

# Messenger and Visitor

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## Imperial Relations

Last Monday in the Dominion House of Commons, Colonel Sam Hughes, member for Victoria, Ont., introduced his resolution on Imperial Relations, of which he had given notice near the opening of the session. The text of the resolution is as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada and the Empire at large would be advanced, and the peace, progress, and prosperity of humanity be assured by a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies, wherein there would be a united Imperial Parliament, empowered to deal with inter-imperial, international, commercial, financial, and other necessarily national problems, but leaving to the existing Parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariffs, and other matters necessary for their own purposes." Col. Hughes quoted the late Hon. Joseph Howe as well as Hon. Joseph Chamberlain as advocates of Imperial Union. He argued that it was to Canada's interests to remain connected with the Empire and bear a fair share of its military burdens. If Canada were independent, he said, she would have to pay from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year for defence to put her in the position of a second class power. If Canada had been a part of the United States her assessment for military purposes last year would have been \$30,000,000. Col. Hughes declared that he would prefer annexation to the United States to independence. In indicating his idea of the form which an Imperial Union should take, Mr. Hughes said he would perpetuate a limited form of a monarchical government; he would have a Parliament elected from various parts of the Empire, and from them an Executive Council would be chosen. They should control the army, navy, Consular agencies, and commercial agencies. The existing Parliaments would continue to control their tariffs, etc., except for an Imperial preference to be determined by the Imperial body. Whenever a foreign nation reduced its tariff the preference might be extended to it. Among those who took part in the debate on Col. Hughes' resolution were the Premier and the leader of the Opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the subject presented by Col. Hughes was one that had engrossed the attention of some of the best minds in the British Empire, and so far no solution had been found for the problem opened by the question. He referred to the futile efforts of the Imperial Federation League in this connection and expressed the belief that the solution was not to be found within the four corners of Col. Hughes' resolution. British history would show, Sir Wilfrid said, that constitutional changes had come only as a result of dissatisfaction with an existing order of things. In the present instance, he contended, there was no dissatisfaction respecting the relations of the motherland and the colonies and accordingly no conditions out of which a change such as the resolution foreshadowed would be likely to grow. Mr. Borden extended to the resolution a somewhat larger measure of hospitality which however fell considerably short of a cordial endorsement. He regarded the subject brought forward as one of much interest and well worthy of being discussed by the House. Mr. Borden spoke in favor of a system of mutual trade preferences within the Empire and expressed the belief that this policy would be a good one for Canada and for the Empire as a whole. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain and the hope that many present might live to see such a system of preferences within the Empire as the Chamberlain scheme contemplated become an accomplished fact.

## The War.

From later accounts it would appear that the Russian defeat in the battle of Mukden was not less disastrous than was supposed to be the case a week ago. We have seen no definite and authoritative statement of the losses sustained, and such estimates as have been put forth cannot be more than approximately correct. A leading St. Petersburg paper estimates the Russian losses at 150,000, and another St. Petersburg paper believes that the losses on both sides will amount to 200,000. From a Japanese source it is estimated that the Russians lost 200,000, including 50,000 prisoners. There is no doubt that General Kuropatkin's army was in a very shattered and demoralized condition when it reached Tie Pass, and even at that point the Russian General found it impracticable to make any lengthened stand. In order, as it would seem, to avoid the result of a flanking movement by the Japanese the Russians

withdrew from the Pass on the night of the 14th, relinquishing the strong positions they had prepared there months ago and setting fire to the railway station and other buildings. The purpose of the Russians is probably to fall back to Harbin, but whether or not they will be able to effect this successfully is doubtful. There has been a good deal of fighting during the past week. On Wednesday a battle was in progress north of Tie Pass, the Japanese having effected a turning movement from the west, and the position of the Russian army was regarded as critical. Following the news of these repeated disasters has come the announcement that General Kuropatkin has been deprived of his command and called home. General Linevitch succeeds as commander-in-chief. The lot of the dismissed General seems a hard one. He has fallen far short of fulfilling his expectations and his boasts when he took charge of the Czar's forces in Manchuria. To be called home in disgrace, after having suffered defeat after defeat and after having accomplished little but retreats, is a great contrast with his expectation of dictating terms of peace in the name of the Czar in Tokio. It is hardly to be expected however that Linevitch or any other General will be able to do much toward retrieving Russian's fortunes in the east for the present. A new army will be necessary, which, considering the disturbed state of things at home, Russia is likely to find it difficult, if not impossible, to send. But the Czar and his advisors say that the war must go on.

## The Northwest School Question.

During the past week there have been in circulation a number of rumors and reports in reference to the action likely to be taken by the Government and by Parliament in respect to the Autonomy Bills. It has been said that the Government contemplates submitting the School clauses to the Imperial Privy Council with a view to settling the question of their constitutionality, and that accordingly the Bills will probably be held in abeyance until another session of Parliament. Another report is to the effect that the Bills will be put through this session, and then the School clauses submitted to the Privy Council for determination. A later report, however, contradicts the foregoing and says that an understanding has been reached which will insure for the Autonomy Bills the unanimous support of the Northwest Liberal members. It is said further that if a position is taken by the Government which satisfies the members from the Northwest, the Government's supporters from the other Provinces are not likely to raise any objections. What the provision is to which the Northwest members are said to be willing to subscribe we are not informed, but it is presumed that it will provide for the existence of a separate school system in the new Provinces such as now exists in the Northwest. We shall be much surprised if such a settlement of the matter shall obtain general endorsement at the hands of the Government's supporters in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces whatever may be done by those of the Northwest. As we intimated last week, there is good reason to believe that the people of the Northwest are not willing to endorse the embodiment of anything in the constitution of the new Provinces which irrevocably binds upon them a separate school system. They may be willing for the time being to continue the existing system, they may be willing if left to themselves to continue it indefinitely, but they do not want any such system forced upon them in perpetuity by an act of the Dominion Parliament, and Parliament has no right to take such a step. We repeat here what we said in this connection last week. It is the inherent right of these prospective commonwealths, soon to have within their bounds millions of people, to control their own educational systems, and the Dominion Parliament, with or without the consent of the Northwest members, has no right to fetter the free action of these coming millions in a matter of so great and far-reaching importance.

## Canadian

## Wheat.

Some interesting statements respecting the future of the Northwest as a wheat growing country were made by Dr. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm

of Canada, in his evidence recently given before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. The year 1904, Dr. Saunders said, was not on the whole a very profitable one for the Canadian farmer. Dry weather injured the crops in the Maritime Provinces and rust did much damage in the West, while in Ontario and Quebec conditions were somewhat more favorable. Altogether about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced in the Dominion. The exports of wheat from the United States, Dr. Saunders observed, are declining rapidly. In 1902 they went to Great Britain 81,000,000 bushels, or 54 per cent. of the latter's total needs. In 1903 only 45,000,000 bushels, and in 1904, 12,000,000 bushels were exported. Flour exports had similarly fallen off from 7,000,000 in 1903 to 4,000,000 in 1904. In the contest for the production of wheat Canada had many advantages in soil and climate over other countries, and much of its soil was now being taken up by a steady influx of settlers. The relative productiveness of our soil was shown by the following comparison as to yields of wheat last year: Manitoba 16.52 bushels per acre; Northwest Territories 18 bushels; North Dakota 11.8; Minnesota 12.8 bushels and South Dakota 9.6. Our chief competitors in the British market in the future will probably be Russia, Argentina and India. The relative value of our wheat and theirs is shown by the latest quotations in the Liverpool market; Canada No. 1 Northern, \$1.14; No. 2 Northern, \$1.11; No. 3 Northern, \$1.04; Russian, \$1.05; Argentina, 99 cents; India, 97 cents. This was not a bad showing for Canadian wheat for last year when there was very little of our best wheat, No. 1 hard, produced. Dr. Saunders spoke of the results of cross breeding in wheat for seed, and quoted Mr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm to the effect that the new varieties of Huron and Stanley had been sown five days earlier than the Red Fife in 1903, so that there was hope of getting grains that would resist the danger of frost.

## For the Regulation of Motor Vehicles.

A Bill for the regulation of motor vehicles in the public highways has been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature. As these vehicles are coming into more general use, it is important that the law should take cognizance of their presence and define the rights and responsibilities of those who use them on the highways. The introduction of motor vehicles may turn out in the end to be a matter of very great and general advantage, but for the present it must be confessed their presence on the highways is a source of no small danger to those who employ the more usual modes of conveyance. There is scarcely anything which creates such alarm in the breast of the ordinary horse as one of these motor cars, and no wonder, for it may well appear to the equine mind that this great puffing, ill smelling thing, seeming to move of its own volition, is some awful dragon which must at all costs be avoided. At all events, whatever may be the cogitations of the equine mind on the subject, there are few horses endowed with the nerve necessary to face one of them on a narrow highway with equanimity. No doubt the horse will learn in time that the motor car is not so ferocious as it appears. But meantime the drivers of horses are likely to have an anxious time on roads frequented by the automobile. It is reasonable therefore that the horse and those who put their trust in him should have such protection from the motor car as the law can afford them. The bill now before the Provincial Legislature is said to provide that every motor car must be registered with the secretary of the department of public works and properly marked, so that it can be identified. Also that every person operating a motor shall be registered and receive a badge to be worn when operating the motor. There are regulations in regard to speed. The highest speed allowed in the vicinity of a city, town or village being at the rate of a mile in four minutes. Motors are to be required to show two lights at night, a white light in front and a red light in the back. Heavy penalties are imposed for the violation of the law. The bill has been introduced thus early in the session in order that its provisions may be carefully considered and if necessary amended before final action is taken.

## A Year of War.

BY C. K. HARRINGTON.

Blue skies smile upon Japan keeping Festival Day, this auspicious eleventh of February. Mount Fuji, the king and priest of all the Sunrise land, stands forth fair and shining in his ermine robes. In city and hamlet the streets are gay with the red and white of the Sunrise-flag. Men remember that this is Japan's Natal Day, commemorative of the founding of the Empire by the first Sovereign, Jimmu Tennō, in 660 B. C.; and also her Constitution Day, on which, 16 years since, His Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito, the reigning emperor, promulgated that constitution which at once gave Japan a place, as regards civil liberty and enlightenment, in the front rank of nations. They recall, also, that it was on this day, three years ago, that public announcement was made of the Anglo Japanese Alliance, by which Japan entered fully into the fellowship of modern nations; and, especially, that on the eve of this day last year the Emperor's proclamation was made to the nation that war had been declared against Russia. With the return of this great national anniversary we naturally look back over the past twelve months. When I wrote my last letter to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, headed "The War in the Far East," and foisted "Feb. 11, '04," the great struggle had just opened. Three days earlier, indeed, Admiral Togo off Port Arthur, had "fired the gun heard round the world"; the Russian fleet drawn up off the Tiger's Tail had received its first shattering blow; and under the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the harbour of Chemulpo the van of Japan's First Army had landed in Korea. But it was on the 11th that the message to the nation was made known and that official tidings of Japan's initial successes were received by the country at large.

It has been a great year, not only for the nations most directly concerned in the conflict waging, but for the whole world. What the outcome of the events now in progress will be, for all the Yellow races, and for "All the Russias," and for the modern world at large, it would need a bold man to prophesy; but it is safe to say that providence is marching on with mighty steps. A new era has begun. We expect to see a new Japan and a new Russia, and incidentally a new Korea and a new China, as a part of the results of the present making bare of the arm of God in the eyes of the nations. Not that the sword is mightier than other and gentler forces through which he has been working. This conflict is not merely the clash of two great aggregations of brute force, the collision of gigantic fighting machines hurled together by the Mikado and the Czar. Behind it and in it there is a conflict of ideas, a collision of ideals of civilisation, a shock of moral and intellectual world movements. Every blow which Yamato Hime no Mikoto, the Virgin Daughter of Japan, has driven home through the collops of fat on the ribs of the Russian Bear, has received much of its effectiveness from the moral and intellectual quickening which has come from fifty years of contact with the thought and life of the west. The modern army and navy is the Hammer of Thor,—of the Warrior Princess Yamato,—and the native vigor and valor of the nation is the arm which wields it; but through the heart of Thor the new thought and life from beyond the sea direct the blow.

The story of the war for the year past is too well known, at least in its salient features, to the gentle reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, to need re-telling. He has had his secular morning paper with columns of news from the front almost daily, and the clear and comprehensive summary of each week's events in his excellent religious weekly. Even if he has been discouraged from any close attention to the details of the conflict by the outlandish names,—Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and Russian,—which have swarmed in the war columns of the daily papers, like the frogs and flies in Egypt of old, he has at least become aware that the year past will go down to history as

### A YEAR OF VICTORIES

for the doughty Islanders. A year ago Russia had in eastern waters the flower of her Navy, a splendid fleet counted equal to the entire sea strength of Japan, and worth in hard gold forty or fifty millions sterling. If you look for that fleet today you will find two or three damaged ships in practical blockade at Vladivostock, and a few d'armed fugitives in neutral ports along the China coast; but as for the fleet as a whole, the tides of the Pacific ebb and flow through its shattered hulls. That cruel raider, the Rurik, has quenched his fierce heart in the chill depths of the Japan Sea. The dashing Novik lies broken on the sands at Korsakov. The Petropavlsk, with Admiral Makaroff and his Staff is under the shining tide in the Port Arthur offing. Most of the other ships, however, are sunk in shallow water at Chemulpo and Port Arthur, and the thrifty Japanese are hoping to add many of them to their own navy. There is even some bold talk of throwing a dam across the mouth of the harbour at Port Arthur, a distance of 600 yards, and pumping the harbour dry, instead of undertaking to raise the great number of ships lying sunken there, one by one.

What of the Mikado's Fleet at the end of this strenuous year? As all the world knows, in every movement of importance, whether in blockades or in joined battle on the high seas, success both in strategy and in stroke has been

with the Japanese. Of course their navy has not emerged unscathed from a year's perils. There was one dark day, May 15th, when word came of the loss, through collision in the murk of a stormy night, of the Cruiser Yoshino; and the destruction, by a floating mine in the high seas, of the fine Line-of-Battle Ship, the Hatause; and the number of smaller vessels which have come to grief is not in the aggregate small. But practically the available fighting strength of the Fleet may be considered unimpaired, and to day the gallant bluejackets are looking about, so to speak, for new worlds to conquer. On February 6th of last year Admiral Togo led forth his squadron from Sasebo to strike the first blow of the war; and on the same day of this year he took his journey from Tokio to direct the attack on the new Armada from the Baltic, and to carry the war, "if necessary, not "into," but unto, "Africa."

But leaving the navy to march forth to new achievements down the "Wet Sea Ways," let us ask what account the land forces have been able to give of themselves. The boys in Khaki have not been outdone by the boys in blue. We expected great things of the Fleet, for the Japanese are a nation of islanders and take to the water like ducks, and we knew that in the navy they had a first class modern fighting machine, well found and reliable in every way. But how would the Army come through its maiden struggle, its first collision with a western Power, and that Power, no less than the Great Bear, the dread of the nations. The gentle reader can imagine the anxiety with which we waited for tidings of the first meeting of the opposing forces on land, and then for the news of the first great engagement. But as the world knows, when the news came it was invariably one of victory, and soon whenever the bells of the "extra" boys set the streets jingling we would say to ourselves, "I wonder what good news there is to-day from the front."

On this national holiday, the wounded soldier lads lying in the hospitals, as they sip their tiny cups of tea; and the lonely parents of these wounded soldier lads, and of the brave boys yonder amid the Manchurian snows, and of the many thousands above whom those snows are already drifting, as they gather at their simple feasts in their straw-thatched cottages scattered on mountain and plain, will be retracing in memory the stirring events that have taken place ashore. They will tell again with pride how the van of Kuroki's army swooped down upon Pheung-yang, the strategic point of Korea, and at a stroke placed Japan's protege, the once Hermit Nation, outside the arena of struggle; and how that army, having made its bold dash across the Yalu, and captured Ching-meng on the Manchurian side, fought its way steadily through a mountain land bristling with Russian guns, toward the heart of the enemy's defence. They will tell of the red march north of Oku's army to join hands with Kuroki's forces, a march punctuated by the memorable battles of Telissu and Tashichiao. They will tell of the terrible struggle of a week's duration with which August closed, when the combined armers drove the Russians out of Liaoyang,—day when men's blood flowed like water and the dead and wounded had to be counted in tens of thousands. They will tell, too, of the great fight six weeks later, on the Sha, in which Kuropatkin, for the first time venturing on the offensive, was hurled back with a loss of seventy thousand men; and of the latest important conflict, at Haikautai, near the Hun, where a fierce battle in a January snowstorm left some ten thousand killed and wounded on either side. Nor will they forget the daring deeds wrought by the Port Arthur army down the narrow blade of the Regent's Sword, the great attack made on the forts in August, simultaneously with the battle of Liaoyang, and which cost Japan 10,000 men; the heroic capture of "203 Metre Hill" November 30th, which placed the harbour at the mercy of the Japanese guns; and finally the surrender, by General Stoessel, on New Year's day, of the fort and of the thirty thousand Russian soldiers who had survived the siege. It is a grievous story after all, and there will be many sad hearts as well as proud hearts among those who tell it over. It means tens of thousands of desolated homes and many tens of thousands of sufferers in the crowded hospitals. But at least it has been a year of marvellous fighting on the part of the "little brown men," and every important place on the map of the country fought over has given a name to a victory for what we all believe is the right side. Today we put up a big Ebenezzer. As the result of the year's land operations, the enemy has been swept homeward two hundred miles, and the fall of Port Arthur has not only left Admiral Togo free to carry the war unto Africa, but has set the besieging army free to join hands with the armies in the north against the broken ranks of Kuropatkin centred at Mukden. The vernacular press maintains that the end of the war is yet far out of sight, and exhorts the nation to brace itself for a long continued struggle; but with the successes of the past year before us we begin to be hopeful that next Era Day, February 11th, 1906, will see peace restored. May we not also hope that ere then unhappy Russia, upon whom God's hand seems to be resting so heavily, and whose worst foes are those of her own house shall have come out into the morning of a better day.

Yokohama, Japan.

(Continued next week.)

## The Church in Peril of its Own Complexity.

BY REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT.

The church began in singular simplicity. It was a simplicity of form compelled by the singleness of her purpose. She moved to her great early work like the unbroken ranks of the ancient military phalanxes. She had the momentum born of a single dominant purpose and the enthusiasm that accompanies a direct and personal engagement with the foe. The multiplicity of Christian services had not yet arisen to break up her massed center or make fractions of her fighting unit.

Complex duties, laborious methods, elaborate machinery and a marvelously diversified service, characterize the Christian life of this day. No catalogue contains all of the classified activities of church work.

It is also a picture suggestive of serious thought in view of certain church results plainly apparent in modern church life. Can it be that in this diversified energies of the church her old-time solidity and massed fighting center are in peril? Will the complexity of the church be her undoing? Shall the church give birth to boards, agencies, societies and committees, and then finding that her offspring have absorbed much of the enthusiasm once accorded her, and even appropriate much of the supporting energies of much willing household? Is there apparent in the diversified life of the church to-day a threatening tendency to break up ecclesiastical solidity?

This is a possible peril that every man undertaken to enlist the men and money of the faithful, overburdened, variously engaged church public begins to feel, if he cannot see. Increased machinery demands increased power. There must be added new and stronger storage cells whenever you lengthen the wire whose quickening contact moves long lines of cars. But machinery in the church can never take the place of heart-throb, nor anything short of a genuine life-center sustain life. The church must therefore seek to retain within her, in one way or another, the old massed center of the apostolic church.

There was at least three great things that fired the heart of the early church and fused her men into a fighting unit.

She gathered about a keen, affectionate memory of the person of her Lord. He was yet before her a real, undeniable, wise, historic personality. Intervening years had not dimmed the inspiring outline of his person. Everyone saw him. He was not obscured by the banners and baggage of auxiliaries. "Jesus, my Lord," was the rally cry, not loyally to pledge or vow or institution. The church to-day, amidst the clamor of her various cohorts, the orders of her executives, the hue and cry of agencies and committees, will keep herself solidly unified if above everything else in her life she sees with that old-time vividness the presence of her Lord.

An undoubting sense of the world's need of the gospel was another inciting and sustaining conviction at the heart of the early church. It believed in sin. It was the pain at the world's heart and the shadow on the world's life. It was not a conception of sin born of the theory that their ancestors were fiers and that mere animalism raged within undeveloped beings, but that the soul made for God was apart from God. Men made like God had become ungodlike. They must be brought back. This made gospel work rescue work. It made church life not a sentimental service but a work as urgent as sin and death were real. When the church holds soft, yielding and ambiguous views of sin, and resorts to casuistry and condoning words in its presence, she has lost the unifying power and the imperative call of apostolic evangelism.

Finally, these apostolic Christians, who felt sin to be real and wide in its sweep, were fused into a fiery unit under the conviction that the gospel of Christ was able to meet it and cure it. Nor were they wild-eyed Utopians. They knew. It had saved them. It had sweetened John, a coarse, impatient son of thunder. It had refined Peter, as base a piece of metal as the gospel ever stamped with worth. It changed Paul from a cruel, murdering dictator to a sweet, humble tent-making Christian and the world's religious leader.

Up out of all distractedness and over all obstacles the early church went to her great work unified under these three convictions. Apart from them there is no solidity in the ranks of the church in this day.—Interior.

### Conviction.

The older preachers used to dwell much on conviction of sin. They firmly believed that every sinner should feel a painful sense of sin before he could lay hold on Christ with all his heart. They may have erred in laying too much stress on the pain and anguish of conviction. But we may err also in overlooking altogether this important experience. A long period of wretchedness is not a necessary condition of salvation. One may enter into the kingdom of God without passing through the darkness of which some speak. But did anyone ever truly appreciate his need of a Saviour without real sense of sin?

Conscience is a wonderful faculty. It is a warning voice in the human breast. It is a voice of authority, speaking as from the throne of God, saying, "Thou shalt not."

When its dictates are disregarded it becomes a stern judge, sitting on the throne of the soul and pronouncing sentence of condemnation. In some sense it is also an executioner inflicting punishment. Conscience makes us all feel a hampered and afraid. A sense of guilt and shame follows in the wake of sin as naturally as the shadow follows one who walks in sunshine.

One may strafe conscience, but cannot destroy it. Its voice may not be heard, but it lives still. The wicked man may be as insensible to the strings of an outraged conscience as though he had lost it; but some day he will find it again. The king of Babylon found his conscience one night when, amid his revelry, he looked up and saw a mysterious hand writing his sentence on the wall. Perhaps it were better to say his consciences found him and tormented his soul like ten thousand furies till the joints of his lions were loosed and his knees smote together. What an awful settlement some men have to make with conscience for the sins they have covered up when a strange voice within cries out, "Thou art the man!"

God is so deeply concerned for the salvation of men that he sends forth his holy spirit to accompany his word. He shall convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. It is this spirit that moves men and awakens their slumbering conscience. One may hear the truth and see the truth without being moved. He must hear and see and feel the truth. It is feeling that leads men to obey. The Holy Ghost makes men feel a sense of sin. It was this that gave such efficacy to the preaching of the apostles. On the day of Pentecost Peter preached a very plain sermon, but the people who heard were pricked in their hearts and cried out, saying, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" We can see the apostles preparing to preach the word. They studied the subject which they intended to discuss, and then they fell on their knees and prayed earnestly for the Holy Ghost to be with them and help. He was present, and hardened sinners felt his power.

Every preacher should aim to produce conviction. He must remember that each sinner has a conscience. That conscience may be stifled, but it is not destroyed. It is part of the soul and cannot be destroyed. The word of the Lord is exactly adapted to the work of awakening slumbering consciences. One reason why it fails to do so is, preachers do not aim at this. They do not expect nor desire it. "Pour in the light until the whole soul is flooded with the light of God, and sleepers will awake and see. Remember also that the Holy Spirit is present waiting to touch the hardest heart and arouse the most stupid conscience. One reason why we do not witness such effects is, we do not expect nor desire them. We do not ask for this fruit of the spirit. We are content with our finished sermons on which we have spent so much labor. But the great work will not be done in this way. No one shall see men awakened and convicted of sin who does not see the need of it and earnestly seek the help of the Holy Spirit.—Christian Advocate.

### Marvels of Memory.

A good memory is one of the chief elements of worldly success. Without it, the finest intellect or imagination is constantly hampered in its struggles with the world, and, if the memory is very defective, often goes down in utter discouragement and defeat.

The way to get a good memory, or to retain it, if you have one already, is by exercise, for this function of the mind has a definite physical basis in the brain, and, like any other part or organ of the body, must be used, to be strengthened. And if it is properly used and exercised, the limits of its attainments and usefulness are almost boundless, as some of the illustrations given below will indicate.

Themistocles, a famous Greek general, is said to have known every citizen in Athens. Otho, the Roman emperor attained great popularity and through that, his seat on the throne, by learning the name of every soldier and officer of his army. Hortensius, the Roman orator, is said to have been able, after sitting a whole day at a public sale, to give an account from memory of all things sold, with the prices and names of the purchasers.

Coming down to later times, there is a very interesting story told of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, the French author, Voltaire, and an Englishman with a very long memory. It is said that at the king's request, Voltaire read one of his long poems, that he had just completed in manuscript, through aloud, while the Englishman was concealed from Voltaire's sight, in such a position that he could hear every word.

After the reading of the poem, Frederick observed to the author that the production could not be an original one, as there was a foreign gentleman present, who could recite every word of it. Voltaire listened in amazement to the stranger as he repeated, word for word, the poem which he had been at so much pains in composing, and, giving way to a momentary outbreak of passion, he tore the manuscript in pieces. He was then informed how the Englishman had become acquainted with his poem, and his anger being appeased, he was willing to do penance by copying down the work from the second repetition of the stranger, who was able to go through it the same as before.

When reporting was forbidden in the house of the Eng-

lish parliament, and anyone seen to make notes was immediately ejected, the speeches, nevertheless, was published in the public press. It was discovered that one Woodfall used to be present in the gallery during the speeches, and, sitting with his head between his hands, actually committed the speeches to memory. They were afterward published.

Lord Macaulay had a marvelous facility for remembering what he read, and he once declared that if by accident all the copies of Milton's "Paradise Lost" were destroyed he would be able to write out the whole of this long poem without a single error. In fact, he once performed the marvelous feat of repeating the whole poem, making only one omission.

Charles Dickens, who was once a reporter, and thus had occasion to roam about the streets a great deal, contracted the habit of reading the signs of shopkeepers. So firmly fixed upon him did the habit become, that he was able, after walking through a long street, to repeat the names and businesses of every shopkeeper on the thoroughfare.

But great power of memory is not always found in educated persons. There is a notable instance of "Blind Jamie," who lived some years ago in Stirling, England. He was a poor, uneducated man, and totally blind, yet he could actually repeat after a few minutes' consideration, any verse required from any part of the Bible, even the obscurest and least important.

The power of retaining events has also sometimes been manifest in a marked degree. A laboring man named McCartney, at fifty-four years of age, claimed that he could recollect the events of every day for forty years. A test was made by a well-known public man who had kept a written record for forty-five years. The man's statement was fully corroborated, indeed, accurate was his recollection that he could recall without apparent effort the state of the weather on any given day during that long period of time.—Everywhere.

### Revivalism and the Bible.

A genuine and extensive revival of religion means not only increasing interest in the Bible but an increasing demand for it. There is a hungering for the word of God where the Holy Spirit is abroad in his quickening and converting power. We need to be in no doubt about the reality of a religious awakening when both old and new converts are eager to read and to search the Scriptures which contain not only the words of spiritual and eternal life but which testify to Christ and his salvation.

The revival in Wales is bearing this test of its being a true work of grace. Scriptural reading has been given a fresh and general impetus. The Bible is in remarkable requisition. Christians not only find in it unusual attraction and power, but those whom they are bringing to Christ are anxious to possess it and to consult it.

The London Bible Society gives some interesting and suggestive figures respecting the growing demand for it. The orders for it during the months of November and December from Wales were three times in excess of those for the corresponding periods in 1903. Some of the extras of the letters which accompany the orders may be given. There is an urgency about them which tells their own story. One bookseller writes: "No trouble now to sell Bibles; the trouble is to get them." Another writes: "Please send these on at once. Great demand for Bibles, now the revival is doing so much havoc (?) in our midst." Still another writes: "I find an increased demand for Bibles and religious literature since the great revival wave has burst over Cymru." A fourth writes: "The greater part of the Bibles are ordered by Saturday. The demand is by revivalist people. Do your best, and let us help them."

This is encouraging news from every point of view. It shows that the old Bible has not lost its power. It indicates that nothing can take its place when light is needed for the heavenly traveler, or when the soul is famishing for the Bread of Life, or when men desire to know God's will for time and for eternity. It confirms the truth that the Spirit of God still works in and through the written Word, and that pastors and teachers do their best work when they give to their converts the Holy Scriptures and build them up in the faith, hope, and holiness therein revealed. It affords assurance that neither radical criticism, nor boastful infidelity, nor dreading worldliness can withstand the Bible when the Holy Spirit makes it quick and powerful to the aroused conscience and the longing heart. The best panacea against hostile criticism and the surest antidote to skepticism is a revival of religion that sends people to the Bible for instruction, invigoration, and help, that re-instates it in its rightful place as an authority over the conscience, heart, and life, and that causes it to become more and more a lamp to the feet and a light to the path.—C. Presbyterian.

### "Postmortem Kindness."

Life's sunshine is braided with death's shadow. I have attended hundreds of funerals—a recent one stands out with special sadness. The faithful wife and mother lay still and at rest. The flowers were many and beautiful. Always and everywhere appropriates their perfumed lips

spoke of the eternal gardens and the lily sang its gladsome Easter song. The service was over. There was the last fond kiss and look. As the heart-broken daughter left the coffin she said: "Mamma loved flowers—she never had many—but she has now." Yes, I thought, but how much better it had been if some of these beautiful flowers had sweetened the mother's heart before it was stilled in death.

Poor Carlyle! He little appreciated the wife who cared for him so kindly and made possible his literary success. It all came to him after she died. He went to the place where she was last seen alive, bared his head in the wind and rain, and said: "O! If I could but see her for five minutes to assure her that I had really cared for her throughout all that! But she never knew it—she never knew it!"

Mary gave the alabaster box of affection before the Lord's death. Many others delay until the flowers they send are for the sepulcher. Better late than never. Better never late. The kind words you intended to say, say now. The sympathy you expect to show, show now. Record your love now in your friend's toilsome days; not in the future on his dreary tombstone. What are hot tears on the marble brow—loving words in the heavy ear—or a fragrant rose in the death-white fingers?

"You placed this flower in her hand you say,  
This pure, pale rose in her hand of clay?  
Methinks, could she lift her sealed eyes?  
They would meet your own with a grieved surprise!  
When did you give her a flower before?  
Oh, well, what matter when all is o'er?"  
"Behold, now is the accepted time."  
—G. L. Morrill.

### The Test of Men.

One recognizes in our own rough daily judgments that fidelity is the discriminating test of men. We are told that So-and-So has made a certain statement. That gives the statement no significance of value to us. But So-and-So also made it. That quite alters the matter. He is a faithful man, and his own trustworthiness covers all that issues from him. It is what we seek in servants—simply fidelity in all quite and unostentatious duty. And it is what we crave in friends, "Give us a man," said Dean Stanley, "young or old, high or low, on whom we can thoroughly depend, who will stand firm when others fail; the friend, faithful and true; the adviser, honest and fearless; the adversary, just and chivalrous. In such a one there is a fragrant of the 'Rock of Ages.' For, as Paul joyfully realized, fidelity is the very nature and characteristic of God. Whatever else changes, he changes not. He abides faithful because it is his own being. He cannot deny himself.

Love, says Paul, is a greater thing than faith or hope; but love in this sense is simply fidelity, the realization in life of the faithfulness of God. Paul's doctrine is that fidelity which is simply veracity in action is sovereign over life. And this is Christ's doctrine: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." That was the closing verse in a small Christian tract prepared for distribution to the Japanese soldiers going to Manchuria. A captain read it with delight. "That is the religion for us," he said. A curate whom the late Archbishop Temple proposed to send to a very difficult post was urged by his friends to decline on the ground that he would not live two years in the strain and trial of it. He came to Temple. "Yes, it may be so, was the reply; "but you and I don't think of things like that, do we?"

Dying is a trifle, an incident in the temporary episode of life; but fidelity is no trifle. It is an anchorage in the eternal moral integrity of God. To betray it for the sake of life or any other bauble is to trade diamond for glass; to build hay, whose end is fire, instead of gold, which is to be tried and to endure.

This conception of what, after all, is the greatest thing in life dignifies our common ways. It brings the heroic within the reach of each one of us. If we can display the divine nature in our common living, then that glory is possible to every one. And it is by taking advantage of this possibility of fidelity in the ordinary things of life that we shall come some day without knowing it to the glory of the divine character realized in life.—Robert E. Speer.

No one sensitive to spiritual atmospheres can fail to note the increasing signs of the approach of a great spiritual awakening. Among them are the wonderful revivals during the last year in England, in Wales, and the indications of a great awakening in Scotland. Many Christian workers in close contact with the people in scattered fields have had for months the impression that a great change is at hand. The various denominations are pushing their evangelistic work and praying and working for a fresh baptism of the spirit. The flood of intellectual confusion is abating. There have been oceans of negation. Now our work is to be constructive. The great facts of redemption will be proclaimed with an old-time passion and power. Thoughtful men are coming to see that it is high time we were realizing the magnitude of the perils with which we as a nation are confronted, and that the republic cannot survive without religion. Having reveled long in the glory of socialistic theories, we are seeing that the individual should never be lost sight of, and that by the consistent testimony of the individual disciple the church is to conquer and humanity to be redeemed.—Dr. Charles H. Johnson.

## Messenger and Visitor

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### THE DUTY OF OPTIMISM

The cultivation of the optimistic habit is a duty which each man owes to himself, to his neighbor and to his God. Common honesty demands that we credit life with all the good that is in it. We must not close our eyes to the misery and pain and sin of the world, yet we should continually remember that this is not the devil's world but God's. It is a criminal thing to shut out of our hearts the thought of all that is true and pure and honorable and lovely in the world's life. There is a great multitude of sick folk in the land, but a greater multitude are well. For every hunchback there are a thousand who stand straight. An occasional monster beats his wife, but we are not to conclude that marriage is a failure. Ten men are locked up over night for drunkenness, but ten thousand go to their home sober and decent. The liquor traffic is a monstrous curse, but the growth of temperance sentiment is a mighty corrective. There is impurity in elections, but the purchasable vote in the constituencies is relatively small. The country has not gone to the bow-wows. Here and there we note a muddy stream or hear of a poisoned well, but we must not forget the thousands of pure, and wholesome springs that sing of health and strength all over the country side. Let us be honest in our report of what we find in the world, and decent. Every city has its cemeteries but we do not keep the graves open. The sewer is not a beautiful thing, nor sweet, but it is essential, and we do not spread the sewer upon the lawn.

Cromwell had a wart on his nose; Byron was club-footed; Milton was blind; there are spots on the sun. It is well enough to have the keen eye that can sight the fly in the amber, but he is not wise who would destroy the amber in his efforts to extract the fly.

Optimism is one of the conditions of good physical health. A Christian physician writes:—"All emotions of anxiety, fear, worry, despondency and despair are of such a nature that their nerve vibrations or messages flowing over up in the sympathetic nervous system derange its action. They not only naturally and inevitably tend to produce disease, but also to prevent recovery from diseased conditions however they may have been produced. All anticipated harm, all trouble real or imaginary, and all forms of discontent inevitably devitalize and derange organic functions. On the other hand confidence, contentment, peace, goodwill are constant friends, healthful regulators, and positive energizers of the organic system. It is a physiological as well as a psychological law that all emotions akin to faith not only contribute to one's daily comfort and happiness but also tend to establish habitual health, insure mental and physical efficiency and promote longevity. Hence such scriptural declarations as 'A merry heart doeth good like a medicine'; 'Godliness with contentment is great gain'; 'Thy faith hath made thee whole', etc., are scientifically sound." It has been often said that cheerfulness is a matter of good digestion. It may with greater truth be said that good digestion is a matter of cheerfulness.

Optimism is even more directly and indispensably a condition of mental health and soundness. To fall into the habit of brooding over evil is to be caught in the outer circles of a deservingly whirlpool that draws the mind in steadily toward the dark and fatal centre, whirling it round and round in dizzy revolutions until it sucks it down into the vortex of despair. That way madness lies. There are men and women in our asylums today, pathetic mental wrecks, who might have been saved from insanity had they bravely struck out and swam for dear life when caught in that whirlpool's outer rim. Pessimism is the recruiting ground of the lunatic asylum.

Optimism is the soul of a movement. Noah was an optimist and built an ark. Abraham was an optimist who looked for a city with foundations. Joseph was an optimist and he saved much people alive. Moses the optimist led Israel from captivity; Joshua the optimist led Israel into Canaan. Saul the pessimist sulks in his tent, while Philistines overrun the land. David the optimist slays Goliath, routs the Philistines, enlarges and compacts the kingdom and ushers

in a golden age. Christ the optimist redeems the world. Everywhere,—in business, in statesmanship, in reform, in evangelism, it is the bright and hopeful spirit that conquers. Pessimism stalks through the world like a gloomy ghost to scare men from their tasks. It cuts the cords and paralyzes the nerves of spiritual endeavour. It lays an icicle on the breast and smites all enthusiasm down with fatal chill.

The secret of optimism—persistent, sturdy, serious optimism, is to keep in touch with Jesus Christ. Lack or loss of faith is responsible for most of the world's pessimism. Matthew Arnold lost his Christ.

Now he is dead—far hence he lies  
In the lone Syrian town,  
And on His grave with wondering eyes,  
The silent stars look down.

The consequence for Arnold was fearful. "He uttered words of horror that were like rattling in the throat of a dying faith." He was the representative of a host of men adrift on the sorrowful sea of doubt who,  
"Out of the night that covers them  
Black as the pit from pole to pole"  
lift up their quavering voices of despair. For them

"The sky leans dumb on the sea  
A-weary with all its wings:  
And oh—the song that it sings  
Is dark everlastingly."

How different the spirit of the Christian poets! Tennyson has touched the hand of Christ. He knows Him experimentally. He lives in Him. Hence his optimism is invincible.

"If e'er when faith had fallen asleep,  
I heard a voice, 'Believe no more,  
And heard an ever breaking shore  
That tumbled in the Godless deep:

"A warmth within the breast would melt  
The freezing reason's colder part,  
And like a man in wrath the heart  
Stood up and answer'd, 'I have felt it!'"

"In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."

### THE VIOLENT TAKE IT.

Christianity is not a lazy man's religion. It is not a religion of dream and listlessness. It calls for the best that is in a man, and lays all his powers of mind and heart under tribute. "The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." This violence of course is not that of outward clamor and demonstration. It is the violence of an enlightened earnestness, a holy enthusiasm, an indomitable resolution. There is indeed a sense in which all kingdoms must be taken by violence if they are to be taken at all. The life that is worth living is never a drifting process. It is a strenuous breasting of wind and tide. In the business world eminence is attained only as the reward of indomitable effort. "Push" is the word enameled on all its portals. The kingdom of knowledge invites invasion, its gates are never opened to the sluggard and the faint-hearted. It is the men of violence who take it by force and possess its treasures. So with the kingdoms of Art and of Literature, they also suffer violence and the violent press into them. Painter, musician, poet, historian, novelist, dramatist,—all the worthy sons of these kingdoms, are men of violence. It is not by dreaming and drifting, but by the strenuous striving begotten of indomitable purpose, that the world's prizes are won. Men of the world who are wise in their own generation understand this. They do not spend time in dawdling and dreaming, but with forceful and purposeful endeavor they press on to the attack. They are content to ask eagerly that they may receive, to seek patiently that they may find, and to knock importunately that the doors to what the world calls success may be opened to them. And shall we suppose that the gates of the heavenly kingdom shall open to us without any earnest effort or desire on our part? The great law that the kingdoms in which men are to rule must be conquered, that the attainment of our highest possibilities involves sacrifice, is not one that we do well to find fault with. It holds a two-fold good—a blessing in the prize that is sought and won, and often a greater blessing in the discipline involved.—Have we meant in anything that has been said that by their own ability and strength of purpose men can win for themselves the kingdom of heaven? Certainly not. That is not what the Master meant by taking the kingdom by violence. We do not forget the sinner's need of the grace of God nor the supremely essential redeeming work of Christ. But Christ's redemption is not for the listless and indifferent. How could it be? Think what that redemption involved! And if the son of God has given himself without stint or limit in the work of saving the world, shall we wonder if it shall be found necessary, first of all, if anyone will be saved, not indeed that he shall subscribe to a formal creed, but that he shall be in vital earnest about his salvation—more in earnest about this than anything else in the world? The men who take the kingdom of heaven by force are they who are willing to lose all else in the attempt. Is religion worthwhile then, is there anything which it will pay so well to win at all costs as the kingdom of heaven?

### BISHOP BARRY'S PASTORAL.

Our esteemed neighbor, *The St. John Monitor*, publishes the recently issued Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Chatham. The Bishop has chosen as the theme of his pastoral address to "the Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity" of his diocese the very important subject of Temperance, and the pastoral contains a great deal to which the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR can very heartily subscribe. Bishop Barry mentions as his reason for addressing his clergy and people upon this particular subject at the present time "the growing abuse of intoxicants especially among our young people." He speaks of "the deplorable scenes connected with the last Dominion elections resulting in the loss of life to so many," and says that these things "should open the eyes of our citizens and make them devise some means of checking the spread of the dreadful plague of intemperance, equally destructive of body and soul for so many of our otherwise deserving fellowmen." The Bishop speaks of the duty of the people to unite in support of the laws enacted in the interests of temperance, and justly denounces those who at election times put temptation in the way of the weak and pander to a vicious appetite in order to secure votes for their party. "This duty of faithful co-operation in the execution of the law," says the Bishop, "is principally incumbent on our first citizens, and those who wish to be looked upon as leaders and guides of the people and who seek their suffrages to obtain positions of honor and personal advancement especially at times of local and general elections. How cruel and unjust it is, therefore, for this class of our people to connive at the degradation and moral ruin of the unfortunate weaklings amongst us by the importation, at the approach of every electoral campaign, of enormous quantities of adulterated and poisonous liquors! Would that those blinded men could be made sensible of the flagrant wrong they are doing in the community by the unscrupulous and lavish use of the deadly beverages they so criminally dispense to others! It is not always the pitiful creatures who so easily allow themselves to become the victims of false friends who should bear all the responsibility in this matter. The importers, the vendors of the fell drugs, the 'generous donors' of the 'free drink tickets,' the keepers of private back-door dens—all these and their co-operators must be held accountable before God and man for the sin and scandal committed and the ruin caused to many poor families."—The Bishop speaks strongly of the sin and folly of indulgence in strong drink and supports his admonitions to sobriety with many references to Scripture. "Intemperance," he says, "reduces man to poverty and robs him of his good name, his reputation and his social standing. It brings upon him misery and humiliation and shame; and not only upon himself but upon his family, upon those whom he vowed to love and cherish, to honor and respect, to instruct and support. By drink he fails in all these sacred obligations, and instead of cherishing his own, he maltreats and abandons them; instead of providing for them, he leaves them to cold and starvation; instead of being a guide and an example to them in the upward path of duty, he becomes a stumbling block and a scandal, leading them downward to sin and perdition, temporal and eternal ruin." One could have wished to find in the Bishop's pastoral a more insistent note on the duty of total abstinence, the great dangers connected with any departure therefrom, and a stronger denunciation of the traffic which everywhere produces such evil fruit. It is true that at the close Bishop Barry does quote from the Council of Baltimore admonitions against moderate drinking, the priests also being instructed to preach the duty of total abstinence to their people but throughout the body of the pastoral it is against the abuse, rather than the use, of intoxicating liquors that the Bishop utters his protest. There are however, we believe, among the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada a very large number who not only warn their people of the evils of intemperance but who by an example of total abstinence would teach them to avoid the first step in a path which has led so many thousands to ruin.

### Editorial Notes.

—The Library of the late Rev. H. H. Roach, containing a large number of books mostly new, is offered for sale in block or by single volume. Pastors or others wishing to make additions to Library at a largely reduced cost will find it to their advantage to consult the list of these books and prices at which they are offered. List may be seen at MESSENGER AND VISITOR office.

—We are glad to have news of deepening spiritual interest in a number of our churches and of conversions in connection with the services. The note appearing in our Church News column from Wolfville will be read with interest by many and with prayerful desire that all the institutions may share largely in the blessings of the revival which the Wolfville church is enjoying.

—It is reported, apparently on good authority, that Lord Roberts is to visit Canada during the coming summer. No visitor could be surer of a warmer welcome in Canada, and the cordiality of his reception will depend not more upon his fame as a soldier than upon his character as a man. It is said that Lady Roberts will accompany her husband.

--The bubonic plague continues to rage in India with little or no abatement. More than 33,000 deaths from that disease were reported for the week ending January 28. The disease has spread to Burma and is making ravages there. In this connection it is gratifying to note that in San Francisco the measures taken by the authorities against the spread of the plague have proved to be effective. The disease which had lingered for some time in the city appears now to have been stamped out. For several months past not a single case has been reported.

--A Chinese woman passed through Montreal the other day, who claimed to be a hundred and seventy-one years old, and it is said that her appearance went to confirm the truth of her remarkable statement. The woman is described as being bent nearly double, and her face as looking like crinkled yellow parchment. She was on her way from Demerara to China, that she might make her last resting place in the Celestial Kingdom. According to statements made by members of her party she left China when seventy years old, and has resided in Demerara for a hundred years.

--There has been great want and suffering in the west of Ireland during the winter on account of the failure of the potato crop last year in that part of the country. In the House of Commons, last week, Mr. John Redmond in supporting a motion charging the Government with failure to anticipate the distress, urged that immediate steps be taken to avert impending famine. He charged that the existing state of things was infamous and cruel, and that the tide of emigration from Ireland would not cease until the grazing lands of the west had been restored to the people. Mr. Atkinson, Attorney-General for Ireland, in defending the Government, admitted the enormity of the evil, but said the difficulty of solving the problem was appalling. Reciting the measures already taken, including the expenditure of \$6,000,000 by the Congested Districts Board, he declared it most unjust to say that the Government had not taken every precaution to meet the distress.

--Rev. John Watson, D. D., better known as "Ian MacLaren," has resigned from the pastorate of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, of which he has been the minister since 1880. In a recent sermon Dr. Watson gave details of the life and work of Sefton Park since his settlement there twenty-five years ago. It was, he remarked, a heavy charge for any man to undertake who was under thirty years of age and only moderately equipped in knowledge and experience. "As this is a peculiar occasion, when I am allowing myself the luxury of candor," the preacher said, "I may say that I have never thought myself quite equal to the place I have occupied so long, and never agreed more heartily with any criticism than one made years ago upon me, to the effect that I was a greatly over-rated man. That I regarded as the criticism of a discerning person, and I am, therefore, most thankful that I am closing my ministry here, by the grace of God, with much more success than I had any right to expect." At the close of his address Dr. Watson remarked that he would cease to be the official minister of the church on March 31st, but that as he is going to continue a member of the congregation there would be no formal farewell.

--Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. Stanford, widow of the late Leland Stanford. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford invested a considerable part of their great fortune in the founding of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University at Palo Alto, California, in memory of their son. Since her husband's death, too, Mrs. Stanford had made large gifts to the University. Her death occurred at Honolulu whether she had gone from San Francisco not long before. According to statements contained in despatches Mrs. Stanford believed that she had been poisoned, and is reported to have said that a previous attempt had been made to poison her before she left San Francisco. The coroner's jury in Honolulu came to the conclusion that Mrs. Stanford's death was due to strychnine poisoning, and rendered their verdict accordingly. The legal representative of the Stanford estate, however, a Mr. Mountford Wilson of San Francisco, is reported as saying that he does not accept that judgment as final. It is said that a number of physicians have given their opinion that Mrs. Stanford's symptoms, just previous to her death, would indicate angina pectoris, a disease of the heart causing the most acute agony. However, it is said there will be a rigid investigation with the purpose of arriving at the facts in the case.

### A New Association in a New Province.

A brief report of this Association will indicate the progress of Baptist Mission work in these territories and I am quite sure will be of interest to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Five years ago our Convention adopted a plan for the formation of five Associations within its bounds. Four of these Associations have been organized and doing splendid service since about the time the plan was adopted. The name proposed, before its birth, for this latest member of the family of Associations, was Assiniboia. It embraced the territories of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

As the churches were so few and small and scattered over such an immense area and settled pastors so few it did not seem possible until recently to gather a sufficient body to form an Association that would have strength enough to be of any practical use. During the winter an attempt was made and on Feb. 28th representatives from most of the churches assembled in Regina and formed "The Saskatchewan Association." The name Saskatchewan was adopted as it is the one given the new province just formed and their boundaries are the same. When your reporter came to this country eighteen years ago, there was only one Baptist church within the bounds from which Association was gathered. Now there are twenty churches and about as many mission stations where Russians, Germans and English-speaking people and others are reached with the gospel by 72 pastors. Fifty-eight delegates reported from these 7 churches and formed an Association the strength and vigor of which surprised even ourselves, and we are not easily surprised for many of us have seen good Associations east and west. But that such a strong body could be gathered in the most scattered part of the field was more than we expected. The spring services were conducted by the pastor of the Regina church, who presided until the roll was called and the Association organized.

Pastor T. M. Marshall of Moosemilk who has just accepted a call to Prince Albert was chosen Moderator and John Mitchell, Esq., of Gunfell, Clerk. Pastor Kennedy of Gunfell preached the opening sermon and Pastor Marshall the Associational sermon. There were strong and forceful presentations of great and precious truths. Superintendent Stachhouse, who stands as high in the love and esteem of his brethren as he does in feet and inches, gave an address of great power.

The programme for B. Y. P. U. and S. S. work was in charge of pastor C. B. Freeman of Moose Jaw and was made very profitable, as Bro. Freeman does all his work. Our Maritime men are amongst the foremost workers on the Western field, Bro. A. T. Robinson, well known in the Maritime Provinces, presented the interests of Foreign Missions and urged the "Industrial Guild" as an aid to the fulfilment of the great commission.

Pastors Poshman and Pickruel represented the German work. The pastors and others present were mostly comparatively young people and it was an inspiration and strength to us all to see the masterly grasp they took of the great principles and problems of the denomination. Our Western women also are a noble band of Christian workers.

Our educational work received careful consideration. Brandon College has an attendance of 135, twenty six of whom are studying for the ministry. The Association expressed its great satisfaction with the work of the College and its high appreciation of the energy and ability with which Dr. McDiarmid and his co-labourers have carried forward the work. A movement is now in progress and a considerable sum subscribed for the erection of a building for a ladies' residence. All who are acquainted with the work and advantages of Acadia Seminary will appreciate this advance in our educational work at Brandon. An interesting discussion arose over the school clause in the "Autonomy Bill." It did not take the Association long to formulate a resolution, stating in clear and vigorous terms the Baptist position on the question. "Entire separation of church and state, no sectarian schools supported by government." Give the new provinces "Autonomy" and we will manage our schools. Others besides Baptists were present and openly endorsed our position. The gathering and the strong and vigorous discussions have made a good impression in the City.

Next year we meet with the church in Moose Jaw where Bro. Freeman is doing splendid work and enjoying the love and esteem of his people. I have probably reached the limits of my space and yet I have only indicated the scope of our field and work, enough I hope to show the wonderful development of Baptist mission work in the west. Let me say a few words about Regina before I stop. I am sure our brethren by the sea will be interested and sympathize with us in our work here in the "Queen City of the West."

When your scribe came to the West no railroad had reached this far. Our troops who came to crush the rebellion that spring had to march about 200 miles over snow covered prairie to the scene of war. Now Regina is a railroad centre--roads from North, South, East and West converge here and others are coming. The little hamlet has become a city of six or seven thousand people and is growing with wonderful rapidity. It has doubled its population within two years and expects to double it again within the next two. It has been the capital of all these great territories and now stands without a rival as the capital of the new province of Saskatchewan. Now that the province is formed and no uncertainty left as to the capital there is a rush here.

In this centre of activity and influence, with a sea of young people surging about us, is a little Baptist church with a chapel suitable for when it was built fourteen years ago. I do not know of any place in Canada where the honor and interest of the whole denomination demand a strongly the erection of a suitable house of worship as here.

To fail to meet the demand at this centre will affect unfavorably the whole denomination in the province and be-

yond. We need \$15,000 to erect a house of worship such as the denomination should have here. We will need outside help to do it and hope to have it ready for the association when it meets here again. H. G. MELLICK.

### Boston Letter.

La Grippe is responsible for the non appearance of the Boston letter during these recent weeks. Now again, your correspondent is very glad to send a few lines.

Very significant and interesting events have been taking place of late in this city. Let me refer in just a word to one or two.

#### THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

held sessions in this city from February 12th to the 16th. General sessions were held in Tremont Temple and in the Park Street Congregational Church, addressed by educational leaders from all parts of the country. Dr. C. C. Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, was the President of the Association and conducted the meetings with rare tact and firmness. It was a matter of great regret to which appropriate expression was given, that President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, one of the prime movers in the organization of the Religious Education Association, was unable to be present being detained by his very critical illness, from which even now, he is only slowly recovering. Among the noted educators who participated in the sessions, we might mention Dr. Albert E. Winship of Boston, Editor of the Journal of Education, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute of Chicago, President George Harris of Amherst College, President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College, Ohio, Professor George A. Coe of Northwestern University, Professor Edward C. C. Moore of Harvard University, Dean Frank K. Sanders of Yale University, Professor Clyde W. Votaw of the University of Chicago, and still others and others.

Among ministers, there were prominent Rev. Dr. Benson of Tremont Temple, Dr. Lawrence, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Eastern Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. W. C. Biting of New York, Rev. E. D. Burr of Newton Centre Baptist church, Bishop McDowell of the Methodist Church, Chicago, Rev. Dr. Mabie of the Baptist Missionary Union, and many others. The questions discussed were many in number and were of profound interest in relation to the great religious and educational questions of the day. The majority of the speakers discussed the questions assigned them in a broad and thorough manner. It could be said of only one or two that narrow and sectarian ideas were presented in such a way as to give the impression that a public opportunity was being used for sectarian interests. Among these it may be said that one would almost think that Bishop Lawrence in his address was making a special plea for his own church.

In addition to the general meetings there were departmental meetings nearly every afternoon in different halls for the discussion of special topics, such as, "Young People's Work," "Theological Seminaries," and "Sunday Schools." One or two assigned speakers would give their papers as prepared and then there would be a free discussion from the floor. The meetings were strong in thought and in impression upon the public. This is a marvellous movement. It is constantly gathering strength. It has only been in existence about three years. It has fully justified the hopes of its originators and it promises great things for the future. It gives the opportunity for discussion of the important religious educational interests of this great country.

#### REV. W. J. DAWSON.

of London, England, has come to this country at the invitation of the Congregationalist denomination, to deliver a number of addresses in the interest of the revival of religious life. He is now in the midst of his work in this direction. For a couple of weeks he addressed men only at noon meetings in this city and spoke in different churches in the evenings. Park street Congregational church was well filled nearly every noon by interesting audiences of men. Mr. Dawson's addresses were calm, thoughtful and deliberate and could not fail to be a stimulus to the Christian life of every one even, if not startling to those who never yielded themselves to Christian influence. Mr. Dawson does not give the impression of being a revivalist of the type against which unfavorable things are sometimes said. In many respects at least, he certainly seems very judicious: a majority would say so.

One of the features of his work which was a little out of the ordinary, was the organization of a number of Christian people for the purpose of marching through the streets of the city at ten o'clock at night, headed by the Salvation Army band, for the purpose of gathering in men and women from the street corners, saloons and other places from which it might be possible to rescue them. After a march of several miles the company returned to Tremont Temple where a midnight service was held in which an encouraging number gave indication of deciding for Jesus Christ. Mr. Dawson has now gone to other places and he expects that the pastors will carry on the work which he has endeavored to begin. He expects to return to Boston later when he hopes to lead in a series of meetings that will shake the city to its foundations. He has been heralded as the leader in the new evangelism. Let me say that as I have heard him, whatever has worth in his evangelism is not "new." It is simply the old truth put into fresh and vigorous language for the people of today.

Boston, Mass.

A. F. NEWCOMB.

## \* \* The Story Page \* \*

### The Love Cure.

The windows of the great house were darkened, and the door-bell muffled and the pavement in front strewn with rushes, while the physician's carriage waited long outside.

In the hushed chamber Mrs. Allison lay still with closed eyes. Dr. and nurse bent over her in anxious ministrations, but the expression on her wan features never altered, and, beyond a faint monosyllable elicited with difficulty in reply to a question, no words came from the pallid lips. The watchers exchanged significant glances.

'I will be back in an hour,' said the doctor, glancing at his watch.

As he stepped into the hall a waiting figure came forward to meet him.

'How is she now, doctor?'

The doctor shook his head.

'Shall we go into the next room, Mr. Allison?' said he. 'I will speak with freedom there.'

The two men sat facing each other, Mr. Allison grasping the arms of the chair as if to steady himself. The lines of his strong, masterful face were drawn and drops stood on his forehead.

'May I venture to ask you a delicate question, Mr. Allison?' said the physician. 'Can it be that some secret grief is preying upon your wife's mind? Secret grief—anxiety? Certainly not. My dear doctor, how could you imagine such a thing?'

'I beg pardon, Mr. Allison. It occurred to me only as the remotest possibility. The facts of the case are these: The force of Mrs. Allison's disease is broken and she is absolutely without fever. Yet she shows no sign of rallying. On the contrary, she constantly grows weaker. It is impossible to arouse her. There seems to be not only no physical response to the remedies employed, but she apparently lacks even the slightest interest in anything, including her recovery. Unless this condition is speedily changed—which appears altogether unlikely—I can no longer offer any hope. The patient is evidently drifting away from us while we stand powerless to hold her back.'

Mr. Allison groaned aloud and laid his face on his hands. The physician arose and, after a few sympathetic expressions, left him alone.

Meanwhile in the sick room the nurse busied herself with conscientious care about her charge. There was no perceptible movement in the outlines of the quiet form lying upon the bed and the skilled watcher had no suspicion that behind the shut eyelids and apathetic features mind and spirit were still active.

'It isn't so hard to die, after all,' ran the slow current of the sick woman's thought. It is easier than to live. One grows tired, somehow, after so many years. It seems sweet just to stop trying and—let go. I have accomplished so little of all I meant to do, but—the Lord understands!

The children will miss me for awhile—poor dears!—but sorrow is not natural to young people. I'm not necessary to them as I was when they were little. It would have been dreadful to leave my babies, but now it is different. Helen has her lover—Roger is a good man and they will be going into a home of their own before long. And Dorothy—so beautiful and such a favorite—her friends must comfort her. And the boys—somehow they seem to have grown away from me a bit. I oughtn't to mind it. It must be so, I suppose, as boys grow into men. It will be harder for their father, but he is so driven at the office—especially since he went into politics—that he can't have time to mourn as he would have mourned years ago when we were first married. How happy we were—so long—so long ago—in the little house on Carlton street, where Helen was born! Henry has been a rising man. Any woman might have been proud to be his wife. Somehow I've hardly kept pace with him, but I've loved him—loved him!

The air of the room had grown heavy and the nurse had set the door ajar. A sound of suppressed voices reached her ear and she glanced anxiously toward the bed, but the sick woman showed no signs of consciousness.

'I need not close the door,' she said to herself. 'She hears nothing.'

Once more skill and training were at fault. That

which in the nurse's ears was only an indistinct murmur, to the nerve sense sharpened by illness, slowly separated itself into words which made their way to the consciousness awake and alert in the weak frame, as if spoken along some visible telephone line of the spirit.

'Oh Helen!' Could it be Dorothy's voice so broken and sobbing? 'No hope! Did the doctor say that?'

'None unless her condition will change—those were his very words, father told me.' The words dropped drearily, like the trickling water in a cave. 'But she was better yesterday?' That was Rob, the handsome young collegian who had been summoned home when his mother's illness began to cause apprehension.

'So it seemed. But she does not rally—she takes no notice.'

'But she can't be going to—die—and leave us! She wouldn't do such a thing—mother.'

The tones of the sixteen-year-old Rupert were smitten through with incredulous horror.

'I really don't understand it,' answered the older sister. 'She's drifting away,' the doctor says. Oh, Dorothy! Oh, boys!' she said, in a low, intense voice, 'we haven't any of us looked after mother as we ought. We have always been so used to having her do for us. I have been miserably selfish since—since I had Roger. I didn't mean it, but I see it all now.'

'You haven't been one-half so selfish as I,' sobbed Dorothy. Here have I been rushing here and there evening after evening, and she sitting by herself! I must have been out of my mind! As if all the parties and concerts in the world were worth as much to me as mamma's little finger.'

'And I have been so careless about writing to her regularly.' There was a break in Bob's voice. 'There was always something going on out of study hours and I didn't realize. It was so easy to think mother wouldn't mind. And now—why girls, I never could go back to college at all if there weren't to be any more letters from mother!'

'I haven't kissed her good night for ever so long,' said Rupert. 'I got a fool notion that it was babyish. I always used to think I couldn't go to bed without it. I wonder if she missed it. I've seen her look at me sometimes when I started upstairs. What sort of a place would this be without mother? I could never stand it—never! I should want to run and drown myself!'

The door of the sick room opened a little wider and Mr. Allison entered noiselessly.

'Is there any change?' he said.

'Apparently none, Mr. Allison. She lies all the time like this. One hardly knows whether it be sleep or stupor.'

'How long—' the strong man choking, left the question unfinished.

'It is hard to say,' answered the nurse, pitifully. 'But she has lost within the last twenty-four hours.'

The husband knelt at the foot of the bed, behind a screen which had been placed to shade the sick woman's face from the light, and rested his head upon the coverlet.

'My little Nellie!' he moaned, as if unconscious of any other presence in the room. 'My rose of girls—my bride!—the mother of my children—the heart of my heart—spare her, yet to me, O God! that I may have time to teach her how much dearer she is to me than money or lands or honors! Take her not—'

Mr. Allison!

It was the nurse that touched him. There was a quiver of suppressed excitement in her voice. He rose to his feet. His wife's eyes were open—the pallid features illuminated. One wasted hand moved feebly toward him across the white counterpane. He fell again on his knees and pressed the thin fingers to his lips.

'Henry, darling!'—the faint, thrilling voice seemed to come from very far away—'don't grieve—any more! I am going to get well!'

Long afterwards the doctor and the nurse would sometimes recall together the unexpected recovery of Mrs. Allison.

'It was no cure of mine,' the doctor would say. 'Medicine had nothing to do with it. She was as

nearly gone as she could possibly be without actually ceasing to breathe, when she simply made up her mind to live! A marvelous case!'

Not so marvelous, perhaps, good physician! Only a righting for once of the disordered sequence of this topsy turvy world!

If the words of love and appreciation which beat so vainly at the closed bars of the coffin lid were spoken often in living ears, how many other weary feet might turn from 'the valley of the shadow!'—Advance.

### The Artist and the Monkey—a True Story.

'I gave him my last nickel,' said Joe. Seems to me any one who will go about with a monkey and a hand-organ must be very needy.'

Then the artist's wife came out upon the veranda. 'I don't like to see that strap about the little creature's waist,' she said. It reminds me of something that happened to another little monkey.'

'Do tell us!' pleaded the children.

And as the organ-grinder disappeared around a corner the artist's wife began the story:

'A few years ago an artist friend of my husband was engaged to illustrate a book in which a small grey monkey figured. He went up to Central Park to study those little creatures. In a great cage with many others, the artist found his little model. He began at once to make sketches of the little creature in various characteristic poses.

'In order that he might work without being disturbed he went to make these sketches very early in the morning. And he always went close to the cage and talked to little Gray Coat before and after his work. At first the little fellow was shy. But the kind tones won his heart. He came to look for his tall friend and to express pleasure at his coming.

'There seemed something sad about the monkey, as if he were ill or homesick. The artist noticed this and tried to cheer his little model. One morning the monkey came close to the wires and, after looking all about, began to rub his hands back and forth across his little pearl-gray stomach, and to chatter very fast and very softly—almost as if he were telling a secret.

'The artist called an attendant. 'There's something the matter with this small beast,' he said; 'stomach ache, maybe.'

'The man watched for a moment, then replied: 'O, he's all right. He's just thyrin' t' make talk wid ye.' Then he went away.

'After his going the monkey went through all the same manoeuvres, to all of which the artist paid no attention.

'The next morning and the next it was the same. The tiny creature grew more determined to make his big friend understand. He chattered, shook his head, looks of pain crossed his wrinkled face, and he continued to rub his small black hands across his pearl-gray stomach.

'I tell you there is something the matter with that monkey,' said the artist to the attendant.

'And once more, after a minute of watching, the man went away, saying: 'Ah ye're spoilin' av him, wid all yer pettin.' The baste is workin' av ye.'

'But the attendant proved to be wrong. The very next morning, as the artist went up to the cage for the usual good morning chat, the monkey came close to the wires, looked all about, reached out a little hand, took one of the artist's fingers, drew it to him, and moved it slowly across the little pearl-gray stomach.

'To his horror the artist saw that the finger had blood upon it. 'You poor little thing!' he said. Then in no gentle voice he called the attendant once more. 'Look at this!' he cried. 'Now take that monkey out and look him over! This matter must be attended to.'

'The man opened the cage door and drew the monkey out. It seemed distressed at being touched by any hands than those of the artist. They found that a cord had been tied about his waist when he was small, and that as he had grown it had become too small and had cut into the flesh.

'The attendant brought a pair of shears. But the monkey would not let him touch the sore. First y

the artist took his knife—a very sharp one—from his pocket, opened it cut the cord and freed the little sufferer. Though it evidently hurt him cruelly to have the cord removed, the monkey made not the slightest objection to anything the artist did for him.

Then the man brought water, sponges and salve. He brought an apron also, and the artist dressed the wound with his own hand.

Every morning the monkey seemed eager to have the wound examined. After a time it was quite healed. The sketches were soon finished and the incident passed from the artist's mind until, one afternoon, he was walking through the park and turned aside to stop at the monkey cage.

Now, this artist, like Saul, is head and shoulders above most other men. No sooner did he appear upon the outskirts of the crowd than a great chattering was heard and a little gray creature came flying to the wires, beckoning, calling, almost going mad with delight.

The artist went closer. Again the little creature reached for the gentle finger, drew it within the wires and across the little pearl-gray stomach. He tried his very best to tell his big friend that the wound was healed. And he expressed the greatest delight at seeing his friend once more.—N. Y. Advocate.

### He Saved the Boy.

We never tire of hearing stories about our favorite heroes. Therefore the following will be read again with pleasure even though it is more than a "twice-told tale."

When Washington was a young man about eighteen years of age he was at one time engaged in helping to measure land.

He was in the midst of a great forest near a rushing stream of water. One day he heard the voice of a woman screaming in terror. As soon as she saw Washington she cried out: "Oh, sir will you not help me? My poor little boy has fallen into the water, and these men will not let me try to save him!"

"It is of no use," said one of the men. If she jumps into this rocky river she will be dashed to pieces in a moment. She cannot possibly save the child, and will only lose her own life.

But Washington scarcely waited to hear these words. He remembered the bright, sunny-haired little boy he had often seen playing before a cabin near by. He took a rapid glance down the angry, rushing stream. Soon he saw the little boys white dress, and without another moment's hesitation he threw off his coat and leaped into the roaring rapids.

"Thank God! He will save my boy," cried the mother. "Oh, my boy, my darling child."

How eagerly they all watched as the brave young man struggled to reach the child. At times it would seem that he would surely be dashed to pieces on the hard rocks. Again the strong current would bear him under till he would be lost to sight. Twice did the child disappear beneath the waters and rise again. On and on struggled the brave Washington, almost in reach of him, but unable to grasp him. At last they neared the most dangerous part of the river, the falls themselves. The mother trembled with anxiety lest now the young man would give up his perilous task. Not so; he only redoubled his efforts. Just before they reached the falls he seized the boy and held him up with his strong right arm.

What a shout of joy came from those who were watching from the shore! But, alas, suddenly both man and boy disappeared over the falls. The mother ran forward in terror, but soon gave a glad cry as she saw them at the foot of the falls unharmed. The brave Washington was still holding her child and making his way toward the shore.

Washington himself was nearly exhausted when he finally reached the shore with the child safe, though unconscious. It is impossible to describe the gratitude of that mother when her child was at length sleeping sweetly in her arms.

"God will reward you," she said to Washington. "He will do great things for you in return for this days work, and the blessings of thousands besides mine will be yours."

Do you wonder that her words came true? A man who has the courage and the willingness to risk his own life to save another is the kind of man people wish to lead them through trials, were not only their own lives, but the safety of their country itself is at stake.—Sel.

## The Young People

EDITOR

BYRON H. THOMAS.

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Dorchester, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication. On account of limited space all articles must necessarily be short.

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S.  
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### Prayer Meeting Topic, March 26th, 1905.

Fatherhood and Brotherhood. Acts 17: 24-28. John 17: 20-21.

This is a timely subject, because of the present trend back to scriptural statements and away from common speculations upon this theme. The great revivals in Wales, England, various portions of the United States, and more especially in the Southern States, have in every case sprung from the old-timed statements of Biblical teaching, and as a consequence much of the fabric of so called liberal theology is rapidly crumbling into ruins. It is the earnest desire of this writer that the false, though largely accepted tenets of the fatherhood of God may drop out of knowledge.

Acts 17: 24-28. Weiss; Religion of the N. T. (1905) says: "Jesus, and in agreement with him the entire New Testament did not find the essence of the knowledge of God in the conceptions that are entertained concerning the essence of God, but in the recognition of God in his revelations. To Israel he has revealed himself in the law and in the prophets; and because the Samaritans rejected the entire revelation through the prophets and recognized only the Pentateuch, Christ judges that their knowledge of God is insufficient." "Ye worship ye know not what; we know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews." Put that over against what you have read or may read of the so called fatherhood of God, and of men seeking him according to their religious light.

Again Weiss: "Paul, too, knew of no other God than the one who had already been revealed in the O. T. . . . It is for this reason, that, in the address delivered on Mars Hill in the city of Athens, on which occasion he evinced most clearly his purpose to find a connecting link for his sermon in the heathen religious consciousness, he declares that he is proclaiming to them the God whose real character they do not know, as they themselves acknowledge by the erection of altars to "the unknown God" . . . . But because the heathen nations do not know the God of Israel and do not worship Him as their God in the O. T. sense, they really do not know God at all, but live without God in the world (Gal. 4: 8, Eph. 2: 12). What we call the religion of the Gentiles he does not consider any religion at all, because for him there is but one religion, and that is the religion of Israel. This is the absolutely true religion, because it is based on the self revelation of God, of which the O. T. bears testimony." Put this over against the statement that this passage in Acts is proof of the fatherhood of God in the literal sense of the phrase.

Verses 24-28 set forth God's revelation to all things: 1. to the material universe, (24), 2. to men (25-28). It teaches the oneness of the race, since there is but one God. "National bounds are fixed, and their existence determined by the one God, not for national glory, but for moral ends—that they should seek the Lord." The doctrine of his relation to men is brought to a climax in the statement that apart from him we could not live, nay, nor even more,—indeed apart from him we could not even exist. We are his offspring.

If we are his offspring—if we, intelligent, moral, rational beings, are not only the creation but the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the divine one, the sire, is like to a dumb, dead, senseless idol, no matter how artistically molded. After this irresistible but enabling argument Paul speaks of the moral government of God. Every word is weighty. In the past God overlooked the ignorance about himself. But now he commands a universal repentance. Idolatry must be abandoned. Paul gives a solemn reason for repentance—the day of judgment. The proof of such a day is the resurrection of the man who is to make the aw-fuls.—Stifer.

Again and again with unwearied insistence does Paul set forth the great message "that the wrath of God abideth upon the ungodly forever."

John 17: 20, 21. Taken from the official report of Jesus to his father. It is a prayer for the brotherhood of believers. Their is to be a brotherhood, not because of a common humanity, but because of a common belief. These are brothers with the spirit of brotherhood. Only among the believers has that spirit of brotherhood been manifested. The so-called brotherhood of the race evolves quarrels, oppressions and wars, a spirit far otherwise than that of brotherhood. The verses contain the stimulus for a true brotherhood, inasmuch as they contain an incentive for the believer, who is to strive to have them believe on Christ "through their word."

In connection with this idea of fatherhood, which asserts that we are naturally children of God, and can grow up in our Father's house as children, obliterating the necessity of repentance and regeneration—a dogma,

more or less masked, which lurks in every form of paedobaptism—Dr. P. S. Dexter in the March "Baptist Teacher" succinctly remarks:

"At a religious meeting held recently one of the speakers dogmatically declared that all young children had enfolded within them germs of goodness which by judicious cultivation could be developed into noblest Christian character. He evidently evaded this out of the depths of his own inner consciousness, for he certainly never learned it from the Scriptures. David says: "I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me." And this coincides with what is said of Adam in the book of Genesis.

It is said that God made Adam in his own likeness; but when he sinned that likeness was obliterated, and it is recorded of him that "he begat a son," not in the likeness of God but "in his own likeness." Of the tripartite nature with which he was originally endowed there was nothing left but body and soul, for he was "dead at the top."

This mutilated thing is what the Scriptures sometimes call "the natural man" and sometimes "the flesh." And we are told that "that which is born of the flesh is flesh" and that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God." And if in generation all the germs of goodness are imparted, why does not the Great Teacher insist upon cultivation and education rather than the paramount necessity of regeneration?

Paul tells us what the works of the flesh are, and he gives us a dreadful catalogue of them but not a single intimation of those germs of native goodness that are supposed to be latent or potent there. On the contrary he distinctly declares that "if ye live after the flesh ye shall die." Grant that there are discoverable certain natural amiable qualities, it does not follow that there is any natural holiness there or that any of the graces of his spirit are indigenous in the soil of the soul.

There are certain amiable and even lovable traits to be found in the creatures around us that are destitute of a rational soul, as in the parental affection of the brooding bird, and the positively pathetic devotion of the faithful dog. But it does not follow that in the bosoms of these creatures there are germs which by careful culture can be developed into Christian character. There is indeed in the human soul a susceptibility to spiritual impressions that makes its redemption a possibility. There is, if we may call it so, a *nidus*, or nest, where the germs of grace may be deposited, a soil in which the seed may be implanted, but a susceptibility is not a potency, a *nidus* is not an ovum, and soil is not seed. In every instance there is implied the impartation of something that was not there before, and in the case of the Christian life it is not a natural growth but a supernatural birth, "born from above," "not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God."

Not a great while after the Christian church was founded it was almost wrecked by the mischievous prevalence of the teaching that the graces of the Spirit could be imparted to children by the application to them of the water of baptism. Of course this was a delusion and a snare but as a consequence of it a great multitude were introduced into the church who were without any experience of regenerating grace.

Against this unapostolic teaching the Baptists have sturdily stood through all the ages, and so potent has been their protest that there is an increasingly small proportion even of Pedobaptists who believe in baptismal regeneration. But now we are witnessing the rise and rapid spread of a still more dangerous delusion, whose teaching is that there is absolutely no need for regeneration at all, seeing that by natural generation we are endowed with all the germs of Christian life, which only need the church's culture.

Shall Baptists be swept off their feet by this rising tide, or stand like a rock as did their fathers, for a regenerate church membership?

As young people, lest we should instruct wrongly by these hearth stones we are to call ours sometime in our future; lest we should grow callous toward a sinning world let us study God's statements regarding his relations toward the sons of men; "and this I say, lest any man should beguile you with enticing words" —(Col. 2: 4)

Liverpool, N. S.

W. B. CROWELL.

### THE WRONG TUNE.

From the Pope's private library comes news of an ominous incident. His Holiness gave audience to a maker of gramophones, who had brought a specimen of his manufacture as a present, in a case lined with white silk, bearing the Pontifical blazon. The Pope surveyed this scientific wonder with a benevolent smile. Here, at all events, was an implement of modern progress and liberal thought, which could not threaten the church. Would the gramophone be so good as to favor the Holy Father with a little music? The gramophone was delighted; and after the preliminary noises, as of a wild cat slightly annoyed, off it went into the "Marseillaise." Surprise of the Pope, consternation of the deferential visitor, and abrupt change from the Horrid "Hymn of the Republic" to the "Pontifical Hymn!" There must have been, a wicked spirit in that gramophone; but he is doubtless exorcised by now.—London Chronicle.

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 St., St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For workers among the Scandinavians, Germans, Russians and Icelanders in the North West. For new interests in growing towns. For Mission Band leaders. That Band members may be converted while trying to work for others.

QUEENS (N. S.) QUARTERLY

To the sisters in Quarterly Meeting convened. Dear Sisters:—I have been asked to send you a few words in connection with our Home Mission work during the last few months. "Rev. Malcom McGregor has said Home Mission work necessarily involves the erection of meeting houses and the supplying of preaching or, at least, it implies the granting of aid for the procuring these necessities. This is Home Mission work in a nutshell." Now what as a Union have we done to forward this work? We have raised during the past year three thousand dollars for Home Mission work in the Dominion. Only about eight hundred of that goes to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and at present writing there are nine unsupplied mission churches or fields (outside of Queens). Two in P. E. Island, two in Yarmouth Co., two in Guysboro Co., two in Cape Breton and one in Halifax Co. The work in P. E. Island and Cape Breton is actually suffering for pastoral oversight. Of the Home Mission fields supplied good news comes from some of them. New Ross expects to open their new house of worship next month. Furnished with a bell, organ and furnace at a cost of three thousand dollars; and they will only owe the church edifice fund three or four hundred dollars.

The little church at Sydney Mines organized in December, 1903, has erected a church at a cost of \$2,500.00 and have just completed a parsonage at a cost of \$1,500.00 and they only owe \$1,000.00 which they are paying off by monthly instalments. The Board has agreed to supplement their pastor's salary this year; and we have a church of not two years growth fully equipped and standing alone. Some people ask do Home Missions pay? We answer emphatically yes.

Brother Walden the Evangelist has been at Ohio, 10 were added to the church by baptism.

At Wood's Harbor 33 were added by baptism and he is now at Osburn, with Bro. Woodland. I do not know the results.

We have pledged ourselves to raise \$3,200.00 this year for an Home Mission work. At the end of the second quarter this year we have raised \$100.00 less than at a corresponding time last year. This means that it is high time for us to awake to the fact that half the year or more is gone and what we do must do very quickly. We also notice that thirty of our societies have given nothing to the Home Mission work. This sisters is not as it should be.

GRAND LIGNE.

We all have been interested in Grande Ligne since the time of Madame Fellers heroic efforts to establish a Protestant mission in the midst of Roman Catholicism. How nobly she succeeded the history of Grande Ligne for the last fifty or sixty years will show.

At the present time Feller institute is equipped with a teaching staff of thirteen, seven male and six female teachers, of the former six were graduates of their own university. There are twenty two preaching stations besides other missions, as a result of faithful labor, 31 were baptized from the school, and 23 from the churches, besides a number of others who professed conversion.

As the school had outgrown the building the new wing, which they had so long contemplated, has been finished at a cost of \$56,000 and the last cents paid. We contribute five hundred dollars a year to the school and there is still need of sheets, blankets, towels and quilts to furnish the rest of the new rooms. It would be nice if we could lend a hand in that direction. Two lady missionaries are engaged in Montreal visiting wherever they can gain access also selling Bibles and New Testaments. Mrs. Scott rejoices in the fact that four out of fifteen converts in Montreal were won to Jesus through her efforts. Mrs. Leclerc rejoices that the Lord has used her in winning seven from Romanism to Christ and thus the work goes on.

NORTH WEST.

We gather from the yearly report that there are 11 churches in the convention, 85 houses of worship. These are German, Scandinavian, Indian, Russian, also five Galician, and one Icelandic mission. Besides work among the Hungarian, Doukhobors, and French, 650 were converted last year 327 of those were baptized, 13 new churches organized and 13 houses of worship opened. They say in their report "we are convinced had we the men and the

means we could duplicate the number of churches and preaching places in five years." An open door for us to work sisters with the promise of an hundred fold.

INDIAN WORK.

We have two missions among the Indians. One at St. Peter's reserve under the care of Bro. R. W. Sharpe. A church was built there last year costing \$1300. without cost to the Board. The Indians themselves doing the work besides contributing \$217. Church membership 8, attendance at the Sabbath school 56. There is an example set us by the Indians we might do well to follow.

The other mission at Fairford 150 miles North of Winnipeg, is in charge of Jeremiah Clarke, of P. E. Island. Having four preaching places and a membership of 85. The log chapel is used for Sunday services as well as day school. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke live in a log house and he teaches day school and when he needs to be away Mrs. Clarke takes charge of the school. He regrets that they are not able to have a day school teacher as all his time is needed in studying the language and doing other needed work. He has seventeen boys and girls in his school who have learned to sing gospel hymns in English also to repeat the twenty-third psalm.

This is truly pioneer work and what has God wrought? He has opened up opportunities for us to go and process the whole land for Jesus.

Mrs. W. E. HALL.

W. M. A. S. SOCIAL.

Perhaps it may be of some little interest to other societies to know of a social held under the management of our society on the evening of the 21st inst. It being our aim to interest people near at hand, we held our social in the Hall at Argyle Head. We were favored with a perfectly fine evening in the midst of the unusually stormy weather; and a large number of people gave kind attention to a programme of anthems, choruses, solos vocal and violin duets, readings, recitations and addresses. The choir gave valuable assistance. Refreshments consisting of cake and chocolate were served and the evening passed pleasantly.

Persons outside became interested and gave voluntary offerings—our whole collection amounting to \$5.40.

We hope also that some little interest in the work has been awakened, our first object being to bring before others our need of their assistance in our efforts in behalf of missions.

ALICE M. SLOCOMB, Sec'y.

Argyle Head, Feb. 17th, 1905.

MONCTON, N. B.

The Mission Band of the First Baptist church held an "At Home" on Thursday the 23rd of February in the parlors of the church. But owing to one of the worst storms of the season the attendance was not so large as expected; however quite a sum was realized.

On March 3rd, we entertained all the Bands of the city. A good programme was rendered, one of the numbers being a very interesting letter from Miss Clarke.

NINA WEST, Sect'y.

March, 7, '05.

BUREAU OF LITERATURE.

Home life in South America, 2; The needs of South America, 2; World conquest, 3; Lessons which the Heathen may teach us, 3; Help these woman; 3; Historical Sketch of the F. M. Enterprise of the Baptists of the maritime provinces, 5; Sketch of our F. M. Fields, 10; Young People and Missions, Miss Witterly's China, 1; Tether and Which, 1; Nellie's Mitts, 1.

Truro, N. S.

EVA McDORMAN.

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

FROM DEC. 9TH TO JAN. 6TH.

Falkland Ridge, F. M., \$2.50, H. M., 50c; Forest Glen, leaflets, \$1.50; St. John, Main St., F. M., \$14.50, H. M., \$8; Melvern Square, F. M., \$5; Truro, Prince St., F. M., \$22.88, H. M., \$18.17, Reports, 30c; Westport, leaflets, \$1.50; Tidings, 25c; Bridgetown, F. M., \$4.02, H. M., \$2.08; Canso, F. M., \$3.50, Reports, 25c; Tidings, 25c; Great Village, F. M., \$5, H. M., \$1.50; Christmas offering, H. M., \$3.50; Sydney, Pitt St., H. M., \$7; St. John, German St., F. M., \$18, H. M., \$2, Reports, 25c; Truro, Immanuel church, F. M., \$7.75, H. M., 75c; Yarmouth, Zion church, F. M., \$15.75, H. M., \$9.32, Reports, 80c; Tidings, 25c; New Tuskent, leaflets 72c; Hampton, F. M., \$5, H. M., \$8; New Castle Creek, support of pupil in Bobbitt school, \$4; Doaktown, leaflets, 78c; Bridgetown, proceeds of Crusade meeting to constitute Mrs. B. V. Nelly a Life Member, F. M., \$12.50, H. M., \$12.50; Guysboro, F. M., \$10; Reports 30 cts; Wine Harbor, F. M., \$8.84; Port Hillford, Mrs. J. M. Connell and daughter, F. M., \$2.50; Tyron F. M., \$30.25, H. M., \$16.50; Reports, 40c; receipts of Thankoffering meeting, \$25; of which constitutes Mrs. Elizabeth Nalder

a Life member, Portapique, F. M., \$4, H. M., \$4; Parrsboro, F. M., \$6; Reports, 16c; Tidings, 25c; Halifax, Tidings 25c; Brookfield Tidings, 25c.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Amherst, P. O. B. 67.

Wanted—A Pastor.

Again an English Baptist minister wants to find a place somewhere in these Provinces and has written to the Secretary of our Convention to advise him. From his letters and his photograph it is evident that he is a very worthy and a very successful pastor. Letters from five ministers and a prominent government official, mostly Presbyterians and Episcopalians, all speak in the highest terms of his character and attainments, his attractiveness as a preacher, his energy and geniality. It is my impression that any of our churches that may be looking for a pastor would make no mistake in engaging this young man. He has a wife and young son.

For further information, address

HERBERT C. CREED,

Fredericton, N. B., March 11.

20th Century Fund.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fisherman's Harbour, Frank Hines, \$2; Digby, S. School, \$3.46; Mrs. C. E. Durkee, \$1; Centreville, W. M. Holmes, \$3; Coran B. Cossaboom, \$5; Tremont, Annie B. Baker, \$1; Goldboro, W. H. McMillan, \$2; Margaret Taylor, \$1; Wine Harbor, Mrs. Miranda Kennedy, \$2; Marie Joseph, Mrs. James Pye, \$1; Spencer's Island, Mrs. E. R. Bigelow, \$1; Ecum Secum, Allan W. Moser, \$1; Halifax, 1st church, \$21; Sonora, Jas. H. Jollota, \$1; Dartmouth, Harold O. C. Baker, \$3; Samuel Crimp, \$5; Kentville, Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, \$2; Rev. C. H. Day, \$2; Miss Dorothy Day, 50c; Mount Denison, J. Fraser Rose, \$2; Mrs. Jas. Rose, 50c; Weymouth, W. C. Hankinson, \$1; Joseph C. Cornwall, \$1; New Germany, J. L. DeLong, \$2; Mrs. F. W. Verge, 50c; Jessie Morton, \$1; Beatrice Morton, 50c; Bennet Veno, 25c; J. E. Dunn, \$2; Obadiah Kaulback, 25c; Gertrude Weldon, 10c; Mrs. O. H. Spidle, 25c; Belle Hawkesworth, 25c; Mrs. E. T. Hawkesworth, 25c; Mrs. E. Durand, 25c; Annie Bezanson, 25c; Eudavilla Trites, \$1; Ida M. Gates, \$1; Manson Spidle, \$1; Mrs. Wm. Hawkesworth, 10c; Mrs. Thos. Weldon, 25c; Berwick, A. S. Bentley, \$2; Maynard Cogswell, \$4; Morris-town, Jas. W. Felch, \$2; Elva Nichols, \$3; Cambridge, C. E. Gay, 50c; Lower Macan, R. B. McDonald, \$1; I. S. Blankhorn, \$1; Ingram River, Jno. P. Webber, \$3; Abram Hiltz, \$2; Lockeport, Churchill Locke, \$15; Glace Bay, F. K. Bezanson, \$2; Waterville, E. S. Cougdon, \$1; W. P. Lyons, \$1; Mrs. E. C. Bligh, \$1; Aylesford and Lower Aylesford, W. A. Eason, \$3; C. Palmer, \$5; A. J. Saunders, \$1; Eva Saunders \$2; Rebecca Saunders, 50c; Howard G. Tufts, 25c; Mrs. W. C. Ritchie, \$1; Caledonia, Mrs. Wm. Seaman 75c; Miss Annie Seaman, 25c; Cheggogin, Mrs. Geo. Cann, \$2; Westport, Mrs. J. D. Payson, \$2; Gilbert Lent, \$2; Mrs. F. B. Lent, \$2; Hanford P. Denton, \$4; Falmouth, Etta Marsters, \$2; Freeport, Sophia Morrill, \$1; Port Morien, O. J. Spencer, \$8; Margaree, Smith W. Burton, \$1.25; Caleb Ross, \$2; Cheverie, Mrs. S. Smith, \$2; Mrs. W. C. Dexter, \$1; Billtown, E. C. Palmeter, \$1; Thompson Graves, \$1; John Parrish, 50c; Leverett Bligh, 70c; Flora E. E. Pentley, \$2; Kingston, A. P. Welton, \$5; F. E. Ford, \$1; Mrs. Ellis Ford 50c; Chester Basin, St. Clair Rafuse, \$1; Lula P. Rafuse, 50c; Hebron, Baptist church, \$23.05; Parrsboro, D. D. Layton \$2; New Ross, Sunday school, \$2; Shelburne, Mrs. Freeman Hayden, \$1; Leonette Hayden, 25c.

J. HOWARD BARRS, Treas. for N. B.

"O Lord, I thank Thee that my feeble strength Has been so blest; that sinful hearts and cold Were melted at my pleading—knew at length How sweet Thy service and how safe Thy fold; While souls that loved Thee saw before them rise Still holier heights of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk: when suddenly he heard An angel speaking thus: "Know, O my Son, Thy words had all been vain, but hearts were stirred, And saints were edified and sinners won, By his the poor lay brother's humble aid Who sat upon the pulpit stair and prayed."

—Adelaide A. Proctor.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionable the best seller of all the different kinds of liniment I handle. NEIL FERGUSON.

STAMMERERS

THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN. Ont. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.



# Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists  
Toronto, Ont.  
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

## 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. PATES, 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.

### SUMMERVILLE, HANTS CO., N. S.

The Kempt Church is without a pastor. Correspondence in respect to the pastorate of the church may be addressed to Joseph D. Mastus, Esq.

The Missionary Conference that was to have taken place at Albert on March 21 and 22 is postponed until April 18 and 19:—Tues. and Wed. on account of the probability of

the Albert Railway being blocked with snow. Further notice concerning the program will be given. J. W. BROWN, Sec'y.  
Hopewell Cape, March 4.

### DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS, N. S.

SUCCESSOR TO LATE TREASURER, JOHN NALDER  
As the Finance Committee for Nova Scotia have been unable to find anyone willing to assume the full responsibility for the work of the late Treasurer; A. Cohoon, Treasurer of former years has agreed to become responsible for it during the remainder of the year. All funds may therefore be sent to him and will be duly acknowledged and credited as directed.

Signed { A. E. WALL,  
A. COHOON, Fin. Com. for N. S.  
Wolfville, N. S., March 9, 1905.

Any pastor in N. S. or P. E. I. who desires student help for the summer months, will please communicate with me as soon as convenient. E. J. GRANT Sec'y H. M. B.  
Arcadia, Yarmouth, N. S.

The C. B. Baptist Quarterly Conference, previously announced to be held on the 13th, and 14th, of this month, at Glace Bay, has been postponed to take place on April 3rd, and 4th. All the Baptist Churches of Cape Breton are urged to send delegates.

A. H. WHITEMAN, Sec'y.

### HANTS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Hants County Convention met with the Windsor church March 6th and 7th, and a profitable session it proved to be. The services from beginning to the end were entirely evangelistic, the key note of the session "Whatsoever he saith unto you do it" Jas. 2: 5. Pastor Steeves gave us from Ps. 21 some helpful thoughts. Monday evening Pastor Spurr preached a very able and helpful sermon calling upon all to "Awake and Arise."

Tuesday morning session was opened by a devotional meeting in which many prayers were offered for the Windsor church in its home of sorrow and grief. Following this came the reports from the churches, all showing we are holding our own, and it was noticeable to the pastors that a burden of prayer for the wave of blessing was resting upon some of our churches. Hantsport church is enjoying a time of refreshing. Stormy and cold weather has made it impossible for some of our county pastors to fill all their enjoyments but now things are opened and we are praying for a time of refreshing.

Three o'clock Pastor Swelling gave us a very timely and encouraging talk on Math. 11: 28, it was much enjoyed. The Com. on resolutions brought in resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. Henry Redding and Mrs. John Nalder also to the Windsor church in this their sad hour of bereavement.

Also a resolution showing our appreciation of our Bro. M. C. Higgins and wife who

have been removed from this County to Goldboro of Guysboro Co.

The evening service opened with prayer after which Pastor Quick of Hantsport preached from 1 Cor. 5: 20, followed by an aftermeeting in which several took part. This brought to a close a helpful Convention. EARNEST QUICK, Sec'y Treas.

### ITINERARY OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

TOUR NO. 2.

MAY 7 TO JUNE 5, 1905

Date.	County.	Place.
May 7.	St. John	St. John
May 8 & 9.	Kings	Hampton
May 10 & 11.	Albert	Hillsboro
May 12 & 13.	Westmorland	Sackville
May 14.	"	Moncton
May 15.	Kent	Rexton
May 16 & 17.	Restigouche	Dalhousie
May 18.	Gloucester	Bathurst
May 19 & 21.	Northumberland	Chatham
May 22 & 23.	York	Fredericton
May 24 & 25.	Victoria	Perth
May 26 & 28.	Carleton	Debec
May 27-29.	Charlotte	St. Stephen.
May 30.	Sunbury	Cent. Blissville
May 31.	St. John	St. John
June 2.	Kings & Queens W.	Hampstead
June 3-5.	Queens E.	Chipman

The dates given above include the annual County Conventions for each county.

Rev. Geo. O. Bachman of Pennsylvania will be the principal speaker, and the singing will be under the leadership of Mr. Tullar who gave such general satisfaction last year. The general Secretary for New Brunswick, Rev. J. B. Ganong, will also accompany the party.

### An Interesting Trade-mark Decision.

Owners of trade-marks as well as all wholesale and retail druggists will be interested to learn that the proprietors of Perry Davis' Painkiller have recently won another trade-mark infringement. They took action against the Lightening Medicine Company, of Rock Island, to restrain them from using the word Painkiller. The court decreed that the Davis & Lawrence Company entitled to use this word, and issued an injunction against the Lightening Medicine Company restraining them forever from its use. The Davis & Lawrence Co., own the name Painkiller as a trade-mark, by right of originality, by right of adoption and first use. Apparently they have all the law and equity on their side and they have the will and disposition as well as the money to protect their rights. They will prosecute to the extent of the law any party using the name "Painkiller" as applied to a medicine.

### Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the New Brunswick Legislature at its present session for an act in amendment of the Auto Road Company's Charter.  
J. S. ARMSTRONG,  
For Applicants.

Linton Tingley, of Albert, who has been doing quite an extensive lumber business at Alma during the winter, has left for parts unknown. He had sawed something over 200,000 feet of deals and was still operating with men in the woods. A number of creditors are reported. G. V. Peck, of Hopewell Hill, is probably the heaviest loser.



## Tiny Babies

grow into big, rosy, sturdy children on Nestlé's Food. It agrees with baby's delicate stomach — nourishes baby's fragile system — protects baby against colic and cholera infantum — and brings baby safely through the dreaded "second summer."

## Nestlé's Food

is a perfect substitute for mother's milk.

Write for a FREE SAMPLE — enough for 8 meals.

THE LEEHING, MILES CO., LIMITED,  
MONTREAL.

# A JERSEY CREAM SURPRISE

Many people who never tried a tin of "Jersey Cream" until the recent snow blockade were surprised to find how rich and suitable for tea making it is.

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

# IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

when drugs and doctors fail to cure you, write to me and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 30 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy, which enabled many a person to shandon crutch and cane.  
JOHN A. SMITH, 674 Gloria Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

# VIM TEA

## SUCCESS

Is not due to a series of happy accidents. Its the Quality.

**FERROVIM**  
TRADE MARK

A Tonic Wine, pleasant to take.  
Gives strength  
Makes new blood  
Builds up the system  
Throws off all weakness

A boon to those recovering from wasting fevers and long illness.

Sold by all medicine dealers.  
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Montreal.

**BUSINESS MAXIMS.**

A good thing is worth a fair price and the cheapest.

**BUT**

An inferior thing is dear at any price.

Compare our Curriculum, equipment, individual instruction, experienced teachers and large patronage for trained help with any other school, and we know which school you will attend.

Students admitted any time.

Send for Calendar to

**KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,**  
Chartered Accountants,  
**MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGES**  
Halifax and New Glasgow, N. S.

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**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.

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Insurance. Absolute Security  
**QUEEN INSURANCE CO.**  
Ins. Co. of North America.

**JARVIS & WHITTAKER,**

General Agents.

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

**Little Boy Had Eczema For Six Months. Salves and Ointments No Good.**

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by inactive skin, inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters, which later on break and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching, burning and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

**Burdock Blood Bitters.**

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes: "My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they lasted for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

**THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,**  
Toronto, Ont.

**OUT AT LAST—Ladies hat fasteners.** Does away with hat pins, which makes new hole every time used not so with Handy Fasteners Mailed anywhere 25c, a pair Agents wanted. Big profits

**MERCANTILE AGENCY,**  
74 Stanley Street,  
St. John, N. B.

**Pens** THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE

A new lot of the celebrated  
**St. John Business College Pens**  
Just received from the manufacturers.

On sale at the Book Stores.  
Mailed for \$1 per gross box.

**S. KERR & SON.**

**The Home**

**HOW TO AVOID COLDS.**

Habitual colds are due to an ill-kept skin on the outside, and dyspeptic mucous membranes on the inside, the result of indigestion coupled with carelessness, says an exchange.

Cold water, proper food and common sense are the foundations upon which a cold cure must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long, with a brisk, dry rub immediately before and after, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature.

For those accustomed to cold water, tolerance can be gained in three weeks' time by the use of water at any comfortable temperature, making it one degree colder each day, until it can be employed without dread as cold as it will run. Salt may be added to the water for its stimulating effects; or alcohol; witch hazel is also useful.

Cold water intelligently used does not steal vitality, but fosters it. It stimulates the nerves that control the expansion and contraction of the blood vessels and regulates the cutaneous circulation. The dry rub is a fair substitute for those who cannot take the cold sponge.

For cold feet, wading ankle deep in cold water in the bath tub for one or two minutes before retiring will be found effective. If reaction does not set in after brisk rubbing, wrap the feet in flannels; they will soon thaw out. Do not use hot water bottle or other debilitating forms of heat. Cold hands may be treated on the same principle, but they have to be kept in cold water usually a much longer time.

Some colds are due to micro-organisms which attack the air passages; but this is much less likely to happen in a person whose powers of resistance have been raised by dietetic and hygienic measures.

If colds result from dust in the nasal passages, as sometimes happens, the nostrils may be washed out regularly with some warm alkaline solution, and with as much satisfaction as one brushes the teeth. This is properly a part of the morning toilet for those, at least, who suffer from catarrh in atmosphere of great cities. Operative interferences on the nose and throat may be required for deformities of diseases tissues which act as an exciting cause.

The inside and outside skins of the body are so much in sympathy and so dependent on each other that any disorder of the one is especially true of the alimentary canal and the skin as a whole. Overeating with the overexertion, indulging in things known to disagree, are among the causes of colds; for talking cold is ordinarily nothing but a successful attack from without; an attack that succeeds simply because the skin, which resists, is not properly supported from within, or lacks tone itself.

One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly, and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking deep breaths. The lungs used in this way act as a pump to drive the blood along. The practice, with the other named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of having to entertain this unwelcome guest periodically.—Ex.

**A POPULAR FALLACY.**

Are women credulous? Ask the beauty doctor, ask the vender of quack medicines, ask the fortune-teller, ask the bargain salesman. The answer in all cases must be, "Yes, a certain class of women are credulous, pitifully so." But this class is far from being representative of the whole sex, and to judge women by this class alone would be equivalent to judging the other sex by the class whose greatest mental effort is to "trump up" a new fib each night to explain their absence until 11 p. m. from the bosom of their families.

Granted that a woman does reach her conclusions more speedily than a man does, is she, therefore, to be ticketed as wanting in judgment? It is admitted that her conclusion is correct quite as often as the more lengthily reasoned out one of a man, but because it is more hastily arrived at, a woman

is said to be guided not by reason, but by instinct.

Instinct in this case, however, is only another name for the power of quick reasoning. In the early stages of the world's history woman had a hard struggle for existence, and the preservation of herself and her offspring more or less depended on the speed with which she was able to "think out" a difficult position and act. Those who were able to reason quickly survived. This gift of quick reasoning has been transmitted through all the ages. Hence the fallacy that "women jump at conclusions."—Scottish American.

**THRIFTY MABEL.**

Time was, not very long ago,  
When Mabel's walking skirt  
Trailed half a yard behind to show  
How well she swept the dirt.  
But "short and sweet" are in again;  
No more the grievance rankles,  
For Mabel's now curtailed her train,  
And shows her dainty ankles.

But Mabel has a thrifty mind  
To supplement her charms;  
The frills that once she wore behind  
She fastens on her arms;  
Her sleeves are made in open bags  
Like trousers in the navy;  
No more she sweeps the street, but drags  
Her sleeve across the gravel.  
—London Punch.

"Do you object to a cigarette smoke?" asked young Softleigh as he prepared to light a cigarette.  
"Really, I don't know," rejoined Miss Cutting. "No gentleman ever smoked one in my presence."

**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 a teaspoonful of 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, and excretory organs and purifies the kidneys 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 many 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.

**How to Cure A Burn**

Apply Pond's Extract—the old family doctor—it will relieve the inflammation immediately. Cures burns, bruises, cuts, sprains; relieves all pains as if by magic. For over 60 years Pond's Extract has been the "first aid" in cases of accident—the reliable family remedy. Inhalations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under bug wrapper.  
**ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.**

**Obstinate Coughs and Colds.**

**The Kind That Stick.**

**The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.**

**The Kind That End In Consumption.**

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foothold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

**DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.**

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

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

**CONSTIPATION.**

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.  
Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.  
Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.  
**THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED**  
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A complete new outfit of Typewriters. Seating capacity increased by one third. Largest attendance yet in history of College.  
Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Short hand Student making highest marks.  
YOU may enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. Address

**W. J. OSBORNE,**  
Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes. Second Quarter, 1905.

APRIL TO JUNE.

Lesson 1.—April 2. Jesus the Good Shepherd.—John 10: 7-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.—John 10: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE DOOR OF THE SHEEP.—Vs. 7-9 Vs 1-5 (the parable, "paroiimia" of v. 6, from "para and oimos," "by the way"="sayings by the roadside"="proverbial philosophy"="philosophy in proverbs") will be considered in connection with the Good Shepherd of vs. 10-18.

THE SHEEPFOLD. The Greek is from "ao" "to blow," and hence is an uncovered space open to the air. It was surrounded by a wall with one strong wooden gate. It represents the kingdom of God, where the flocks are guided, guarded, protected, cared for; where they find a home. In a lesser degree is symbolized the organized forms of the kingdom. A church is a true church only as far as it represents the spiritual kingdom of God.

7. THEN SAID JESUS UNTO THEM AGAIN, interpreting and applying and making plainer the parable he had spoken and which they did not understand. I AM THE DOOR OF THE SHEEP. The door symbolizes the means of entrance, by which the flock can get into the fold, with its safety, shelter, food and care. Compare the narrow way and straight gate of Matt. 7: 14. Jesus is the door because he has opened the way of salvation, he has brought the message of love from the heavenly Father, he has made atonement for sin, he brings forgiveness of sins; he imparts the new life which makes one a true member of the heavenly flock, he sends the Holy Spirit, he embodies all the influences and motives which lead men into the kingdom of God, and trains their character for its life.

8. ALL THAT EVER CAME BEFORE ME. Claiming to be the Messiah, the Deliverer, and to give to the sheep an entrance to the fold, and all that a true shepherd gives. ARE THIEVES. Who gain their booty by craft. AND ROBBERS. Who gain their booty by force, suggesting organized bands. These represent the false teachers who mislead the sheep for their own interests, who steal from the people the instruction, the influences, the example which the leaders of the nation were under obligation to give. They came "to steal, and to kill, and to destroy." BUT THE SHEEP (the real members of the kingdom) DID NOT HEAR THEM. Obey their teachings, but found the true Shepherd and the Door.

2. The Door symbolizes protection. 9.

IT'S FOOD

That Restores and Makes Health Possible.

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady of New Brunswick, N. J. to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation. I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life. I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

BY ME. The true Shepherd and Messiah. IF ANY MAN ENTER IN. By accepting me as his Messiah, Teacher, Saviour, and King. HE SHALL BE SAVED. One use of a door is to shut out thieves and enemies of every kind. Those who enter through believing in Jesus shall be safe from the robbers and wolves that seek to destroy; safe from false teachers; safe from the sins that would ruin; safe from the punishment of his sins; safe from the troubles, dangers, and temptations of life.

3. The Door symbolized a Means of Going out as well as of coming in. It is a sign and a means of Liberty. AND SHALL GO IN AND OUT. Once belonging to the flock and the fold, he can go in and out under the care of the shepherd and everywhere be safe, and have freedom of activity for all his powers.

II. THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Vs. 10-18. Compare the various references to God and Christ as shepherding the people.

10. I AM COME THAT THEY MIGHT HAVE LIFE. . . . ABUNDANTLY. Jesus does for his disciples what the shepherd cannot do for his sheep. He gives life, eternal life to them. He leads and inspires this life more and more.

11. GIVETH HIS LIFE FOR HIS SHEEP. Jesus the Son of God, came from heaven to save men. His whole life was given for the sheep.

12. BUT HE THAT IS AN HIRELING. "The shepherd in the East is usually the owner or the son of the owner of the flock, though sometimes an agent, whose salary is a fixed proportion of the produce, as Jacob under Laban. The hireling is the man who happens to be hired for fixed wages, merely for the day, and has no further interest in the flock." SEETH THE WOLF COMING. "The wolf is the enemy of souls in any of his manifold disguises, as not only persecution, but heresy, worldly living, or a low standard of faith and morals."

The Good Shepherd knows his Flock (vs. 13, 15, and 3) Connect verses 14, 15, with only a comma between. I . . . KNOW MY SHEEP . . . AS THE FATHER KNOWETH ME. Perfectly, completely, through and through. He knows our secret thoughts and hopes, our plans and needs, our temptations and dangers, what is good for us, the effect of each influence upon our character and lives, what discipline is good for us. Thus he can take perfect care of his sheep. In vs. 3 this thought is expressed by HE CALLETH HIS OWN SHEEP BY NAME. An oriental shepherd has a name for each of his sheep, as we have for horses and dogs, "even in a flock of hundreds or thousands."

The Good Shepherd is Known by His Sheep (vs. 14, 15, and 4) 14. AND AM KNOWN OF MINE. (4) THE SHEEP FOLLOW HIM: FOR THEY KNOW HIS VOICE. This is the fact with the sheep of the Oriental shepherd though, according to the missionary Hartley, "the shepherd told me that many of his sheep are still wild; that they had not yet learned their names; but that, by teaching, they would all learn them." The Christian knows Jesus by being in sympathy with him, having the same purposes, heart, aims, by sitting at his feet to learn, by working together with him for the same ends, by loving counsel together, by relationship to the same Father.

COURTING DAYS.

When one of the boys or young men calls to invite either of my daughters (who are still in their teens) to a ride or other function, I usually go in to welcome him, writes a mother in Good Housekeeping. A little conversation follows, in which I try to make him feel at ease, and let him see what an interest I take in him as well as in my girl, and without saying it in so many words, let him realize the honor and trust I put in him. Then I depart, leaving the young folks to talk over their plans unembarrassed. If the young gentleman seems to be satisfactory—and a mother's intuition is seldom at fault in such matters—I usually acquiesce in the plan or invitation; but if the boy or the function appears unsatisfactory, the proposal is turned down with a tact that avoids giving either the boy or the girl the effect of a refusal. Mother's judgment recognizes that the daughter must go out into the world, but to have this done in such a way as to develop character in both the boy and the girl. Above all, avoid having your girls become "common," or too free in their actions. Self-respect and the charm of girlhood make a delightful combination that attracts the best in young men, and paves the way for genuine womanhood. The girl's mother who makes the best boys like her seldom has the trials and tribulations common to mothers of the other kind.—Ex.

SECRET OF A LONG LIFE.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserably and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She did unto others as she would be done by.—North Carolina Advocate.

FAITHFULNESS.

Dr. Judson endured the disappointments of years of weary waiting before converts to his Lord were made. These are his words: "If any ask what prospect there is of ultimate success, tell them as much as that there is an almighty and faithful God. If a ship were in the river ready to convey me to any part of the world I should choose, and that with the entire approbation of all my Christian friends, I should prefer dying to embarking." Some years later he wrote: "I know not that I shall ever live to see a single convert; but I feel that I would not leave my present situation to be made a king." This is the perseverance which gives victory; this is the holy enthusiasm which secures the approval of God, and fills the believer's soul with divine peace.

"When ye pray," do not say, I, me, mine, but we, us, our. Not my Father, but our Father. Instead of teaching in abstract phrases the duty of intercession, the Lord so weaves it into the structure of his prayer that no man can use it without becoming a priest and pleading for his brethren.—F. B. Meyer.

Blood Poison Brings Bolls, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula, WEAVER'S SYRUP Cures them permanently. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY On and after MONDAY, November 21st, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. 5—Mixed for Moncton, 6.30 2—Exp. for Point du Chene, Halifax, Sydney and Campbellton 7.00 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou 12.15 4—Mixed for Moncton and Point du Chene 13.45 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 6.30 7—Express from Sussex 9.00 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50 5—Mixed from Moncton 15.30 3—Express from Moncton and Point du Chene 16.50 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 17.40 1—Express from Halifax 18.40 81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) 24.35 All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight. D. POTTINGER, General Man. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Telephone, 1053. GEO. CARVILL C. T. A.

Allen's Lung Balsam The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Homestead Regulations. Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 36, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 120 acres, more or less. ENTRY. Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be homesteaded is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$1.00 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 as to residence upon land 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 was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead. (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. The term "vicinity" used above in meant sides 80 acres substantially fenced. The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1885. 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 to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township. A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (3) (b) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with building for their accommodation, and have his 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 laws, rules and orders, and also laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. W. W. COOK, 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 owners in various localities.

McSHANE'S BELLS. Having obtained the rights to the Bells. Over 2000 ringing bells sold. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, ILLINOIS, U. S. A. FAMOUSLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS FOR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. McSHANE & CO. BELLS, WEST-TRAY, N. Y. BELLS, CHINA, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICE FREE.

## 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 units, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Coburn, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MARSH, D.D., St. JOHN, N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. STERNS CHARLOTTETOWN. All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MARSH; and subcontributions P. E. Island to Mr. STERNS.

HEBRON, N. S.—The special services at Wellington, despite the unfavorable weather, resulted in blessing to that part of the church. Members have been quickened quite goodly numbers of the young people hopefully converted, while others have shown considerable interest. Already seven have been received for baptism with others yet to follow. These additions from the ranks of the young, ought to be a source of much strength to the church, more particularly in the years to come. F. C. WRIGHT, Pastor.

March; 18.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.—As a result of a series of special services held in Bridgetown ten were baptized on the 5th of this month and eleven more on the 12th. There are nine others who are waiting for the ordinance. In spite of bad weather the attendance at the services was large. They were of more than ordinary interest and were a great blessing to the membership of the church. Bro. W. H. Warren by his helpful addresses did us good service. He is beginning to feel at home in his old field and his coming to us has already been a source of strength to the church. A number have come into the church by letter and we feel that the Lord has honored the testimony of his people. E. E. DALEY

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—For two weeks past the Wolfville church has been holding special evangelistic meetings nightly, under the leadership of Pastor L. D. Morse. The attendance has become large, necessitating a transfer of the meetings from the Sunday School room to the auditorium of the church. A spirit of marked earnestness and expectation pervades the meetings. The institutions are uniting with the church, and night by night a considerable body of the students is present. A number have found Christ, including young people both from the town and from the schools. The friends of the institutions throughout the country will pray that the interest may deepen and that many of the young people may be brought to Christ. T. TROTTER.

LITTLE RIVER, DIGBY CO.—A roll call of the members was recently held here, and about 70 responses were given. It was a season of spiritual refreshing and some voices were heard that had been long silent. No special meetings have been undertaken as yet, but we have been encouraged recently by one new voice in our meetings. This young man will, doubtless, unite with us soon. A Sacred Literature class of about 25 members has been studying during the winter the lessons on the great Christian truths as found in the young people's magazine, and the interest has been maintained throughout. It has been a great pleasure to the pastor to lead these young people in these efforts towards a greater knowledge of our fundamental truths. M. B. WHITMAN.

### THE ANNAPOLIS CO. QUARTERLY.

This Conference, twice postponed, was held at Annapolis Royal on March 13th and 14th inst. The weather was all that could be desired, the attendance was small owing to sickness and bad roads. Pastor Daley being absent, Rev. W. H. Warren preached on Monday evening. His subject was an old one, "The two sons," but his treatment, especially in regard to the elder brother was fresh and full of power. His representation of the elder brother repenting of his censoriousness toward the prodigal and the father with his arms around both sons leading

them back into the feast, was very tender and hopeful. The Tuesday morning session was opened with a devotional service led by Pastor Balcom. The spirit of God breathed encouragement to us from the words "The Lord hath been unmindful of us, he will bless us." As both speakers were absent, reports from the churches were received. Bro. Warren gave us an account of the deep and gracious work that has been going on for weeks at Bridgetown. The other pastors could not report large gatherings, yet a spirit of hopefulness prevailed.

The afternoon session was opened with a prayer service led by one of our veterans, Rev. E. O. Reid. It seemed worth while to come together for such a meeting as this, where the presence of Christ was so apparent, and the fellowship of saints so delightful. Pastor Whitman especially enjoyed this service as it brought back to his memory the days when he sat under the preaching of Pastor Reid.

Rev. H. Saunders then read a paper on "The place of the Word in the work of Evangelism." Bro. S. has no doubts about the value of the Word as contained in the Old and New Testaments. We listened with delight as he reverently and forcibly presented to us the worth of the Book of books. An interesting discussion followed. An invitation was received from the Kings Co. Quarterly to meet with them on May 15 and 16 for a Missionary Conference. It was moved and passed that the invitation be accepted, and that the pastors be urged to attend with other delegates that important meeting. Rev. I. W. Porter was appointed to bring back a report from those meetings to our next Quarterly, to meet at Centreville in May 17 and 18. Tuesday evening we listened with interest and profit to a plain gospel sermon by Pastor Porter from the text, "But what things were gain for me I counted loss for Christ." He showed how Paul let go many good things for the sake of something infinitely better. Pastor Porter resides in Digby Co. yet he is willing to sacrifice some good things for the sake of what he deems a greater blessing and privilege, fellowship with the brethren. If all could feel as he does the value of our meetings would be largely enhanced. An earnest testimony meeting followed the sermon. These meetings were very inspiring not only to the delegates but to the Pastor and members of the Annapolis church. The Pastor is doing excellent work a large feeling of unity and hopefulness is already prevailing. Pastor Whitman is held in the highest esteem not only by his own church, but by the other churches in the town.

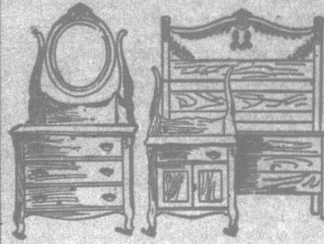
Miss Crowe and Mrs. Dr. Byers of the Presbyterian choir assisted the Baptist

### A MODERN MEDICINE.

Which Reaches and Cures All The Little Ailments of Infants and Children.

Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine which replaces barbarous castor oil and poisonous "soothing" stuffs. The Tablets are a sweet, harmless little lozenge, which children take readily, and which may be crushed to a powder or administered in a spoonful of water if necessary. This medicine cures all stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, allays the pain of teething and gives healthful sleep. And you have a solemn guarantee that it contains not one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. J. D. Cilly, Heatherton, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles and have always found them a most satisfactory medicine, and one that keeps my children bright and healthy." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

## NOW FOR NEW SPRING FURNITURE!



THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE IN LOWER CANADA.

In Bedroom Suites, Separate Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Iron Beds, Separate Bureaus and Commodes, etc., we have lines that will suit every enquirer. With a wide range of stock you will find prices gradual in ascent, none of the quotations being beyond the purse of the people of the Maritime Provinces. This also applies to Furniture for the Living Room, for the Parlor, for the Library, for the Cosy Corner, for the Kitchen. Everything is fresh and new, for we cleared out all our odds and ends in the slaughter sale of last fall.

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This season for a Sheathing Paper  
It can be used in so many ways  
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## EDDY'S Impervious Sheathing,

SCHOFIELD BROS., SELLING AGENTS.  
St. John, N. B.

choir in rendering inspiring music at the evening services. We hope to hear later of the blessing of God being poured out upon this church of God. J. H. BALCOM, Secy.

### Personals.

Rev. H. F. Waring, the efficient pastor of the First church of Halifax, spent last Lord's day in St. John, supplying the pulpit of the Tabernacle church. He preached to large congregations both morning and evening. Pastor Stackhouse remained in the sister city where he has been assisting Mr. Waring in special services for the past two weeks. We are glad to learn that a good work is going on in the First church, and the pastor is greatly encouraged with the prospect of a large gathering. He speaks in the warmest terms of the help which Pastor Stackhouse has rendered. Mr. Waring is in the best of spirits and very hopeful as to the future of the work, not only in his own church but in all the churches of the city. He returned to his home early on Monday morning.

Rev. F. C. Wright the pastor of the Hebron church, N. S., has been in the city for several days and left for his home on Monday morning. Mr. Wright has been supplying the church in Carleton for the past two Sundays with much acceptance. He is a native of Queens County, N. B., and has had pastorates in this Province and in New England. We understand that he has resigned at Hebron to take effect May 1st. With the many vacant churches in N. B., there ought to be no difficulty in securing a settlement.

Dr. H. C. Todd of the medical department of Epworth University, Oklahoma City, writes that Rev. H. A. Porter, pastor of the First Baptist church of that city is a splendid preacher and an untiring worker. At a recent Sunday morning service the envelope offering of the church was \$100, and at the close an offering of \$200 was taken for missions. Miss Crawford, a daughter of Dr. Crawford of Ontario, Dr. Todd says, is doing a wonderful work among the Saddle Mountain Indians. The Baptists of Oklahoma are progressive, the Baptist college has raised its debt and is thriving under its new president.

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We are giving away Gold Watches, Rings, Jewelry and other valuable premiums to those who help us introduce our remedies. We trust you. Send us your name and Post Office address and we will mail you at once four boxes of our remedy to sell at 25c a box. Our pills are a grand remedy—they build up the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. Good Hope

Pills are easily sold and we intend by our liberality to introduce them into every home. When you have sold our remedy send us the \$1.00 received from its sale, and we will promptly send you a beautiful Ring finished in 14k Gold and set with large magnificent stones. If you promptly dispose of, and remit to us in payment for our remedy we will give you an opportunity to secure as well one of our Elegant Watches, ladies or gent's size, in addition to the ring. You will be delighted with your premiums. Write to-day.

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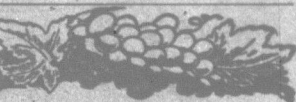
### Sufferers from Rheumatism

are earnestly advised to give a trial to

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

This old established remedy, so long and favourably known throughout the Maritime Provinces has been found singularly efficacious in relieving and curing rheumatism. This is due to the powerful alternative effect of the cod-liver oil, which neutralizes and eliminates the rheumatic poison from the blood—as well as to the other nerve tonics with which it is combined.

Use only PUTTNER'S the original and best Emulsion.



Fruit is Nature's Laxative.

Fruit contains certain principles which act like a charm on the liver and keep the whole system well and strong.

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

lies in the secret process by which they are made. The fruit juices are so combined that they have an entirely different effect from fresh fruit.

MARRIAGES.

WEEKS GOODWIN.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Weeks, by Rev. H. W. Cane.

JONES-GUNNING.—At Lower Coverdale, N. B., March 7th, by Rev. Millard Addison.

WALSH WASS.—At the home of the bride's father, on March 15, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher.

MOREHOUSE-SAUNDERS.—At Sandy Cove, Digby Co., Mar. 1st, by Rev. M. B. Whitman.

FOSTER-SPAVOLD.—At the home of the bride, March 11, 1905, by Rev. J. T. Eaton.

MORSAU-TAYLOR.—At Victoria Beach, Feb. 22nd, by Rev. E. O. Read.

WHITE COVERT.—At Lower Granville, March 15th, by the Rev. E. O. Read.

DEATHS.

STEVES.—At Elgin, Albert Co., March 6, Sydney Ross, aged one year and seven months.

WHEAR.—At North Brookfield, Mar. 8th, 1905, Mary E. beloved wife of Rupert F. Wear.

RICE.—At Berwick, Kings Co., N. S., on Feb. 21st, 1905, Joseph Frederik Rice aged seventy four years.

MACDONALD.—At Cambridge, Q. C., on the 23rd February, Gettie Macdonald, aged 41 years, widow of the late Jacob Macdonald.

DENTON.—At Little River, Feb. 27, Emma wife of Ernest Denton, aged 29 years.

FOOT.—On Thursday morning the 20th, Mrs. Foot, wife of Isaac Foot of this city was suddenly called home.

church about two years since coming from South Framington, Mass., where she had previously resided for a few years.

SMITH.—On the 22nd ult., after a lingering illness Miss Minnie Smith, daughter of Mrs. Martin Smith of Young Avenue in this city.

JUSTASON.—Justus Justason, son of Ezra Justason of Pennfield died in Feb. last aged 26 years.

CARD.—J. N. Card, son of the late Allen Card of Burling, died at his home, Feb. 17th, of paralysis of the brain.

WESTON.—The remains of Bro. Samuel Weston were consigned to the Baptist cemetery of Lower East Jeddore, N. S., Feb. 28.

MCALPINE.—On Feb. 26th, at her home in Shelburne, after a brief illness, the wife of Capt. John McAlpine departed this life, aged 41 years 9 months.

JACK.—Marchal Jack son of Edward Jack of Pennfield, died at the home of his father on the 22nd of Feb. last, after many weeks of suffering.

YOUNG.—Mrs. Augusta Maria Young, wife of Dr. Edward Young, who for over eleven years was U. S. Consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, passed away in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25th.

\$30.00 Church Money

No Investment. No Risk. Send No Money. If you wish to raise money quickly and easily for any church purpose, send us the photographs of your church and your pastor.

NEW METHOD COMPANY. (Money-raising Plans) 5536 South Park Avenue, Chicago.



was for many years a member. The deceased was born in Norton, Oct. 23, 1815, and at seventeen years of age was converted, baptized, and united to the Norton Baptist church.

Freeport, church 52 00; New Ross, 5 00; Half Island Cove, 6 50; First Yarmouth, 6 38; Lower Granville, 6 30; Middleton, 56 55; Windsor, 40 07; Little River, (Digby Co.), 9 00; Bedford S. S., 5 50; Annapolis, 5 00; W. (Hebron), 5 00; Bear River S. S., 26 85; 1st Sable River church, 10 00; Hampton, 5 00; do S. S., 1 00; Guysboro church, 11 35; Caledonia, 3 80; Scotch Village, 3 61; New Germany and Foster Settlement, 6 38; West Jeddore, 8 00; Dartmouth S. S., 21 16; Mahone Bay church, 23 05; Springhill, 6 35; Great Village, 8 00; Nictaux, 7 40; Fall River 2 00; Arcadia, 11 13; do Y P S C workers, 2 53; Chebogue church, 13 85; Cole Harbor, 3 00; N. Sydney, 23 60; Greenfield, 10 00; Dartmouth, 25 70; Port Medway, 5 00.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS. Nova Scotia Receipts since Jan. 1st, 1905. Cambridge church, 5 00; Brookville, 4 00; Gaspeaux, 24 15; Hebron, 34 44; Jos D Masters, Summerville, 4 00; Windsor Sabbath School 8 50; Antigonish S. S., 13 36; Freeport 7 50; Wolfville, 130 34; Smith's Cove, 2 10; Homeville, 13 00; Mira, 15 55; Mira Co. Quarterly meeting, 4 45; Amherst Highland mission S. S., 60 00; Inmanville, 29 65; Berwick, 7 26; Pleasantville, 8 00; Kentville S. S., 2 50; Oak (River John), 43; Onslow West, 6 00; do Glendening Fund, 1 00; Onslow East, 3 35; New Annapolis, 15 35; Wilmot Mountain, 8 61; Port Lorne S. S., 1 30; North Temple church, 7 35; do S. S., (for native preacher) 23 45; Temple, 13 00; Round Hill, 11 40; Mrs Robt Porter, (L. George) 2 00

The above amounts were received after Brother Nalder's last report, which was up to Dec. 31st to time of my taking over the books, Mar. 7th. If other amounts have reached Windsor since that date they have not been reported to us, but will be reported in due time.

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its approaching session to revive, extend, and amend the Act of Assembly 45 Victoria Chapter 60 entitled an Act to incorporate the St. John Canal and Dock Company.



The Granger Condition Powders

The only Powder that has stood the test of quality, Cure Stoppage, Swelled Legs, Bad Blood, Horse Ail, Cough, Thick Water, A blood Tonic and Purifier. At all dealers, Price 25 cts.

FREE A \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch

for you, or we will pay you \$50.00 spot cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim.

Good Hope Remedy Co. Dept 81 Montreal, Can.

SENTIMENT-MOULDERS.

"Going over to the game?" asked one young man of another on Sunday afternoon. "No, I don't believe in Sunday baseball," was the reply. "Why not?" He gave his reasons. "That's so," said the second young man. "I hadn't thought of it in that way, but you are right about it just the same."

It would be easy for the first young man to say, "No, I guess not," or, "I believe I don't care to go." But he did better, he refused to go, and at the same time added a thought to help mould sentiment against Sabbath desecration.

Here is very important work for young Christians. It is not a hard work either, and there is no danger of your being thought "queer" or "preachy" if you do it sincerely and naturally. When you disapprove of a thing, you have a reason. That reason stated firmly and clearly when the opportunity comes will always add to the sentiment for the right.

Many towns and communities are cursed with evils that would be driven out if every one would express his real sentiments. The devil is a good mixer, and he sees that his sentiments are very actively published. Friends of evil institutions seldom miss an opportunity to express their views, while too often Christians not only remain silent, but actually make excuses when invited to take part in evil or questionable amusements or undertakings.

If every Christian would state plainly his views on the evils that present themselves to his attention, it would naturally strengthen the sentiment for right. You will be surprised, if you have not noticed, to see how many people can be won to the side that presents its argument first. Not the strongest people, these, but worth winning; and even the strongest are to be won by the best arguments. Are not yours the best?

The strongest argument to most people is, "Why, So-and-So does or does not believe in such things." "So-and-So" we call public opinion; and it is usually not the opinion of the public, but the opinion as expressed by a few, which wins the approval of the majority. Express your side, and do not hesitate when giving reasons to say plainly why it is right or wrong.—Wm. H. Hamby, in Philadelphia Methodist.

"WHY ARE YOU HERE?"

Bernard of Clairvaux, the great French monk and saint of the twelfth century, kept hanging in his cell a coarse piece of parchment, bearing the inscription, "Bernard, why are you here?" He could never enter his cell without facing anew the question of his life purpose.

Friend, why are you here?

"I know what your life-purpose should be. So do you, I presume. We are God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before prepared that we should walk in them."

These words of Paul apply to both the first and the second creation. Mankind was created in the beginning unto "good works." God's first words to Adam were a command to take care of the garden in which he had placed him, and to fight shy of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Labor and obedience—these were God's twin requirements in Eden. And now that we who are Christians have been made "new creatures in Christ Jesus," our obligation to a life of "good works" is intensified by the grace which sought us out when we were lost, and has saved us from the doom of sin.

Christian friend, you were created by God's power and created anew by his grace, that you might live a life of "good works." Are you doing it? If not your life is a failure. For anything is a failure which does not answer the purpose for which it was made.—Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, in Christian Endeavor World.

KEEPING THE LIGHT BURNING.

"How did you manage to get through the winter all alone?" asked the skipper of the Canadian steamer "Aberdeen," of the woman whom he found as solitary survivor on Island Damien when he came with supplies for the party of four which had been left to keep the lighthouse. The husband, and his two assistants had gone out one day on the great sheets of ice, and before her eyes had been swept to swift destruction on the

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Ligozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. There lies the great value of Ligozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Ligozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- Asthma, Abcesses-Anemias, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs-Colds, Consumption, Colic-Croup, Constipation, Cancer, Dysentery-Diarrhea, Dandruff-Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Eczema-Erysipelas, Hay Fever-Influenza, Kidney Disease, A Gripe, Gout, Liver Trouble, Yellow- jaundice, Many Heart Troubles, Piles-Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Scorbutic-Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis.

Fever-Cold, Stomach-Diarrhea, Women's Diseases. All diseases that begin with fever—all internal malice—all catarrhs—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a stimulant, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you, to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Ligozone Company, 57-58 Wabash Ave., Chicago. My disease is... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it. Give full address—write plainly. Any physician or hospital not using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

NONE

Has a better record than WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Nearly half a century has passed since it was first manufactured and it is yet unexcelled.

LITTLE GEMS

are valuable possessions, always worth their full value. GATES' LITTLE GEM PILLS also fulfil these characteristics. Their effect on the Liver is such as to promote healthy activity. They are gentle in action and hence unrivalled as a

DINNER PILL.

When the machinery of the digestive tract becomes sluggish, causing Torpid Liver or indigestion, a few doses of GATES' LITTLE GEM PILLS give the necessary stimulus to healthy action. They are small and perfectly made (sugar coated). You will find them just the thing. They are put up in 25 cent bottles, 40 pills to a bottle. Get a trial bottle from your dealer. Sold everywhere by

C. GATES' SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

IF YOU HAVE PIGS

TO SELL, WRITE US. We pay highest market prices. F. R. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITED, St. John, N. B.

COWAN'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE

They are the choicest of all. Try them.

WANTED.

BOYS and GIRLS to sell our household specialties. Cash commission or premiums given. Address MERCANTILE AGENCY, 74 Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.

Nerve Racked Men and Women

will find Balm for their terrible sufferings in MELBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

They tone up and strengthen the nerves, build up the muscles of the heart, and purify and enrich the blood. They put the nervous system in perfect working order, and restore health and vigor to both body and brain.

Miss Edythe Lindsay, Strommen, Ont., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to say that I have experienced great relief from your Heart and Nerve Pills. For over two years I suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, was very nervous and easily startled. I was in an extremely weak condition before I started to take the pills, but four boxes effected a complete cure. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart trouble. Price 50 cents per box, or \$5 for 12 boxes. All dealers, or THE B. MELBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

LOW RATES

SECOND CLASS TICKETS

Table with 2 columns: From ST. JOHN, N. B. To VANCOUVER, B. C.; VICTORIA, B. C.; NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.; SEATTLE & TACOMA, Wash.; PORTLAND, Ore. Rates: \$56.50 and \$54.00.

On sale daily March 1st to May 15th, 1905. Proportionate Rates to other points. Also to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on... or write to F. R. PERRY, Acting D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

## \* This and That \*

### A QUEER PAVEMENT.

One of the oldest, quaintest and most interesting towns in California is Monterey. In the days before the gringo came, while Alto California still formed part of Mexico, Monterey was its capital city. Many buildings still remain that are eloquent of those times. For a long period Monterey Bay afforded fishing ground for a considerable number of whalers. Monterey Bay still provides sport and profit for many fishermen, but is no longer the habitat of any great number of whales.

A curious memento of the whaling industry remains, however, in the pavement leading up from the street to the west door of the church of San Carlos de Borromeo. This is one of the churches founded by the Spanish missionary fathers, and is still in excellent repair. The priests live in a house adjacent to the church, and services are held regularly.

The round, mushroomlike objects in the pavement are the vertebrae of the great mammals. The pavement is in good condition and seems to wear well. Hundreds of persons walk on it without ever knowing of what it is made. The pavement is probably unique, at any rate in this country.

Another memento of the early days of Monterey is a wooden cross erected on the spot where Father Junipero Serra, the most notable of the Spanish missionaries to the California Indians, landed on June 3, 1770, on the banks of a creek, now nearly dry, and near a tree now almost dead. The wooden cross is not very old, but has been placed on the spot by the Landmarks Society, the function of which, as its name implies, is to preserve buildings connected with the history of California, and to cultivate interest in historical places and people.

The strange circumstance about the memorial is that the inscription on the plate beneath the arms of the cross contains a ludicrous mis-spelling of the name of the man whose memory it is designed to honor. The name of Father Junipero Serra, which is mentioned in every history of California and should be familiar to every child educated in the public school of the State, is spelled "Jumpero"—and this, too, in a town intimately connected with him and his noble work and comprising among its inhabitants a large number of persons of Spanish origin.—The New York Tribune.

### JOHNNY'S PA.

My pa—he always went to school,  
He says, an' studied hard.  
'W'y, when he's just as big as me  
He knew things by the yard!  
Arithmetic? He knew it all  
From dividend to sum;  
But when he tells me how it was,  
My grandma, she says "Hum!"

My pa—he always got the prize  
For never bein' late;  
An' when they studied joggerly,  
He knew 'bout every state.  
He says he knew the rivers, an'  
Knew all their outs an' ins,  
But when he tells me all o' that,  
My grandma, she just grins.

My pa—he never missed a day  
A goin' to the school,  
An' never played no hooky, nor  
Forgot the teacher's rule;  
An' ev'ry class he's ever in,  
The rest he always led.  
My grandma, when pa talks that way,  
Just laughs, an' shakes her head.

My grandma says 'at boys is boys,  
The same as pa's is pa's.  
An' when I ast her what she means,  
She says it is "because."  
She says 'at little boys is best  
Wh'n they grow up to men,  
Because they know how good they was,  
An' tell their children then!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### THEN AND NOW.

Then: Only a few years ago a young man of promise was invited to sign a pledge. He declined, saying, 'Why should I deny myself the use of the cheerful wine because some people abuse it? I can drink or leave it alone!'

Now: A man staggered into a pawnbroker's shop in New York the other day, and,

laying down a package on the counter, exclaimed:

'Give me ten cents!'

The proprietor open the parcel and found a pair of little red shoes so slightly soiled as to indicate that they had seen but little wear.

'Got them home,' said the man; 'my wife bought them for the baby.' Mad with thirst he cried: 'Give me ten cents. I must have a drink.'

'You had better take them back to your wife,' said the pawnbroker, 'the baby will need them.'

'No she won't,' said the man, 'because she's dead. She's dead, I say; died in the night.' And he bowed his head on the counter and wept like a child.—Selected.

### "THE BAR"

The saloon is sometimes called a bar. That's true.

A bar to heaven, a door to hell;  
Whoever named it, named it well.  
A bar to manliness and wealth;  
A door to want and broken health,  
A bar to honor, pride and fame,  
A door to sin and grief and shame,  
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer;  
A door to darkness and despair.  
A bar to honored, useful life;  
A door to brawling, senseless strife.  
A bar to all that's true and brave;  
A door to every drunkard's grave;  
A bar to joys that home imparts;  
A door to tears and aching hearts.  
A bar to heaven, a door to hell;  
Whoever named it, named it well.

—Gist.

Mrs. Kidder—Charles can't you give me another check? I see you have a whole book full.

Mr. Kidder—That doesn't signify, dear. I have used up my balance at the bank.

Mrs. Kidder—Then why didn't you give up your check book? Now, it's no use for you to tell stories, Charles Kidder. If you mean to say I shan't have any money, why don't you say so right out, like a man?—Boston Transcript.

## Notice to Pile Sufferers

We Don't Ask You To Take Anyone's  
Word For What Pyramid  
Pile Cure Will Do.

You Can Have a Trial Package Free  
By Mail.

We receive hundreds of letters like the following: "I have been feeling so good I could hardly believe it, after suffering with piles for a year, to find that I am once more feeling like myself. I wish you could have seen me before I started using Pyramid Pile Cure and look at me now, and you would say I am not the same man. I have gained 20 pounds, and all on account of Pyramid Pile Cure." Walter Sharkley, 56 Park St., Springfield, Mass.

"I bought a fifty cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used as directed with the most unexpected results, a complete cure. I have been troubled with piles for thirty years and was in much distress and passed much blood, but at present am free from any kind of piles." F. McKay, Weaver ville, Cal.

"Pyramid Pile Cure has been worth thousands of dollars to me; it cured me after using numbers of other remedies and taking medicines from doctors." It also cured my son, although he could hardly walk, eat or sleep; he is now all right." B. Stringfellow, Postmaster, Elko, S. C.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at a trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. Pyramid Drug Co., 325 1/2 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

# Woman's Kidney Troubles

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing This Fatal Disease.**



*Mrs. J. W. Lang and Mrs. S. Frake*

Of all the diseases known, with which women are afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women, and thousands have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it. Derangements of the feminine organs quickly affect the kidneys, and when a woman has such symptoms as pain or weight in the loins, backache, bearing down pains, urine too frequent, scanty or high colored, producing scalding or burning, or deposits like brick dust in it; unusual thirst, swelling of hands and feet, swelling under the eyes or sharp pains in the back running down the inside of her groin, she may be sure her kidneys are affected and should lose no time in combating the disease with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the woman's remedy for woman's ills.

The following letters show how marvelously successful it is.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.**

Mrs. Samuel Frake, of Prospect Plains, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years with what the doctor called kidney trouble and congestion of the womb. My back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered so with that bearing-down feeling I could hardly walk across the room. I did not get any better, so decided to stop doctoring with my physician and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I do all my own work, have no more backache and all the bad symptoms have disappeared.

I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all women suffering with kidney trouble to try it.

Mrs. J. W. Lang, of 636 Third Avenue, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

I have been a great sufferer with kidney trouble. My back ached all the time and I was discouraged. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure kidney disease, and I began to take it; and it has cured me when everything else had failed. I have recommended it to lots of people and they all praise it very highly.

**Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.**

Women suffering from kidney trouble, or any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of the great volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than likely she has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

**Surprise**  
is yours  
and pleasure, too,  
every time you use

**Surprise Soap**

It makes child's play of washday  
—and every day a happy day.

The pure soap just loosens the dirt in a natural way and cleanses easily—without injury. Remember

Surprise is a pure, hard Soap

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fire Insurance</b></p> <p>effect on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and other insurable property.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WHITE &amp; CALKIN,</b> General Agents,</p> <p>Office phone 699. Home 746.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8 King Street.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SNOW &amp; CO., Limited.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">90 Argyle Street, HALIFAX, N. S.</p>
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**A SPRING DANGER.**

Many People Weaken Their System by the Use of Purgative Medicines.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicine weakens the system, and cannot possibly cure disease. Thousands of people take purgative medicines in the spring, and make a most serious mistake in doing so. People who feel tired, and depressed, who find the appetite variable, who have occasional headaches and backaches, or whose blood shows impurities through pimples and eruptions, need a spring medicine. But they should not dose themselves with harsh gripping purgatives that gallop through the bowels, tearing the tissues and weakening the system. A tonic medicine is what is needed in the spring and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best tonic that science has yet discovered. They are quietly absorbed into the system filling the veins with pure rich, red blood that carries health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, rheumatism and all blood troubles. They improve the appetite, and make depressed, easily tired men and women cheerful, active and strong. Mr. James McDougall, Little Shippogan, N. B., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic and blood purifier and have found them superior to all other medicines."

If you need a medicine this spring—and who would not be the better of a tonic after the long dreary in-door months—give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. They will send rich, red blood coursing through your veins and give you the buoyancy of perfect health. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers in medicine sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

Mme. Patti will sing at a charity concert in Paris on April 16.

A company with a capital of \$5,000, has been organized at Chatham to establish a barrel factory.

The number of smallpox cases in Ontario this winter is only one quarter of those reported last year.

A Brussels despatch announces that Dr. Lanboite has discovered the cancer microbe which Dr. Doyen says he discovered.

The N. B. and P. E. I. railway track has been cleared up as far as Midgic, and by the end of next week Cape Tormentine will be heaving in sight.

The grand jury at Belleville, Ont., has returned true bills against F. J. Reilly and E. G. Ruttan in connection, with the bogus ballot box frauds.

The executive committee of the Centre Toronto Liberal Association has adopted a resolution against the educational clause in the autonomy bill.

The directors of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal have decided to spend \$1,000,000 on extending the hotel to the largest and most modern in Canada.

A man named Burrows swung Indian clubs for over 47 hours on the stage of one of the London theatres not long ago. This broke the record for continuous club swinging.

For alleviating that irritation felt by those who suffer from any Bronchial Affection, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful. An unexcelled remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Pisagua, Chili, with a population of 20,000, is being abandoned by the inhabitants, owing to the fact that hundreds of people there have died of bubonic plague.

Protests have been filed against the return of Hon. Richard Harcourt in Monck and M. Curley in Prince Edward both liberals. This makes the total number of protests nine.

John L. Murphy, nineteen years of age, was instantly killed on the Intercolonial near Halifax Tuesday evening in attempting to board a moving engine. He fell under the wheels.

The Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, containing some 66,500 acres of land, has been sold to an American capitalist. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000, or about \$6 per acre.

Burglars entered the factory of I. L. Michaelson & Son, manufacturing jewelers, Montreal, and forced open the safe, securing \$30,000 worth of manufactured and partially manufactured jewelry and gold.

Judge Trenholme, Montreal, rendered judgment on Monday which means that the trial of Bissonette and others charged with conspiracy in connection with the late St Antoine division election for the House of Commons must go on.

After having been pronounced dead by two physicians and a nurse, Mrs. Chas. A. Sweet, wife of a provision merchant, at St. Louis, has been restored by the infusion of a salt solution into her veins and is now believed to be recovering her health.

At the Winnipeg sises on Wednesday the grand jury returned "No bill" in the charges against Liberal Organizer Leech, returning officers Ayotte, Adolph and Jickling for alleged tampering with the voters lists at the last Dominion election.

Premier Parent's exasperation from all the charges recently brought against him in connection with the administration of his department, which is declared to have been marked with fidelity and integrity is the finding of the committee of investigation recently appointed by the legislative assembly.

John Eddy, who claims Albert county, N. B., as his place of abode, complained to Mayor Lowther at Amherst Tuesday evening that he had been robbed of about \$40. The man had three bottles of rum in his possession and gave information as to where he had obtained it and was placed in jail as a witness against the seller.

The inquest into the death of John Tufts, who died suddenly on Feb. 26 in the lumber camp of Robert Moore, in Simonds, was held Wednesday night. Five witnesses testified that there was no row in the camp. Some of the witnesses said Tufts drank very heavily, and the jury reported that death resulted from being smothered while intoxicated.

**Wheeler's Botanic Bitters**  
CURE  
Biliousness  
Headache  
Constipation  
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