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The Yalu River

District: The district in northwestern Korea, between Ping Yang and the Yalu River, where the Japanese are believed to be concentrating a strong force seems likely to be the scene of conflict between the Russian and Japanese forces before long. The district northward from Ping Yang is thus described by the *Montreal Witness*. "Beyond Ping Yang there are flat valleys for several days journey, until Aju and Pakchon are reached, beyond which the road is lifted high and glimpses are caught of the Yellow Sea on the left. Further north again is a town called Rasaw, after which there is another of the numerous craggy passes in that country. Yongchon comes next, and after a day or two's leisurely walking a range of peaks is seen, which is China beyond the Yalu. From Yongchon the road gradually ascends to Wiju, the new treaty port, which looks south over the Yalu, and which has been called an Asiatic Antwerp. Here the Yalu is in three divisions, separated by sandy flats. The country north of the Yalu, in Manchuria, is difficult in the extreme and the roads are said to be the worst in the world. Violent sand storms are frequent at certain seasons of the year on the plains and between the Yalu River and Teunghwasung, sixty five miles away there are streams to be crossed that are dangerous in the spring freshets and almost carry the mules and horses of the country away. Teunghwasung is surrounded by the mountains and seems entirely cut off from other thickly populated districts.

The Sanitarium

Work at

Muskoka.

The reports of the work that is being done in the two consumptive homes of the National Sanitarium Association at Muskoka are highly encouraging. Since the work was started, rather more than six years ago, over a thousand patients have been cared for, and the report of the medical superintendent shows that a large percentage of them have been able to take up their life work, and others have had the disease so far arrested that by living a careful and healthful life, their lives have been much prolonged. Evidence of the good work that this institution has done is made very clear in the last report of the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario. For several years there had been a steady increase in the mortality, from tuberculosis up until the year 1899. For the three years following this the deaths from consumption dropped from 3,484 to 2,604—a decrease of 790, or nearly twenty-five per cent. It is within these years that the greatest progress has been made by the National Sanitarium Association and the outcome is gratifying to every citizen. It is hardly possible to calculate how much good might be accomplished if there were only funds enough forthcoming to multiply this work many times over. Public interest and sympathy in the work of this association has centred during the past two years very largely around the work that has been accomplished in the second institution—the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, situated about a mile from the parent institution. Since the hospital was opened to receive patients in April, 1902—a period of less than two years—two hundred and thirty-five patients have been cared for. These have come altogether from the wage earning classes representing fifty-five different trades and callings. Those of every religious denomination have been admitted, including Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and some eight or ten miscellaneous denominations. Into the Muskoka Free Hospital for consumptives, patients are received from every province in the Dominion. The records of the past two years show that there have been patients in the institution from Newfoundland in the East to British Columbia in the West, and not a single patient it is said, has been refused admission because of his or her inability to pay. As the work is carried on in part by voluntary subscriptions, the national character of the institution and the good work which it is accomplishing commend it strongly to the philanthropic in all parts of the Dominion.

Municipal Own-

The most courageous attempt that has been witnessed in Canada to work out the problems of public

reship of Public Works

ownership is to be found, the *Toronto News* says, in the town of Fort William in Algoma. The services that are now operated by the municipality include water works, electric lighting, telephone and street railway. Of a total net debt of \$356,220, the sum of \$131,529 represents the water, light and telephone plants. "For the five years during which the waterworks have been in existence a profit of \$1,896.96 has been earned over and above the interest and sinking fund required to retire the debentures. That is a good showing. The cost of constructing the system was heavy, owing to the town site being so low and flat. To show a surplus the first five years is encouraging. The electric lighting plant, which has been in operation for six years, has not done so well. There is a deficit of \$1,153.49. The telephone service shows an adverse balance of \$311.56 as the result of one year's operation. When the three services are put together it is found that after paying all expenses, including interest and sinking fund, there is a balance in favor of the municipality of \$31.86. That is not much, but it is on the right side. It is reasonable to expect, also, that with greater experience and increased business, there will be a constantly growing revenue, and a proportionate diminution in the cost of maintenance. The townspeople are to be congratulated upon the results attained so far. They have taken the position of pioneers in the field of public ownership, and every thoughtful man will wish them success in their enterprises."

British Politics

Recent London despatches intimate the probability that the Government will be dissolved shortly after Easter. Prime Minister Balfour who was ill at the time of the opening of the Parliament has so far recovered as to be able to resume his place in the House, but is reported to be looking jaded and harassed, and his return has not restored discipline or enthusiasm among his followers. Mr. E. N. Ford, correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, thinks that Mr. Balfour is clearly unfit physically for the burdens of office, is indifferent to the fortunes of the Government and will be as glad to be released from the anxieties of office as Lord Rosebery was in 1895. The task of reconciling the protectionist and free trade elements in his party is too great for Mr. Balfour's subtlety and tact. With a part of his following sympathizing with the protection policy of Mr. Chamberlain, and a part holding tenaciously to the policy of free trade, while he himself sympathizes with the Chamberlain policy and declares against it, the problem with which the Prime Minister is confronted must be quite as difficult as that of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. In view of the demoralized condition of the Government and the general results of the by-elections, there would seem to be good grounds for the confidence of the Liberals who are said to be indifferent now to coalition with the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie and other Unionists, and would prefer to fight out the issue on straight party lines with a view to forming an Administration with Lord Spencer as Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery as Foreign Secretary and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as the leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Modifications in

G. T. Pacific

Scheme.

The modifications in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which have been agreed upon between the Government and the Company have been made public. The first change relates to the bonds of the mountain section of the road. The original agreement was to the effect that for the prairie section the Government would guarantee seventy-five per cent, of the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$13,000 per mile, and of the mountain section the same proportion to the amount of \$30,000 per mile. So far as the prairie section is concerned there is no change in this agreement, but in regard to the mountain section the \$30,000 limit is removed, and the Government agrees to guarantee the bonds to the amount of seventy-five per cent of the cost of construction, be it less or more. Another change has reference to the remedy in case the company fail to pay the interest on the bonds guaranteed by the Government. In such case, instead of fore

closure and sale, provision is made for the appointment of a manager or receiver, and under the amended contract it would be the duty of the manager in case of default, to manage and operate the western division, to receive all the tolls and revenues, to pay the working expenditure and to distribute the surplus revenue portion of the seventy-five per cent, of the bonds guaranteed by the Government and twenty-five per cent, to the holders of bonds guaranteed by the G. T. R. in the proportion stated. Another and perhaps more important modification of the contract gives the G. T. R. Company power to dispose of the \$25,000,000 common stock which it had agreed to take, the company, however, throughout the term of its lease is to hold a majority of the stock so as to enable the G. T. R. to control the policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The amended agreement also extends the time for the completion of the western section of the road three years—that is until 1911. There are changes also in reference to the eastern section of the road. In the original agreement it was provided that for the first seven years after the line should be in operation the company should be exempt from the payment of interest on the bonds guaranteed by the Government. If for the next three years default were made, the interest was to be capitalized and bear interest. The effect of the amendment is to provide that after the tenth year when under the original agreement the obligation to pay interest was made absolute, no proceedings to appoint a manager can be taken until such time as the company shall be in default in an amount equal to five years interest. It is also provided that if the Government undertakes the operation of the eastern division at the end of fifty years, the company stipulates that they shall have, for another period of fifty years, such running powers as may be necessary for a continuity of operation between the western division and other portions of the company's system. Provision is made that if the Government undertake the operation of the eastern division at the end of the company's lease, and the company have constructed branch lines connecting with that division, the Government are to take over the branch lines at a valuation, and in rating such branch lines the amount of any grant or grants which the company may have received from the parliament of Canada may be deducted.

A Note of Alarm

The London *Spectator*, it appears, considers that existing conditions justify its sounding a note of alarm as to the danger of a war with Russia. The *Spectator* points out that in Russia feelings of resentment against Great Britain are steadily growing, the Russians being convinced that the British have been the chief cause of their difficulties by encouraging the Japanese to go to war, and whether there is any justification for this feeling or not the important fact is that it exists and that public opinion in Russia is in such a state that war with Great Britain would be extremely popular. The *Spectator* thinks that there are reasons why the military party in Russia would favor a war with Great Britain. A great European war, we are told, would obliterate all traces of the Japanese war. A popular war would cover up an unpopular one and give the Russians an excuse to make peace with Japan or withdraw from Japan's reach. Another consideration which would incline the Russians to enter upon a war with Great Britain is the belief prevalent, we are told, in Russian military circles that in such a war Russia would have Germany and France as allies, and that these powers would necessarily sustain the brunt of the conflict. The *Spectator* proceeds to warn the English press against giving Russia an occasion to pick a quarrel and particularly deprecates the strongly anti-Russian attitude of *The Times*. Further the Government is urged to be vigilant and to be prepared for all emergencies. "We must look the facts in the face and be prepared to take the consequences of the Japanese alliance. One of the consequences was the active and bitter hostility of Russia and the opportunity afforded to the German Emperor to knock the heads of European powers together and get something of advantage to his own nation." It does not seem very probable that there is any sufficient grounds for *The Spectator's* apprehensions, although it is certainly good counsel that the British press should refrain from promoting Russian ill-will toward Great Britain by assuming an aggressively anti-Russian attitude. The feeling between the French and the English people is now more friendly than for many years past, and it is extremely unlikely that France could be drawn into a Russo-German alliance against Great Britain, and it is not likely that the friendship of either Germany or France for Russia is so ardent as to make them anxious to unite with that power against Great Britain in a war the brunt of which would have to be borne by themselves.

Inspiration of the Bible.

BY E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.
NO. 10.

The ordeal through which the Bible is dragged by the Higher Criticism, will, doubtless, result in making the Word of God more precious to believers than it ever has been. If an attempt is made to deprive parents of a child, when the would-be abductors are defeated and driven away, the child will be loved all the more, and will seem even more precious after the sharp encounter is ended.

Nothing, however, can exceed the ingenious skill of the Higher Critics, and those who, blinded by their methods, sacrifice spiritual light and cling solely to the results of historic and literal criticism. That the Bible was given to the world by men inspired by God for the purpose, would seem to them to be the greatest of calamities. That this book and that book of scripture does not literally claim inspiration for its author, is emphasized with an unaction which would seem to leave the impression, that any inspiration that these books may have, has been imposed on them by tradition and the force of its custom.

Principal Kaeny of Edinburgh, who had seen much of this literary dexterity, said:—"The man who hides from him his hat Christianity and the Christian revelation are, takes the parts of it to pieces, and persuades himself that without divine interposition he can account for all the pieces. Here is something from the Jews and something from the Greeks. Here are miracles that may be partly added natural events, partly nervous impressions, and partly growing legends. Here are books, of which we may say, that this element was contributed by this party, and the other by that, and the general coloring by people who held partly to both. In such ways as these Christianity is taken to pieces, and spread over several centuries. But when your operation is done, the living whole draws itself together again, looks you in the face, refuses to be convinced in that manner, reclaims its scattered members from the other centuries to the first, and re-asserts itself to be a greater burst of coherent life and light, centering in Christ. Just as you might take to pieces a living tissue, and say there is here only so much nitrogen, carbon, lime and so forth; but the energetic peculiarities of life going on before your eyes, would refute you by the palpable presence of a majesty unaccounted for."

"Nei tamen consumabatur."

"For a hundred years the Bible has attracted fiercer and more sustained criticism than all other books put together. Some of the keenest intellects in Europe have spent their strength in efforts to discredit and destroy it. But in spite of them all, it thrives and flourishes with the power of the endless life. Germany, for example, has been commonly considered the fortress of unbelief and the citadel of unbelief. Yet the circulation of the scriptures in Germany last year through all channels exceeded a million copies."

"Nevertheless, when all has been said, these questions of literary criticism remain for the most part irrelevant. They do not touch the real problems presented to men's hearts and lives by the Gospels. They lie outside the passionate facts of human experience, remorse and agonies with which the gospel deals. And the final answer of simple-minded Christians to learned discussions about the documents of the Scripture lies in the miraculous, inextinguishable vitality of the book itself."

Augustine said:—"Like a familiar friend, the Bible communicates simply to the heart of the unlearned in deep meanings."

"All its leaves, like our great sunflower turn to Christ, the Light."

Of the apostles, Chrysostom says:—"Having been endured through the mercy of God with the grace of the Spirit, they wrote not after the manner of the Gentiles for the sake of man glory, but for the salvation of souls."

Luther said in the Bible, "Thou shouldst hear nothing but thy God speaking to thee."

General Candor said:—"The secret of reading the Bible is the abiding in him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life."

Origen:—"We ceased to seek for truths (notwithstanding the profession of many Greeks and others to make it known) among those who claimed it for erroneous opinions when once we had come to believe that Christ was the Son of God, and were convinced that we must learn it from Himself."

Athanasius:—"Nor must we ask why the word of God is not such as our word, considering God is not such as we, as has been before said; nor again is it right to ask how the word is from God, or how he is God's radiance, or how God begets and what is the manner of his begetting."

Again Origen says:—"Christians appear at first to have been more induced by miracles than by exhortations to forsake the institutions of their fathers, and adopt those which were quite strange to them."

Calvin:—"Let it be considered then as an undeniable truth, that they who have been inwardly taught by the spirit feel an entire acquiescence in the scripture, and that it is self-authenticated, carrying with it its own evidence, and ought not to be made the subject of demonstration and argument from reason; but it obtains the credit which it deserves with us by the testimony of the spirit."

Westminster Confession:—"The scriptures have been

formed and preserved under the 'singular care and essence of God,' that they are suited for whatever use assigns them to have among men."

Rev. J. E. McFayden, M. A., says:—"Perhaps there is nothing in literature so amazing as the phenomenon of the prophetic conscience. It defies analysis and even explanation, unless on the view on which the most original of the prophets themselves continually insisted—that they were called by God to the special service of uttering this truth, and inspired by him with the truth they were to utter. How the call and the inspiration were psychologically meditated we do not and cannot know; but that they were tremendous facts, no one who is even superficially familiar with the pages of the prophecy, can for a moment doubt."

One said he could not go because he was a poor speaker, another because he was but a child, and another because his lips were not pure. But they cannot help themselves. They are borne on by an irresistible force. Jehovah took me and said, 'Go and prophesy.' The hand of the Lord was upon them. It is a fire shut up in their bones, but it bursts out into a flame of speech. It was not the prophets that spoke, but the spirit in them. It was not a conception merely, it was a voice from God sounding in their hearts, explaining providence and predicting events."

"The men were inspired rather than the books; and if the books, then the books through the men."

"The difference, for example, between the Hebrew and the Babylonian stories, was ultimately the result of an action of the spirit of God upon the spirits of particular men."

At Princeton, N. J., Charles Hodge, the younger Dr. Hodge, Dr. Green and others, called the Princeton School, whose system of theology has been a tower of strength to evangelical truth, are one in their judgment concerning inspiration. The following passages of scripture are quoted:—

"I have put my words in thy mouth." "It is not ye that speak, but the spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." They spake, "as the spirit gave them utterance," "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." To these scriptures this is added:—

"All these and similar modes of expression which the scripture abound imply that the words uttered were the words of God. This, moreover, is the very idea of inspiration as understood by the ancient world. The words of the oracle were assumed to be the words of the divinity, and not those selected by the organ of communication. And this, too, as has been shown, was the idea attached to the gift of prophecy. The words of the prophet were the words of God, or he could not be God's spokesman and mouth. It has also been shown that in the most formally didactic passage in the whole Bible on this subject (1 Cor. 2: 10-13) the Apostle expressly asserts that the truths revealed by the spirit, be communicated by words taught by the spirit."

In a learned and thorough discussion of inspiration, the late Alvah Hovey, D. D., says:—"I have endeavored to prove the historical truth of the New Testament; the infallibility of Christ, the promise of inspiration to the writers of the New Testament; the endorsement of the Old Testament by the New and the peculiar and infallible inspiration of the sacred writers."

Robertson Smith who, about twenty three years ago was suspended from the University of Aberdeen for heterodoxy and was afterwards appointed professor of Arabic and Librarian at Cambridge, England, says:—

"If I am asked why I receive the Scriptures as the word of God, and as the only perfect rule of faith and life, I answer with all the fathers of the Protestant church, 'Because the Bible is the only record of the redeeming love of God drawing near to man in Christ Jesus, and declaring to us in him, his will for our salvation.' This record I know to be true by the witness of the spirit in my heart whereby I am assured that none other than God himself is able to speak such words to my soul."

This distinguished scholar, who a few years ago passed away, so offended the body to which he belonged, that after a prolonged trial, led by Dr. Begg, he was suspended from the ministry, unjustly I think, gives above the grounds of his confidence in the Bible as the Word of God, not indeed what he had gained from the Scriptures through his vast and critical scholarship, but from the depths of his heart—just the grounds given by the Christian—he may be a hard-handed laborer with no scholarship. Be sure to mark this all readers of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR. "This record," says the great scholar, "I know to be true by the witness of the Spirit in my heart, whereby I am assured that none other than God himself is able to speak such words to my soul."

Please don't forget this if you see or hear some beginner in the fog of his zeal discount on the great importance of the people comparing their Bible with the tons of heathen sacred writings, which is easier of course than a railroad ride to the moon; and in this comparison, getting their assurance that the Bible is the revealed will of God; and that knowledge of inspiration gained in this way is so much superior to the inspiration of tradition, the "imposed" inspiration. The great Robertson Smith did not refer the people to any such absurd impossibilities for assurance that

God speaks through his Word to all Christians, learned and unlearned alike.

Dr. Thomas M. Lindsay says:—"If I am asked why I receive the Scriptures as the Word of God, and as the perfect rule of faith and life, I answer, 'Because the Bible is the only record of redeeming love of God, because in the Bible alone I find God drawing near to man in Christ Jesus and declaring to us in him, his will for our salvation. And this record I know to be true by the witness of his Spirit in my heart, in and with the Word, whereby I am assured that none other than God himself is able to speak such words to my soul. This is the answer of the reformers, and it was also the answer of the Puritans—of Luther and Calvin and Knox and John Owen.'"

Thank God we can add the testimony of Dr. Lindsay to that of Robertson Smith and many others.

The Rev. Nathan E. Wood, D. D., President of Newton Theological Institute, says of inspiration. "The Scriptures give no theory of Inspiration. The superintendence of the Holy Spirit in preparing the re-ord of the revelation of God to men is either taken for granted, or claimed directly by the sacred writers, but the method is not definite. To me it is unreasonable that God who has revealed himself to men through the ages with such extraordinary care and fulness, should not provide a truthful record in the autographs of the Scriptures. I believe, therefore, in the inerrant record of the autographs. However, I am unable to accept the verbal or amanuensis theory of inspiration."

Much may be said in favor of this theory, but the expositions of it, however ingenious, always leave the conviction that it allows too little room for human freedom in the writers.

It is conceivable that God might have given us a record of his revelation without the help of man, but inasmuch as he used human agencies, he would not impair or set aside human freedom. I hold in a general way the Dynamic Theory. The Holy Spirit 'inbreathed' the men who were selected to receive, to record and to teach the Christian revelation.

(1) He exalts, stimulates, directs, and illuminates the powers of the man so that while the man works, God also works in and with him.

(2) All the Christian experience, the acquisitions of knowledge, the personal peculiarities of the writer are used freely.

(3) His faculties and powers have free play but always in cooperation with the spirit of God.

(4) His writing is therefore inerrant although he is not omniscient.

This allows a real and free cooperation between God and man in the production of the sacred record of God's revelation.

Discrepancies in scriptures will yield under further inquiry and right interpretation.

This is my own statement of the Doctrine.

Inspiration of the scripture is the cooperation of the spirit of God with the spirit of man, in such a degree as to produce and preserve in terms of human speech, an accurate record of such doings and sayings of God and man, and in such proportions as the Holy Spirit deemed necessary, to show the various lines along which the kingdom of God among men was to be builded, to show the divine and human elements out of which he is to build it; to show the earliest, as well as the later, stages of its progress and growth and to show its final and glorious consummation."

I have now closed these papers on inspiration. I trust that these articles into which I have put a good deal of time, and more heart, will be of some service in confirming the churches of these provinces, if indeed any confirmation was needed, which I doubt, in their belief, that the Bible is the Word of God, "a light to their feet and a lamp to their paths," also the medium of their intercourse with Christ their Saviour and God their Heavenly Father.

As may be seen, I close with a brief statement of the views of Inspiration held by Nathan E. Wood, D. D., President of Newton Theological Institute. It must be a satisfaction to the Baptists of these provinces to know that such a sound and worthy successor to Dr. Hovey has been chosen to preside over that venerable school to which men from these provinces have been going since 1829. The Rev. John Pryor and the Rev. Frederick Miles, both graduates of King's College, Windsor (Episcopal), the one from Nova Scotia, and the other from New Brunswick, led the way. Our men still go to the school.

In a private letter Dr. Wood says:—"We are sending to be pastor at Yarmouth, Mr. Rose a very fine man from Acadia who graduates in June. I think that he will prove to be eminently useful."

The Missionary Enterprise.

BY W. B. BOGGS.

II.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

The work of Christian Missions during the century just closed was largely a work of preparation. The formation of Missionary Societies; the sending forth of pioneers; the exploration of foreign lands; the gradual overcoming of prejudices, the securing of places for mission stations and the erection of buildings; the acquiring of new and utterly foreign languages, and the reduction of many of them to

writing; the making of grammars and dictionaries for the more speedy and successful study of the languages by their successors: the introduction of the gospel of Christ by preaching and teaching; the formation of churches; the translation of the Scriptures, and the preparation of a Christian literature; the setting up of printing presses and the making up of types for newly acquired languages: the establishment and development of institutions for higher education; these are some of the things which had to be done, and which required much wisdom and patient endeavor and no inconsiderable outlay of money, and the spending of the whole life time of devoted men and women.

Now, however, we may say in a general way that the work of preparation is for the most part completed. Foundations have been deeply and firmly laid, and all is ready for the erection of the great superstructure throughout all the world, and in some countries this great work is already well advanced. The century on which we have now entered will, without doubt, judging by what has been accomplished in the past hundred years, see very great wonders in the Christianization of the nations. Dr. George Smith in his book, "The Conversion of India," said ten years ago, that, if the same rate of progress of Christianity in India which has characterized the last forty years should be continued, the Protestant church would absorb the whole population of India about the middle of the twenty first century.

But even during the period which we have spoken of as largely a time of preparation much fruit has been gathered and the encouragements have been many and great. There have been signal triumphs of the gospel in various parts of the world which have filled Christendom with wonder and praise. A few examples may be given of the great harvests which have been gathered in different mission fields and which have so abundantly repaid the labor and money expended on them.

BURMA. Adoniram Judson and his wife landed at Rangoon in 1813 and began missionary work in that pagan kingdom; and we know through what trials of faith and patience they followed up that work. There are now in Burma 741 Baptist churches, with a membership of 47,770. The additions to the churches during the last year were 2695. In the Rangoon Baptist College and High School there are 754 students in all departments, and in the Theological Seminary 135 students for the ministry. Much work also is being done in Burma by other Protestant Missionary Societies.

INDIA. For the sake of brevity I will take only one part of India and the work of only one mission. Other societies have done a vast amount of work in that land, and have been greatly blessed.

The American Baptist Telugu Mission was begun in 1840, by Mr. Day, at Nellore; and for many years the results were small and discouraging. But about 1867 the gospel seed so long and faithfully sown, began to bear a bountiful harvest; the converts came in by thousands, and now we have in that mission 116 Baptist churches, having a total membership of 54,995; during last year 2,501 were added. (Note. It will be noticed that the number of churches is comparatively small in proportion to the large total membership. This is because there are some churches which embrace many villages and number their members by thousands. An effort is being made to form many smaller churches in place of these unwieldy bodies.) In the Baptist College and High School at Ongole there are 392 students, and in the Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam 119 are enrolled.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.—There was not a single Christian in Fiji Islands in 1835 when the mission (English Wesleyan) commenced. In 1885, at the Jubilee, there was not an avowed heathen left in all the eighty islands. There were 1322 churches and preaching places; upwards of 2000 ministers, including local preachers; 28,147 accredited church members; and 104,585 attendants on public worship out of a population of 110,000.

UGANDA.—This country of Central Africa was the scene of the apostolic labors of Hanington and MacKay, and its soil has been wet with martyr blood. Bishop Tucker of that mission field speaking in London in 1901 said:—"Ten years ago the number of baptized Christians in Uganda was something like 300; today it is 30,000. Ten years ago there was but one place of Christian worship in the whole of Uganda; today there are 700. Ten years ago there was but 20 native evangelists, at work; today there are 2000. The 2000 native evangelists, and the 27 native clergymen are all maintained by the native church. The 700 church and school buildings are built repaired and maintained entirely by the natives themselves. Not one half-penny of English money is employed for any part of the work of the native church."

Though these words were uttered only three years ago there has been great advancement even since then. Evangelistic activity, the increasing demand for the Bible and readiness to pay for it, the deep interest of the ruling classes in the spread of Christianity, are some of the wonderful features specially noticeable at present. Uganda is now connected with the east coast of Africa by a railway, some six hundred miles long.

COREA.—That country, which is now convulsed by the

rude alarms of war and which may soon be the scene of a terrific conflict between two great armies, has been in recent years one of the most interesting of mission fields. Regular, organized mission work is only about fifteen years old in Corea, and already there are 70,000 Christians, gathered into many churches. The Presbyterians of these Maritime Provinces are well represented in that great work. The prospect is that not many years will elapse before Corea becomes a distinctly Christian country.

While the above mentioned missions seem very noteworthy in the largeness of their results, many other examples of most encouraging prosperity might be gathered from mission fields in almost all parts of the world. God has again and again, in the most unmistakable manner, set the seal of his approval on this great enterprise. There are very prosperous missions in many parts of Africa, in Egypt, Syria, Eastern Turkey, in Madagascar, in all parts of India, Ceylon, in many groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, in China and Japan.

Even if the work had not been so signally blessed, the duty of the Christian church would still have been the same. Our Lord and Saviour, the founder and head of the church, said, "Go, and preach the gospel to the whole creation;" that is enough. The Marquis Wellesley, when in India, early in the last century, as commander of the British forces there, was present at a dinner, when in the course of conversation, the missionary enterprise, then its beginnings in India, was referred to. An officer present spoke of it in a very scornful and depreciating manner, as was so much the fashion in those days. He thought the undertaking was a visionary, foolish, unnecessary scheme, and turning to the Marquis asked if he did not think so too. The commander's reply was as true and noble as it was apt and conclusive. He said, "You are a soldier; what are the marching orders of the Christian church? That is enough to settle this question."

Wolfville, February 1904.

Items From India.

The Christians of Vizianagram arranged a festal occasion in honor of the first anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning's marriage and the arrival of their beautiful daughter, Jean. They also rejoiced over the recovery of Miss De Prazer who for seven weeks had been dangerously ill. Miss DePrazer attributes her conversion to Mr. Sanford's sermon on John 3:16, remembers with pleasure her visit to Canada has and has had for some years a very practical interest in the Savara mission, conducts a large medical work in Vizagapatam and has lately donated her new house in that place (valued at 10,000 rupees) to our mission.

A few months ago while studying at Kodaikanal, Frank the son of Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Tekkali, gave his heart to Jesus, we were glad to hear of his baptism the other day. At the same time a Savara and five Telugus put on Christ.

Parlakimedi is sometimes called the garden of the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency. The twenty-four miles of the main railway is now spanned by the Parlakimedi light Railway. Irrigated by river channels, the cultivated fields are varied by luxuriantly wooded hills, rising in pleasing form on every hand. At one end of the main street stands the Mahajahs' magnificent palace, built after a European design; while at the other end is the Rajas' College. To the east is the commodious Mission house in which Mr. and Mrs. Corey and Miss Harrison live. The field under their care was opened in 1892 and has a population of 325,000 scattered in 800 villages. Yes 325,200 people on this field alone while the lowest estimate is that there should be one missionary to every 50,000 of the population.

In Parlakimedi our conference and Telugu Association were recently held. In regard to the latter the eight churches were well represented and an increasing interest and capability on the part of our native Christians was manifested. "Helpers, their call, necessity and qualifications, Christians, their spiritual growth, duty in reference to giving and to the propagation of the gospel"—formed topics for a number of the addresses.

The temperance committee presented a carefully prepared report. The delegates expressed a decided opinion that betel, opium or tobacco in any form or in any quantity should not be used by any of our Christians. It was recommended that the Churches do more in regard to observing Temperance Sunday and the distributing of Temperance Literature; it was also urged that the Total Abstinence Lessons be taught in all our schools.

The Foreign Mission meeting conducted by Mr. Archibald was full of interest. Pithy papers, map exercises and statistics were given showing the history and work of the various Baptist Missions in India, special attention being directed to the work of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the English Baptist Mission and that of Ontario and Quebec. All along the shores of the Bay of Bengal the Baptist flag is unfurled. Ten Boards bearing the Baptist name are at work in India and the total number of churches is 1,220 with a membership of 120,000.

Twenty-one attended the sixteenth annual session of the M. P. Conference. A session of spiritual uplift and helpful fellowship was enjoyed. Among other resolutions it was decided that the Telugu Association be held at a separate time and place, that our Board be recommended to

unite with the South Indian Missionary Association in the matter for examinations for missionaries, that the Conference meet but once a year and that the Executive Committee form a "Reference Committee" to deal with important questions that may arise in the interim and to call a Conference if necessary. A strong appeal was drawn up asking for two more families, a lady doctor and two lady missionaries. The latter are imperatively necessary as it will soon be time for three now on the field to go on furlough.

Messrs. Sanford and Corey gave papers on the "Atonement;" Miss Flora Clarke read one on "Government Grants" and Mr. Hardy forcibly unfolded at length the subject of "Self-Support." The drift of the latter paper is revealed by the following extract:—

"Carlyle in contrasting the dynamical and mechanical natures of man says, 'How did Christianity rise and spread among men?' Was it by institutions and establishments and well organized systems of mechanism? Not so. On the contrary in all past and existing institutions for these ends the divine spirit has invariably been found to languish and decay. Christianity arose in the mystic depth of men's souls and was spread abroad by the preaching of the Word by simple and altogether natural and vital efforts and flew, like hallowed fire, from heart to heart and its heavenly light shone and still shines and will shine through all the dark destinies of man. Here was no mechanism. Man's highest attainments were accomplished, dynamically not mechanically."

There is to day too much machinery in the way of God's working. There are too many second and third causes between us and the First cause. We grow to depend on methods and trust in men and schemes. The people are not clearly conscious of God.

Says Paul, "We preach Christ crucified." With nothing else in their hands but the Word of Life, with no other instrument to prepare the way but the Holy Spirit these called and sent servants of God went everywhere preaching the Word and we are told that as many as were ordained unto eternal life believed. We cannot improve upon their way and the sooner we fall in line with it the better for the heathen, the Christian and the missionary and the more glory will come to Him whom it is our daily privilege and joy to crown Lord of all."

MABEL E. ARCHIBALD.
Chicacole, India, Jan. 25, 1904.

According to the Pattern.

Moses cautioned and commanded "See that thou make all things according to the pattern that was showed on the mount." And also Christ, in giving his last great commission to his disciples, said: "Go ye, and make disciples of all the nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you." God gave the pattern of the divine things in the first sanctuary, and they must be made in exact conformity to the sacred archetypes Christ showed the divine originals of the church to his chosen teachers, and they must instruct "all nations" that these originals are obligatory on all. Would that these divine commands had never been forgotten or violated. How much happier would it have been for the church and the world.

Many of our readers will remember those days of innocence and simplicity when the school teacher was also the writing master (or mistress), and was wont to "set the copy" at the top of the page in the writing book, and to make or mend the goosequill pen for the youthful writer. The venerable man or woman of to-day, then the youthful writer, will also remember the constant temptation to look away from the true "pattern" of the writing, at the top of the page—it looked so far off—and to fix attention on the imperfect copy made by the youthful writer himself. The writer was thus making copies of himself, each worse than the preceding, until he reached the bottom of the page when his writing had become well nigh illegible, and a very poor copy of the teacher's perfect standard and guide that had been given to be observed and reproduced. All this resulted from following himself, because his work seemed so near, and from not following the teacher, whose work, though relatively perfect, was so remote and increasingly harder to observe, even at the top of the page.

What a parable is this of the church and her history! The church has been copying herself and forgetting the New Testament. She has been listening to synods and popes and bishops, and not listening to Jesus Christ. Look at the church to-day. The pattern that was shown in the Mount, the "all things whatsoever I commanded you," have been neglected, perverted, falsified, cast aside. There are millions of excellent Christian people in the world, but the New Testament conception of the Christian church has been almost wholly lost from the consciousness of Europe, and is greatly marred even in this country. So is it with many other things that Christ has commanded. Is it not high time that we arise, discard our human copies of divine thought and return the divine originals as revealed and commanded?—Exchange.

We soon learn that we cannot live to ourselves and be Christians, that the blessings that are given to us are really for other people and that we are only God's ministers to carry them in Christ's name to those for whom they were intended.—J. R. Miller.

Messenger and Visitor

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S. MCC. BLACK

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THE WAR.

Trustworthy news from the theatre of war in the Far East during the past week has been of the most meagre character. It is evident that the Japanese appreciate the value of secrecy in connection with their military movements, and they are not giving anything to newspaper correspondents which would be of advantage to the enemy. Occasionally some purveyor of war news manufactures a batch to satisfy the world's appetite for something startling. Accordingly, we were told, early in the week that Japanese warships had again battered Port Arthur and the remains of Russian fleet there inflicting considerable damage on some of the Russian vessels. This turned out to be a canard. The report of the destruction by the Japanese of a mile or more of the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin may be true, as the landing of a Japanese force at Possiet Bay had been previously reported. If true it is significant as involving the interruption of railway communication between two important Russian posts. It is known that Japanese troops are still being poured into Korea and are being sent forward to confront the Russian forces in the vicinity of the Yalu River. Large numbers of Japanese troops have been landed at Chumulpo, but it is reported that now landing is being effected at Hwang-Ju, the movement of ice from its harbor having permitted this. As Hwang-Ju is more than a hundred miles farther north than Chumulpo, it is a great advantage for the Japanese to land troops there and thus save a long and difficult march. It is understood that the Japanese forces are being concentrated principally in the vicinity of Ping Yang, and that the country between that point and the Yalu River is more or less occupied by the Russians. Their most southerly position of importance appears to be the city of Anju which is perhaps fifty miles south of the Yalu, and is separated from Ping Yang by a range of hills. It is hardly likely that there will be any important engagement for some little time yet, as Japan can hardly be ready to force the fighting, and the Russians are not likely to make any strongly aggressive movement. Reports of skirmishes between outposts may however be looked for at any time. There is a report from Niuchwang that a Japanese force is likely to attempt a landing there. Niuchwang is in Manchuria at the head of the Liaotung Gulf, a hundred miles or more north of Port Arthur, and a slightly less distance south of Mukden. Such a force might be intended to co-operate in an attack on Port Arthur. It is reported that information has reached Washington through official channels that a combined land and sea attack on Port Arthur will not occur for two weeks, and there is an expectation that the place will be taken. From Vienna comes the statement that Russia is believed not to have more than 175,000 troops in Manchuria and that it would be unwise to add largely to this number, owing to the limitations of the Siberian railway in transporting supplies. If this is to be accepted, Russia's prospect of coping successfully with the forces Japan is able to bring against her in the East does not appear to be bright. The latest news—which comes through Russian channels—gives an account of the bombardment of Vladivostok on the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th, by five Japanese battleships and two cruisers. The bombardment which was directed against the shore batteries and the town, was at long range, and, as the Russians report, effected little damage as the Japanese shells for the most part failed to explode. It is stated that the Russian batteries did not return the fire of the Japanese vessels, and if the Russian Vladivostok squadron was in port—which is doubtful—it remained concealed in the harbor.

ROCKWOOD PARK AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

It appears that a majority of the directors of the Horticultural Association of St. John have come to the decision to permit the sale of refreshments in Rockwood Park on

Sundays. It is assumed, we observe, by some of our daily contemporaries that this decision will meet the approval of a great majority of the citizens. We are not informed on what this assumption is based. Have a great majority of the people, by petition or in any other way, signified their desire for this innovation? Is there any substantial grounds for the belief that even any very considerable minority of the people of St. John desire to see a Sunday refreshment business started in the park? We do not believe there is. The people of St. John are not asking for greater laxity in the enforcement of Sabbath legislation, and we are inclined to believe that the course pursued by Mr. A. H. Hannington who has felt it to be his duty to protest against the action of the directors in this matter by resigning his seat upon the board, will meet with very general approval. There is of course a comparatively small minority which clamors for the removal of the restraints which are necessary to the safe guarding of our Sunday as a day of rest. But we do not believe that the attempts which are made from time to time in the interest of avarice or convenience to mar the character of the day as a day of rest and of freedom from business are supported by the prevailing sentiment of the community. And until the sentiment of the people shall find expression in some definite way in favor of such an innovation as we are told has been determined upon, what right can the directors of the Horticultural Society have to assume that the people of St. John desire to see a refreshment business established in the park on Sundays? It is represented, of course, that what is proposed does not seriously effect the observance of the day of rest. It is only to provide soda water and other light refreshments for tired and thirsty persons who frequent the park on Sunday afternoons, and pathetic pictures are drawn of the hardships suffered by the thirsty person who cannot procure a glass of soda water in the park or of the mother who cannot purchase even a glass of milk for her thirsty child. One would hope indeed that life might be sustained in comparative comfort by either man or child during a leisurely walk through the park on the beverage which nature provides there in abundant measure and of excellent quality. The fact is that the providing of refreshments in the park on Sundays cannot be regarded as a work either of necessity or of mercy. It would doubtless prove a fairly profitable business from a financial point of view, but that is not a sufficient reason for the violation of our Sabbath observance laws in the park or elsewhere. There is no more valid reason for permitting a Sunday refreshment business in the park than there is for permitting a similar business in different parts of the city. And if one branch of business is allowed to infringe upon the day of rest, how long will it be before a similar demand is made on behalf of others? Why should the vender of soda water and the tobacconist be permitted to carry on a thriving trade on Sundays, and the grocer and other tradesmen be compelled to shut up their shops? The question of Sabbath observance is not on its legal side a religious question. We do not believe that any man or body of men have the right to impose their religious views upon a community. Large liberty must be granted to the individual as to the manner in which he may choose to spend his Sundays, but the people of this country have the same right to establish by law a weekly day of rest as they have to enact other laws. The legislation which secures to the people of this country one day of rest in seven is of the highest importance to the welfare of the commonwealth, and any attempt to break down that legislation and the public sentiment which gives it sanction should be vigorously resisted.

HEROD AND JOHN.

The personages to whom we are introduced in our Bible lesson for the week are not for the most part of a character to command our respect. There is Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great—a weak, cruel and voluptuous prince who had inherited his father's vices without his strength of character. Given up to the sway of his lusts and ambitions, he retained just enough of conscience to fill him with superstitious dread when he contemplated his great crime of killing a prophet of the Lord. There is Herodias, daughter of one of the sons of Herod the Great, the divorced wife of another of his sons and now the wife of a third—an imperious, cruel, revengeful woman and apparently undisturbed in her wicked career by any reproaches of conscience. There is Salome, daughter of Herodias and her divorced husband, Herod Philip, evidently an apt pupil in her mother's school, and lending herself readily to the wishes of that ambitious woman for the accomplishment of her revengeful and murderous design. And then there are Herod's lords and high captains feasting with the king upon his birthday—none of whom it would seem was possessed of manhood enough to lift a protesting voice against the murder of a just man to satisfy the demand of a revengeful woman.

We are apt perhaps to think of Herod and Herodias as monsters of vice and cruelty. But how much worse were they essentially than many of the men and women of our own day? They were indeed somewhat more imperious and savage in the execution of their designs, but the lusts and the ambitions that respect no law of God, nor any law of man that can be evaded or set at naught, find their embodiment in human form today as in the days of Herod

Antipas. The condemning fact in the lives of Herod and Herodias was that they did not set the fear of God before their eyes. They took counsel of their lusts and their ambitions, they despised righteousness and virtue, and so far as they could they throttled conscience and silenced every accusing voice. That is just what thousands are doing today, and the maxims and practices of this materialistic age have a tremendous power over men and women to lead them to forget God. The surrender of the soul to the god of this world—the supreme regard for wealth and pleasure and for the things that minister to a sense of worldly power, the closing of the ears and the hardening of the heart to the counsels and the warnings of God's prophets indicates the popular path to perdition.

The great question is one of principle. What is the attitude of one's soul toward God? One may not have contracted incestuous and unlawful marriage, he may not have imprisoned and beheaded a prophet of God, he may not have had the opportunity or the inclination to commit all the crimes which have made Herod's name infamous. And yet if he is living for self and for the indulgence of selfish appetites and ambitions and setting his heart against the counsels and reproofs of God's truth, he belongs in the same class with Herod, and the fact that his deeds are less infamous from a human point of view does not materially affect the result. The question which determines destiny is not whether one is more or less wicked or more or less moral, but whether his heart is set upon the seen things or the unseen, whether his aim is the present or the eternal, whether he worships the god of this world or the God of Heaven. Wickedness may be so arrayed in royal robes as to attract the admiration and the envy of men and women, but when it is seen in its real proportions it will always appear as that deformed and hideous thing which God hates. And the essence of wickedness is a contempt of God's truth a resistance of His Spirit.

The lesson exhibits truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne. John the Baptist who had the courage and the faithfulness to rebuke a Herod for his sins is cast into prison and dies by a tyrant's will to satisfy the vengeance of a wicked woman, while Herod and Herodias live to enjoy their guilty pleasures. It is often like that. Does that mean that it is better to be a Herod than a John the Baptist? Yes, if God, and truth, and right, and virtue are mere names that connote nothing real or authoritative. In that case the gain is Herod's. He has his little day, he has chosen wisely. But it is hard to make the world believe that. Herod could not quite believe it. There were lashings of conscience and a certain fearful looking for of judgement on account of his own sins. And the modern Herod cannot quite believe it either, however much they may wish to do so. A voice which will not be silenced declares that

"God is God, and right is right
And right the day must win."

and that the martyrs for faith and truth are not vanquished in the conflict and do not live and die in vain.

Editorial Notes.

—Dr. H. C. Creed, of Fredericton, Editor of the Year Book, wishes us to say that there are a good many copies of the Year Book left over, and that he can supply persons desiring copies for themselves or their friends. The postage on a single copy is four cents.

—The Toronto Globe says editorially of the late Dr. D. M. Welton: "Professor Welton of McMaster University, one of the charter members of the staff, was a singularly attractive gentleman, apart from his other admirable qualifications for his position. He came to Toronto from Nova Scotia over twenty years ago, when, after the establishment of the Toronto Baptist College in 1881, its theological faculty was enlarged by the amalgamation of that of Acadia College with it. Dr. Welton was since 1883 a resident of Toronto, and, in spite of his unassuming manner and retiring disposition, he took a deep and intelligent interest in the progress of the city of his adoption."

—A note from Rev. H. Morrow of Tavoy, Burma, written under date of January 21, has just come to hand. Mr. Morrow reports that both Mrs. Morrow and he are enjoying good health, although more than burdened with work and care. "I do not think," writes Mr. M., "that we have ever had such a year of work as that just passed or ever had such uninterrupted health." When he wrote they were on the point of setting out for their association in a distant village in the Mergui district. The journey was to be made by sea in an open boat. Mr. Morrow expresses gratification at the return of F. D. Crawley, who was then supposed to be on his way back to Burma to resume his ministry in connection with the English work at Maulmain. Mr. Crawley's work, as we should expect, is very highly appreciated.

—The present winter has been so remarkable all through that a thunder storm early in March should not perhaps greatly surprise us. An electric storm of considerable violence passed over New Brunswick on Thursday evening last. A house was struck at Lancaster, near St. John, and another at Lakeside, about twenty miles out on the Intercolonial. In Toronto early on Thursday morning the Parliament building was struck by lightning and set on

fire. Quite a blaze was kindled which however was subdued before very much damage had been done. In this part of the country heavy rain accompanied the storm, and the body of snow was considerably reduced. But by Friday morning winter had resumed its sway with the mercury in the vicinity of zero, and by Saturday morning it had descended to a point some degrees below the cypher.

In accordance with announcements previously made, sermons were preached in most of the Protestant pulpits of St. John last Sunday having reference to the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and to the beneficent and ever enlarging work which the Society has been carrying on through a hundred years of existence. In German Street, church, Rev. Jesse Gibson, pastor of the Dovercourt Baptist church of Toronto, and vice-president of the Ontario Branch of the Bible Society, was the preacher at the morning service, and his sermon was highly appreciated. In the evening Mr. Gibson addressed the congregation of the St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church. The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary of the B. and F. Bible Society was held on Monday evening in the Centenary Church. Addresses were delivered by a number of ministers representing the various denominations, Mr. Gibson being also among the speakers.

An enquiry into the charges of polygamy, etc., preferred against Mr. Reed Smoot, the Mormon Senator elect from Utah, is proceeding before the United States Senate. The inquiry is evidently involving a rather searching investigation into Mormon doctrines and practices, and some of the testimony goes to show that polygamy is by no means so much a thing of the past among the "Latter Day Saints" as it has sometimes been represented. Joseph Smith, President of the Mormon Church, has been subjected to a long and searching examination on the witness stand, which elicited a number of interesting facts, among which was that he was himself the husband of five wives with whom since 1850 he had continued to live in defiance of the manifesto making polygamy unlawful in Utah, and also since the date mentioned he had had children by all his five wives and had acknowledged them openly without interference or disturbance from the people of Utah whom he characterized as liberal and broad minded.

—Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, D. D. of Cleveland, Ohio, is contributing to the *Press* of that city a very readable and interesting series of articles on Canada. With wide knowledge and a large grasp of his subject the writer sets forth the extent, resources, present status and capabilities of the Dominion and the character of its people. Evidently Dr. Eaton has not lost any of his faith and pride in his native land since he went to reside under the stars and stripes, and if the people of Cleveland do not come to entertain a favorable opinion of Canada and its people it will not be his fault. Of the people of Canada Dr. Eaton says: "Racially the Canadian people are of the finest stock. In the Maritime Provinces mainly New England Yankee, Scotch and United Empire Loyalists. French Quebec adds a touch of Gallic grace to the heavier Saxon qualities. Ontario is English, Scotch and Irish—sturdy, sober, granitic; the west a polyglot population with Eastern Canadian and British powerfully predominant. And these people educated, deeply religious, unspoiled by wealth, self-reliant and hopeful, strong in mind, soul and body, are equipped and fit to face all their large new problems and rear upon the foundation of their heroic past a great and prosperous nation."

He Speaks for Himself.

Dear Editor:—The task set for you by the Rev. Rupert Osgood Morse, M. A. of telling what subject or subjects I had been discussing must have created in you the wish for a choice of tasks say, the squaring of the circle or the drawing of a map of the moon. Let me relieve you.—I set out to confirm the rank and file of the churches in their faith that the Bible is the Word of God, i. e., inspired word of God. (1) I first took the admitted historical facts of the person, life and death of Jesus Christ; (2) The doctrines of the Trinity, the incarnation and the atonement taught by Him; (3) The support of his claims and teachings by miracles; (4) The endorsing as we say by Him of the Old Testament, and the consequent placing of the Old Testament on the foundation of his miracles, side by side with his claims and doctrines; (5) The further unfolding of Christ's person, mission and doctrines by the apostle Paul and other New Testament writers, and therefore the placing of the New Testament on the same foundation with the Old Testament, the claims and teachings of Christ—the Old and the New Covenants resting on Christ, and he declared to be the Son of God with power, especially by the great crowning miracle of his resurrection from the dead; (6) Then I referred to the matter of fixing the list of the books of the Old Testament and the New, so that the limits of the inspired writings might be seen; (7) Then came a discussion of the proposition that as it is admitted the Bible was given for all the people, it followed that all the people, learned and unlearned alike, had at their command the means of knowing that the Bible is the inspired Word of God; (8) Then followed the dealing with some difficulties—slavery, polygamy and the permission of strong drink.

The inspiration of the Bible, makes it God's revelation, and God's revelation necessarily implies inspiration. Christ, I have made the centre—Old Testament and New meet in Him. In his heart and teachings both covenants are found. He is Alpha and the Omega, the Way, the Truth and the Life. Search the scriptures—the 66 books—for they are they which testify of Me. Christ still says, They are God's revealed will.

The infallibility and divine authority of the Scriptures are due to the fact that they are the Word of God and they are the Word of God because they were given by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.—Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D.

Since reading the note of Brother Morse I have read the following sentences in Dr. James Denney's "Death of Christ." Brother Morse will scarcely say that this foremost thinker and orthodox Theologian is not discussing inspiration in the following sentences: "The truth is, the unity of the Bible and its inspiration are correlative terms. If we can discover a real unity in it—as I believe we can and do, when we see that it converges upon and culminates in divine love, bearing the sin of the world—then that unity and its inspiration are one and the same thing. And it is not only inspired as a whole, it is the only book in the world which is inspired."

We believe in inspiration because in the whole Bible, from Isaiah to St. Paul, and earlier and later, there is a unity of mind and Spirit and purpose which shines out on us at last in the atoning work of Christ.

When we approach the Scripture with this problem, (how shall a man be just with God?) we not only find sympathy, but a solution; and with that solution identified all that we mean by inspiration. . . . The Cross dominates everything. It interprets everything."

At a venture, in my articles, I put the Cross in the centre, and the unity of the Bible as the great dominating vital fact. I am now more than glad to find that since I wrote my articles, since I read Brother Morse's positive adverse criticism of them, that I am supported by Dr. Denney, who by many is regarded as the leading theologian of the day.

Christ in the Bible and Christ in the regenerate soul have but one voice. An inspired Bible calls to a Christ-filled soul, and the soul answers, "Speak Lord for thy servant heareth."

Brother Morse must not forget that I made it plain at the beginning that I wrote for the members of the churches, and not for trained theologians like himself; but I have been surprised to get through private correspondence expressions of appreciation of my poor efforts from learned ministers which I class with brother Morse.

I purposely avoided the use of such words as "concept," "concepts," and "definition of concept" and confined myself to homely English, hoping that I might be of some service to church members generally. I shall be very sorry if my writing has been "misleading and harmful."

About the undue length of the articles of which Brother Morse justly complains, I shall make the apology I once heard the Rev. Dr. Crawley make when he presented a long report. With his inimitable smile, he said, "I had not time to make it short."

es of Christianity in an Age of Science." Under this head "The Personality of Man; The Personality of God; Law in Nature; Providence; Prayer; Miracles; Revelation and the Bible are presented as viewed through the atmosphere of a scientific age. The concluding portion of the book deals with "The General Status of Christian Evidences." To the general question which the book discusses—Can the faith first breathed in the unscientific atmosphere of the first century survive in the scientific atmosphere of the Twentieth Century? the author regards the answer as satisfactory. The result of science has been to create for the world a new intellectual atmosphere. "The flat earth has rolled itself into a spheroid. The once steadfast earth spins in its orbit around a central sun. The heavenly bodies have stretched apart into measureless distances. The six thousand years of tradition have expanded into a duration immense if not eternal. Man himself, through his duration is but a moment in comparison with that of the universe, claims an antiquity far beyond the traditional limit. The traditional manifoldness of nature has given place to a three fold unity—a unity of substance, a unity of force and a unity of process. All changes of matter, lifeless and living alike, are the expression of transformations of a stock of energy which suffers neither addition nor subtraction. From the nebula to man we find no break in the continuity of evolution. Meteors have clustered into suns and planets. The incandescent surface of the earth has wrinkled into continents and oceans. The simplest forms of life have developed in endless ramifications into the various species of plants and animals, till animal life has grown divine in man himself." These changes in our thought of the universe have not been without effect in modifying our thought of God and his revelation to man. "But these changes of belief involve the abandonment of no essential doctrine of Christianity. A Heavenly Father, a risen Saviour, an inspired and inspiring Bible, an immortal hope, are still ours."

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Lecture by Attorney General.

"People I have met."

On Friday evening, Feb. 26th, in College Hall, a very interesting and instructive address was given by Mr. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, on the subject, "People I Have Met," dealing with some experiences of the speaker when a visitor at various great centres of population on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Cunningham of the Senior Class of Acadia introduced the speaker, who was greeted with prolonged applause on approaching the platform. The college boys gave a very jolly and spirited singing service, sending the air with their vocal selections from the College Song Book.

Mr. Longley spoke in an easy, off-hand, yet very effective manner, referring to his visit to London, where he was privileged to meet and converse with a large number of great leaders of thought and action from all the great centres of education in the world.

In a very humorous and pleasing conversational way the speaker gave a clear and captivating description of the careers, customs and various personal peculiarities of distinguished personages including, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Premier Balfour, Hon. Joe Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury, Sir Richard Webster, (now Lord Alverstone, and well known in connection with the Alaska Boundary dispute), Lord Roberts (now Earl Roberts) formerly commander in chief, Cardinal Vaughan, and the Prince of Wales, (now King Edward VII).

The audience was delighted with the life-like and very humorous description of the restriction in vogue in England in connection with the visiting of the Commons and Lords, contrasting the customs here with the more democratic regulation in force in America. His fitting reference to Gladstone as the most distinguished of great modern leaders was received with prolonged applause by the enthusiastic student body. In the case of Chamberlain, Mr. Longley stated that the rule held good that the man makes the office, rather than the office the man, in England as elsewhere. Amongst other great dignitaries whom the lecturer had met at Grey's Inn, London, was Lord Hershel, Lord High Chancellor of England. In regard to King Edward, whom he met at Grey's Inn when the ruler was Prince of Wales, Mr. Longley spoke at length, giving a very true and pointed review of the many great attributes and personal characteristics of the successor of "Victoria the Great" as a man of most genial nature, pleasing presence, of exceptional talent for tact and diplomacy, he looked upon the King as a truly grand and noble ruler, who had already accomplished great things for the extensive kingdom over which he has been called to reign.

Many other eminent persons of both sexes were brought in graphic view before the audience, among them Sir Lewis Morris, the rival of Austin, the present Poet Laureate, Jerome K. Jerome, the genial and popular proprietor, Francis Hodson Bennett, the noted writer of fair tales, Mrs. Custer of America, and Marie Corelli, the great anti-Catholic writer of world-wide fame. The speaker held up the latter author as one destined to live for ages in the minds and hearts of the men and women of the future, regardless of the unpopularity with which she has been stigmatized in our day and generation. Zangwill, (who looks much like the famous Disraeli); Mr. Allen, (the great Canadian who has surprised London by his talents and ability); and Sir Gilbert Parker, (the grandest Canadian representative in the old world,) with several other interesting characters were briefly described, as members of the Vagabond's Club of the Great Metropolis.

Continued on page 9.

New Books.

CHRISTIAN FAITH IN AN AGE OF SCIENCE. By William North Rice, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University.

The author of this volume tells us in a preface that in his student days he became deeply interested in the relations of science and religion, and in the tentative and provisional solution of the problems which the advance of science offers to religious thought. The sympathy he has felt with the perplexities of successive classes of students, in an experience of more than thirty years as a teacher of geology and the cognate sciences, has kept the subject ever before his mind. The thought of many years accordingly finds expression in the book which Professor Rice has now given to the world, and he ventures to hope that it may be found useful to several classes of readers. This hope, we cannot doubt will be realized. The author has been an eager student of science, and he has not studied with the assumption that science must not contradict anything which has been supposed to be taught in the Bible. He has been willing to give due weight to all principles which science has fairly established and an unprejudiced hearing to the facts alleged in support of scientific theories. Some readers may doubtless think that he has been too hospitable in this respect and that he exhibits a willingness to surrender more than the interests of truth demand on the line of the inerrancy of the Bible in regard to matters scientific and historical. But the book is true to the principle of a divine revelation and to the spirit and life of Christianity. It aims to show that the faith which was born in an unscientific age is able to adapt itself to the very different environment of a scientific age. The progress of modern science has involved great changes in the conception of the Universe especially as regards its expansion in space, its expansion in time and its unity. The science of Astronomy has greatly extended man's knowledge of the Universe in space, and Geology has performed a like service respecting its extension in time. The modifications of religious belief which the results of scientific research in these departments of learning have involved are discussed. The author also discusses the unity of the Universe, the conservation of energy, and evolution in the line of Astronomy, Geology and Biology. In this connection also the author considers the theological learnings of the doctrine of evolution. The second part of the book is devoted to a discussion of "The Status of Certain Doctrines

* * The Story Page * *

Winnie's Happy Days.

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY.

Marjorie poked her curly brown head through the hole in the fence where a board had fallen off and called:

"Winnie! Wi—nn—ie—ee!"

Winnie came as promptly as she could with the three old twins clinging to her. She scrambled through the hole in the board fence—it was just the size for a nine year old to scramble through—conveniently—into the Everett back yard. The Everett back yard was ever so much nicer than the Martin back yard. The latter was strewn with broken bottles and old cans and almost every other kind of rubbish you could imagine. But the Everett back yard, small as it was, was neat as wax. A row of currant bushes ran all around it. Half of it was made up into a big flower bed, which was very bare as yet, but would blossom out into something wonderful later on. The other half was nice green grass where Marjorie could play ball and run with her kitten and have her dolls' playhouse. Whenever the two little girls wanted a talk, it was in the Everett yard they had it.

Marjorie Everett and Winnie Martin were particular friends, and had been so, Marjorie would have told you for ever, and ever so long—in short, ever since three or four years ago when the Martins had moved into the other end of the double tenement where the Everetts lived. Marjorie and Winnie had scraped an acquaintance through the hole in the board fence the very day of moving.

Marjorie's father and Winnie's father worked in the same big factory down town. But there is a difference in fathers you know. Marjorie could never quite understand why Winnie seemed so frightened by her's but she knew that Mr. Martin often came home, walking in, oh, such a queer way, and talking very loudly and angrily. She was very glad her father never came home like that. Marjorie was not quite sure, but she thought that Mr. Martin's queer way of walking had something to do with the fact that Winnie never had any nice clothes. But Winnie never said anything about it, and Marjorie would not have mentioned it to her for worlds.

"What is it?" said Winnie. She looked very sad and pale. "I can't stay long. Mother is busy and I have to watch the baby. Goodness Marjorie Everett, how your eyes are shining! You look as if something nice had happened."

"Well, I just think something nice has," answered Marjorie, jumping up and down. "Papa told mamma and me to day that he would take us to the country to-morrow morning to stay over Sunday at Apple Grove farm. That's where Grandma Everett lives. Oh, but I'm glad!"

"I suppose Apple Grove farm is a nice place," said Winnie wistfully.

"It's the very nicest place in the world," said Marjorie. "I was there twice last summer, and oh, such a good time as I had. It is apple blossom time now, and the orchards will be just white, acres and acres of them. Think of it, Winnie! And great big fields, ten times as big as this yard, to run in. And a lovely big garden full of flowers. My cousin Della is just as nice as she can be, too. And on Sunday we'll drive to the loveliest old church on the hill among perch trees. It makes me feel real good to go there to church. Oh, it seems as if I could hardly wait until to-morrow!"

"I never saw the country in my whole life," said Winnie, with big tears coming into her eyes. She could not help it. She did not envy Marjorie her outing but how she wished she could go too.

"Why—Winnie Martin!" said Marjorie in surprise.

"No, really I haven't." Once father said he take us all out, but he didn't. And—and I don't suppose I'll ever get there."

With this Winnie laid hold on the twins and fairly ran. She must get away by herself and have a little cry, there was no other way out of it.

Marjorie went slowly back into the house, found her mother and told her the whole story.

"Can't we take Winnie with us, mamma," she begged.

Mrs. Everett smoothed the little maiden's tumbled curls and answered soberly:

"I'm afraid not, dear. In the first place, four of us could hardly ride so far in one small buggy. And then you know Grandma Everett has only one spare room. You will have to sleep with Cousin Della. There would be no place for Winnie."

"Oh, I'm so sorry," said Marjorie.

"But there is a way, after all, if my little daughter is willing to make a sacrifice. If you want Winnie to go, let her go in your place and you stay with Aunt Elizabeth over Sunday."

"Oh, mamma, I couldn't do that," cried Marjorie.

And she really thought she couldn't. Give up her lovely trip to Apple Grove farm, and stay all Saturday and Sunday with Aunt Elizabeth who thought little girls should never move or speak but just sit still and be prim. No, she never could. And she just couldn't think any more about it.

But she kept on thinking for all that. Winnie had never seen the real country at all. And she, Marjorie, had seen it four or five times. And she would likely get out again before the summer was over, but not in apple blossom time oh, not in apple blossom time. And she did so want to see those big white orchards that father had told her about.

"I don't see how I can do it," Marjorie protested to her self.

At sunset she went to the hole in the board fence and called Winnie.

"Winnie," she said, when that small lassie appeared carrying the baby this time, "if you like to go to Apple Grove farm tomorrow, father and mother will take you."

Winnie nearly dropped the baby in her astonishment.

"And you?" she gasped.

"Oh, I'm going up to stay with Aunt Elizabeth," said Marjorie sturdily, as if that were just as pleasant a prospect as the other. "So you must go in my place. I'll write a note to Della and ask her just to do everything with you that she and I would have done. And I hope you'll have a splendid time."

So, in the end, it was settled that way. Saturday morning Marjorie saw Winnie drive off with Mr. and Mrs. Everett and then she trudged up to Aunt Elizabeth's, swallowing lumps all the way.

I wish I could relate that she had a nice time at Aunt Elizabeth's after all.

But the fact remains that she spent two very dull and lonesome days there. But she had her reward when Winnie came home, bubbling over with delight and gratitude.

"Oh, I never had such a splendid time in my life before," she exclaimed, throwing her arms around Marjorie. "It was just lovely out there, and your grandma is so sweet, and Della is almost as nice as you are. But I love you best of all."

Three days later Marjorie said to her mother: "It has been ever so much nicer since Winnie was at Apple Grove, mamma. You see, before that she couldn't talk about it because she had never seen it. But now that she has been there, we can talk all about it. She says she doesn't get half so tired minding the twins now, she just keeps thinking about the apple blossoms and the garden all the time. And she's clearing up their back yard. Next summer she is going to plant some of the flowers in it. Della promised her the seeds. Oh, I'm so glad I let Winnie go, mamma. It's worth while to give somebody two whole happy days, isn't it?"

"It is a greater gift than you realize, Marjorie," said her mother gently.—New York Observer.

* * On e Bit, Twice Shy. * *

"Many happy returns of the day, darling!"

Erica opened her eyes and sat up in bed wide awake.

"Oh, mummie," she cried, "is this really my birthday after all. I thought it never would come, there seemed so many days, and it is so long since I had a birthday!"

"Make haste and come down to see if we can find any parcels."

Erica was soon dressed and down in the breakfast-room. Great was her excitement when the door opened, and her sister appeared carrying a lot of mysterious looking packages. She soon was busy tearing off the wrappers and enjoying the contents. A doll's perambulator and many other long-desired toys made her dance round the table, clapping her hands.

"Here's a present from Uncle Jack! Let me cut the string."

Erica opened the lid and gave a surprised scream, for out tumbled a fat white terrier puppy, which ran barking across the room.

"I think we must call him 'Bounce,'" said her mother. "He rolls about just like a ball. What a dear little fellow he is!"

"All Erica's other presents were quite put in the shade by her live toy, and she and the puppy became devoted playmates."

One day after lunch she had been giving Bounce biscuits, which rapidly disappeared, and he still begged for more. She was alone in the dining-room, and looked anxiously round to see what could be found. Her eyes fell upon the mustard-pot.

"Oh, Bounce, dear," she cried, "you shall have a treat! Here's something lovely that daddy eats. Come—I will feed you," and sniiting the action to the words, she thrust a spoonful of mustard into puppy's mouth.

The next instant the whole household was alarmed by piercing screams and howls proceeding from the dining-room. Round and round rushed poor Bounce, burnt and terrified as though he had gone mad, and down on the floor sat Erica, still grasping the fatal spoon, tears of alarm running down her face.

"She has been feeding the dog with mustard," said her father, unable to control his laughter, as he caught up the poor little howling puppy and wiped away at its mouth,

which was literally smeared inside and out. "Oh, baby, baby, how could you be so cruel?"

"Jam," wailed Erica—"nice jam, and he didn't like it! I won't give him any more."

Poor little Bounce! It was "once bit, twice shy." For many a day he remembered how his little mistress had fed him with a spoon, and often when her arms were tightly clasped around his fat body he trembled lest some other dreadful experience awaited him.

But Erica had hurt him from ignorance, and tried hard to atone for her mistake.—Child's Companion.

* * The Fairies' Gift. * *

One Christmas Harriet's grandma came over to spend the day. She brought a red silk bag with a big ball of yarn in it, and a shining set of steel knitting needles. They looked bright in the sun, as the bag hung on the tall post of grandma's chair.

Harriet saw them. She thought, "I am sure grandma meant them for me. Hateful things!" Grandma saw Harriet looking at the bag. She said, "Yes, dear, it is for you. You know your tenth birthday will soon come."

"My birthday is just the same day as General Washington's. But he did not have to knit—not as ever I heard of."

Grandma said kindly, "He did his duty whatever it was, and its your duty to learn to be useful and help mamma knit and sew."

"Would it not be nice, grandma, if fairies could bring our dresses and stockings all sewed and knit?"

Grandma laughed, "Oh, no, my dear, that would never do. But I believe in fairies too, and if you take hold and knit this yarn into a pair of stockings for yourself these fairies will bring you something you want very much."

"Are you sure, grandma?" asked Harriet.

"Certainly and true."

"But how can they, grandma? Tell me how asked Harriet.

"You will see," and grandma's eyes twinkled merrily.

At the end of the month grandma helped her to "toe off" her first stocking.

Then the ball began to get smaller very fast, until finally on her birthday, there was little yarn left.

Harriet took her bag on her arm and went over to grandma's to ask grandma to help her to "toe off" the other.

Grandma was knitting a mitten. She sat before the fire. Harriet brought her little chair and sat beside grandma. Away went their needles, click! click! clatter clatter! The flames leaped and danced, the clock snapped and the teakettle sang. All at once something fell in Harriet's lap. With a shout, the little girl hopped out of her chair and went dancing about the room, holding high in her hand a tiny gold locket and a pretty little gold chain.

"And to think, grandma, it was in the middle of the ball all this time," said Harriet. "But you said the fairies would bring it, grandma."

"So they did, dear," laughed grandma, spreading Harriet's brown fingers on her knee. "See, here they are. And these ten fairies will work greater wonders, if you will let them, than all the fairies in a whole shopful of storybooks."

"Just my own fingers after all, thought Harriet, as she ran over the snow towards home, her red bag swinging on her arm, and her 'fairy gift' about her throat.

Who can call the month and the day of the month of Harriet's birthday, after reading this story?—Selected.

* * Caesar Dispensing Justice. * *

Caesar, our great Newfoundland, had a very friendly way with small dogs, because he was used to them, there being always a few house dogs in the family, but he showed a decided preference, for although he would permit Juliet, a small Scotch terrier, to make his broad side her place of repose when she was out-of-doors, and seemed to like it; yet, if Romeo, her mate, only a few pounds heavier, offered to follow her example, an ominous growl warned him off.

One of the children had to go every morning to the baker's for fresh rolls, and Caesar carried the basket. On the square there was a tailor's establishment kept by a man named Gain, who owned a little reddish-brown dog which had arrived at old age without either its wisdom or its dignity. He had a bad habit of flying out at every dog that passed, even though the dog might be attending strictly to his own business, but he never meddled with Caesar, unless he had his mouth too full to resent such imprudence.

One morning I was accompanied by an elder sister—one who had a very high spirit, and who could never bear injustice in any form—and when the little cur made his usual attack, she remarked in low tones, "Caesar, put down the basket, and teach him a lesson."

Caesar needed no urging. Very deliberately he set the basket down, picked up the small red dog by the skin on the back of his neck, and began to trot off with his tormentor dangling from his mouth in a very shrunken and

scared condition. Caesar soon broke from a trot into a run, and in much less time than it takes to tell it, he had sped around the square with his odd looking burden, and returning to the starting point, dropped him from his mouth, very much terrified, but entirely unharmed.

The dog lost no time in getting inside the shop-door, while Caesar picked up his basket and walked proudly away never again to be molested by Gain's cur, for if he caught a glimpse of Caesar coming he would disappear as if by magic, and he was much more careful about attacking other dogs as well.—Ex.

Which Was Rich ?

"If I were only as rich as he is!" muttered a boy that had just found a crust of stale bread in a garbage barrel, as he eyed a poorly dressed boy leaving a baker's shop with a basket of whole fresh loaves.

"If I were only as rich as he is!" said the boy with the fresh loaves, as he saw another boy on a bicycle, munching candy.

"If I were only as rich as he is!" sighed the boy on the bicycle, as another boy rolled past in a pony cart.

"If I were rich as he is!" grumbled the boy in the pony cart, as he caught sight of a lad on the deck of a beautiful private yacht.

"If I were only as rich as he is!" this lucky young fellow wished, as his father's yacht cruised in foreign waters, and he spied one day a young prince attended by a retinue of liveried servants.

"If I were as free as that boy is impatiently," growled the prince, thinking of the boy on the yacht.

"If I could drive out alone with a pony, and nobody to take care of me but myself!" thought the pampered boy on the yacht.

"If only I could have a good time like that boy on the bicycle!" longed the driver of the pony.

"How happy that boy with the basket looks!" said the boy on the bike.

"If I could only relish my dinner as that boy does his crust!" said the baker's boy. "I'm sick and tired of bread."

Which one was rich?—S. S. Advocate.

Little Boys and Little Sheep.

Joe came home with his clothes, and even his little curls, all wringing wet.

"Just knew the ice wasn't strong 'nough," he grumbled. "Then why did you slide?" asked aunty.

"Cause all the other boys did," said Joe; "so I had to, or they'd laugh."

His aunt gave him dry clothes, set him down beside the stove, and made him drink hot ginger tea. Then she told him a story:

"When I was a little girl, Joe, my father had a great flock of sheep. They were queer things; where one went, all the rest followed. One day the big ram found a gap in the fence, and he thought it would be fun to see what was in the other field. So he jumped, without looking where he was going, and down he tumbled to the bottom of an old dry well, where father used to throw stones and rubbish. The next sheep never stopped to see what had become of him, but jumped right after, and the next, and the next, although father tried to drive them back, and Watch, the old sheep-dog, barked his very loudest. But they just kept on jumping and jumping, till the well was full. Then father had to pull them out as best he could; and the sheep at the bottom of the well were almost smothered to death."

"Why! what silly fellows!" exclaimed Joe.

Then he looked up at his aunt and laughed.—Youth's Companion.

The German Princes.

What a happy, healthy, wholesome-looking lot of lads there are in the royal family of Germany! Emperor William may well feel pride in his six fine sons and the little daughter. Military training and discipline are a part of the education of every German prince, and even the youngest of the emperor's sons already has a fine military bearing. The children of the royal family in Germany lead anything but lives of indolence and luxury. They rise promptly at half-past five in the morning, which is an hour earlier, I daresay, than many a boy rises who reads this. They take active outdoor exercise for an hour before their simple breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast they must go at once to their studies, and keep at them until afternoon. Their games, when their lessons are over, are all of an outdoor kind, such as cricket, tennis, or football. There is more study after dinner, and by nine o'clock all but Prince Augustus are in bed. Prince Augustus, being now eighteen years of age, sits up until ten o'clock. The Empress of Germany is one of the wisest and most devoted of mothers, the chief aim of her life being to make good men of her six sons, and a good woman of her one little princess. Each of the German princes holds a well earned position in the army or navy, and all of them are being taught that "life is real life is earnest," and that none of it must be wasted.—Standard.

The Young People

EDITOR

A. T. DYKEMAN.

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

Officers.

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

Our Motto.

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

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday—The Warnings of God. Isaiah 5: 11-23.
Tuesday—A Dark Picture. II Peter 2: 12-19.
Wednesday—Feast Ending in Murder. Mark 6: 21-29.
Thursday—Keeping Under the Body. I Cor. 9: 23-27.
Friday—How Christians Should Walk. Rom. 13: 8-14.
Saturday—The Temple of the Holy Ghost. I Cor. 6: 9-20.
Sunday—Be Filled With the Spirit. Eph. 5: 1-21.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—March 13.

Appetites that Unmake Men. Daniel 5: 1-5, 25-28.

I. Man wants. He has appetite. From the cradle to the grave he is conscious of longing desires, passions, impulses, thirsts. Moreover these have a supreme place in his life. They determine his acts. From birth to death he is striving after the satisfaction of these desires, the gratification of these impulses, the quenching of these thirsts.

II. We call some desires good and others bad. Whatever may determine their goodness or badness we recognize it as such by the results of their gratification. If the satisfaction of an appetite tends to unmake the man we call it bad. Moreover in the judgment we experience no insurmountable difficulty. Our ability in detecting the mote in our brother's eye testifies to our skill in this respect. The real need is not for ability to recognize an evil desire but for honesty and bravery to make our own desires the subject of the examination. Morbid introspection is doubtless an unhealthy practice, but an occasional examination of self with the aid of the light of Jesus is a discipline that we possess the skill and need the bravery to exercise. It requires some strength to say "that habit of mine is hurting me." It would be easy to write a long list of habits that unmake men but the vital question for each man is "What are my habits doing for me?"

III. But when a man has summoned himself in judgment and in honesty has passed condemnation upon certain of his longings what remains for him? He may wonder whence comes the fatal disposition that makes him long for that which is not best; but such speculation will profit him but little. He may even honestly wish that he could desire different things, but such wishing will have no radical effect. He may become truly heroic in his treatment of himself and placing a guard at the door way forbid every evil desire to issue forth in act. But such treatment has defects. It divides the house against itself. It wastes in reducing rebellion, the energy that should be spent in conquest. And it in the end leaves the desire the same, ready to spring forth, rush out when the guard is off duty.

IV. Is there no better method? Is there no power in life great enough to win a man's whole allegiance to the best—to make him love the good as he has loved the bad? Is there no master can marshal the powers of a man under his leadership and thoughtless of insubordination lead the forces forth to conquest? Is there any power in the world that reaches into the innermost recesses of a man's soul and change his desires? Is there love? Is there God's love? Has Jesus meant this to you? ALBERT B. COHOE.

Some Suggestions.

The Maritime Executive, which met yesterday in Main St. church, St. John, had been individually asked to make some suggestions as to the future policy of our Young People's Societies. We are pleased to give below a few lines from Rev. W. Camps' excellent letter to the Executive.

1. Let our President or Executive issue a circular half yearly, calling upon all our members to be true to Christ and loyal to the church. This letter might have the effect of stimulating our members and urging them on to renewed consecration to their work.

2. I would emphasize the weekly prayer meeting in connection with our Unions. To my mind the system is highly educative. Here are Christian young people meeting at a stated hour each week, with a leader, and a subject to be discussed. No young person can conduct such a service without receiving good. Here is afforded a training which has wrapped up in it the very best interests of our churches. Let the leader prepare himself or herself thoroughly. Let the hymns be selected, the Scripture lesson read and re-read, and an address given. If our pastors and prominent workers in our Unions would lay themselves out to make these weekly meetings all that they might be, there would come such an uplift to all our Unions as

would carry us on to great victory in our work for the Master.

3. I would hold up before our young people Christ rather than our B. Y. P. U. pledge. There it hangs on our walls a dead letter. Service prompted by a pledge is a cold, lifeless thing. Service begotten of love is full of life and power. I do believe that there is no power which will beget the noblest service, and have that service rendered in the sweetest, truest spirit like that which comes from visions of the Christ.

4. I would emphasize the importance of making the most of the benevolent spirit in our work. Our young people will rally around a noble cause. Our lives will never rise higher than the incentive behind them. Having a noble and exalted purpose our lives will respond to this incentive. The incentive now behind our young people is the support of a young peoples' missionary. Just as water will rise to its level, so our young people will respond to this incentive and ample means will be provided. Then let our missionary address, through our Young Peoples' Column, his messages to our Unions, setting forth his work and success.

Illustrative Gatherings.

(Selected by the Editor.)

THEME. OUR APPETITES AND PASSIONS.

If we through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body ye shall live. Paul.

Appetites through bodily impulses are in their gratification in man under the control of reason and conscience. Brewin Grant.

Alas! too well, to well they know,
The pain, the penitence, the woe
That passion brings down on the best
The wisest and the lowliest. Moore.

Hold not conference or debate, or reasoning with any lust; 'tis but a preparatory for thy admission of it. The way is at the very first flatly to deny it. Fuller.

Oh how the passions insolent and strong,
Bear our weak minds their rapid course along;
Make us the madness of their will obey;
Then die and leave us to our griefs a prey. Crabbe;

Sin in man may be said, in nearly every case, to originate with the misdirection of appetite; and the irregular indulgence of it will probably constitute the leading cause of evil, until, by the termination of his career on earth, all terrestrial sin ceases. George Harris.

What profits us that we from Heaven derive
A soul immortal, and with looks erect
Survey the stars, if, like the brutal kind;
We follow where our passions lead the way! Claudian.

The passions act as Winds to propel our vessel; our Reason is the Pilot that steers her; without the Winds she would not move, without the Pilot she would be lost. From the Trench.

Thou must chain thy passion down;
Well to serve, but ill to sway,
Like the fire, they must obey.
They are good, in subject state,
To strengthen, warm, animate;
But if once we let them reign,
They sweep with desolating train,
Till they but leave a hated name,
A ruined soul, a blackened fame. Eliza Cook.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

BY DR. BANKS.

When Jesus fainted under the cross, a black man by the name of Simon carried the Saviour's cross the rest of the way to the summit of Calvary. We do not know whether he appreciated this great privilege then or not. Even if he did not at the time, but afterward became a Christian, what joy it would be to him to remember that he carried the cross for Jesus in that hard hour. One of the richest gifts God gives us on the way of life are the friends who stand by us in the darkest hours, and carry our cross for us when we are ready to faint beneath its load. Under the title of "Friends," Will T. Hale sings these comforting words:

"Though we are worn and weary from some loss,
Yet on life's journey many friends there may be—
The Simons who assist to bear the cross
Along the stony road to Calvary."

A little girl went out to play one day in the fresh new snow. When she came in she said, "Mamma I couldn't help praying when I was out at play." When asked what she prayed she answered, "I prayed the snow prayer mamma that I learned in Sunday School; wash me and I shall be whiter than snow, Psalm 51: 7. What a beautiful prayer for older ones as well. And here is a sweet promise to go with it, "Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow, Isaiah 1: 18. And what is the cleansing power. They have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," Rev. 7: 14.

Foreign Mission Board

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

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

Correction.

The name of the W. B. M. U. Secretary for Guysboro, is Mrs. C. S. McLean, not "McLean" as printed in our issue of March 7.

Getting Acquainted with China

HELEN J. M. AUSTIN, SHAOHING.

Everything had been very civilized and comfortable until we left Shanghai for Shaohing. Then the row and novel began. If we could only have had a snapshot of our departure from the hotel—twenty-two coolies, lugged and lashed, with wheelbarrows loaded with our freight, blocked up the street, while we in six junks had brought up the rear. We went as far as Hangchow in a very large houseboat, quite gaudily carved and gilded with eyes on the front—for how can a boat see where to go without eyes—and were towed along with five other houseboats by a wee stream launch. That night we slept on wooden shelves, but the scraping of the rashes against the bottom of the boat, the loud calls of the men, and above all, the remembrance of the hosts of native occupants of the boat, whose acquaintance we had made in the evening, kept us from resting much.

A BOAT SLIDE.

On the second morning our troubles began; the launch left us, and the boatman refused to row us up to the city as he had agreed to do, claiming that the water was too shallow for such a heavy boat. For an hour Mr. Bousfield argued and threatened, and finally we started. On the way one has to pass from one canal to another on a higher level. There is no lock but an incline of about five feet, plastered with shiny mud, up which the boat is drawn by means of windlasses worked by men. We got out on the bank and watched this interesting performance, for there were a number of boats to go up before ours. It was bitterly cold, and we sat huddled up on some bags of rice with our feet off from the damp ground. After awhile we were aware that a man was speaking to us, so we called to Mr. Bousfield to interpret, and found that he was saying that he was ashamed to ask it, but would we be kind enough to remove ourselves from his miserable rice as he had to load it on his boat. We removed ourselves, laughing. It came the turn of our boat at last, and we watched with breathless interest, for the ropes were so worn and rotten, and our boat was so heavy with all of our furniture. We took picture of the men pushing, but it is so incomplete without the noise they made. Try to imagine twelve men on either side of the bank, the heavy strain would come upon them at a time, pushing against one bar, and they would suddenly bend over, put their shoulders against it, and begin shrieking in such a fierce way, like insane men, for about half a minute, then stop, and the next set would take it up. It was indescribable. They shouted even worse as our boat slowly moved up, but just as it was almost over that miserable old rope broke, and back it slid as neat and slick as you please. It took a long time to patch up the rope with some better from our boat, and then they tried again, and to our great relief succeeded. It was such a pretty journey the rest of the way to the city gate; the city walls are so picturesque, covered with a clinging vine, the gray stone battlements standing out against the sky. I have just grown to love them, and there is a walk on the Shaohing wall. It is ten miles around, and gives such a beautiful view of the hills and surrounding country on one side and the city on the other.

A HORRIBLE CUSTOM.

On top of a high hill was the "Baby Tower," though Mrs. Bousfield told us that there is a penalty for using it now but it does not stop the dreadful crime. Heathen women take the new-born baby girls and put them out in the cold, just neglecting them, and they die very soon and nothing is said. Too many mouths to feed, and girls are so expensive. Sometimes they are sold as slaves, and that is why missionaries have adopted them, to save them from a horrible life. A man's wife is his property, and he can kill her if he so chooses. A woman can kill her children, and it is not murder. Only a month ago Mr. and Mrs. Bousfield rescued a man from his mother and brother. He was an invalid, a burden to the family, so they were strangling him in the presence of neighbors. He was unconscious when rescued.

Amounts Received by Treas. Mission Band.

FROM JAN. 29 TO FEB. 29.

Central Chebogue, support of Bahara Cowpa, F. M. \$10; Lower Canard, F. M. \$2; Aylesford, F. M. \$10, H. M. \$9.65; Bridgetown, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$5; Yarmouth, support of children in Mrs Churchill's school and to constitute Gordon Cann life member, F. M. \$17.90; Brookville, F. M. \$1.63; Centreville, N. B. F. M. \$1; Grande Ligne, H. M. \$7.75; Advocate, H. M. \$5; Lockport, F. M. \$13.29; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$5; New Germany, F. M. \$4; Lawrencetown, to constitute Mrs E. H. Trueman life member, and for support of Hicavole Hospital, F. M. \$21; St John Tabernacle, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$2; Port Hilford, F. M. \$12.28; Annadale, F. M. \$1.10; IDA G. CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Band. Chipman, Queen's Co., N. B.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

Pastors and churches will be glad to learn that Miss Flora Clarke has passed her final examination and is to be transferred to Bimlipitam where she will be associated with Miss Newcombe in the conduct of the work at the station, more especially in connection with the school for boys, Mr. Sanford is to have the oversight of the work as missionary in charge, owing to the absence of Mr. Gullison, Miss Martha Clark takes Miss Flora Clarke's place at Tekkali and will be associated with Mr. Higgins and work upon his field. Miss Clark has special aptitude for touring, etc. She will find ample opportunity for the exercise of all her gifts in this direction.

Mr. Glendenning will make his home for the present year at Parla-Kimedy. This will bring them in touch with the Savata people among whom he is to labor, and will enable him to study the situation to better advantage. A permanent location will be among the questions which he, with his brethren will be called upon to solve. Mr. Higgins in addition to the work which taxes his strength, will have the oversight of the work in the Parla Kimedy field. He will be greatly aided in the discharge of his onerous duties by the efficient help which Miss Harrison will be able to render along with that of Mr. Glendenning.

We are glad to note that Mr. Glendenning has passed his second exam. and Mr. Freeman his first, who is also well along toward the second.

It will also be a matter of interest to the Young People of our churches to learn that at the last meeting of your Board, in response to a request from the Executive of the B. Y. P. U., Mr. Freeman has been designated as the Young Peoples' Missionary. His support, in whole or in part will be assumed by them, that there will be mutual gain by this arrangement does not admit of a question. It is hoped that the work of missions will grip the hearts of our young people as never before, and while their interest may centre around a person, it must inevitably reach out and take in the work as a whole. The Board has been gratified to note this advance on the part of the Young People.

That the support of a missionary in the foreign field by individual churches is a growing one, is evident to any reader of mission work in connection with different denominations. The secretary of this board in his own responsibility has been an earnest advocate of this plan. There is no good reason why a church that is able to do so should not have its own pastor and a representative on the foreign field, or that two or more churches should not continue to support a laborer in the foreign field. Please read the following in respect to the work of some Presbyterian congregations and individuals in Canada.

It is worthy of note that the expenses of all the missionaries of the Canadian Presbyterian Board who have recently been sent out to the foreign field have been provided for from sources outside of the regular channels of revenue. Dr. Waters is the missionary of Central Church, Toronto, and supported by them. Mr. G. M. Ross of China, is supported by St. John's Church, Toronto, and Mr. Harold M. Clarke, by two gentlemen in St. James's Square, Toronto. Mr. R. J. Davidson is the missionary of Knox Church Stratford, and supported by that congregation. Mr. W. A. Lochead, of Montreal College, who will go to Honan next fall, will have the travelling expenses of his wife and himself paid to China, and his salary paid for a year by a gentleman whose name is not yet given for publication. Miss A. I. Dickson, of Fenelon Falls, a graduate of Toronto University, and with two years' experience in Y. W. C. A. work in Peterborough, who will next fall go to the new mission in Macao, the province from which most of the Chinese in Canada come, will be supported by the Woman's Missionary Society of Montreal.

At the last Board meeting the Secretary had the privilege of announcing that Miss Eva D'Prater of Vizagapatam has given to our Mission Board her property at that place

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, Sarina, 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 efficiency 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.

which is valued at Rs. 10,000, retaining a life interest in the same. Those who met this lady a few years ago, when on a visit to this country, can understand the spirit which prompted such a generous act. She had already given Rs. 3,000 to the Savara Mission. We are glad to learn that Miss D'Prater has recovered from her serious illness and has resumed work at the hospital at Vizagapatam.

An urgent appeal comes from the missionaries for two more families and two or more single ladies to be sent this Autumn.

WORLD MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

'The Missionary Review,' for January, gives an admirable table of missionary statistics, which is of considerable value. They are in the main accurate as the figures have been taken from the official reports of the different societies which are represented in the foreign field.

The total receipts for all societies of the world are \$19,069,809. The total number of members are 1,414,179, and the additions to the churches were 96,360. The total receipts for all the societies in America including gifts in the fields themselves, were \$7,576,221. The members numbered 432,765, and the additions were 37,487.

In the United States, the Congregationalists are down for last year in contributions at home and on the foreign field for \$917,216 with 59,585 members and 5,002 additions. The Northern Baptists raised \$836,830, have 113,418 members and there were added last year 7,553. The Southern Baptists raised \$233,880, have only 8,880 members and the additions were 1790. The Disciples gave \$207,709, have a membership of 3,284, the additions numbered 531. The Methodist Episcopal North raised \$1,330,280, have 84,430 members and had 4,647 additions. The same body South raised \$306,180 have 12,906 members and 1193 additions. The Presbyterians North raised \$1,083,809 have 46,540 members and 527 additions. The same body south raised \$179,152 report 5,270 members, and 890 additions. The Protestant Episcopal body report 461,646, with a membership of 5,209 and additions 467.

It will thus be seen that though there are at least two other denominations that raise more money for missions than do the Baptists, yet the latter report the largest number of members and the greater number of additions during the year. The cost per member is of no practical value since there may be special reasons for the difference as between any two denominations. Some of these are spending large sums in denominational schools and mission training seminaries. Look e.g. at these figures. The Congregationalists have 1368 schools and 66236 scholars; the Methodist Episcopal 1181 schools and 39666 scholars, the Northern Presbyterian 764 and 27370 scholars; the Northern Baptists have 1406 schools and 37844 scholars. Baptist missionaries are pleading for the establishment of schools, when the future ministers, public schools and other teachers, and the mothers and the fathers of the future, can be brooded over and trained more perfectly in the doctrines and spirit of the gospel.

These trade-mark crosses lines on every package.

Gluten Grits and BARLEY CRYSALS, Perfect Breakfast and Desert Health Cereals. PANSY FLOUR for Biscuits, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers. For book of samples, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

EMERGENCY RATION

A man has lived forty days without other food than his own fat.

Fat is man's emergency ration. The fat is stored in convenient hollows all over the body against the day of necessity.

Consumption makes heavy demand on the storage of fat. Nature uses fat to fight the disease. The crying need of the consumptive is fat.

Scott's Emulsion contains the best fat to be had, next to human fat itself. Scott's Emulsion is a natural substitute for human fat. It prevents waste. It furnishes the consumptive with nature's own weapon for fighting the disease.

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

Notices.

Our Twentieth Century Fund \$50,000

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

Rev. J. H. BARRS, Wolfville, N. S. Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,

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

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

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

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

YORK AND SUNBURY COUNTIES, N. B.

The York and Sunbury Quarterly meeting will meet with the church at the north of the Keswick on Friday March 11, at 7 p. m.

Friday evening, 7.30. Evangelistic sermon speaker, Rev. C. Currie. Saturday evening, Educational Meeting addressed by Rev. J. H. McDonald and others. Pastor McDonald's experience in connection with our Institutions at Wolfville and his interest in the cause of an education insure to us an earnest and practical treatment of his subject.

Let all the churches be represented by their delegates. W. B. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Temperance.

The date of the Temperance lesson for the present quarter is March 13th. The title of the lesson, "Death of St. John the Baptist," and in it we study from effect to cause; it shows the necessity of starting right, of good beginnings.

Temperance in its broadest, truest sense means the intelligent care and control of the body with all of its powers, and appetites, and passions that it may be made to serve in the highest degree the purposes of the soul of which it is the seat. The present lesson warns against those bodily passions and indulgencies which war against the soul.

We again advise any who have not adopted the Temperance department into their Sunday schools to make arrangements to do so on the 13th of March.

Any information and supplies can be obtained by applying to

Mrs. LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. in S. S. Canning, N. S.

Queens Co., N. S. Quarterly Meeting.

The above "Quarterly" convened with the Milton church, on Feb. 23rd. and 24th., Rev. Stephen Langille preaching the introductory sermon on the evening of the 25th. Owing to sickness and inclement weather

the attendance was not as large as had been expected. After a short social service the regular business session opened on Wednesday to a. m. The Pres., Rev. C. W. Corey, having moved to another field of labor, Rev. S. Langille was appointed to fill the chair during the meetings. The following churches were represented:—Charlton, Port Medway, Greenfield, Milton, Liverpool. Reports showed no additions during quarter but interest well sustained in the different branches of church work, and people hopeful. Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the removal of Rev. E. W. Corey and Mrs. Corey and the intended removal of Rev. S. Langille, and Mrs. Langille to other fields of labor; also expressing appreciation of the services rendered the denomination in this county, by these servants of God. The secretary was authorized to bear the greetings of the Quarterly and extend a welcome to Rev. Mr. Crowell, pastor elect of Liverpool, and Mrs. Crowell, also to Rev. W. B. Bezanson and Mrs. Bezanson of North Brookfield all of whom were unable to attend the meetings, much to our regret. The afternoon sessions on Wednesday, was devoted to missions and W. M. Aid work. In connection with the former the following papers were read,—"The Sunday school as a mission field," by pastor Sloat, and "The church of Christ as a missionary Society," by Pastor Langille. In connection with the latter, the aid work, the women were given complete control, Mrs. H. B. Sloat occupied the chair. Reports from various aids and Mission Bands showed good work being done and in some parts of the county the missionary interest on the increase. In this particular North Brookfield is leading. After the transaction of business the following papers were read:—What would God have me do, Mrs. L. H. Burnaby, Milton, and The Auxiliary as an Educator, author unknown, the paper coming from North Brookfield was read by Pastor Sloat. These papers were of a high order and well calculated to stimulate the interest in W. M. Aid work. Quarterly closed by an evangelistic service on Wednesday evening led by Pastor Langille. Through out, the spiritual tone of the meetings was good. Next Quarterly meets with Greenfield church in May.

H. B. SLOAT, Secy. Treas.

Lecture by Attorney General

(Continued from page 5.)

In New York, the second amongst the world's great centres of population and wealth Mr. Longley met and enjoyed many of our American leaders, including the much cried leaders of Tammany Hall

Grover Cleveland, three times nominee for the Presidency, he characterized as one of the greatest men of the age, eulogizing him as a leader of the most progressive, practical and bold type, destined yet to play a most important part in the political struggles of the American Continent. In Washington the Attorney General of our beautiful Nova Scotia was well received by the President (then McKinley) to whom he was introduced in the White House, along with other distinguished visitors. Here also he had met Miss Leiter of Chicago, now Lady Curzon of India. In reference to our own Dominion, and the great men produced by Canada, Mr. Longley made some very definite and bold statements, holding up Joseph Howe, as the greatest among the political leaders, as a man whose wisdom, foresight, talent, patriotism and force of character was greater than that of all his contemporaries, and whose fame was a lasting fame, to be handed down to posterity.

The lecturer briefly referred to Sir John A. McDonald, to Sir Wilfred Laurier and to others of lesser note, concluding with the statement that the greatest heritage of our young men and women is the grand and honored lives which have been lived as an example to the future leaders of our country.

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

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

The Baird Co.'s WINE OF TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY is the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used. MARY A. SHAW Woodstock, N. B.

In the course of his address Mr. Longley candidly expressed his views on many points of interest, stating that were he young again he would choose literature rather than law as a profession, calling attention to the high standard of the literary devotees in general and recommending those of literary inclination as the most beautiful and congenial as companions and friends in life.

Mr. Baker very forcibly and eloquently referred to the splendid entertainment afforded by the speaker of the evening, moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Longley, seconded by Mr. Warren. The latter expressed on behalf of the students the high appreciation entertained for the lecturer who had given "Acadia" a very instructive and stimulating review of some noted contemporaries.

Dr. Kierstead thanked the lecturer on behalf of the faculty and college for the very interesting address, referring to the Attorney General as one of Acadia's sons, still identified with the institution where he had spent his earlier days. Mr. Longley acknowledged the vote of thanks in fitting terms, speaking of his early experiences at the college and expressing the hope that he might be privileged often to meet Acadia students in the future. The evening was brought to a close by College Yell and God Save the King.

Quarterly Conference at DeBert N. S.

The Quarterly Conference of the Baptist church of Colchester and Pictou counties, N. S. was scheduled to meet in De Bert, Monday and Tuesday, 22nd and 23rd inst. But owing to the excessive rain of Monday, the softening of the snow, and the mass of water that flowed in living floods across the roads, the meeting for Monday evening was abandoned, as it was impossible for pedestrians to reach the church; and in addition, only four delegates—one from Brookfield, one from River John, and two from Zion Church, Truro, had heroism to brave the weather in going to DeBert that night.

The first session was held Tuesday morning, with president Dimock in the chair. The Conference was organized by enrolling delegates from the following churches: Bass River 3; Belmont 1; Brookfield 1; DeBert all who were present; Great Village 3; Immanuel, Truro, 2; Prince St. Truro 2; Zion Truro 2. Quite a number of the churches had no representatives at all, because of the bad going. Pastor Smallman of New Glasgow got in time for the evening session. Pastor G. A. Lawson of Bass River, was elected permanent secretary to succeed pastor Ingram who has left the conference.

The morning session was given to reports from the churches, all of which showed an increase in membership, an awakening of a deeper, spiritual interest, and a healthy financial condition. At this session, pastors McLean and Hutchins were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions in the service of pastor Martin from the Conference.

The afternoon was given to papers by pastors McLean and Hutchins, on "Prayer Methods," and "Attitudes toward the Holy Spirit," respectively. These papers showed much careful preparations, were ably and impressively delivered, and helpfully received. The session was closed with "The Women's Aid Society Meeting. Several societies reported encouragingly. Sister J. M. Gunn, of Belmont, presided at this meeting.

The conference closed with an evening session, in which there were addresses by pastors Lawson and Smallman, on "Christian Liberty," and "The Educational Value of Foreign Missions." Pastor Lawson closely and ably showed from the scriptures the duty of giving regularly, systematically, joyfully, and proportionately. Pastor Smallman, with much earnestness, and logic, set forth this fact that there has been no abler agent of civilization than Foreign Missions.

A tinge of sadness rested on the meeting from the statement of pastor Dimock that, because of impaired health, he was contemplating resigning from his present field in the near future.

The conference extends its thanks to the generous friends of DeBert who entertained it so loyally. The next Conference meets with the Cumberland County brethren in May. G. A. LAWSON, Clerk, (per A. S. G.)

FREE TO CATARRH SUFFERERS.

A wonderfully kind and generous offer to all Catarrh sufferers is being made by Catarrh Specialist Sproule of 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, the famous authority on Catarrh and how to cure it. He will cheerfully give all Catarrh victims the most valuable medical advice in regard to curing their trouble, absolutely free of charge. For nine-

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

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

The Baird Co., Ltd., Gentlemen,—Two bottles of your TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY cured me of a severe cough. It is an excellent remedy. G. H. FLEWELLING, Perry's Point, Kings Co., N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and made between the said Edward Willis of the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Newspaper Publisher, and Sarah his wife, and the said James A. S. Mott of the same place, Newspaper Publisher, and Maria E. his wife, of the one part, and Robert Morris Merritt of Morristown, in the state of New Jersey in the United States of America, Clerk in Holy Orders, Thomas Gray Merritt of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Barrister at Law, and David Prescott Merritt of the Harbor in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion aforesaid, Clerk in Holy Orders, Executors and Trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Thomas Merritt late of the said City of Saint John Esquire deceased of the other part and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book 7, Number 7, of records pages 181, 182, 183, 184, 185 and 186 on the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on Saturday, the second day of April, A. D. 1904 at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chubb's Corner so called on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John in said City and County "all that "cert in lot, piece and parcel of land situate "in Queen's Ward in the City of Saint John "fronting thirty feet more or less on the East "side of Canterbury Street and extending "Eastwardly preserving the same width of "thirty feet, sixty-two feet more or less until "the angle on land owned formerly by John L. "Bean fronting on Gormon Street and bounded southwardly by lands owned by the late "Henry Benigar, and northwardly by land "owned by the late William Tying Peters be- "longing to the lot of land and premises heretofore "conveyed to the said Edward Willis and "James A. S. Mott by George E. Fenety by in- "denture bearing date the twelfth day of Sep- "tember in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and seventy six, and whereon "the building known as the "Morning News" "Office now stands" together with the build- "ings and improvements privileges and ap- "purtenances to the said lands belonging or in any way appertaining "Dated the twenty-first day of December A. D., 1903.

T. G. MERRITT, D. P. MERRITT, Surviving Executors and trustees under the will of Thomas Merritt. EARLE BELTRA & CAMPBELL, Solicitors for mortgages.

teen years this great Specialist has been treating and curing Catarrh, and he has had the most remarkable success in conquering this obstinate and dangerous disease. He cures Catarrh by an entirely new scientific method, his own discovery and used only by him, that overcomes Catarrh in cases where other treatments and other doctors have failed. Every reader of the MESSENGER and VISITOR who suffers from Catarrh should read Catarrh Specialist Sproule's announcement on page 16 and learn how to receive, without any expense, the very best medical information that would otherwise cost a large fee.

Flannels

I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders—especially good for washing flannel goods. Mrs. Rev. R. F. C.

Sore Throat!
 Don't delay; serious bronchial trouble or diphtheria may develop. The only safe way is to apply

Painkiller
 a remedy you can depend upon. Wrap the throat with a cloth wet in it before retiring, and it will be well in the morning.
 There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS."

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



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

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

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

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.
 Small or Trial Size 25c.
 Endorsed by all who have tried it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Tourist Cars
 EVERY THURSDAY
 From Montreal.
 Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY from NORTH BAY.
 NO CHANGE OF CARS MONTREAL TO VANCOUVER, TRAVERSING THE GREAT CANADIAN NORTH WEST
 The Finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent.
 LOWEST RATES APPLY.
 The Canadian Pacific Service is up-to-date.
World's Fair, St. Louis
 Opens May 1st. Closes December 1st, 1904.
 C. B. FOSTER
 D. F. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Home

EAT SLOWLY.

The opinion that hurry in eating is a prolific cause of dyspepsia is founded on common observation. The ills resulting from bolting food are attributed to lack of thorough mastication and to the incomplete action of the saliva upon the food. Two-thirds of the food which we eat is starch, and starch cannot be utilized in the system as food until it has been converted into sugar, and this change is principally effected by the saliva. But there is a third reason why rapidity of eating interferes with digestion. The presence of the salivary secretion in the stomach acts as a stimulus to the secretion of the gastric juice. Irrespective of the mechanical function of the teeth, food which goes into the stomach incompletely mingled with saliva passes slowly and imperfectly through the process of stomach digestion. Therefore as a sanitary maxim of no mean value, teach the children to eat slowly; and in giving this instruction by example, the teacher, as well as the pupil, may receive benefit.

A Favorite Dessert.—Spanish cream is a favorite dessert. For one quart of cold milk use half a box of gelatine. Cover and let them stand together about an hour. Then heat, but do not let the mixture boil. Beat the yolks of four eggs and add to them half a pound of fine sugar. Turn the scalding milk over the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time. Return the mixture to the fire and stir until it is of the consistency of soft custard. Let the mixture become cold, stirring it occasionally as it cools. When it begins to thicken, flavor with vanilla lightly, and stir in whites of the eggs that have been beaten to a stiff froth. Turn the mixture into a mold and put in a cold place. Make a soft custard and pour around the dessert when serving it.

THE WEIGHT OF CLOTHING.

There is a good deal seriously to be said about feminine clothing. As regards the general public, the most important indictment is against the trailing skirt, which rescues tubercle bacilli from the sunlight and brings them into the nursery and living room. But as regards the woman herself, a German doctor has just published an exhaustive study of, among other things, the weight of feminine clothes, which weigh, on the average, 30 per cent more than men's though woman is smaller and less muscular.—Chicago News.

PALMS FOR THE HOUSE.

While many of the varieties of the palms and ferns are admirably suited to culture in the living room, the mistake is frequently made of obtaining those which will not do well in such locations, the novice probably basing her choice on specimens seen in the window of the florist, and forgetting that such plants were only brought to such perfection in the temperature of the greenhouse and in skilled hands. Since the introduction of the Boston fern, *Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis*, lovers of this class of plants have had greater satisfaction in the living room. It will stand considerable rough handling and is quite as attractive in the summer for veranda decoration as in the winter used on tables and stands.—Woman's Home Companion.

SOME USES OF OLIVE OIL.

A teaspoonful of olive oil a day, taken internally, will help liver trouble and indigestion. It is also healing for throat or stomach catarrh. Serve it frequently in salad dressings, where it will be both an appetizer and medicine. For severe internal disorders or emaciated or run down condition of the body, rub the patient every morning for twenty minutes with the oil, then with a bath towel; at night rub the spine for ten minutes, and in two months you will see great improvement. Mixed with quinine then rubbed on the chest and back, it prevents cold; mixed with camphor then applied to the throat. It cures soreness; mixed with kerosene and turpentine, then used on the

throat and chest, it relieves the most obstinate cough. Heated and applied to the bowels, it helps constipation. Try it for chapped hands and roughened or burned skin. Before putting away the stove, rub the nickel parts with the oil, also the gasolene oven or other sheet iron, and you will see no rust. Use it on shoes instead of blacking. It is especially good on patent leather apply at night, rub and polish in the morning.—Woman's Home Companion.

SIMPLE HOSPITALITY.

One reason why we fail to take all the comfort and enjoyment we might from our friends and neighbors is that we are ambitious to make our social entertainments too elaborate. They soon become a burden and an expense to all but the very well-to-do. There is good sense in having a little something to eat when a few friends visit you in the evening. Nobody has satisfactorily explained why the act of eating together promotes good fellowship, but we all know it does. To secure this result, however, it is not in the least necessary that what is eaten be rare or expensive. Crackers and cheese, provided they are good and daintily served will do quite as well as pate de foie gras or broiled mushrooms. The main thing is that what is eaten be relishable. A chafing dish is a great invention for neighborly sociability. The moment the little company is gathered about the dining table interest centres in the manipulations of the fair hostess. That is one of the moments when a woman looks most engaging. And when the plates are filled with the toothsome morsels, the spirit of neighborly friendliness and good cheer is at high tide. A little money will go a long way in pleasant entertainment, if we are sensible enough to make it very simple, and let good feeling largely take the place of money in the ordering of our hospitality.—Ex.

RECIPES.

APPLE PUDDING.

Make a batter of two eggs, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Fill earthen cups, alternately this mixture with chopped, tart apples. Steam one hour and serve hot with sweetened whipped cream.

LEMON CHEESE CAKES.

Paré two lemons very thin, and put the rind to soak in one half cupful of cold water. Put into an enameled saucepan one pound of loaf sugar, six ounces of fresh butter, six eggs, the yolks and whites slightly beaten, the juice of two lemons and the flavored water. Stir over the fire until it is as thick as rich cream. Seal the jars and it will keep for weeks. Line patty pans with puff paste bake, then fill with the mixture, and serve cold.

A NEW YORK STREET INCIDENT.

One incident for the moralist: A tiny shop girl in a sleazy black dress in the forenoon when the wind nipped, came out of one of the fur shops near University Place and walked east toward Broadway. Around her neck was a sable boa, her ungloved hands were stuffed into a big muff. Under her arm she carried a seal coat. She made a queer little figure. Because she was a child in a land of imagination the pride of possession entered her soul, her back stiffened, and there was a haughty lift to her head. She walked as became a grand dame under the eyes of the populace. He errand of delivery took her into one of the big retail shops near by. In a few moments she emerged without her finery, wrapped her hands in her apron, and scudded back to her work. More than one person who saw and understood envied her interlude.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The things which we prize most are not those we have gathered as one plucks flowers on a summer hillside from the gardens of ease and worldly pleasure. They are the things that have become ours through pain, struggle, self denial, and tears. The lessons learned with the greatest difficulty are the ones that are most to us in value and profit. Out of the hardest experiences of struggle and sacrifice we get the qualities that are the brightest ornaments of our character and the noblest elements of our strength. The lenses through which now we see deepest into heaven are salt tears. The treasures we hold now with firmest clasp once seemed marred things, unsightly, unlovely—things we shrank from receiving. The points in our past which now appear to have been fullest of outcome of good for our life, are those which at the time seemed God's strange ways with us.—J. R. Miller.

POND'S EXTRACT
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED
 FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES
 USE INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY
 SEND FOR ANY SORT OF PAIN
 CAUTION! Avoid the weak watery which have prepared to be the same as "Pond's Extract," which easily and often contain "wood alcohol," an irritant and externally and, taken internally, a poison.

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Fresh Air Good Food
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 Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pilonitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.
 A LARGE BOTTLE 25c.

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

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter, 1904.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson XIII.—March 27.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.

And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness.—Matt. 4:23.

EXPLANATORY.

Subject: Pivotal points in the life of Jesus.

This review can be made most interesting and most profitable by making the life of Christ stand out as a vivid reality. We first study the land in which he lived, his environment, the circumstances in which he did his work. Then on a map we mark the places where he lived and worked, with their historic associations, and the deeds and words of Jesus which have made them forever memorable.

On this background we see the Son of God, born, growing up as a child, entering upon his ministry, doing mighty works, teaching the truths about the kingdom of heaven. The main features of his life, the pivotal points, the stages in the movement of his history, should be learned by heart.

THE HOLY LAND.—The map will give the general contour and the location in reference to other countries. In Christ's time it was a province of the Roman Empire, which held sway over 120,000,000 people, nearly the whole known world; but half of these were slaves. Milman gives the population of Rome in A. D. 48 as 5,984,000. At present it is under the dominion of Turkey. Its area is about 8,300 square miles, about the size of Massachusetts or New Jersey. It has now a population estimated at 600,000, but in Christ's time the population, according to our consul at Jerusalem, Hon. Selah Merrill, was 6,000,000. Jerusalem then was a city of great magnificence.

A railway has been constructed from Jaffa on the Mediterranean to Jerusalem; and another from Haifa at the foot of Mt. Carmel across Galilee, around the southeast corner of the Sea of Galilee, and so to Damascus.

GALILEE.—The scene of the larger part of Christ's ministry described in the lessons. Note that some of Napoleon's battles occurred here; and that it was the scene of many events in the crusades.

1. Galilee was very populous, containing according to Josephus at least three millions of people, including two hundred and four towns of over fifteen thousand inhabitants.

2. It was a very fertile country, well watered from the mountains of Lebanon on the north. It was full of trees, orchards, gardens, grainfields, vineyards.

ON A RANCH.

Woman Found the Food that Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate, and her experience with the food problem is worth recounting.

"The woman at the ranch was preeminently the worst housekeeper I have ever known,—poor soul, and poor me!

"I simply had to have food good and plenty of it for I had broken down from overwork and was so weak I could not sit up over one hour at a time. I knew I could not get well unless I secured food I could easily digest and that would supply the greatest amount of nourishment.

"One day I obtained permission to go through the pantry and see what I could find. Among other things I came across a package of Grape-Nuts which I had heard of but never tried. I read the description on the package; and became deeply interested so then and there I got a saucer and some cream and tried the famous food.

"It tasted delicious to me and seemed to freshen and strengthen me greatly so I stipulated that Grape-Nuts and cream be provided each day instead of other food and I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months. "If you could have seen how fast I got well it would have pleased and surprised you. I am now perfectly well and strong again and know exactly how I got well and that was on Grape-Nuts that furnished me a powerful food I could digest and make use of.

It seems to me that no brain worker can afford to overlook Grape-Nuts after my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

3. It was a business country, full of varied activities, manufactures, fisheries, exports of oil and fruits. "This garden of the Lord is crossed by many of the world's most famous highways." It has contact with the outer Roman and heathen world.

4. The lake of Galilee was the very center of population and industry. There were nine cities, of over fifteen thousand inhabitants each upon its shores. "The lake was surrounded by an almost unbroken line of buildings,—city wall, houses, synagogues, wharves, and factories;" "Greek architecture, castles, theatres, hippodrome, amphitheater, Greek villas, and, higher up the slope, a Roman camp." It was like the Thames, above London. The waters "were covered with a numerous fleet of four thousand vessels, from ships of war down to fishing-boats."

5. The character of the people can be judged by these surroundings. They were more worldly, but less bound under the rigid system of the scribes, and hence more accessible to new teachings than were the people of Judea. They were trained in the synagogue schools, instructed by Jewish rabbis with Messianic hopes, and had a religious history behind them.

The heart of the lessons.

1. The message of Christ's youth to the youth of today.

2. Preparing the way for the kingdom of God.

3. Four essentials in the preparation of a successful life.

4. Winning men for the kingdom of heaven.

5. Jesus' method of bringing men into the kingdom.

6. Faith, forgiveness, and salvation.

7. The right use of the Sabbath.

8. Obedience to the king and test of membership in the kingdom.

9. The calming of the storm and its lessons.

10. A successful life as exemplified in John and Herod.

11. Jesus the bread of life.

MORSE'S PARABLE.

The late Henry G. Morse, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, was one day visited by a man of questionable repute who wished to borrow money wherewith to launch a questionable enterprise. Mr. Morse gave some polite excuse for his unwillingness to lend, and the man declared that he regarded this excuse as somewhat fishy. Thereupon, smiling grimly, Mr. Morse said:

"Let me tell you a little story. Once upon a time an Arab went to his neighbor and said:

"Lend me your rope."

"I can't, said the neighbor.

"Why can't you?"

"Because I want to use the rope myself."

"What do you want to do with it?" the borrower persisted.

"I want to tie up five cubic feet of water with it," was the reply.

"How on earth," the other sneered, "can you tie up water with a rope?"

"My friend," said the neighbor, "Allah is great, and he permits us to do strange things with a rope when we don't want to lend it."

SOME OF THE THINGS I DO.

When I play that I'm a bird,

Then I try to fly;

Lifting up my pinafore

High, high, high;

Spreading out my pinafore

Wide, wide, wide;

You might think that it was wings,

If you truly tried.

When I play that I'm a horse,

Then I wear a tail,

Eat my luncheon from a bag,

Drink it from a pail;

Smashed the cart up t'other day—

Baby in it, too!

When he's scared and runs away,

What's a horse to do?

When I play that I'm a wolf,

Then I howl and roar,

Sniffing here, sniffing there,

Round the nursery door,

Daddy says he'll spank me soon

If I still annoy;

Think, perhaps, this afternoon,

I'll be a little boy!

—Laura E. Richards, in the Hurdy-Gurdy.

SHOULD SEE A 'VET.'

The following dialogue was overheard in the office of one of Boston's leading physicians the other day:

Doctor, to patient—What ails you?

Patient—I don't know. I only know that I suffer. I work like an ox, I eat like a wolf,

I am as tired as a dog, and I sleep like a horse.

Doctor—In that case I should advise you to consult a veterinary surgeon.—Boston Traveller.

JACK FROST.

He's taken a nip at the salvia bush,
It's flower is turned to black;
He blew a breath on the holyhocks—
Their bloom will never come back,
He danced in the meadow all night long,
And turned it a rusty brown
And now do you see he's touched the trees
And the leaves are straying down.
He softly covers the window panes
With sketches rich and rare
As ever with dainty paint and brush
An artist could picture there.
And so though the merry birds are flown,
The song of the stream is lost,
And summer is hiding far away,
We'll try to forgive you Jack Frost.
—Presbyterian.

POLITE WIT IN GLASGOW.

In a Glasgow theatre a young fellow was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a young lady who was sitting in front of him.

Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage, and in a nervous voice exclaimed—

'Look here-miss, A' want tae look as weel as you.'

'Oh, dae ye, she retorted without looking round. 'Then I doot ye'll hae tae change yer face.'

Reward of Merit.

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

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



one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute undeniable merit, and this new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

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

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and considered myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

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

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

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

Poison—

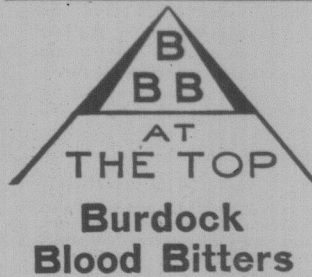
In the Blood brings Humors and Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Will cure them permanently by purifying the

Blood.

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



holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Church Bells in Chimes or Singly. None so satisfactory as McShane's McSHANE'S BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

You are the Man

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

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Agents Wanted.

Fire Insurance

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

W. H. WHITE, General Agent, No. 3 King St. House 1060.

Office phone 651.

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

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

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.—Baptized Miss Alice Martin, and Russel Sterns, son of deacon A. W. Sterns, on Sunday evening February 21st.

G. R. WHITE.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. ISLAND.—Our special meetings at Long Creek have resulted in a great blessing. The preaching of our Evangelist, Bro. A. F. Baker, is filled with the power of the blessed spirit. Twenty-four were received as candidates for baptism last Friday evening. A number more are likely to come forward.

A. F. BROWSE

SPRINGHILL, N. S.—Mr. Frank W. Pattison of the senior class, "Acadia" has been engaged to assist in work upon this field during the summer vacation. The church is about completing arrangements for the enlargement of their house of worship by the addition of a vestry especially for Sunday school and prayer meeting purposes. The work moves on quietly and in unbroken harmony.

H. G. ESTABROOK.

FIRST DEERY NECK CHURCH.—We can report cheering news from the church here. Special services are being held at Centreville, congregations are good, the interest seems deepening, a good number have confessed a new found Saviour and many more are seeking Him. Bro. E. LeRoy Dakin has been with us a part of this week and by his excellent addresses helped the members to a livelier interest in the work. Brethren pray for us.

W. M. BROWN.

WESTPORT, N. S.—Special services have been conducted by our Pastor Richard Kemp during the past 6 weeks. About 30 have publicly made profession of their faith in Christ. Great interest is manifested in the meetings. On Sunday Jan. 31, two young women and one young man followed their Lord in baptism and many others are expected shortly to follow Christ in this beautiful ordinance. Pastor and people united in efforts for the salvation of souls here. We pray that the good work begun may be continued.

PASTOR.

CENTREVILLE, DEERY CO., N. S.—Bro. M. W. Brown our home missionary is here holding special services for the deepening of spiritual life and the ingathering of souls. That Bro. Brown is well received is shown by the full houses every night, interest is increasing and prospects are good for large reaping. The people are in love with Bro. Brown and feel that he is the right man for them. He intends continuing the service for some time. Brethren pray for these people that the Lord of the harvest may send them a pastor. The field offers large opportunities. There are possibilities on this field unparalleled in the province. The church forces are sadly in need of organization, while the harvest is large and ready for the sickle.

A BROTHER.

HANTSPOET, N. S.—Through the month of January we held a series of meetings which were not as successful as we hoped. The weather was very stormy, heavy falls of snow and high winds prevented many from being present. This with other circumstances prevented our continuing them until a more favorable time. Several during the services accepted Christ, three have been baptized and we are expecting in the near future to see others come and obey their Lord in baptism. While writing this I would like to call attention of the readers of this page to a notice that may appear at any time in this paper concerning the Christian Workers Conference and Summer Bible school to be held in Wolfville during the coming summer. Some of the worlds spiritual giants and famous teachers are being invited. Place your vacation for a week or ten days at Baptist headquarters.

EARNEST QUICK

GUYSBORO, N. S.—During the special meetings held here through February several professed conversion, some of whom will be

baptized in the near future. An encouraging result of the meetings was the reviving of many whose love had grown cold. Voices long silent have been heard again, renewing their covenant vows with God and with the church. On the evening of Feb. 26 the pastor and family were agreeably surprised at the number of those who took the opportunity of an "open" evening to call. Friends began to come early in the evening and they kept coming until the parsonage was well filled. It was of little moment, apparently, whether or not the careful housewife had some secret questioning as to the tidiness of her kitchen, as all insisted on going first to that mysterious apartment. After a very pleasant evening, the guests departed, leaving behind them substantial tokens of their visit, in cash and valuables, and best of all pleasant memories of kindly words.

NORTH RIVER, P. E. I.—Special meetings. For some time an evangelist Rev. A. F. Baker has been assisting us on the North River field, a good part of the time the weather has been very cold and the roads almost impassable. But the spirit of Jesus has been with us in our meetings, and much good has been accomplished. At North River a number were hopefully converted, and when we are able to be with them and have conference some will come forward for baptism and church membership. At Long Creek we enjoyed a regular old time revival, such an awakening as the people there have not experienced for thirty years. Twenty-four candidates were received Friday evening and we hope that others will come at our next conference. The candidates include seventeen men and seven young ladies.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—Since the beginning of the year we have held three weeks special services in which the pastor was assisted one week and a part of the second by Rev. R. C. Morse of Chester, and also two evenings by Rev. M. W. Brown. The result of these meetings, as seen so far, is a deepening of the spiritual life of the church and one young lady has found Christ. Two have been received by letter and we expect others next Sunday. At the yearly business meeting the finances were found in a good condition and the church felt that it was now in a position to make a substantial increase to the pastor's salary. This is the second voluntary action of this kind in a little over two years. It is encouraging to the pastor and speaks for the people's interest in the work. At Dayspring Bro. Schurman has been having evangelistic services and God has greatly blessed his labors there. On last Sunday morning Bro. Schurman brought nine candidates to our church for baptism and I had the pleasure of assisting him in baptizing them at the close of the service. Bro. Schurman gave a Bible reading in our church in the morning and spoke to his people at Dayspring in the afternoon.

C. K. FREEMAN.

Personal.

There is said to be some expectation that Rev. W. B. Hinson may return to the First Baptist church of Vancouver, B. C. the pastor of which he resigned some three years ago on account of ill health. Mr. Hinson has since been pastor of the Baptist church in San Diego California.

Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin closed his work with the Annapolis church on Sunday February 28, and expects to leave for Victoria, British Columbia, on the 23rd inst. Mr. Dakin has received tokens of appreciation from his own people and others in view of his departure. At Round Hill Mr. Rufus Whitman, presented an address on behalf of the congregation, and at Annapolis the four pastors indicated their respect and goodwill by inviting themselves and their congregations to Mr. Dakin's closing service.

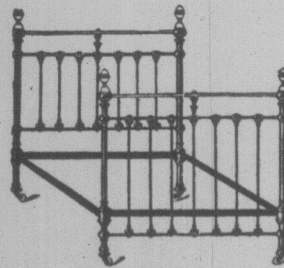
Home Missions in New Brunswick.

The quarterly meeting of the Board was held in St. John on the 1st instant. The usual reports were presented and grants ordered accordingly. A communication from Dr. Kierstead, secretary of the Ministerial Committee of Acadia University, referred to an arrangement entered into in January last

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

St. John, N. B.

Enamelled Iron Beds are Being Used More Each Year.



PRICE, \$6.75.

- Because they can be had in any size.
- Because they will fit the smallest room.
- Because they are nice and clean.
- Because they cost as little as you like.
- Because they are unconventional.
- Because odd furniture completes the room.
- Because the brass ornamentation looks well.

THE BED ILLUSTRATED is a fair sample of the low-priced goods. It is of snowy whiteness with brass top-rod and knobs at head and foot. It can be had in four widths, viz: 3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 in.

CHEAPER BEDS, with less brasswork and from 3 to 4 feet wide, at \$3.75, \$4.50. Brass knobs.

BETTER BEDS, from \$6.75 to \$20.00 each, with an abundance of rich brass work and ornamental iron. Brilliantly enamelled. \$8.50, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$13.75, \$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00.

Everything in Plain, Useful and Ornamental Furniture!

Don't refuse to take Bensdorp's Cocoa because your dealer may ask a higher price than you can get for other brands.

BENS DORP'S

Bensdorp's is really the cheaper because it goes farther.

between the secretaries of the H. M. Boards and the Ministerial Committee concerning student labor. The proposal was heartily approved and gratitude expressed over the prospect of being able to fill many of our now vacant fields. Churches requiring student supply for four months beginning June 1st, and pastors also desiring such assistance, are requested to send in applications early, in order that each may be provided for and the student notified in good season for his work. In view of the fact that the present enlargement of operations calls for increased support, the Board has decided to make a special appeal to churches and Sunday Schools for immediate aid. It is proposed to ask each church and school in the province and so secure the full and united support of all our constituency. We rely upon our brethren for help. Never were the demands greater nor the prospects better. Several important communities lie open for our work while a considerable number also are eagerly inviting us to come in. May we not have a general response? Remember, brethren, the widening of the work in the home fields means a corresponding enlargement multiplied several times for every denominational interest. Let us not be forced to adopt a contract policy and so suffer great loss.

W. E. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

HELP YOUR CHILD.

When your child—whether it is a big child or a little baby—suffers from any of the minor ailments which come to children, or is nervous and fretful and doesn't sleep well, give it Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure, and the safest, because it is absolutely harmless. It will help the feeble new born babe as surely as the well grown child. Mrs. F. D. Kirk, The Barony, N. B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with most satisfactory results, and do not feel safe without them in the house. I find that one dose is usually sufficient to cure the small ailments of the stomach or bowels. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers write direct to the Dr. Williams' medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box."

The thing to do with a cough is to get clear of it. The way to get clear of it is to take AMOR'S Essence of COD LIVER OIL.

Small bottles, 25c. Other sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.

Tastes so nice you will want to take it often.

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

MARRIAGES.

Giffin-Peitzsch.—At the Baptist church, Isaacs Harbor, on the 23rd Feb. by Rev. W. H. Warren, Lloyd G. Giffin, of Goldboro, to Emma B. Peitzsch, of Isaacs Harbor.

Graves-Frail.—At Chester, Nova Scotia, Feb. 27th, by Pastor R. Osgood Morse, M. A. Noah St. Clair Graves and Eunice Malinda Frai, both of East Chester, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia.

Morrison-Dockendorff.—At the residence of the bride's parents, North River, P. E. I., Feb. 11th, by Rev. A. F. Browne, Alexander Morrison of Moose Jaw, Assa. and Lottie M. Dockendorff, third daughter of Benjamin Dockendorff.

Hicks-Frazier.—At the home of Mr. Howard Hicks, Havelock, Feb. 4th, by S. Hicks, of Hicks Settlement and Edith Frazier, of Havelock, Kings County, N. B.

Oakes-Woodbury.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Springfield Feb. 25th, by Rev. E. E. Locke, Harold A. Oakes to Miss Louisa M. only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Woodbury of New Albany.

DEATHS.

Grant.—In Boston, Feb. 25th, Wallace W. Grant, of Holyoke, Mass., aged thirty-one years, eldest son of John H. Grant.

Langille.—At Farmington, Feb. 25th, Effie Langill, only daughter of Nathan and Maggie Langill, aged 31. For some years she has been a consistent member of the New Germany church. Her life has been exemplary, and during her illness she manifested patience, and that unshaken confidence in her Lord. The sorrowing friends have the heart-felt sympathy of all.

Mundee.—On the evening of Feb. 25th, Lulu Frederica only and beloved daughter of Bartlett and Mary Mundee passed away to the reward of the blessed in the sixteenth year of her age from her parents home in Carleton. Lulu was a girl of singularly retiring disposition and greatly beloved by all. Her sickness has extended over a year or two, but so persistent and quiet had her battle with disease that it was a great surprise when she suddenly failed before its power. May sustaining grace be afforded the parents and brothers in their bereavement.

Shaw.—At Hantsport, Feb. 10th, Sophie L., aged 11 years, daughter of Isaiah and Robena Shaw. Her departure was somewhat sudden even though she had been in the grip of consumption for some months. The days of her pilgrimage here were not many, but her sweet and beautiful life with her thoughtfulness for others will linger as a fragrant flower in the hearts and memories of all who knew her. May the God of all peace give comfort to the parents and loved ones in this their sadness and bereavement.

Connors.—On Feb. 17, 1904, at his home in Karsdale, Mr. John Connors, one of the strong Bible Christians of Lower Granville passed to his eternal reward after a very tedious illness which he bore with great fortitude, aged 75 years. Brother Connors was baptized many years ago by the late Pastor Warren Parker and united with the old Baptist Church here. During all the intervening years Brother Connors has been a careful Bible student of the word, and has humbly walked with God. He leaves two sisters and a brother to mourn their loss and the church has lost one of its most earnest praying Christians. May the presence of the Divine Master comfort and sustain all the bereaved ones.

Rose.—At Hartford, Yarmouth Co., N. S. on the 23rd inst. Capt. Alonzo Rose in the 67th year of his age. He was a member of a family of 12 children, six of whom are still living. When a young man he went to sea, which he followed for many years, where he rose to the honored place of master mariner. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Hilton on the 22nd, of December 1861. On Dec. 9th, 1894, he was baptized by Rev. E. H. Beals and united with the Hebron Baptist church. He was greatly interested in Bible school work. Five years ago he received a severe stroke of paralysis. This completely laid him aside from all work. For some time past he has been in failing health. He has longed to be at rest which came on the early morning of the last Friday of February. Two adopted daughters beside the widow, are left to walk life's pathway without his love and care. To the bereaved we tender deepest heart-felt sympathy. Appropriate services were held by the pastor at the house and cemetery.—"To die is gain".

Kelley.—On the morning of Feb. 27th, Captain Albert H. Kelley, of Canso, passed away from this world into the rest of the beyond. He had been confined to his room but one week, when, very suddenly, as he peacefully slept, the messenger came and took his spirit hence. In many ways he will be greatly missed. For nine years he had been Master of the steamer "John L. Cann," making daily trips between Canso, Arichat and Mulgrave, and with passengers and crew he was a popular captain. He was a liberal supporter of the church, a staunch friend of the pastor and when health permit-

ted a joyful worshiper in God's house. In the Sabbath school he was assistant superintendent and teacher of the young men's class. In the home words cannot estimate the loss. The sorrowing wife and her sister, with the little daughter, have the heartfelt sympathy of a host of friends in their loneliness. May the God of all grace comfort them richly in their sore affliction.

Hibbard.—Thomas G. Hibbard of Dayton, Yarmouth Co., N. S., entered into rest on Sunday Feb. 28th, in the 72nd year of his age. In his 23rd year Brother Hibbard was baptized by Rev. W. G. Gordon and united with the Hebron Baptist church. About this time he also united with the Sons of Temperance Organization.—Until his departure for California, which was three years later, he was an active worker both in the church and lodge. After being abroad for 20 years he returned home. While at home he married Annie Cook daughter of Deacon Caleb Cook. He again returned to California. About six years ago they returned, and she being in failing health lived only about one year. Since her death he has lived alone. For the past two months, his health being so bad, he was taken to the old home where he has been tenderly cared for by his sister Mrs. Tedford. He was a great sufferer but he bore it all with much resignation. He leaves three sisters to whom we tender our prayers and sympathy. He was buried in Tusket. "We spend our years as a tale that is told".

Roop.—At Springfield, Feb. 26, after four days of great suffering, Lydia, beloved wife of Deacon Chas. Roop aged 62. Deceased was a woman of many excellent qualities of mind and heart, a devoted wife, a loving, unselfish mother. While the claims of her home made large demands upon her time and strength the sick and the needy strongly appealed to her Christian sympathies and were not forgotten. It always afforded Mrs. Roop pleasure to dispense a kindly hospitality in her home and there the servants of Christ were made especially welcome. From that home our sister will be sorely missed. She had walked beside her worthy husband, a true help-meet, forty and two years. The funeral service was largely attended the pastor improving the occasion from Acts 9 and 36. This woman was full of good works and abounds which she did. The sense of loss to our church by the passing away of so worthy a member is very great but is made tolerable by the assurance that for the departed death is gain.

Young.—Suddenly at Lake Pleasant Feb. 20, Fedora, beloved wife of Edward Young aged 42. Deceased was a woman of meek and quiet spirit, devoted to her family, gentle and patient in her disposition. The trial of our sister's faith in God was subjected to a severe test when that relentless disease consumption began to undermine her health. It was then the sublimity of faith met the prospect of early dissolution without a murmur and without fear. She could take up the old note of triumph "Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death I will fear no evils for Thou art with me." In the stricken home Mrs. Young leaves a sorrowing husband three sons and two daughters who have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community. At the funeral service mourning friends were addressed by pastor Locke from Jer. 29 and 11. "For I know the thoughts that I think toward you saith the Lord thoughts of peace and not of evil to give you an expected end." That God by His gracious word may comfort all who mourn is the writers prayer.

Lever.—The death of Deacon John Lever occurred at his home at Lever on the 27th of Feb. of heart failure aged seventy-two years and two months, leaving behind him a loving wife besides near relatives and associates to mourn his loss. He was led to accept Jesus over forty-five years ago, at that time living in the West. Returning to his native home about forty-three years ago, he married Josephine Davis, of Oak Bay. He united himself with the Baptist church, Rolling Dam, of which he remained a most faithful and valued member and Deacon until his death. He associated and was deeply interested in all Christian work. His loss in the church and Sunday School as well as in the community in which he resided will be deeply felt. His pastor always found in him a true and sympathetic helper. The whole community feel deeply the loss of a truly helpful and loving neighbor and friend. He was a sufferer for nearly a year, but his faith in Christ never wavered as he always felt safe in the arms of Jesus. His remains were interred in the Oak Bay cemetery, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gordon. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved widow who has lost a faithful and esteemed husband.

Clark.—Last Sabbath evening, Feb. 28th, 1904, Dea. Alexander Clark, departed this life to go to be with Jesus aged 78 years. In early manhood Bro. Clark was converted to God, professed his faith in Jesus and was baptized by the late Rev. M. Rideout and united with the old Lower Granville Baptist church, his whole life was a living testimony of the power of the gospel of Christ. He loved the church of God and like the Psalmist he appreciated very highly God's house, "to behold the beauty of the Lord and

enquire in his temple." He was seldom absent from the public ministrations of the Word of Life, his voice was often heard in prayer and praise in the prayer-meeting and Conference room, with Bible in hand Bro. Clark almost always took his place among the workers and learners of the Sabbath school. He never grew too old for this department of Christian work. Here he will be missed, both by the officers and scholars. His wife and one daughter preceded him to the better land, he leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn their deep loss, indeed the church and whole community mourn the loss of dear old Bro. their loss is his eternal gain. The funeral services which were solemn and interesting, were conducted by pastor T. A. Blackadar when a large assembly of neighbors and friends gathered to pay the dear old saint a farewell tribute of respect.

Keirstead.—At his home in Collina, Feb. 19th, 1904, Deacon William Keirstead, brother of Rev. Elis Keirstead of precious memory, and father of the late S. W. Keirstead passed into his rest after a long life of near 95 years. In October 1831, Mr. Keirstead married Elizabeth Ganong. Last Oct. this couple celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their marriage. It was the custom of friends and relatives to gather at the home of this aged couple on the eve of their marriage day and cheer their hearts by song, prayer, kind words and gifts of money or useful articles. Some who enjoyed the privilege of making their lives bright could not always attend. Then a friendly letter accompanied by some offering was sent and read to the company. Among those who remembered this dear old couple and whose name should be mentioned because of his noble generosity on such occasions is Mr. Gilbert Ganong, of St. Stephen. For many years his thoughtfulness and kindness have brought cheer and practical sympathy to this home. Mr. Keirstead was a man of sterling integrity of faithful Christian character, and of loyal devotion to the Baptist church. About sixty-six years ago he was baptized by Rev. David Crandall. His life is warm with the history of the Collina church. Ever since its organization he has devoted his time, talents and means to its upbuilding. He will be missed by his relatives his neighbors but most especially by his aged companion who is now in her 91st year. "Servant of God well done!" A memorial service was held in the Baptist church Collina on the 28th, by Rev. W. Camp.

Rev. G. E. Good.

The news of the death of Rev. G. E. Good at his home near Innisfail, Alberta, brought a sense of personal loss, for among the writer's most pleasant experiences during five years in Alberta were the hours spent in fellowship with Bro. Good and his family. Others may write the conventional obituary for which I have not the necessary data. I wish to write particularly of the years spent in Alberta. His early years were lived, I believe, on a New Brunswick farm. His preparation for the ministry included the course at Acadia. He held pastorates in the Maritime provinces, in California (where he went in the interests of health), and finally in Nanaimo, B. C. Ten years ago ill health compelled him to give up the pastorate; and by his physician's advice he returned to the healing fellowship of mother earth. He located with his family upon a homestead near Innisfail, Alberta. For about a year past he has suffered from severe heart trouble. The "passing" came, Feb. 12th. These ten years have been years of toil not unmixed with the privations incident to pioneering, but the real trial was the enforced relinquishing of the pastorate. Scant physical strength left little energy for Christian activity of the conventional sort. Living in a sparsely settled community with Baptists few and scattered he might have excused himself from attempting such work. But like his Master, "he could not be hid." His home became the centre of Christian influence for the community. As he had strength he carried on S. S. work and preached the word when and where he could. Finally he was instrumental in linking the scattered Baptists together in church fellowship. The help of a student pastor was secured and eventually a chapel erected. From the first he was clerk of the church and much of the time pastor as well. The light was kept upon the candlestick. The years of obscurity have been years of ministry in the truest sense. It may well be that when the books are opened these years of toil and weakness will be written large in the annals of those who have proved faithful in a "few things." To the sorrowing widow and the four children (two sons and two daughters) he leaves a priceless legacy, a record of Christian fidelity.

C. B. FREEMAN.

Roland, Man.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

HARLIN FULTON.



Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y., cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives. Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, **woman's kidney troubles.**

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—**Mrs. PAULA WESSLITZ, 178 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.**

A. KINSELLA,

Steam Polisher, Granite and Marble Works.

Monuments, Tablets,

Grave Stones.

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

All orders delivered free.

165 PARADISE ROW.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY CONFERENCE.

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

One of the best of the papers issued by the American Baptist Publication Society is **Boys and Girls.** This is a four-page weekly of large size, beautifully illustrated and sold at the low rate of 22 cents per year. Several times during the year there are special numbers containing eight pages with stories and articles pertaining to the season or holiday with which they are connected. A better paper than **Boys and Girls** to put into the hands of Baptist boys and girls cannot be found.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

You cannot retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue. A man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech likewise is not clean and honorable. The future welfare of the nation depends upon the way in which we can combine in our men—in our young men—decency and strength. There is no good of your preaching to your boys to be brave if you run away; there is no good of your preaching to them to tell the truth if you do not. Unless there is a spirit of honesty in a man, unless there is a moral sense, his courage, his strength, his power but make him a dangerous creature in our life—a war, whether from the standpoint of our social or political systems, to be feared and to be hunted down. In civil life, the greater a man's ability, if it is not combined with the moral sense, the more dangerous that man as a citizen, the worse he is as a citizen.—Theodore Roosevelt.

THE SECRET OF POWER.

For centuries Lake Erie has emptied itself into Lake Ontario through the Niagara gorge. The red man worshipped by that waterfall, the white wondered at it, but no one used it. To-day a great city is growing up beside it, light and power flow from it. Fifty years will see one of the greatest cities on earth built about it. Worship and wonder have passed, power has come. Men are using what has waited for us for centuries: Metal touched by falling water is working a revolution. Herbert Spencer defined life to be "the continuous adjustment of internal relations with external relations." Power depends upon adjustment. Adjust the turbine to the falling water, adjust the generator to the turbine, adjust the wire to the generator, adjust the carbon filament to the wire, and darkness is slain, day is borne.

Through the heart of our civilization flows the mighty stream of God's word. Men worship beside it, men wonder at it, but men do not adjust themselves to it, do not surrender mind, imagination, heart, will, to God's thoughts. The church is weak, not because out of relation to the world, but because out of adjustment to the world. She is in the world, as a steamship is in the sea, but drifting with banked fires. The secret power for the Church of God is knowledge of God through his word, surrender to his will thus known. Christ met every form of temptation in the wilderness with, "It is written." He wielded the sword of the Spirit, the word of God. He was not on dress parade, but in the arena. The words he spoke were words he had heard from the Father. The harvest is in the seed, the new order was in the words Christ spoke. Ignorance of the words spoken means weakness in bringing in the new order.

The turbine wheels do not analyze the water, they surrender to it; are driven by it, get power from it. If pulpit and pew would surrender to the Bible, yield every power to it, there would be moral power enough generated to light the world, warn the world, carry the world morally. What shall the next revival be? A revival of the knowledge of God's word, first surrender to the truth, then service of men. An unsundered life comes when it tries to serve; a surrendered life blesses when it ministers. Church of the living God? Adjust yourself to God's word, so that he can adjust the world aright through you!—O. P. Gilford.

THE PRISONERS' ANGEL.

Russian court circles say that the Czar's recent orders against cruelities in the State prisons, were issued on the petition and recommendation of Grand Dutchess Olga, his lovely and humane sister. Grand Dutchess Olga is popularly known as the angel of the State prisons, because ever since Nicholas came to the throne she readily acted as go-between for all desirous of addressing themselves to the Czar directly. Hearing of the cruelties in the prisons, she had a number of specific cases investigated by trusted agents, and, armed with convincing proofs, finally persuaded her brother to come to the rescue of the victims of tyranny and ill-treatment.

An English Chemist writes: "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew such an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cents a box.

WITH ALL HIS STRENGTH.

A little boy declared that he loved his mother "with all his strength." He was asked to explain what he meant by "with all his strength." He said:

"Well, I'll tell you. You see, we live on the fourth floor of this building, and there's no lift, and the coal is kept down in the basement. Mother is dreadfully busy all the day, and she isn't very strong; so I see to it that the coal-box is never empty. I lug the coal up four flights of stairs, all by myself; and it is a pretty big box. It takes all my strength to get it up here. Now isn't that loving my mother with all my strength."

THE BIBLE.

"I have seen much of this world, but I never knew how to live till now. All the comfort I have, and that is more than the whole work can give, is, the feeling of the Good Spirit in my heart, and reading in this good book, the Bible. You are now in the prime of your age and vigor, and in great favor and business; but all this may leave you, and you may one day understand and relish what I say to you, and then you will find that there is more wisdom, truth, comfort, and pleasure in retiring and turning your heart from the world to the Good Spirit of God, and in reading the Bible, than in all the courts and favors of Princes."—Oxenshiern, Chancellor of Sweden.

A BRIGHT LIGHT.

Sir David Brewster, the eminent philosopher, who was honored by all the nations of Europe, acknowledge upon his deathbed the sovereignty of God, and the beauty of Christ's redemption. Referring to the wonders of creation, Sir David said:

"I have found them to be great and marvellous, and I have felt them to be His. I have had the light for many years, and oh, how bright it is! I feel so safe, so satisfied."

As the great scientist died peacefully in the Lord, so may we all, in the midst of life, have a similar confidence and assurance. We may each truly say: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom should I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?"

HIS DAILY WATCHWORD.

The Rev. John McNeill, the popular evangelist, says:

"I owe more than I can pay to my father. He had a habit of which he never spoke to us, nor we to him. He was a quarryman, and I often heard him go downstairs on dark mornings. Standing on the threshold before passing out he would say aloud, 'I go to-day in God's name.' I can never forget the impression this made upon me, and thankfully say to-day, 'My father's God is mine.'"

BULL HANDICAPPED BY SIGN.

A magnificent red bull, owned by an English farmer, had an unpleasant notoriety as a mankiller. A strip of oak board had therefore been bound firmly across his forehead, and on this, as an added insult to the monarch of the herd, was painted "Dangerous." When the beast held his muzzle to the sky he could see in front of him, but the moment he lowered his head for mischief or grazing, all view, except of his own forehead, was cut off. "Clambering one day down a tor near his haunts," says a writer, "I came on a stretch of level green. In the centre of this sat an imperturbable artist painting, and round him in furious tangents charged the ineffectual bull. Up went the beast's head, while aim was taken under the board at this disturber of the solitude; but then, with lowered horns, the plank again shut the bull into a mistaken memory of where his target was. The painter said he had spent half the morning in flight and the next half in laughter."—Ex.

HADN'T YET MISSED IT.

There was an old negro living near Darby who had taken ill, and called in a physician of his own race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to improve, and finally a white physician was called. Soon after arriving Dr.—felt the old man's pulse for a moment and then examined his tongue.

"Did the other doctor take your temperature?" he asked.

"I don't know boss, he answered feebly; I hain't missed anything but my watch as yet."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Save your Horse

BY USING

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

IT CURES

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

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

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well as as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, at dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.



Every house-wife

takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her parlor or dining-room.

It is only when its contents are dainty and white that she is satisfied.

She knows this snowness can only be secured by means of a pure soap.

She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using SURPRISE SOAP.

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman callers, because they will stand the most critical inspection.

Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of Surprise Soap.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

SNOW & CO.,

Limited

Undertakers and Embalmers.

90 Argyle St.,

Halifax.

Your Wife

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



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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1903 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

- 6—Mixed for Moncton 6.30
- 2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton 7.00
- 4—Express for Point du Chene, 13.15
- 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou, 12.15
- 8 Express for Sussex 17.10
- 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00
- 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney. 23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

- 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20
- 7—Express from Sussex 9.00
- 33—Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50
- 5—Mixed from Moncton 15.20
- 3—Express from Point du Chene, 16.50
- 25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton 17.40
- 1—Express from Halifax 18.40
- 81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) 24.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24 c/o'clock is midnight.

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General Man.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.

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GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

This and That

HOW MRS. TRUMBULL HELPED.

When Mr. Trumbull was a candidate for the office of mayor he had many strange experiences, not all of them pleasant.

"I'm getting used to unpleasant things," he said, one night at dinner, "but I must say I've had a blow to-day. I really flattered myself I was popular in this district, even with the rag-muffs over on Sea street."

"And so you are," interrupted Mrs. Trumbull.

"No," said her husband, "that bubble was pricked to-day. I find that the two posters on the old Higgins fence that announce me as a candidate have been almost torn off, evidently by sticks and knives, and the face on each poster has been almost obliterated. I felt quite depressed when I saw it on my way home."

"You needn't," said Mrs. Trumbull with rising color, "for I did all that work with my umbrella and a hat-pin."

"You!" exclaimed her husband.

"Yes, Henry Trumbull, I did it, and I should do the same thing again if I had the chance. There was nobody in sight as I came by there, and when I saw those dreadful pictures, not really like you at all, and with that hideous turn-down collar that you never ought to wear, it's so unbecoming, I just couldn't bear it!"

"I took and looked at them a minute, and then I went right to work. And the next time you run for any office, send the men that make the posters to me and I will let them have the negative of one of your good photographs with your glasses on the little scowl between your eyes don't show, and a high collar. Then they'll be fit to put on Higgins' fence or anywhere else."—Ex.

AN INVISIBLE ACHE.

A Pittsburg teacher has a seven-year-old pupil whose mind is very fertile in invention. Seeing an expression of pain on his face as he raised his hand, she asked:

"What is it, Jamie?"

"I have such a bad headache I think I must go home," was the reply.

Putting her hand on his head and finding it quite cool, she said: "I think it can't ache much, Jamie. You would better not go now."

Jamie went back to his work, but soon his hand was raised again, and inquiry developed the fact that his tooth ached so severely

DOETH GOOD.

And Adeth no Sorrow.

"I am an old lady and had used coffee all my life until a year ago then I found a drink that doeth good and adeth no sorrow."

"For many years I had been troubled with constipation and stomach trouble, sleeplessness and various other ills and altho' I had been constantly treated I got almost no relief."

"I have always been a great worker with many cares and often in the morning I would feel unequal to my daily tasks. So I would drink a good stiff cup of coffee of which I was very fond and then for two or three hours afterwards I would feel so smart and buoyant and keyed up to such a note that I could undertake most anything. But along about 11 o'clock the reaction would begin and leave me stranded on a lounge until dinner time. Then I would get a cup of tea to tide me over the afternoon. So it went on for a number of years and the great wonder is that I did not collapse altogether. I must have had a good constitution. Every month I got a little worse."

"At last and with great reluctance I was forced to the conclusion that it was coffee that was the chief cause of my many troubles. So I looked the matter up carefully, quit the coffee and began the use of delicious Postum. The wisdom of this change was soon shown in a material improvement in my health."

Since I have been using Postum I do not have that unnatural elation and consequent reaction and the craving for the stimulant has left me, I am now strong and steady all of the time. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

that he felt he could not remain a moment longer.

The teacher looked at his teeth, and, finding them in remarkably fine condition, once more assured him that the pain was only imaginary, and returned to her class.

She had just become absorbed in the lesson when a wail from Jamie's seat caused her to go to him again, and, with some impatience, she said: "Well, Jamie, what can it be this time?"

With tears in his eyes, and raining down his cheeks, Jamie answered: "It's stomach ache, and that's so far down you can't see it."—Ex.

COUNTERCHARGE.

A retaliatory thrust at mankind lies in the remark of a woman who is quoted by the New York Times. She was waiting the finishing touches to her toilet, and her husband was waiting with ostentatious patience. Having adjusted her hat, she took a hatpin from the cushion, and suddenly cried out:

"I think it's a shame!"

"Yes, my dear," nervously assented the waiting husband.

"I mean the way these writers say women sharpen lead pencils and open the cans with their husbands' razors."

"Yes, my dear."

"Yes. Now I never do such things with your razor, and I don't believe any woman does. I looked at your razor once, when I had a box of sar lines to open, but it was so sharp and so wobbly in the handle I was afraid to use it."

"Yes, my dear."

"If the writers want to put something true in the papers, why don't they talk about men who use their wives' hatpins for pipe-cleaners? Ugh!"

This time the husband forgot to say, "Yes, my dear."—Ex.

ME AND PAT M'BRIDE.

Stretching away on every hand, A fair domain you see— A part belongs to Pat McBride, A part belongs to me.

I own the golden light of morn, With all its tints that play Upon the springing grass and corn— Pat owns the corn and hay.

I own the cat-bird, thrush and jay, The larks that sing and soar; Pat owns the barnyard fowls that stay About the stable door.

And when the shadows on yon stream Are changing every hour, I own the right to float and dream, Pat owns the water power.

Mine is the murmur of this rill, Whose sweet tones never cease, But all the air with music fill— Pat owns that flock of geese.

I own you creamy summer cloud That o'er the meadow floats Like some pure angel in a shroud— Pat owns the Berkshire shoats.

So Pat does me a world of good, While I do Pat no harm— And on these terms well understood, We both enjoy the farm.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

AN ENGLISH PARAPHRASE.

A big, good-natured farmer was awaiting the suburban train, accompanied by a handsome Gordon setter. Two sons of Britain stood near him. The dog strayed away from his owner, who was reading a newspaper.

"Hey!" called the farmer. "Come here, Locksmith!" and the dog immediately ran to his feet.

One of the Englishmen approached the farmer.

"May I ask," he said, "what you called that dog?"

"Locksmith," said the farmer.

"And why, pray?"

"Because every time I kick him, he makes a bolt for the door."

There was a general laugh, in which the Englishman joined.

When he returned to his companion he remarked:

"Most extraordinary name that man over there calls his dog."

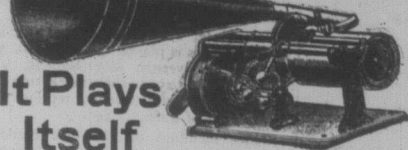
"What?" asked his friend.

"Locksmith," replied the first Briton.

"And why such a name?"

"Because, he says, every time he kicks 'im he runs out of the house!"—Ex.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FREE



It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories. SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid 3 dot large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. (A certificate worth 50c. Free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn; all handsomely enameled, gold trimmed and nickel plated. Carry me back to old Virginia, My Old Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$100.00 Talking Machine. Write for seed-to-day sure, Prize Seed Co., Dept. 90, Toronto

BAPTIST PERIODICALS

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

MONTHLIES		LESSON LEAFLETS	
Baptist Superintendent	7 cents	Bible Intermediate	1 cent each per copy
Baptist Teacher	10 "	Bible Primary	1 cent each per copy
	per copy per quarter!	Picture Lessons	2 1/2 cents per set per quarter!
QUARTERLIES		Bible Lesson Pictures	75 cents per quarter!
Senior	4 cents	HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS	
Advanced	2 "	Senior H. D. Quarterly	4 cents per copy per quarter!
Intermediate	2 "	Advanced H. D.	2 "
Primary	2 "		per copy per quarter!
Our Story Quarterly (new)	1 1/4 "		
	per copy per quarter!	ILLUSTRATED PAPERS	
Young People (weekly)	13 cents per quarter!		per year!
Boys and Girls (weekly)	5 1/2 "		50 cents
Our Little Ones (weekly)	4 1/2 "		22 "
Young Reaper (semi-monthly)	4 "		18 "
Young Reaper (monthly)	3 "		12 "
	2 "		6 "
	(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)		
Good Work (monthly)	15 cents per year!		In clubs of ten or more, 10 cents per year!

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

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

By selling at 10c. each, only 50 of our large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 61 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Our Sweet Pea Packages are positively the largest, the best and the most beautiful ever sold for 10c.

SEND NO MONEY We trust you. Simply write us that you would like to earn this beautiful Fur Scarf and we will mail you at once, postpaid, the 50 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, also 20 Certificates each worth 10c. one of which is to be given away free with every package. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you a beautiful free this

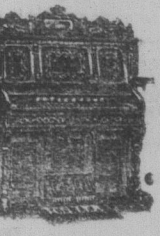
HANDSOME FUR SCARF

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

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

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

Ladies and Girls don't miss this grand chance to get a Handsome Fur Scarf, for only a few minutes work, but send your name and address today and be the first in your locality to have our Scarf. THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 90 TORONTO



To Intending Purchasers

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

"THOMAS" for that instrument will fill the requirements. JAMES A. GATES & CO. MANUFACTURERS AGENTS. Middleton, N. S.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Good Blood Makes the Lungs Strong and Helps Disease.

Good Blood Makes the Lungs Strong and Expels Disease.

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctor has given you up. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the only measure of safety. Do not let the blood become thin and watery. That is an open invitation to disease to take possession of your system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop it builds up, strengthens and invigorates the patient to a point where the disease disappears. Here is a bit of positive proof. Miss Blanche Durand, St. Edmund, Que. says: "While out boating in September, 1901, I got my feet wet and took cold. I treated the cold in the usual way, but the cough seemed to cling to me. As several months passed by and I was not getting better, I went to a doctor in January, 1902, and he told me that my lungs were affected and I was in consumption. Returning home a friend in whom I had much confidence strongly urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills and soon found they were helping me. The cough grew less severe; my appetite improved and my strength began to return. I continued taking the pills for about two months, when I found my health fully restored, and I have not since experienced any weakness. I am sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Such cases as these prove the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new rich, red blood, and in this way cure all diseases due to bad blood and weak nerves. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In the course of a discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, Premier Balfour, while admitting the magnitude of the estimates, said the house should not only consider the amount, but should watch the general European and Asiatic situation, which alone could justify what the country was asked to expend. The country should not lose sight of the possibility of war between Great Britain and two great maritime powers, which could hardly end without great losses on the part of both the enemies and Great Britain in which event the other navies would be intact and in a maritime position which they did not now hold. Mr. Balfour said he was reluctant to mention the possibility of war. He did not think such a dreadful contingency was one which they at present had any reason to apprehend. But when talking of the navy, they must always be talking of the possibility of war, and he was forced when indicating the general outlines of the reasons which compelled the government to ask for this sacrifice to indicate possibilities which did not exist twenty-five years ago. The vote for the estimates of the navy was agreed to.

Allen's Lung Balm. The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be the first thought and must be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains no opium in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of Croup, Colds, deep-seated Coughs. Try it now, and be convinced.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has taken the important step of more than doubling their transcontinental train service for the summer season.

The winter wheat acreage last year in the United States is placed at 3,510,510, yielding on an average 12.3 bushels, aggregating 399,867,250 bushels marketing at an average price of 71.6 cents, representing a total value of \$286,242,849.

Three members of the One Hundredth Camp Coast Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y. are dead, and Privates John Walsh and William Harrigan confined to the military hospital at the post in a precarious condition, having been poisoned by drinking wood alcohol.

Worcester Spy: Revs. G. A. Cooke, of West Medford, has withdrawn his heresy charges against B. P. Bowne, of Boston University, but it is understood that he intends to renew the charges in different form so that the question of heresy will plague Massachusetts Methodists in the immediate future.

Orders have been issued to despatch 2,000 troops to reinforce the British garrison at Malta. It is believed that this movement is made to facilitate the reinforcing of the stations in China later, should necessity arise. Four hundred troops were also ordered to China to raise the local stations there to war strength.

The Montreal grand jury on Tuesday threw out the libel suit entered by Hon. B. Prefontaine against J. I. Tarte of La Patrie, founded on the publication of the "Do you want a job?" circular. Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, was also arrested, but in his case a settlement was affected, the paper publishing an apology.

Lord Milner, delivering the presidential address before the intercolonial council for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, said a deficit amounting to \$5,000,000 was due to the shrinkage in railroad receipts and the general paralysis of industry, while almost all of the \$150,000,000 loan had already been expended on railroads, the repatriation of the Boers, and the development of the country. The resources of the country now were patience and economy.

Contrary to the alarming rumors circulated in regard to the health of Mr. Kruger, former President of the Transvaal, Dr. Huysmans, his private physician says that not for some years past has the health of Mr. Kruger been as good as it is at present. The Menton correspondent of the Paris Presse says he saw Mr. Kruger taking his usual daily walk lately and adds that he appeared to be in excellent health.

A decided change in sentiment on the license question was shown at the annual elections held throughout Vermont on Tuesday, only 21 cities and towns voting in favor of liquor selling, as compared with 60 last year, when the prohibition law of half a century had been annulled. Politics as a rule cut but little figure in any of the communities, although the democrats re-elected Mayor Burke of Burlington.

The special grand jury which investigated the fire at the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, has made its report, which says: "In fixing the liability our first inquiry was necessarily to ascertain upon whom rested the responsibility, of furnishing the apparatus necessary to extinguish the fire, upon him or them alone, in our judgment, rested the direct duty of protecting the lives of those in the theatre. Our interpretation of the ordinances made this a plain duty of those connected with the management of the theatre, and the evidence disclosed that full authority to procure the necessary apparatus was vested in Will J. Davis, manager; Thos. J. Noonan, business manager, and J. E. Cummings, stage manager (These three were indicted for manslaughter.) That the city ordinances with respect to the inspection of theatres were not complied with was fully evident, and such inspection devolved primarily upon the commission of buildings (Building Commissioner George Williams and Building Inspector Edward Laughlin were indicted for neglect of duty. The mayors duty under the building ordinances," said the grand jury "is to revoke theatre licenses when a report of non-compliance with the ordinances is made to him either by the department of buildings or the fire marshal. There was no evidence before us that a violation of the city ordinances by the Iroquois Theatre was ever reported to him. The contingency, therefore, upon which his liability would arise never happened so far as we are able to ascertain."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA IS FOUND IN K.D.C. K.D.C. CO. Ltd. 115, St. Mark's Place, London, E.C. 4.

FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH



DR. SPROULE, B. A. Successful Catarrh Specialist.

Read these questions carefully answer them yes or no, and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Dr Sproule will study them thoroughly and write you in regard to your case, without its costing you a cent.

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

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail them to me as soon as possible. It will cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston. Don't see any time! Do it now.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself.

Don't waste any more time—energy—money, in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.

Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my new scientific method of treatment, discovered by myself—used only by myself.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unclean disease—more than a brief ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. If you don't check it, it's bound to become Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand now—before it's too late.

I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

Let Me Tell You Just How To Cure Catarrh.

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—today they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my eighteen years of experience—my important new discoveries—my vast knowledge of the disease.

Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St. Boston, will you kindly send me, entirely free of charge, your advice in regard to the cure of Catarrh.

Cures Eczema.

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

Nerve Ointment

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

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

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

C. Gates, Son & Co.

MIDDLETON, N. S.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

A Baptist Lady.

aged 45, with a child 5 years, wishes a situation as housekeeper. Apply, stating terms to

HOUSEKEEPER,

Care MESSANGER AND VISITOR.

For 1904

Your patronage of

Woodill's German Baking Powder

is respectfully solicited. You will find every satisfaction in using it. Remember

Notice

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

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

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