you here to-night know that Christ is now at the door of your heart but you will not let him in—admirable patience is his. Suppose you go to the home of a neighbor with some good news, but they refuse to let you in, and you should hear them say let him knock away, we do not want him in here now. Your patience would go to smash on that rock, and you would turn away saying when I go there again those people will know it." That is just the way many of you here to-night are treating Christ my Lord. If his patience were not as much higher than yours, as the heavens are higher than the earth, you would have been left without hope long since. But there he stands. Listen! Do you not hear a knock! That's the Saviour, let him in—"Oh let the blessed Saviour in."

O lovely attitude! he stands
With melting heart and laden hands:
O matchless kindness and he shows
This matchless kindness to his foes.

The knell of that knocking Christ will follow you to all eternity, for weal or woe, as you obey or disobey the heavenly knocker. My friend, spurn not the high patience of God.

Again, apply the thought of the text to the abundance of God's pardon for sin. We often find it hard to get forgiveness from men. After much pleading and asking, after we have assured them, that their dignity will not be marred, and they will not compromise their position, they will say, "Well I will forgive, but one cannot forget." But that talk side by side with the rich pardon of God, pardon urged upon the guilty, and you will see the force of the prophet's illustration. As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's thoughts and ways higher than ours. For God can both forgive and forget. "Thou wilt cast all their sins in the depths of the sea." For I will forgive their iniquities and I will remember their sins no more." How abundantly Jesus pardoned while on earth. You remember the poor leper who came to Jesus all reeking in the foulness of disease, and kneeling before the Christ he said: "If thou wilt 'Thou canst make clean," Jesus replied, "I will, be thou clean, and immediately his leprosy was cleansed." You remember the care of the woman who was a sinner and as the Pharisees pressed her upon him for judgment, for such were to be stoned by the law of Moses. Jesus said: "he that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." The whole guilty crew soon went out under such a withering rebuke. And when alone with the sinner, Jesus said: "Where are those thing accusers? hath no man condemned thee?" She said: "no man Lord," and Jesus said, unto her neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more."

Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be whiter than snow, though red like crimson they shall be as wool. How hard for a fallen one to be restored by men. Magdalene, must not pose as a saint though all her sins have been forgiven her by her dear Lord. If she does she will soon be told that while forever, she is a sinner all the same, pardoned but a sinner nevertheless. I do not say that society is altogether wrong, society must protect herself, and she has no grace to spare. For society herself stands on a very narrow ledge of rock, while the seething, boiling waters of swift destruction roll at her feet—no room for crowding here; "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." But if society hugs the pardoned sinner too closely she may be charged with the same guilt herself. We will be told again and again that Magdalene had seven devils cast out of her, and many of our good people in this town think there are seven more to come out yet, be careful how you mix with her. But Jesus knew that the last devil had been dislodged, and he received her into full fellowship.

What a mercy we deal with God and not with men in this matter of pardon—this is our only hope. Men are slow to pardon; they never quite do it to the full. The sinner may sit on a stove, but never again on a chair, lest he taint us too. Let a man fall from the pulpit, and let him try to get back again, perhaps he should never try, but he will find the task all but impossible. Perhaps it is one of the safe-guards that this road is made so hard. I am not writing in small form such a sin; but it is illustrative of the smallness of man's pardon, when put by the side of God's abundant pardon. God's pardon is like the sunbeam, it purifies all it touches while itself remains pure. You remember Hetty Sorrel, in "Adam Bede," as told by George Elliot. Poor "Hetty," she was more foolish than wicked and wicked because so foolish. Yet George Elliot trampled

her, crushed her from start to finish—from the day of her sin to the day of her banishment. Hetty found no place with her for repentance, though she sought carefully and with tears. George Elliot did not believe in a new opportunity. She had no gospel. Bear your shame, take the consequence of your deeds, is her cold hard theology. But she made one of her characters utter a golden truth when she said: "It is not worth doing wrong for, nothing in this world is." Many think poor Hetty, was George Elliot herself, and in "Hetty" is her own sin "written large." How small is all human pardon, God's towers as high above man's as the heavens tower above the earth. Only the prophets inspired illustration meets the case—a sort of divine hyperbole. There is only one remedy that can meet man's need by way of pardon and that is the gospel of Christ. "How can this do it?" I can't tell you how, only it does. The philosophy of the cross is a mystery, but a fact. Christ can and will pardon sinners. And only the high pardon of God in Christ can overtop willful sin, and put away plotted iniquity, of which we are all more or less guilty.

If you should see a man down on the ice in our Charlotetown harbor, making a fire in the midst of that field of ice, and he should say I am going to melt away all this ice you would say your task is simply impossible, you can never do that my friend. It would be illustrative of man's inability to pardon sin or save sinners. But just you wait until God gets at that ice—wait until April, wait until the great sun shall swing himself farther north and pours his more perpendicular rays upon that field of ice, then silently but surely it will melt away. That is illustrative of God's power to pardon sin. "For as the heavens are higher than the earth," so is God's power to pardon higher than man's. "Whose God is like unto our God, our enemies themselves being judges.

In the last place I wanted to pull up by the side of this great illustrative text, the love of God as manifested toward sinners, and let you see, that his love also is as high above all human love, as the heavens are high above the earth. I wanted to do this in the hope that some poor sin-sick soul, some prodigal might be led again to the Fathers Home. But my time is about gone. In a closing word, let me say that this is a wide truth we have touched upon this evening and you may apply the doctrine of the text in all the ways and works of God, and you will find it everlastingly true: "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways and thoughts higher than ours." Come then my friend, surrender your thirsty, sin-sick soul to this great and good God, and drink henceforth from the rivers of his pleasure. Tonight give this high God your heart, and he will give you more than a father's guidance: "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so is the guidance of God superior to that of an earthly father. Give this high God your ways and he will overarch his path for you as the heavens overarch the fields and the flowers. Give him but the publican's prayer, "God be merciful to me a sinner," and he will give you mercy like the wideness of the sea. Give to one of his little ones but a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, and he will give you a drink from the river of the water of life. My friend take this great text with you as a balm for your wounded spirit, take it with you as a divine cordial for all your fears: For God speaks to you from out these words and this is what he says to you, "Fear not." For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts."

Amen and amen.

From Maine.

EDITOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Dear Brother.—We rejoice to learn from reliable sources that your own health is slowly if surely improving, and your many friends are anxious that your physical strength may be fully returned and that you may long be spared to carry on your important work in behalf of the denomination of which the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is the accredited organ as well as the other great interests involved.

We are glad also to learn that, although the winter has been a very hard one rendering special or even regular services, a work of great inconvenience and difficulty in the major part of our churches, yet the ingathering in many sections has been unusually large and encouraging to the faithful ones who are willing to put forth extra efforts and spend a few extra dollars in evangelistic work.

In Maine the trend of thought, desire and purpose has been in this one direction. State Conventions, County Associations, Quarterly meetings, etc., have all emphasized the importance of thorough evangelistic work in all of our churches. Many good things have been said and much prayer has been offered, and God has quickened his servants and revival influences are being experienced and gratefully enjoyed.

Rev. J. F. Ford so well known to your readers is in the midst of a gracious work in the fine town of Houlton. Rev. S. Belyea, in his new field, Booklyn on the Penobscot Bay has also enjoyed a rich in gathering. Bro. DeCoverance, a special state evangelist, has been in different towns

in the State and his visits have resulted in additions to the churches visited. The five other country missionaries also are able to report good results, and the work is still going on. In fact there seems to be a genuine outburst, a more general awakening. Old gospel truths are being presented with fervor. That fundamental doctrine almost lost sight of in too much of the "latter day preaching" "That without shedding of blood is no remission" (Heb. ix: 22) has been set before the people with all the old time earnestness and with old time results. Fashionable dissipations which are too often indulged in by members of Christian churches have been faithfully held up to be the "Sappers and Miners" of our religious strongholds both in heart and in life, and of course there have been the "Ah's" and the "Oh's" from the misters and misses worldlings, who don't believe in the "straight laced" Christianity of the New Testament. But on the other hand more have been "turning to the Lord" and entering upon a more "reasonable" and a more "elevating" service. A very few of course refuse to have their "pleasures of this life" taken from them and will be over the straight gate and narrow way, I will find church homes where there is a wider path and "more latitude"—but alas! the end!

The Quarterly meeting of the Washington County Baptist churches was a marked service of refreshing from the very presence of the Lord. It was held in February at Buck Harbor, an important town on the west side of the Machias Bay. Steamers call during the summer, in winter such as this, one has to drive from the R. Road Station at Machias, a distance of some ten miles.

The day a large party of us went was one of our coldest for this eminently cold season. The mercury delighted in just standing many degrees below the zero mark so as to be ready for a lower descent which came later in the day. Hot soap stones at one's feet and plenty of fur wraps, coats and caps however, kept the body warm, while the prospect of greeting the warm hearted brethren kept the heart and spirit at mid summer temperature and we were not disappointed. No friction, no bickerings no strife, all was Christian harmony and jubilation. The presence of Bro. J. B. Mower who succeeds the late lamented Dr. Dunn as State Secretary added much to the interest of the meeting. Bro. Skillen after a thorough examination was ordained pastor over the entertaining church with which he has labored for about two years with increasing success. Bro. Mower is daily adding to his already long list of warm friends and fellow workers.

In addition to his many routine official duties, he visits vacant fields, helps to secure pastors and aids pastors in evangelistic work, and he is a work in himself. At Buck Harbor a new parsonage is greatly needed for their new minister's comfort and a movement headed by the State Secy, Dr. Mower was gratifying to all concerned. Then came a sermon and the beginning of a revival, which has since progressed so well as to cheer greatly the heart of Bro. Skillen and those associated with him.

A very important gathering will take place in Bangor, March 5th, 6th and 7th, viz., "A conference on Home Missions under the auspices of Bangor Theological Seminary." The faculty with the co-operation of the Bangor pastors, issued a cordial invitation to the churches and pastors in Maine to be present and take part in the exercises. The programme provides for much prayer, preaching of the word and discussion, and a message is to be sent from the conference to the churches. May all under divine guidance result in great good to Zion.

Your many readers will be pleased to know that the Rev. Dr. Padelord of the Second Calais church is so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to carry on his usual work in the church he has so well and successfully served those many years. Dr. Padelord is the nestor among his brethren, and to know him is to esteem him greatly, not only for his works sake, but for his personal qualities as well. May his love long abide in strength and and many years of service here be granted to him.

"On the River St. Croix" the work is going forward. Rev. W. C. Goucher at the Union street church, St. Stephen still preaches to large and appreciative audiences, which on fine Sabbath evenings especially fill his church to the fullest capacity. This too after years of labor in the same place. His Sabbath School is one of the largest and best conducted in the province of New Brunswick. His membership is devoutly attached to missionary work and all other denominational enterprises and gives liberally to their sustentation. Two more worthy brethren were recently ordained to the deacons office, who with those already serving will not fail to hold up the Master's hands and discharge all other duties which the Holy Scriptures enjoin. Brethren Henry Haley and Edward Ganong were the choice of the church in this new department. Bro. Ringald at Eastport is holding special services in which he is assisted by other brethren. Special services will be held, D. V. with the First Calais church (Miltown) in the near future.

The "smallpox scare" a matter of no small inconvenience is now happily at end, there were but four cases all told. La grippe and pneumonia are prevalent, several fatal cases of the latter have already taken place in this city and neighborhood.

We are all shocked to learn of the death of Professor Welton, late of Toronto. We of this generation had scarcely learned to look upon Dr. Welton as one of our

aged standard bearers, it seems but a few days since he was pastor in Windsor and Prof. at Acadia, but a reference in your obituary notice goes to show that, he had already passed the "allotted span," a period to which many of us are rapidly nearing. "Well, let us be faithful" while the day lasts.

Yours with best wishes.

Maine, March, 1904.

SOJOURNER

Gratitude and Courage.

That Christian most fears the future who least appreciates the past. For years it had been a dream of Paul's life that he should preach the gospel in Rome. But his youth was already far behind him; and middle life was lengthening out its shadows before he came to the place where he felt himself to be in the mighty current of the nations which set toward the imperial hills. There by the ancient and venerable Forum of Appius, which for four centuries and more had been an outpost of the great metropolis, Paul realized, by his meeting with fellow Christians who had come to the head of the great Pontine canal to welcome him, that he would soon see the capital of the world. And here, just where we might have expected his prospects to have been as terrifying as his reminiscences were depressing, "he thanked God and took courage."

Viewed by the natural eye, there would have seemed as little cause for thankfulness as inducement to confidence. He had hoped to spend his best days in this centre of commercial, legislative and military activity; but he was already "such a one as Paul the aged." His best days had been consumed settling petty disputes among men who were the brethren of his Lord according to the flesh; trying to broaden their vision, deepen their sense of responsibility and elevate their spiritual affections. He had been spurned in Jerusalem, mobbed at Ephesus and imprisoned at Philippi. And at last, barely surviving a winter shipwreck, he, weighted with fetters, was approaching Rome.

If there seemed little in his past to excite grateful emotions, there was less in his future to kindle bright anticipations. Could he have come to the court of Caesar in his youthful enthusiasm, with the honors of the school still green upon his brows; could he have presented the new faith with all his native eloquence before "it was everywhere spoken against," it must have been that some Roman Dionysius would listen to the truth. But now! A man of gray hairs a prisoner, the advocate of a prejudiced cause, what was there in all this to light his eye with hope, or to lift his voice in song?

Yet it was there, with the old and mystic East forever left, the new and mighty West opening, howbeit unwillingly, its gates to him; that the Paul the apostle of the truth gave thanks to God for all the ways in which he had been led, and for the opportunities to which, however late, he had attained. If he had been thrust into dungeons, he could honestly say he had never sought admittance at king's palaces. If the task that loomed before him was Herculean he had never expected arbors of ease or gardens of delight. Arduous as the past has been, it revealed God's presence; and threatening as the future might be, there was deep within his soul the sweet consciousness of a love which surpassed the love of woman.

The source of the believer's gratitude and of his courage is the same—the unalterable purposes of the Most High God to the world in Christ Jesus. That for which Paul thanked God as he stood at the Appii Forum with his face turned toward the city of the Seven Hills, was not the shower of stones at Lystra, or the blows of the knout at Philippi, or the winters sleet on Malta's shore. It was the remembrance of the youthful Timothy who at the first named city gave his heart to Christ; of the jailer who opened his own doors to his prisoners as guests and submitted the same night to holy baptism; of courteous treatment received from Malta's governor which spoke a softened heart and a mind open to the truth.

Why should he not take courage? He had not left his God behind him at Puteoli. The thundering mobs that shout in the circuses in Rome were not such citizens as walked beneath the groves where met the philosophers of Athens; but the God who could not save a swearing gladiator could not save a sneering Epicurean. The least as well as the mightiest act of grace required omnipotence.—Interior.

A Mind to Work.

Work is the secret of success in nearly every department of life. We must put forth effort in order to secure what is worth possessing. The Jews succeeded in rebuilding the walls of their city because they had a mind to work, and did work with all their mind and heart and strength. Under such circumstances they were bound to succeed. But they could not have succeeded had they not been earnest and had they not worked with earnestness and zeal.

Work is the secret of success in church life and progress to-day. There is no sort of excellence without effort. If one cannot conduct a store or a farm or a school or a newspaper without hard and constant work, it is not to be expected that the church can be made to succeed without faithful work. The most difficult task in the world is that of lifting men up to the high planes of spiritual life, from

the unspiritual and often immoral conditions in which too many are contented to dwell. If anything is accomplished it must be by means of hard and faithful work.

The expression: "A mind to work," appeals to the best that is in us as we read of it. The work in which we are expected to engage as Christians, in bringing the world to Christ, is the work that calls for the best mind, the truest intelligence, the most thorough intellectual vigor, and the most consecrated common sense. Whatever else we may do without intelligence we can not do the important work of bringing the world to know and love God without a genuine application of this to our lofty task. We must have a mind to work, and we must work.

In building the walls of Jerusalem there was such general participation that the result was easily accomplished. Many hands did the work. If they did not make it light, they at least made it possible. Their minds were on it, and their hands were in it. They worked in harmony. It was not left to the few leaders to bear the brunt of the undertaking, but the people in general took hold and the work was done. So the secret of success in any church is in united and hearty effort on the part of the people. No pastor and no body of officers can do all that needs to be done. Each individual member should realize that he is needed and should consecrate his energies and his talents to the work of saving souls and building up the church of Christ.

The Bible discriminates, quite generally between work and labor. Work is healthful and is good for one. It is a necessity in order to the proper development of one's powers. No one is in a healthful condition who does not work, and certainly he is not useful. But labor is heavy, and wearisome and grievous. God means for us all to work. Christ said that his Father worked and that he himself worked. We are to imitate the divine example—Herald and Presbyter.

Is there not somewhere that which can fit us perfectly to the highest and truest life of God? Is there to be in all things else the perfect adaptation, and here only all things awry? Is there to be a grim mockery within us, that grim laugh of hell at all honest longings and better thoughts? Is there a ways to be a great black gap between the prayers and the life; the Sunday longings and the week-day ways? Are old sins never to be broken and their tyranny never to be ended? Is this sense of God always to be a hard and unnatural thing—a mountain very difficult to climb, and, when we get to the top, an air so rarefied that we faint? Is the life of religion a thing so exacting that only heroes and men of desperate courage and endurance can succeed? How good it is to turn to such a thought as this, clothed with power, fitted and qualified perfectly for the work the man has to do. It is exactly the boast of St. Paul—"I can do all things in Christ which strengthened me." It means literally that I can prevail—I can succeed—in all things through Christ, which inspires strength into me. A perfect adaptation of the man to all that the Lord wanted of him. This is the only idea of Christian life which has anything to satisfy us.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Faithfulness Unto Death.

To be faithful unto death requires not only that one shall be faithful as long as life shall last but faithful even though it shall result in shortening the life and hastening one's death. One must be loyal to his country not only when it is safe to be so, but even when it is dangerous. One's own safety is not to be the test to tell him when to be loyal or disloyal. In fact it has nothing to do with it whatever. One is to be loyal and faithful even if, as a soldier, he has to lay down his life for his country, as so many others have done.

One must be faithful to Christ not only when it is safe and easy and pleasant, but when it is dangerous to his every interest. It was in this that the apostles and the early martyrs were faithful. They were true and steadfast not only as long as they lived, but they came to their death on account of the faithfulness to Christ.

Paul came to his old age after a lifetime spent in Christian service, and one of his expressions of gladness was: "I have kept the faith." He had kept the faith in safe times and in dangerous. He had stood for the truth in the presence of those who disbelieved. He told of Christ in the places where prayer was won't to be made by those who loved the Savior, and he told of him just as earnestly while speaking to the unbelieving and sin-hardened. Paul kept faith in Jerusalem before the scoffing priests, in Caesarea before the time-serving Felix, and in Rome, where he was imprisoned by Nero. In every place he witnessed a good confession. He was so faithful to Christ that he was willing to die for him.

Stephen the first martyr, was an illustration of this same heroic quality. He believed in Christ with all his heart. He witnessed for him. He was brought in conflict with those who hated Christ and his own position stood out in opposition to theirs. He did not keep silent and continue his faith in solitude. He was outspoken when for him it meant death.

The Lord Jesus Christ did not shrink back from death for us. He was willing to shed his blood for our salvation. He voluntarily chose to do so. He came from heaven willingly for us. He took upon himself our sorrows and our sins. He undertook to accomplish our salvation and he persisted in his loving purpose until he died on the cross of Calvary. Such steadfastness shows something of his infinite love for us.

Perhaps we are not in danger of death, even if we are faithful. We may be in danger of something else. To be really faithful may be a little inconvenient for us sometimes. We may have to forego certain pleasures; we may have to curtail a little in our money making, we may have to modify our plans here and there. But if Christ be in us we shall live his life. If we appreciate his living and his dying for us, we shall live for him, be willing to die for him, and his cause.—Herald and Presbyter.

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WHO ARE POOR.

There are different classes of poor people in this world. There are some who live in very humble abodes where the floors are uncarpeted, where the coal bins and the larders are but thinly supplied and all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life are lacking. These are poor, but not the poorest. Some of the poorest people in the world live in hot houses, well warmed and well lighted, with the carpets on the floor and pictures on the walls and the many things that minister to comfort and elegance. A man's poverty does not necessarily register itself in his style of living nor is his wealth measured by his bank account, or in the amount which he is able to spend for the gratification of his own appetites and desires. A man is to be esteemed rich in proportion to the means he invests for the happiness of others. One is seldom found so poor that he has nothing to bestow upon some other whose circumstances are a little harder than his own, and if one can give nothing more than words of sympathy from a heart that longs to sympathize, he is still able to give much. The poorest people in the world are those without sympathy,—who can see the need of their fellow men and feel no kindly impulse to relieve their necessity, who can listen to the appeal of the worthiest of causes and still harden their hearts against them. It is not the widow who has only two mites in the world and casts them into the Lord's treasury who is really poor. It is the man, who with his increasing fortunes is planning to build greater store-houses and barns in which to bestow his fruits and his goods, in order that he may indulge his sensual, selfish soul to the full,—this is the picture of poverty abject and unmitigated. Everyone may not be able to escape from the pressure of that poverty which is necessarily connected with a narrow income, but every one should be able to find escape from that more bitter poverty of a selfish and miserly disposition which can have no large enjoyments in its possessions because it has not learned to use them for the glory of God and the help of humanity. An empty pocket book may be a symbol of poverty, but a still more expressive one is a withered heart. One may be very poor in regard to worldly possessions, and still keep his malicious intent, still be honest, devout toward God and helpful toward his neighbor according to the measure of his ability. But what is there to redeem the poverty of him who, with abundant means at command, has so steeled his heart against every appeal to his benevolence that the desire to give is no longer felt? Such an one is well called a miser, that is a wretched one, for he has by his selfish folly refused the way of happiness in which all the children of God are enabled to walk.

THE BREAD FROM HEAVEN.

Matthew's account of the feeding of the five thousand, which constitutes our Bible lesson for next Sunday, should be studied in the light of our Lord's teaching concerning himself as the bread of life, recorded in the sixth chapter of John's gospel, since John's narrative shows that the Capernaum discourse was quite closely connected, chronically as well as logically, with the miracle on the other side of the lake, and was intended to set forth to the multitude the true significance of the miracle.

Thus understood, this miracle, great and wonderful as it is, becomes significant to us not so much as a proof of divine power on the part of Jesus, as a parable embodying the essential truth that the satisfaction of the world's hunger is found alone in him. It is plainly evident from the Gospel narratives that the physical needs of the people,—their hunger, their sicknesses and all the ills which resulted from outward, temporal conditions, appeared powerfully to the sympathy of Jesus. He was ever ready to extend his hand to relieve their afflictions. But he never made it plain that his mission to the world was not merely to heal diseases, to relieve distress and to make the conditions of life comfortable. The fundamental truth to which his own life was

conformed and which in one way or another he was constantly proclaiming to the world was that "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." There was no life worth living which did not move in harmony with the divine will. And this harmony with the divine will must be made vital and perpetual by a faithful and unreserved acceptance of Him whom God had sent. He had not come to abrogate the law that man's bread must be earned by toil, or to change any other normal condition of human life on earth. He had not come that he might reign in temporal splendor in accordance with the maxims of the kingdoms of this world and in fulfilment of the popular hope. To follow him merely because he had miraculously supplied their physical hunger and in the expectation of similar temporal benefits to be received at his hands was fatally to misapprehend his mission to the world. It was not any benefits which his miraculous power enabled him to bestow upon men, but what he was in himself that gave the mission of Jesus its supreme significance. If Christ is to be anything to men he must be the thing of supreme importance. He must be to them as the very food and drink upon which their lives depend, so that for them there is no real life apart from him.

It is as true today as ever it was that what men need is a Saviour with power to bring their hearts and wills into harmony with God. The Christian preacher and teacher of this generation needs to have strong and practical convictions on this point. The disposition shown by the people for whom this miracle was wrought, to hold a low view of Christ's mission to the world and to care for the bread which supplies immediate physical wants much more than for that bread which satisfies the spiritual hunger of the world, is much in evidence in these days. Philanthropy is indeed a gracious handmaid of Christianity, and where the spirit of true religion is manifested philanthropy will not be absent. But Christianity is infinitely more than a scheme for making men comfortable in this life or even for making them decently moral. If Christianity can do anything for a man that is greatly worth while doing, it can lift him above the sphere in which the things which minister to comfort, luxury and worldly respectability exert a controlling influence. It can open his eyes to the fact that the pearl of great price, to possess which a man may well sell all that he has, is not a temporal but a spiritual possession. Christianity does not indeed ignore the present life. It does not despise any good thing. The man who lives in fellowship with Christ finds life here in this present world a hundred fold better worth living than the man, whoever he may be, who despises that fellowship. But the soul which has really fed on Christ understands well that its own and the world's hunger can no longer be satisfied with the loaves and fishes which minister to temporal needs.

Another lesson of this parable-miracle is connected with the part which the disciples played in feeding the multitude. "Give ye them to eat," said Jesus. But how could they give them what they did not possess? It seemed an utter impossibility to satisfy the hunger of five thousand people there in the wilderness. But the problem was not too great for their Master. What was impossible with them was possible in connection with him who could multiply the meagre provision which the disciples could furnish according to the needs of the multitude. The disciples soon found that the more they gave the more they had to give, and when all had been filled, there remained to them many times more than they had at first. It is a great miracle. Many persons doubtless find it hard to believe. But an incomparably greater miracle is in progress in the world today. The problem of how to satisfy the world's hunger was before the mind of Jesus. And that problem, too, was not too great for him. He has sent his disciples forth to give the bread of life unto the world. The provision in their hands may seem sadly insufficient, but there is an exhaustless fountain of supply, and the more they give the more they are enabled to give. The more unreservedly the Christian dispenses the bread of life, the larger becomes his ability to feed the world's hunger. The provision is not exhausted with the multitudes who partake, nor with the years and centuries that pass. There is enough not merely that each may take a little, but that all may eat and be filled. For Jesus came that men might have life and that they might have it abundantly.

THE WAR.

An account of the movements of Japanese and Russian troops in Korea and Manchuria would doubtless be of great interest and significance if it could be had, but a rigorous censorship prevents such news from reaching us, and such reports as are given to the world are for the most part either unimportant or untrustworthy. There was early in the week a report of a sea fight between the Russian Vladivostok squadron and the Japanese squadron which had just previously bombarded Vladivostok, resulting disastrously to the Russian vessels, but this piece of news was evidently invented, as there has been no confirmation of it from any source. The fact in this connection seems to be that the Japanese squadron has been searching unsuccessfully for the Russian vessels, the probability being that the latter were all the time safe and out of sight of the Japanese,

in Vladivostok harbor. The Japanese army occupying the plain before Ping Yang is reported to be receiving constant reinforcements of troops, some of which come by the way of Seoul and others having been landed at points farther north on each side of the peninsula. There is a report which may be characterized as important if true, but which seems hardly probable, that a considerable force of Japanese having landed on the east coast of Manchuria, is now north of the Yalu and midway between that river and the Manchuria railway. That part of the country was supposed to be occupied in force by the Russians, and the presence of the Japanese there at the present stage of hostilities is, to say the least, unexpected. But if the Japanese forces are in the position reported, they are intended no doubt to outflank the Russian forces entrenched on the Yalu. An encounter between Russian and Japanese torpedo boats supported by cruisers occurred near Port Arthur on the night of Wednesday or the morning of Thursday in which, according to the Russian Commander's report, one Japanese torpedo boat and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer were sunk. The Japanese fleet afterwards bombarded Port Arthur at long range, but, according to Viceroy Alexieff's report, without serious damage either to the forts or to the Russian fleet. Later reports however, including the official report of Admiral Togo, indicate that the sea-fight and bombardment of Thursday were of a more serious character than would be gathered from the Russian official report of it, and more disastrous to the Russians. In addition to the taking of a Russian torpedo boat, which afterwards sank, the Japanese torpedo boats are reported to have inflicted serious damage on Russian boats which they engaged at very close quarters. Admiral Togo reports that one of his torpedo boats sustained injury and there was a loss of seven killed and eight wounded, but says nothing about the sinking of a Japanese torpedo boat. He does report, however, that his boats succeeded in laying special mines at the entrance of Port Arthur Harbor. The bombardment to which the forts and the town of Port Arthur were subjected was a severe one. In the Japanese squadron of six battleships there were twenty-four twelve-inch guns, and each gun is said to have been fired five times, making a total of 120 heavy projectiles fired into the city. The gunners were aided by observers on Japanese cruisers so placed as to be able to perceive the effect of the firing. The cruisers communicated with the battle ships by means of wireless telegraphy and the gunners were thus enabled to handle their guns more effectively. It is believed that their fire inflicted considerable damage while the Japanese ships suffered no injury from the guns of the fortress.

Editorial Notes.

—The Methodist denomination is flourishing in Ireland. The church statistics show an increase of eleven per cent. during the past decade, while Roman Catholics, Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians show a decrease for the same period. The number of Methodists in the country is given as 62,000.

—Some years ago Dr. W. S. Apsey of Cambridge, Mass., recently deceased, preached a sermon in the course of which he asked the question—"Why should not a Christian man open an account with the Lord on his ledger, and treat it with all the sanctity and promptness that he would his account with any business firm?" Hon. C. W. Kingsley was one of Dr. Apsey's hearers, and at once responded "I will do it" and immediately began to carry out his purpose. Years afterwards when Dr. Apsey was in poor health, Mr. Kingsley wishing to cheer and encourage his beloved pastor, told him about the sermon and its effect upon him, adding: "I want you to know that more than half a million dollars have passed through my personal account with the Lord, and your sermon inspired me to keep the account."

—During the past week the ranks of our Baptist ministry in these Provinces have been broken by the death of Rev. John Coombes who departed this life at his late home at Cumberland Point, Queen's County, N. B., on Wednesday last. We have no particulars of Mr. Coombes' illness, and had not heard of his being ill until the report of his death appeared in a daily paper. Mr. Coombes was a native of Nova Scotia, and his remains were taken for burial to Halifax where a brother resides, but the years of his ministry were spent for the most part in New Brunswick. Of late years, we believe, he had not been regularly engaged in pastorate work. We hope in another issue to publish a suitable sketch of our departed brother's life and work.

—Secretary Morehouse of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, who has recently visited Cuba, reports that there is an open door in that country for Baptist missionary effort. At Songo, a town of 3,000 people, not far from Santiago, a mission was opened in May 1903, and by February, 1904 more than 80 persons had given the names for baptism. During Dr. Morehouse's visit to the place twenty-six of these converts were baptized by the native pastor. The whole city and surrounding country Mr. Morehouse says, are profoundly stirred by this remarkable work of grace. In both Cuba and Porto Rico there is an immediate call upon Baptists for men, money and meeting houses. Among those baptized at Songo were a leading merchant and two daughters of the mayor besides

other persons of influence. "The Cubans of the best culture," Dr. Morehouse says, "are hungry for the gospel, and in the eastern end of the island the field is ours."

—The Religious Education Association which was organized last year in Chicago held its second annual meeting in Philadelphia, March 2-4. Four hundred persons registered as delegates. They came from many States and from Canada. Alluding to the meeting of the Associations *The Baptist Commonwealth*, of Philadelphia, says that probably no religious conference ever held in America had a more impressive array of speakers. "Leaders of religious thought of every denomination and of every leading educational institution spoke at more than a score of meetings that were scattered throughout the city. It was simply an impossible task to report these meetings. It would make many volumes to record anything like even a fair report of the effective, thoughtful and impressive addresses. The meetings were well attended, but not largely so. They did not move the city as one would have supposed they would have done. But they cannot fail to permanently impress the lives and characters of those who were privileged to attend."

—Some of the atrocities practised on negroes by southern mobs are hardly surpassed in the stories of the cruelties which the savage aborigines of the country were wont to practise upon their captives taken in war. The accounts given of some of the lynchings seem too horrible to print or to read, and yet they appear to be well attested facts. There is, for instance, the report of the lynching at Doddsville, Miss., on March 7th, of a negro named Holbert and his wife. There had been a quarrel between the man and a white planter named Eastland, which ended in an exchange of shots in which the white man was killed. Then the negro fled, accompanied by his wife. They were pursued by a mob, overtaken and both were burned with fiendish tortures, their fingers and ears being cut off and corkscrews bored into their flesh and pulled out, with other acts of savagery, before the fire was applied. "Such an atrocity is enough to make the civilized world shudder. Yet this is done in a Christian land on a Sunday afternoon! But, as Mr. Washington says in the article mentioned above: "The custom of burning human beings has become so common as scarcely to excite interest or to attract unusual attention."

—In an article not long since published in a Birmingham Alabama newspaper, Booker T. Washington called attention to the fact that, within a fortnight, three negroes had been burned at the stake, one of them a woman, and none of the three charged with any crime even remotely connected with the abuse of white women. All the burnings had taken place in broad daylight, and two of them on a Sunday afternoon and within sight of a Christian church. There are many such facts which go to show that it is no longer outrages committed against white women which move southern mobs to execute speedy vengeance upon the offender. It would appear that not only in the Southern States, but in some States which are not classed as Southern, a spirit of mob-violence and thirst for blood has been engendered, which is at any time ready to wreak cruel vengeance upon any negro who is charged with a serious crime. During the past week in Springfield, Ohio, a negro who had shot and killed a policeman was taken from the jail by a mob, shot to death and afterwards hanged to a tree and his dead body riddled with bullets. The act of the mob caused great excitement among the negro inhabitants of the town, and it was found necessary to call out a strong force of militia to preserve order.

Memorial Service at Acadia.

On the afternoon of Lord's Day, March 6th, a Memorial Service for Rev. Dr. Welton, who died at Toronto, on Feb. 28th, was held in College Hall, Wolfville. The audience included many residents of the town as well as the members of the institutions. Rev. Dr. Trotter presided. The scriptures were read and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Chute. The service was opened with the hymn: "Hark, hark, my Soul, Angelic Songs are swelling."

Rev. Dr. Sawyer was the first speaker. His address is given in full. He was followed by Dr. Keirstead who spoke of Dr. Welton's pastorate of seventeen years and of his work as a preacher and leader.

Dr. Trotter paid a fitting tribute to Dr. Welton as a Professor, describing particularly his work for twenty years in McMaster University. The addresses were highly appreciative and fully sustained by the character and services of Dr. Welton. It was entirely fitting that such a service should be held at Acadia, for here he was graduated in 1855; of this college he was for years a governor and always one of its best friends; here he was Professor from 1874 to 1883. He is to be remembered as one of the best and ablest of Acadia's sons.

The service was closed with singing of "Rock of Ages," and prayer by Rev. L. D. Morse. The following is a full report of Dr. Sawyer's remarks:—

DR. SAWYER'S ADDRESS IN COLLEGE HALL, MARCH 6TH, 1904.
IN MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. PROFESSOR D. M.
WELTON, D. D., PH. D.

As has been said I have been associated with Dr. Welton

and spent many happy seasons in his fellowship before his departure from his earthly labors. I will make very general remarks on his work and leave it for others to fill in largely his more intimate character.

He entered Acadia in 1851 and received his first degree in 1855. He marked himself as a scholar of Christian spirit and devotion, and so it was very natural that at the close of his college course, as at that time the teaching staff of the college was undergoing change, he was invited to remain for a year as tutor in the rhetorical department. During the same year he took theological studies with Dr. Cramp. At the end of that time he went to Newton, and his course at Newton was modified somewhat in view of studies taken while a student here. He was graduated in '58. But before that time he had been intimately connected with the church in the town of Windsor. On his graduation he was ordained and remained pastor of that church for 17 years.

In 1874 an invitation was given him to connect himself more closely with Acadia. He was appointed Professor of the rhetorical department, and to do what teaching was required in Homiletics and Theology as he might find it convenient. After two years, in the autumn of '76 and the college year of '76-'78, he spent in Germany advancing his studies in the department, which he afterwards chose as his life work, Hebrew and related languages. On his return from abroad he was invited to again connect himself with Acadia. This he declined unless he could have his labors limited to the Theological department. This was not what the Governors expected. Yet, he was appointed as he desired and came back in the year '78-'79 and carried on to the time of his departure from us Hebrew and Theology. During a portion of these years Dr. Crawley assisted him in this department. These two gave themselves to the work of theological studies. But in '81 Dr. Crawley was relieved from work in connection with the institutions and that left the burden to fall upon Dr. Welton. He desired the Governors to appoint another Professor in that department. The Governors were at that time struggling with obligations in connection with the erection of two buildings here, and with such great responsibilities upon them they did not see their way to such an appointment. This brought a load of anxiety and responsibility upon Dr. Welton, which he found it difficult to carry. But just at this time he was asked to take the chair of Hebrew and related languages in the McMaster Theological College. His many friends were reluctant that he should leave, but considering the larger scope for work and usefulness there, and the uncertain prospects for that department here, he accepted the invitation and in the autumn of '83 connected himself with that college where he has remained up to the time of his death. If he had lived to complete the present College year he would have served for 21 full years.

This in brief is the general outline of the life of our departed and honored brother. As I intimated the discerning few early discovered in him qualities that would fit him for success as a teacher. Of his ministry in Windsor I am not prepared to speak, but I should add that during most of the time of his ministry he was a member of the Board of Governors of this College. He was always present at the meetings of the Board and ready to promote any effort for advancement in the college. He rendered very valuable service on at least two occasions, when he was excused to engage in collecting funds for this College. The success of the two efforts that the Governors made was largely due to his efforts on these financial occasions. I can scarcely call to mind any member of the Board who was more enthusiastic for the educational interests of the College and of the denomination in these provinces. In all these ways he rendered valuable services.

As a teacher the students became very much attached to him. He broadened their views. He breathed into them the spirit of devotion. He was marked by them as a man of prayer, and a large number was gathered under his teaching to engage in the ministry.

Dr. Welton was much sought as a preacher, clear, pleasing, evangelistic, and possessing a power that made him exceedingly effective in the pulpit, and to my mind the most difficult question to settle is whether he was better fitted for the work in the particular calling as a college professor or as a preacher of the gospel for he was very effective in both these works.

It is with sadness that I call to mind that his work is done. So many of my former associates have died that the world seems to me lonely. If I were in company with those who were on the Board together in the years past many things would occur to me to say at this time, but I notice that a large number of those present knew Dr. Welton only by name, some by report or by some fame that has come to them through the air, and therefore references that I might make would not be so appropriate. Others are to speak and will enlarge further on the subject, and yet some that are connected with these institutions will remember him who labored here so efficiently in the past.

Now we are to start a new name in our calendar. I confess it is with some degree of sadness that I see name after name started. Let us remember that the work of those

who have gone before is not lost. The continents were built up by slow deposition of the ages, and it is by this deposition of the ages that forests and the fields of to-day flourish, and in due time these forests and these fields will settle into the formation from which they were produced, and new forests and new fields will flourish, and so it is with the human life. No generation liveth to itself and no generation dieth to itself. God is one, life is one. Let those who are before me who are entering into the labors of those who have departed from this life consider that they are called to work with the advantages and privileges obtained for them by the labors of men who have wrought and died, and so let them enter into their work with a purpose to be faithful in it knowing that they shall bless those that shall come after, whether they shall themselves be known or unknown, remembered or forgotten.

From Halifax.

The Annual Meeting of the First Church was held on Friday last. It was well attended. The pastor's diligent and arduous labors were suitably acknowledged. Twenty-seven had been baptized since his pastorate began. Last year there had been a net gain of twenty-two. The Sunday School, under the superintendence of Mr. Colpitts, has prospered. The special efforts to enlarge it have been successful. The pastor's Bible class has averaged sixty-two. The report of the deacons made suitable reference to the pastor's work in this department. He gives himself wholly, with unflagging zeal, to the work of the pastorate. On Sunday last he preached two earnest and able sermons in the interests of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and on Monday evening he gave an impressive address in Park Street Church. Two meetings were held on Monday evening—one in the North End and one in the South End of the city. The Bible was the one subject in the pulpits on Sunday. The District Committee continues to labour for the welfare of the churches in the country.

Efforts are made in the city to add to its charities. Dr. Longley, Attorney General, takes a deep interest in the movement. It is to found a home for the feeble-minded and boys of dangerous tendencies, not criminals. The Government seems desirous to cooperate with private citizens in this undertaking.

The important subject now in the mind of the Episcopalian of Nova Scotia is the election of a bishop. Rev. W. J. Ancient writes that all parties seem willing to unite on some suitable man. Rev. Mr. Binney, son of Bishop Binney now in England is favorably spoken of.

Rev. Clarence McKinnon, now of Sydney, has lectured before the Y. M. C. A. on Truth and Orthodoxy. His lecture calls to the minds of the older men the utterances of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. McKinnon said many strong things about orthodoxy. It put Christ and St. John to death for instance. The Rev. Edwin Burgess, Presbyterian, has replied to Mr. McKinnon. It is a loss to see talent and learning employed in intellectual religious fire cracker display. Age and experience may do much for the learned lecturer. Mr. McKinnon said a number of good things, which should be remembered; his unwise sayings can be forgotten without loss.

REPORTER.

Primary Conference.

The third Missionary Conference arranged for at the Eas. N. B. Association in Dorchester in 1902, was held with the 1st. Baptist church, Hillaton, March, 1-2. Pastor Brown of Hopewell opened the Sessions by conducting a most helpful Conference. He read John 15, and gave a suggestive exposition of the beautiful words of our Lord. A large number took part and it proved to be a most inspiring service. Tuesday evening Dr. Manning gave an address on Foreign Missions. He took as a theme, The field and the forces. It was in every way a splendid address, earnest, thoughtful and convincing. It was a great delight to have as a guest at the Conference, The Rev. M. B. Patent, M. D., Pastor of Grand Ligne. He was happily introduced after Dr. Manning's address by Pastor Hutchinson, who expressed his pleasure in meeting the brothers, visitors of the provinces under such delightful conditions.

Bro. Parent gave three, most helpful, informing addresses on the great work which is being carried on in Quebec in the face of great difficulties. The magnitude of the work, the self sacrifice of its leaders, the signal way in which God has blended the labors of his servants, were portrayed as only they could be, by one whose life has been spent in that work. Pastor Hutchinson gave one of the best addresses that could be given on Home Missions contending that by strength of existing churches and opening new ones was the only effectual way toward the solution of the problem of the evangelization of the world.

Rev. A. T. Robinson, father of the industrial guild of the great commission, spoke on N. W. Missions spoke as a Baptist from a Baptist platform and contended that the mission of Baptists in keeping faith alive on the earth—in its purity—is not yet done. He eloquently pleaded for Baptists to enter the great-growing west and mould religious life of the fast growing nation, according to the true path—A slight departure from previous program was made in giving Wednesday afternoon to the ladies in discussing the work of M. A. Society. The action of Com. certainly proved to be a wise one—Mrs. Brown of Hopewell presided with much tact and ability. Beside a letter read from Mrs. Cox, papers of more than ordinary interest were read by Mrs. Hutchinson of Moncton and Mrs. Brown—the conference was well attended from first to last and the spirit of the Lord presided all the meetings. It is believed by all who were present that the result of such conference can only be good—will result in a deeper interest in the great work of missions.

J. M. G.

* * The Story Page * *

What the Open Window Did.

BY CAROLINE F. NEEDHAM.

The trouble began that morning over a very small matter as usual. Tom declared that Joe had taken his mittens. Joe declared he had not, and so the quarrel began. The other children, strained their shrill voices to the highest pitch, told all they knew, or did not know, about these lost mittens, mamma scolded, baby cried—and so the quarrel went on.

Suddenly, everybody began to shiver "Oh-o-oh!" for it seemed as though rivers of ice cold water were running down everybody's back.

"For goodness sake!" cried mamma, who was first to recover herself, "what are you doing, Lettie opening the window directly on baby's head, and the thermometer ten degrees below zero? Are you crazy? Close it at once! Do you want in all to have pneumonia?"

"No, oh no!" stammered, tenderhearted little Lettie. "I didn't think. I only thought how nice it would be if I could only let some of the crossness out of the room."

All that day mamma went about her work with a thoughtful face. Now and then she had fits of thinning at which time she would stare at the window and burst into a merry laugh. Then she grew strangely sober again.

The next morning four eager children were scrambling after hats, coats and missing mittens, for the skating was fine, and they wanted to have lots of fun before school began. Such pushing and scolding and running about for things that should have been in their places. Joe was bewildered, as usual. He was tying his shoes, and hurrying up with all his might to make up for lost time, when snap went his shoe-string.

"Now see what you made me do!" he snarled at no one in particular, but Tom, who was standing near, retorted angrily, "I didn't!" Then "You did!" and "I didn't!" went dodging each other about the room. Puss came up and rubbed her nose sympathetically against Joe's legs, but Joe pushed her rudely, and cried, "Get you, old cat!" and pussy, who was not an old cat by any means, but a sensitive, high tempered kitten, backed off at a safe distance, arched her back, and showed two rows of gleaming white teeth as much as to say, "Call me names again if you dare!" and so the quarrel went on.

Suddenly as on the morning before, rivers of ice cold waters began to run down everybody's back. All turned toward the window. Yes, it was wide open, but there stood, not Lettie but mamma herself, smiling radiantly.

"O-o-oh!" shivered the children. "O-o-o! mamma shut the window please!"

"Shut that window!" demanded Joe, who, being directly in front of it, felt the force of the chilly wind. "Shut it then! My fingers are so numb now that I can't tie my string! Well, don't shut it then he growled. "No matter if I do catch pneumonia and die!"

"I think it would be far better for all of us to get pneumonia and die than to be snapping this way at one another every morning," said mamma. "Lettie's idea of airing out was a good one indeed! I'm letting out the crossness—that's all!"

Up flew another window, and still another.

The children ran out, buttoning up their coats as they went. Joe retreated to the register, where puss already had taken refuge, and she didn't push him away either, but moved over a little as much as to say, "Plenty of room for both." Here Joe warmed his fingers, mended his shoe string, and then, he too, darted from the chilly room.

This was the beginning of what was afterward known in that family as the airing out process. To make it effectual, it had to be carried on more or less all the winter, but by spring time—although there were just as many children and the house that held them as small as ever—it seemed to the inmates that it was twice as large as before so well did Peace know how to make room for every body. Confusion packed up and left for good, but her influence still remained, and sometimes when "You did!" and "I didn't!" forgot themselves, as they did once in a while, they were soon called to order, for some little voice would be sure to pipe up.

"Mamma had it better begin to air out!"—and so my story is done.—Sunday School Times.

Lettie's Experience.

BY MRS. J. D. GALLOWAY.

"I never will put of anything again, so there!" came very emphatically from a small maiden of twelve, who was curled up with her kitten in the depths of an easy chair.

"Why not, Lettie?"

"Auntie! I didn't know you were here. I'll tell you though I am ashamed of myself. Papa told us the first of January we were to move to 'The Knows' the first of March. Then mamma said Antoinette and I must pack the books and trinkets in our rooms, and our clothing ourselves."

"Did you each have a room for yourselves?"

"Yes, on our tenth birthday mamma gave us each a room, and said we were to keep them in order ourselves."

"I wonder if the rooms were as much alike in appearance as the twin girls were in feature?"

"No, auntie," with a little blush. "Nettie's was very nice always, but I couldn't find my things half the time. I didn't stop to put them in their places."

"But go on with your story, Lettie."

"Antoinette said right away she was going down to one of the shoe stores to buy a box to pack her books in, and off she went. She had one promised, and it came in a week. I thought I would do the same, but kept putting it off until almost the last, and then the boxes had all been destroyed, and I had nothing to put my books in but an old basket I found in the attic, and some of them were very much marred in moving, but Nettie's are just as nice as ever."

"Her plan was best then it seems."

"Then she got her trunk down two weeks before moving time, packed the things she was not using when she had time after school, and they were all out of the way when the hurry came."

"Did you do so, too?"

"No, I thought I could pack everything in a day and left it all to the last; then there was such a hurry, and mamma needed our help; so my dresses, jackets, hats and shoes were all tumbled in together, any where and any way, and I haven't found them all yet."

"How was it when you got here in our new home?"

"It has been just the same. Antoinette's room is all in order, and she knows where to find everything, and mine is all topsy turvey yet."

"Where is Nettie this afternoon?"

"That's the worst of all, auntie. The Williams girls came for us to go to Cedar Lake with them, and they were to take their papa to the train on the way. Nettie was ready in ten minutes, for she knew where everything was but I could not find my jacket anywhere, and they could wait no longer for fear Mr. Williams would miss the train so I had to stay at home."

"Where is your jacket?"

"I hunted a long time before I found it on the floor behind the trunk. I threw it on the top when I came in, and then I wanted something from the trunk, and away it went, and, of course, I forgot all about it by the time the girls came."

"Where was Antoinette's cloak?"

"On the hook where she always hangs it. Why auntie, she could get anything she needs from her closet in the dark. Everything is hung on its own hook."

This is an illustration of the old proverb: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

"Yes, and now I will not do this any longer. If I have anything to do, I shall do it, as mamma has always told me! So, kitty you sleep here in the arm chair, if you want to. I'm going to put my room in order, and keep it so, too."

And Lettie went off, to her task, leaving auntie thinking that perhaps the disappointment about the ride was a very good thing for her dilatory little niece.—Sel.

How I Discovered a Missionary.

It had been such fun packing the big missionary box full of toys, games, candy bags, and books to send off to the colored school about which I had been reading to the children. The whole class had spent the afternoon with me assisting in wrapping the different bundles in bright papers and fastening upon each a tiny sprig of holly.

I had thought as I watched them, what a dear, earnest little band of missionaries they were, and there was a feeling of satisfaction in my heart after they had all gone over the fact that we were doing such good work for the Master.

My thoughts were suddenly brought back to earth by a loud knock and a ruff, "Hey, there!" from without. I opened the door to find the big, burly expressman for whom we had telephoned. I noticed he had carefully blanketed his horses and seemed impatient to be off.

"Is your package ready, mum?" he asked respectfully.

"Yes," I said. "Right in here."

He followed me into the warm, bright league room.

"Pretty snug place to work in, this," he remarked. "Whew, that's a big fellow! Now, if I may be so bold, what might be in that, mum? I s'pose those little kids I just met have been helpin' to fill it."

I told him about our league with much pride in their work and of the school where the box would bring much joy.

"Hum, yes," he said, as I finished. "Yes, 'tis a nice thing to do, mum, but I'm sometimes wonderin' why folks don't hunt round near home to send things instead of so far off; not but what it's right to send 'em far off too. You see, mum," he said, waxing reminiscent, "fellows like me,

goin' round in all kinds of places, see lots of sad things, whereas some help from kind ladies like you an' your friends would tide folks over terrible hard times. Why, it was only yesterday I had a nice whopper of a bundle to take to an address on a street way out in the suburbs. Hadn't never been there before, but found the place at last, little house, but neat—oh, my! Yard all clean an' a gerany blossomin' on the windy. A man come to the door an' he was tickled to see that parcel. "Oh, goody," he said, callin' his wife. "See, Marthy, the hams an' sausages an' things is come from mother. My, won't the children have a feast!"

"I put the parcel on the floor, an' say, there wasn't nough furniture in that room for a good sized fly to light on, hardly, but clean—well, I guess. Fifty-five cents, please, says I, when I'd sot the bundle down. The man turned dead solemn in a minute. "What for?" he asks "Express charges," says I. Then you'd ought to have seen them two faces; the woman was quietin' a whinin' baby an' she looked 's if she'd just break out cryin'. "I ain't got it," says the man mournful like. "Say, won't the company trust me?"

"No p," says I, they won't trust nobody, not even me. I have to give heavy bonds before they'll let me handle their money."

"What do they do with bundles folks can't pay for?" asks the woman, kind of skaky. "Swipes 'em," says I. They looked at one another for a minute. "Father ain't used to sendin' things, Marthy," he says, apologizin' for the old man whose head I wanted to ram ag'in a barrel for sendin' things C. O. D. that way. "Well," says the man at last, "I guess you'll have to take it back, but we'd like awful well to keep the things. You see, I've been sick for a month an' we're out of money till I gets another job, if I can; it's such hard work findin' a place here. I thought mother'd send us somethin' at this time, for it's the first year we've been off the farm, but I can't pay, so take it, says he.

"Now, do you know, mum, somethin' seemed kind to swell up inside of me when I seen that woman's face an' I knowed she wasn't thinkin' of herself but the kids. 'No, sirez,' says I, 'that box don't go back, an' you an' the kids gets the hams,' says I.

"Why, I told you I couldn't pay," says the man. "Don't care a cent if you can't," says I. "I can. See here, stranger, I've been hard up myself before now an' no fault of my own, an' I know what it means when the kids is hungry. Now, I've got fifty-five cents to lend, an' when you get where you can, why, just whack up, that's all. And, mum, you'd ought to see that woman! Land it makes my eyes juicy to think of it! When I got home an' told my ole woman, she said: 'John, if you had'n't done that I'd never speak to you as long as I live, so there.' So you see, mum, I don't have no money to send off, much as I'd like to help on the good work."

How small I felt after my pride of a few moments before.

"Why bless your big, generous heart, man," I said, grasping his hard, rough hand in my enthusiasm, "you don't know it, but you're a whole missionary society in yourself."

His face turned redder than before, if possible. "Oh come, mum," he said, "I ain't nothing of the kind." And to hide his embarrassment, he shouldered the big box, which went prepaid, and hurried off.—Epworth Herald.

A Thanksgiving for One.

Such a funny little rolypoly Polly as she was with her big china blue eyes that were forever seeing something to wonder about, and round red cheeks that always grew redder when anybody spoke to her, and her crinkly flaxen hair that never would stay in place. Such a queer little dumpling of a Polly! All the same she liked nice things to eat as well as anybody could and when, once upon a time, somebody gave her the measles just in season for Thanksgiving Day, and she felt dreadfully about it and cried as hard as she knew how, because she could not have any turkey, pudding, or mince pie for dinner—nothing at all but oatmeal gruel!

But crying didn't help the measles a mite, as of course Polly knew that it wouldn't, but couldn't have helped crying if she wanted to, and she didn't want to. "Most anybody'd cry, I wouldn't wonder," she said, a day or two after, when the measles had begun to go away again, "not to have a mite of any Thanksgiving for dinner—not any pie, nor any cranberry sauce, nor any—O de-ar!"

"Well, well," said Polly's mother, laughing, "I guess we'll have another Thanksgiving right off."

"Oh, can we?" cried Polly, brightening up.

"Not unless the Governor says so," answered her father with a twinkle. "The Governor makes Thanksgiving Day, Polyanthus."

"Where does he live?" asked Polly with the earnestness that was funny.

Everybody laughed.

"At the capital," said Polly's Uncle Ben Davis. "Do you

know where that is?"

"I guess I do," said Polly; and she asked no more questions.

But what do you guess that this funny Polly did? By and by when she felt quite like herself again, she borrowed pencil and paper and shut herself up in her own little room and wrote a letter that looked very much like this:

DeRe MisTer Guvner will yOu PLeAsE maek AnoThER thanksgiving Day becaus I haD THE MEESLes the Last One.

POLY PINKHAM.

Then she folded the letter and put it in an envelope, with one of her chromo cards, and sealed it and took two cents out of her bank for the postage and ran away to the post-office as fast as she could run.

Mr. Wiley kept the post office; and if Mr. Wiley had been behind the glass-box that day, I don't think Polly's letter ever would have went out of Tinkerville. But Mr. Wiley's niece was there. She read the address on the envelope that Polly handed in and her eyes danced. It looked so funny: MISTER GUVNER at the CAPITOL.

One or two questions brought out the whole story.

"The Governor shall have your letter, Polly," roguish Miss Molly said with a laugh, as she stamped it and wrote the postmark as plain as could be. And so he did. For not quite a week later, a letter came in the mail to Polly—a great white letter with a picture in one corner that made Polly's father open his eyes. "Why, it's the State's arsus," "What under the sun?"

But I think that he suspected.

Oh how red Polly's cheeks were and how her small fingers trembled when she tore open the letter! It was printed so that she could read it herself, all but the long words:

Dear Miss Polly: Your letter received. I am very sorry if you were so ill as not to be able to eat any Thanksgiving dinner. It was quite too bad. I hereby appoint a special Thanksgiving Day for you, next Thursday, December 9, which I trust may be kept with due form. Your friend and well-wisher,

ANDREW COLBURN.

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried Polly, hopping on one foot. "Will you, mother? 'Oh, mother, will you? I wrote to him myself! Oh, I am so glad!"

"Did you ever?" cried Polly's mother. Why, Polly Pinkham!"

But Polly's father slapped his knee and laughed.

"Good for Governor Colburn! I'll vote for him as long as he wants a vote. And, Polly shall have a special Thanksgiving worth telling of—so she shall."

And she did have the very best that she ever remembered.—Youth's Companion.

Indian Boyhood.

"What boy would not be an Indian for a while when he thinks of the freest life in the world?" asks the Indian writer, Mr. Charles A. Eastman, in his book, "Indian Boyhood." But while Indian boys have the freedom of the woods, they have a more severe training than white boys to fit them for what their tribe believes to be the duties of manhood. Mr. Eastman thus recalls his own experience:

It seems to be a popular idea that all the characteristic skill of the Indian is instinctive and hereditary. This is a mistake. All the stoicism and patience of the Indian are acquired traits, and continued practice alone makes him master of the art of woodcraft.

Physical training and dieting were not neglected. I remember I was not allowed to have warm beef soup or any warm drink. The soup was for the old men. General rules for the young were never to take their food very hot, nor to drink much water.

My uncle, who educated me up to the time when I was fifteen years of age, was a strict disciplinarian and a good teacher. When I left the tepee in the morning he would say, "Hakadah, look well to everything you see" and at evening, on my return, he used to catechize me for an hour or so: "On which side of the trees is the light colored bark? On which side do they have the most regular branches?"

It was his custom to let me name the new birds that I had seen during the day. I would name them according to the color or shape of the bill or their song or the appearance and locality of the nest; in fact, anything about the bird that impressed me as characteristic.

"Hakadah," he would say to me "you ought to follow the example of the shunktokecha (the wolf). Even when he is surprised and runs for his life, he will pause to take one more look at you before he enters his final retreat. So you must take a second look at everything you see."

All boys were expected to endure hardship without complaint. In savage warfare a young man must, of course, be an athletic, and used to undergoing all sorts of privations. He must be able to go without food and water for two or three days without displaying any weakness, or to run for a day and a night without any rest. He must be able to traverse a pathless, wild country without losing his way either in the day or at night. He cannot fall short in any of these things if he aspires to be a warrior.—Standard.

The Face of Christ.

If I could gather every look of love
That ever any human creature wore,
And all the looks that joy is mother of,
All looks of grief that mortal ever bore,
And mingle all with God-begotten grace,
Methinks that I should see the Saviour's face.—
Selected.

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.

Our New Departure.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. held in the Main St. church, St. John, March 1st, the question of having a missionary of our own was before us, and after careful consideration, it was unanimously agreed that we ask the Foreign Mission Board to designate Rev. S. C. Freeman, now in India, as the missionary of the Baptist Young People of the Maritime Provinces, for the convention year. At the monthly meeting of the Foreign Mission Board held on Friday, March 3rd, the decision of the Executive was presented by President Roach, and heartily and unanimously agreed to by the Board.

Now dear young people is your opportunity. How much can we raise on Bro. Freeman's salary this year? Let each pastor and each society take a special interest in this work and push it with all your strength. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Meeting of the Mar. B. Y. P. U. Executive Committee.

According to announcement the Executive Committee met in the Main Street Baptist church, St. John, on Tuesday, Mar. 1st at 2.30 p. m. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. T. Robinson of Sackville. A digest of the minutes of the last meeting was given by the Secretary. As some of the speakers selected for the Mass meeting in the evening were not to be present, the committee gave their first thought to the programme. On motion the Secretary was asked to preside, as President Roach, owing to death in his home was unable to be present.

After a brief but earnest discussion it was decided to hold our next Maritime B. Y. P. U. Convention at Wolfville at the time of the Summer School, arrangements for which we understand, are now being made. It is hoped that this plan will meet with the approval of our entire constituency. A programme will be arranged as soon as possible.

Letters were read from J. R. Bethune, J. W. Brown, E. L. Steeves, W. J. McAlary, J. LeR. Dakin and W. Camp, members of the Executive Committee who were not able to be present. A number of suggestions were given by these brethren regarding the work of the Union. Some of these suggestions will appear in our column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR at a later date. Our Missionary work was next considered. Pledges amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars. (\$250.00) have been made.

On motion it was decided to ask the F. M. Board to designate one of the missionaries now on the field to our Mar. Union for the present Convention year. This decision was reached after very careful thought. The desire of the executive is to send out a new man as soon as possible and pay his salary; but as there is no man in sight at present and the amount now pledged is not sufficiently large to warrant us in sending out a man, even if he were available, it was thought best to make use of the money now paid in, and thus assist the F. M. Board in their important work. President Roach was asked to bring this matter before the board.

W. J. McAlary, Transportation leader for N. B. reported that the C. P. R. would grant special rates to delegates to the International B. Y. P. U. convention at Detroit in July. The Executive earnestly desire a large delegation from the Mar. Union. An opportunity is here given our churches and B. Y. P. U.'s to send their pastor on a trip that will result in large blessings to him and the church. Circulars containing all necessary information will be sent to the societies very soon.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, a public meeting was held in the vestry of the church. Owing to many unfavorable local conditions, the attendance was not as large as we hoped for, but those who did attend were well repaid. Rev. A. T. Dykeman of Fairville, one of the staunchest friends of our young people's work, delivered an eloquent and practical address on "The Relation of the Young People to our Missionary Enterprise." At the close of this address an offering for our work was taken. Rev. A. T. Robinson, followed with an address on "The Industrial Guild of the Great Commission." Mr. Robinson is a magnetic speaker and his address which was exceedingly practical was well received. The session closed with prayer by Rev. E. B. McLatchey.

G. A. LAWSON, Sec'y.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Moses' Feeling of Unworthiness. Exodus 3: 11, 12.
Tuesday.—A Shepherd had Exalted. 1 Samuel 16: 6-13.
Wednesday.—Fishermen Called. Matt. 4: 18-22.
Thursday.—She Hath Done What She Could. Mark 14: 1-9.
Friday.—The Day of Small Things. Zech. 4: 6-10.
Saturday.—Little yet Much. Luke 21: 1-4.
Sunday.—Small Beginnings. Matt. 13: 31-33.

Prayer Meeting Topic. March 20th.

Little things that Christ makes great. 1 Corinthians 1: 25-29.

It is the duty of every man to question the relative value of the things of life. He should learn some settled conviction of the worth or worthlessness of that which offers itself. For before a man has such a conviction he will be helpless and lifeless, and unable to sacrifice the lesser that he may possess the greater. But the solution of the problem is fraught with difficulty. There is not a unanimous verdict among men. That which one man esteems important another will regard as insignificant. Who shall decide? It is a fact worthy of note that the opinion of Jesus respecting the relative value of things of life carries greater weight than any other judgment. It is also a fact that in His opinion many of the judgments of men are reversed and the small and unimportant appears as the large and significant. There are some noteworthy features in this judgment of Jesus.

I. He always pre-supposes that the true purpose of a man's life is to be like God. To be "perfect as the Father in heaven," is the sufficient aspiration for the child on earth. Then that which helps man to please their father to be like Him is important, it saves them; but that which plays no part in that process or hinders it is insignificant or evil. Nations, churches, parties, unions, schools, systems, theologies, religions, philosophers, corporations must all submit to such a test before their final worth can be determined. Do these make man more like his Father?

II. In the passage cited about Paul specifies two powers greatly esteemed by the Jews and the Greeks. In the light of the judgment of Jesus verified by his own experience he comes to regard these two as relatively weak and unimportant.

The Jews gave supreme place to the law, to know it was the duty of man. To obey it was the way to righteousness and peace. Its condemnation as a supreme educative force resides in this that it produced the Pharisee. If a man would be perfect as his Father in heaven his righteousness must exceed that of the Pharisee and his way of salvation must be other than obedience to the law, the law could not make a man love right and truth. It alone failed and fails.

But the Greek on the other hand gave supreme place to wisdom, that which was important was the reason, here again the test of Jesus reveals the inherent weakness of such a claim. The knowledge of all mysteries does not make men love their Father that power which out of a man could make a Sophist, can return no just place in the mind of Jesus.

III. Instead Paul calls attention to "the power of the gospel," "the foolishness of the cross," "the foolishness of preaching," "Christ crucified," "the foolish things of this world," and "the weak things of this world." He seems to have in mind the thought that finds more complete expression in the thirteenth chapter of the epistle. Is the power of the gospel the power of love? Is the foolishness of the cross the foolishness of love? Is Christ crucified the exhibition of love? What the law could not do, what reason could not do, the love of God in Jesus has done. It has furnished a power to make men more like their Father.

Moreover that is the power of weakness. Not the great thinkers, not the great workers, but those who love God most, who love Jesus most, who love their children, their friends, their enemies, their neighbors most, will do most for the world. A. B. CONOR.

Illustrative Gatherings.

(Selected by the Editor.)

THEME: LITTLE THINGS IMPORTANT.

Regard no Vice so small that thou mayest brook it;
No Virtue small that thou mayest overlook it.

Oriental.

Minute events are the hinges on which magnificent results turn. Dr. Cumming.

Nothing is so little as grace at first, and nothing more glorious afterwards. Things of greatest perfection are longest in coming to their growth. Sibbes.

If you cannot speak like angels,
If you cannot preach like Paul,
You can tell the love of Jesus,
You can say he died for all.

Anon.

Foreign Missions

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N.B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Tekkali that a manifestation of the Spirit's power may come in great measure upon its missionaries and helpers that they may be used in the conversion of souls. For the officers of the Woman's Missionary Societies.

NOTICE.

We call special attention to the following articles from the Secretary of our Literature and Treasurer. Take time to read and ponder. Lord Cairns relates this incident: "In Belmont, a little chimney sweep was attracted by missions, and contributed twopence, no small sum for a chimney sweep."

One afternoon a friend met him going along the street in an unusual condition, face and hands washed and he dressed in his best. "Hallo, where are you going?" "Oh I am going to a missionary meeting, I am a sort of a partner in the concern and I am going down to see how the business is getting on."

Dear sister, do we keep ourselves in touch with this branch of the Lord's work. Do you know how the business is getting on?"

Since the bureau of Missionary Literature came to me in November, it has seemed that we in the Maritime provinces have not taken the interest we should, or the splendid books on our shelves would not lay for months uncalled for. We have books on India, books on China, which we will gladly send you for two months for six cents to cover the postage.

Do you want something to interest your children or yourselves, send for "Life in India, illustrated, price twenty five cents."

We have Bible readings, very interesting leaflets on China, India, Japan, Africa, leaflets on giving on women's work, and many others. Many of them would make your missionary meetings very interesting.

Have you a map of our Telugu Land? We can supply you for only twenty five cents?

If you have not a catalogue of the contents of our Bureau send me your name and address and I will gladly send you one. "Let us be partners in the concern and let us see how the business is getting on." EVA McDORMAN.

Truro, N. S.

FROM THE TREASURER.

The figures before me commend my attention, and serious consideration, therefore as "Workers together," I know, they should at once be placed before our W. M. A. Societies. On April 30th there will be due the different Mission Boards from W. B. M. U. \$200, to meet this amount there is in the Treasury to-day (March 8th) \$810.

It is a fact, that the severe storms, and the extreme weather of the past winter, has made the work difficult in the country, and remittances from that quarter have been fewer and amounts less; it is also noticeable that where work is not thus difficult many have taken on an inactivity which does not tend toward enlarging the Treasury. However this is all past, and ours is the privilege now of doing good and special work along financial lines. \$2000 and more have to be raised during the next six weeks so that we may meet our liabilities. A knowledge of this fact should burden each one of us, and not only cause questionings, as to what more I can do, but where is the other woman among my friends from whom I may solicit, and help to get a blessing by giving of her means. Let us from now to July 31st carefully and prayerfully look after and save dollars for our loved Master and his work.

A union meeting of the W. M. A. S. of St. John was held in Leinster St. church on Thursday, March 10th. The first half hour was given to a prayer and praise service followed by a Bible reading on "Laborers together with God" by Mrs. Manning. The five W. M. A. S. and nine Mission Bands of St. John reported.

This was followed by a helpful conference on the work accomplished. A most hopeful address was given by Mrs. J. Gillies on "Methods for Mission Band work."

The meeting was very interesting and profitable and each one will go to their societies with a greater desire to do more and better service in the future. A social hour and tea was much enjoyed.

The subject of the evening meeting was "Baptist Mission Work in China." Having about completed the study of Rex Christus it was thought best to spend one evening at least on our own Baptist Mission work in that great country that has become so much more real and interesting to all who have engaged in this study during the winter.

A brief outline of the united studies was given followed by a most interesting and carefully prepared address by Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, tracing briefly the history of the

Mission work in China carried on by the English and American Baptists pointing out the various stations on the map and referring to the oldest and most prominent workers in this vast field.

Miss Wetmore read an article recently written by Dr. Ashmore on the "Present condition of mission work in China." The music was in charge of Miss Alice Rising, Miss Titus and Mrs. Cooper delighted the audience with solos. A very interesting and successful service was closed with prayer.

CENTREVILLE, CAR. CO., N. B.

Owing to the severe weather during Jan. and Feb. our plans for "Crusade Day" failed to mature. But knowing success comes only to those who persevere we announced Crusade Day for Mar. 2nd.

We met at the home of Mrs. H. S. Burritt. During the afternoon we quilted a quilt which had been kindly donated, by one of the sisters. Between the hours of five and six we held our regular monthly meeting. One of the sisters led a round table talk on how to interest uninterested women. This was followed by a paper on "What missions has done for the world." These exercises interspersed with Bible reading, prayer and singing gave us a helpful and instructive hour.

At the close of our meeting we were invited to the dining room, where a bountiful lunch had been provided by our hostess and some of the sisters. A request had been made that on such occasions as this each sister donate ten cents for our missionary work. To this request the sisters promptly responded and our funds were increased by two dollars and seventy cents.

We find it helpful in our society to have something to do with the hands as well as the head at our meetings. The articles made can either be sold, or put in the box prepared by our Mission Band for "Grande Linge." This adds an interest to our meetings, and many carry away new ideas along the line of mission work. Our society meets regularly each month, we have a good membership, and the sisters are interested in the work. Our Mission Band under the skillful management of Miss Ebbett has become a live factor among the younger portion of our church. May God hasten the time when every lady member of our church may be so filled with the spirit of Christ that they will see in this mission work a work approved and commanded by God. E. L. FREEMAN.

YARMOUTH, N. S.

When we consider the large measure of success that has attended the efforts of our W. M. A. Societies, it is little wonder that the prejudices existing in the early days should have nearly, if not altogether, passed away. In fact, the opinion is, we think, pretty generally held at the present, that a progressive Society of this kind, within the church, has very much to do with keeping alive the missionary spirit in our midst.

It is with pleasure that we learn from the report of the Union, lately issued, that the work for the past year has been carried along with marked success, so much so indeed, that they are encouraged to attempt even greater things in the future. Our own Society, of the Temple Church, is we understand, fully in agreement with this forward movement. In evidence of this they are, at the present, making a special effort to enlist the active sympathies of a larger number of the sisters of the church in the work and expect to increase it in offerings during the year.

Notwithstanding the unusual cold stormy weather of the past season, the society has continued to hold its regular monthly meetings—not in the church parlors, as is their custom—but going from house to house, meeting at times in the homes of members, who from age or illness would otherwise have been unable to attend these gatherings. This movement has proved a blessing in more ways than one.

A new departure was made on the evening of March 8th when a social was held at the home of the Secretary Mrs. F. C. Robbins. To this the gentlemen were invited. The evening was very pleasantly spent in social intercourse; with reading, music and refreshments. It is only justice to refer to the kindness of our host and hostess who spared no pains in their endeavor to make the social a success. The sum of \$16.72 was raised to assist the society in its work. At another social, to be held at an early date, it is expected that a life membership will be conferred upon one of the members. GUEST.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE W. B. M. U. TREASURER.

FROM FEB. 22ND TO MARCH 8TH.

Point DeBute, H. M., \$3.05; Tidings, 25c; Alberton, F. M., \$2.25; Milton, F. M., \$3.60; H. M., \$1.35; Reports 15c; Kentville, F. M., \$9.00; H. M., \$4.25; Fairville, F. M., \$7.60; Forest Glen, F. M., \$11.50; H. M., \$8.50; Belmont and West Onslow, F. M., \$7.50; H. M., \$1.90; Sackville Tidings, 25c; Chipman, Reports, 40c; Boylston, F. M., \$4; Amherst, Mrs. J. I. Bates, Chicacole Hospital, \$5; Amherst to constitute Mrs. J. I. Bates a life member H. M., \$25; Fouchie, F. M., \$1.50; Lower Aylesford, Tidings, 50c; Reports, 25c; Brookville, F. M., \$1; Sackville, leaflets, 75c; Waterville, F. M., \$7.35; H. M., \$1.65; Wolfville, leaflets, 45c.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

King's Evil

That is Scrofula.
No disease is older.
No disease is really responsible for a larger mortality.

Consumption is commonly its outgrowth. There is no excuse for neglecting it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, such as glandular tumors, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general debility. Children of J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont., had scrofula sores so bad they could not attend school for three months. When different kinds of medicines had been used to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McGinn's voluntary testimonial, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cure of scrofula in old and young.

Foreign Mission Board.

TO PASTORS AND CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.

Kindly remember that the last Sunday in March is Foreign Mission day, for the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces. Let it be 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 toward the extension of the Redeemed Kingdom on this earth, and especially for the work in all its departments among the Telugus and here in the home land. Oh, brethren and sisters, remember! remember! and gird yourselves afresh to the work.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE FOREIGN MISSION BOARD

- I. Additional helpers in the work on the field—at least two mission families and two or more single ladies.
 - II. A new station to be established in connection with work among the Savanas.
 - III. A new center for work at Rayagadda. This means the purchase of land for mission premises, and the erection of the necessary buildings for home, school, and chapel. Already there are some 50 church members on this field. The outlook is most promising.
 - IV. A new station at Sompet north of Tekkali. This also means the purchase of land and the erection of mission premises. With these additional stations our field would be fairly well covered, and attention could then be given to the development of the work at these respective centres.
- These additions would call for the expenditure of at least \$5,000. But when this is done there would be no further outlay required, at least for some time in the way of buildings. The annual expenditure would be increased however, say about \$3,000 per year. We should devote at least \$25,000 per year to this work and then there would be much left undone. We need, then, men, women, and money.

HOW SHALL WE GET THEM? WHAT IS NEEDED?

- I. A strong conviction of the 'lost condition of these multitudes in India and in the heathen world.
- II. A conviction that they are savable; they are not lost beyond redemption.
- III. Adequate provision is made for their salvation in the person and work of Jesus Christ. He died, to redeem them.
- IV. This provision has been committed to human agents to make known to their fellows the world over, to every creature.
- V. Have I, have you, done what we could in this matter?

TO HAVE THIS CONVICTION.

- I. There must be more attention given to the study of missions in all our churches led by the pastors, if possible, or practicable.
 - II. A revival of intercessory prayer for our own mission workers and helpers, for our churches already established—and for the various agencies at work to make these centres of light in the surrounding darkness.
 - III. Regular and systematic giving to this work on the part of all our churches, and an advance of previous giving of at least 25 per cent.
- This is an appeal, not of the Foreign Mission Board, but of our King—the Lord Jesus Christ for the extension of his Kingdom on the earth. Will not every loyal loving subject of the King of Kings send along his offering—these will be gratefully received by the Secretary-Treasurer. J. W. MANNING.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil made almost as palatable as milk. It is easy and soothing to the weak stomach; it checks the tendencies of children toward thinness.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength to weak mothers because it creates healthy flesh and new blood.

Nursing mothers will find a special value in Scott's Emulsion because it insures a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby. More and better than a medicine; Scott's Emulsion is a food.

Scott's Emulsion is not a mere extract, containing imaginary "active principles" which do not exist, but is full of actual nourishment which sustains vital force and builds up the body tissues more rapidly than any other known remedy.

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. BARRS, 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.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY QUARTERLY.

The Cumberland Quarterly Conference adjourned from February, met at West Brook, on March 7th and 8th. The weather was varied, from zero cold and high drifts of snow to a south-east gale and a down-pour of rain, but the Quarterly went on schedule time. The audience was 'fit though few' and those who did gather had a feast. The papers—three, one on Personal work, by Pastor Estabrook, and two on the much-abused topic of Pastoral Visitation—were good enough for the Ministers Institute, what though but thirteen people all-told were assembled? Did not our hearts burn 'within us?' and did it not seem as if an angel shook his wings? The men and women who did not come missed something. The ever recurring story of visiting was handled on the easy side—if such a hard business may have that pleasant word attached to it—by Bro. F. M. Young, who assured us that it was a paying thing,—on the whole Bro. Bates took the hard side, and out of his own conscience assured us that there was more nonsense talked upon this theme than upon any other that perennially comes up at Quarterly services. But as Pastor Bates has agreed to give the MESSENGER AND VISITOR his finely ground gist, I will not attempt to characterize it further than by saying that it will be honestly amended by a multitude of weary men, who are just dead-tired of being told that "it is good for sore eyes to see their face once more."

Rev. H. S. Shaw, preached a good sermon on Stewardship, and the tail-piece (sermon again) was omitted on account of the weather, and also because of the absence of the preacher—never mind his name: He will tell them next time. The reports from the churches signified that in places the chariot wheels had oil, but

in others the Gospel coal dust. All around—there is need of a making up to the vast superiority of the things of the Kingdom. As all are too much under the domination of the seen and the temporal. HOPEFUL.

YARMOUTH CO. BAPTIST QUARTERLY

The Yarmouth Co. Quarterly meeting convened at the Acadia church, Tuesday, A. M. Mar. 1st

The interest taken by the churches 'his gathering was evident from the large representative attendance of delegates from almost all parts of the County, Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., the esteemed president, was present and presided, all sessions.

The reports from the churches were without exception of an encouraging nature. All have pastors except Zion church Yarmouth. The brethren here are holding to the work loyally with anticipation of the coming of their pastor elect, Rev. C. W. Rose. The Sunday School work throughout the county was reported especially hopeful, the pastors and workers generally putting much prayer and thought into this department of work.

The topic for the days programme was:—'Loyalty to the church of Christ.' This was discussed in various phases. Discussions were opened by the brethren along the following lines. Loyalty to her Principles, Rev. E. H. Martell; Loyalty to her Ordinances, Rev. John Miles; Loyalty to her financial support, Rev. David Price; Loyalty to her Bible School, Rev. F. C. Wright; Loyalty to her services, Rev. H. C. Newcombe.

The enthusiastic manner in which these subjects were handled and discussed was interesting and stimulating to a high degree. The Baptist timber of Yarmouth Co. is manifestly as safe and sound as ever it was.

The Women's mission from 2:15 to 3:15 p. m. was devoted to mission work. Reports were received from the various Mission Aid Societies and Mission Bands which showed the work to be in a live and progressive condition.

An interesting paper on Scandinavian work in the Canadian North west was read by Mrs. M. V. Brum. An excellent address by Mrs. C. H. Martell on Foreign Mission work was listened to with much interest. Mr. Martell is the sec'y of the W. B. M. U. an was accorded a cordial welcome to the Yarmouth Co. work.

The hospitality of the Acadia people was in accord with their well known geniality

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and poisons always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of Catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptic in tablet form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from its continued use, but on the contrary a great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in one sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

and large heartedness. Pastor E. J. Grant and his estimable wife hold the fort strongly at Acadia and are well beloved for their works sake. May continued blessings attend their labors. H. C. NEWCOMBE, Sec'y

Carleton and Victoria Quarterly.

The above named Quarterly met with the Albert St., Baptist church, Woodstock, on Tuesday, March 8th. On account of sickness and storm the attendance was not as large as we would hope for. The afternoon was spent in conference and devotional exercises. In the absence of the speakers chosen for the evening a sermon was preached by the secretary.

On Wednesday morning after devotional exercises led by brother Chas. Atherton a paper on "Apostolic Evangelism" was read by the secretary. The same evoked a most helpful discussion participated in by pastors Z. L. Fash, J. A. Cahil, J. Bleakney, F. S. Todd and Bro. H. H. McCain. In the afternoon after the S. S. lesson of the following Lord's day was taught by Rev. Z. L. Fash, a conference on S. S. work was conducted by Pastor Cahil. This was indeed a most helpful session. In a business session which followed Pastor Fash was chosen historian to gather a general history of the churches in the Quarterly. In the evening after preliminary exercises a missionary paper entitled "Pass it on" was read by Mrs. A. F. Baker, and a musical selection given by a male quartette. The audience then, with much satisfaction, listened to an address on "Christian beneficence" delivered by Rev. J. A. Cahil. Collections for missions amounted to \$6.00. The next session of the Quarterly will meet with the Florenceville church in June.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS TO ANNUITY FUND.

- Pennfield church—A. C. Pool, \$5.60; Indian Harbour—P. Insor, \$3; Sarah Robinson, \$1; Seal Harbour—John Crooks, \$2.30; Pleasantville church—B. L. Sartz, \$4; East Point—Deacon J. M. Scott, \$5; First Sable River—S. S. Poole, \$3; Lewis Head—S. S. Poole, \$3; Macnaquack—Rev. S. Howard, \$4; Port Lorne church—Rev. R. B. Kinley, \$6.10; Hampton church—Rev. R. B. Kinley, \$4.45; River John church—H. H. Sillers, \$2.20; Argyle church—Rev. E. J. Grant, \$3; Lower Economy and Five Islands—J. H. McCart, \$2.60; John W. Churchill, \$5; Goshen church—Rev. W. A. Smelling, \$2; Granville Ferry and Annapolis—E. Letroy Dakin, \$7; Tryon church—W. Mowatt, \$5; Lower New Castle—D. J. Bailey, \$3.60; East New Annan church—Robert Wilson, \$2; Liverpool church—S. C. Nest, \$5.85; Cunard church—R. E. Rand, \$5; Antigonish church—C. E. Wheaten, \$3.50; Rev. P. R. Foster, \$13; Beaver Harbor church—George S. Best, \$2; Lower Prince William—L. Estabrook, \$3; Mrs. Catherine Rees, \$4; St. Stephen church and Sunday School—Rev. W. C. Goucher, \$18; Wolfville church—Dr. A. J. McKenna, \$14.11; Nashwaak church—B. Goodspeed, \$3.42; Rev. W. E. Carpenter, \$1; Amherst church—G. B. Smith \$21.27; Yarmouth Zion—C. W. Saunders, \$13.35; Tabernaek church—G. B. Smith, \$10; Stewiack church—Rev. A. Cohoon, \$4.15; Chester church—Rev. A. Cohoon, \$2.45; Bass River church—Rev. A. Cohoon, \$4.10; Springhill—Daniel Rogers, \$25; Midgie church—W. A. Hicks, \$2.55. E. A. SAUNDERS, Sec. Treas.

So far we have received \$206, \$70 less than last years total. If the pastors to whom appeals will now be sent, will bring the urgent demands of their brother ministers before their churches, we feel sure there will be a liberal response. Please do this at once. Give this claim a chance among the many interests that press for financial help.

Out forty of the 418 churches have contributed the \$206. Now if the other churches—more than 300 would do as the forty have done, then the hearts of ministers, widows and children would be glad for they would get their full annuities. E. A. SAUNDERS, Sec. Treas.

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. Berwick N. S.



When the Lamp of Life Burns Low

the strain on all the delicate organs of the body is very great. The stomach and bowels are weaker—the liver more sluggish. Constipation paves the way for dreaded kidney and liver diseases.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Nature's own aperient, is extracted from the pure juices of fresh fruit. It is not a purgative but a gently effectual and insistent laxative. It relieves the system of all impurities and acts upon the most sensitive organism without discomfort. Abbey's cleanses and purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and brings sound refreshing sleep. It cures constipation by removing the cause, and brings the entire system back to healthful vigor. Directions on the bottle. At all druggists 25c. and 60c.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO the Executors administrators and assigns of Edward Willis and James A. 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. Mott of the same place, Newspaper Publisher, and Maria E. his wife of the one part, and Robt. J. Merritt of the City of Saint John in the Province 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 P. Prescott Merritt of the City of Saint John 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, debts having been made in the payment thereof, be 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 certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in Queen's Ward in the City of Saint John fronting thirty feet more or less on the East side of Canterbury Street and extending eastwardly preserving the same width of thirty feet, sixty-two feet more or less until it abuts on land owned formerly by John E. Bean fronting on Germain Street and bounded southwardly by lands owned by the late Henry Hezinger, and northwardly by land owned by the late William Tyring Peters being the lot of land and premises heretofore conveyed to the said Edward Willis and James A. Mott by George F. Fenety by indenture bearing date the twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and wherein the building known as the "Morning News" Office now stands" together with the buildings and improvements privileges and appurtenances to the said lands belonging or 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. EARLE BELL & CAMPBELL, Solicitors for mortgages.

During the discussion of the army estimates in the Commons on Wednesday Mr. Balfour said that so long as the army home defences were maintained in an adequate condition any invasion of the country by an organized force capable of reducing it to submission was merely a dream. But no man could blind himself to the fact that circumstances in the East were making Great Britain a great continental power, coterminous with another great military power and these circumstances must be taken into account in framing the British army estimates.

EXPOSURE
to the cold and wet is the first step to **Pneumonia.** Take a dose of **PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller** and the danger can be averted. It has no equal as a preventive and cure for **Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy and Rheumatism.** Always keep it handy.

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthens the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.
Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:
"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

YES

there are other schools

"BUT

you should go to the best

WHY

always regret because you did

NOT

send that good school

THE MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE
Halifax, N. S.
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Cures
Deep seated Colds
Coughs Croup Bron-
chitis. LARGE BOTTLES \$1.99
MEDIUM 50¢ TRIAL SIZE 25¢

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Tourist Cars

EVERY THURSDAY

From Montreal.

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.
MONTREAL TO VANCOUVER,
TRAVERSING THE GREAT
CANADIAN NORTH WEST
The Finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent.
LOWEST RATES APPLY.

The Canadian Pacific Service is up-to-date.

World's Fair, St. Louis

Opens May 1st, Closes December 1st, 1904.
C. B. FOSTER.

The Home

RULES FOR THE BATH ROOM.

1. Open the window, top and bottom.
2. Take out all soiled towels, washclothes and linens.
3. Take out the rug, if there must be a rug and have it in the air a while after shaking.
4. Run hot water into the bath-tub with a dash of ammonia or soda or plain soap, and scrub well, ends, sides, and bottom. Rinse well with hot and cold water and wipe dry.
5. Wash all sponges and hang in the air to dry.
6. Wash soap dishes, mugs, slab, facets, bowl, and closet with soapy water and wipe dry.
7. Wring a housecloth as dry as possible and lightly wipe over the closet seat and lid and all woodwork and walls, and last of all the floor.

It sounds long to listen to, but it is short and quick work to do. Fifteen minutes means a fresh bright-looking room than can honestly call itself "clean" till the next day.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE SWEATER.

The new sweaters or golf jackets show improved models in shape and in variety of stitch. They are getting entirely away from that straight up and down expression that looks so drawn and uncomfortable, and now follow more nearly the lines of the figure. Most of the new ones are built high in the neck, with small turn-over collar and cuffs that fall over the narrow wool bands that are knitted with a fine elastic stitch to give the snug fit. They are buttoned up the front generally with pearl buttons. The waist is held in a closely fitted belt, and is put under the dress belt, or is like outside basque-like. Another style is much like the Norfolk jacket, with straight sleeves to correspond. Very pretty fancy knitting stitches have been utilized for these sweaters, some of them all-over patterns, others in stripes, and others with raised dots for decoration. White seems to be the choice in color, though a good many red ones are seen. The old styles are yet to be bought, some of them having silk sleeves.—The Examiner.

BREAKFAST TIME.

Breakfast time gives the keynote for the day, and a good cheery morning table starts the family well on the day's march of duty. Unfortunately, this meal is very often a hurried one for the men who are forced to rush away to catch the relentless train which waits for no laggard. This is the drawback of a complete enjoyment of the hour, but it should not interfere with the good temper of the mother and children, who have no such imperative summons to hasten them from the table. Children, of course must go to school but the school hour is late enough to make a leisurely breakfast possible.

There are unwise and churlish people who fancy that they need not be agreeable in the morning, and who bring black looks or sullen silence to brood over and shadow the first family meeting of the day. One wonders how these sinners expect to be pardoned for such wilful transgressions, or how anyone should dare, considering what may happen in any day to leave home in a frame of mind that is not gentle, or with speech that is not courteous.

Invalids and old people often gain much sympathy, interposing the shield of breakfast between themselves and the days work, or strength for one days tedium. When one is not very well, it is the far better plan to take breakfast before rising and dressing, making in this way a good preparation for what must be done.

In fashionable society a woman who turns night into day by habitually late hours, frequently has her breakfast and her letters brought to her before she begins another round of excitement. Our Corner, however, is not attended by fashionable women, but is instead the report of those who have plenty to do and know well how to do it. Busy women, not idlers, are in our circle.

The American breakfast has hitherto been rather a hasty meal, consisting of meat, potatoes and hot biscuits or griddle cakes, fol-

lowing cereal and fruit. This breakfast may be the best thing for the man going out to hard work, who may not be able to secure more than a slight noonday luncheon, but it is not needed by those whose work is lighter and who remain much of their time indoors.

The European breakfast consisting of rolls and coffee is hardly sufficient in our climate, and something between the heavy and the light meal has now been substituted by many people who find toast, rolls with coffee, eggs and bacon a desirable meal in the morning.

But what we eat is of less importance than the mood which we bring to the feast. When fun and freedom prevail, and the family are happy and light hearted, joyfully setting out on the day's engagements, breakfast is a trust with contentment and a rendezvous for pleasant thoughts.—Aunt Marjorie in Christian Intelligencer.

WALLS AND TILE PAPER.

American tile paper, which is now made so that it will wear as well as the English, is not "everlasting," as well as first supposed, says a daily paper. If it is varnished with a second coat, after it has been hung on the walls, it will bear washing with a sponge dipped in lukewarm water, but will not stand scrubbing or washing in boiling hot water, as some dealers have claimed. It should be revarnished after it has been washed and rubbed until dry with a soft absorbent cloth. When the paper is hopelessly stained with smoke or steam, and it is found necessary to renew it, the wall must be first cleared of the old paper, and then sized over thoroughly before the new is put on, or the latter will not cling to the walls.

The old-fashioned whitewashed wall is one of the most wholesome as well as one of the cheapest for the kitchen. Where paper is used, however, a cheap quality which may be yearly renewed, is generally selected in preference to anything more expensive.

Tile paper has the advantage of looking neater than the ordinary kind, as its varnished surface resists the dust as no dull surface paper can.—Ex.

Easy to Cure Piles at Home.

Instant Relief, remanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to all in Plain Wrapper.

A 50 Cent Box Frequently Cures.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure. We mail a trial package free to



all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address to Pyramid Pile Co., 210 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills. All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package.

AFTER SHAVING PONDY EXTRACT
COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN. BRINGING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS. Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pondy's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deathly poison.
Send for free catalogue. Address, W. J. Osborne, Fredericton, N. B.

WHY ARE THE GRADUATES OF Fredericton Business College
Better trained than those of most other schools? BECAUSE, unlike most business college men, the principal had had nearly TEN years practical office experience before going into business college work.
Send for free catalogue. Address, W. J. Osborne, Fredericton, N. B.

The Old Emulsion
Extensively used in Hospitals
The most palatable Emulsion made
Very easy to digest
Gives strength to the body
Increases the weight largely
The best Remedy for General Debility, La Grippe, Anaemia, Consumption.

DR. WOODS' NORWAY SYRUP PINE

Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.
I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.
BOTTLES 25 CENTS.

Beware of the fact that White Wave disinfects your clothes and prevents disease

The Bible's Value.

BY HALL CAINE.

There are not more than six or seven groups of stories in the world, and so far as I know the Bible contains every one of them. I have found it an unfailing source of inspiration to me as an imaginative writer, and if there is anything worthy in the argument or motives of my own books I know quite well the source from which it has come. Next, I recognize in the Bible the origin of the noblest part of our common speech. Whenever we meet with exaltation and dignity, with strength and tenderness in the language of life, we find its fountain head in the Bible. And perhaps nowhere is this more noticeable than in the prayer-meetings, where simple unlettered men, being steeped in Bible language and having no other education will express themselves with a distinction, a quality, a style, and a power which the pulpit themselves can rarely equal. But above all, I recognize in the Bible the original portrait of the most exalted Being who ever lived on the earth and the only authentic record of his teachings. Setting aside for a moment the divine character of Christ, and regarding him only in that human aspect in which Jews and Gentiles, believers and unbelievers alike, agree to receive him, I hold the book to be a priceless one which presents him in his manner as he lived. We know that in Catholic countries the free circulation of the Bible is not always encouraged, and we are willing to believe that this is due not so much to fear of the Bible itself as to fear of the individual interpretation of the Bible. But what false doctrines can the most uneducated mind draw from a portrait so clear as the portrait of Christ, and from teaching so simple as his gospel? Surely it is learning and not ignorance which is liable to error in approaching the story of Christ and his message. And when we think what the story of the Christ has done for man even on his human side, apart from its message of eternal life, we see that the Bible has been the greatest of all forces in the progress of humanity. The story of the working man of Nazareth who conquered the whole world without the aid of a throne or an army or a sword is the greatest story of all literature. Other leaders have been made great partly by the greatness of their following, but it is the peculiarity of the position of Christ that his empire is an empire of the weak and the suffering, the enslaved and crushed and heavy laden, that his subjects are mainly the outcasts and wrecks and failures among the human family, and this is the greatest empire on the earth. His message was as great

FOOD'S WORK.

How It Cured Paralysis.

Paralysis comes from weak nerves and bad blood and is often cured nowadays by proper feeding.

"For fifteen years I was an invalid haven't walked a step for over twelve years, not able to move my feet, or even my toes."

"But recently a wonderful thing has happened, for I had never expected to have the use of my limbs again; a four months' diet of Grape-Nuts Food for breakfast and supper made the change and now just think of it I can move my toes freely on my left foot, and can let the foot piece on my chair down and swing my feet vigorously, which I think is a wonderful improvement for the time I have used the food."

"And that is not all! My blood and my stomach are so much better I am confident my trouble came from too much rich blood and an overstrain of the nerves, but my nerves are much better, my mind is clearer and I don't forget things like I did. It must be the food for I stopped taking medicine years ago for the paralysis."

"Of course I have the sympathy and prayers of many Christians, but it is wonderful what good pure food will do for one out of health, and why would it not be as good to keep one's health up? I have heard lots of others praise Grape-Nuts, but I for one cannot praise it enough." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Here was a well defined case of paralysis which came from weakened nerves and blood trouble, and which began yielding almost immediately when proper food Grape-Nuts was substituted for improper food. There's a reason.

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

as his life, and though it is nineteen hundred years since he had laid in the grave, his teaching has been the foundation of every reform for the good of humanity which has been gained since the day of his death. It emancipated the slave, it broke down the worst forms of state tyranny, it enfranchised the people, and as surely as the sun will rise it will some day destroy war and establish the brotherhood of man. How can any church be afraid of the circulation of a book which produces such results? The Bible may have the faults and errors of the human channels through which it has passed, but it is the charter of liberty, the Magna Charta of democracy, the book of the poor and oppressed and downtrodden. The great test of a book is its value in the dark days of life, and it is the first claim of the Bible that of all the great books of the world it has brought the most comfort to the suffering and sorrowing, and that no medicines have soothed the hours of pain and the night of grief as its words of cheer and hope. It is a great message to the living world as well as a guide to the world to come. Where it is known the nations will be free, and though all the churches should disappear the first three gospels of the New Testament would be enough to keep religion alive. In the Isle of Man we have a thrilling story of how Bishop Hildesley, who translated the Bible into the Manx language, being wrecked on a passage from this island to England, held the precious manuscript three hours over his head in the water and so saved the book to the Manx people. That is what we have to do now, surrounded by the waters of materialism and unbelief, and the increasing pretensions of ecclesiasticism. It is what the free churches are doing at this hour. They are defending the right of conscience and the individual mind, the right of every man to be his own priest, his own Pope, with no earthly power between him and God, and that is the true Protestantism and the only Protestantism all the world over.—Selected.

The Tact That Counts.

All Sunday school teachers are anxious to have the confidence of their scholars. They want to feel that there is no barrier between teacher and scholar, and that the scholar will come to the teacher without reserve, as to a true friend. But sometimes the teacher finds it hard to establish this happy relationship, and wonders if there are any methods that will be at all helpful to this end. A practical illustration is better than general advice, and a short time ago I had the opportunity of observing in a few minutes some incidents that revealed a great deal about the methods of a once very successful teacher, who is now the superintendent of the intermediate department in a large Sunday school. We met unexpectedly in the public library, and I took the opportunity to mention some things about Sunday school work. While we were speaking together a good many boys and girls from the public schools came in after books. It seemed to me that my friend saw every one of these young people, and in some way gave a greeting to every one that she knew. To some she just gave a nod and a pleasant smile; she was a little more particular to speak to the boys than to the girls; to one she spoke particularly, and the conversation revealed that the girl had been sick. One girl beamed like the rising sun the moment she saw my friend and coming up she said, "Oh, Mrs. Parker, it was awfully lovely to let us come to your house last Monday; we had such a delightful time!" Of course, she ought not to have said "awfully lovely," but her gratitude and appreciation were none the less evident. And in all the actions of the children it was manifest that they prized not only what was done for them, but especially the privilege which they had of acquaintance with a true lady. This was particularly evident when I told my friend that I would like to consult some books in the library, where I was a stranger. She took me to the desk and introduced me to a high school boy, who was acting assistant librarian, as her friend. I could see that I immediately took a high place in that boy's estimation, and he was most courteous to me, and did everything he possibly could to get the books that I wished to consult. I was his teacher's friend and that was enough.

Now, is there any principle on which these things are founded, any way by which others may attain to the same success? I think there is, and I believe that it is found in the motto, "Put yourself in his place." Learn to look at things from the point of view of the boys and girls. In other words, apply the Golden Rule to your work as a Sunday school teacher.—(John Mervin Hull, in Westminster Teacher.)

The humblest occupation has in it materials of discipline for the highest heaven.—Robertson.

CALLED TO SERVE.

BY M. CARRIE MOORE.

Consider well ere thou decide;
If thou choose serving thou must bide,
A-weary oft, in camp and field,
And far from much that seems to yield
The sweets of youth. But, comrade know
'Tis discipline alone doth grow
The Daniels who essay the race,
And win in every age and place.
Surrender all,
If thou would'st hear the Captain's call.
If thou be willing, comrade, know
The call has come to thee: for so
Thy fitness doth appear this day,
In that thou'rt ready to obey.
There may be some will look askance;
And some to stay thy sure advance:
But if, with Abraham and Paul,
Thou dost indeed surrender all,
Nor think to swerve,
Then know that thou art called to serve.
—Commonwealth.

CHRIST OUR GUIDE.

We have often to travel solitary ways. Some of us have perplexed paths to tread, Some of us have sad memories of times when we journeyed in company with those who will never share our tent or counsel our steps any more and, as we sit lonely by our watch-fire in the wilderness, we have aching hearts and silent nights. Some of us may be as yet rich in companions and helpers whose words are wisdom, whose wishes are love to us and may tremble to think that after a while they or we shall have to tramp on by ourselves. There is a Presence which never departs, which moves before us as we journey and hovers over us a shield when we rest; a cloud to veil the sun that it smiteth us not by day, and a pillar of flame as the night falls, being ever brightest when we need it most and burning clearest of all in the valley at the end, where its guidance will only cease, because then "the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne will lead them."—Alexander McLaren.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic, and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

WEAVER'S SYRUP

is a reliable preparation for Purifying the Blood and thus cures permanently

**Boils
Erysipelas
Scrofula
Eczema**

which arise from it's derangement.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.,
MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

HAD OVER

This may seem an
BUT IT IS TRUE.
All sufferers from Bad Blood should read about this miraculous cure by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—
"I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood."

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—
"Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the reappearance of one since I took the course of your BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves."

For sale at all druggists or dealers.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

30,000 McSHANE BELLS

Ringings Round the World
Memorial Bells a Specialty
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

You are the Man

If you are at all abstainer, and in good health, who can obtain specially 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.

THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents Wanted.

Fire Insurance

effect on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and other insurable property.

W. H. WHITE,
General Agent,
No. 3 King St.

Office phone 651.

House 1060.

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

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

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to Dr. MARRIS; and all such contributions P. E. Island to Mr. STERN.

LONG CREEK, P. E. I.—In our regular conference meeting at Long Creek this evening, three more candidates were received for baptism and church membership, making twenty-seven in all. Bro. Baker is now with us at Clyde River. We hope and pray for a great blessing. ADDISON F. BROWNE, March 5.

SYDNEY MINES, C. B.—Led, we believe by the Holy Spirit we began a series of special meetings on Tuesday of last week, and already God is blessing us. Some have confessed Christ, and others are deeply concerned regarding their spiritual condition. Our esteemed brother, and faithful servant of God, Rev. T. B. Layton is assisting in the work. We shall continue the meetings for another week, at least in the hope and confidence that others will "accept Jesus, as their King. Reader, in your prayers for other objects do not forget the Sydney Mine Church. A. H. WHITMAN.

WATERVILLE, N. S.—The Lord still continues to bless us here. On Sunday evening, Feb. 21st, it was my privilege to administer the ordinance of baptism to 17 persons who have recently accepted Christ as Saviour and Lord. The friends at Berwick had kindly placed their church and baptistry at our disposal and we trust the season was one of profit to the large congregation present. The work still goes on and large numbers are yet expected to enshrine Christ in their lives. To God be all the glory, praise, honor, and dominion. C. K. MORSE.

KENTVILLE, N. S.—Rev. C. N. Day, M. A. is successfully carrying on his work in the interests of the Baptists in this town. Never more beloved by his congregation, never more highly respected by the citizens in general, it is not hard to find the cause of his great success. Mr. Day's scholarship as exhibited in his discourses result in large and representative congregations. He is now preaching an extended series of evening sermons under the heading "The world that now is." One of the local newspapers refers to these discourses as lectures rather than sermons and characterizes them as the ablest ever delivered in the town. Com.

SMITH'S COVE, Digby County, N. S.—On Friday evening, March 4th, the pastor and wife were invited to the Harbor View House, under the guise of spending a social evening, and they met a large company of the neighbors. The real purpose of the gathering became evident when Deacon Sulis invited the pastor to meet, with the others present, in the parlors, where Deacon Pine, on behalf of the friends, made a presentation of a generous sum of money, besides other presents to the value of forty dollars. The pastor desires to acknowledge this and many other kindnesses of the people, and to commend them for their fellowship and helpfulness in the work. WARD FISHER, March 10th.

HAMILTON STATION, N. B.—For the past few months, snow storms, bad roads and sickness in the Pastor's family have seriously hindered our work on this large and scattered field. But we are not altogether cast down, neither have we been forsaken. The people of all parts of the field have been exceedingly kind. Not long since the fields of Southtown and the Station met at Dr. Smith's hall and left us the richer by \$32.00. The people at Salt Springs and other parts of the field have also kindly remembered us in a practical way. For all these tokens both pastor and wife wish to express their genuine gratitude. HARRY S. EBB.

SALISBURY, N. B.—Perhaps a few words from this historic church will be of interest to the readers of "MESSENGER AND VISITOR." As is well known, we have here one of the oldest churches in this province founded over a hundred years ago by Father Crand-

all, in whose memory the present church was built and dedicated to the Lord two years ago last June. This church was built at a cost of Three Thousand Dollars and, although the Baptist people are neither strong nor wealthy, they have by hard work and great self-sacrifice paid all but \$150. We purpose having a roll call in the spring and try to raise that amount so that, when the next birthday of the church comes around, it will be free of debt. On Feb. 28th, the new baptistry was used for the first-time when Bro. Sharpe was baptized into the likeness of his Savior's death and last Lord's day received the right hand of fellowship. We trust that, in the near future, others will take the same step and show to the world, by this outward sign, that an inward change has taken place. Since coming on this field we have received many tokens of kindness from the people. When we first came a handsome carpet was put down in the front room for our use; last fall they met at the parsonage and left us richer by many dollars worth of provisions, again, early in the winter, Mr. Miles Wortman, one of those big hearted fellows, wassanted the field, and as a result we received a Christmas gift of a beautiful raccoon coat. We have received many other expressions of the good will of the people for which we are very thankful and trust the Lord will bless those who have given with one hand while the other hand has been kept in ignorance. We are talking of leaving here in June, and if we do, we trust this field will not be long vacant. Anyone coming here will find as kind if not kinder people than can be found anywhere in the province. H. N. DAVIES.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY CONFERENCE.

The Annapolis County Conference met at Milford on Tuesday, 22nd. By reason of severe storm on Monday, only Bro. M. W. Brown, H. P. Colpitts and the Secretary succeeded in getting out. Weather was pleasant on Tuesday and the sessions were well attended and profitable. A short devotional service of rich spiritual blessing was held in the morning led by Bro. Colpitts. At the afternoon service after devotional service led by Pas'or Dakin, Bro. Colpitts, 2nd vice president, took the chair. Bro. H. J. Balcom of Clementsvale was appointed secretary in room of Bro. Dakin, who resigned. After reports from churches represented, Bro. Colpitts read a paper full of interest and practical suggestions on the "Development of Church Benevolences," and Bro. Brown gave an address on Home Missions. At the evening session Bro. Brown preached a powerful evangelistic sermon and Bro. Colpitts led a social service in which a great many participated. At the close of the service Bro. Dakin took leave of the people over whom he had been pastor. Deacon Ringer expressed in a few words their appreciation of Bro. Dakin's services and their hearty good wishes for his prosperity in the west. Secretary, pro tem.

The Maritime Nail Works, St. John, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000, with insurance amounting to \$29,500.

Troublesome Babies.

Babies are not naturally troublesome—they should be bright, active and happy and a joy to your home. When baby is troublesome you may depend upon it there is some minor ailments bothering him. These can all be overcome by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs. C. L. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, N. S., who says:—"I am pleased to state that I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children with great success. I think the Tablets the very best medicine for all the ailments of small children and would recommend them to mothers who have troublesome babies."

Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, prevent colic, allay irritation at teething time, break up colds and destroy worms. In fact there are none of the minor ailments of childhood which the Tablets will not cure. Sold by druggists or may be had at 25cents a box by writing direct to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Literary Note.

People who feel an inclination, as most people do, to "read up" on Japan, Korea and Russia, and their relations and entanglements will find in "The Living Age" for March 5, a very serviceable classified list, several pages long, of the freshest and most accessible books on these countries.

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, padding 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.

Don't refuse to take Bens' Cocoa because your dealer may ask a higher price than you can get elsewhere for Bens' dorp's is really the cheaper because it goes farther.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

FROM FEB. 16 TO MARCH 1ST, 1904.
Summersville (Kept), \$2.57; New Annan church, \$4.80; Springhill church, \$20; Smith Cove church, \$2; Lawrencetown church, \$13.50; Temple church Yar., \$14.50; Chest-er church, \$13; First Halifax church, \$62.50; Miss Sarah Horton do, \$5; Aylesford Sect. \$31.55; William Hutchinson, Morristown, \$5; Brooklyn church, \$2.50; Middleton, \$32; do Sunday School, \$29.47; Brookly, \$3.9; Mt. Handy, \$10.25; Spa Spring, \$4.90; Point George, \$3; 3rd Yarmouth church, \$9.76; do Sundav School, \$3.73; Nictaux church, \$22.40; West Yarmouth church, \$10; Edward Oran, Sydney Mines, \$1; Immanuel church, Truro, \$16.25; do special, \$5; New Germany church, \$1.25; Chester Basin ch \$17.75; First church Truro, \$35.50; Brook-lyn church, \$1; Falmouth church, \$9.00; do Sunday School, \$2; Canard church (Glen Fund), \$25; do, \$50; Melvern Square \$26.70; DeBert church, \$3; \$509.67. Before reported \$3019.74. Reported by Dr. J. W. Manning, \$376.21. Total to date, \$3905.62. A. Colson, Treas. for N. S. Wolfville, N. S. Mar. 2nd.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

FREE ADVICE ON EAR TROUBLES. A very generous offer is being made by Dr. Sproule, the famous English Specialist of 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, to all people who are troubled with head noises or the distressing, hissing, crackling noises in the ears caused by Catarrh. Dr. Sproule has made a particular study of the ear and its troubles, and he will gladly give free consultation and advice to any one who is afflicted in this way. These head noises are the forerunners of Deafness and unless taken in hand are sure to produce loss of hearing. Dr. Sproule will study your case carefully, without any charge whatever, if you will send him a card telling him you are troubled in this way, and he will valueable medical advice that would otherwise cost you a large sum. His announcement on page 16 of this issue should be read by every one who suffers from head noises or noises in the ears.—Adv.

The thing to do with a cough is to get clear of it. The way to get clear of it is to take AMOR'S Essence of COD LIVER OIL. Small bottles, 25c. Other sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. Tastes so nice you will want to take it often. SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA. K.D.C. THE GREAT GUM

MARRIAGES.

COLE-GREENCORN—At the Baptist church, Canso, N. S., March 7th, by pastor O. N. Chipman, William Howard Cole and Melinda C. Greencorn.

GOULD-WEST—At Maple Cottage, Aylesford, N. S., Feb. 10, 04, by Rev. A. S. Lewis. A. Watson Gould of Waterville, N. S., and Annie Salome, eldest daughter of Dea. and Mrs. C. J. West.

HANSON-FLEMMING—At the home of the bride, Port Elgin, N. B., Mar. 1st, by Rev. Frank P. Dresser, Henry E. Hanson of Millville, York Co., to Irene Elizabeth Fleming.

COVERT-CLARKE—At Woodville, Kings Co., N. S., by Rev. M. P. Freeman, Archibald M. Covert, M. D. of Lakeville N. S., to Minnie A., daughter of A. K. Clarke, Esq.

MACDONALD-UPTON—At the residence of Wm. Upton, Feb. 25th, by pastor M. P. King Robert MacDonald to Miss Hattie May Upton, all of Minto, Queens Co.

GOSBIE-MUNROE—At the Baptist parsonage, Guysboro, Feb. 26th, by Rev. C. S. McLearn, John Gosbie, of Guysboro, and Elizabeth Munroe of Cole Harbor.

EHLER-WILLIAMS—At the parsonage, Guysboro, Mar. 2nd, by Rev. C. S. McLearn, William E. Ehler, and Lizzie A. Williams both of Queensport.

KELLEY-WOODWORTH—At the Baptist Parsonage, Waterville, March 7th, by Rev. C. K. Morse, Lemuel Kelley to Mamie Woodworth, of South Berwick.

KAIZER-RAFUSE—At the home of the bride's mother, Chester Grant, Feb. 18, by Rev. M. B. Whitman, Judson Kaizer of Windsor Road, Lun. Co., to Anne Burdette, third daughter of the late Leander Rafuse.

LOCHART-JENKINS—At Perth Centre, Feb. 29th, by R. W. Demmings, Milledge W. Lochart, and Ida M. Jenkins, both of Burnt Land Brook, Vic. Co., N. B.

WEST-EMBELTON—At Andover, March 9th, Geo. W. West, and Catherine Embelton, both of Limestone, Me.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—Alice Maud Foster, wife of William Foster of Hampton, died at her home on Feb. 26th, 1904, aged 26 years. She leaves a husband, three children, and many friends to mourn her early death.

BANKS—Gilbert Banks of Port Lorne, Annapolis Co., N. S., died on Feb. 29th, 1904, aged 92 years. Bro. Banks was baptized by Rev. Jas. E. Bleakney, 27 years ago. His life was characterized by honesty and industry. He was much respected in the community. He died in the Lord.

NICHOLSON—Frederick Nicholson died on Feb. 22nd, of pneumonia while visiting his sister at Cardigan. He was 25 years of age, his funeral was conducted by F. D. Davidson Feb. 28th, and was largely attended. Much sympathy is expressed for the family in their deep affliction and sudden bereavement.

LOTT—Died at Paradise, N. S., Feb. 20th, John Lott aged 87 years. Our brother was a member of the Paradise Baptist church for many years. His life was one of great industry, and he has gone to the rest that remaineth to those who love the Lord.

ELLIOTT—At Sisson Ridge, Victoria Co., N. B., John Elliott son of William and Charlotte Elliott, after a lingering illness of many months, peacefully passed away. He was a native of Parrsboro N. S., the family coming here in 1900, he was in the forty third year of his age. Besides a father and mother he leaves six brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss. The funeral service was held at his home after which the remains were interred at the Baptist Cemetery at Linton's Corner.

WENTZELL—On Oct. 27th, 1903 at Maplewood, Amy M. eldest daughter of Deacon Simeon and Annie Wentzell in her 34th year. For a number of years she has been a member of New Germany church. The greater part of her life she was afflicted with asthma, at times suffering severely, but through all those weary years she bore her sufferings patiently and cheerfully. Many are the afflictions of the righteous but the Lord delivereth him out of them all. May the God of all peace give comfort to the parents and loved ones in this their sadness and bereavement.

FISHER—At Long Creek, Queens Co., Feb. 15th, Hannah Fisher aged 78 years. Sister Fisher was a member of 2nd Johnson church and ever was faithful to her covenant engagement. Of a meek and loving disposition her home life was adorned with the gifts and graces that are peculiar to the humble follower of Jesus. Many years ago her husband entered into the rest beyond. Three sons and daughters remain to mourn her departure and they "arise and call her blessed." Many of the ministering servants of God in their labors and journeyings, through that part of the province where her home was will remember her kindly reception and intelligent Christian testimony but she rests from her labors and works do follow.

ALLABY—At Saltsprings, N. B., Jan. 13th Charles Allaby aged 43 years. Brother All-

aby was baptized about 28 years ago, by the Rev. O. N. Kieth, and was one of the charter members of the Saltsprings Baptist church. For years he has been both deacon and church clerk fulfilling the duties of both with ability and consecration. He was always present at the stated meetings of the church, was always a source of inspiration to his pastor and always ready to forward the cause of Christ in any way that laid in his power. In his removal from us the little church has sustained a great loss but can rejoice in the fact that one more of its members has joined the ever increasing assembly above. Our departed brother leaves a wife, five small children and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May the God of all comfort sustain the sorrowing family in this their time of trial.

TEDFORD—At Port Maitland, N. S., on Feb. 23, Clement Tedford at the age of 64 years. Deceased had suffered from paralysis for several months, bearing his affliction with much fortitude and patience. About three years prior to the fatal stroke our brother bore glad testimony, at a Cottage Prayer Meeting held in his home, to the comfort of his faith in Jesus and to his hope through grace. He ultimately passed away leaving upon the sustaining and precious promises. Mr. Tedford united in his early days with the church in Cheggogin. He was a man of quiet disposition, kindly of heart and industrious in providing for his household. He is survived by a wife and four children to whom in their sorrow, may the God of all grace give all needed consolation. At the funeral service Pastor Rutledge was assisted by Rev. Isa Wallace.

BURDETT—The home at 40 Granville St., Boston, has been deeply saddened by the demise of Mr. Fenwick Burdett in the prime of life. This event which came unexpectedly as a result of nervous prostration, occurred on March 1. Deceased was 39 years of age. He was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. Mr. Burdett was born in Dundas, P. E. I., but with a brother came to Boston when young and met with marked business success. He leaves a grief-stricken widow, besides parents, brothers and sisters and numerous acquaintances who will read these lines in the MESSANGER AND VISITOR with genuine sorrow. One sister is the wife of Rev. Norman Whitman, of Brighton, Ont. The funeral exercises were conducted at the home by Rev. A. F. Newcomb, of Roxbury, assisted by Rev. F. W. Hamilton, D. D., Free Mason Chaplin, in which order the deceased had taken the highest degree. The room was literally banked with floral tributes. The interment was at Pictou, N. S.

PURDY—Emerson D. Purdy a member of the Annapolis Royal Baptist church and resident of Round Hill, died suddenly of pneumonia and heart failure at Ashmont, Mass., on Feb. 19th, where he was residing for the winter with his family. His very sudden demise came as a great shock not only to his wife and family but to his relatives and friends of whom he had a great many. The Oddfellows showed great kindness to the bereaved wife and daughters. After holding service at the house on Edion St. on Monday 22nd, they took charge of the body and sent it home, when again the Oddfellows of the court of Annapolis of which he was a member, followed the body to Round Hill. Service was held in Baptist church, by Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin. A short sermon was preached from Ps. 88: 18, after which body was interred at Round Hill. The bereaved wife and relatives desire to express their sincere appreciation of the kindness of friends at Round Hill, and especially of the Oddfellows.

HALL—At Beaconsfield on Sunday morning the 6th of March, Deacon Charles Hall passed to his eternal reward. He was in the 80th year of his age. Two days before his death he was stricken with paralysis. It was hoped that he might rally but his advanced age was against him and he peacefully fell asleep in Jesus on the Sabbath day and entered into the rest of the Sabbath that shall never cease. He was a Deacon in the Bridgeport Baptist church and was a man who ever adorned his profession and graced his office in the church of God. He was baptized by the Rev. N. Vidito. He loved the house of God, and the Lord's word was to him the chart of life and in its precious promises he found much comfort in the declining days of his life. As a citizen he was highly respected by all who know him, his neighbors held him in the highest regard and he will be much missed in the community in which he resided. He leaves behind him a wife and six children to venerate his memory and to mourn their loss. The sympathy of church and community is extended to them.

ROSE—At Port Maitland, Yar. Co. N. S., on March 1, Albina E., beloved wife of Capt. James Rose, at the age of 53 years. About four weeks previously our sister was suddenly stricken with the most fatal form of apoplexy. From the first of her illness she anticipated death but without dread of the solemn experience as she reposed fullest confidence in the merits and promises of her Saviour. Her words of Christian assurance spoken during her sickness will not soon be forgotten

by those who heard them. Her's was the death of the righteous, peaceful, hopeful, triumphant. Mrs. Rose had early in life made a public confession of Christ and became identified with the Free Baptist church. That church having ceased to exist, Mrs. Rose deemed it her duty to associate herself with the Baptists in Christian service, and consequently was welcomed, about two years ago, into the fellowship of the "Bay View" church in which her husband serves as deacon. As a devoted wife, a wise and loving mother, a kind, obliging neighbor, and a Christian of meek and quiet spirit. Deceased was highly esteemed, and her demise is sorely lamented, in both the community and the church, as well as in the immediate family. She leaves behind in sorrow's gloom, a husband, five sons, a mother and two brothers. To these grief-stricken hearts may the consolation of God not be short. The funeral service which was largely attended was held in the Baptist church, and was conducted by pastor W. J. Rutledge assisted by Rev. Isa Wallace.

Medicine For Men.

Something that will Banish Wories and Brace Up the System.

Has it ever occurred to you that you need a medicine as MEN—not as old or young men but as men? Are you never conscious that the special wear and tear of life which men sustain need repair? Worry wears a man out quicker than work, but worry is not an accident, it is a symptom—a symptom of nervous exhaustion. Other symptoms are nervous headache; morning laziness, that makes it difficult to get out of bed; a weak feeling in the back; indigestion; breathlessness after slight exertion; irritable temper—perhaps some nerve pain such a neuralgia, sciatica or incipient paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a medicine for men, act directly upon the source of discomfort. They restore manly vigor and energy, improve the appetite and tone up the nerves and the whole system. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N. B., is one of the many men who has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I am glad to be able to say that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down; my appetite was poor, and I suffered much from headaches. Doctors medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Weak, nervous, broken down men—and women, too—will find new health and happiness in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every 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., Brockville, Ont.

In presenting a lesson, do not undervalue the background. Wrap that trimming in black paper, and always show it upon the paper, was the word given to a girl at the counter. I heard an artist eulogized as 'an expert in backgrounds.' The young mind quickly notes contrasts. Just as the very infant discerns the difference between a dark and a bright colored object and reaches eagerly for the latter, so the mind of youth grasps at once the contrast between the morally dark and the morally bright, even if it be not ready to make the choice. Then make very dark the hatred and malice of man that you may the more clearly unfold the love of Jesus. Prof. Dager.

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 the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used.
MARY A. SHAW
Woodstock, N. B.



The case of Miss Frankie Orser, of Boston, Mass., is interesting to all women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered misery for several years. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches. I would often wake from a restful sleep in such pain and misery that it would be hours before I could close my eyes again. I dreaded the long nights and weary days. I could do no work. I consulted different physicians hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicines did not cure me, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was highly recommended to me. I am glad that I did so, for I soon found that it was the medicine for my case. Very soon I was rid of every ache and pain and restored to perfect health. I feel splendid, have a fine appetite, and have gained in weight a lot."—MISS FRANKIE ORSER, 14 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, sick and discouraged, and exhausted with each day's work. Some derangement of the feminine organs is responsible for this exhaustion, following any kind of work or effort. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as it has thousands of other women.

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 manufacturers.

C. Gates, Son & Co.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

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,
Berwick, N. S., Real Estate Broker.
March 16th.

"Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.

LEWIS BUTLER.
Burin, Nfld.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed By a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. The discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, and scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia of heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skel, Lynville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARCH.

BY SARAH ANDREW SHAFER.

On the western sky, in a yellow line,
The wind of his might paints a warning sign,
The March winds, torn like shipwrecked sails,
Drift at the will of the angry gales,
On cr. mbling fogs the moss grows green:
The freed brook laughs the rocks between:
The melting snow, the sap's full tide,
The polished buds that the young leaves hide.
These, with the flush on the mayflower's cheek,
—O dulcet heart Spring's message—speak
To the Outlook.

**SOUR STOMACH, FLATU-
LENCY, HEARTBURN,
AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF
DYSPEPSIA**
Promptly relieved by
K. D. C. THE MIGHTY CURE

ONE STANDARD OF CONDUCT.

BY REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON, D. D.

I have never yet found a man who claimed that because I was a minister, and he was something else, I therefore ought to be better than he. The same standard of conduct holds for all. A newspaper has no more right to exist for its own glory, or for the gratification of ambition, or for the making of money, as its first reason, than a church has the right to exist for the purpose of making money or building up its own glory. The president of a railroad has no more right to conduct the affairs of the railroad for his own aggrandizement, or simply to make money, as the first reason, than a Sunday School has a right to exist for the same purpose.

The first object of every man ought to be to do the will of God. No one is excused from obedience to this command because he is a merchant or a lawyer or a bank director instead of something else; but the old comprehensive principle of "Whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God," places the same standard before all men. It is disobedience to this command which has given us the words "secular" and "religious," and which has made men say we cannot apply the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount to business and politics. And so far has much of the business and politics of the world departed from any real attempt to do the will of God, that an honest effort today to follow Christ in business or political life would result in a great change of many present practices. Yet the eternal standard holds good; it will never change as long as God's commands remain the same.

When Jesus said, "Follow me," he was not talking simply to ministers, Sunday School superintendents, teachers or a little circle of men who could easily follow him without loss or trouble. But he spoke to the whole world, regardless of a man's occupation, regardless of the fact that he was in business instead of in the ministry. And under this same law of conduct, nations as well as individuals are bound. A nation has no more right to seek anything first, except the kingdom of God, than an individual has. It is owing to the fact that nations have disregarded this first great principle of action that they have gone down in ruin successively. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God" is an undying command of Christ, and one cannot follow him at all or be his disciple anywhere, if he attempts to evade this great command.

If to ask, "What would Jesus do?" is the only thing for me, a preacher of the gospel, to ask, it is also the only thing for the President of the United States to ask, or for any king or ruler to ask, or for the richest man in the world to ask—or for anybody. For it is God's world, and he will never be satisfied with a division of his ownership which shuts him up to a small part of it, or leaves him out of any section of it.—Congregationalist.

THE TRUTH.

Most Christians probably intend to be truthful. They would perhaps stand, like Clay Trumbull unflinchingly by the truth on a sharply drawn issue between truth and falsehood. The great weakness is discovered when we examine the everyday words and the ordinary life. The shadow of careless, inexact statement falls upon much that is spoken. It is woefully easy to form a habit of reporting things carelessly and incorrectly without ever meaning to be false. But it does in the end turn out to be false, and it stains one's character almost more than the cold, sudden lie which is afterwards repented of. A life which does not square with profession and with testimony is always serious. It is extremely difficult to speak the truth on all occasions, and to live it in the dark and in the light, but nothing else will do for a Christian, and there can be no situation which will in any way excuse us for shaving the truth or for playing loose with things as they are.—The American Friend.

Students of history have never estimated at its value the importance of Christ's words "Ye must be born again." The prodigal may begin again after his self-wreckage; the publican, grown gray and hardened in sin, may return to the days when the heart was young; the man who has shipwrecked his happiness may begin anew. When men come to understand that sentiment fully, with blinding tears of joy they will exclaim, "We may, we may be born again!" That single word swings open for us the door of infinite possibilities in the life that now is, as well as the door into heaven.—Hillis.

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 Props.

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.

Fire Insurance. Absolute Security

Queen Insurance Co.
Ins. Co. of North America.

JARVIS & WHITTAKER,

General Agents.

74 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Gured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.



An Object Lesson

to the average housewife is the ease with which washing can be done when Surprise Soap is used.

It is a pure, hard soap which means to the economical housewife that it goes further than other soaps.

It is therefore a money-saving soap.

For best results follow the directions on 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 should shuffle off this mortal coil and leave her penniless for a few thousand dollars to



F. BOREHAM, Manager for Nova Scotia.
Halifax, N. S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1904 rains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

6—Mixed for Moncton	6.30
2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton	9.00
4—Express for Point du Chene,	13.50
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou,	12.15
8 Express for Sussex	17.10
134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.00
10—Express for Halifax and Sydney.	23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.20
7—Express from Sussex	9.00
33—Express from Montreal and Quebec	13.50
5—Mixed from Moncton	15.30
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, ager.
General Man.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Telephone 1053
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

Thio and That

PULL BACK AND GO AHEAD.

Soon after Lincoln issued his call for the first seventy-five thousand men, a well meaning "peace crank" called on him and begged him to stop the war.

"That's what I'm trying to do," said Lincoln sadly, "and lying awake nights thinking how to do it."

"But you have called for volunteers?" "Well, do you mean that that is trying to stop the war?"

"Yes." "You are joking, Mr. Lincoln."

"No, I'm in dead earnest. Some things are easier to stop by letting them run a while and slow down gradually than by jerking them up suddenly, especially if you don't know just what is making them go. Let me tell you a story:

"When I was a boy about fifteen I had to ride a horse over to a neighboring town. The man that owned him gave me a quarter to take him there and get him shod. Well, I didn't know much about horses except from behind, with a plow dragging after them, so when I got on that horse I felt a little awkward. I thought I'd start right, so I cut a switch and rode off bravely.

"After I was beginning to get a little sore, and the horse was beginning to find out the sort of green rider he had on his back, something set him going, and he broke into a gallop. He got going so fast that I had to take both hands to the bridle, so I tucked my switch under my arm, grabbed the rein in both fists and yanked. He gave a leap, and went harder than ever. I yanked and he ran, and the harder I pulled the more unmanageable he got. After a mile or two of pretty uncomfortable going, I found that the end of the switch under my arm struck him in the flank every time I pulled. Now I don't know enough about this war yet to feel sure that I ought to yank back. But I hope if I let it run long enough to look carefully all round me, I can make it slow down in reasonable time."—Ex.

ELOQUENCE IN FIGURES.

Those who have patience for statistics may calculate how much truth to fact there is in this piece of loyal eloquence on the part of an Australian schoolmaster:

King Edward, he told his class, is now sovereign over a continent, one hundred empires, five hundred promitories, one hundred lakes, two thousand rivers and ten thousand islands.

He waves his hand, and nine hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. He bends his head and one thousand ships of war and a hundred thousand sailors perform his bidding on the ocean. He walks upon the earth, and three hundred million human beings feel the least pressure

THIN DIET. No Nourishment In It.

It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Mo. woman says: "I had been an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee; got so bad I couldn't digest food and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live but of course did not gain.

"It was 5 months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that for I gained rapidly and I can now eat a good meal and drink from 1 to 3 cups of Postum each meal and feel fine.

"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now and it is just fine; never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is a brew from field grains with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds particularly well where coffee has done damage as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville in each pkg.

of his foot.

The Assyrian empire was not so populous. The Persian empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. The Roman empire was weak in comparison, and Greece was a small village.—Ex.

TURNED THE TABLES ON THE INFIDEL.

The leader of the Baptist Mission in France, Pasteur Saillens who has lately been visiting this country, relates the following amusing and instructive incident.

He was recently delivering an anti-infidel lecture in a large hall near Paris, when an infidel came forward and said:

"If there is a God, He is not a good Father, for while half of His children do very well, He leaves the other half to starve.

"Ah," shouted a woman in the audience, "but what about your own wife and children?"

And it turned out that the man had basely deserted his own family, leaving them to get on as best they could.—Ex.

AN IDLE MATCH.

A man was travelling, not long ago, in the compartment of a London train. At one of the stations, says Chums, a German entered the carriage and took the seat opposite the Englishman.

When the train had started, the German, seeing the other's cigar, boldly asked for one.

Although astonished at the request, the Englishman nevertheless pulled out his case and handed it to the stranger.

The German lighted the cigar, took a few puffs and beaming affably through his spectacles, said:

"I would not have doubted you, but I had a match in mine pocket, and I did not know what to do with it."—Ex.

A MOTHER'S DIFFICULTY.

A country doctor tells this amusing story: He responded one night to a note left at his door by a farmer asking him to go as soon as possible to see his little boy, who was ill with a very bad cold. The doctor gave one look at the child, and asked severely:

"Don't you know that your boy is sickening for the measles?"

"Yes," replied the wife. "I knowed it." "Then what in the world did you mean by saying he had a bad cold?" asked the doctor.

The woman hesitated a moment; then, looking at her husband, she said, hesitatingly:

"Neither me or him knowed how to spell measles."—Ex.

THE SANITARY MOTHER GOOSE.

Little Miss Muffet Sat on a tuffet, Eating of curds and whey,

When along came a doctor, Who said—how he shocked her;—

"They've germs in them, throw them away."

Little Jack Horner Sat in a corner Eating a Christmas pie;

The microbes he got Laid him low on the spot,

And little Jack ne'er knew why.

Jack and Jill Went up the hill To fetch a pail of water;

Jill drank a glass, Unboiled, alas!

And, so the microbes got 'er.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

"During one of my visits through the country districts," said the professor, "I happened to reach a small village where they were to have a flag raising at the school-house. After the banner had been flung to the breeze, there was an exhibition of drawings which the pupils had made, and of the work they had done during the year.

"The teachers recited to them 'The Landing of the Pilgrims,' and after she had finished she requested each pupil to try and draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

Most of them wept to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"—Philadelphia Press.

DISCOMFORT AFTEREATING

December 4, 1903.

Radway & Co., New York.

Gentleman—In regard to "Radway's Pills," I wish to say, that I have never found any remedy that can equal them.

For the past two years I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and constipation. After eating I would have a sensation of heaviness in the stomach, feel like vomiting, pain and dizziness in the head, and then I would become nervous. I tried everything that was recommended to me. My physician told me I had chronic constipation and a sour stomach. He could relieve me somewhat, but still did not cure me. I was almost in despair. At last a friend persuaded me to try "Radway's Pills," which I did. And I am glad to say, that they not only relieved me, but positively cured me. Even after taking them only a few days, a regularity of the bowels was established, and the dyspeptic symptoms have already disappeared. Now I feel like a new person.

May God bless you and your wonderful remedy. I remain,

Yours for health,

B. S. TREXLER,

Allentown, Pa.

Radway's Pills

Which will quickly free the system of all the above named disorders.

RADWAYS PILLS

All purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Piles, Sick Headache and all disorders of the Liver.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. HELEN STREET MONTREAL.



Are the Best Lesson Helps published. With the thought of constant growth, they were greatly enlarged and improved at the beginning of the year. Prices have also been reduced.

Table listing prices for various publications: MONTHLIES (Baptist Superintendent 7 cents, Baptist Teacher 10 cents), LESSON LEAFLETS (Bible Intermediate 1 cent, Primary 1 cent), QUARTERLIES (Senior 4 cents, Advanced 2 cents, Intermediate 2 cents, Primary 2 cents, Our Story Quarterly 1 1/4 cents), ILLUSTRATED PAPERS (Young People weekly 13 cents, Boys and Girls weekly 5 cents, Our Little Ones weekly 4 cents, Young Reaper monthly 3 cents).

American Baptist Publication Society NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, 256 and 258 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



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, 5 doz. large beautiful packages of Grand Records, 100 records to suit at 10c each. (A certificate worth 50c free in each purchase). Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in ever imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you the real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely encased, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and one "song record"—Hawatha, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, O'ld Daken Buoct, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going back to Dixie, The Holy City, It me 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 if other folks were present as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds-to-day sure. Prize Seed Co., Dept. 99, Toronto

Students can Enter at Any Time.



A Baptist Lady

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

Apply, stating terms to

HOUSEKEEPER,

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

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

Odd Fellows' Hall.

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. Ltd., Gentlemen.—Two bottles of your Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry Wine cured a severe cough. It is the excellent tonic.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved for public 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 situate, 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 situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead 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 to 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 80 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 the 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 A. 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.

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.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Floods are doing much damage in Wilkesbarre and the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.

At Springfield, O., on Monday, a mob lynched Richard Dixon, of Cynthia, Ky., the negro who shot Policeman Charles Collins.

The port of Tambomora, Peru, has been almost destroyed by tremendous freshets. Business is at a standstill, and local traffic has been stopped.

Dr. John Henry Wilson, ex-M. P., East Elgin, has been appointed to the Senate in place of the late Dr. Landarkin.

Sir William Mulock is negotiating with President Diaz, of Mexico, for reduced postage between Canada and Mexico.

The C. P. R. Co. has decided to build nearly four hundred miles of track during the coming summer in the Northwest Territories.

Between seven and eight hundred delegates to the World's Fourth Sunday School Convention to be held at Jerusalem April 18, 19 and 20, sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday.

L. J. Tarte, son of Hon. J. L. Tarte, has entered suit against Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, claiming \$5,000 damages for false arrest.

The Grand Trunk Co. has deposited the sum of \$5,000,000 in cash with the Bank of Montreal as a guarantee for the satisfactory performance of their share of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A leading Montreal physician is authority for the statement that la grippe is now epidemic in Montreal and no less than 30,000 people are down with it. In some families there are as many as three or four members laid up at the same time.

Cipher despatches received by the naval authorities at Esquimaut from the British admiralty ordered the cruisers Grafton (flag ship and Bonaventure, now in Central or South American waters, to get to Esquimaut with all speed.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson returned to Ottawa from the maritime provinces on Wednesday after a trip of inspection over the Intercolonial. The minister says that the government road is in excellent order and doing a big business. The traffic, both passenger and freight is steadily growing.

For some months S. R. Callaway and his associates of the American Locomotive Company have had their eyes on the locomotive and machine company works of Montreal. It is now understood that a deal will soon be completed by which the American company will get control of the local one. The Canadian company has a capital of \$3,000,000, while its big rival across the border is capitalized at \$50,000,000.

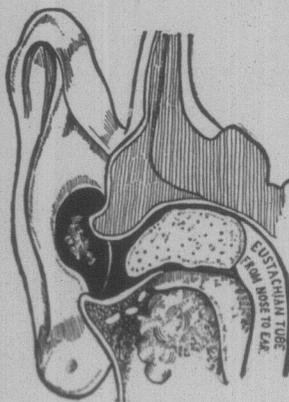
L. C. Appleton, employed in the Toronto branch of the Molson's bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the corridor outside the executive offices of the bank in Montreal on Monday. Appleton had been summoned from Toronto for the purpose, it is stated of making an explanation in regard to his accounts. While waiting to see the officers he made up his mind to take his life. Death was instantaneous.

The Association of Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom at its annual session in London on Wednesday adopted by a vote of the representatives of 58 chambers against 45 the following resolution: "That the United Kingdom has just cause for complaint of certain restrictions and unfair arrangements directed against the commerce of the empire, and that the Chambers of the Commerce would support His Majesty's government in measures for negotiation, but urge the government to appoint a general commission to investigate and report on the whole fiscal policy of the nation."

The statement of Canada's foreign trade for the eight months ending with February shows an increase in the aggregate trade of the country of \$13,739,582. There was an aggregate trade of \$313,627,519, compared with \$299,887,937, for the same time last year. The imports were \$158,171,447, as against \$139,499,618, for the eight months last year, or an increase of \$18,671,829. The exports show a decrease of \$5,232,247. There was an increase of about \$1,500,000 in the output of the mine, a decrease of nearly \$4,000,000 in animals and their product, a decrease of \$2,000,000 in agriculture, and a decrease of about \$200,000 in manufactures. In the duty collected for the eight months there was more than \$3,000,000 of an increase.

HEAD NOISES.

Distressing, Hissing Crackling Noises Caused By Catarrh. HOW TO CURE THEM



Cross Section of Ear and Head Passages

Noises are in themselves disagreeable—their effect on the nerves is even worse. But the most serious result of Catarrh in the ear passage is this—unless taken in hand it is sure to produce Deafness.

You may suffer from Catarrh in the ear passages and yet not even realize that you have Catarrh. The usual discharge from the nose and throat may be lacking, yet the work of destruction is going on inside your ear all the time. The Eustachian Tube, the passage that runs from the throat to the ear is slowly but surely closing up. Its delicate lining is irritated and inflamed, and trouble is certain to spread through the inner passages of the ear.

To stop these disquieting, disagreeable head noises, you must cure the Catarrh. That done, the noises will vanish; the ear passage will open up; the hearing become clear and distinct. The irritated nerves will be soothed and even the general health will improve with the passing away of this uncomfortable affliction.

Dr. Sproule, B. A., the eminent English Specialist, has for many years made a particular study of the ear and its troubles. Thousands of cases of head and ear noises have been treated by him and always with success. If you are affected in this way he will gladly

- Do your ears throb? Do your ears crack? Is your hearing falling? Do your ears feel full? Do you have pains in the ears? How long have you had the noises? Did the noises come on gradually? Is the sound sometimes a ringing one? Do the noises trouble you at night? Is the sound sometimes a hissing one? Have you had discharges from the ears? Do the ears ever feel thick or hardened? Are the noises worse when you have a cold? Do the noises ever keep you awake at night? Do you notice the noises more in the day or at night? Is there a snapping sound in your ears when you blow your nose?

Answer the above questions, yes or no and write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines. Cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St. Boston. He will tell you what to do for just self.

HELP YOU FREE

with consultation and advice. He extends this offer to you honestly and in good faith because he has always believed it to be a physician's duty to give freely of his skill and sympathy to all who need it. Remember, head noises mean more than discomfort—they are forerunners of a terrible affliction. Do not delay. Dr. Sproule will study your case carefully, and will give you valuable medical advice that will cost you nothing. Consider what this means. You will receive, without any charge whatever, information and counsel from one of the leading specialists in North America. The offer is too generous to be passed by. Write to him now—to-day.

NAME ADDRESS 7 to 13 Doane St. Boston

FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This Handsome Fur Scarf In a Few Minutes

By selling at 10c each, only 20 of our large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 6 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

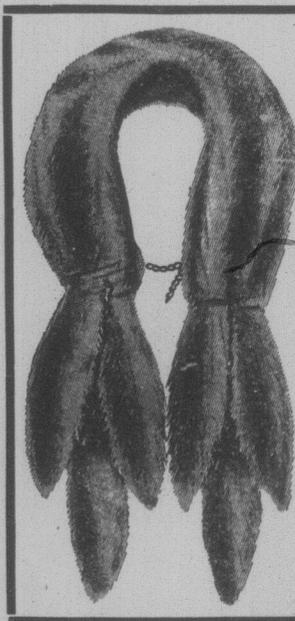
HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected fullfurled skins, with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. It is fully equal in appearance to any \$10.00 Fur Scarf.

HELEN RAYMOND, Middlemarch, N.B., writes: "I received the Scarf and am so delighted with it. I had no idea of getting one so beautiful for so little cost." The same kind of a Fur Scarf would cost \$4.00 in a store.

MRS. GRAHAM, South New Bridge, N.B., writes: "I write to the Free Fur Scarf and Fur Scarf which was far ahead of what I expected. I have been pricing them in our store and find that I could not get one like it for less than \$5.00."

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. 09 TORONTO



Red Rose Tea is Good Tea.