

# Messenger and Visitor.

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**A Great Harvest.** The usual experience in reference to harvests in the Canadian Northwest has been that results have fallen short of the forecasts. What with frost, drought, rust and other enemies to reckon with, it is not surprising that the fairest prospects should fail more or less of fulfilment. But for the year 1901 the grain harvest of Manitoba and the Territories appears to have fairly exceeded all forecasts. In Manitoba the total area under wheat for the year, as shown by the official returns, was 2,011,835 acres, giving an aggregate yield of 50,502,085 bushels, a little more than 25 bushels per acre. Such an average yield per acre on the whole area of over two million acres must be considered marvellous. The total oat crop of the Province was 27,796,588 bushels an average 40.3 bushels per acre on 689,951 acres. The barley crop amounted to 6,536,150 bushels from 191,000 acres, an average 34.2 bushels per acre. Besides these principal grain crops, the Province had about 21,000 acres in flax, yielding an average of 12.7 per acre; 2,707 acres in rye yielding 23 bushels per acre, and 879 acres in peas averaging 18.6 per acre. The total grain crop of the Province was 85,179,857 bushels. In respect to other branches of agricultural industry the returns indicate development. The potato crop of Manitoba exceeded four and three-quarter million bushels, with an average of about 200 bushels per acre. Other root crops yielded an aggregate of 2,925,362 bushels. About 101,000 turkeys and geese and 306,000 chickens were marketed. Manitoba is not of course distinguished as a dairying country, but the total return for dairy products is in the neighborhood of a million dollars. The yield of wheat in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta for 1901 was 12,673,343 bushels, an average of 24.92 bushels per acre as compared with an aggregate of 4,028,294 bushels and an average per acre of 9.75 the previous year. The oat crop of the territories in 1901 was 11,113,066 as compared with 4,226,152 in 1900, and the barley crop amounted to 736,749 bushels as compared with 353,216 the previous year. The figures given for 1901 are not however from the actual returns of the harvest, but are said to be estimated on thoroughly trustworthy data.

**Arbitration of Strikes.** The strikes which from time to time occur in the industrial world result in heavy losses through the unemployed forces of labor and idle capital, and besides these losses in which labor and capital share directly and mutually, there are frequently, in the case of great and prolonged strikes, great losses and inconvenience to related trades and to the public generally. If therefore the disturbance of the relations between labor and capital, which a strike involves, can be avoided by referring a dispute to arbitration, it is evident that much is saved thereby, and if capable and honest arbitrators can be secured, the interests of justice are just as likely to be served through their action as by the far more expensive method of fighting out the issue by means of a strike. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of making arbitration effective is to secure a guarantee that the parties immediately interested will accept and abide by the decision of the arbitrators. To make this imperative by legislation would be considered an undue exercise of power on the part of the State. But if the parties to a labor contract are willing to give the necessary guarantee for the acceptance of the arbitrator's decision the difficulty is removed. It is interesting to note that to some extent this is being done through the action of certain corporations and their employees in providing for the acceptance of arbitration in case of disputes under the penalty of a heavy fine. A dispute between

a Brooklyn shoe firm and its employes was lately decided by action of a representative of the State Labor Department, named by the State Board of Arbitration with the concurrence of both parties to the dispute. An agreement had been entered into a year ago between the firm and its employees to submit any disputes which might arise to arbitration, each party binding itself in the sum of \$10,000 to accept the decision of the arbitrator. The guarantee of the firm had been deposited in full with a trust company, while that of the employees, which was raised by assessment upon their wages, amounts as yet to only \$5,000. It appears, however, that the sum at stake was in this case sufficiently large to be binding. The decision in this instance was favorable to the claims of the company, but the employes are doubtless wise to accept the finding of the arbitrator, apart from the fact that the \$5,000 are at stake. One of the best features of this plan of arbitration is that neither party is likely to insist on claims which cannot be reasonably supported.

**A Question of Government.** The Stratford *Herald*, an Ontario paper, has been discussing the subject of the Governor-Generalship. As quoted by the Toronto *Globe*, the *Herald* thinks that the office calls for a man of the largest and most practical statesmanship, who should take an active and positive part in directing the public affairs of the country. It would have a man like Roosevelt in the Governor's chair, a real working head and not a figure-head. "What we want," says the *Herald*, "as a power higher than the Premier, party and Parliament in this country, is not a figure-head of royalty, but a personal functionary of use. The Governor of Canada should be a Canadian. He should know our national politics, temper and aspirations better than the Premier. He should know our commercial possibilities better than the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He should be an interprovincial and Federal High Commissioner, interested in exploiting our resources, studying the diverse nationalities resident among us, and observing the local exigencies of our distant provinces and territories. Vested with influence greater than that of a party Premier or a Cabinet Minister, he should suggest, and, wherever possible, initiate legislation in the House of Commons for the great end of making out of this colony a nation." The *Globe* objects to what the *Herald* demands in connection with the Governor-Generalship, on the ground that it is incompatible with our present form of government. If we are to have as the head of the government, a man with the powers and functions of a President, we must change the government to a republic. If the supposed Governor-General who would be a real head of the Government, abler than the Premier and vested with greater influence, held other views as to political policy than the Premier and his colleagues, there would inevitably be friction between the Governor and the Government; if he held views accordant with the party in power, then this ablest and most influential Canadian Statesman ought himself to be Premier. So that if this somewhat ideal Canadian statesman whom the *Herald* would make Governor General, were in accord with the dominant party in Parliament, he should lead that party as Premier, if he were not in accord with it, he could render much more efficient service to the country as leader of the Opposition than as Governor-General. The *Globe's* view of the subject seems to be a sound one. The monarchical element in government as we have it in Canada is not thrust into prominence, but nevertheless our government, is actually and essentially monarchical in form, and there cannot be tacked on to it a functionary that

belongs to the republican form of Government. There is indeed a very important sphere of influence possible to the representative of the Sovereign, just as in the United Kingdom there is such a sphere for the Sovereign himself. But that influence must be personal rather than governmental. The great value of a wise and virtuous personality, the largest intelligence as to public affairs and the keenest interest in the country's welfare on the part of the Sovereign, or of the Sovereign's representative in the self-governing colony, should be fully recognized, but under the British form of government, the responsibility for the initiation of legislation, for political policies and for the details of administration must rest with the Prime Minister and his colleagues and not with the Crown or its direct representatives.

## Temperance Legislation in Ontario.

In view of the fact that the Government of Ontario has announced its intention of introducing, during the present session of the Legislature, some measure dealing with the liquor traffic, the subject has now become one of acute interest in that Province. It is reported that the proposed legislation will be introduced on Tuesday of the present week, and there is of course eager speculation as to its character. There is probably ground for the expectation that the measure to be submitted will follow pretty closely the lines of the Manitoba Liquor Act, and if, in the judgment of the Government, improvements upon that Act are possible in the way of rendering it more effective as a prohibitory measure, it seems probable that they will be incorporated in the Ontario Act. What criticism the Government is receiving in respect to the proposed measure does not have reference to the lines upon which it is expected the Act will be drawn, but to what is understood to be the Government's purpose to submit the Act to a referendum, before it shall be declared law. It is understood that more than a bare majority of the votes cast will be required to confirm the Act. The percentage determined upon will probably be announced when the bill is introduced. One report intimates that 57 per cent. of the votes cast in the referendum will be required by the Government.

## De Wet Eludes Kitchener.

The latest and most important news from South Africa has reference to the result of a combined movement by a number of British columns, made under the immediate direction of Lord Kitchener, with the purpose of securing the famous Boer leader, De Wet. The advance began on the night of February 5, the whole force moving from various directions and forming a continuous line of mounted men on the west bank of Liedensbergs Vlei, from Frankfort as far south as Fanny's Home and thence to Kaffir Kop. It is said that Lord Kitchener had been elaborating the plan of the movement for some months past. He personally superintended the final preparations, and the great move was made over a front of 40 miles with the object of driving the Boers against the railway lines where armored trains were patrolling. Altogether twenty-three British columns were employed in an immense irregular parallelogram, formed by the line of block-houses and the railroads between Wolvehoek, Frankfort, Lindley and Kroonstadt. De Wet, with forces estimated at 2,000 men, was within this district, and Lord Kitchener's purpose was to secure the Boer leader and as many of his men as possible. So far as capturing De Wet was concerned, the great plan failed. The wily Boer ordered his force to disperse, and himself, with a small following, on Thursday night succeeded in forcing his way through the block-house line to the southward by rushing his cattle against the wire fences and mixing up with the cattle. Three of his men were killed. But though the movement was not successful in effecting the capture of De Wet, it resulted in the capture of a considerable number of his followers. The casualties of the Boers, so far as learned by Lord Kitchener, were 23 killed, wounded and prisoners, 700 horses and many cattle. The British casualties were ten.

## A Revival in the Seventies.

BY REV. LUCIUS M. S. HAYNES, D. D.

In 1875 there was a great awakening in the village of Norwich, N. Y., the story of which may be helpful to the anxious pastor of this generation.

Meetings were held by the First Baptist church during the week of prayer, they continued without intermission every evening, including Saturdays, for three months. The pastor baptized eleven consecutive Sabbaths, and finally gave the hand of fellowship on the first Sunday in May to one hundred converts, thirty-five of whom were young men. The results were healthy and abiding. Such an event is rare, and may therefore be studied with profit.

1. Although the town of Norwich, including the village, contained only 7,000 population, the field was confessedly large. The church numbered 600 members. It had about 300 families, and the morning congregation frequently numbered 500. Nearly all the farmers within a radius of five miles attended the Baptist church. Sixty teams, bringing from two to five persons, often drove in on pleasant Sundays. Their numbers were not very much diminished by rain or snow. There was an unusually large number of young people, many of whom were graduates of the academy, and some of colleges. Most of these farmers were of New England descent, and were prosperous and intelligent. They had for years listened to the preaching of Jabiz Swan, Lyman Wright, R. A. Patterson, and J. D. Pope, and were thoroughly imbued with evangelistic fervor.

Notwithstanding the comparatively great strength of the church, however, there had been no revival for a long time. The parsonage was shabby. The lecture rooms were antiquated. The prayer-meetings were very small, and missionary contributions were in proportion.

But when the sound of battle was heard, the people awoke as out of a deep sleep. They expended \$4,000 on the parsonage and the Sunday school rooms, and quadrupled the prayer-meeting attendance at once.

2. The pastor had no assistance except that which the people gave. It is doubtful if he even thought of an evangelist. Every evening for three months the lecture rooms were crowded. The sermons were short, plain, and entirely devoid of any sensational features, and yet night after night the merry ring of sleigh-bells could be heard on every road leading to the village. Nothing could keep the people at home. Certainly the divine Spirit was moving mightily among them. A large number were converted who joined other communions. One night 167 converts and inquirers were counted.

3. For eighteen months before the refreshing came the pastor steadily preached, if such an adjective claim is permissible, an old fashioned gospel. The main features of the preaching were: (a) Men are lost by nature and dead to all spirit life; (b) They are saved by grace only. The method of reconciliation was their acceptance of the substitute God had provided in his Son. The vicarious atonement, represented by the blood of Jesus, was constantly emphasized. The people were often heard singing, "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood," "Jesus Died and Paid it All," and other tender, cross-inspired hymns. There was never a suggestion that any part of the Bible was untrue. Such a thought never clouded the atmosphere.

4. There had been for over a year a very remarkable Saturday afternoon monthly covenant meeting, preparatory to the Lord's Supper. So far as the writer knows, it was the only large meeting of the kind in the State. The average attendance was 150. Farmers and villagers left their work, and came with an enthusiasm and regularity most interesting. Nearly every one took some part. There were a score of brethren and sisters who spoke and prayed with apostolic fervor and quiet intelligence. This meeting, since abandoned, was in full swing previous to the great revival, and continued with marvelous power for many years. It was in itself the inauguration and sustentation of a mighty refreshing from the presence of God and his angels. Wave after wave of revival spirit broke over the church for ten years, fed and moved by the deep sub-rock spring, as the Jordan is fed and moved by the bubbling spring at Banias. Great sacrifices were necessary to sustain such a meeting. The tithes were brought in, the blessings were poured out. This gathering had no effect on the next Sunday morning congregation, except to increase the attendance and deepen the attentions.

Any church willing to establish and earnestly sustain such a meeting now, would certainly reap a similar harvest.

5. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, in a place like Norwich, there was very little of a frivolous nature to absorb the attention of Christian people. There were few lectures, concerts, oyster suppers or theatres. There were no card parties. Clubs were unknown. Social functions had no name. It seemed to be the especial function of the father, when his work was done, to go home and stay there. So, when the meetings began there was nothing to side-track the attention. There was not even a convention. Indeed, conventions had not then begun to spread themselves like Western grasshoppers all over

the Lord's pasture, eating up nearly every green thing. A man, therefore, bent on stirring his people to holy endeavor, and willing himself to forsake the lecture field and the lodge room for God's work, had some show of success.

6. There was another factor in the work, preliminary to it, which must not be overlooked. The third week of the assembling opened with an all-day service for fasting and prayer. The importance and call to such action was emphasized by the pastor in a sermon the Sunday before. It was, as all such gatherings always are, a season memorable for its quiet dignity, sweet peace and heart-searching and heart-swelling power. While a mother was praying for her wayward son, he came in unannounced and uninvited, and gave himself to God. Baptist churches will never re-enter the realm of spiritual power until they re-enter upon such days as these, when, humbling themselves before God, they wait for the sound of the going in the tops of the mulberry trees.

7. After this all-day meeting, a plan for visiting every family in the society was proposed. A call was made one Sunday morning for volunteers. Fifty persons finally went out, two by two, to read and pray in every house. The work was done, though there was a foot of snow on the ground. Usually the visitors knelt with the family. In one instance, well remembered, a man hitherto ungodly broke into a flood of tears, prayed for himself and confessed his Saviour when he arose.

8. The method of conducting the exercises was very simple. There was no choir. The singing was led by Albert Nathan, of saluted memory. The sermon was brief and exegetical. There was usually a season of prayer and testimony. Then an opportunity was given for raising of hands, rising, kneeling and speaking in token of a desire to accept Christ. Afterwards, there was always an inquiry meeting in adjoining rooms, where good advice was given, with Bible texts, and then all knelt in prayer. As the congregation dispersed copies of Newman Hall's "Come to Jesus" and the tract, "The Voice of God on Baptism," was freely scattered.

Such are some of the details of a refreshing about which the people still talk, the salient angles of which are indelibly marked on some of our minds, and the lessons of which the thoughtful still ponder.

The question naturally arises, Can such a result be expected in this age? The answer is in the affirmative. God has never withdrawn his Spirit. That Spirit, he declares, is not given by measure. There is a "set time to favor Zion," but that time is any time when his people are willing to comply with the conditions antecedent to a descent of the Holy Spirit upon them. Permit me to add a few suggestions, out of the treasury of a long and varied experience.

1. Though all the clearly appointed Biblical preparations for a great revival should now be faithfully set in motion, it must be admitted that the difficulties are greater than they were twenty-five or forty years ago. There is much more now to fascinate and finally absorb the attention. Conventions, clubs, lectures, Chautauques, society, books, magazines, newspapers, philanthropies, suppers, "et id omne genus," swarm like locusts. We are in a kind of fog. It is difficult to settle the minds of the passengers until the fog lifts. Even young people flock to conventions like the doves in front of St. Mark's. The people have been led to doubt the Word of God. The discussions among the scholars and preachers have filtered down among the laity. The church is still staid and progressive, but much of its virility has been weakened by the polemics of errantry and inerrantry. Great union conventions, gathering like Peter's sheet of every kind, have led the people to believe that certain forms of rationalism are just as good and considerably sweeter than certain forms of Calvinism. If an orthodox pastor exchanges with a Universalist minister, nothing is said. This generation is broad and catholic. We have not deepened in proportion to our widening. The yacht needs ballast as well as sail. We have exchanged fasting for feasting. We are playing at religion, and not travelling in spirit. For these and other reasons, the most earnest pastor will find it exceedingly difficult to do his best work, according to his best inspirations—more difficult than the ministers did half a century ago.

2. It ought also to be said, that for a quarter of a century the trend of spiritual force has been turned in the direction of doing rather than of being, of activity rather than doctrine. We have been trying to carry the "cup of water," and have not given so much attention to saving souls. A covenant of works rather than faith has possessed the church. Missions, institutional churches, young men's and young women's Christian associations and other philanthropies have engaged and riveted our attention. We have been paying rather than praying. In a measure this is a healthy sign. It may be time now to return to the more important work of redeeming the lost.

What we do must always be the evidence of what we are; it can never be the condition itself. The churches and their teachers must be careful to distinguish between states and results. To do good to all men as we have opportunity, is the effect of "Christ in us the hope of glory," but neither for ourselves nor others is Christ.

3. There is also a word of encouragement to workers

in limited fields. Of the 943 churches in New York State, 700 have less than 200 members. Of the whole number of churches 450, or about one-half, have less than 100 members. A church with only 100 or even fewer members cannot expect a morning congregation of over fifty people. In such circumstances as these, the earnest pastor's soul will be greatly tried. He must not expect a numerically great harvest. But let him remember that wheat is wheat. A garden needs as deep plowing and as much care as a farm. A diamond is worth more than a perch of stone. There is no coarseness greater than the display of numbers. Usually the greater the number and display, the more offensive is the coarseness. In the zoological gardens of all the world it has been noted that the largest crowds are around the monkey cage.

When Thomas Englen went to his pulpit one Sabbath morning, his congregation was very small. But in that hour a boy was converted who became the greatest preacher of the nineteenth century. One Spurgeon may be worth a thousand ordinary men. Usually the greater the numbers the smaller the average of mind worth.

4. Patience is necessary. All genuine revivals of religion are forever by long-continued, earnest preaching of the blood-stained, fundamental truths of God's Word. A course of sermons on the poets of the church or the hymns of the poets will not save souls. If you think you are ordained a lecturer, then take the platform. The world is challenged to show a real revival of religion, with souls born again, when the preacher proclaims the life theory of the atonement. The preaching of a dying Christ will alone save a dying world. The atonement is vicarious, not vital. Let us beware of an emasculated theology. Preach the blood week after week for many weeks, it may be, and then listen for "the sound of the going in the mulberry tops." If you hear, go forth to battle. Call some good man to your assistance, if you choose, "but go forth to battle." But you will find that you and your church must travel in soul before children are born. You need to convince your people that you mean what you say, and that what you say is true.

A final word. We ought to make a distinction between a revival and an addition. The first is a growth from within, the second is an ell built on to the house. The one is spiritual, the other in a measure artificial. A revival is life again. Sometimes men are saved and added to the church, when the church itself is not moved. A Pentecost begins with the church. It is true enough that no soul of man can be saved without the divine Spirit. But the Spirit may sometimes bless the preaching of the Word by a faithful minister or evangelist, when the church as a body is not stirred in the least. Such work must sometimes be done. But there cannot be any great or abiding work in a local church, which does not begin in the church itself. Leaders, therefore, ought to seek the revival of the church itself; their converts will come into a warm spiritual atmosphere. Indeed, if the church is what she ought to be, men will be saved as the natural result of a right condition.

All of these suggestions are more or less emphasized by the great refreshing in Norwich in 1875.—Examiner.

## Indian Work.

Readers of MESSENGER AND VISITOR who have not forgotten Mrs. Lee's letter of a month ago about Indian Missions in Manitoba, will perhaps be interested to hear more about that work.

John Sanderson, our half-bred missionary at Fairford, writing to me on the last day of the Old Year, says that the people seem to enjoy all the services of the church more and more. At their prayer meeting on Christmas evening forty-three were present, and at the close of the meeting a new man came to ask what was meant by "being saved" for though he had been a churchman since he could remember, yet he had never thought anything in particular about his need of being saved from sin. The interview must have been very like that of Nicodemus with our Saviour, and I know that Christ's representative (and also our representative) would do his duty faithfully as he has always done.

Will not our people in the Maritime Provinces join with those in Manitoba in asking God to bless the feeble efforts we are making in that lonely northland to give the gospel to our red brothers? It would seem as if God has called the people who are known as Baptists into this work in a most unmistakable way. We have native Christians of splendid abilities as evangelists, who find keenest enjoyment in preaching the Word, and under wise guidance can be used to accomplish great things, if God's people will shoulder the burden of the work, and keep it presented daily at our Father's throne.

At present we are working on Reserves where the Church of England also has missions, not because our people wanted to, but because there was no way out of the responsibility placed on the struggling Baptist churches of the North West; and there are large numbers of Indians in 'the church' who are in the same spiritual condition as the man who kept Brother Sanderson so long in earnest conversation Christmas night.

I may say that I had a good opportunity to know of the work done by 'the church' among the Indians; having visited a large number of reserves where they are working, and having taught for two months in what is regarded as their best Industrial School. The Indian is an extremist; he is either working out his own salvation, or he is saved so that it is no longer he that sins; he is in these regards like sluggish Saxons, only more so. We try to force him into our Saxon moulds of what is supposed to be 'perfect form,' and, when he does not go down, we want to jump on him, or at least, to put it mildly, sit on him, as perhaps we ourselves have been sat upon more or less rudely by well-meaning men.

Indian converts are very ready to preach, and from what I have seen here and there I believe they could mouth the message as acceptably as many of our professionals, as acceptably, I mean, to their own people; I am not in a position to deliver any statement as to what is the mind of God in the matter. The Indian convert has agreed to learn, so have you and I, and let us thank God for helping us to hold our tongues until we learn at least a little before we attempt to teach what we can know so imperfectly.

There is a great work to be done among the Indians of Canada, and perhaps it is not impertinent to suggest that the "Brotherhood of Man" would be a fitting subject, with some tangible bearing, for discussion now in the columns of this excellent paper. The red-men are our brothers in a very real sense; and within three days' travel of where our paper is published there are thousands of Indian children not yet past teachable age who have never had any opportunity to even hear that Jesus Christ came and died for them and us.

To speak further about John Sanderson, he preaches on three reserves, at Fairford, Sandy Bay (Little Saskatchewan Reserve), and Lake St. Martins. The St. Martin's band did nobly, they gave a plot of ground in the most central position on the Reserve, and offered to procure logs and put up the walls of a building large enough to hold the entire band, if we would help; an undertaking which they had completed before Christmas as Mr. Sanderson writes in his last letter. Our Indian Committee promised to send up lumber and nails by boat to the nearest point of call on Lake Manitoba, and the material has arrived there, though too late to be rafted down the Fairford river last autumn; and so far this winter the 'church' continues to meet in Sam Marsden's house. In this house last summer at the time of Mr. Sharpe's visit a meeting was held, at the urgent request of both parents, the day after a little child had been born.

I was not at the service, for I rode off with a guide on two of their ponies at an early hour that Sunday morning, to keep an appointment at Fairford, twenty-three miles away; a bridle-path we had, which only an Indian could follow, through sloughs so deep that often I had to gather my legs up in the saddle under me; and then in a moment off we went at a canter through hazels and scrub poplars, out into the sunlight over the limitless meadows. I have a very vivid remembrance of the service that followed, for there was a houseful of men and women, and my interpreter failed to appear.

I suppose I had not a hundred Ojibwe words altogether, and I had to laugh with them more than once at my helplessness when I tried to get along without my book of "proper phrases" which I had made up and had Chief Henry Prince translate for me into the vernacular, for the language of Bishop Baraga's Dictionary was of little more use than English.

I have had most interesting letters from several of the Indians of different reserves since coming home, and if it were not very plain that my work is here just now, I would enjoy being among them again.

At West Doghead we held a meeting one Sunday evening with the Bloodvein Band, a wholly pagan band, which had not until this year asked for schools and farm implements from the Government. So far as we could find out ours was the third religious service which had been held among them. They are certainly in the backwoods of North America, for they are a week's travel from Fairford, which had only a monthly mail service until this summer, when it was changed to semi-monthly service of remarkable uncertainty.

I was very fortunate in my friendships among the Indians, and felt rather proud of the name they gave me after I had proved to them that I could take my place at the paddle or oar all day beside any of them. It was after I had steered up through the rapids of the Little Saskatchewan that they began to always address me and introduce me as "Oosakeen," which by interpretation means the fore-shoulder, and refers to one who signs himself, for it is time.

Yours very truly,

Bay View, P. E. I., Jan. 20. JEREMIAH S. CLARK.

Well knows he who used to consider that our faith and knowledge thrive by exercise, as well as our limbs and complexion. Truth is compared in Scripture to a streaming fountain; if her water flow not in a perpetual progression they sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition.—John Milton.

## A Day at Mukti.

BY W. B. BOGGS.

"Mukti" (pronounced Mookte) meaning salvation, is the name appropriately given to the place where Pundita Ramabai has gathered together a very large number of Hindu widows, deserted wives, famine orphan girls, and women rescued from a life of sin. This she has done to save them from the cruel miseries of Indian widowhood, many of them also from starvation, and from shame and ruin; while her great aim is to lead them to the mighty Saviour that they may be fitted for a life of usefulness and for his service on earth and for an eternal home in heaven. A great love, kindled and fed by the love of Christ, first led her into this service years ago, and has since led her on to constantly widening plans and larger undertakings.

Mukti is quite near Kedgaon Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 153 miles from Bombay in the direction of Madras. Here between four and five years ago Ramabai bought a tract of ground. At that time the plague was raging in Bona, where her widows' home and school was situated, and she was obliged to seek a temporary refuge for the girls and women elsewhere. On the land which she had secured at Kedgaon some sheds were erected, and there the new and larger development of her work began. Then the severe famine of 1897 came on, and she began to gather in numbers of girls who were made orphans by the famine and who were wandering about in helpless misery. From the Central Provinces, from Guzerat, and various parts of the Bombay Presidency, orphan girls and unfortunate homeless ones were brought to Mukti, or came of their own accord. A large compound was laid out and substantial buildings began to be erected on a large scale, and the work grew and the numbers continued to increase.

And now what do we see! The day after the Christian Endeavor Convention closed in Bombay, Dec. 4th, 1901, in company with some friends I visited Mukti. I had heard much about the great work here, but the half was not told. Here are about two thousand girls and women, in this home of safety and purity and peace. Within these extensive grounds are well-ventilated comfortable dormitories to accommodate all; here are dining rooms each 132 feet long by 30 wide, kitchens, store-houses, grinding rooms where sixty hand mills are at work, oil room, bakery, hospital, schoolrooms, room for industrial works of various kinds, plain dwellings for the Pundita and her assistants, offices, guest rooms, and a great church. Nearly all the buildings are of stone with tiled roofs, well planned and well built. Most of the building stone was obtained from the large wells, of which there are five, with an abundant supply of pure water. And throughout the grounds are many beautiful young shade trees and fruit trees, and gardens producing large supplies of vegetables. And five years ago there was nothing here but an open field!

All the domestic work of this great settlement is done by the inmates. They wash their clothes, sweep all the buildings, keep their dormitories and bedding in order, grind the grain (not wheat, but a small grain called bhira which makes very good flour,) bake the chapatties (substitute for bread,) carry the water, cook the curry and rice (nearly a ton of rice daily,) keep the water pots and cooking vessels clean, and the brass dishes which they use in eating, attend to the lamps, besides working in the gardens, watering the trees, plants, etc.

And all attend school. The different parts of the domestic and industrial work are so arranged that all have time for their daily lessons. There are many classes, and various departments, and all have four hours daily in school and three hours in industrial work. Among the industries taught are the following: needle-work, embroidery, lace making, weaving, dairy work, oil making, making brooms, making ropes, wicker work, making bamboo baskets, cane chairs and doormats. They are taught to make those things for which there is ready sale in every Indian town and village.

Ramabai is assisted in this great work by her own daughter Manoramabai, who studied for time in England and America, by Miss A. Rams, Miss McDonald, Mr. Gadre the secretary, who is an elderly converted Brahmin, and by many others. There are fifty-two matrons, and about sixty teachers, and all have their special duties and departments.

The central aim of the whole work is to lead those who are gathered here to a personal trust in Christ and a true experience of his salvation. The Pundita and her assistants seek by personal conversation and instruction to lead each one to a definite faith in Christ. As a result of these efforts upwards of a thousand girls and women are now awaiting baptism; and none are encouraged to take this step until it is believed they have definitely and deliberately yielded their hearts and lives to God. The form of baptism here is immersion only.

The big bell rings at 4 o'clock every morning, when all rise. At 4.30 a meeting is held in the church for a Bible lesson and prayer. This is usually attended by about four hundred of the older girls. At 6 a. m., another meeting of the same kind is held and this is attended by thirteen or fourteen hundred of the younger ones. Thus the day begins and all its hours are so skillfully allotted to prayer and study and work and recreation that all in their turn have a share in each part. Other devotional meetings are held in different sections throughout the day. All retire at 8 p. m. except some elderly women who keep watch in the dormitories all night. There are also watchmen outside the gates.

The church is a plain but slightly structure, designed to seat, when completed, from four to five thousand people. It is built of dark gray stone and roofed with Mangalore tiles. It is two hundred and thirty-two feet long, inside measurement, and forty-five feet wide and has two transepts each one hundred and thirty-five feet long. The floor is of teak wood beautifully smooth. I addressed the two thousand girls and women in this building, and they did not quite fill half of it. I spoke through an interpreter as the language used there is Mahrathi. The perfect order with which they assembled and dispersed, without the least confusion and evidently according to a well-arranged plan, moving noise-

lessly to the measure of the singing, was a very beautiful sight. The foundation-stone of the church bears the following inscription in Mahrathi:—

"Praise the Lord!"

"Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

"That rock was Christ."

"Upon that rock will I build my church."

"Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord, in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit."

"That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

20th September, 1899;

The foundation of this building was laid in Christ upon this date."

This work of Ramabai having now become so widely known in Christian lands, money for its support flows in from all parts. The income from July, 1900, to July, 1901, was Rupees 148,354 8/1 (about \$50,000), and this amount was expended. Accounts are carefully kept and duly audited. There is no debt and no unexpended balance. It is a rule with Ramabai that no debt shall be incurred. What the Lord provides by moving his people to send that she thankfully receives and expends in the maintenance and enlargement of the work.

Some of the noticeable features which arrest the attention of a visitor may be briefly mentioned.

1. The happiness that evidently rings in the place. The little ones are full of childish glee, and gladness appears in the faces of nearly all the women, the gladness of those who have escaped from misery and abuse and terror into this peaceful haven. In their times of recreation merry laughter and songs of joy are the natural expression of the happiness which they have found.

2. The order and discipline; so quiet, but so effective. You do not see the exercise of it, but the result. Everything seems to move on like clock work without any noise or harsh commands. One quiet but firm authority, exercised in love, is over all, and all are controlled and swayed by it.

3. The sacredness of the place. Over the gates are the words in Mahrathi, "Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise;" and a stranger is at once impressed with the fact that everything here is for the Lord. He is first in all things; he is recognized and honored in all that is done: it is all His service, and for His glory.

And now one of the most noteworthy facts in this remarkable achievement, and one to greatly rejoice over is this, that the chief agent in it all is a daughter of India. It is not the work of a Missionary Society, or of European Missionaries, but an India widow, moved by the Spirit of God, is the human instrument in this mighty work. Herein is to be found great encouragement. It shows us something of the possibilities of Indian Christians. When hundreds more shall be actuated by the same spirit which moves her, and shall be led into similar undertakings for the welfare of their people, what may we not expect to see!

Ramabai's address is as follows:

Pundita Ramabai,  
"Mukti," Kedgaon,  
Poona District,  
India.

Rampatam, India Dec. 23rd, 1901.

## Acadia Seminary.

PIANO RECITAL.

A Piano Recital, the program of which is herewith printed, was given by the students, Friday evening, Jan. 24th. The showing made was most creditable both to the Director, Miss Gillmore, and to those who participated. The selections presented were of high order and generally well and intelligently rendered. The interest of the audience was stimulated by the carefully prepared introduction, characterizing the composer, with which Miss Gillmore prefaced each number; and variety was secured both by the arrangement of the program by which composers of antithetic styles were contrasted, and by the use in rendition of solos, duets and quartets, on one or two pianos. Without attempting to characterize or criticize, (which would be beyond my province,) the performance of any where all did so well, it may not be amiss for me to refer to the excellency of the work of Miss Mary Davison, Hantsport, N. S., Post-graduate Student. Her rendering of Liszt's "Gondoliera" was eminently artistic, true in conception, excellent in technique, delicate and adequate in expression. Misses Elliott and Delap, also, who are to graduate in June, and to whose Recital we look forward with interest, rendered Weber's "Oberon" most sympathetically. The evening was a most profitable one, a most creditable illustration of the excellent and pains-taking work that is being done in our Piano Department. H. T. DEWOLFER.

The programme is as follows:

### PROGRAMME.

#### PART ONE.

1. OVERTURE—"Tannhauser," Wagner  
(Two Pianos—eight hands.)  
Misses Davidson, Starr, Price, and Mr. Wright.
2. POLONAISE—Op. 53, Chopin  
Mr. William L. Wright.
3. OVERTURE—"Fidèle," Beethoven  
(Two Pianos—eight hands.)  
Misses Wallace, Spurden, Gillespie and Currie.
4. "Auf dem Wasser zu singen," Schubert-Liszt  
Miss E. Portia Starr.  
A short analytical sketch, by Miss Gillmore, will precede each number.

#### PART TWO.

1. SLAVISCHE DANCE, Dvorak  
(Two Pianos—eight hands.)  
Misses Huntington, Morton, Boggs and Wortman.
2. GONDOLIERA,—(Venezia) Liszt  
Miss Mary Davidson.
3. OVERTURE—"Oberon," Weber  
(Two Pianos—four hands)  
Misses Elliott and Delap.  
God Save The King.

## Messenger and Visitor

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S. McC. BLACK

Editor.

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### The Plea of the Liquor Business.

The cause of Temperance stands to gain from any movement which forces the men who have their wealth by the liquor traffic to enter the field of argument in defence of their interests. Not long since a deputation of the liquor men of Ontario, to the number of about 800, waited upon the Government of the Province with the purpose of showing cause why a Prohibitory Liquor Law for that Province should not be enacted. The delegation represented the brewers, distillers, hotel and saloon keepers, holders of shop licenses, coopers, corkmakers, hopgrowers and other industries depending in whole or in part on the liquor trade. There was a Mr. Sleeman to speak for the brewers and distillers, a Mr. Collins to represent in like manner the hotel keepers, a Mr. Smith who pleaded the cause of the licensed shop-keepers, a Mr. Forrestall and a Mr. Freysing who respectively uttered their strenuous protests on behalf of the coopers and the cork and bottle makers. The Mercurius of the delegation, however, was Mr. James Haverson, Solicitor of the License Holders' Association, who went into the argument upon its financial bearings in some detail. According to his showing, the amount of capital invested in the liquor business in Ontario amounts to \$74,000,000. The amount paid annually by the brewers and distillers to the farmers of Ontario for grain and hops is placed at \$2,382,000; to the transportation companies, \$450,000; in wages by the distillers and brewers, \$1,200,000, and in other outgoings, \$1,012,000, while the retailers paid in wages \$10,500,000, or an annual expenditure of \$15,500,000. Now probably even Mr. Solicitor Haverson would hardly be bold enough to deny that if, after the employment of all this capital and labor and the expenditure of so large a sum in wages to convert the useful products of the field into intoxicating drink and have it presented to the lips of men—if, after all this, the product of the liquor makers' art should be suddenly turned aside from its intended course and poured, with the sewerage of many cities, into Lake Ontario, it would be a matter of large gain to the Province as a whole. But if anyone should propose to establish an enterprise which should use up the capital of a country to the extent of \$15,500,000 annually in addition to a high rate of interest on \$74,000,000 of invested capital, and then pour out upon the ground as water the final product of all this investment of capital and labor, it certainly would be considered an insane business and one which the Government should discourage as much as possible. Under such circumstances, doubtless, a multitude of voices would be raised to demand its prohibition. But if the liquor business were only as bad as that, if it meant only wealth spilt upon the ground as water that cannot be gathered up, the evil might be borne with comparative equanimity. The damning indictment against the liquor business is not that there are no results, but that there are results, and that these results are what they are. Everywhere and continually, it is the promoter of vice, of poverty, crime and unhappiness. It is a parasite upon all legitimate industries. Its effect is to poison the sources of a country's life, reducing its productive strength, crippling and brutalizing its manhood, degrading womanhood, the home and the child life, in proportion as its people are affected by the influence of the traffic. It is largely responsible for the crimes which fill our prisons, for most of the poverty which afflicts our land, it is in one way or another associated with almost every kind of vice and crime. And yet this is the business which sends deputations to stand before Governments and Parli-

ments, to talk of its rights, and to claim consideration on account of the benefits it confers. The liquor traffic is to be condemned, not only as a wicked and slothful servant on the ground that it has failed to use the talents in its hands for the increase of the nation's wealth and well-being, it is to be condemned as a positively baneful and pernicious influence, a kind of black art which so diabolically changes the seeds of wholesome grains and fruits of the earth that they spring up into a harvest ofadders and scorpions to mingle their venom with the life-blood of the nation.

### Some Important Truths.

A careful study of the Bible lesson for the current week should have the effect of strongly impressing upon our minds some truths of a very important and cardinal character.

1. There is first the truth with respect to authority in matters of religious faith and practice. Christianity means liberty from all human tyranny over the conscience. It is the denial of any authority in religion depending upon the will of man. When any man, or any body of men, assumes to direct other men as to what they shall believe and teach and do in matters religious, it is not sufficient to speak in the name of some traditional authority, however ancient or worthy of respect. He or they must speak in the light of the latest and the clearest revelation of truth that God has made to men. We find the apostles firmly and fearlessly declaring before the Sanhedrin their adhesion to the new faith in Jesus Christ and asserting their duty to proclaim that faith, on the ground that it was necessary to obey God rather than men, and that they could not be silent concerning truths of such tremendous significance committed to them as apostles of Jesus. They could not seem to deny, even by silence, the things which they had seen and heard. The truth which had been revealed to them through sense, reason, faith—the revelation to them in Jesus, his life and doctrine, his death and resurrection, with the Holy Spirit's presence and power in themselves and in the company of believers, constituted for them an authority infinitely higher than could be the deliverance of any human council, however great and venerable might be its character and its history. No doubt but that councils have their place. The deliverance of any body of spiritual men, seeking, in the light of all available truth, to reach sound conclusions as to what is right in religious faith and practice, is likely to be valuable, and is always to be treated with respect. But such a body possesses no authority to bind the consciences of men or to execute punishment upon those who are unable to receive its deliverances. As the truth of God revealed to the apostles through Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit was authoritative for them as against any deliverance of the Sanhedrin or anything that Jewish Rabbis might teach in the name of God, so also must that truth be authoritative for us as against the deliverance of any council ancient or modern, or the word of any man who assumes to speak with authority in things spiritual. And as the truth concerning Jesus was, for the early Christians, the answer to the question of supreme interest and the truth in Jesus the thing of supreme authority for faith and practice, so it is for us the thing of first and final importance to know what Jesus was and is, what his doctrine is and what the Holy Spirit teaches concerning Him. This is for us the word that has authority, and to this criterion all pronouncements of men and councils must be brought.

2. The origin and paternity of Christianity are to be judged by results. This was the test which Gamaliel would set up. Therefore, he urged, Do not adopt severe measures with these men, do not be too impatient to stamp out this heresy. Give it some line. If it is merely of man's invention, it will destroy itself; if it be of God you cannot prevail against it. Whether the doctrine which the apostles were preaching was of God or was not, was to this learned Rabbi, apparently, a question which he did not feel himself under any obligation to undertake to solve. His position was not therefore one to indicate great moral earnestness, but his advice was shrewd and politic in reference to the present emergency. The test proposed is one which, in its largest meaning, Christianity need not fear to meet. The mere fact of continuance is of course no deci-

sive criterion as to the moral and spiritual value of a religion. Judged by such a test merely, some of the most prevalent forms of heathenism must be held to be from God. But if the question is as to that which has most filled the deepest needs, answered the best desires of humanity, inspired it with the noblest impulses and nurtured the highest type of life, there can be no question of Christianity having proved its right to live and fill the earth. There was a spirit and power in Christianity which outlasted the earthly existence of its founder. This had begun to be made apparent at the time when Gamaliel gave his advice to the Sanhedrin and it became more and more manifest as time went on. In this connection Dr. Alexander Maclaren writes: "The two illustrations which Gamaliel gave agree in this, that the death of the leader was the dissolving of his followers. Theudas died, and his band melted away; Judas perished, and his band at once broke up and sought safety in separation. Why did not Jesus' followers do the same? They were beginning to fall to pieces on the day of the resurrection. What arrested the process, and bound them together? Can anybody account for their continuance as a community, without accepting the fact of the resurrection? Can anybody accept the fact of the resurrection, and doubt that it was God's attestation that Jesus is his beloved Son and messenger of truth to the world? And, further, the continued existence of the church through all ages, in spite of its own sins and its enemies' assaults, its diffusion through the world today, and the evidence afforded by that of the gospel's adaptation to man everywhere and in every stage, is a proof that its message is from God. Gamaliel was right in the test he proposed."

3. Christianity calls for decision. Either it is of God, or it is not. If it has any particular claim to consideration, it has a supreme claim upon our hearts and wills. The facts that were patent to the Jewish Sanhedrin were of such a character as to justify and demand the most honest and thorough investigation into all the facts that were alleged by the Apostles. It was certainly not a matter that could honestly be dismissed with "ifs" and politic considerations. If the things which the Apostles alleged were true, then events of stupendous significance had been occurring under the very eyes of these members of the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem and some of themselves had taken such part in them that the very suspicion that what the Apostles asserted concerning Jesus might be true, might well fill these councillors with the utmost consternation. And yet they talked about these things in which the destiny of the Jewish nation and the world was involved in the language of peradventure. They make no effort to investigate the truth of the Apostles' teaching, but commanding them again not to speak any more in the name of Jesus, they beat them and let them go. And the challenge of Christianity for honest investigation is surely just as authoritative to-day. No man can without guilt put its claim aside, as if it were not a matter of great concern to him whether the claims which are made upon men in the name of Jesus Christ are true or not. For if Christianity is not true, then he is without hope, and if Christianity is true, then he is condemned because he has not believed upon the Son of God whom the Gospel declares as the only Saviour of men.

### Editorial Notes.

—"What is the drinking habit anyway but selfishness?" asks the *Casket*. That is indeed, for the most part what it is in its beginnings, but in the case of many drinkers it becomes rather a surrender of self to the domination of unbridled appetite, and in the end a despair and perdition.

—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, New York, who was reported a short time ago as saying in a public address that the W. C. T. U. was doing the devil's work is again reported as saying that he never experienced conversion or the new birth and that he is absolutely opposed to such doctrine. The latter statement will doubtless be regarded in many quarters as throwing some light upon the former one.

—There is no greater foe to true religion than that insincerity of heart and life which manifests itself in men and women in the endeavor to secure a reputation for virtues which they do not possess. It was not upon some lapse into open iniquity that the terrible rebuke and warning fell, in the case of Ananias and Sapphira, but

upon that lying to the Holy Ghost involved in playing a false part in the church. The church can afford to open its doors to the vilest publican who comes praying a prayer of true repentance, but it cannot afford to welcome to its fellowship those—however respectable they may be—who are keeping back part of the price.

—That we recognize an act or a course of action as binding upon us as a religious duty, is no sufficient reason why we should demand to have it enforced by civil law. The Watchman very truly says—"A man who accepts the principle of religious liberty will not be found arguing for Sunday laws on the ground that religion establishes Sunday as a day of rest and worship. He will base his argument upon the advantage to the community of a day of rest and upon the right of those who desire to worship to be unmolested." And yet our Boston contemporary says, "such is the extent of popular confusion about this matter, that we have never made this point without receiving from one to a dozen communications, asking whether we do not believe that the law of God ought to be obeyed."

—Certain West India Islands have recently been transferred through purchase and sale from Denmark to the United States. Several questions have been discussed during the extended period covered by negotiations on the subject, e. g., whether it were expedient for Denmark to sell; whether it were expedient for the United States to purchase; whether Denmark should sell for what the United States were willing to give; whether the United States should give the price which Denmark was willing to take. The one thing that seems to have been taken for granted has been that the inhabitants of the Islands had no interests in the matter that demands consideration. When the governors are able to come to terms "the consent of the governed" is reckoned on as a matter of course.

—The large audience which on Wednesday evening last filled the school-room of Germain St. church to hear Dr. Keirstead speak of the impressions received by him during his recent trip to the old countries was repaid as an audience seldom is on such an occasion for its expenditure of time and money. The Professor interested his hearers as he spoke of the places he had visited and the natural scenery of the different countries, his description of a sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni being especially fine. And the interest steadily deepened as he proceeded to speak of the things which had appealed the most strongly to his own intellectual and spiritual nature,—the architecture, the sculpture, the paintings, of the old world, the treasures and historic associations of its ancient buildings, and of the men—especially those prominent in the political and religious life of Great Britain at the present time. The Professor had been fortunate in being able to hear a considerable number of the most distinguished among these, and his characterization of these men and of the life of which they are a part was a treat of the richest kind.

—We trust that in many homes and many churches the request of President Trotter, made in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR last week, for prayer on behalf of our educational work, and in connection with the day of prayer for Colleges, would be heeded. The request, we may be sure, was no perfunctory one. Those engaged in this work feel its responsibilities, its difficulties, and the importance of the issues dependent upon it as others cannot. They feel the need of divine guidance and support, and the assurance that in the churches and the homes of the land the voice of prayer is being raised for them will inspire them with new heart and zeal in the great work in which they are engaged. And when we consider how great are the interests involved for our own denomination and for the world in the permanent attitude as to moral and religious issues of those who are now being educated in our schools, we must perceive that the endeavor to give these young lives such character and direction that their influence shall ever be exerted strongly and intelligently on behalf of Christ and his authority in the world, is one that calls for our most earnest and prayerful sympathy.

### Victory and Reflection.

DEAR EDITOR:—The good citizens of Parraboro, N. S., gained a substantial moral victory on Tuesday, Feb. 4, that is, I think, worth reporting. During the last few years it seemed that the evil one had absolute control, or that rum ruled in civic affairs. We preached, lectured, held mass meetings, battered the powers that be with petitions and prayers, and still the enemy became stronger and we seemed to be laughing stocks in the eyes of the public and especially in the eyes of a defiant enemy.

Some months ago we organized a division of the Sons of Temperance, hoping thereby to arrest the power of the deadly stream somewhat. All the evangelical ministers of the town became affiliated with it, and also a goodly number of the respectable Christian citizens, including Mr. P. F. Lawson, Editor of "The Parraboro Leader," an intelligent temperance enthusiast, and in every sense a live, broad, up-to-date, humanitarian. Well we con-

cluded that we had mustered importance enough to suggest candidates for local offices in the town. These nominations were endorsed by a list of our most respectable business and other gentlemen, who manifested a very creditable readiness to co-operate along the line of needed reform. And what happened. Why to our astonishing and agreeable surprise the whole staff of temperance men are elected with a good majority. Yes, and now we see that its seeming impossibility contributed to our success. The very daring, defiant attitude of the evil aided in awakening the dormant moral energies of the town; and laying aside party feeling and other secondary principles, hands were lifted up in the interest of light and duty.

Now in looking over the situation some voice whispers, Despair not of humanity. Man's errors are not always due to wilful wickedness. He would more frequently follow the right and do it if it were made clear to him in what direction it lies. By all means make it clear to a man where you want to lead and why. There is something reasserting, recuperative, reconstructive, there is something of a redeeming character in man at his lowest. The Prodigal may come to himself; the Good Samaritan is somewhere on the way, he may be near.

"Blest is the man to whom is given  
The instinct that can tell,  
That God is in the field when He  
Is most invisible."

D. H. M.

### Notes By the Way.

A few more words were promised in regard to Tiverton. A very few will suffice. Tiverton is situated on the north-eastern end of Long Island, ten miles from Freeport. It also is under the pastoral care of Rev. E. H. Howe, and he is loved here no less than at Freeport. A few hours' work on Friday increased materially the subscription list here and by mail time I was ready to cross the ferry, and retrace my steps up

DIGBY NECK.

Of this place it is impossible to speak without calling to mind at the same time its venerable pastor, Rev. J. C. Morse, D. D. In the mind of every Baptist who knows anything of the history of his denomination the two are indissolubly connected. About sixty-two years ago the young man, J. C. Morse, leaving his carpenter shop came to the Neck, having been called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of the everlasting Gospel. On March 31st, 1842, (or 1841 according to the Year Book) he was ordained to the ministry in the little church at Waterford. Later as his powers matured and his strength became known and recognized alluring offers came from other fields of service but were steadily refused. Here he has remained year after year strong in the affection and esteem of his people, having seen the passing away of all who at his coming were standard bearers, while those whom he first knew as prattling children have become the officers and leaders in the activities of the church. Few indeed of the present membership can remember any other pastor. It is doubtful whether such a record can be duplicated in all Baptist history,—certainly not in these provinces. Next month, Dr. Morse will celebrate his eighty-third birthday, but in his erect and vigorous form and keen intellect there are no indications of senility. Tiddvill, Little River, Sandy Cove, Centreville, Waterford, Rossway,—these are his preaching stations and on the wind-swept Neck are enough to tax the strength of any man. Yet except in the worst storms, Dr. Morse is able to keep his appointments, and on the Sabbath which I spent on the field he drove to Waterford in a storm which kept the whole congregation at home.

Not only is the pastor of the Digby Neck churches strong physically and mentally, he is also strong doctrinally, and in this characteristic the people to whom he ministers resemble him. Being accustomed to strong meat they have no relish for par. A sugar-coated gospel would meet with little favor on Digby Neck. Yet some may overlook the fact that election and predestination are not the "milk of the Word" which is recommended for the "babes in Christ." But for one whose doctrinal blood is a little lacking in the iron of these truths a few weeks' visit among these churches would be an excellent tonic.

To give the details of my few days work on the Neck would be unnecessary and uninteresting. Sunday was a day of storm. Service was held at Centreville in the morning, but as before mentioned the storm kept everybody at home at Waterford in the afternoon. The writer was expected at Rossway (four miles further up) in the evening, and so drove up during the afternoon, but the storm increased, and everyone, very wisely, stayed at home. A few months ago some special meetings were held in this section of the field, the pastor being assisted by Rev. F. H. Beals of Digby. A gracious revival was experienced and nine were added to the church by baptism.

DIGBY.

This place was reached Wednesday. The present pastor, Rev. F. H. Beals, came here from Canso over a year

ago, and by his straightforward manliness as well as by his preaching ability has won the enthusiastic support of his own congregation and the esteem of all denominations. The past year has been financially a successful one, but like so many others Pastor Beals has to regret the lack of spirituality and the few conversions, though he is not lacking a band of noble and earnest helpers. At the present time the church is looking forward to a visit from Evangelist Walden and praying for a rich blessing upon his work.

Today I left Digby for Clementsport to spend Sunday with Pastor Fisher. The journey up from Digby was made more pleasant by the company and conversation of Dr. Keirstead, who was just returning from his trip to St. John. The coming week will be spent on Pastor Fisher's field and at Bear River. R. J. COLPITTS  
Clementsport, Feb. 7.

### New Books.

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Zoe Anderson Norris. 3 1/4 x 7 1/2 inches, 220 pp., deckle edge paper, bound in white Japan vellum. Cover designs and title page by J. L. Bryans. Price \$1.00 net. Postage, 6 cents. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Mrs. Zoe Anderson Norris is perhaps, the most widely known writer of newspaper sketches in the United States. In "The Color of His Soul" she has achieved her first book. In it are apparent all the elements of style which made her newspaper sketches so popular. The novelette, as it is modestly claimed to be, consists of a series of brilliant pictures of Bohemian and newspaper life in New York, unified by the appearance in most of them of a very striking character, Cecil Mellon, the color of whose soul is in controversy. Cecil is represented as a young enthusiast, the disciple of Dr. Herron, the Radical professor. He proclaims the socialistic doctrines of Herron and indorses his matrimonial theories. Dolly, who tells the story, and may be assumed to represent the author, doubts the condition of "wage-slaves," from the "ice-man" to the "chorus-girls." Her stories are brimful of humor and pathos and sympathetic human interest. One story, in particular, that of the Kindergarten School, has all the wit and cleverness of Josephine Dodge Daskam's sketches on the same subject, together with an appreciation of inner beauty that is Mrs. Norris's own. In her investigations, Dolly meets a young girl, a seamstress, who is ejected from her lodgings because she is about to become a mother. Dolly takes her to a maternity hospital, where she dies in childbirth. Her betrayer, the man who preyed upon her small wages, and then cast her off, appears, and in him Dolly recognizes the upstart social reformer, the atheist and egotist, Cecil Mellon. Mrs. Norris' style combines sprightliness and purity of expression. Her book is interesting as a story, and still more so as a study of some phases of modern social life.

LETTERS ON LIFE, by Claudius Clear.

This new volume of short essays by "Claudius Clear," better known as Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The British Weekly* and *The Expositor*, will be gladly received by the many readers who have learned to appreciate the charm of the author's style and the sanity and robustness of his thought. This we may justly call a rare book both because there are not many writers nowadays who make any serious attempt at essay writing—and fewer still who succeed—and also because of the intrinsic value of its contents. It is withal a very delightful book—making no heavy demand upon the readers' powers of concentration, it offers entertainment rather than demands thought. It is the kind of book to pick up for a spare half hour, when one is a bit weary with the work of the day or with things in general. Its 270 pages are occupied with 27 essays, an average of ten pages each, and plain folk and learned folk will read and re-read them with rich enjoyment. The variety of subject is very considerable, different moods of mind and of experience find reflection here. There is one essay on "Samuel"—not the Prophet, but the family cat, and there is another entitled "Broken Hearted." None of them are written in an unseemly vein and none are so serious as to be heavy. There are gleams of humor here and there, and everywhere a charming lightness of touch which is characteristic of the author. The book reflects very attractively the thoughts of an observant and discriminating mind upon a variety of more or less homely subjects, and the delight which the reader finds in such a book is in part due to the fact that it expresses many of his own conclusions upon subjects, and so easily and naturally withal that he almost fancies that he might have written it himself.

—Published in Canada by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto, Ont. Price \$1.25.

If the Presbyterians of Canada can raise one million and a half of dollars for a thankoffering in one year, surely forty thousand Baptists can raise fifty thousand in four years!

If three hundred thousand Baptists of England can raise a million dollars in one year, surely forty thousand Baptists in the Maritimes can raise a twentieth that sum in four years! Of course they can if they will to do it!

Beautiful "In Memoriam" cards are furnished for those paying five dollars to have the name of a loved one preserved on our "Memorial Roll." Those who have already paid can have these sent to them on sending a two cent stamp to H. F. Adams, Fredericton, N. B. Write Names of Deceased and Donor very plainly, also date of birth and death.

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

### Charley's Mother.

She was little and old, and quite shabbily dressed. She had some trouble in getting on the car, for, not being used to city life, she knew nothing about the "stoppage crossings," and so patiently waited at the wrong corner, thus allowing two cars to pass her.

At length the third gripman, more observant than either of the others, motioned to her to cross the street, and slowly and with difficulty she climbed the steps, holding on tightly to her basket.

The car started before she had secured a seat, and she was nearly thrown to the floor, but at length she was seated between two men; one of them was reading the morning paper.

The old lady glanced timidly around, but the passengers seemed unsympathetic and engrossed in their own affairs. How different was every one in this large city from the friendly neighbors out at Salisbury.

"Fare!" shouted the conductor so close to her ears that she started nervously. It took her some time to pull off her neatly darned cotton gloves, and to fumble in the depths of her pocket for the necessary change. The conductor grew impatient.

"Fare, ma'am!" he again insisted.

"Yes, sir," she said, setting down her basket. "Just as soon as I can, Mister. Them's eggs in that basket, so don't break 'em. I'm takin' 'em to Charley, you see."

A smile was visible on more than one face at this exhibition of artlessness, but the conductor again stolidly exclaimed, "Fare!"

At length five pennies were produced from a well worn little purse, and presented with trembling hand. Somehow, before she could get the money, two of the pennies slipped from her nervous fingers.

The conductor stopped and picked them up, while she said, appealingly:

"Now be sure you let me off at the right place, Mister, for I'm a stranger here in your town, and Charley says it is awfully easy to get lost."

"What street, ma'am?" the conductor demanded. She hesitated. "Seems to me it's Walnut street, near—"

"No such street on our line," he announced.

"Please say that over again, sir," she said, eagerly, not catching the hastily-uttered words. "I'm hard of hearing, you see."

"There's a mistake about the street," he repeated, more courteously, touched by her evident bewilderment. "There's no such street in the city."

Tears filled the old lady's eyes, and she glanced appealingly at the passengers sitting opposite, who began to get interested.

"Oh, what shall I do?" she cried, clasping her hands. "How can I ever find Charley in this dreadful place?"

The young man sitting on her right now spoke up in a kindly tone. "See here; can't I help you a little, Auntie? I used to live in the country myself, and know how you feel. Who is Charley?"

"Oh, sir!" she said, in a voice that trembled with emotion. "Charley's my dear boy, and he's sick. I felt he'd get down when away from home and mother. But I've asked the good Lord to take care of my boy. He writes how kind the lady is who keeps the boarding-house—"

"Ah!" interrupted the young man, taking her trembling hand. "Charley, did you say? What other name—not Charley Brown?"

"Yes; Charley Brown is his name. You don't happen to know him, sir?" And she looked wistfully.

"Perhaps I do, Auntie. My mother keeps boarders, and one of them is very sick. His name is Charley Brown, and he's from a little place out west of here—let's see—what does he call it?"

"Salisbury, sir," with a sob in her voice.

"Yes, yes! that's just it. How lucky that I found you, Mrs. Brown."

"Can't call it luck, dear young man," and she raised her wrinkled face toward heaven. "It's an answer to prayer, sir. It's just like my precious Lord to lead me like this. He knows what a stupid, blundering way I have when I'm in a strange place, and he put us both in the same car to-day, so I could find my boy. Praise his name!"

"No doubt you are right, ma'am; I can't say from experience. We live on Chestnut street, instead of Walnut, and we're nearly there now," and he picked up her basket.

"Well, I knew 'twas the name of some nut," said old Mrs. Brown, triumphantly. "Them eggs are for Charley. How is my dear boy to-day, sir?"

The young man turned his head, saying, evasively, "He will be a sight better off when he sees his mother."

"Bless you for sayin' them words, dear young man. Of course he'll be all right soon. His ma's hand is hard, but it feels softer to my boy than anybody else's. He's often told me that my poor cracked voice has seemed like music to his ears. I tell you, sir, there's no one like mother to a homesick boy."

"That's so," and the manly voice trembled a little. "Now we get off here, Mrs. Brown. We'll soon be at home, and with poor Charley."

As the two left the cars together, the eyes of the passengers followed them, and more than one thought to himself, "It is to be hoped that Charley will always prove himself worthy the love of such a mother."

A few minutes later the old lady was bending over the bedside of her only son. Tears fell from her eyes on the fevered brow. He was tossing restlessly from side to side, unconscious of his surroundings, and several times murmured, "Mother, oh mother!"

Falling on her knees, the mother raised her heart in prayer to the God in whom she trusted. She arose, strengthened, and as she passed her toll-hardened hand over the boy's head, the old familiar touch seemed to arouse him, for he opened his eyes and fixed them on her.

With a wildly-beating heart she awaited the result. Much depended on what followed, for the crisis of the fever has been reached.

A gleam of recognition appeared in Charley's face, and with a glad smile, he faintly said, "I knew you'd come, mother; for as soon as I got sick I asked Christ to send for you."

"And he is faithful that promised," said Charley's mother.—Forward.

### Aunt Paulina's Nose.

One day when Cecilia Barret went to eat dinner with her grandmother, she talked a great deal about a little sachet she had lost.

"It was a lovely perfume, grandmother," she said, "and the dearest little blue silk case—a kind of a pale blue—just lovely." "But"—she shook her head slowly—"I know well enough where it is. Can I have another piece of pie, grandmother? We never have this kind. I know well enough Ruth Pettingill's—well, I'll say found it—for she smells just like it, and you can't deceive my nose."

Grandfather laughed as he pushed back his chair. "Please excuse me, Calista," he said; "but don't let Cecilia go until you've told her about her great, great Aunt Paulina's nose. She may have inherited it."

"Grandfather loves to make fun," sighed Cecilia, as he went out, and grandmother began to gather up the forks and spoons and put them into a pitcher of hot water.

"Your great, great Aunt Paulina," she said—"please hand your grandfather's cup and saucer, Cely—was your grandfather's aunt. You may have seen her picture in some old album, but she died before you were born. She was always discovering some wonderful thing that never was except in her imagination."

The little girl at the end of the table grew a trifle pinker than before, but grandmother wiped a spoon comely, and went on without looking at her.

"One winter her brother Ezra took in a poor, friendless boy from the State Reform School. The boy's name was Henry. Uncle Ezra and his wife were kind to him, and he lived with them for years, and made a good man, but that first winter Uncle Ezra and Aunt Caroline were both called away suddenly, one day, and Aunt Paulina went to keep house. The next day she came over here and began to talk about Henry. 'He'd cleaned out the doughnut pot before I got there,' she said, 'and I can't find out what he's done with 'em, either. He can't have eaten them all, for Caroline always makes a pot full.'

"We asked her how she knew there were any, but she said she smelled them. 'Just made,' says she, 'when I got there. Ezra and Caroline hadn't been gone an hour, and she must have fried them the last thing. I know doughnuts when I smell 'em,' she said.

"She stayed there a week, and she hunted for those doughnuts all the time. Henry was a timid boy, used to a very strict rule, and to being found fault with, and he was so afraid of her he wouldn't go into the house if he could help it. He ate scarcely anything, and that made her feel still surer that he had a hoard of doughnuts hidden away.

"He thought she was crazy; she talked so much to him about eating on the sly, and confessing his sins, and we were afraid he would run away, but Uncle Ezra and Aunt Caroline came home at the end of the week, and then Aunt Paulina went home, but not until she had found out about the doughnuts."

"Did the boy take them?" Cecilia had finished the pie, and was listening eagerly.

Grandmother laughed softly, as she settled the spoons in the holder. "There were not any to take. Aunt Caroline had put the pot of doughnut fat on to heat, when the message came that her brother was sick, and she put it away again without making the doughnuts."

"She did smell them, then," said Cecilia. "She had a pretty good nose after all."

"She smelt a little fat," replied grandmother, gravely. "But as Uncle Ezra said, an eggshell in

your doorway doesn't prove that one of your hens has hatched a big flock of chickens, and that your next door neighbor has stolen them all. Now, I don't know anything about Ruth Pettingill's sachet, but if you will look in a little upper left-hand drawer in your grandfather's desk, you will find yours. I picked it up on the floor after you had gone home, Saturday."

"I'm very glad to get it again," Cecilia said, slowly, a minute or two later, her nose buried in the sachet. She seated herself on the sofa and watched her grandmother. "Grandmother," she said presently, "Are you going to say, 'Now you see?'" "No," grandmother smiled. "If you can't see and remember for yourself, it isn't much use to do it for you."—Sunday School Visitor.

### Confidence With Mother.

He was a shy little fellow, quite undemonstrative in his nature. But he had a secret in his little heart—a secret which he wished to share with the dearly loved mother.

The mother was sitting by the window with her sewing basket at her side. She was darning a hole in the knee of the shy little fellow's stocking. The boy edged up to his mother with an important look on his face, as if he were to divulge something of great importance, as he whispered:

"Mamma, I wish to tell you a great secret, but I wish you to promise never to tell it—not even to papa, or Leslie, or Kate, will you?"

"Most certainly, my dear, I will promise never to tell my little boy's secret. What is it?"

The boy bent down lower and whispered in his mother's ear:

"Marjorie Greenough is my sweetheart. Now, don't you ever tell!"

The boy's finger was held up as a sign of guarantee for his mother, and with his face covered with blushes that he had been so communicative, he looked up into his mother's face. A smile was on it as she said: "Marjorie is a sweet little girl."

The boy had confided to his mother what to him was a sacred secret; it was in her keeping. Mother liked Marjorie. With a happy heart he went off to play.

Two hours later he came back to his mother in tears, and in broken tones exclaimed:

"You told, mamma, you told, and you promised you would not! Kate has told Leslie and the boys, and they have been laughing at me!"

"Why, what do you mean, my child? I did not tell Kate a word. I promised I would not."

"No, but you told Aunt Helen when she came to see you this afternoon, and Kate was in the hall and heard you, and she said you and Aunt Helen laughed. Oh, mamma, I did not think you would, after you promised! I will never tell you any of my secrets again!"

What could that mother say? To her the little fellow's secret was a trivial affair—a cause for a smile and a little merriment with Aunt Helen—but nevertheless her promise was sacredly given to the child.

Ah! it is often the case that children are kept from confidences with mother for just such reasons. A promise given to a child should be as sacred as that to grown persons. One may say that such affairs are not of much moment besides weightier ones that come up every day but they are.

The little fellow's secret was one of great importance to him. The telling of it to mother required a long deciding, but mother would never make a promise and break it. The secret was safe with mother, and so he told her. There is nothing so helpful to children as confidence in their mothers. The knowledge that they can go to them with their troubles and joys and talk them over, getting wisdom and good counsel regarding them, has proved a safeguard to many a child. The mother spoken of above not only broke her promise, but exposed her child to ridicule, which, with his sensitive nature, was more than he could bear.—Selected.

### A Difficult Task.

Harry came back from the Sunday school. The teacher had spoken about the words, "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

Meekness—did he not consider that equal to cowardice? What was it to be meek? "Slow to be irritated," said the teacher. Did Jesus mean to say that when a boy was kicked he might not take his revenge?

The same afternoon Harry was at home with his little brother. They were looking at some pictures in a book.

"Can't make that out," said Baby, trying to read some words, printed with big, black letters. "Harry, look, do tell me."

The elder boy got up and explained the few words which were written under a picture of some young children.

For a short time Baby was quiet. Harry's peace, however, was soon disturbed. His sister called him to come down. The picture which he was busy coloring had to be left. Soon he would come back to his book to finish it.

The Young People

Alas! a pet bird, leaving her cage, flew on Baby's knees. "O, dear birdie," said the little one, kissing it ardently, "let us have some fun!"

After some moments of reflection the two little feet of the bird were plunged in an inkstand.

"Now walk!" exclaimed naughty Baby. "The bird obeyed, and alas! chose his way over Harry's picture. Dark spots spoiled the beautiful painting. Just at that very moment Harry jumped into the room to finish the work he had begun.

A dark cloud covered his face. "O, you naughty!" There he stopped. It seemed as if he heard the words, "Blessed are the meek." A moment Harry hesitated. True, Baby was a little child; had he the right to scold him so severely? Was that the behavior which Jesus would expect from one of his children? He sat down. What would Jesus have done? Would he not surely conquer his anger?

"Never do it again," was all that Harry said; and going to his little brother he took his hand. "Come, let us go into the garden." Tearing up his spoiled picture, the two brothers left the room. Now, tell me, was Harry a coward?—Morning Rays.

Too Many Playthings.

BY EMILIE POULSSON.

Little Otis, aged four, was suddenly missed from the gay crowd assembled around mamma's fireplace, where a profusion of toys and gifts and goodies had mysteriously appeared, of which one marvelous collection had been presented to the little fellow. No where in the room, not in the hall, not in the day-nursery, was Otis to be found; but, after much looking and searching, his golden head was discovered in the corner of the night-nursery.

There sat the child on the floor, his back turned to the room; and in his arms was the old rag doll that had been his, "for better, for worse," as long as he could remember. The new toys had overwhelmed him. He had fled from the bewildering confusion of all the new and strange wonders in mamma's transformed room up to the quiet night-nursery, where everything was as it always had been, and he has sought out his dear, familiar, old, old dolly, evidently as an antidote to the distraction into which so many new things had thrown him. Otis' mother, looking at him, had a flash of illumination as to Christmas joy for a little child. She went back to his pile of playthings, and took away all but two or three things she knew he could use with immediate delight. The surplus went into her closet, to be brought out, one by one, at special times—in illness, or in other nursery emergencies.

The child enjoys possessions, and it is important for the development of his sense of the property rights of other people, that he should have things of his very own. But his sense of ownership is hindered rather than helped by having too many things. He should accumulate only as many as he can really comprehend to be his own, only as many as he can separate with certainty as the "mine," from all the other "not-mine," in the nursery closet or in the home generally.

To be sure, a Kempis says, "Nature loveth to have things private and apart; but grace would have all things common." But who will demand this finished work of grace from four-year-olds?

No; let each child have his own few things—not too many for him to know, to use, and to enjoy. Too many gifts distort the right and natural joy in possession into a sordid desire for accumulation. Too many gifts swamp the child or scatter his interest, so that less pleasure is the result, rather than an extra amount as the loving friends wished.

Hang up the child's own little stocking, rather than borrow grandmamma's long one for Santa Claus to fill. Let the number of his Christmas presents be in some proportion to the number of his years, even if we cannot bring ourselves to limit it to exact correspondence, as we do the candles on his birthday cake, or, as some mothers do, the guests at his birthday parties. In playing with a few toys a little child will use his own ingenuity and imagination more than with many playthings, and according to the degree in which his powers are called forth by his toys will his joy abound.—Interior.

"Policy" was not the dictionary that Daniel studied.

A man cannot live for God in any age or country without enemies.

If I could understand the Bible I should give up the idea that it was divine.

Satan gets people into the cradle of an excuse and rocks them to sleep.

I will seek that which is lost and will bring again that which was driven away.—Ezek. 34 : 16.

People do not lack strength; they lack will.—Victor Hugo.

Pray for and work for fullness of life above everything; full red blood in the body, full honesty and truth in the mind, and the fullness of a grateful love for the Saviour in the heart.—Phillips Brooks.

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.  
All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, February 17.—Romans 15. Our duty toward the weak (vs. 1). Compare I Thess. 5 : 14.  
Tuesday, February 18.—Romans 16. A beautiful wish (vs. 19). Compare I Cor. 14 : 20.  
Wednesday, February 19.—Acts 20 : 4-21. Bold in presence of danger (vs. 20). Compare Acts 19 : 26, 30.  
Thursday, February 20.—Acts 20 : 22-35. An example of helpfulness (vs. 35). Compare II Cor. 12 : 15.  
Friday, February 21.—Acts 20 : 36-21 : 16. Ready to die for the name of the Lord Jesus (vs. 13). Compare Acts 5 : 41.  
Saturday, February 22.—Acts 21 : 17-36. Paul bound and rescued by soldiers. Compare Acts 20 : 22, 23.

Important Notice.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Union is called for on the afternoon of Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock in the parlor of Immanuel church, Truro. Matters of vital interest to the cause shall be up for consideration and it is most important, ergo, that every member of the Committee be in attendance, if possible. Associational Union Secretaries, being Assistant Secretaries of the Maritime Union, are specially asked to note that they are members of the Executive and that this is the only notice of the meeting they can have as who are such secretaries is unknown to the undersigned.

By order of the President,  
W. J. RUTLEDGE, Sec'y.-Treas.  
Port Maitland, N. S., Feb. 1, 1902.

Prayer Meeting Topic—February 16.

Tempted and Tried. I Cor. 10 : 13; Hebrews 2 : 17, 18; 4 : 15; 7 : 25.

1. Temptation.—A temptation is any thing that promises gain to one, if he will neglect to do the right, or do what is wrong. Temptation is not sin, but the yielding to it, under any circumstance, is.

Temptation is not an evidence of sinfulness, but the time we take to abate whether we shall yield indicates the spiritual state. When near the Lord the temptation is immediately dismissed, but when following afar off we defer the dismissal.

The faithful disciple, whose life is glorifying God and winning souls to Jesus, the devil will endeavor to turn out of the way through temptation.

Some of the most destructive temptations are only suggestions to do very small things; and these negatives, such as postponed secret prayer, omit the reading of the Word to-day, let others witness first, and many others. These are little things, but like the small foxes they spoil the vines.

2. Deliverance.—  
"Way of escape, able to fear,  
Able to succour, save to uttermost."

These are glorious promises, wholesome food for frail humanity. Wrap these truths around your loins, trembling brother. God is feeling, God is faithful, God is able, doubt no more.

But remember, you must fear as long as you can, take His way of escape, obtain His grace for the time of need, and shun all appearance of evil.

"As thy day thy strength shall be  
This should be enough for thee;  
He who knows thy frame will spare  
Burdens more than thou canst bear."

Halifax. G. W. SCHURMAN.

Initial Truths.

"THE SAVIOUR."

Lesson II.

(1.) Definition:—Saviour means deliverer. In the Bible sense, "Saviour" means a deliverer from sin and death eternal. The word Saviour is sometimes applied directly to God himself, as in I Tim. 2 : 3, but chiefly to Jesus Christ. This word Saviour expresses for us both the humanity and the divinity of our Lord. The word Saviour means also Messiah, or "anointed one," under which title the Saviour was best known among the Jews. We are familiar with his human name, "Jesus," which also means Saviour: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." "Saviour," is a most significant name to give our Blessed Redeemer. Great Saviour we adore thee!

(2.) The Saviour Needed:—This need is most apparent. It follows the sad fact that man is a sinner. "God created man in His own image," i. e., Moral image; but man did not long continue in that pure state, but soon sinned, and in the fall of our first parents, the race fell, and every new generation has partaken of the consequences of Adam's sin, by wilful transgression. Therefore, humanity became poisoned in its source, and the poisonous effects have been transmitted through all the generations; so that we have a world of sinners in need

of a Saviour. Paul uttered a universal truth when to the Ephesian church he said: "Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and the mind; and were by nature children of wrath even as others." Again, man's condition by nature and consequent need of a Saviour is most clearly stated in Romans 3 : 9-19. This is a severe indictment of the race including, as it does, both Jew and Gentile: "For all have sinned." Man is so far ruined by the fall that "self help," or self recovery is impossible. This inability is seen in that man does not love God, and not to love God is the essence of depravity. When Jesus described the condition of the natural heart he said: "For from within, out of the heart of man proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness; all these things come from within and defile the man." Mark 7 : 21-23. Need we go further to show man a sinner and in need of a Saviour.

(3.) The Saviour Promised:—If the race is in need of a Saviour, then it is of the utmost importance to find out whether a Saviour has been provided. At this point we are shut up to the one book, the Bible. It is the only book that holds out any hope. Therefore we must turn to the Holy Book if we would learn of the promised Saviour. We are glad of this. For such wondrous truth needs the strongest proof. Here we need to drink from the fountain-head or all truth, and not from the muddy streams of human speculation. Then to the fountain-head let us go. Here the waters are cool, sparkling and abundant. Here the promise of a Saviour is as old as sin; both had their birth in Eden. The first promise of a Saviour is fresh from the lips of God himself: "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel. Gen. 3 : 15. What a crushing blow is here to Satan's power.

Centuries rolled on, and here and there, in forms and ways best calculated to impress the truth, was this old promise renewed unto mankind. After 2000 years, Abraham is "called out," and the promise of a Saviour renewed and enlarged to him Gen. 12 : 3; 18 : 18. Thus the promised one was well known to Abraham, of whom Jesus said to the Jews: "Your Father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was glad." John 8 : 56.

We can only sketch in briefest form, the renewal of the promise. But the prophet sky is rosy with the sign of His coming. Isaiah 53 reads like a New Testament chapter, while it was spoken 750 years before the birth of our Lord. But the place of his birth and the manner of his death are clearly marked in Psalm and prophecy. After Abraham's day, Isaac and Jacob had the promise of a Saviour renewed unto them. Jacob is now dying, his sons are gathered around his bed, the spirit of inspiration comes upon him, and he declares: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet until Shiloh come." Gen. 49 : 10. Ruthless hands of late have been laid upon this golden promise of a Saviour—they tell us that "Shiloh" stands for the name of a place and not a person. But for us, we will not let them dim its Messianic lustre: "Shiloh" is none other than our promised deliverer. In comment on the above passage the "Annotated Paragraph Bible," says: "Having announced the sovereignty of Judah, the Patriarch goes on to declare that it shall have no end till one shall come bearing the name of 'Shiloh,' whose sway both Israel and all mankind shall acknowledge." Time: Dan. 9 : 25, 26. Hag. 2 : 7, 9. Place: Micah 5 : 2. Study: Deut. 18 : 15. Ps. 110 : 4; 2 : 68. Isa. 9 : 6, 7; 11 : 1-10; 53 : 13-15. Jer. 23 : 5, 6. Zeh. 9 : 9. Mal. 3 : 1, 4, 5.

(4.) The Saviour Given: With the inspired history of the promised Saviour open to us from Genesis to Malachi, and with the New Testament in hand, we claim, and with all christendom affirm, that the promised Messiah is Jesus of Nazareth—our Saviour and Lord: "To him gave all the prophets witness that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins." Acts 10 : 43. This was to be the Saviour's great mission: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." Luke 19 : 10. "For this purpose was the Son of God manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." I John 3 : 8. "For this is a faithful saying," etc. I Tim. 1 : 15. John 3 : 16; 3 : 17. "For Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." I Cor. 1 : 15. "In whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace." Eph. 1 : 7. "Blessed, forever blessed be the dear star of pardon, that shines into the cell of the condemned, and gives the perishing a gleam of hope." Spurgeon. How does He save? By virtue of the divine sacrifice which He presented to God in our behalf, when he died on Calvary. And God who was justly offended by our sins, is now pleased to accept the sacrifice of His son Jesus, in our stead. "That he might be just and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus." Rom. 3 : 26. Let us own that there are mysteries here that we cannot fathom. But while the waters are deep they are clear. The fact is made most plain, that Christ died for our sins—yea, even in our room and stead: And since He died for us, we can be forgiven. In view of this great atoning work of our Saviour—this should be our confession: I bow in submission to Him, who for Jesus' sake absolves me. I cling henceforth to Christ, by virtue of whose atoning death, I am delivered from the consequences of my sins. I serve Him now and forever more through whose death, I am a pardoned sinner.

My dear young friends, will you ponder the personal question that follows? Is He your Saviour too?

"I went and was blessed  
Dear soul, go thou too;  
The Saviour for me  
Is the Saviour for you.  
Oh kneel by the manger,  
Oh kneel by the cross;  
Accept Him, believe Him,  
All else is but dross."

G. R. WHITE.

Foreign Mission.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

For Nazianagram, its missionaries and their helpers, that the gospel seed so patiently sown may soon yield an abundant harvest of precious souls: For our Mission Bands and their leaders.

How the Mission Studies from 'Via Christi' are Carried on in St. John.

The class meets at the different homes every two weeks on Tuesday evening. The attendance is between sixty and seventy. The lesson including one chapter is given each night by a different lady. The one who gave the previous lesson conducts a review for ten minutes, then the new lesson is taken up. Several short papers are read on different topics suggested in the lesson. Some of the hymns of the period read or sung. A social half hour at the close when the Perry pictures illustrating the lesson may be passed around and form topics for conversation. The text book Via Christi is very much condensed and very suggestive, not intended to be the only book used in the study or teaching of the lesson. "Two thousand years before Carey," by Barnes, is most charmingly written and gives numerous illustrations to fix attention and brighten the lesson. Then the persons and places mentioned with many of the events can be read from the encyclopedia. The map made by the teacher or some other should be large enough to be seen by all present, including only what is necessary for the lesson, adding in colored crayons as the lessons proceed. These studies are most interesting and fascinating, and we believe will usher in a new day of intelligent mission interest and information. It is grand to trace God's hand through all the past centuries in giving the gospel to the nations of the earth, and note that through all the ages the eternal purpose runs. The interest seems to be growing and deepening. We hope many of our sisters are improving these long winter evenings in taking this course of mission study prepared with so much care and at such an expense, but given to us for a trifle. The course extends over several years, and each season there will be a new text book, so it is necessary to have this introductory to the mission work from the first to the eighteenth centuries so as to be prepared for the intelligent study of the nineteenth century of missions which occupies the following years. Other denominations in St. John are pursuing this course, and it is proposed at the close to have a Union Service. It is a most pleasant and profitable way of spending an evening, and will yield rich rewards to all who give time and strength to the study of these lessons in "Via Christi." We have heard that the W. M. A. S. of Wolfville and Temple church, Yarmouth, are taking these studies, and should be glad to hear from any others. These books can be obtained from Hall's book store, King St., St. John.

Christmas Day in Tekkali, India.

With the thermometer at 78 or 80 and the doors and windows all open, it is hard to realize that it is indeed the Christmas season. The 25th dawned clear, bright, and warm. The Kimedji household had been invited to spend Christmas at Tekkali and all were early astir. Happy greetings were exchanged and the pleasure of the children shared in as they examined their stockings and exclaimed over each new discovery. Plans had been made to have all the children of the seven different schools, connected with the mission, enjoy a happy day. Seven large banners with Telugu texts inscribed on them were made. Shortly after eight the children came marching along; the leaders proudly carrying their banners. They gathered in the little chapel to the number of nearly two hundred children and grown people. An interesting programme consisting of Bible reading, prayer, Scripture texts, original papers, and speeches was carried out. As it was all in Telugu I failed to grasp it, but rejoiced with them in the happy Christmas season and the wonderful gift of the Christ of Bethlehem.

In the afternoon about three hundred people gathered at the mission compound. Mr. Higgins had arranged for them to have a number of sports and for over two hours they were busy jumping, racing, playing games, etc. In some cases the contest was quite exciting. All were happy and good natured and we thoroughly enjoyed watching them. As soon as it got dark we had a display of fire works and then all went to the little chapel where the Christmas-tree, laden with its wonderful fruit was waiting. Every one present was made happy by the gift of fruit and native sweets. About a hundred children were given a suit of clothes. These suits cost eight cents

each and consist of a long piece of white cloth which they wind round themselves in a wonderful fashion. Among all the happy children the wide world over, I do not believe there were any happier than our troop of ragged, dirty, little street arabs, as they left the little chapel, grasping their bags of candy and fruit and their clothes. We had a very pleasant day and rejoiced in their happiness. Poor children! Their lives are so different from ones in the home land. They have nothing and we have so much. My heart goes out to them in eager longing as I realize, as I never did before, from what I have been saved and how great is the debt I owe my God. I cannot picture to you the lives of the people in this land. There are no homes here in the proper sense of the word. Row after row of miserable little mud huts where human beings by the dozen crowd together, constitute the places that India's millions call home. There they live and die without a thought of anything beyond. Christian men and women and dear young people in the home land, who have so many blessings showered upon you, will you not pray more earnestly than ever before for the work and workers here. Oh, pray; that in some way these people may be reached and saved and become new creatures in Christ Jesus. Their lives to me seem terrible, so dark, so dreary, so full of suffering. My heart aches as I look at it all, but the pain would not be so great if I thought there was anything better for them in the life to come. They are living without Christ, they die without Him and they pass from this wretched existence to eternal darkness. Our responsibility towards them is great. Heaven help us to be faithful!

Am busy every day studying. I enjoy the work very much. Will be so glad when I can talk to these people and enter upon the work that brought me here. The thought that so many of you are praying for me is a great comfort. Please remember our work at Tekkali very often and the missionary who labors here and who, under God, has been the means of gathering so many of these heathen children into the different schools to learn about Christ and His love. They attend the Sunday services regularly and are very attentive. Those who know, say they are wonderfully changed from what they were two years ago. Am very well and happy and contented in my new home. God is good. Let all His children praise Him. Wishing you all a very happy New Year, I am, Yours in the Master's service,

FLORA CLARKE.

Tekkali, Jarjam Dist.

Amounts Received by Mission Band Treasurer. FROM JANUARY 4TH TO 31ST.

Paradise, to constitute Misses Rowena Morse and Annie Young, life members, F.M. \$20; Amherst, Mr. Morse's salary, F.M. \$17.85; Antigonia, Mr. Morse's salary, F.M. \$15.17; Truro Sunday school, support of Joseph, F.M. \$5; Leinster Street, support of Seethama, \$10; Pughwash Sunday school, support of pupil in Miss Harrison's school, F.M. \$10; Bridgetown Band, support of J. Appurdisa, F.M. \$9; Bridgetown Sunday school, H.M. \$2; Truro, Prince St. B.Y.P.U. support of C.H. John, F.M. \$10. MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. M. B. Chipman, N. B.

Financial Statement for Quarter Ending January 31st, 1902.

Table with columns: Rec'd from Bands, NS, S.S., B.Y.P.U., Bands, NB, S.S., B.Y.P.U., H.M., F.M., Total. Total: \$170.19

Paid to Foreign Missions, Mrs. Mary Smith, H.M., \$170.19, 2.68

IDA CRANDALL, Treas. M. B.

Received by the W. B. M. U. Treasurer. FROM JAN. 23RD TO FEB. 5TH.

Hebron, leaflets, 54c; Little Bras D'or, F.M. \$2, H.M. \$1, G.L.M. 75c; 3rd Yarmouth, F.M. \$5.25, H.M. \$1.47; Arcadia, F.M. \$2.20, H.M. \$2.20, leaflets, 48c; Berwick, F.M. \$20.63, H.M. \$15; Weston, F.M. \$4.10, H.M. \$1; Somerset, F.M. \$1; Somerset, to constitute Mrs. W.D. Reid a life member, a gift from Mrs. J.L.M. Young, F.M. \$25; Little Glace Bay, F.M. \$10; Foster Settlement, F.M. \$2.50, H.M. \$2.50, Reports 15c; Mira Bay, F.M. \$3; New Minas, Tidings and leaflets, 28c; Canning, F.M. \$3, H.M. \$1.50, Reports, 20c; Kingston, F.M. \$5.50, H.M. \$6, Reports 25c; Wolfville, F.M. \$2.50, H.M. \$5.50, Tidings, 20c; Wolfville, Mrs. Howard Bars, to constitute herself a life member, F.M. \$25; Charlottetown, leaflets, 10c; Hatfield's Corner, Mrs. Israel Nobles, F.M. \$1, Mrs. Gilbert Crandall, F.M. \$1, Mrs. W.S. Perkins, F.M. \$1, H.M. \$1; Annapolis Ridge, Tidings, 50c; Little River, Digby Co., F.M. \$2.50; Lone Creek, Mrs. D.F. Fisher, F.M. \$1; Port Greville, F.M. \$3.40, H.M. \$4; Charlottetown, F.M. \$39.74, H.M. \$14.21, Reports, 20c; Steeves Mountain, F.M. \$3, H.M. 2.40, Reports, 10c; Wolfville, Reports, 60c; Fredericton, F.M. \$1.6; Windsor, F.M. \$22.84, H.M. \$2.16, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 50c; Halifax, Mrs. Perry, Tidings, 25c; Springfield, N.S., F.M. \$8.25, Tidings, 25c; Amherst, F.M. \$10; Cambridge Narrows, F.M. \$6.50; Douglas Harbor, F.M. \$1; Elgin, F.M. \$5; St. John, Leinster St. F.M. \$4.75, H.M. \$10, Tidings, 25c; New Germany, F.M. \$5.75, Reports, 25c; Canard, F.M. \$15, H.M. \$3; Pleasant Valley, Reports 10c; Lunenburg, F.M. \$5.20, special thank offering, F.M. \$3.70; Bass River, F.M. \$2, H.M. \$2, Thank offering, H.M. \$13.40; Salem, H.M. \$3; Halifax, 1st church, F.M. \$20, H.M. \$5; North Sydney, F.M. \$25, H.M. \$21.50; North Sydney, Miss M.M. Grant, to constitute their County Sec'y, Miss Ida G. Lewis a life member, F.M. \$25, and toward Good Samaritan Hospital; Gavelton, F.M. \$2; H.M. 25c; St. George, F.M. \$5.12; Amherst, F.M. \$3.50; Moncton, F.M. \$31.50, H.M. \$11; Nictaux, H.M. \$10; Halifax, North church, F.M. \$16, H.M. \$14, Reports, 60c; Advocate, leaflets, 31c; Springhill, F.M. \$4, H.M. 35c; Tidings, 25c; Mission Band treasurer, F.M. \$180.19, H.M. 2.68;

M, \$3, H.M. 2.40, Reports, 10c; Wolfville, Reports, 60c; Fredericton, F.M. \$1.6; Windsor, F.M. \$22.84, H.M. \$2.16, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 50c; Halifax, Mrs. Perry, Tidings, 25c; Springfield, N.S., F.M. \$8.25, Tidings, 25c; Amherst, F.M. \$10; Cambridge Narrows, F.M. \$6.50; Douglas Harbor, F.M. \$1; Elgin, F.M. \$5; St. John, Leinster St. F.M. \$4.75, H.M. \$10, Tidings, 25c; New Germany, F.M. \$5.75, Reports, 25c; Canard, F.M. \$15, H.M. \$3; Pleasant Valley, Reports 10c; Lunenburg, F.M. \$5.20, special thank offering, F.M. \$3.70; Bass River, F.M. \$2, H.M. \$2, Thank offering, H.M. \$13.40; Salem, H.M. \$3; Halifax, 1st church, F.M. \$20, H.M. \$5; North Sydney, F.M. \$25, H.M. \$21.50; North Sydney, Miss M.M. Grant, to constitute their County Sec'y, Miss Ida G. Lewis a life member, F.M. \$25, and toward Good Samaritan Hospital; Gavelton, F.M. \$2; H.M. 25c; St. George, F.M. \$5.12; Amherst, F.M. \$3.50; Moncton, F.M. \$31.50, H.M. \$11; Nictaux, H.M. \$10; Halifax, North church, F.M. \$16, H.M. \$14, Reports, 60c; Advocate, leaflets, 31c; Springhill, F.M. \$4, H.M. 35c; Tidings, 25c; Mission Band treasurer, F.M. \$180.19, H.M. 2.68;

Financial Statement of the W. B. M. U. for Quarter ending January 31st, 1902.

Table with columns: Am't rec'd from N.S., W.M.A.S., Am't rec'd from N.B., W.M.A.S., Am't rec'd from P.E.I., W.M.A.S., Am't rec'd from Boston, Am't rec'd from Tidings, Am't rec'd from Ann Reports, Am't rec'd from Leaflets, Am't rec'd from M.B. Treas., F.M., H.M., Total. Total: \$2189.41

Paid Treas., F.M.B., \$2096.59; Paid Treas., G.L.M., 171.00; Paid Treas., N.W.M., 205.20; Paid Treas., Indian work, 68.40; Paid Treas., H.M., N.S., and P.E.I., 176.70; Paid Treas., H.M., N.B., 33.00; Paid Treas., Japanese work, B.C., 34.20; Paid printing Tidings and Leaflets, 14.80; Paid President, 30.00; Paid Pro. Sec., N.S., 6.00; Paid Drafts, discounts, postage, 10.47

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, Feb. 3rd, 1902.

Twentieth Century Fund \$50,000

Yes, this Fund was launched August 1900, with the idea that the pastors of the churches were to steer it through the four years. A most desirable accomplishment. Its attainment would have brought \$12,500 at the end of the first year. Instead of this the three provinces contributed only \$638.75. At this rate of progress at the end of the four years the receipts would not have reached a quarter of the proposed fifty thousand.

The first month of my work brought in pledges amounting to nearly three thousand dollars. It is thus made evident that a Field Secretary was needed to push this movement, to organize forces and for a few months to devote his whole time to the strenuous advocacy of a plan that was becoming a dead letter.

I deplore as much as you that it should be necessary to pay a man to revive and work out this proposition. But seeing that it was necessary, there is only one thing to be done that a speedy success may be achieved. That is, for every pastor, Sunday School Superintendent, and all the members of our churches and Sunday schools to work together, and talk up, work up, and pay up our "Twentieth Century Fund" till we reach the mark.

Now brethren and sisters, I am in for business, and I plead with you, that instead of holding off, that you will join hands with me till I get through. Our motives are pure, our ideal divine, and our goal obtainable. Therefore let us leek hands, and pull together, and the winning post reached ere long. I am waiting for many pledges not yet returned. Mail them to your Field Sec'y, H. F. ADAMS, Fredericton, N. B.

Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Sarnia, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing. It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions. Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25 cents



Personal.

By reference to our "News from the Churches," it will be seen that the good people of River Hebert have just given their pastor a very welcome and valuable expression of their regard for him in the form of a return trip ticket to Bermuda...

Rev. Ralph M Hunt has been serving the James St. Baptist church of Hamilton, Ont., for a time, during which his services have been very highly appreciated and the work of the church has progressed favorably...

Acadia University.

FORWARD MOVEMENT FUND RECEIPTS

- L W Sleep, \$12 50; A H Miner, \$4; A H Henderson, \$6 25; Amelia Spencer, \$1; A L Stevens, \$1; Mrs R P Stevens, \$1; Mrs Silas E Allan, \$2 50; Newton A Eaton, \$12 50; Archibald Skinner, \$6 25; J L DeLong, \$2; Prof J Edmund Bars, \$25; W G Giffin, \$2; R C Hendry, \$5; Emma Weatherbee, \$1 25; Leander Nelson, \$1; H C H Henderson, \$10; R J Vance, \$1; John W Siddall, \$2; J D Chambers, \$5; Shippy Spurr, \$6 25; John Wiswell, \$2; Rev H N Parry, \$5; Mrs H N Parry, \$5; Watson Bartheaux, \$2; Reynolds Harrington, \$25; A Whitman, \$12 50; R E Rand, \$5; Chas Peters, \$1; Geo A Holmes, \$1 50; Paulie Beveridge, \$2; Coran B Coombs, \$5; J Miles Chipman, \$12 50; Alice M Read, \$1 25; David Sprout, \$12 50; Charles Marshall, \$1 25; Mrs Robert Porter, \$5; J L Martin, \$5; Gilbert J McLean, \$10; Alex Crowe, \$25; W D Carter, \$1; Wm Cummings, \$62 50; F M Johnson, \$5; Jos Baker, \$2; M A Logan, \$50; R V G R White, \$5; Rev T A Blackadar, \$10; Mrs T A Blackadar, \$4; F K Bezanon, \$5; Mrs F K Bezanon, \$4; Rupert Newcomb, \$2 50; I H Goudy, \$25; Mrs E O Robinson, \$1; Mrs B D Shankle, \$5; Annie McDonald, \$1; F Wayland Porter, \$10; Dr A J McKenna, \$25; Wm R Bars, \$5; Hannah L Bars, \$1; Horace Bars, \$2.

The total amount received in January was \$1,867. This is encouraging, and the fact that several of the amounts were from parties who had not subscribed is still more encouraging. But we still need about \$6750 before we will be in a position to claim the full \$15,000 promised by the American Baptist Education Society.

A. COHOON, Treas. Acadia University. Wolfville, N. S., February 4.

Home Mission in New Brunswick.

At an informal but representative meeting of the Home Mission Board held in January, a policy looking to the presentation of the claims and needs of our Home Mission interests to the churches without expense to the body, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

B. N. NOBLES, Sec'y H. M. B.

Notices.

The next meeting of the County Conference of King's Co. N. S., is (D. V.) to be held at Cambridge, Tuesday, Feb. 25th. The morning service usually commences at 10 o'clock. Persons coming by the eastern train will arrive about 11 o'clock.

The Albert county Quarterly Meeting will convene with the 1st Coverdale church, Turtle Creek, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Ganong, pastor elect of Hillsboro, to preach the Sermon Tuesday evening; alternate, Rev. A. A. Rutledge; Rev. M. E. Fletcher, a paper on "Probabilities Provincial Prohibition"; Rev. H. H. Saunders a paper on "How to Cultivate a Country Field"; and Rev. M. Addison a paper on "The Relation of the Church to the Extension of the Kingdom of God."

The next session of the Annapolis county Conference will meet on Feb. 17th and 18th at Stoney Beach (3 miles below

Granville Ferry). Churches are asked for a good delegation. A good programme and large attendance anticipated. The first on Monday at 7 p. m.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist churches of York and Sunbury counties will convene (D. V.) with the Mangerville Baptist church on Feb. 14th-16th. On Lord's Day dedication services will be held at Upper Mangerville. The churches will kindly send names of delegates to Bro. H. Harrison, Mangerville, on or before Feb. 10th.

N. B. ROGERS, Asst. Sec'y.

The provisional programme for the Quarterly Meeting includes sermons by Keas, F. B Seeley and C. W. Sables, an address by Rev. H. F. Adams and a conference led by Rev. W. D. Manzer. At the dedication services on Sunday Rev. B. H. Thomas of Dorchester is expected to preach in the morning, Rev. J. H. McDonald in the evening and Revs. Geo. Howard and W. R. Robinson and Deacon Spurden to give addresses in the afternoon.

The next session of the Yarmouth Co. Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Hebron church Feb. 17th and 18th. The programme will be announced later.

W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.

In connection with the Quarterly Meeting there will be an ordination of deacons of the Hebron church, Monday evening. The sermon will be by Rev. J. H. Saunders, D. D., and Revs. E. J. Grant, P. G. Mode and D. Price will take part in the service. On Tuesday, besides the usual devotional exercises, business, reports, etc., there will be sermons by Revs. M. W. Brown and W. J. Rutledge and a paper on Regeneration by Rev. J. H. Saunders. Every church should send delegates to this meeting.

Quarterly Meeting.

The next session of the Shelburne Co. Baptist Quarterly meeting will be held with the church at Jordan Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18th and 19th. A good programme has been prepared and a large attendance is hoped for. First session Tuesday morning at 10.30.

S. S. POOLE, Sec'y.

The Devil's Prayer.

From Mark I: 24. Rev. D. H. MacQuarrie, pastor of the Parrsboro Baptist Church, took his text last Sunday evening. The Devil's Prayer, "Let us Alone," was applied in its various form to the different departments of life. It was the prayer of Satan or his agents and though it took different shapes, we heard it from Monopolists, Sabbath breakers, Gamblers, Drunkards, Liquor Sellers: "Let us Alone!" The preacher showed its especial fitness to the liquor traffic which pleads for license and against law enforcement: "Let us Alone!" The sermon, which by the way was 50 minutes' duration, was listened to throughout with intense interest. Mr. MacQuarrie scored the usual strong points in favor of the overthrow of intemperance, but he scored them in a new way, and it is a pity the storm kept the church from being as well filled as it otherwise would have been. There was a good audience however, and a well pleased one.—Parrsboro Leader

FOOD NOT ALL

Food is not all the thin man needs. Maybe he's sick. You can't make him eat by bringing him food. But Scott's Emulsion can make him eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest Scott's Emulsion. It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine, too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists. Toronto.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

PURE GOLD

TOMATO CATSUP

"It's like mother's" Natural color Natural thickness Natural flavor. Tomatoes and crushed Spices only.—try it.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick will be the next Minister of Justice. He will be sworn in before parliament meets.

WHY BE SICK

When Mental and Magnetic treatment Positively Cures where all other methods fail. No Drug or Knife used. Come and be cured or relieved by writing to

DR. FULTON, or E. W. ELLIOTT, St. John, N. B. Elliott Hotel, 28 Queen St.

For 60 Years

The name GATES' has been a warrant of their excellence in medicine. During these six decades

GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT

has been in public use with ever-growing popularity. All classes of workmen are now recognizing that it is the handiest and best application they can get in case of accident or cold, and the greatest pain killer in the world.

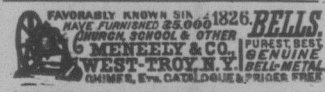
Lumbermen carry it with them in the woods for emergencies.

Fishermen and Miners have discovered that they require its aid. Farmers can get no superior liniment for ailments of horses and cattle.

Householders should keep it constantly on hand for burns, bruises, cuts, colds, coughs, etc.

It should be applied to a cut at once, as it heals and acts as a disinfectant, killing the disease germs which enter the wound. If you have a cold or other use for a liniment, get a bottle at once and you will be convinced that you have got the best. Sold everywhere at 25 cents.

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



Public Notice.

Application will be made to the Legislature of this Province at the next Session for the passage of an Act to authorize James E. Whittaker, Trustee under the Will of Charles Whittaker, deceased, to convey a certain lot of land situate on the South East corner of Dorchester and Carleton streets, in the City of Saint John by way of Mortgage for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars to be applied in the conversion of the dwelling house on said land into two tenements. JAMES E. WHITTAKER, Applicant. #January 28th, 1902.



ASIATIC DYES.

The Brainerd & Armstrong embroidery silks, Asiatic dyed, are the most durable because they do not fade.

They will stand more wear and hold their colors better than any other embroidery silk.

400 shades.

In patent tangle-proof holders.

Sold everywhere.



# Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice. Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 23d St., New York.

## CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves as of a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can get without any expense. Our remedy is Egyptian Regulator Tea, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address: THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.

The Whole Story  
in a letter:

## Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS)

From Capt. F. L. Lyle, Police Station No. 5, Montreal: "We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which detail need in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have heard of."  
Used Internally and Externally.  
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

## Business Men's Backs.



Too much rush and bustle, work and worry fall to the lot of the average business man. Kidneys can't stand it; they fail to filter the poisons from the blood properly. Urinary trouble, general languor and pain in the back are the natural results. A man can't attend to business properly if his back aches—no use trying.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Take a hint from business men who have used them: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at the Medical Hall here, for rheumatism and pains in the small of my back, with which I have been afflicted for the past six years. They did me so much good that I heartily recommend them as an excellent medicine for rheumatic troubles and backache." CHARLES C. PILKNER, dealer in agricultural implements, Orillia, Ont.  
Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, sediment in the urine, too frequent risings at night, rheumatism, and weakness of the kidneys in children and old people. Remember the name, Doan's, and refuse all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## LAXATIVE PILLS

work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c. at all druggists.

## The "D.D." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

(Trade Mark.)  
For Lung Troubles,  
Severe Coughs, Colds,  
Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but when combined in "The D. & L.", it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; will add solid pounds of flesh; will bring you back to health.

50c. and \$1.00 bottles.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

## The Home

### IMITATION BLACK WALNUT.

A good stain to color pine or any light wood a dark walnut color is made of one part green walnut husks, crushed and mixed with six parts cold water. Let the water stand on the husks at least twenty-four hours before it is used. When the stain has been applied to wood and has stood twenty-four or twenty-six hours, it should be ready to be set with a coat of bichromate of potash and water. When this is dry, treat the wood to a coat of shellac or finish, in any way you wish to.—Ex.

### HOMEMADE DRY YEAST.

Into 1 qt. boiling water put as many hops as you can grasp in your hand. Let boil a few moments and strain onto 1 pt. flour to which has been added 1 tablespoon salt. When lukewarm, add 1 cake compressed yeast. After it is risen, preferably next day, add meal until you can rub it into small crumbs, then spread to dry out of doors, or by an open window in the shade. From 1/2 to 1 pt. of these crumbs, put to soak in the morning, if you wish to set your sponge at night; will make from 4 to 8 large loaves of bread.

### PICKLED APPLES.

Take ripe, hard, sweet apples, pare evenly, and if the apples are perfect leave them whole, otherwise cut in quarters. To 1 pk. apples, take 2 qts. vinegar, 4 lbs. sugar, 1/2 oz. mace, 1/2 oz. cloves, 1/2 oz. allspice, all unground, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, a few pepper grains and a little salt. Heat mixture of vinegar and sugar until it boils, skim well, have spices in a thin muslin bag and add to vinegar. Put in apples, place over the fire and stew slowly until apples are soft. Remove apples to cans, boil down vinegar and pour over fruit.

### CREAM COOKIES.

One egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 scant, even teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt and spice to taste. If the cream is very thick and rich mix quite stiff; if thin, mix soft as can handle. Roll about one-fourth inch thick, and bake on dropping pan with quick fire for 15 or 20 minutes.

### CORN PUDDING.

Corn pudding is made by adding to one pint of raw pulp two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper, and baking in a moderate oven until firm in the centre.

### MARSHMALLOW CANDY.

Soak one-quarter of a pound of granulated gum arabic in one-half of a pint of water until dissolved. This is done by standing the covered bowl in a pan of hot water on the coolest part of the stove and stirring occasionally. Strain and put in a saucepan with one-half of a pound of powdered sugar, set over hot water and stir over the fire until the mixture becomes thick and white. Test by dropping a little into cold water. When it forms a fire ball, take from the fire and stir into the whites of three stiffly beaten eggs. Beat for three minutes, flavor with vanilla or orange-flower water, and pour it into a pan which has been thickly dusted with corn-starch, and of such size that the paste will be in a layer a full inch thick. Stand in a cool, dry place over night, then turn out, cut into squares, dust with confectioner's sugar or corn-starch, and pack in boxes.—Ex.

### A HAPPY HOME.

I have one more word of advice to give to those who would have a happy home, and that is, let love preside in it. When your behavior in the domestic circle be-

comes a mere matter of calculation; when the caress you give is merely the result of study of the position you occupy, happiness lies stark dead in the hearthstone. When the husband's position as head of the household is maintained by loudness of voice, by strength of arm, by fire of temper, the republic of domestic bliss has become a despotism that neither God nor man will abide. O ye who promised to love each other at the altar, how dare you commit perjury? Let no shadow of suspicion come on your affection. It is easier to kill that flower than it is to make it live again. The blast from hell that puts out that light leaves you in the blackness of darkness forever.—Selected.

### READING FOR GIRLS.

It is absolutely indispensable that the modern girl, in whatever position she finds herself, whether that of one of the world's workers or that of the girl of leisure, should give every day a portion of her time to reading. In this way only can she keep abreast of the times, sharing its best thoughts, understanding its important movements, and learning her own attitude toward the world and the duty which she owes to it. She must read her daily paper carefully, selecting with discretion and conscience the one which she will read regularly. She wants to read one whose editorial opinions are recognized and quoted, whose attitude is fair, and which treats large questions with tolerance and honesty. If she lives at a distance from the large centres where these daily papers are published, she may subscribe for a weekly or semi-weekly edition of such a paper, in which she will find all the best features of the daily editions, it being, in fact, a sort of abridged edition of the dailies in point of news, with the reviews, the best editorials, the criticisms of art, music, the drama and all the choicest correspondence from abroad and centres at home. This paper, well read, with a good standard magazine, and a review which will be both entertaining and instructive, with a few well-chosen books, may constitute her intellectual bill of fare, and will prove as much as she can digest without becoming a mental dyspeptic.—Sallie Joy White, in Woman's Home Companion.

### RESTLESS LITTLE ONES.

Fevishness and Sleeplessness a Sure Sign That Baby is Unwell.

When babies are restless, cross or peevish it is the surest possible sign of illness. Well babies sleep soundly and are cheerful and playful when awake. When baby is cross too many mothers give so-called "soothing" medicines, which contain opiates that deaden but do not remove the trouble. What is wanted is a medicine that will go right to the root of the trouble and make baby sleep well, eat well and be cheerful in a natural way. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which are sold under an absolute guarantee that they contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. All mothers who have used them for their little ones speak of them in terms of warmest praise. Mrs. Albert Young, Stratford, says: "My baby, who is now five months old, has always been very cross and peevish. She was very constipated and sleepless. She was a thin, delicate-looking child and cried nearly all the time. I did not know what to do with her. I tried several medicines but they did her no good. A friend who had used Baby's Own Tablets advised me to try them. I did so, and since using them baby has been quite well, her bowels are regular, and she has grown plump and good-natured. I am delighted with the Tablets and keep them on hand all the time, and whenever baby gets cross and feverish I give her a Tablet and she is all right."

These Tablets are the best medicines in the world for simple fevers, colic, diarrhoea, all stomach troubles, constipation and other minor ailments of little ones. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water, or crushed to a powder may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who once try them will never afterwards use any other medicine for their little ones. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed. . . . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

## SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE. 100

## The Surest Remedy is

## Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Smaller Trial Size 25c. Endorsed by all who have tried it.

## A Terrible Cough.



If people would only treat coughs and colds in time with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, there would be fewer homes desolate.

The severest coughs and colds, bronchitis and croup, and the first stages of consumption yield readily to this powerful, lung-healing remedy.

Read what Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold, which settled on my throat and lungs, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also had a terrible cough which my friends thought would send me to my grave. I tried different remedies but all failed to do me any good until I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and the contents of one bottle completely cured me."

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Fredericton, N. B.

## INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

### The Sunday School

#### BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter, 1902.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson VIII. February 23. Acts 6 : 7-15.

THE ARREST OF STEPHEN.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.—Matt. 10 : 28.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE OCCASION OF A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH.—V. 1. IN THOSE DAYS. A general expression for the period of the great growth of the early church, somewhere between A. D. 33 and 37. THE DISCIPLES. The word occurs here for the first time in the Acts. Disciples are learners, those who go to school to Christ, who accept of him as their teacher, receiving his doctrines, obeying his teachings, following his example, trusting to his guidance. Life is a school in which to be educated for eternal life, Jesus is the teacher, the Bible is the text-book, duties are the lessons to be learned.

II. THE NEED LED TO A NEW ORGANIZATION OF CHURCH WORK.—Vs. 2, 6. AS SOON as this feeling of dissatisfaction was made known, wise and generous measures were adopted in the most Christian spirit. A general meeting of the church was called. The apostles asked that seven laymen be chosen, for it was not fitting that they should leave their work of preaching the Word of God, to serve tables, to superintend the distribution of supplies.

III. THE OUTCOME, RAPID GROWTH IN NUMBERS AND POWER.—Vs. 7, 8, 14. THE WORD OF GOD INCREASED. Its power extended to many more people, and to other classes, as the priests; the truths of salvation gained wider credence, and changed many hearts and lives. The beauty and power of religion was shown in a new light, as the silent, unseen current of electricity, when obstructed by the carbon film, burst out into a brilliant light. MULTIPLIED. See on v. 1. IN JERUSALEM, where there was the greatest opposition from the rulers, and where Christ was crucified, and all the facts concerning his resurrection and the coming of the Holy Spirit were best known. A GREAT COMPANY OF THE PRIESTS. According to Ezra (2 : 36, 39), the priests amounted to forty-two hundred and eighty-nine at the time of the return from Babylon. They must have been still more numerous at this period. Such an accession of such converts was a signal event in the early history of the church. WERE OBEDIENT. Imperfect tense, denoting repetition. They kept joining the new community.

IV. STEPHEN, THE MARTYR PREACHER.—V. 8. As usual, new work developed new men. One of the most active of the seven deacons was a man named Stephen, probably a Grecian (Hellenistic) Jew. It is inferred that he had seen and heard Jesus, for he recognized Jesus glorified, in his death vision.

HE DID. Imperfect tense, "was doing;" he kept on doing. He was a man of action as well as preaching. He practised what he preached. "Battles are not won by lectures on gunpowder." GREAT WONDERS. Proving the power of God that worked in and through him. AND MIRACLES. Greek, "signs," miracles that were a sign of God's presence and inforcement, and object-lessons of the loving, saving spirit of the gospel.

V. ATTEMPTS TO PUT A STOP TO STEPHEN'S WORK.—Vs. 9-15. First at-

#### FOOD WILL DO IT.

Made Over a Man of 60.

Food that will put the vigor of life into a man of sixty is worth knowing about. Mr. Chas. E. Allen of 5306 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., says, "Five years ago at the age of fifty-nine I was advised by a friend to adopt rolled oats for my breakfast diet in the place of white bread. I followed the advice with some benefit, but was still troubled with heart weakness and general debility, requiring medicine from time to time; the bowels were also affected to an extent.

About six months ago while still half sick and very weak I commenced to use Gripe-Nuts Breakfast Food and soon noticed an improvement in my general health, with the gradual disappearance of unfavorable symptoms. Heart palpitation decreased and a new feeling of vigor manifested itself in various ways. Tonics were no longer needed, bowels became natural, nerves were steady and I seemed to have returned, in a great degree, to the vigor of middle age. There has also been a gain in flesh, my weight having increased from 127 to 151 pounds.

You are welcome to use my name if you desire to publish this voluntary testimony."

tempt by argument and Discussion. 9. THERE AROSE, in a hostile sense, THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE LIBERTINES. The Libertines were probably Roman "freemen" who were formerly captive Jews brought to Rome by Pompey (B. C. 63,) and afterwards liberated by their Roman masters. These men and their descendants would enjoy the rights of Roman citizenship, and some of them appear to have returned to Jerusalem. CYRENIANS Cyrene was a great city of the province of Cyrenaica, in North Africa. Josephus relates how one-fourth of its inhabitants were Jews. ALEXANDRIANS. The Alexandrians were from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, twelve miles from the mouth of the Nile, a famous philosophical and literary centre. CILICIA A province of Asia Minor, of which Tarsus was the capital. Paul is supposed to have belonged to this synagogue. ASIA. Not the grand division, but the Roman province in Asia Minor. It is probable that Paul, then Saul, was among those DISPUTING WITH STEPHEN, discussing, arguing the leader and king of oratory and logic.

10. AND THEY WERE NOT ABLE. Had not strength to resist, "to withstand," his Scriptural arguments that Jesus was the Messiah, as he was inspired by the Holy Spirit to see and to explain. The argument and the power were all on Stephen's side.

The second attempt was by means of a false charge before the Sanhedrim. 11. THEN THEY SUBORNED MEN. The English "suborn" is from the Latin, sub, "under," "secretly," and "ornare," to furnish or provide, as a false accusation. WE HAVE HEARD HIM SPRAK BLASPHEMOUS WORDS AGAINST MOSES. The statements charged are given in vs. 13, 14. The blasphemy consisted in contempt of Moses and his institutions. It was a capital offense. See Deut. 13:6, 10. AND AGAINST GOD, who instituted the sacrifices, and to whom the temple was dedicated.

12. AND THEY STIRRED UP THE PEOPLE. Hitherto the opposition was confined chiefly to the rulers whose interests were most affected by the progress of the gospel. Now the leaders had got hold of something which touched the religion and the hopes of the people; and especially when the strictness and the generosity of Christians troubled the consciences of those who did not wish to act in like manner. Thus THE ELDERS, AND THE SCRIBES no longer feared the people, who were divided in feeling, and they CAUGHT HIM, seized, snatched, and carried away with them, implying violence. They handled him roughly. BROUGHT HIM TO THE COUNCIL. The Sanhedrim. They had been discussing in the synagogue, and were not a match for Stephen. Now they brought him before the most learned and powerful body in the nation.

AGAINST THIS HOLY PLACE. The temple adjoining the hall of the Sanhedrim. The same charge was made against Christ (Matt. 26:61; Mark 14:58). Probably he said that God could be worshipped acceptably elsewhere, and that if they rejected the Messiah the temple would be destroyed (vs. 14). But what he taught was really the glorifying and fulfilling of the temple and the law.

14. AND . . . CHANGE THE CUSTOMS WHICH MOSES DELIVERED US. Jesus fulfilled these, and closed their soul in a new body. But he did change the Jews' interpretation of the laws, and removed the excrescences they had fastened upon it, as seen in Matt 6 and 23.

15. HIS FACE AS . . . THE FACE OF AN ANGEL. With the divine illumination of the Holy Spirit, as Moses' face when he had been forty days alone with God. This was God's answer to the charge against Stephen. "It is said of the aged Pólycarp, as he faced a martyr's death, that he caught in his closing hours some rays of the glory of the transfiguration.

Details of the loss of about 200 Japanese soldiers, who were frozen to death, have been received. It seems that a command of two hundred and ten men practicing winter marching were caught in a blizzard on the northern end of the island of Hondo and lost their road. The snow in the mountain passes was twenty feet deep. In their efforts to warm themselves the detachment burned their haversacks and rifle-buffs, but many of them were frozen to death. The 71 survivors then scattered and in small parties endeavored to reach the villages. Only one corporal, however, succeeded in escaping from the mountain. He was picked up by a relief party. It is feared that all the other members of expedition are dead.

The reason why we speak of so many of life's experiences as "losses" is because we fail to take account of the gains of which these so-called losses were the price, and which we never should have obtained without them.

I remember the morning on which I came out of my room after I had first trusted Christ. I thought the old sun shone brighter than it ever had before—I thought that it was just smiling upon me. As I walked out upon Boston Common and heard the birds singing in the trees, I thought they were all singing a song to me. Do you know I feel in love with the birds! I had never cared for them before. It seemed to me that now I was in love with all creation. I had not a bitter feeling against any man. I was ready to take all men to my heart.—D. L. Moody.

When our Saviour drove the sheep and oxen out of the temple, he did not drive them into his own pasture, nor sweep the coin into his own pockets when he overturned the tables of the money-changers. But we have in our days many who are forward to offer to God much zeal which not only cost them nothing, but wherewith they have gained great estates.

### Are Quick To See

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in all cases of dyspepsia



and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and exertion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give needed help and you will have no trouble.

Its a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail." Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

It will cost 50c to find out just how Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide. All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

There are no

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS, therefore you can enter at any time.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION FROM CANADIAN BOOKS BY CANADIAN TEACHERS qualify candidates for CANADIAN OFFICES, and none are more exacting.

Now is the time to enter.

Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.

#### 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: also reviving and incorporating therewith the Act of Assembly, 45 Victoria, chapter 87; also the Act of Assembly, 46 Victoria, chapter 29, and the Act of Assembly, 16 Victoria, chapter 69, and any acts in amendment thereof. Giving powers to the Company to acquire, construct, own and operate Canals, Docks, Railways, Warehouses, Vessels and any and all shipping facilities in the City and County of St. John. Also with powers in regard to expropriating, reclaiming, improving, laying out and leasing or otherwise disposing of lands for the above and other purposes. And the supplying of power or electricity for manufacturing or other purposes; and to receive any aid that may be granted therefor. J. B. ARMSTRONG for applicants.

### A DAUGHTER'S DANGER.

A Chatham Mother Tells how Her Daughter, who was Troubled with Weak Heart Action and run Down System was Restored to Health.

Every mother who has a daughter drooping and fading—pale, weak and listless—whose health is not what it ought to be, should read the following statement made by Mrs. J. S. Heath, 39 Richmond Street, Chatham, Ont:

"Some time ago I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills at the Central Drug Store for my daughter, who is now 13 years of age, and had been afflicted with weak action of the heart for a considerable length of time.

"These pills have done her a world of good, restoring strong, healthy action of her heart, improving her general health and giving her physical strength beyond our expectations.

"They are a splendid remedy, and to any one suffering from weakness, or heart and nerve trouble I cordially recommend them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or \$ for \$1.25, at all druggists.

### Wanted Everywhere

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the

VARIETY MFG CO. Bridgetown, N.S.

#### BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. In fact we cannot begin to supply the demands upon us for such help especially for young men who can write Shorthand.

#### SEND FOR

Our Twelve Exercises in Practical Penmanship; also for our Catalogues, containing Terms and Courses of Study.

OUR NEW TERM begins Thursday, January 2.

S. Kerr & Son Oddfellows' Hall

Poetess—"The poem I sent you, Mr. Editor, contains the deepest secrets of my soul."

Editor—"I know it, madam, and no one shall ever find them out through me."

The directors of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, declared a dividend of \$20 per share Tuesday. This is the same as for the corresponding quarter last year, and the year before.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

## From the Churches.

### Denominational Funds.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is Rev. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FALMOUTH, N. S.—It gives me pleasure to say that Rev. S. H. Cornwall of St. Martins, N. B., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Falmouth Baptist church. We are looking in hopeful anticipation of his settlement among us.  
C. THOMAS, Clerk.

HAMPTON, N. B.—Three more have been received since last reporting, two by experience and one by letter. Still others are expected. Our social services last week were very encouraging. We are now expecting to begin special services next week and would request the earnest prayers of all who are interested in the Lord's work here, that backsliders may be reclaimed and sinners converted to God.  
Feb. 3rd. H. S. SHAW.

HOPEWELL, N. B.—Rev. N. A. McNeill of Petitcodiac delivered a lecture in the church at the Hill, Jan. 30th, which was listened to by a large congregation with great pleasure. The subject was "The Separations of Christianity." The ladies had provided some refreshments and we netted \$34 to be applied to our debt which is gradually wearing away. Two more have been added by letter. The small-pox has passed away and all our services are again being held.  
F. D. DAVIDSON.

SURREY, N. B.—It was my privilege to spend a few weeks with Pastor Addison two years ago at Alma and Waterside where our hearts were gladdened so many times by seeing miners forsaking sin and turning to the Lord. Most of the brethren know of the excellent work done by Pastor A. at that place. Again our hearts are made glad each night by seeing others turning to God. Five were baptized on Lord's day. We are looking to the Master for rich blessing.  
J. A. MARPLE.

CHESTER BASIN, N. S.—The new church has been enjoying a rich blessing during the past four weeks. Backsliders have returned and sinners have accepted the Saviour. Last Lord's day it was my privilege to baptize seven believers—one young man, one mother and five girls. Another promising convert has been hindered from taking this step of confessing her Lord. These members with two others received by letter and by experience will, we hope, valuably increase our number. The interest still continues unabated. Last evening we were ably assisted by Rev. R. O. Morse of Chester and as a result of that meeting two young men and two girls rose for prayers. To God be all the glory.  
M. B. WHITMAN.

PITT ST., SYDNEY, C. B.—1901 proved a banner year with Pitt Street Baptist church under the wise pastorate of Rev. A. J. Vincent. About \$2200 were collected by us and the year closed without one cent of debt on any department. During the last quarter of the year seven were added to the church. At the regular annual meeting Pastor Vincent was unanimously requested to remain another year. At the present time special services are being held and already many are expressing the desire to lead a better life. The outlook for a large addition to the church membership is good and with God's blessing we hope to see many saved.  
CLERK.

TABERNACLE, HALIFAX.—At our annual meeting Revs. F. W. Steeves, J. Margeson and A. J. Davis were appointed to the diaconate. They were ordained Jan. 26th, the pastor being assisted by Rev. W. H. Jenkins and the deacons. We began special meetings Jan. 14th, which are being continued. We have a good attendance and considerable interest is manifested but the showers, for which we plead, has not yet fallen. Several are seeking the Saviour, principally young people. We have baptized three and others are received. Revs. D. H. Simpson and W. H. Jenkins have assisted us four and nine days respectively. These brethren were a

great blessing to us all. Their addresses were full of the gospel and delivered in great earnestness and power. Souls were brought to Christ through their messages and believers greatly helped.  
Feb. 5th. G. W. SCHURMAN.

IMMANUEL CHURCH, TRURO.—We have not been without tokens of God's favor, though we have not, for some time, reported through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. During the past few months our meetings have been marked by much interest and power. Though we have had no general and wide-spread revival we have seen with joy indications of the Spirit's working and are reminded that the seed of the kingdom, if faithfully sown, will be cared for. New voices have been heard in our meetings, and these are always refreshing. On Feb. 2nd it was my privilege to baptize two of our brightest young people. Another was received on experience the same day. Still others who have professed conversion are hesitating to follow Christ in baptism. We hope they may soon see their duty and privilege. Our Sunday School is in a very flourishing condition, and embraces every member of the congregation, as we have recently organized a Home Department.  
M. A. MACLEAN.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—Quite a long time has passed since any report has been given from this field, simply, because we had nothing special to report. Our work is moving steadily and the hard labor of a seed sowing time, is, we trust, the forerunner of a gracious revival and numerous ingathering. This winter, for the first time, three of our four Sunday Schools keep up regular sessions, and we expect that the fourth one will soon be in line. This is largely the result of efforts of our very efficient Field Secretary, Rev. G. P. Raymond. At Kingston, we are considering the necessity of enlarging our house of worship. The building being overcrowded about every pleasant Sunday evening, at any station on this field, a large congregation is sure to meet the pastor whenever the weather is at all favorable. Last Sunday I baptized a young lady—a very promising convert. Others are likely to soon be in a position to thus obey the Divine command and follow the divine example.  
ADDISON F. BROWNE.

Jan. 30.

CHEGOOGIN, YARMOUTH COUNTY, N. S.—Nearly two months have passed since we settled on this field. We are gradually becoming acquainted with the people. On Tuesday eve, Jan. 21, they came to take possession of the parsonage and become better acquainted with each other. They did not come empty handed but brought some useful gifts and also some cash. A pleasant time was spent together. The church is not as strong as it has been as some have joined the ranks above—others have moved to other places. The removal of Deacon Wm. Corning and family to Yarmouth Town has been a serious loss to the church but as it is only a short drive to Chegogin we hope to have their presence and help occasionally. Some have gone as far East as Sydney. We hope to see these prodigal sons and daughters return home ere long. There are still some faithful ones remaining. This church has one commendable feature, it pays its pastor every Monday morning.  
J. MILLS.

FIRST MONCTON, N. B.—On Lord's day morning at the close of the sermon and in the presence of an audience that filled the building, Pastor D. Hutchinson baptized six men converts. These with two received by letter were given the hand of fellowship in the evening. This makes twenty-one additions to the membership of the church since the New Year—twelve by baptism, eight by letter and one by experience. We are now in the midst of a quiet but gracious work. Enquirers at every service. Yesterday, Feb. 2nd, closed the first year of Mr. Hutchinson's pastorate. During the year, fifty-six, most of them by baptism, have been added to the membership. Pastor Hutchinson commences his second year, next Lord's day, with a sermon on Foreign Missions. A collection of \$500 is asked for to pay the salary of Miss Flora Clark, one of our own members, now in India.

FAIRVILLE, N. B.—We are in the midst of special meetings. Four believers were baptized Jan. 26 and others will soon follow. Our kind people did not forget us during the Christmas season. They presented Mrs. Dykeman with a beautiful silver scallop dish, and their pastor with a costly outer fur collar. We are expecting an increase in our population in the spring. Two new mills will begin operations then, and these, in connection with our large pulp mill, and several other large saw mills, which will be running early in the spring, will make this a lively place next summer, and will, we expect, cause an influx of new families. If any of your readers are looking for employment in mills, we would invite them to look in this direction. The Fairville Baptist church will give them a royal welcome.  
Yours in Christ,  
A. T. DYKEMAN.

Feb. 4.

CHANCE HARBOR, N. B.—The annual business meeting of the Musquash and Dipper Harbor church was held on Jan. 29. The clerk read a report of the work done during the year. There has been no settled pastor for the year, but we had been supplied occasionally by visiting brethren and through the summer vacation by Bro. D. J. McPherson of Acadia College, N. S. The church is at present without a pastor. The financial report showed that \$480 had been raised for all purposes and \$450 had been expended. Of the amount raised \$115 had been collected for repairs and improvements on the different church buildings. The Sabbath School had contributed \$9 and the W. M. A. Society, \$8. During the meeting a movement was made toward the building of a parsonage. Committees were appointed to secure a building site and prepare plans and estimates for a house. We pray God's blessing may rest on our undertaking. We are encouraged by the fact that we begin the New Year without any burden of debt upon us.  
CLERK.

CANSO, N. S.—The annual roll call and business meeting of the church was held on the evening of Jan. 29th. Although the night was intensely cold a large number gathered in the vestry and the responses to the calling of the names indicated that the hearts were warm within. The reports from the officers and Societies of the church were most encouraging. Nearly \$2100 were raised for various church and denominational purposes. The first instalment of \$500 toward the extinction of the church debt was paid in full. The interest is paid to date, with a balance on hand toward the next payment. In addition to this each family had kept at home during the year a little earthen jug, into which small offerings had been dropped from time to time. These jugs were broken at the roll call and added to the amount to be paid on the debt nearly another hundred dollars. The occasion was made more enjoyable and profitable by the presence of Evangelists Baker and MacLean. These consecrated and enthusiastic laborers for souls are opening a campaign in Guysboro county by a fortnight's meetings in Canso. Large numbers listen each night to the gospel presented intelligently, forcibly and lovingly both in sermon and in song. A deep interest is manifested, especially among the young people, and many are seeking the Lord. The pastor's heart is encouraged by seeing wanderers returning to the fold and consecrating themselves to the Master's service.  
O. N. CHIPMAN.

DOAKTOWN, N. B.—Just a word in the way of "News from the Churches." Not that we have anything especially cheering to report, but as we are often cheered in hearing from our brethren under that heading, we feel in duty bound to add our quota. The Christmas season has come and gone, bringing to us good cheer, in kind remembrances from all parts of this large field. Thus stimulated to try to do more and better work, in this my eighth year here as Under "Shepherd," I had my plans all laid to begin this week at Ludlow and in the next four months to go over the whole field in the way of special effort, trusting we might be permitted to gather in some sheaves from past sowing. Unseen forces seem however for the present to put a hindrance in the way, as the storm on Lord's day night (which was terrific here and of which we took our share in driving from Blackville) has left us somewhat snow bound. Paul says "Satan hindered." What was it the "Prince of the power of the air that whirled the snow in such fury? Then indeed a hard old father must he be. I pity his

poor children when he gets his full control of them, if that be a sample of his doings. He even piles it on to God's dear children when he gets a chance.

M. P. KING.

3RD YARMOUTH AND CARLETON CHURCHES.—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR'S weekly visits are ever welcome. We love to read the good tidings contained therein. The work with us is progressing favorably. The Xmas season was very pleasant. Concerts in connection with Xmas trees were held in the 3rd Yarmouth and Carleton churches, which were greatly enjoyed by the members of the school and their friends. The Carleton church and congregation presented us with a magnificent parlor lamp, to light us on life's journey. New Year's day and evening found the kind friends of Deerfield and Pleasant Valley at the parsonage. A very enjoyable time was passed, and when they left we found ourselves the richer by our winter's word and a nice purse of money. We don't want anyone to think that this is just an annual burst of liberality from these churches, for such is not the case. It is just a little swell of a continual stream. Hardly a week passes without some token of kindness from them. It is a pleasure to work with and among such a people. The Week of Prayer was observed by us, and it was uplifting. Meetings were good from start to finish; not one dull one. On Sunday, January 12, one young man followed his Master in the ordinance of baptism. We trust that more will follow in the near future. May the Lord bless this people abundantly in our prayer.  
M. B. BROWN.

RIVER HERBERT, N. S.—We have long thought the summit of kindness and generosity had been reached by our church and people, for they have been piling "Ossa on Pelion" year after year, but on the evening of Feb. 5th, it was proved to have been more difficult to reach the highest peak of their beneficence, than the giants had, as the poets fable says, to reach the heavens, by "rolling" upon Ossa the leafy Olympus. On the evening referred to a goodly number of my church and congregation, many absent on account of the storm met at the parsonage and presented the pastor with a return ticket to Bermuda and a purse containing sufficient for three months' expenses. In the name of the Lord I thank you always, my friends, again, I say thank you. If any of my brethren in the ministry would like a little recreation for a Sabbath and enjoy the blessedness of giving write to Deacon E. B. Christie who will announce with pleasure your intention. You will find a good Baptist welcome at the parsonage and a decent time to put you around "to see the folks."  
PASTOR.

Com. by J. M. Parker.

Feb. 6th.

NEW MINAS, KINGS CO., N. S.—No great spiritual uplift has come to us since we last reported to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. The church, however, has been making some progress. The attendance at the Sunday services is usually large and the young people are carrying on their work with a good degree of interest. The



### Cured of Piles After Many Years.

Mrs. D. E. Reed, of Albany says: "I would not take \$500 and be placed back where I was before I used the Pyramid Pile Cure; I suffered for years and it is now 18 months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned." For sale by all druggists. Little book "Piles, Causes and Cure" mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.


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interior of our church building has undergone a complete change. The chancel has been enlarged, the seats have been newly grained and cushioned, and the walls have been papered. New stained glass windows adorn the building in the place of the old ones which have gone on a vacation of indefinite duration. These repairs have cost the people of New Minas about three hundred dollars. In addition to these things the pastor and his wife have been graciously remembered by these good people. On Thursday evening, Jan. 23rd, we received a very pressing invitation to attend a party at Dea. Ansley Bishop's. We went, and our surprise can be better imagined than described. The party was made for our benefit. After spending a very delightful evening in social amusements the Deacon led us to the dining room, where stood a table burdened with all sorts of good things for the pocket and pantry, and in a few most fitting words presented the things to us as tokens of good will and appreciation on the part of the people. With grateful hearts we both responded. The donation amounted to \$30. Ever since we came among these people they have shown us great kindness. For all these benefits we wish to express our sincere thanks. Our prayer is that we shall be able to feed these people with spiritual food as they, from the abundance of their hearts, have given us of their material blessings.

GORDON H. BAKER.

AYLESFORD, N. S.—On Sunday last I baptized sixteen candidates—nine young men and seven young women—some of whom were heads of families. We have been having a few weeks of special services which have been a genuine blessing to all. In addition to those who have followed Christ in baptism quiet a number manifested an interest in their salvation. Several who had become indifferent to Christian duty and privilege were quickened. We are now conducting services at Morristown.

A. S. LEWIS.

GOLDBORO, N. S.—Rev. O. P. Brown settled with us as pastor early in June. Pastor Brown is a man who leads his people in every grace: quickly seeing first the need of better regulated finances he at once introduced the weekly offering system which he zealously pushed, and we are happy to say the treasury of current expenses abundantly testifies to its success. The Sunday School has also been given a new impetus, our Bible class-room will no longer accommodate Pastor E's class. On the evening of the first Sabbath in the New Year we held a Sabbath School missionary service. Spirited and instructive addresses were given by Rev. Mr. McDonald, (Pres.), Rev. Geo. A. Lawson and our pastor. These addresses were interspersed with appropriate readings by the sisters and choice selections of music by the choir. A thankoffering to the Lord that had been previously announced, was accordingly after the programme was exhausted, taken up which amounted to \$700. On Jan 15th, following the roll-call of the church the annual reports from the different departments were called for which gave encouraging features of the work. The report from current expenses

showed a clean sheet for the year with considerable reductions made on balances due from the previous year, while the report from building fund showed \$1279 raised for building during the year. We are now in our third week of special meetings and the Lord is blessing us. Eight of our young people were received for baptism at the Conference meeting last week. More are expected, whom we hope to report later as converted. Brethren pray for us that God's Spirit may find a lodging in many hearts here.

O. A. B., Church Treas.

Feb. 6th.

BUTTERNUT RIDGE—This church met in its January annual meeting. The finances are in as good condition as usual. All the old officers were re-elected with the exceptions of one of the Audit Committee and Church Clerk. Brother Le-Baron W. Corry, elected Auditor and I. N. Alward, Church Clerk. The special meetings during the past three weeks have been of an encouraging nature. All correspondence with above church will please address Rev. J. W. Brown, M. A., Ph. D., or Isaac N. Alward, Church Clerk, C. C. I. N. ALWARD.

Butternut Ridge, Box 44.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.—On the evening of Jan. 28th, the Antigonish church held its annual reunion and business meeting. The committee of arrangements, of which Bro. D. G. Whidden was chairman, had done this work well, so the exercises of the evening were carried through in a most systematic and orderly way. After a short address by the pastor, a very interesting and profitable programme was presented in connection with the business of the evening. The report of the Treasurer, C. E. Whidden, showed that the finances were in a healthy condition—the regular Sabbath offerings being in excess even of the previous year, and that liberal contributions had been made to all of our denominational objects. A thankoffering of (\$26.75), twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents for the Twentieth Century Fund and \$16.25 for the Ministers' Annuity had been remitted, in addition to the regular quarterly collection for the Convention-Fund. The clerk, J. Payson Clark, in his report stated that in membership there was not much change from last year. Kindly reference was made to the loss by death of Deacon F. S. Cunningham, at 1 he had served the church some 44 years in that office. The Sabbath School under the wise leadership of Brother Payson Clark and his staff of teachers had been well sustained and had contributed \$15 for Foreign Missions, besides sending several of the lesson picture rolls to our missionaries. The Missionary Aid Society reported through Mrs. Robinson and this report showed that though it is small in numbers, yet it is large if considered by the amount of money raised. This Society has just lately sent two bags of clothing to the Rev. George Burgdorff to be used for the poor Galicians. One of the most interesting and enjoyable features of the evening was an exercise, including all the different departments of our denominational work, prepared by Mrs. Brough and presented by the members of the Primary and Junior classes of the Sabbath School. This exercise is instructive and well worthy of presentation in any of our churches. A genuine surprise was given to Bro. Payson Clark, the Sunday School Superintendent, when he was called to the front, and the pastor presented him, on behalf of the Schools, with a beautiful house jacket as a token of esteem and appreciation of his faithful services. A second thankoffering for the 20th Century Fund was taken at this meeting which amounted to over \$20. At the close of the exercises a social hour was spent in the vestry where tea was served by the sisters. For all of God's mercies and favors we desire to humbly thank him. We feel deeply the need of the quickening power of the Holy Spirit in our midst. For this we are

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waiting upon God. At our last Conference one candidate was received for baptism. We are praying for others. Let us say in closing that the pastor and his wife were generously remembered at Christmas by the church.

W. H. ROBINSON.

Antigonish, Feb. 4th.

MARRIAGES.

WATKINS-MADDEN.—At the parsonage, Chegoggin, Jan. 24, by Rev. J. Miles, Howard L. Watkins to Martha L. Madden, both of Yarmouth Bar, Yarmouth county, N. S.

GALLUP-MARGISON.—At the Baptist church, Upper Knoxford, Jan. 29, by Rev. B. S. Freeman, Whitfield Gallup of Knoxford to Ethel Margison.

DEATHS.

HORSMAN.—At Elgin, N. B., Feb. 3rd, Sarah, wife of Christopher Horsman, aged 63 years. Our sister was converted in early life, was baptized by Rev. John Hughes and united with Hillsboro church. For many years has been a member of the 1st Elgin church. The husband and six children are left to mourn; but cherish the hope that she is at "rest."

MARCH.—At Bridgewater, N. S., Feb. 5th, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, Harry March, Jr., aged 6 years and 10 months, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. March and a grandson of the Rev. Stephen March. Harry was an exceptionally bright little fellow and a general favorite. Deep sympathy is felt for Bro. and Sister March in their bereavement.

PHINNEY.—George Phinney, the oldest member of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church, peacefully fell asleep, trusting only in the merits of Jesus, on Monday, 20th ult. Had he lived four days more he would have completed his 90th year. He had been remarkably vigorous, working regularly until within a few months. Though the day of his funeral was stormy, he large number of people who were present attested the regard in which he was held. The loving wife had many years so preceded him to the home above. One daughter and two sons remain behind.

ANDERSON.—At Hartland, Jan. 27th, Thomas Anderson entered into the home of which Jesus said "I go to prepare for you," at the age of 76 years. He was born at Oromocto, Sunbury county. Intellectually bright, his early life promised of much success, but at the age of 26 he had a severe illness which left him infirm the remainder of his life. But he had "anchored his soul in the haven of rest." God was the strength of his life, his light and salvation. Although on earth he never had a home of his own, yet wherever he went Christian homes were open to him. God was his father and all God's people were his brethren and sisters. He had read the bible through over thirty times. It was continually his delight. Brother Anderson always enjoyed the assembling of God's saints and was rarely absent from any of the Associations or Quarterly meetings in the western counties of the province. The attendance at his funeral was among the largest held in this place, showing the esteem he was held in by all. He was a member of the Jacksonville Baptist church.

BAKER.—On Jan. 17th, at his home in Tremont, N. S., A. Hillsborn Baker, youngest son of the late Reuben Baker, passed away after a year's illness. Bro. Baker was in his twenty-third year, a young man of sterling character, possessing qualities destined to make him a useful man had his life been spared. Shortly after his baptism into the fellowship of the Tremont church in May, '93, Bro. Baker experienced a call to the ministry. The way for his preparation soon opened, and in the fall of '97 he went to the Academy at Wolfville where he spent two years, entering college with the class of '02 but was compelled to leave in the middle of his Junior year. While in college he was highly esteemed by both faculty and students being a diligent and pains-taking student. He was a faithful worker in the College Y. M. C. A. and took a deep interest in the student's volunteer work. His funeral on the 21st was very largely attended. Pastor Lewis of Aylesford preached to a crowded house from Phil. 1:2. A cross of handsome roses and carnations was laid on the casket on behalf of his class as a token of their esteem together with a letter expressing their sympathy to the bereaved mother and other members of the family.

NURSERY RHYMES

There was a man in our town,  
And he was wondrous wise,  
He went into a grocery store,  
And looked with both his eyes.

And when he saw upon the shelf  
No sign of good "VIM TEA,"  
He went into another store—  
"I don't deal there" said he.

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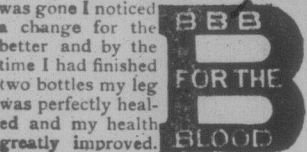


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Mr. Stephen Wescott, Freeport, N.S., gives the following experience with Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months; finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had thirteen running sores at one time from my knee to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B. When one-half the bottle was gone I noticed a change for the better and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved.



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### News Summary.

Six boys coasting down a hill at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday, crashed into an electric car and four were injured, two fatally.

Hon. David Mills has accepted the position on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Gwynne.

A new electric cancelling machine has been installed at the Toronto post office with a capacity of one thousand stamps a minute.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will meet the Welsh deputation which desires government assistance in removing the Welsh settlement in Patagonia to Canada.

The city directory of Toronto, for 1902, places Toronto's population at 259,420, which is 57,000 more than given by dominion census.

J. B. Walker, secretary of the V. W. C. A., at Lindsay, Ont., was killed Wednesday while assisting the janitor to make an electric light connection. He received the full force of the current.

A memorial has been forwarded to the government from Ottawa asking for the abolition of the system of exempting from municipal taxation buildings which are leased by the government.

By an explosion of illuminating gas in the basement of two storey frame building in Chicago Wednesday a number of people, the total said to be eleven, lost their lives, and the building was blown into kindling wood.

Lord Kitchener despatches from Pretoria: Major Leader's force surprised Tlale's commando, killing seven and capturing one hundred and thirty-one. The British casualties were slight. No British were killed.

A writ has been issued by the Montreal courts for the contestation of the mayoralty election. The petitioners claim that owing to the absence of Mayor Proulx's name from the ballot, the election was illegally held.

Albert West, the negro who, late Saturday night, shot and killed Mark Wolf, jr., a policeman, at Chester, Pa., has been placed in the Eastern Penitentiary to protect him from lynchers. Friends of the dead policeman were making plans to take West from jail and dispose of his fate summarily.

A snowstorm in North Texas and heavy rains in Southern Texas are reported. The fall of snow was very heavy. At Santa Anna there was a blizzard, with three and a half inches of snow. The snow will be of great benefit to the wheat crop, which was almost a total failure in Texas last year.

Mrs. Short, aged sixty-one, the most noted woman of the Chickasaw tribe, is dead at her home in Emmett, Texas. She has figured prominently in the work of civilizing the tribe of which she is a member. She was the mother of Mrs. Johnson, wife of the governor.

There is considerable unrest at Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan, and fanatical element is predominant and trouble is feared. Hadda Mullah, who was prominent in the rising which ended in the Tirah campaign, is preaching a holy war. He is said to have the Ameer of Afghanistan under his influence.

Four new senators have been appointed. The only vacancy left is one for Ontario in place of the late Senator Allan, Toronto. Dr. James Edwin Robertson, of Montague, P. E. Island, replaces Senator Prowse. In Nova Scotia Senator Almon's place is filled by Hon. Charles E. Church. Frederick P. Thompson, of Fredericton, has been appointed in New Brunswick, and in Quebec Frederick L. Bieque, K. C., has been appointed.

A Novel Sentence.—Joseph McKeown and Albert Hassett, arraigned before Recorder Stackhouse in Camden, N. J., Monday for drunkenness, were sentenced to wind the City Hall clock. They left the court room profuse in their praise of Jersey justice, and, led by two policemen, were taken to the clock tower, where a fierce gale added to the terrors of the otherwise intense cold. Winding the clock occupied about an hour. The policemen kept McKeown and Hassett at work. They were nearly frozen when the policemen led them down stairs.

Messrs C. C. RICHARDS & Co.  
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of L. Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours  
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

### TIME THAT IS NOT WASTED.

There are many conscientious souls who are brought up to believe that all idleness is sin, and that every moment when hand or brain is not actively busied is idleness; and they cannot half enjoy the beauty of the world around them, or the pleasant things life brings to them, because they fear it is a waste of time. They carry an "instructive book" on boat or car, and miss all the panoramas of wood, hill, and waterfall that sweeps by without, and all the homely little dramas of humanity enacted within. There are housewives who reproach themselves if after a busy day they sit with folded hands for half an hour to watch a glorious sunset, or listen to the music which floats in from a neighbor's. There are dear tired mothers who can scarcely be persuaded that the pleasant summer evenings on the piazza "doing nothing" are not wasted, and ambitious invalids who feel that life's enforced pauses are so much time stolen from its usefulness. They cannot realize that the building up of the body God has given them is work as important as the rearing of any other fabric they propose.

Conscience has enough honest burdens to bear; let us free it from those which do not belong to it. Rest is not waste. The Father never meant us to rush forward so madly on our journey as to trample on the flowers he sends to brighten the way.—Selects.

### IGNORANCE THAT IS CRIMINAL.

It is almost criminal, says an exchange, for a mother to rear her daughter in absolute ignorance of all domestic duties, no matter how wealthy one may be. Chance and change often play and havoc with one's seemingly settled affairs, and the daughter of the wealthiest parents may be reduced to the necessity of earning her own living, or of taking entire charge of the domestic affairs of her own home. A philanthropic woman, who spends most of her time among the poor and unfortunate, came across a young woman who was the victim of this lack of wisdom on the part of her parents. She was married, and had three children, when her parents and her husband lost every dollar they had through an unfortunate investment. The young husband was forced to accept a position as a clerk on a small salary, and the young wife was compelled to assume duties of which she was absolutely ignorant.

"I never baked a loaf of bread in my life," she said. "I never did anything in the kitchen. I don't know how to broil a steak or toast a slice of bread. I don't know how to wash dishes or sweep a room properly. I don't know how to run a sewing machine or how to sew by hand."

It was too true. She was as weak and ignorant and helpless as a child. Fortunately she was not lacking in force of character, vain and foolish as her training had been. Moreover, she loved her husband and her children, and was eager to make the most of the situation in which she found herself. What if she had not been thus inclined? What if she had been unwilling or incapable of adapting herself to her changed condition? A wretched home would have been the result, and the responsibility of it would have rested—where? Let the mothers and daughters who read this answer. It is criminal to rear a daughter in ignorance of the duties she must assume if her own home is to be the home her husband has a right to expect it will be.—Guardian.

### TRUE REFINEMENT

The truest test of refinement is a uniform regard for the welfare and interests and feelings of others. There is a refinement which is by education, but in each case the sure indications of refinement are the same. You can recognize the difference between those who have and those who lack refinement, by their bearing in a crowd. Indeed, this difference is easier perceived in a street-car, or in a market, or on a thronged highway of travel, than in a drawing-room. A person of true refinement takes up the less room, and claims less concession, and is readier to yield position, than an unrefined person. The way in which a man carries a cane or an umbrella in a crowd, settles the question in his case. And again the keeping of one's market basket in the way, or out of it, at the busiest market hour, is an infal-

lible test of the bearer's inner grain. And so in many another minor matter. It is worth one's while to desire refinement, and to know and to crave its evidences; for, after all, true refinement is but the expression of the spirit of Christian life. An unselfish thoughtfulness of others is an outgrowth of the religion of Christ. Each esteeming others better than himself, each seeking not his own but another's good, mark the indwelling and the outgoing of the spirit of the servant of Christ, intent on exemplifying his Master's spirit.—Guardian.

The government estimates next session will include appropriations to provide wireless telegraphic apparatus at various lighthouses. The outlay will be about \$5,000 for each station. The department of public works has been asked to arrange for the installation of a wireless telegraph across the Straits of Northumberland.

Queensland parliament has been dissolved and the premier, Robert Phillip, has issued an election manifesto voicing Queensland's dissatisfaction with the result of the Australian federation. The premier criticizes the commonwealth government and declares it bitterly disappointed the strongest advocates of the union, which many Australians would see dissolved.

The charred body of A. T. Vall, a pioneer rancher, was found in the ruins of his home at Aravapai Canyon, 85 miles from Tucson, Arizona. The supposition is that the house was burned by Apache Indians, who roam about that section. It is believed that the Indians killed Vall, looted the house and burned it. The Indians are much dissatisfied on account of the government cutting off their rations.

## Rheumatic Pains.

CAUSED BY AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

Liniments and Other Old-Fashioned Remedies Will Not Cure—The Rheumatic Taint Must be Removed From the Blood.

The lingering tortures of rheumatism are too well known to need description, but it is not so well known that medical science now recognizes that the primary cause of rheumatism is impure or impoverished blood. The result is that hundreds of sufferers apply external remedies which cannot possibly cure the trouble. The only thing that will really cure rheumatism is an internal medicine that will enrich the blood and free it from rheumatic taint. The surest, quickest and most effective way to do this is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are proved to have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism many of them after all other medicines had failed. The case of Mr. Philip Ferris, one of the pioneers of South Essex, Ont., is proof of this. Although Mr. Ferris is 76 years of age he is as smart as many men of 50. But he has not always enjoyed such good health. Mr. Ferris has the following to say about his illness and cure:—"For fifteen years I suffered greatly from rheumatism. At times I would have severe pains in the knees, while at others the pain would spread to my hips and shoulders. I tried several remedies which were of no avail until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took eight or ten boxes and they completely cured the trouble and I am now as smart as many men much younger. I have a great deal of faith in the pills for I know of other cases where they have been equally as successful as in mine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose. It is in this way that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance and erysipelas. Through their action on the blood they restore the color to pale and sallow cheeks and cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

**\* This and That \***

**HABITS.**

He was watching grandpa put on his shoes. "Why do you turn 'em over to shake 'em before you put 'em on?" he asked.

"Did I?" said grandpa.  
"Why, yes, you did; but I didn't see anything come out. I have to shake the sand out of my shoes 'most every morning."

Grandpa laughed. "I didn't notice that I shook my shoes, Ned; but I got in the habit of shaking my shoes every time before putting them on when I was in India."

"Why did you do it there?"  
"To shake out scorpions or centipedes or other vermin that might be hidden in them."

"But you don't need to do it here, for we don't have such things."  
"I know, but I formed the habit; and now I do it without thinking."

"Habit is a queer thing, isn't it?" said Ned.  
"It's a very strange thing," said grandpa. "remember that, my boy. A habit is a chain that grows stronger every day, and it seems as if a bad habit grows faster than a good one. If you want to have good habits when you are old, form them while you are young, and let them be growing strong all the while you live."—*Mayflower.*

**DON'T WATCH THE CLOCK.**

Thomas A. Edison's recent advice to a young man who queried of him advice as to success, "Don't watch the clock," deserves a place in the rules of any young man who is ambitious and striving for success in any line. Don't be a time-server. Remember that you are working for something more than a stipulated sum for a certain number of hours. Keep your employer in your debt by doing a little more or a little better work than is actually required of you, and sooner or later there will come a day of reckoning when you will get your pay.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

**A SOFT HEAD.**

A gay young fellow, of a deistical turn, traveling in a stage-coach to London, forced his sentiments on the company by attempting to ridicule the Scriptures. Among other topics he made himself merry with the story of David and Goliath, strongly urging the improbability of a youth like David being able to throw a stone with sufficient force to sink it in the giant's forehead. On this he appealed to the company, and in particular to an elderly Quaker, who sat silent in one corner of the carriage. "Indeed, friend," replied he, "I do not think it improbable, if the Philistine's head was as soft as thine is."

**PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON ALCOHOL.**

In a letter published in his "Life and Letters," replying to a question as to what he thought of alcohol as a stimulant to

**COFFEE EYES**

It Attacks Many Persons There.

To illustrate how coffee can affect the eyes the words of a lady in Woodland, Ia., are quoted.

"I was brought up to believe that tea was injurious but was allowed to drink coffee from childhood. Ever since I can remember I have been subject to severe attacks of headache, otherwise my health was pretty good until a short time ago my eyes became affected; they ached and pained me continually and were often badly inflamed. I also had queer, dizzy feelings in my head almost continually.

One time we were obliged to do without milk or cream for a few weeks, and not relishing my coffee clear I left off its use. In a short time I was surprised to find my eyes greatly improved, and I felt better in every way, still I did not mistrust the coffee, and began its use as soon as we got cream again. Within a few days my eyes were worse than ever. Then I resolved to quit coffee absolutely and take up Postum. This I did and my eyes quickly recovered.

My experience shows that while coffee caused headache and eye trouble Postum Food Coffee does not produce any bad effects whatever and is greatly strengthening and nourishing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

the brain in mental work, Professor Huxley said:

"Speaking for myself (and perhaps I may add for persons of my temperament) I can say without hesitation that I would just as soon take a dose of arsenic as I would of alcohol under such circumstances. Indeed, on the whole, I should think the arsenic safer, less likely to lead to physical and moral degradation. It will be better to die outright than to be alcoholized before dead. If a man cannot do brain work without stimulants of any kind he had better turn to hard work. It is an indication on nature's part that she did not mean him to be a head worker.—(Westville Free Lance.)

**WHEN CARNEGIE WAS A MESSENGER BOY.**

When Andrew Carnegie was a lad, one of his varied employments was as a messenger boy. He thus describes his attitude toward his task, and in so doing hints at one important secret of his great success: "My only dread was that I should some day be dismissed because I did not know the city; for it is necessary that a messenger boy should know all the firms and addresses of men who are in the habit of receiving telegrams. But I was a stranger in Pittsburg. However, I made up my mind that I would learn to repeat successively each business house in the principal streets, and was soon able to shut my eyes and begin at one side of Wood St. and call every firm successively to the top, then pass to the other side and call every firm to the bottom. Before long I was able to do this with the business streets generally. My mind was then at rest upon that point."

**SOCIAL TRAITS OF BROWNING.**

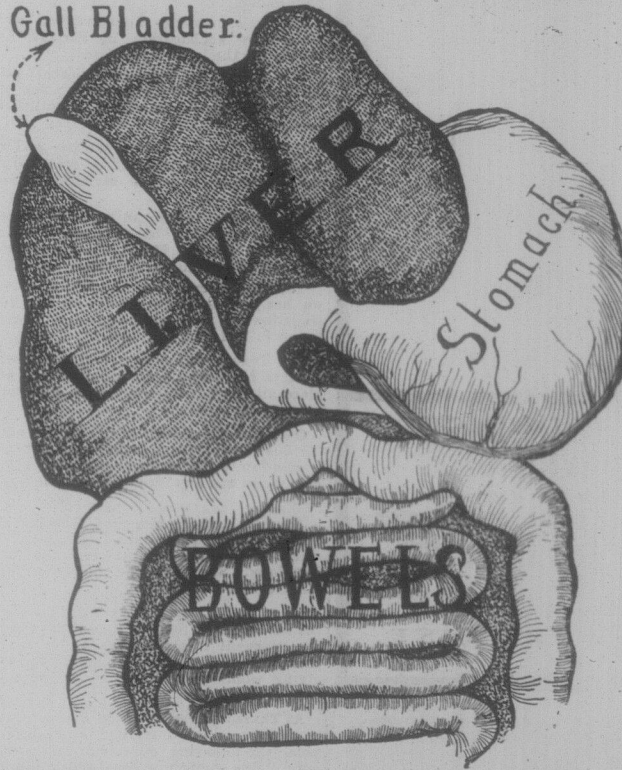
In an article on "Browning in Venice" in the February Century, by the late Mrs. Arthur Bronson, occurs this charming glimpse of the poet's democracy:

In his immense humanity he refused to make distinctions of manner among those of his own class of life who approached him, always excepting the rare cases where base qualities had been proved beyond a doubt to his mind. The thing he most abhorred was untruthfulness; even insincerity in its most conventional form was detestable to an upright mind which loved and sought for truth in all its phases. His first impulse was to think well of people, to like them, to respect them; they were human souls, and therefore to him of the greatest earthly interest. He conversed affably with all. Lover of beauty as he was, he would talk as pleasantly with dull old ladies as with young and pretty ones. He made himself delightful at a dinner-party; whether the guests chanced to be of mediocre intelligence or of superior brains, his fund of sparkling anecdote for all was never exhausted. In this, as in many other ways, one learned from him the lesson of self-forgetfulness. He never asked, "Do these people amuse me?" "Do I find them agreeable?" His only thought was, "Let me try to make their time pass pleasantly."

**CHRONIC CONSTIPATION**

*Opens the System to all Epidemic Diseases.*

**Gall Bladder.**



Next to the blood the most important fluid in the body is BILE. This is why the Liver is the largest organ in the body. Without Bile our food would decay in the stomach and bowels. We would soon die from the poison generated by the decay. But the Liver, when in health, keeps pouring Bile into the bowels. The Bile is nature's great Purgative. It is more. It is NATURE'S GERMICIDE. As soon as it touches the foods in the bowels it makes it wholesome and sweet. It stops decay, destroys all poisons, kills all germs of disease. Healthy Bile is our best protection against disease of all kinds. It kills the germs and forces them out of the system before they can do harm.

Anybody whose Liver is in thoroughly good working order can go safely through any epidemic without catching it. The germs may enter the system, but they are killed before they can do harm. Where does the Liver get the Bile? It manufactures it from strong chemical elements in the blood. When the Liver is diseased it can't do this. These chemicals are very powerful. They aren't meant to stay in the blood. If they are kept there they make it weak and poor. Then the blood tries to get rid of them by forcing them through the pores of the skin. The complexion grows a dirty yellow. Digusting pimples appear. The perspiration has an unpleasant odor. The breath grows bad. The eyes get dull. The whole body becomes weak and sluggish. Meanwhile the bowels, not having enough Bile to keep them working, becomes irregular in action. CONSTIPATION appears. The food stays too long in the body. It decays and poisons the blood. The whole body is weakened, and the victim falls a ready prey to the next disease he meets.

The only way to cure this is to put the Liver again in order. Purgatives will not do this. They don't touch the Liver. They only work in the bowels and force out whatever little Bile there is there. Purgatives produce an operation of the bowels but they leave the sufferer worse off than before. The Constipation always comes back unless the CAUSE is removed. The most common cause of Chronic Constipation is Catarrh mucus which has clogged the Liver. Doctors don't know this. Those few who suspect it don't know how to treat it. I DO I have made a special study of it for years. Under my treatment the Liver itself is cleansed. It begins at once to work on the blood. The blood grows clean and pure again. It is able to gain strength clean and fresh. The eyes brighten. The breath sweetens. New strength leaps through all the body. Best of all the cure is permanent.

Below are some of the most common symptoms of Catarrh of the Liver. Remember if you haven't Bile enough your strongest defence is down. YOU ARE LIABLE TO CATCH THE NEXT DISEASE YOU ARE EXPOSED TO.

**Symptoms of Catarrh of the Liver.**

This condition results from the Liver being affected by Catarrh extending from the Stomach into the tubes of the Liver.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1—Are you constipated?           | 12—Is eyesight blurred?                      |
| 2—Is your complexion bad?        | 13—Have you a pain in the back?              |
| 3—Are you sleepy in the daytime? | 14—Is your flesh soft and flabby?            |
| 4—Are you irritable?             | 15—Are your spirits low at times?            |
| 5—Are you nervous?               | 16—Is there a bloating after eating?         |
| 6—Do you get dizzy?              | 17—Have you a gurgling in bowels?            |
| 7—Have you no energy?            | 18—Is there a throbbing in stomach?          |
| 8—Do you have cold feet?         | 19—Is there a general feeling of lassitude?  |
| 9—Do you feel miserable?         | 20—Do these feelings affect your memory?     |
| 10—Do you get tired easily?      | 21—Are you short of breath upon exercise?    |
| 11—Do you have hot flashes?      | 22—Is the circulation of the blood sluggish? |

If you have any of the above symptoms mark them and send them to me. I will diagnose your case absolutely free and tell you just what to do to be Permanently Cured. Then you can defy Smallpox, Diphtheria, Cholera, Typhoid, or any epidemic that is raving. Address, CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

In a practice throw on the campus at Berkeley, California, Alfred D. Plaw, of the University of California, hurled the sixteen-pound hammer 187 feet. The world's record, held by Flannigan, of New York, 171 feet 3 inches, and the American inter-collegiate record, held by Plaw himself, and made in 1900, is 165 feet 9 inches. Plaw will go East with the University crack team this spring.

Alex. Pushie, of Truro, engineer of the Dominion Coal Company, is home from Norway and Sweden, where he has been demonstrating to large railroad corporations the feasibility of securing their coal from Nova Scotia. The coal was received with great favor, and Mr. Pushie comes home with bright prospects of several large orders for shipment to Norway and Sweden early next summer.

News Summary.

A waterfall discovered ten years ago in San Crayston canyon, Durango, Mex., is said to be at least 3,000 feet high.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Montreal, Quebec and other places in Quebec on Monday.

Hugh Armstrong, Conservative, was elected by acclamation in Portage La Prairie for the local legislature.

It is stated that Governor Snowball has decided to make Fredericton his place of residence during the winter months at least.

India is threatened with another severe famine. The area affected is practically the same which has been ravished during the past two years.

The British American and Japanese ministers at Peking have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia.

The department of public works, Ottawa, has been asked to arrange for the installation of the wireless telegraph between P. E. Island and New Brunswick.

The Texas penitentiary board has decided to buy a 25,000 acre plantation and place all of the state convicts at work raising beet sugar.

Owing to the attitude of the powers and the Boer leaders, the Dutch government is now firmly determined to abandon the Boer cause and any idea of fresh intervention.

The new steamer Montreal, launched at Toronto on Monday, is the largest paddle-wheel boat in Canadian waters, being 340 feet long. She is to be placed in the Montreal-Quebec service.

Up to Jan. 31, the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa from death or permanent disability was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties, including surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

At Thursday session of the Presbyterian committee on creed revision, at Philadelphia, the following statement was given out: "The committee has decided tentatively to revise the doctrines of the third chapter of the confession of declaratory statement; also chapter x, section 3, on the salvation of all infants; also chapter xvi, section 7, on good works. The other parts, chapter xxii, section 3, on oaths, and chapter xxv, section 6, by revision of the text."

The report of the New Brunswick South Africa Contingent Fund has been issued in the form of a neat pamphlet of 70 pages. In addition to some account of the raising of the contingents and reception of the returned soldiers, the Report gives a full list of subscribers to the Fund, with the amounts subscribed opposite their names, also a list of the allowances from the fund and the names of those to whom payments have been made. There is also a list of the casualties suffered by the contingents and of those who died from wounds or illness. Copies of the report have been sent to all subscribers to the Contingent Fund and to all members of the First and Second Contingents from New Brunswick. If any of the said subscribers or members have not received one, copies will be sent on application to the Treasurer of the Fund, H. D. McLeod, Esq., of the Dominion Savings Bank, St. John.

Hon. Jabez Bunting Snowball was inducted into his office as Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick on Wednesday last. At 3 o'clock Mr. Snowball proceeded to the assembly chamber of parliament building, entered the chamber accompanied by J. J. McGee, clerk of the privy council, and was received by Lieut.-Governor McClelan who occupied the Speaker's chair, attended by his A. D. C. and private secretary; Chief Justice Tuck, members of the executive council, mayor and all members of Fredericton, the sheriff and other municipal officers, Deputy Provincial Secretary Tibbits and others. Citizens viewed the proceedings from the galleries. Immediately after Mr. Snowball's entry, Mr. McGee handed him his commission, which he in turn passed to Deputy Provincial Secretary Tibbits, who read it. The chief justice then administered the oath of allegiance and oath of office, which were read by Deputy Tibbits. His honor then subscribed to the oath, whereupon the members of the executive were in turn sworn. Governor McClelan was the first to congratulate his successor, followed by all others on the floor of the chamber and many others who came from the gallery to extend congratulations. A number of ladies viewed the proceedings from the gallery.

Literary Note.

Home and Flowers, is a handsomely illustrated monthly Magazine, containing much matter of interest and value to those who desire assistance in the art of making home beautiful.—Published by The Floral Publishing Company, Springfield Ohio, at \$1.00 per year, 10 cents per copy.



Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. No one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

Aches and Pains

For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostrates, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not an hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purgative, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND— All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c a Box. Sold by all Druggists or Sent by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

Mr. E. F. Stephens, a prominent horticulturist of Nebraska, has distributed free to farmers of his state 45,000 apple trees on condition that they will be cultivated according to his directions. Mr. Stephens will receive one half the yield for a certain number of years.

It is said that though the Lord permitted Satan to destroy the 7,000 sheep of Job, yet he permitted Job to keep the wool. Remember, then, that evil is never permitted to touch everything you have. If the sheep go, be thankful you have the wool left.

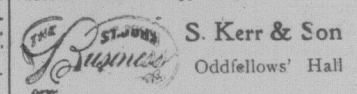
It is a famous saying of Abram S. Hewitt concerning a long-labored-for philanthropic project which was about to be fulfilled, "Everything takes ten years." It would be well for a good many of us to consider the truth of Mr. Hewitt's observation. Not many of us have patience and determination ten years long. We get tired and quit when we should be doing our best work, and walk over the graves of our undertakings unheeding at the hour when we ought to be shouting over their fulfilment.

PURE GOLD Jelly Powder Joyfully, Quick, flavored with PURE GOLD EXTRACTS always true to name AT YOUR GROCERS

January, 1901, 100 per cent. January, 1902, 141 per cent.

Forty-one per cent. increase of patronage for January, this year, as compared with January, 1901. Is encouraging, considering the fact that last winter's classes were the largest we ever had.

Our Catalogue gives the reason for our success. Send for copy today.



Your Patronage OF WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER is again solicited for the New Year. Look for the signature IN BLUE across each package.

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET).	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME (Premiums & Interest).	ASSETS.	Insurance in Force (Net).
1873	\$45,802.08	\$3,814.84	\$49,616.92	\$115,596.69	\$1,798,690.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,830.30	5,344,249.63
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,699.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,180.00
1900	1,063,748.59	329,121.84	1,392,870.43	7,799,983.89	32,171,215.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25  
 Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00  
 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00  
 TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25  
 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GBO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent



SURPRISE SOAP

Is a Pure, Hard, Solid Soap. Economical in wearing qualities. Most satisfactory in results. Gives the whitest clothes, clean and sweet. You make the best bargain in soap when you buy SURPRISE.

USE THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET & BATH. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SEND FOR Can. North-West BOOKS, LETS and MAPS. FREE FARMS. A LAND illimitable with illimitable RESOURCES. 169 Acres Free to each Adult Male.

W. A. C. MACKAY, C. P. A., 49 King street, St. John. For full particulars call on above Agent, or write to A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS. Pond's Extract Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Coughs, Colds and all accidents liable to occur in every home. CAUTION--There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in buff wrappers.

If you like Good Tea try RED ROSE.