

# Messenger and Visitor

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No. 4

## Dominion

### Parliament.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons was moved by Mr. E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, and seconded by Mr. Parent, of Montmorency. Mr. MacDonald is a practised debater, having had experience as a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature. His maiden speech as a member of the Dominion Parliament was well received. Mr. Parent is a young man, a son of the Premier of Quebec. In seconding the address he spoke eloquently in French. Hon. Geo. E. Foster followed signaling his return to Parliament by a speech of an hour's length in which he sharply criticised the Government for some things done and others left undone. Mr. Foster admitted that the country was prosperous, but held that the prosperity was due to the fact that the Liberals had built upon the foundations laid down by the Conservatives when in office. Sir Wilfred Laurier replied to Mr. Foster in a shorter speech. If the Liberals had adopted the conservative policy, the Premier said, as Mr. Foster charged, it seemed that policy in the hands of the Liberals meant prosperity, while in the hands of the Conservatives it had meant ruin. The Premier said that the only important legislation to come before the House was a measure granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories, and he hoped it would be possible to have a short session. The debate on the address was closed by a speech from Mr. W. F. McLean of Toronto. Mr. McLean criticised Parliament for paying too much attention to the interests of corporation and too little to remedying the grievances of the people. He also expressed the hope that he would see the day when Canada would frame her own constitution and rule herself without the aid of a Governor General sent out from England, and would be independent under the British crown. On Wednesday the Premier made a statement in reference to the filling of the vacancy made by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Blair from the Railway Commission. The appointment is to be given to a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and although the Premier did not name him, it is understood that Mr. Blair's successor will be Mr. Justice Killam, if he will accept the appointment, of which there is little doubt. Mr. W. F. McLean asked for explanations in reference to Mr. Blair's resignation, and said that serious charges had been made against members of the cabinet in connection with the matter. Sir Wilfred said he had not heard any such charges made, and thought from what had appeared in Mr. McLean's paper *The World* of Toronto, if there were any explanations to be made in connection with Mr. Blair's resignation, Mr. McLean himself might be in a position to make them. Hon. Sydney Fisher Minister of Agriculture, has introduced a bill to establish a census and statistical office under a chief officer, with a secretary and such other officers as may be necessary. The bill provides that the next census shall be taken in the month of June, 1911, and thereafter every ten years. It is understood that there is a further provision that 1906 a census shall be taken of the population and agriculture in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and every tenth year thereafter. After passing the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Senate adjourned to February 13. The address was moved by Senator David and seconded by Senator Black. Mr. Kidd, M. P., for Carleton, Ont. has resigned in favor of Mr. R. L. Borden, and it is expected that at the next of his party, Mr. Borden will shortly take his place in the House as leader of the opposition.

## Cancer.

Interesting experiments which also it is hoped may lead to results of great value in therapeutics, have been made upon mice in the Gratrix laboratory of the University of Buffalo. Drs. Gayford and Clowes who have carried on experiments in connection with the study of cancer, claim to have effected cures of cancer in mice. They say that they have caused small tumors to disappear entirely and have retarded the growth of large tumors. These results have been reached by means of a serum. The occurrence which led to the discovery of the serum in question, we are told, was the spontaneous recovery of mice which had been inoculated. "The emphasis of the possibility of the animal overcoming the cancer led the experimenters to investigate the conditions under which this occurred, and, having for some time had in mind the possibility of the serum treatment for cancer, they conducted a series of experiments which have proved beyond question that the blood of mice which have

recovered from cancer possesses an anti toxic quality and when injected into mice suffering from cancer stops the growth and when the tumors are not too large causes their disappearance and leaves the mouse so protected that the tumors do not return. Furthermore, the mice which have been cured by this serum treatment also possess in their blood an anti-toxin which works in a similar way, showing that the cure of the tumors is the result of the development of a special immunity from cancer." It will be seen that a very important fact in connection with the experiments and results here noted is the spontaneous recovery in certain cases of mice affected with cancer. Cancer in man is generally regarded as incurable, but it is pointed out that there is evidence that spontaneous recovery from the disease has sometimes occurred, and this fact it is held, shows that there is apparently no discrepancy between the conditions found in man and those observed in mice. It is received as an established fact that a cure for cancer in mice has been obtained, that would not justify the conclusion that it is a plain step to the cure of cancer in man but it perhaps justifies the hope that by a process of experimentation a serum may at length be found which will be effective for the relief and cure of one of the most terrible diseases by which humanity is afflicted.

## Mr. Combes'

### Resignation.

After a rather stormy history of three years the Combes' ministry has come to an end. The decision to resign was taken at the close of a prolonged and disorderly session of the Chamber of Deputies. The Government was not defeated, being able still to command a majority of ten, but in view of the personal attacks continually made upon him and the extreme difficulty of carrying out his policy with so small a majority, Premier Combes deemed it to be the course of wisdom to resign. In this he has no doubt shown shrewd sense and statesmanship. For a leader to hold on to power so long as any possible manipulation of the forces on the political chessboard makes such a course possible is rarely, if ever, justified in his own interest or his party's, to say nothing of the paramount interests of the country. His voluntary resignation will probably give Mr. Combes great influence in the new ministry which is expected to pursue a line of policy similar to that in which the ex-Premier had so strenuously and ably led. His successor, though at present writing no definite announcement has been made, is likely to be Mr. Rouvier, and the ministry will probably be in part the same as that led by Mr. Combes. The Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Bertheaux who lately replaced Mr. Andre when the latter was forced to retire on account of the spying system prevailing in the army, are mentioned as likely to have seats in the new Cabinet. It does not appear that Mr. Combes' retirement is at all a result of his movement for the separation of Church and State. That feature of his policy had the support of a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The unpopular feature of the late ministry was the system of espionage, the revelations in connection with which have brought much obloquy and ridicule upon the Government. And although the system had been abolished under the stress of popular and parliamentary indignation, it was remembered to the disadvantage of the ministry and was used as a weapon to force Mr. Combes' resignation.

## Why Stoessel

### Surrendered.

The correspondent at Nagasaki, Japan, of the London Express reports the results of an interview with General Stoessel. The defender of Port Arthur is represented as saying that the capitulation occurring on New Year's day was merely a coincidence. The loss of 203 Metre Hill and the subsequent capture of forts, combined with the deadly marksmanship with the terrible eleven-inch shells, the depressing effect of General Kondratenko's death and the fearful increase of scurvy really determined the time of capitulation. As regards parole, General Stoessel says that he distinctly discouraged any concerted action. Every officer decided for himself. Generally, commanding officers stuck with their men and chose imprisonment. Most of the naval officers also chose captivity many probably being influenced by the fear of impending court-martial. The correspondent adds that conversation with other Russian officers reveals great bitterness against and denunciation of Admiral Alexieff for his failure to

properly fortify Port Arthur, and "his cowardly flight" by the last train from the fortress. They say the torpedo boat destroyers that escaped before the surrender carried all the regimental and naval colors to Chefoo. The junior officers denounce the incapacity and folly of the government in entering upon the war, and declare that all the men who return to Russia from Port Arthur are revolutionists in spirit. These opinions were openly expressed in the presence of General Stoessel, who remarked: "Let them talk; they have earned the right to think as they please by braving untold deaths for our country."

## For Hudson

### Bay.

President MacKenzie of the Canadian Northern Railway has announced the decision of the company to build a line of railway in the direction of Hudson Bay, starting from a point on the Prince Albert branch. Mr. MacKenzie is quoted as saying that the company will for the present devote its attention to this line to Hudson Bay rather than push forward to the Pacific coast. This decision of the company is taken to indicate the success of the exploration party that was sent out by the company last spring into north east Saskatchewan to explore thence northeasterly, with a view to locating a suitable route to Hudson Bay. It is expected that the company will begin the building of the Hudson's Bay line at some point between Melfort and Tisdale, on the Prince Albert branch. The railway will run northeasterly for a distance of about 500 miles, it is expected, while the company may also take advantage of Nelson River in completing the route. President MacKenzie has announced that the building of new terminals at Winnipeg would be begun "in the spring with a rush." The most important railway construction to be done would be the completion of the main line to Edmonton next summer. The completion of the Prince Albert branch in the spring is planned, and the building of a branch line from Swan River, on the Prince Albert branch, into the Swan River valley country. The company expect to have the line from Toronto to Parry Sound, about 160 miles in length, completed next fall.

## A Place of

### Skulls.

British soldiers have been recently employed in destroying some of the habitations of cruelty which still survive among some of the native tribes of West Africa. The London Mail says:—News has been received from West Africa of the destruction by the British in Southern Nigeria of two Ju-ju houses belonging to the Andoni tribe, in which ghastly atrocities were reported to have taken place. The first of these pagan temples was found to be a veritable "Golgotha," over 2,000 skulls being counted neatly arranged and fixed to the walls and posts of the house. After an inspection the place was set on fire. Some days later a chief, a Ju-ju priest, and a principal man of the town of Owere, who were found to be connected with a "bush ju ju," were arrested. The second shrine was reached after a canoe journey up a tortuous creek. Finally, the British party arrived at a small hut, completely closed in with vegetation; the interior being so dark that it was necessary to tear down the walls before it was possible to see what the place contained. Among the objects found was a large metal bell, inscribed "Otto Bakker, Rotterdam, 1757," used at the Ju-ju festivals to call the inhabitants of the neighboring towns together, and also during sacrifice.

## The Damaged

### War Ships

The London Times correspondent at Port Arthur, detailing the damage to the Russian fleet, says the battleships "Peresviet" and "Poltava" can easily be floated, but the former's super-structure is greatly damaged, and that the battleship "Pallada" and the armored cruiser "Bayan" apparently are not seriously damaged and can be refloated. The four vessels, the correspondent says, may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties will be great, as there is no dock in Japan for battleships. The battleships "Retvizan" and "Pobieda" seem to be hopelessly damaged. As regards the armaments, the turret guns were all destroyed before surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armament are intact, but most of the small guns were removed to the forts. Three days before the surrender the ships were set on fire with kerosene and mines were exploded alongside. Russians state that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of Aug. 10. Coal was abundant, and it was used to protect the decks of the war vessels against howitzer shells. On the capture of Roju Hill the ships were sunk by opening sluices.

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**Christ in Our Daily Lives.**

BY REV. F. C. WRIGHT, HEBRON, N. S.

"He saw them toiling (distressed) in rowing, etc.—Mark 6: 48.

Read the whole verse. Read also, the context. Here is a beautiful sheet of water, egg-shaped, sunk in a deep depression some six hundred feet below the level of the neighboring Mediterranean sea, just without the clasp of the Lebanon hills, and this lake subject to the onset of sudden squalls of wind. Here upon the bosom of the lake, in a boat seeking the eastern side are the disciples toiling, buffeted, looking distressed in rowing, trying to make headway against a contrary wind which has produced huge running waves—against all this, they were trying to "go forward" at the Master's bidding. Back upon the mountains was the lone Master praying. He saw them from this eminence and later he came to them. There is in this incident a truth, which, being overshadowed by the far more reading signification of the miracle, is in danger of being overlooked—it is, that Christ has an eye to our every day conflicts, difficulties, troubles and requirements. We are taught right here:

(1) That Christ has an interest in us in all our daily toil. Toiling in rowing, not striving in prayer. Tried, buffeted, distressed in our service and upon all this he gazes. Many think of Christ as confined too much to our churches and religious services. He is concerned about us in our daily lives and occupations. The man in business or in college, the one employed or employing, the mother with her many cares and much sewing, the son and daughter with life and outlook nearly all ahead, upon all these, the Master with solicitude, looks. It is true that he is concerned about the church and its enterprises but not so exclusively as many seem to think. It may be the church in a certain way after all, not so much in the aggregate as in its individuality. He is also concerned about the unsaved host, which is no small number, and are we? And to what extent? It has a salutary result to meditate upon these things. Again, it ought to cheer and encourage us, (2) That Christ comes to us in the struggles and difficulties from daily lives.

He even can be heard to say "It is I, be not afraid." He came to these tempest tossed and distressed disciples in their troubles. There is help here all through to us. (a) The plea may seem unpromising. They were upon the sea—he is even there—many a weary mariner has met him there. In storm or calm he meets them through his word and prayer. Yes and some of our heavy-hearted brethren upon many of our mission-fields ready to lose heart are met by the caring Master with his precious words of cheer.

(2) The time may appear inopportune. It was night and a great pall of darkness rested upon them. In their fear, Jesus draws near and speaks the helpful message, which was followed by a calm and the bringing of them to the land whither they were going. Gracious seasons of refreshing often come to the church and the individual in much the same way.

Yet in our doubts and difficulties, in our struggles and requirements forget not that Jesus sees and knows and often comes though the place may seem unpromising and the time inopportune. In the face of all these hindering storms and nights of darkness, "he giveth songs," songs of cheer, songs of deliverance and just a little later, the new redemption song of glory.

Lastly (3) Christ converts the elements of our difficulties into a pathway on which to come to our assistance. He came walking upon the sea, the high and agitated character of the waves had made the voyage very difficult for the disciples. These seem to have served him as a path to come to their aid. What a lesson? We often think that our difficulties and trials are evidences of Christ's absence, when really they help him to come nearer to us. We have the toiling, distressed, tempest-tossed among us. If your eye should fall upon these words, I humbly pray that they may bring cheer and sunshine into your heart and life. Jesus comes to us yet, He comes at the right time and in the right way, if you are really awaiting his coming, fear will not rest upon you when you behold him:

**Baptist Congress.**

Programme for the great meeting at London. Seventeen countries will be represented.

MONDAY, JULY 10TH, 1905.

In the evening a number of meetings will be held in different parts of London, to be addressed by members of the Congress.

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH.

10 A. M.—Session of Baptist Union. Address of the President, His Honor Judge W. Willis, K. C.  
5 P. M.—An address of welcome. Chairman, the President of the Baptist Union His Honor Judge W. Willis, K. C. Roll call of countries, with five-minute replies by seventeen delegates. India, China, Congo, Canada, Northern States, Southern States, Colored Americans, West Indies, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Russia.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH.

Morning.—Chairman: the President of the Conference, Dr. Maclaren.

9.30.—Devotional service and short address by the president.

10.30.—"The place of Baptists in the Christian Church," by a Canadian. Discussion to be opened by Principal W. Edwards, B. A., Ph. D. D. Deputation from the National Free Church Council.

Afternoon.—"National Primary Education." Chairman, Mr. Lloyd George, M. P.

Two papers by: (a) An American; (b) Dr. John Clifford, M. A., L. L. B., B. Sc., F. G. S. Discussion to be opened by an Australian.

Evening. Congress sermon, an American.

THURSDAY, JULY 13TH.

Morning.—Chairman, Dr. Maclaren.

1. "The Inadequacy of Non-Christian Religions to meet the Needs of the World." Rev. R. Glover, D. D.  
2. "Women's Word on the Foreign Field." An American.

3. "How to create a Deeper Interest in the Home Churches." Discussion to be opened by Principal W. E. Blomfield, B. A., B. D.

Afternoon.—Missionary methods. Chairman, Dr. Bickel.

1. Australia; 2. Canadian; 3. American; 4. American. Evening.—Chairman, Mr. G. W. McAlpine, J. P.

1. "The awakening of China and Japan, and the duty of the Home Church." Rev. Timothy Richard, D. D., and an American.

2. "The Attitude of India to day in Regard to Christianity." An American.

3. "The Claims of Africa." Rev. W. Holman Bentley.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH.

Morning.—Chairman, Dr. Maclaren. 1. "Modern Criticism." (a) Old Testament History. Principal J. T. Marshall, M. A. (b) The New Testament. An American. Discussion opened by Principal W. J. Henderson, B. A.

2. "Modern Theological Thought." An American. Discussion opened by an Australian.

3. Report of Committee for Future Congresses.

Afternoon.—Home Mission Methods. Chairman, Rev. Charles Williams.

1. American; 2. Canadian; 3. Australian; 4. South Africa.

Evening.—"Baptist Work on the Continent." Chairman, an American.

1. Swedish; 2. Russian; 3. German; 4. Italian; 5. French.

SATURDAY, JULY 15TH.

Morning.—Chairman, Dr. Maclaren.

1. "The Self Support and Self-Propagation of Native Churches." An Australian.

2. "Higher Education in Missionary Schools and Colleges, Home and Foreign." The Rev. C. E. Wilson. Discussion to be opened by an American.

3. "The Printing Press and Christian Literature as Missionary Agencies." An American.

Evening.—Reception by Dr. Maclaren.

SUNDAY, JULY 16TH.

Arrangements to be made for members of the Congress to supply pulpits in London and in the provinces.

MONDAY, JULY 17TH.

Morning.—Chairman, Dr. Maclaren.

1. "The Place of Denominational Academies, Colleges, Universities and Theological Seminaries." By an American and Principal G. P. Gould, M. A. Discussion opened by the Rev. Hugh D. Brown, M. A., B. L.

2. Unveiling of Spurgeon Statue. Dr. Maclaren.

Afternoon.—Visit of the Congress to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Evening. Auxiliary Agencies, Chairman, Mr. Herbert Varnham.

Sunday School Work, an American. Woman's Work, a Canadian. Bible School Work, an American. Young People's Work, Rev. Charles Brown.

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH.

Morning.—Social Questions. Chairman, Dr. Maclaren.

1. "Temperance." Alderman Geo. White, M. P.  
2. "The Attitude of the Baptists to the Working Classes." Rev. J. T. Forbes, M. A.

3. "Commercial Ethics." An Australian. Discussion opened by an American.

Afternoon.—Baptists and Literature. Chairman, Rev. J. R. Wood.

1. "The Secular and Religious Press." Rev. J. G. Greenough, M. A.  
2. "Denominational Literature." An American. Discussion to be opened by an American.

Evening.—Great closing meeting in the Albert Hall. Chairman, His Honor Judge W. Willis, K. C. Briton, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., Canadian; Australian; Baptist Missionary Society, Rev. Herbert Anderson, A. T. S.

**Stump Pullers.**

The stump puller is a very useful machine, but it is worth nothing where there are no stumps. Another thing worth noting, is that the machine, though very strong, frequently gets out of fix, and is hard to get in order. A stump puller at work, where there are only imaginary stumps, is a sorry spectacle and a pure waste of time and energy. It is like a dog barking at the moon, it does no good, and may greatly annoy people who happen to be near.

Not long since the writer read an account of a religious stump puller and one of his jobs. From what was said pro and con, it could not be determined whether he pulled the stump, or the stump pulled him. The only thing certain was that pulling was done and Christianity was not helped in the least. When a preacher leaves off the ministry of the Word, to go around making up issues between himself and some other religious gladiator, he is in unspeakable sorry business, and ought not to have the co-operation of seriously religious people. Now and then Christianity gains a mite by the work of these stump pullers, but more often it suffers immeasurably.

Usually the religious stump puller is not at all in harmony with the tender spirit of Christianity. Nothing can compensate for the absence of this spirit. All scholarship is as nothing compared to the Spirit, the power, of Christianity. Nothing can compensate for the absence of this Spirit. Whoever does not have this spirit, does not represent Christianity, really, any more than a body from which the spirit has departed represents a real personality. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love I am become as sounding brass, or tinkling cymbal." Thus do the scriptures describe the professional stump puller. It is a sorry condition to be sure.

Every preacher ought to have in him the elements that enable him to courageously deal with difficulties, that confront him in his work of winning the lost and developing the saved in service. These elements however are gifts that are not to be perverted, nor prostituted to hunting up, or making difficulties, for the satisfaction of combating them. The folly of the professional stump puller is that he has perverted his powers of persuasion, to the point, that he has become belligerent and critical, by habit. His impulse is "to down something," or somebody, rather than help somebody up. Now and then some things and some people maybe, need to be "downed," but this is best done by preaching the gospel, in the spirit of the gospel. "Not by power, nor by might, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." People needn't be "upped" more than "downed," and the gospel, without the disputation spirit, will do the work they need.

Look around and note how the stump puller stands with the things and forces that make for evangelism and progress. The churches are afraid of him and his fads. He will stop right in the middle of a protracted meeting to pull imaginary stumps. He is combative, and thereby invites antagonisms. He will lead a church away from mission and evangelistic work, into the arena and atmosphere of a debate. This is well understood, and churches, that stand for gospel work are afraid of him. The stump puller really believes that the churches that do not call him, fail to do so because "they are not sound in the faith and cannot endure sound doctrine." He really thinks that if he could be called he would straighten them out, and "they would become sound in the faith," like himself. Because the churches fear they will become like the stump puller, they will become like the stump puller, they do not call him. The greatest mystery to the stump puller is why all the churches do not want him for pastor. He knows his great ability to meet all comers, and can not understand why such ability is discounted by churches, except that "they are not sound in the faith."

The professional stump puller is a pervert. He has come into this lamentable condition by easy stages and the work of unwise admirers and counsellors. Every young preacher needs to beware of enthusiastic and unwise admirers. Many a man has been ruined by unwise friends. When one gets his habits of thought fixed on narrow difficult to readjust himself. Most stump pullers adjust, and they spend their days in contenting bones of the gospel from which they have removed, as if it were worthless. It is emphasized, young preachers especially, and young Christians generally, need to be very cautious that they do not develop into stump pullers. The oldest man of this unfortunate and unhappy class the writer ever knew, said, as he gazed the sunset of life: "I feel that my life has been largely misspent. It is better to win one soul to Christ than to debate any doctrinal question. God called me to win souls, and I have given my time largely to combating the views of other religious people and lost sight of soul winning." It was pathetic to hear the old man bewail his mistake.

Professional stump pullers, in the very nature of the case are not soul winners, and yet soul-winning is the one business to which a preacher is called of God. Let some of us denounce stump pullers, but give them wide berth, and let our churches keep shy of them, either for pastors or special meetings. The stump puller is generally on the reception committee for a place, if only for a few days' meeting.—Baptist Standard.



### The Christian's Ceaseless Conflict.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUTLER, D. D.

Paul was no perfectionist. He understood himself as well as the gospel quite too thoroughly to fall in such a delusion. He not only disclaimed any such pretension when he said, "not although I had already attained, either were already perfect," but he describes his own life as one of constant conflict. "So fight I," he exclaims, "not as one that beateth the air." It is no sham fight, but a desperate encounter. It is the hot duel between the flesh and the spirit, between Paul's new nature and the old Adam. Using the phraseology of the boxing match, he tells us—in the ninth chapter of his letter to the Corinthians—how he bruises and beats down his unruly carnal nature and gives it "a black eye." The experience of the great apostle has been the experience of the strongest and maturest Christians ever since his day. Spurgeon, when writing to a friend about his repeated attacks of disease, said, "The tendency of my sickness to return still abides—like original sin in the regenerate."

Probably no man since the apostolic days had a more profound knowledge of the human heart and the workings of the divine spirit than John Bunyan; his Pilgrim's Progress is the nearest to a work of divine inspiration of any book outside of the Bible. He makes the whole pilgrimage of Christian, from the time that he starts from the wicket gate until he enters the Celestial City, one of continual warfare and ever-recurring temptations. At one time he encounters Apollyon striding across his path, at another time a pair of lions beside it, and then again that path lies right through that horrible "valley of the death shadow," where the lightning's flash and the hideous hobgoblins howl their blasphemies into his ears. Even these open foes were not as dangerous as Madam Wanton and smooth-tongued Demas, who offered them a large profit from the silver mine in the Hill Lucre, and the white-robed Flatterer who entrapped the pilgrims in his net on the Enchanted Ground. More or less of all these enemies of Christ still assail every one who enlists in his service. Vanity Fair is larger and noisier and more booming than it was in Bunyan's day, and the stile over which pilgrims can step into the velvet path of self-indulgence has been lowered by several inches. This world is not yet a friend to grace, to help us on to God.

Paul's conflict was just like ours, it was with the inside demon—or "house-devil," as Rutherford calls it—of selfishness which kept rising up in new disguises after he had smitten it down with sturdy blows. No one can become a true Christian until Jesus has been admitted into the soul. If this single process—which we call conversion—were the end of it, then the Christian life would become comparatively easy. But "self" is adroit and cunning, and persists in stealing back into the heart under all kinds of subtle disguises. We sometimes gain a victory over it and imagine that we have attended its funeral, and lo! there it is again up and as lively as ever. This is the battle which we have to fight every day of our lives; it is the ceaseless conflict between self in some form and the claims of our Lord and Saviour.

For example: A church member goes off after morning prayer to his place of business. A friend comes in and offers him a chance to go into some "cornering" operation or some illegitimate speculation which promises a quick and liberal profit. It looks very much like a bit of gambling but conscience is quieted by the promise of the big profit and the plea that "everybody else is doing these same things." In that battle self has carried the day. When evening comes this professed follower of Christ comes home richer in money but poorer in grace than he was when he started in the morning. He remembers that it is the evening of his church-prayer meeting. It is the very place that he ought to go to offer such a prayer as David put into his Fifty-first Psalm. But self begins to plead excuses. "I am too tired to go to-night; or, 'the weather is too bad,' or else, 'my neighbor A—— has an appointment to call on me.'" Self carries the point, and there is a vacant seat that night in the meeting. A bad day's work that, and it ends with a guilty conscience that leaves its possessor in a poor mood for secret prayer when he retires to his pillow.

Is that man be a Christian? Yes, he's just the sort of Christian that Simon Peter was when cowardly self stammered out a falsehood in Pilate's courtyard. His besetting sin has tripped him up and he has got a terrible fall. It is upon just such backsliders that God sends chastisements to bring them to repentance, and nothing but penitence and a reconversion can save them.

There is another side to all this, a side that angels must delight to look upon. The victories which true grace is winning every day in human hearts are the trophies which will make the stars in the diadem of the conquering Christ. The story of self-denials and self-sacrifice runs like a thread of gold through the books of the Acts of the Apostles—it is the record that no scoffing skeptic can gainsay. If Paul had a daily battle with his old carnal nature, yet with divine help he gave that enemy "a black eye." So does every Christian now when he grasps his "whole armor" and obeys his Captain of salvation. Christ's people are never so exalted as when their pride is down in the dust; they are never so rich as when giving the most abundantly; they are never so full as when emptied of self; they never advance so

nobly as when their ambitions of a worldly kind are set back; they never win such glorious crowns as those which are woven out of crosses borne for Christ Jesus.

Why has God ordered that every Christian life shall be one of ceaseless conflict? If Paul is sinless today in heaven why was he left to do battle with inward and outward foes at every step of his heroic career? Certainly for this one reason (whatever others there may be) that this life is only the preparatory training school for another world, and no man shall wear a crown unless he strive for it. The same law seems to prevail in the spiritual realm as in the natural, and no sane man is prevented from seeking wealth because he must toil for it or from seeking health because he must deny his bad appetites or sometimes take bitter medicine. No true child of God should be discouraged because his Christian life is an incessant conflict with self in a hundred forms, or with the assaults of the adversary, or with hard storms of afflictions. Even a Bull Run may become a blessing as poor Peter's disgraceful defeat taught him how to win splendid victories when he ceased to trust Peter and was driven to trust Christ. If that "O'd Adam" in my nature has such an ugly, rattlesnake vitality, then I must be all the more watchful and keep conscience always on his post—fight without ceasing means "pray without ceasing" too, Spurgeon's last written words were:

"No cross, no crown—no loss, no gain,  
They first must suffer who would reign."

And he and his fellow-conquerors in glory would doubtless rather have fought their way to heaven than have been borne thither in a close covered chariot or on "beds of flowery ease."—Christian Work.

### The Unifying Power of a True Revival.

Many and great advantages flow from a genuine work of grace in a congregation. The minister is greatly encouraged and stimulated in his labors for God; the membership becomes more spiritual and zealous; sinners are converted and additions made to the church; and backsliders are reclaimed. These are usually the benefits most emphasized.

But there is another which should not be overlooked and which has an important bearing upon the future usefulness and welfare of the congregation. Its unity and peace are of prime importance. When variance and strife exist in its ranks, there is not only a weakening process introduced, but an obstacle put in the way of the largest success of pastor and people that nothing but the Spirit of God can remove. When, then, the Lord comes down in Pentecostal blessing, one of the first signal manifestations of his gracious and potential operations is the unifying of those who have been estranged from one another and their coming together in Christian work. Hands are clasped in token of mutual forgiveness, and hearts go out in brotherly sympathy and interest at the mercy seat, and in cordial reciprocity in social and family relationships. Reconciliations are effected, which were thought previously to be impossible. Not only our divisions healed and a stumbling-block removed, but sinners are favorably impressed, recognizing a mighty power for good in the Gospel, and in many cases yielding to its saving influence. The world is forced to concede to Christianity a reconciling power. The church takes on new life and energy, both temporally and spiritually. God receives increased glory.

As a true revival effects the unification of a congregation so the reconciling of variant brethren often starts one. Elders and leading members who have been long working at cross-purposes, or who have not been on speaking terms, for months, have been led by God's Providence into conditions and relations which the Spirit of God has used to show them their error, to awaken regret and sorrow for their conduct and to make public acknowledgement of the injury done to one another and to the cause of their Master. This accomplishment has been blessed of God, not only to their own benefit, but to the drawing of his people together in prayer and praise, and to more confidence in his willingness to revive and bless all who call upon him in sincerity and truth. Gathered thus around his mercy-seat there comes a warming of heart and an enlarging of faith, when the perishing around are remembered with increasing earnestness and impartiality, and soon the impatient are drawn to the sanctuary, inquiring the way of life. The interest deepens, and numbers rejoice in a Saviour found, and all the agencies of Christian activity are pushed to the fullest extent.

What is needed in many of our churches just now is the infusion of the unifying and reconciling power of the gospel, either as the result of a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, or as a means to the enjoyment of his gracious and enlarging operations among professing Christians and those who are out of the fold of Christ. His cause is suffering more or less through personal alienations, among those who should be warm friends and decided and responsive workers in his kingdom. What a blessed thing it would be if they could be brought to see how much they are standing in the way of its advancement, as well as bringing leanness and barrenness to their own souls! It becomes all who desire an extensive and glorious revival of religion in their midst to pray for the reconciliation in their midst of separated brethren, and to do all in their power to effect this desirable result.—Presbyterian.

### The Great Revelation.

We are so conscious that our own purposes are not always the noblest and the best that we are very apt, in seeking to interpret the will of God, to assume that his purpose in these respects is a counterpart of our own. Some have not hesitated to attribute to God a caprice, and sometimes a malignity, that if manifested in man, they would unequivocally condemn. They recognize that the use of power is one of the severest tests of manhood, but they find it difficult to believe that the employment of omnipotence is controlled by the finest and noblest moral dispositions.

Certainly one of the most wholesome things that we do, as we enter upon the new period that opens with the year is to emancipate ourselves from unwarranted and ignoble conceptions of the relation of God to men. There is a great deal of preaching about the divine love, but very often the main thought of that great revelation of God's nature is completely missed. It is assumed that the divine love is practically synonymous with an easy overlooking of sin. Whereas the contrary is the truth. If the love of God means the highest and greatest things it means that God constantly and energetically desires that men shall have the best things in the universe and be fit to have them. It means that the life of every one of us is encompassed by a spiritual atmosphere and influence that are working for the highest realization of every kind of good for us. More than that, it means we are living in the presence of a Personality that has the best and noblest intentions toward us.

There is no relaxation of the divine demand for righteousness in this view of the relation of God to men. A son's moral defiance of his father is a far deeper and graver thing than the breaking of the law enacted by a sovereign or a legislature and interpreted by a judge. Many of the low and superficial views of sin have their origin in the effort to interpret moral relations in the terms of legal procedures. As a result some are seeking to unfold the deepest things of the spirit on principles that would not be tolerated in a police court. Looked at rightly there is nothing so intolerant of evil, or so exacting, and almost exorbitant in its requirement, as the divine love that demands that men shall have the best resources God can bestow because they are fit to have them. The idea that God desires to have men happy independently of righteousness is surely one of the grossest pervisions of ethical principles. What satisfaction would it give any parent to know that his daughter was happy in a life of vice? Such tidings would give him the keenest pain. God desires our happiness which is the flower of righteousness. The deeper revelation of the sinfulness of sin that comes from a true interpretation of the divine love is yet to be wrought out by some great theologian into view of the worth and majesty and ethical completeness of the atonement of Christ that will be as revelatory of the evil of sin, of the righteousness of God, and of the possibility of reconciliation with God as the Lick telescope is revelatory of the stellar universe.

Of one thing we may be absolutely certain. The divine mind is well disposed toward men—toward all men. God desires that "all men shall be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth." The difficulties in the way of a better and truer life for us all are not in him but in ourselves. He is waiting to help every soul that will take his help. He desires our well-being with an intensity to which the desires of an earthly father for his son's and daughter's well-being affords only a faint analogue. He desires it so much that the only adequate measure of the depth and power of his passion is not to be found in my human father's heart, but in the Cross of Christ. That is the essence and heart of the Gospel, and it is full of courage and of high incitement to the weakest and most discouraged.—Watchman.

### God Bless Our School.

TUNE: "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

VERSE I.

God Bless our Sabbath School,  
Teach us to love Thy Word;  
God Bless our School,  
May many souls be saved,  
May Jesus' name be praised,  
In Spirit's power, we hope  
God Bless our School.

VERSE II.

God Bless our Sabbath School,  
We would obey Thy Word;  
God Bless our School,  
May heathen nations learn  
Of Christ's redeeming love,  
Use us to do Thy work;  
God Bless our School.

By DIMOCK ARCHBALD.

### O, if it be Thy Will.

O, if it be thy will, my God,  
To lead me on a blessed way,  
Now higher let my soul ascend,  
A little higher every day.

I do not ask to reach thy peaks  
Of glory shining through the night,  
I only ask for strength to come  
A little nearer to the light.

A little higher up, O God,  
A little nearer to the light,  
Until my spirit finds in Thee  
The peace it longed for through the night.

ARTHUR D. WILSON.



## Messenger and Visitor

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### THE WELSH REVIVAL

A remarkable work of grace is in progress in Wales. It promises to rival in power and continuance anything witnessed by the Whitfields and the Wesleys, by Finney and Moody. It differs from the revivals under such noted leaders in that no one person is the acknowledged leader. The young miner, Mr. Evan Roberts, who till a few months ago was working in the coal mine, is indeed a prominent factor, but the revival is in progress in many places which he has not visited and where he is not known. Baptists are taking a leading part in nearly all the missions that are being held, and very many of the largest gatherings are held in some of their churches.

The revival began in the evangelist's own home town, a good place to begin. The conversions are remarkable, old animosities are dissolved, and men and women who have not spoken to each other for years, are reconciled and are living in peace and harmony. Thousands have already ranged themselves on Christ's side, and the revival is spreading throughout the entire principality. The North is saying to the South 'give up,' and the South is saying to the North, 'Keep not back.' Prayer meetings are being held in coal mines. An annual town fair where hundreds usually go for drink and rowdiness, ended this year in a lively meeting in a large church. One Baptist church added to its roll of members more than 150 persons. There is no regular order in the services, they sometimes continue for many hours, and the largest buildings cannot contain the throngs which crowd for admittance. Above all, prayer, earnest, importunate, confident, specific, is being offered to God, and answered, for the conversion and renewal of souls. What God is doing in Wales, he is able and willing to do in any country. There is little formal preaching, but much testimony of personal experience. Emphasis is laid upon four principal points.

- (1) All known sin must be confessed.
- (2) There must be nothing doubtful left in the life which might form a cloud between the soul and God. Every body must be forgiven before the penitent can obtain forgiveness.
- (3) The Spirit must be obeyed with swift and unquestioning obedience.
- (4) There must be a public confession of Christ as Saviour.

An editorial in a Welsh secular newspaper, referring to the work and the conditions of many of the churches which prevailed prior to this movement says,

"So far the power of the Divine influence has been felt most forcibly in the mining districts where the mass of the people live, and where religion is in most danger from indifference and social corruption. The infidel world had become arrogant in these districts and the churches had come to believe that their first duty in these enlightened days was to provide entertainments for the natural man, incapable of enjoying spiritual things, in order not to lose him as a church attendant. The ministry was too much for pleasing men rather than awakening the conscience. In many instances our chapels have been turned to what appeared to be theatres more than anything else, and the musicals held in them were a mockery of religion, money and entertainment are all that have been demanded. This is a hard truth to publish, and it is hard because it is true. There have been no compunctions of conscience for turning the Sabbath over to pleasure, to politics and to socialistic meetings. Trade unionism insisted that it had a prerogative even on God's day. But the atmosphere has undergone a change. Concerts and theatrical meetings are giving way to religious meetings. In some places it is impossible to keep up the foot ball game because many of the players have experienced a change of heart." This testimony is all the more valuable because it comes from a secular journal, and the writer appears to know something of the conditions which prevail in some parts of the land at least. The change is remarkable. Its influence is permeating the whole social fabric, and men, who were profane and vile and wicked are now pure and clean and good. It is the Lord's doings and it is marvellous in our eyes. All true revivals are from God. May we all be heartened and pray yet more earnestly and believingly for ourselves, our families, our churches, our land and the world, 'O Lord, revive Thy Work.'

### BAPTIST OUTLOOK IN THE WORLD.

In this week's issue there will be found brief sketches of the world-wide progress of Baptist work. For this the editor is largely indebted to *The Standard* of Chicago and *The Argus* of Louisville, Kentucky, for which we desire to make appropriate acknowledgment. It will be seen that no reference is made to the outlook in Great Britain, India, Canada, the United States and Mexico, for the reason that reference has already been made to Baptist work in these countries in recent issues of the paper. It is to be regretted that fuller reports could not have been given of the progress of the work in some of the countries referred to, but this was not possible because the sources of information were not available to the editor. We have done as well as we could with the material at hand and trust it may prove of some interest and profit to our readers. It is difficult to learn the exact condition of Baptist affairs either in Australia or New Zealand. We pray that this year 1905 may be marked as a year of unexampled prosperity and blessing to the cause of God in the world and especially to our Baptist Zion. We are looking forward to a consummation of a union with our Free Baptist brethren in these Maritime Provinces, with eagerness and hope, believing it to be for the glory of God and the best interests of the Kingdom.

#### Outlook in Europe.

**RUSSIA.**  
The work in Russia is in the initial stages, for it is only forty-five years old. When it is remembered what difficulties have had to be overcome, what obstacles surmounted, we need not be surprised because the progress has not been more marked.

Churches have been established in St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Odessa. These are in a difficult position, since they have no suitable buildings in which to meet. Rents are exorbitant, and the poverty of the members makes it impossible to "arise and build."

Mission work among the orthodox Russians is strictly forbidden. Regular work is carried on among five distinct nationalities; German, Lettes, Estonians, Czechs, and Poles. Work among the latter has only just begun. If means were forthcoming, the work would be pushed in the Caucasus and in Siberia. On account of the present war with Japan, the business depression is felt severely, and in consequence mission work suffers. There are at present in Russia 112 Baptist churches with a membership of 23662. For many years great efforts were made to crush all tendency to the adoption of evangelical faith. Religious toleration has been secured now to a greater extent than ever before and the churches are allowed to worship in peace.

#### DENMARK.

The Baptist cause is weak in this country. The prevailing religion is Lutheranism. But there has been some advance. At the annual meeting held in June last ninety-two baptisms were reported. The total membership is now nearly 4000. The spirit of beneficence is also making some progress.

A High school was established in 1899, which is crowded year by year. It is from this school that future workers must come. Both sexes are in attendance. This year there are 20 young men and 14 young women.

New work has been started in Aarhus and Odense, two cities next in size to Copenhagen. If the brethren had the means new ground would be broken elsewhere. There are many open doors in this little kingdom. The Am. Bap. Miss. Union is sending help to the cause, which is a source of encouragement to the faithful workers who have been so badly handicapped in the past through lack of men and of money.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The work in Sweden is moving steadily forward. There has been advance every year of its history except four. The present membership is about 44,000.

In beneficence the churches are also making commendable progress. The church members are realizing their responsibilities in pushing the work so as to reach others who have not the same privileges which are possessed by themselves.

The educational work in general is carried on by the state. The Baptists have a Seminary for the training of young men for the ministry which is in a flourishing condition and is doing a fine work for the cause.

A most significant example of progress during the past year has been in the effort which has been made to organize the young people for active aggressive work. The Sunday Schools are in an especially satisfactory condition. The number of pupils in attendance being about 54,000, nearly 10,000 more than that of the church membership. It requires no prophet to tell what this means to the churches during the next ten years.

The work in Norway is only about 45 years old. The entire membership is about 3000. The country is divided into four associations, each with a missionary. Only one association is strong enough to support its own missionary.

There are only fifteen men giving their whole time to preaching the Gospel. There were 23 many fifteen years ago. The churches and members have doubled since that time, but not so the preachers. The emigration to America is sadly depleting the working forces. This is a gain to America but a serious loss to Norway.

The education of pastors and evangelists in the home land is one of the most important questions before the Norwegian Baptists. As is said by one of their number, "It is the very nerve of our mission." The work is advancing in all branches. The fields are ripe for the harvest, but the men and the means are lacking. Revival meetings are held in all the churches; the largest number of conversions is reported by the church in Christiana. There have been a large number of additions recently to churches north of the Arctic Circle. Both Sweden and Norway suffer from emigration.

#### GERMANY.

Here progress is noted. Baptists are growing in numbers and in spiritual power. The principles by which they are distinguished from other religious bodies are gaining ground. This is seen not simply among themselves in the fatherland, but among others to whom their faithful missionaries have gone with the gospel. The beginnings of Baptist work in all northern Europe are directly traceable to German workers. The last reports to hand show that the number baptized (last year) were 1846. The entire membership of the churches is 32,000. There are eight German associations. These have all held their conferences, at which the subjects for discussion claiming special attention were devoted to the work among young people and Sunday Schools.

The Baptist publishing work is a very important part of denominational enterprise, with headquarters at Cassel. It is giving special attention to the publication of Spurgeon's works. Besides this, steady advance is made in its periodical literature. The German Baptists believe in publishing their own literature and they also believe in patronizing it when published. There is a Baptist Seminary in Hamburg which will celebrate the 25th year of its existence during the present year. It is proposed to raise a jubilee fund in connection with the anniversary.

The Baptists of Germany, like all good Baptists the world over, are doing some foreign missionary work. A society has been organized with its headquarters in Berlin. It is taking up work among the Cameroons in Africa, which was given up by the English Baptists soon after the Germans took possession of the country. There are at present twelve missionaries at work. A Zejana Mission Society was organized in 1882 and is also located in Hamburg. It supports a number of Bible women on eight different fields under the supervision of Miss Clough of Ongolo, and Mr. Heinrichs of Ramapatam. While Baptists are free to carry on their work in most parts of the German Empire, they labor under some disabilities in other parts of this great country especially in Saxony and the Mecklenburgs.

#### FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

In France the outlook is encouraging. The additions to the churches are mainly from the Roman Catholics. Fifteen years ago there were not more than 100 Baptists in Paris, today there are over 600. These form three churches with five mission halls in different parts of the city and suburbs. In the provinces the progress is limited by lack of means. Altogether there are 2500 Baptists. There were 200 baptisms last year. Baptists have no schools or colleges. Education is provided by the state. The progress of education under the republic has been remarkable. Thirty-five years ago not more than 75 per cent. of the population could read and write, now the figure is over 96 per cent. The state schools do not teach any form of religion, prayer, or dogma of any kind. They are absolutely secular. The Romish schools are being closed by the new laws, though many are maintained by private subscriptions, but no monk or nun is allowed to teach in them.

The most remarkable sign of progress is the anti-clerical movement. This will result in the entire separation of church and state. The Government insists that the State, as such, has nothing to do with religion, this being a matter which concerns solely the individual conscience. This will open unbounded possibilities to all Protestant denominations and to none more than to the Baptists, if they are ready to enter the open door.

In Belgium, the work is attended with many difficulties. The opposition is of the bitterest kind. Work is carried on from a number of centres, notably from Charleroi, Ougru Liege, Peruwelz and Bernissart. Baptisms are more or less frequent, but the laborers are all too few. The statistics of the work are not to hand.

#### ITALY AND SPAIN.

Work in Italy is carried on by the English Baptists and by the Southern Baptist Convention of the United States. For about 20 years all Baptists in Italy have worked together. In so doing they have not interfered with the others' views. By the 'basis' which was adopted each mission and every church was left to its autonomy. This has been a great help to the Baptist cause, by presenting a solid front toward all other denominations and has brought into sympathetic relations certain bodies more or less closely related in doctrine.

A monthly paper has been published, which has unfolded Baptist principles. An Orphans' and Widows Fund has been very useful and has now a considerable accumulated capital. There is also a Theological School which was reopened last autumn. It has six students in attendance.



three of whom have completed a university course and all of them have labored and suffered for Christ's sake.

Baptist views have been ably attacked and triumphantly defended in the *Revista Christiana*, and as a result, perhaps, the principal Waldensian church has found it necessary to proclaim its readiness to immerse believers of Baptist sentiments.

A writer says of the work in Italy, "It should not be forgotten that our work and influence extend far beyond our organizations, and in many ways we are not only sowing the seed, but making the weather which will ripen the fruits and gladden us with the harvests of the future."

Work in Spain is not making the progress we could wish. Mr. Lund the senior missionary has been giving for the past two years most of his time to the Filipinos. The number of Baptists in Spain is small. The war with the United States has interfered with work that American Baptists had been doing in past years.

The most hopeful sign in this country is the attitude of the press. The work done by the missionaries has not been in vain. Truer views of life obtain. The difference in the character and morals of the missionaries in contrast with those of the Jesuits, has made an impression upon the press of the country. The Bible has been a leaven leaving the views of those who have never even seen it. The people respect the Protestants and trust them. Chapels are being built by the converts. These are all hopeful indications of progress.

**Outlook in Asia.**

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The work in China is making substantial progress. English and American Baptists (North and South) are engaged in Mission work in this great empire, comprising as it does one fourth of the entire population of the globe. The number of believers is growing, and the missionaries are greatly encouraged in their work. The people are becoming alive to the advantages of an education and are demanding an advance in educational facilities.

In harmony with a movement going on in other religious bodies the Baptist missionaries are preparing to unite their forces in those lines of work in which union will promote strength, together with economy and efficiency of effort. This is true in publication and Sunday School work, in that of medical missions, and also in the matter of higher education. In February there is to be a general conference of the American Baptist Missionaries to consider questions of general interest.

In Japan, Baptist work is also advancing, slowly perhaps but it is surely increasing in numbers, power and influence. Exact figures cannot be given, but there are at the present time about 2500 Baptists in Japan. The Russo-Japanese war is having its effect upon the progress of missions in that land.

A few years ago there was a decided opposition to Christianity on the part of the leaders of thought in the empire. This is all changed. For two or three years past the tide has been rising, and the popular feeling is very favorable to the work of the missionary.

Opportunities for work both in the army and among civilians are greater than ever. Many leaders, have embraced Christianity. These openly recognize the religious needs of the people, and the power of the religion of Jesus, to meet that need. Young men, who are Christians and members of Mission churches are coming to the front and taking prominent positions in the state.

SIAM.

This is the only independent nation in Southeastern Asia. Baptists began work in this kingdom as early as 1853. As a result two churches were organized, one Chinese and the other Siamese. Dr. Adamson reports four stations, two Chinese, and two Pagan, organized under his ministry. In 1868 the missionary Union abandoned direct work for the Siamese. It will be remembered by some of our older readers, that when the independent mission was started, it was proposed to work among the Karens of Siam. "The most significant example of progress during the past year is the eagerness everywhere manifest throughout the country for the civilization of Christian countries and its results, and a higher appreciation by the people for the missionaries and their work. Christianity is gradually undermining the naturalistic tendencies of Buddhism."

BURMA.

Never were the missions in Burma in a more healthy condition. The number of baptisms has been large, 3279 being reported for the last year. The missionary spirit is also developing finely. There is a Baptist Convention in this country which carries on work in regions beyond the reach of the regular mission fields, and a goodly number of baptisms is reported. One of the most hopeful signs of advance is the formation of local evangelistic societies by Burman Christians.

The demand for education is keener than ever. Station schools are growing in number, so also are the primary schools, while the demand for higher education is becoming widespread among the young people of the land, both Christian and non-Christian. The Burman and Karen Theological Seminaries have 150 students in attendance, and the Rangoon Baptist College has thirty students in

the College department and over 800 in the attached Collegiate school. Well done Burma—The seed which was planted by Dr. Judson and his associates has taken root, sprung up and borne good fruit.

ASSAM.

Baptist history in this country is not quite 70 years old. The work has been slow on account of the character of the people and their environment. But in 1901 the census report told us there were over 10,000 Baptist Christians in Assam. Only one denomination, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, is ahead of us in this Province. Perhaps they pushed their work more vigorously than was done by our people. If this be so, then they have reaped what they sowed.

The desire of the people for advanced education is not as marked as it is in Burma or some other parts of the empire of India. The government is in fullest sympathy with the missionaries in their endeavors to plant schools wherever it is possible to do so.

The latest available statistics show 81 churches, 751 members, 2914 pupils under instruction in 151 mission schools.

**The Outlook in Africa.**

THE CONGO FREE STATE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

This Continent is sometimes called "Dark" probably, because of the complexion of its peoples, and their unlightened condition. In the first centuries of the Christian era, North Africa enjoyed great gospel privileges. There were a large number of churches planted all along the shores of the Mediterranean. But those days have long since passed away. North Africa is essentially Mohammedan, and the continent as a whole is steeped in worship that is very far from Christian.

The most important Baptist interests are on the Congo, where missions under the auspices of the English Baptists and the Missionary Union, have been planted. There is no part of the world, civilized or uncivilized which presents such sad conditions as are found in this country which is under the sovereignty of one man, the King of the Belgians. He is the practical ruler of 30,000,000 of people, and is the official head of a regime, which is using all its powers to depress and destroy a race which was rapidly turning toward the light of civilization and the gospel.

We have all heard of the barbarities and atrocities of the Belgian authorities, in the Congo Free State. But in spite of the opposition, persecution, and butcheries of a so-called Christian government, there has been progress in Christian work. Hundreds of men and women have believed in Jesus. These have been organized into churches, and are exerting an influence which is making itself felt in that troubled land.

The work in South Africa has been referred to quite recently in these columns, and so it will not be necessary to repeat the information which was then furnished.

**Outlook in the Islands of the Sea.**

A writer in 'The Argus' in speaking of south Australia says, 'We have nothing big except territory. With the exception of a few city and suburban churches, most of our congregations are small, not much over one hundred and one hundred and fifty. There are Baptists in New South Wales of which Sydney is one of their finest cities with a population of over 500,000 strong. The Baptist cause is weak in this great Island both in numbers, in influence and in financial strength. They are scattered, and are not strong in centres.' In New South Wales, the question of Union with the Disciples has been discussed, but no 'basis' has been reached upon which both could unite.

NEW ZEALAND.

This island is farther advanced than that of her large neighbor, Australia. The Baptists are more influential here, and have some good churches. The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon the present pastor of the Tabernacle church, London, was at one time a pastor in New Zealand. The work on the island is making some progress. The people are progressive, wide awake, and liberal in their ideas. It is a good soil in which to plant Baptist principles. The educational work of the denomination in Australia and New Zealand should receive more attention from the leaders, if Baptists are to take their proper place in the body politic.

CUBA.

At the close of the war between Spain and the United States there was only one organization in Cuba claiming to be Baptist. There are now twenty churches and fifty mission stations with a membership of nearly 2000. The work that has been done on this island has been wonderfully blessed. The Southern Baptist Convention has charge of the work in the eastern end of the island, while work in the western part is cared for by the Home Mission Society of New York. A Baptist college is to be established at an early date, and it is proposed to start new work in at least six towns during the present year and to appoint several new native missionaries.

PORTO RICO.

The first Baptist church was organized on this island five years ago. Today there are twenty organized churches, twenty seven Sunday schools, fifty preaching stations, 1000 church members and a strong body of native preachers several of whom are self supporting.

The signs of promise in Porto Rico, are the baptisms of 458 new converts, the establishment of a newspaper, 'El Evangelic' with over 700 subscribers, the growth of the evangelistic spirit and the opening of a score of new preaching stations. It has been well said 'the establishment of Baptist churches, is the best school for the moral and civil as well as religious enlightenment of Porto Rico.'

JAMAICA.

This is the largest Island in the West India group that is under the flag of Britain. Here the English Baptists have for a long time been engaged in religious work. There are a large number of Baptist churches in the Island, many of them have their own pastors and are self supporting. They provide for the education and training of their own ministers. The Baptist work is in a generally good condition. The number of baptisms for the year we have not been able to obtain, nor the churches established nor the membership. We can only say that the Baptist population of the Island is large and increasingly influential. There are churches for whites as well as for natives.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The first Baptist in the Philippines was a Spaniard, and a co-partner of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He is said to have been poisoned by the Catholic priests, and barely escaped with his life. This was in 1889. Six years ago there was not a Baptist in the islands. No English-speaking Baptist church has been organized, which has been a mistaken policy.

Baptist work for the Filipinos has been prosecuted in but two islands, Panay and Negros. After four years of work the mission counts eight organized churches and 1700 baptized members. There is a monthly paper published, and the press is continually issuing large quantities of tract Sunday School, and other literature. There is a school of the prophets planned for. A large number of the native children are in the American public schools. There were 2200 baptisms during the past year.

**Outlook in South America.**

Africa has been called 'The neglected Continent,' in respect to evangelistic and missionary effort. It would seem as if the Christian people of America should turn their attention to this portion of their hemisphere. That it needs the pure Gospel of the Son of God all will be ready to admit, at least this is true of all the Protestant Christians. The Southern Baptist Convention has felt this obligation, and for some years has been engaged in mission work in Brazil. A line of missions from Manaus, 900 miles up the Amazon to Sao Paulo, in the South has been established. Five years ago there was no Baptist church in the Amazon valley, now there are seven. A school for theological students is being conducted at Pernambuco, and a good school for boys and girls is at Bahia, and another for girls only at Sao Paulo. A publishing house has been established at Rio. The work is growing in the number of converts and in the spirit of liberality.

There are in Brazil eleven ordained foreign missionaries, with thirteen women missionaries. Last year 1038 persons were baptized. After twenty-two years of work one-tenth of all the Protestants in all South America are in Baptist churches. These 3641 Brazilian Baptists, gave last year, \$15,000 or an average of \$5 per member, for all church work.

The opening of the hearts of the people to the gospel messengers, and the message which they bring, is perhaps the most significant sign of progress during the past year.

There is some Baptist work carried on in the Argentine Republic, but its nature, condition, number of workers, churches and members we have not been able to learn.

The Baptists of western Canada have begun work in Bolivia, and are making some progress. The work here is in its initial stages, but it is not barren of results. The missionaries, however, are devoting much of their time to schools and are not pushing the evangelistic part as is done in many other places. Foundations are being laid—and ere long there will be Baptist churches planted as centres of light to the surrounding darkness.

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—Reporter wishes the following corrections to be made in his letter of last week. For 'memory gives read 'memory goes', for 'her life talks,' 'her life takes on,' for 'but his surprise,' 'his suspense,' for 'the arrows of attention,' 'the arrest of attention,' for 'and in sodering his character,' 'and in so doing his character.' We wish to say in behalf of the proof reader that it is sometimes most difficult to decipher the penmanship of some correspondents. Reporter is usually fairly legible but sometimes that is not so. Brethren should write distinctly, even then there will be mistakes. Ed.

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**THE BAPTIST YEAR BOOK.**

The Year Book for 1904 has been laid upon our table. We are glad to see the volume of more than 300 pages. We should have been as glad to have seen it at a much earlier date. It is a helpful publication and is in our hands. (Continued on page eight.)



## The Story Page

### Mother's Birthday Gift.

"I have never had anything like that in all my life. Whatever is given me is something I can use about the house," thought Mrs. Winship, as she hurried to the kitchen where a kettle or vegetables was boiling over. "Sometimes it's a set of knives and forks, then again some table linen. I've had a gasoline stove, a dozen dining room chairs, a wash machine, some window shades, and my last birthday gift was a churn."

"I suppose they think such things as father and the boys gave Millie aren't adapted to me!"

She held up her hand, rough hands, and tried to imagine how a fine opal like the ring Millie had just received as a birthday gift would look on the work-worn fingers.

"You would look rather out of place," she mused, "perhaps a little bit ashamed with a ring."

Millie, who had just entered the kitchen, held the ring to the sun, which shining through the window scattered little flashes of color about her hand.

"Isn't it a beauty, mother? Father and the boys are so good to me! I wish your birthday came on the same day as mine instead of three weeks later. We could compare our gifts and rejoice together. See how it sparkles!"

"Yes, dear!" with just the faintest sigh in the mother's tone.

"What do you think they are going to give you? I'm going to put my money with theirs," and Millie looked up expectantly into Mrs. Winship's face. "You can't guess, but it's something nice!"

"Father asked me only yesterday what you needed, and I mentioned ever so many things! There's a new parlor lamp—we can hardly go any longer without one. Then the stair carpet is worn almost threadbare! I also suggested a new pump. You had complained that the old one was so hard to bring water with. And a clotheshorse, for the one we have is such a rickety affair; it hardly stood up while I was hanging the last ironing on it. Now which would you like best?"

"They are all very useful," replied Mrs. Winship. "I don't know as there is any choice."

Millie turned and glanced suspiciously at her mother. The way in which she spoke didn't seem quite natural, or was it because she was tired! "Nother does have too much to do," thought Millie as she hurried to show her new gift to Helen Kimball, who was just going by. "I believe we'd better get the pump for it would so lighten her work! Father would as soon get that as one of the others, I am sure!"

Mr. Hiram Winship had been an unusually prosperous farmer. His acres had increased as the years came and went, until the original farm, "was almost squeezed to death in the middle of so many additions," as he facetiously expressed it.

The dowry Sarah Hobart had brought to her husband had gone to stock the place and buy some improved farm machinery.

"I'll get an engagement ring soon's we are on our feet," Hiram declared before they were married, but the once slender finger had grown red and big jointed, and the ring had not been bought. Hiram had forgotten all about it long ago.

The afternoon following Millie's birthday she drew the strings of her sunhat about her neck, and started for the meadow with a berry basket. She stopped before she reached the gate.

"I mustn't wear you; you might get lost," she said to the handsome birthday ring, and slipping it off, she ran back upstairs to her room. "I guess you'll be safer there," she said, laying the opal on the velvet pin cushion and hurrying back to her basket.

Some time later, Mrs. Winship stood before the bureau in her daughter's room, holding the ring in her hands.

She didn't hear Millie's step on the stair, nor did she notice her daughter's form in the door.

"Even though I'm growing old, I like pretty things! I haven't had a very large share; perhaps that is why I wish they knew, and would give me just one little thing for my very own. Not something for the house like—"

Millie heard no more. She crept softly away from

the open door and down the narrow stairs.

"Pump clotheshorse! Mother mine, we never thought else we'd never have been so cruel! We've just given you the things we needed ourselves and called them presents. Mother, why didn't you tell us how selfish we were? You've never even whispered a protest!"

"Have you decided, daughter which we'd better get—the pump or one of the other things?" asked Mr. Winship.

It was after the supper dishes had been put away, and Millie had found her father on the cool veranda. She could hear her mother in the warm kitchen sprinkling the clothes for the morrow's ironing.

"Yes father, the other things," and while she spoke it low, that her mother might not hear, there was an anxious determination in her voice that caused her father to look up with inquisitive surprise.

"Not all—clotheshorse, lamp and carpet?" he asked, with a smile on his sunburnt face.

"No, father; let me whisper."

When the dual conference was over, there was a light in Mr. Winship's eyes of regret and resolve.

He sealed the contract with a bargain squeeze of Millie's hand.

"We'll get the rest, too; the pump and 'the other things,'" he declared.

"They seem to have a good deal of mystery about getting my birthday present," thought Mrs. Winship, a fortnight later. "It may be over the make of the pump or the color of the lamp shade. But there I must be grateful; a spirit like this isn't becoming to a woman of my age."

The Tuesday before her birthday, the hardware man from the village drove into the Winship yard.

"It's a pump!" exclaimed Mrs. Winship, as though she had half expected it, there was a trace of disappointment in her voice.

On the morning of her birthday, Millie took her mother's hand, and started toward the stairs. "Shut your eyes and come with us," said she.

"But the present isn't up there!" remonstrated the little woman positively.

"Who said so?"

"It couldn't be—a pump; besides, I've seen it."

"The pump! Sarah please don't mention it!" and over the face of Hiram Winship passed an expression of pain and shame.

"You'll have to guess again, mother," and Charles and Harold gently lifted Mrs. Winship, and carried her to the stairway.

"Hiram! Children!" In those two words was the pent-up gratitude of twenty years.

There on the bed was a beautifully bound copy of the "Noble Women of the Present Day" from Charles; a work basket lined with silk and fitted with sewing implements of steel and silver, from Millie; some creamy lace from Harold; a lovely wrap and such a beautiful shimmering silk dress pattern, from Hiram.

"And here, Sally," said her husband, calling her by an almost forgotten name, "here is your engagement ring," and he lovingly, though a trifle clumsily perhaps, forced a solid gold band over her enlarged finger joints.

"It's from us all, and is our pledge never to forget what we owe to our dear little mother."

"There, my dear wife, you know—I have no words to express it!"—The Lutheran.

### Clipper and Snip.

BY MRS. F. M. HOWARD.

There was grief in the office for Gypsy was dead, and four little motherless dog babies whined feebly as they strove in vain to find food.

Gypsy was the office dog, and every man there loved her, she was so intelligent and good. "I wouldn't have taken fifty dollars for her," said Mr. Lane, her owner, sorrowfully. "She was a pure blooded terrier, and quicker than greased lightning in the matter of rats."

"The pups will die," said the clerk. "It seems a pity to lose so fine a breed."

"I'll take 'em," said the office boy drawing near, broom in hand.

"If I'll raise 'em, will you gim me one?"

"Of course I will, Jim, and if you can't raise but one even, it is yours, unless you want to sell it to me. They'll die as they are, and I do not know of any dog nursery to put them in."

"What on earth have you got there, Jimmie?" cried Mrs. Scott as her boy came in with a capful of squirming, whining puppies scarcely larger than new-born kittens. She was a kind-hearted woman and tender of all helpless, needy things whether human or animal, and she hardly waited to hear Jimmie's story of the value and virtue of the little mother of the orphans before she had milk on to warm, and a nest preparing to receive them.

Poor little creatures, they were thoroughly chilled and almost starved, and one of them died before a way was found to get the milk down their throats, and two of the others were very weak, but one was still strong and Jimmie had great hopes of him. He was a patient nurse and, aided by his mother, the orphans received every attention.

A bottle was prepared as for other babies, with a quill run through the cork, and the puppy, for the weak ones died in the night, soon learned to take the warm milk, and to cry for one when hungry. Jimmie kept him in a little basket at the head of his bed, and toward morning the puppy would waken him, crying with cold and hunger. The boy kept the bottle of milk warm under his pillow, and after feeding it the tiny fellow would curl up in Jimmie's warm hands, boy and dog sleeping together till morning.

Such care brought with it a great deal of love, and the little dog grew dearer to his little master every day. He was a perfect copy of his lamented mother and Mr. Lane would gladly have bought him when he became old enough to care for himself, but Jimmie could not bear to give up his pet.

"Whenever you want twenty-five dollars more than you want a dog, come to me," Mr. Lane said, after Clipper had paid a visit to the office, where Jimmie had proudly shown off his cute tricks and bright ways. He was then about ten inches long, with such tiny legs, bright eyes and eagerly wagging bit of a tail that he seemed to be in a twinkle of motion all the time.

Mrs. Scott had taken a kitten to raise about the same time that Clipper came, and the two were great friends. It was amusing to see them play. One favorite game was around a hassock which usually stood near Mrs. Scott's chair. Snip, the kitten, would seat herself on it, and Clipper would race madly around it, barking in the most terrifying way Snip watching every motion with keen interest, until Clipper in some unguarded moment would catch her by the tail and whisk her off in a jiffy, when lo, Clipper would be sitting on the hassock, a doggy smile on his face, and Snip would circle round and round until her chance came to jump up and push him off. Time after time they would repeat the play, until they were tired out and ready for a nap together.

At night Mrs. Scott had been puzzled at hearing queer sounds in the kitchen where they slept, and one night when the moonlight made the room almost as light as day, she went out to see what had wakened her at one o'clock in the morning. There were Snip and Clipper running races across the floor tails up and running for dear life side by side, bumping their silly little heads against the wall when they reached it, then turning about and racing the other way.

It was very comical, and for several nights Mrs. Scott was awakened at the same hour to hear little heads thumping against the wall, eight little scurrying feet dashing across the kitchen floor.

One night Clipper did his friends a real service—a number of houses had been entered by burglars, and on this night Mrs. Scott was alone with the pets, and the men probably knew it for they came up boldly, and were half way through a window when Clipper's sharp little bark became a very fury of angry noise, and jumping up he caught the burglar's leg in his sharp little teeth, worrying it as he would a rat. Nip, nip, nip he went, dodging the blows and kicks and taking a fresh hold between his shrill barks until the neighbors were aroused and help was coming.



"I'd rather grapple with two big dogs than one of them yelping little streaks o' black lightning," said one of the men next day as he nursed his sore leg. "You can catch a flea easier than you can them but they can catch you all right and bark every minute besides."

Mr. Lane was more than ever anxious to buy Clipper after this exploit, but it was not until Jimmie was tempted with the sight of a bright new fifty dollar gold piece that he would think of giving up his pet, but he was a poor boy with his way to make in life, and very anxious for a year in some good school, and it seemed foolish to refuse. Clipper never grew to be as large as Gypsy, his mother, but what he lacked in size he made up in energy and quickness, and Mr. Lane thinks him "the smartest dog that ever run on four legs."—Christian Work.

**"But Then."**

It was a queer name for a little girl, and it was not her real name—that was Lizzie; but everybody called her "But Then."

"My real name is prettier; but, then, I like the other pretty well," she said, nodding her brown curls merrily. And that sentence shows how she came by her name.

If Willie complained that it was a miserable rainy day, and they couldn't play out of doors, Lizzie assented brightly: "Yes, but, then, it's a nice day to make our scrap-books."

When Rob fretted because they had so far to walk to school, his little sister reminded him: "But then, it's all the way through the woods, you know, and that's ever so much nicer than walking on the hard pavements of a town."

When even patient Aunt Barbara pined a little because the rooms in the new house were so few and small compared with their old home, a rosy face was quietly lifted to hers with the suggestion: "But, then, little rooms are best to cuddle up all together in—don't you think so, Auntie?"

"Better call her 'Little But Then,' and have done with it," declared Bob, half vexed, half laughing. "No matter how bad anything is, she is always ready with her 'but then,' and some kind of consolation on the end of it."

"Just look at all the snow going to waste without our having a chance to enjoy it!" said Will one day and the ice, too—all because we couldn't bring our sleds with us when we moved."

"But, then, you might make one yourself, you know. It wouldn't be quite so pretty, but it would be just as good," said little "But Then."

Exactly what I mean to do, when I get money enough to buy two or three boards; but I haven't even that yet, and the winter is nearly half gone."

"If we only had a sled to day, sister could ride, and we could go on the river," said Bob. "It is just as near that way and we could go faster."

"It's a pity," admitted the little girl. "But, then, I've thought of something; that old chair in the shed. If we turn it down, its back would be almost like runners."

"Hurrah! That's the very thing!" interrupted the boys.

The old chair was dragged out and carried down to the river and away went the merry party.

"What is that? It looks like a great bundle of clothes," said Will, pointing to a dark spot a little way out on the ice.

It was a bundle that moved and moaned as they drew near and proved to be a little girl.

"I have slipped and fell on the ice she exclaimed, "and have broken my leg."

The poor girl was borne safely home, and the children lingered long enough to bring the surgeon and hear his verdict: "Young bones do not mind being broken; she will be out again as well as ever."

"Wasn't it good that it was only the old chair we had today?" asked little "But Then" as she told the story at home. "Oh, Auntie, I had the nicest time!"

"I believe you had," answered Aunt Barbara, smiling, "for a brave, sunny spirit that never frets over what it has not, but always makes the best of what it has, is sure to have a good time. It doesn't need to wait for it to come; it has a faculty for making it."—Exchange.

**The Young People**

EDITOR

BYRON H. THOMAS

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

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S.  
Sec.-Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

**Prayer Meeting Topic—January 29.**

How to win souls for Christ. John 1: 40-45.

It was the day after John's public witnessing for Jesus, as Jesus was leaving John and facing towards his life-work, that these two disciples, induced by John's self-submerged testimony, seek Jesus; and seeking, follow him. How to win souls? Tell the whole truth about Jesus in as far as you actually know it. In telling it, let it not only be about Jesus, but let Jesus so predominate that no impression shall be left on the hearer's recollection but Jesus.

This chapter has fittingly been termed a chapter of eureka's finding. Note the graphoneme in verse 41. Literally it reads, as, this one, findeth first, i. e. is the first in finding—the first of the two. Not necessarily he seeks to find his brother before he will find others, but the two go seeking and he is the first one who finds another. They both find Jesus and at once go and bring others that they too may meet Jesus personally.

Verse 43 Jesus would go forth; was minded to go. Now note the interchange of tenses; was minded to go, finds Jesus was minded to go, continues to go; ever is going forth. When for some purpose we go and bring what wonderfully finding follows! The lost found, the Christ found and that union follows that time and death cannot shake.

Philip findeth: One lighted torch serves to light another Come and see. "The most simple and at same time, the most profound remedy for doubt," Irving. To know Jesus, come and see. To win souls, preach Christ, not something about him. When confronted by questions, follow Philip's method and bid them "come and see," the invitation is the method of modern science, being the method of observation and experience. It is not the method of men reasoning and argument, a method found all to often in our sermons. Remember this, that the central truths of Christianity are facts. The best definition of Christianity I ever heard is that of Pres. Henry G. Weston: "Christianity is a life and a fact."

Personal experience of Christ and of Christianity. Personal knowledge of Christ, personal love for Christ as evidences are superior to all argumentation. This knowledge, this love, have value as evidences superior to all argument. They have value as evidences far above any process of reasoning. Nathaniel went to argue, Philip is wise. In effect he says: "Do not believe me but come and see for your self if it is not the Messiah." Therefore personal experience of Christ is the best test of Christ and of Christianity, because we find our examples not in Christians but in Christ.

Personal experience of Christ shows that he satisfies every need and every demand and all hunger of the soul. As we find that this is true, let these sink into our hearts an unshakable belief in his infinite ability to help any and all. We ought to stand with Wilberforce in his assertion, that Jesus Christ can save even the devil's castaways.

"We have found the Messiah," i. e., the world's deliverer sent from God, his anointed One, the companion truth to Jesus' utmost ability is the world's utmost need, the all embracing need of all the world for the sin-bearer. Believe with all your heart that all out of Christ are lost. Now. Believe with all your heart that he can save to the utmost all who come unto him. With these beliefs go and bid the lost, "Come and see." W. B. CROWELL  
Liverpool, N. S.

**Reasons why the B. Y. F. U. Should Support Bro. Freeman.**

Our esteemed Editor, has asked me to do, what I believe some other good brother can do much better and that is, to give some reasons why the B. Y. F. U. should support our Missionary, Bro. Freeman. In attempting the task, I would say that he should be supported by us, because (1) We are Christians—"The Active membership shall consist of persons who are members of a Baptist church." And being members of a Baptist church the inference is, in short, that we are Christians. The membership is supposed to consist of only regenerate people. A Christian then, is a person possessed of the spirit and mind of Christ the Master. The spirit of the Master explains the missionary enterprise. To be then a Christian, and to be anti-missionary, seems at once and always antagonistic, therefore it seems reasonable that as Christian "Unioners" we should support our dear brother Freeman who is a member of our Indian staff. Again, we should loyally support Missionary Freeman because (2) we are Unioners. As Baptist young people, we find that one object of our organic union is "Enlistment in

all missionary activity, through existing denominational organizations." This is central and fundamental to our prayers. As Baptists we have kept well to the front in the past and if the present and future are to see greater achievements in missions than heretofore we certainly cannot slaken our pace. The Epworth League, The Christian Endeavor and their organization are at present manifesting much activity. May astigation be unknown in our Baptist ranks. We should then as Christian young people support him, and that heartily, by our prayers and gifts. Forget not to do so. Lastly Bro. Freeman should be supported by us, because (3) that as an organization in these Maritime Provinces we have chosen him as our missionary and have pledged ourselves to support him.

We can do it too, of course we ought to do it, we are going to do it, are we not, young people? Let the President or some other earnest worker in your society learn for the benefit of the union the number of organizations in these provinces, the amount required to be raised for the support of the missionary during the year and present these facts at a full attended meeting, gather what facts you can about the pledged amount from other unions, and then set a good amount and with zest go about raising it, you can do it, make the start, go ahead and you are bound to succeed. We have tried the above plan and it works all right, we recently raised \$10 at a "handkerchief social"

With a widened vision, a large faith and a quickened activity, great things can be attempted, and great things may be expected from Him "who giveth liberally and up-braidth not."

Yours for success,

F. C. WRIGHT.

Hebron, N. S., Jan. 10.

"Not sweeping up together  
In whirlwind or in cloud  
In the hush of summer weather  
Or when storms are thundering loud  
But hour by hour we go  
To the glory none may know.

Not pressing for the portals  
Of the crestial town  
An army of fresh immortals  
By the Lord of battles won  
But hour by hour we come  
To the gate of the Heavenly Home.

Yet all the powers of Heaven  
Shall shout aloud to God  
As each new crown of life is given  
Bought by the Saviour's blood  
And the heavenly raptures dawn  
On the Pilgrims—one by one.  
And to each the voice of the Master  
Shall thrill in welcome sweet  
And round each the angels gather  
With songs in the shining street  
As hour by hour we go  
To the glory none may know."

No man sees himself truly except in the light of God's presence. One of our greatest needs today is the need of deeper reverence. No mere surface ceremony can supply the lack; it can only come through the consuming fire of God's presence, which with its cleansing, quickening power drives away our petty pride and foolish frivolity.—W. G. JORDON.

We must know God in order to worship him, and the habits of our times are unfriendly to that prolonged and quiet communion with God without which the knowledge of him is impossible. We shall not deepen the spirit of devotion in our churches by adding to the beauty and solemnity of our public services. What we need is a clearer vision of God and a profounder and more constant sense of the truth of the ancient words that "the High and lofty One that inhabiteth Eternity, whose name is Holy," is near to them that are of a contrite spirit.—R. L. DALE.

These, then, are the three—reverence and self-forgetfulness and active obedience. "With twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly." It is because of irreverence and self-conceit and idleness that our lives are weak.—ROBERTSON.

An excellent choir leader in a country church makes complaint that he has to sing the people in at every service. The song is seriously interrupted by the resounding heels of the in-comers. The point is well taken. This is a prevailing custom in the churches, and it ought to be broken up. We suggested that each church where his custom prevails supply itself with a pulpit bell, and that it be rung at the door three minutes before its worship begins. We would also like to see it become a rule that every church have ushers at the door, who shall allow no one to enter during the prayer, the Scripture reading, the song or the collection. And especially let them see to it that no one leaves during this last-named exercise. All these are distinct parts of worship, which late comers have no right to interrupt. They ought to be admitted only between these acts, and while the congregation remains silent. This would speedily cure the late-comers.



## Foreign Missions

### W. B. M. U.

*"We are laborers together with God."*

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

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY.

For Palsoudah.—That Mr. Hardy may be cheered in his loneliness and given great wisdom and success in his work. That God's blessing may be clearly manifested in the work of every church in the home land during the coming New Year.

#### Salem, Amherst.

In September, 1904, a Senior Band was organized under the auspices of the Salem Branch of Amherst Aid Society. Our meetings are held fortnightly on Tuesday evening. The band lesson for the month is used at one meeting and for the alternate evening, we study "Our Juniors in Japan." Let me here voice a word of appreciation for our "Band Studies" which are so comprehensive and interesting. "Our Juniors in Japan" we find very interesting with its lesson pictures, and our young people find much in their general reading with which to supplement the lessons. To any leader of either Senior or Junior Board I would recommend the above named book as a real boon.

We have ten members, four young men and six young women and we are looking for additions. Through the winter we meet in the homes of the members. We hope to interest these young people in missions, but above this aim we have that of rousing their personal interest in Jesus Christ the first and greatest missionary.

ALICE M. LOGAN.

The W. M. A. S. of Centre Village, Cookville, and Harper's Brook observed Crusade day on Nov. 15, at the home of our Sec'y Mrs. Prudence Patterson. A short programme was carried out consisting of music and readings. Prayer was offered by several of the sisters.

At the close of the programme tea was served and a social time was spent together. One new member was added. Also on the evening of Dec. 30th the Mission Band gave a concert. The programme consisted of an exercise "Home Missionary Locomotive" also Recitations, Solos, and Dialogues. Our pastor, Rev. E. E. Steeves presided and gave an address. Collection \$1.59 Mrs. J. W. KAY.

#### Arcadia.

On the 3rd the members of our society were invited to meet at the parsonage, and to take tea with our president, Miss Grant. We had a pleasant and profitable meeting, and at the close we had the pleasure of welcoming two new members. The gentlemen came in after the meeting and the social gathering was enjoyed by all.

Our society is doing well, as is also the Mission Band, to which new members has lately been added. The Band is still supporting the little girl, M. Pappamma in Mrs. Churchill's school at Bobbili. Mrs. Churchill writes that she has become a Christian, and gives promise of becoming an efficient worker. Our Society and Band feel that they have cause for encouragement in this work.

JESSIE M. ALLEN, Sec'y W. M. A. S.

#### The War as it Affects Christian Work.

BY REV. W. WYND, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY IN JAPAN.

It was on the 9th of February that the first shot of the war was fired, and scarcely had its echoes died away before men in all parts of the world were eagerly discussing such questions as these: How will it end? What effect will it have on the relations of East and West? How will it affect our own land? Among the questioners there was an inner circle who had made large investments in the land of one of the combatants, and, having great interests involved in the question with them became the more personal one. How will the war affect us and our interests? Conspicuous among this inner circle of interested men were the Christian workers in Japan, for who could tell what effect the war would have on the work in which they were interested to the extent of having invested in it all they possessed? The die was cast, the struggle with a nominally Christian nation had begun. Then the question naturally arose, While engaged in the struggle, what would be the attitude of the Japanese toward the Christian religion? Would there be open or secret hostility on the part of those in authority? Would the masses be more than ever prejudiced against the religion which had come to them from the West, and cling with greater tenacity to their old faiths? Or, in the Providence of God, would the war be among those things that work together for good? Would it lead to more emphasis being laid on religious freedom, and to a greater appreciation of the blessings which Christianity

brings? Would not the seriousness of the crisis in the national life tend to produce that serious, thoughtful mood in which men see things of the spirit to be of supreme importance?

During the eight months of the conflict we have seen enough to enable us to give an answer to these questions. There has been no open or secret hostility towards Christianity, nor is there any likelihood of there being any on the part of Japanese holding positions of authority. We on the field can bear testimony to the correctness of the statement made by Count Katsura, that "the churches in Japan send out men to extend the influence of Christianity from one end of the country to the other as freely as might be done in the United States." It is true that at the beginning of the war some Buddhists endeavored to make capital out of the situation by emphasizing the fact that the conflict was between a Buddhist and a Christian nation. But the timely utterance of the Premier was a rebuke to these Buddhists, and indirectly it was a help to the Christian cause, for it drew attention to the fact that in the eyes of the Government Buddhism and Christianity stood on exactly the same footing.

But it is not only in an indirect way that the authorities have shown their appreciation of Christianity and given their sanction to Christian work. They seem, in this time of crisis, to have gone out of their way to do it.

It was only the other day that the country was ringing with the news that the Emperor had graciously donated a considerable sum of money to a Christian orphan asylum. And scarcely had people got over their surprise at this token of Imperial favor when another surprising announcement was made, to the effect that the Government, in making a selection of institutions in which to place the children of soldiers killed in the war, had chosen four all of which were under Christian management.

These are things which have not been done in a corner. They appear in the newspapers, and in the long intervals between items of special news from the front people read and talk about them, as they consider Christianity appears in a new and more favorable light. That the war has brought Christianity more to the front and greatly increased our opportunities for work, seems to be the general impression throughout Japan. At the Osaka Missionary Conference, which was held on October 11, and which by the way, was the largest and most representative regular gathering of workers in Japan, it was the general opinion that since the war began the people had become more receptive to Christian teaching, that the opportunities for work had greatly increased, and that the outlook had become more than ever hopeful.

The opportunities for aggressive work are everywhere. At the front, where the flower of the nation's young manhood stand shoulder to shoulder, facing the Russian host, opportunities for work have opened up, and already workers are there receiving a cordial welcome from men and officers alike. Scattered up and down throughout the country there are great military hospitals, where some 50,000, sick and wounded soldiers lie, and among these Christian workers have been working without let or hindrance. In the stage of convalescence many of these men have more leisure to read and think than they have had since they entered the army, and thanks to the generosity of Christians in America and England, and the earnest effort of the Japanese churches, Bibles, and Christian literature have been widely distributed, and the gospel put before them in such a way that they cannot help thinking of it. Already we have heard of blessed results from this work, and in the future we expect to hear of much more.

And while the war has furnished special opportunities in the camps and hospitals, it has also opened up the way for entrance into their homes. Along with the reports and letters conveying to the nation the tidings of victory there come thousands of little official missives, which find their way into many a home in crowded city and village hamlet. I have seen the homes when these tiny notes have come, and the sight of the brave fellows lying maimed in the hospitals makes me pray more fervently that the war may soon end. The Christians in Japan with genuine sympathy have sought out these suffering homes and when hearts have been softened by grief and sorrow their sympathy, their timely help, and their words of comfort have been blessed. The churches in such deeds have been favored with a new vision of their Lord, and the stricken hearts to whom they have ministered have been blessed by their contact with men and women in whom Christ's spirit dwells.

There is no remarkable increase either in church attendance or in the number of candidates for baptism, although, in spite of the changes and excitement caused by the war, churches report steady progress.

There is however, a noticeable recognition on the part of non-Christian Japanese that the Christian religion is not something foreign to their national life which may be ignored, but something that has become a dominant force in the life of the nation; something that it is necessary to

know and understand, if they are to understand the forces at work making the Japanese what they are. It is safe to say that since the war began no book in Japan has received such attention as the New Testament. The soldiers going to the front have received it eagerly, the men in the hospital wards may be seen at all hours studying it, and it seems to be in the hands of the majority of the advanced school students.

"I would like one, too, for I want to find out wherein lies the power of your religion," said the dignified official to whom we applied for permission to go round the wards with Testaments for the soldiers. The reports regarding some of their bravest soldiers who have had the Bible as a constant companion, and died joyfully trusting in its sublime promises, have been widely circulated, and have made a profound impression, so that many, seeking for an explanation of these things, are studying the Book, and through the war they have become more receptive to Christian teaching.

There are few of the readers who have not made investments in Japan. It is through these investments that we are here with God's messages of hope, encouragement and comfort. It is because you have given that the Japanese soldiers in camp and hospital have received the Word of Life. It is because you have helped the struggling churches that they have been able to help the orphans and comfort the sorrowing wives and mothers.

It is your co-operation and prayers that make us ready to enter doors which have been opened, and to speak to hearts made receptive by the war. It is your liberal subscriptions to the funds of the Missionary Union which have enabled its officers to meet the requests which went from Japan for more men and more money. To all of us it is a matter of profound thankfulness that the war has multiplied the value of what has been invested in Japan. The new men on the way will arrive a time when each man's work counts for much more than it does in ordinary times. The soldier of the cross has increased in value as much as the soldier who wears the Emperor's uniform. War conditions have affected both. And as each Japanese soldier at his post doing his share of the great work which the nation has set itself to accomplish is encouraged by the knowledge that the whole nation as one man is behind him, so may each Christian work in Japan, as he does his part of the church work, be encouraged by the knowledge that in this time of crisis the whole church is behind him with its prayer and gifts.

Osaka, Japan.

#### THE BAPTIST YEAR BOOK.

(Continued from Page 5.)

stant demand when information is sought for the work of the year. Secretary Creed has done his best, no doubt. We notice some improvements, and a strong desire to be accurate. The statistical tables are better arranged than in some previous editions. It is a 'vade mecum' for all our pastors and churches. The reports of the different boards are informing and inspiring. Nowhere else can one obtain so much information of Baptist progress during the past year except in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We wish every member of our churches could obtain a copy and study its page so as to become possessed with the idea that the Baptists of these Provinces are doing a most valuable work for the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Year Book should have a most prominent place on the table of every pastor, and should be used not only in his pulpit ministrations, but also in his pastoral visitations;

The make up of the book is excellent and the press work is fully up to the mark. The great criticism we would make notwithstanding the most suggestive quotation addressed to "The Reader" is that our Year Book ought to be in the hands of the public on or about November 1st, each year. Patience and perseverance will secure this boon.

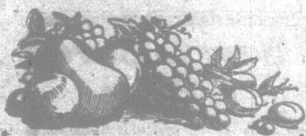
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Notices.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND \$50,000.

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

Rev. J. H. P. Tves, 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.

The Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Caledonia Baptist church on Feb. 20th and 21st. First session on Monday the 20th at 3p. m. W. B. CROWELL, Sec'y Treas.

The Yarmouth Co. Quarterly Conference will be held with the North Temple Church, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 14th, 1905. An exceptionally interesting program will be presented. Matters of vital interest to both pastors and layman will be discussed. We would urge all our churches to be as largely represented as possible. H. C. NEWCOMBE, Secy.

ANAPOLIS CO. BAPTIST CONFERENCE. The next session of the Conference

will meet with the church at Annapolis Royal on Feb. 20th and 21st. Ernest prayer is requested that these meetings may bring this church a large spiritual blessing. J. H. BALCOM, Sec'y.

P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The forty-seventh session of the P. E. I. Conference of Baptist churches was held on the 16th, and 17th, inst., at North River, with Rev. G. R. White in the chair.

The first session was opened on Monday evening. After a devotional service Rev. Josiah Webb preached from the words, "Day unto day uttereth speech,"—Psalm 19-2. Yesterday, to-day and to-morrow were personified and made to speak of "past experience," "present opportunities" and the "far-away-out of reach-to-morrow."

An evangelistic service was conducted by the pastor.

Second session, Tuesday 10 a. m. A devotional service was led by the president. The reports from the churches showed that the Baptists are, notwithstanding the hard times, hopeful. Nearly all the churches were heard from. Two of our strong churches, have made a fresh start under the leadership of new pastors. Rev. J. D. Wetmore, of Summerside, is already very highly esteemed by his people. Rev. David Price is well known on the Island as well as in Nova Scotia as a scholarly preacher and an energetic Christian worker. The churches are to be congratulated on their choice of pastors.

It is also very gratifying to notice that the churches are giving more freely for the support of their pastors. This, with the larger and more handsome church edifices and new parsonages, shows that, without doubt, there is a future for the Baptists of P. E. Island.

The Conference was very sorry to learn of the illness Rev. D. W. Crandall.

Third session Tuesday 2 p. m. A devotional service was led by Rev. J. D. Wetmore. Dea. A. W. Sterns being absent, Rev. G. R. White presented the report of the Denominational Funds. This was spoken to by several of the brethren. The committee is putting forth a strong effort to increase the denominational funds.

A model Sunday School class was conducted by the pastor. This was greatly enjoyed by the delegates. Bro. Price proved himself to be a model teacher.

At the close of this session Dr. E. M. Saunderson's "History of the Baptists" was highly recommended as a book that should have a place in every Baptist home. The president also briefly reviewed the booklet entitled "Heart to Heart Talks with Christians." He spoke of the good work that it was already doing in comforting the Lord's afflicted people.

Fourth session, Tuesday 7 p. m. A very large audience listened with much interest and profit to eloquent platform speeches by Rev. F. W. Davidson, Rev. J. D. Wetmore, and David Price on the subject of Home and Foreign Missions.

The hand of welcome was extended to the new pastors by Rev. F. W. Davidson. The usual vote of thanks and complimentary

words closed one of the best Conference meetings held on the Island.

Conference adjourned to meet at Bedeque on the first Monday and Tuesday before the full moon in March. J. W. WEBB, Sec'y. Mount Albion, P. E. I.

Personals.

A correspondent writes us from Hartford, Conn., of the good work that is being done in that state by Rev. A. F. Baker, who is so well known in these provinces as a pastor and general Home Missionary. Mr. Baker will do good work anywhere. His evangelistic gifts are superior, and his zeal and devotion to the work of the Gospel ministry give him a power over men that many do not possess. We are always glad to learn of the success of these who go from these provinces to the country to the south of us. We cannot help feeling, however, a desire to have them stay on this side of the line and do their life-work. Bro. Baker has the best wishes of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for continued success in his chosen work.

Rev. John Miles, recently pastor of the West Yarmouth church, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the old historic church at Chester, N. S. Mr. Miles follows in a good line of predecessors who wrought well in Chester and our brother with his most excellent wife will find in his new field a good people and excellent helpers. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR extends best wishes for a most successful pastorate.

The peace of him that has lived near to God is like the quiet, steady lustre of the lighthouse lamp, startling no one, ever to be found when wanted, casting the same mild ray through the long night across the maddest billows that curl their crest around the rock on which it stands.—F. W. Robertson.

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Always Reliable Always Satisfactory Nothing Better.

I find KENDRICK'S LINIMENT gives the best of satisfaction. There is nothing sell better than Kendrick's Liniment. T. J. MCCARTHY. Blackville, N. B.

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and study are both essential to proper education. This residential collegiate school neglects neither for the other. Moral influences are of the best. For 48th yearly calendar address A. L. McCrimmon, WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decided to sit for Quebec East. The writ for election in Wright county has been issued. It will take place Feb. 3. E. B. Devlin will likely be the liberal candidate.

VIM TEA

The tea that has won the confidence of tea drinkers like no other tea for the past number of years.

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FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

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

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

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

Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

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

The Home

WOMEN WISER THAN MEN.

Women are the inheritors of this old, universal human wisdom. They have more sense than men, for the simple reason that a man has to be a specialist, and a specialist has to be a fanatic. The normal man all over the world is a hunter, or a fisher, or a banker, or a man of letters, or some silly thing. If so, he has to be a wise hunter or a wise banker. But nobody with the smallest knowledge of professional life would ever expect him to be a wise man. But his wife has to be a wise woman. She had to have an eye on everything, an eye on the things that fanatical bankers forget. If the banker is melancholy, she must teach him ordinary cheerfulness. If the banker is too convivial, she must teach him ordinary caution. If she had four husbands (like Chancer's Wife of Bath) she would be an optimist to the pessimist, a pessimist to the optimist, a Pagan to the Puritan, a Puritan to the Pagan. For she is the secret health of the world.

Surely, then, it is absurd to test the "brain-power" of women by asking how high they figure in examinations or trades; that is to say, how dexterously and powerfully they work as sweeps, or parsons, or journalists, or emperors, or innkeepers, or what not. —G. K. Chesterton.

BREADS.

Brown Bread.—Five pints of brown flour, 5 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 large coffee cup of molasses. Make a batter to drop in cans, steam 3 hours. Bake 1-2 hour after taking out of cans.

Corn Bread.—Cream, 2 tablespoonful of sugar and 1 of butter. Together 1 cup of sweet milk, 3-4 cup corn meal, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoonful baking powder, flour enough to thicken.

Graham Gems.—One pint sour milk, soda to sweeten, salt, stir in Graham flour with a spoon, not too thick. Bake quick in well-greased gem pans.

Cream Biscuit.—One quart of flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt. Mix soft with cream, roll thin, cut out and bake quickly.

Potato Biscuit.—One cup of yeast, 1 cup of mashed potatoes. Stir together in the evening. In the morning stir 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter, 3 eggs, flour not as stiff as bread. Place in pans and bake at once.

CAKES.

Fruit Cakes.—Two pounds of raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 pound citron, 1-2 pound each grated lemon and orange peel, 10 eggs (beaten separately), 2 cups of butter, 4 of brown sugar, 8 of sifted flour, 1 of New Orleans molasses, 1 of sour milk, 2 tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and soda. Bake in a moderate oven from 2 1/2 to 3 hours.

White Cake.—Two cups granulated sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 1/2 cups sifted flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, whites 6 eggs, vanilla. Bake in 3 layers.

Caramel Cake.—Two cups sugar, 3-4 cup of butter, 3-4 cup water, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoonful baking powder, whites 2 eggs.

Icing for Same.—Two cups brown sugar, 3-4 cup of milk, butter size of egg. Boil 12 minutes; whip till cold; flavor.

Quaker Loaf Cake.—One cup sugar, 2-3 cup sweet milk, 1 nutmeg, 2 eggs, 1 small teaspoonful soda, 2 cups flour, 1 cup of raisins.

SALADS.

Salmon Salad.—Eight hard-boiled eggs (chopped fine), 1 can of salmon (mix well together). To 2 well-beaten eggs add 1-3 cup of vinegar, 1 tablespoon of mustard, lump of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Put on stove and stir constantly until it thickens, then pour over the above mixture.

Oyster Salad.—Three well-beaten eggs, 1-2 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard, salt, pepper, 6 soda crackers, rolled fine; 1-2 pound can oysters. Put eggs, vinegar, mustard, salt, pepper and liquor of oysters in kettle, and when it boils add cracker crumbs. Cook 5 minutes. Take off stove, add oysters and 1 pint of chopped cabbage.

Ham Salad.—Take odds and ends of a boiled ham, whites of 3 hard-boiled eggs, 3 cucumber pickles, chop fine. Make a dressing of the yolks of eggs, melted butter, and mustard, mix thoroughly.

Peanut Sandwiches—Roll, peanuts fine, make a mayonnaise dressing, and spread with peanuts, between square crackers.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

Place an apple in the bread and cake boxes to keep bread and cake moist.

Add one or two tablespoons of sugar to strong turnips when cooking.

Try rubbing tough meat with a cut lemon to make it tender.

Sprinkle clothes with a whisk broom and hot water.

Mix stove blacking with a little ammonia to prevent its burning off.

Add a few drops of ammonia to the blue water to whiten the clothes.

A small flannel bag, with one end left open, is a good receptacle for ends of toilet soap.

When a few have been accumulated sew up the opening, and an excellent bag is evolved.

The color in a carpet or rug may be brightened by sweeping with a broom dipped in salt water, shaking well before using, as it only needs to be dampened.

If the white woolen shawl has become soiled dip it in a bath of cornmeal and rub it very thoroughly.

All traces of mud may be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a piece of raw potato.

Kerosene will clean dirty windows or mirrors, giving them a high luster. It will make dull brass shine, if not as well as some of the acid and brickdust pastes used, still so well that a little rub frequently given will keep them in good condition, and one's hands do not suffer by the process as they do when the acids are used. After polishing brass it should be rubbed with sweet oil and wiped dry.

What Sulphur Does.

FOR THE HUMAN BODY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How to Cure A Burn

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

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Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

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

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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

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MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

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

Miss Edythe Lindsay, Stromness, Ont., writes:—

"It affords me great pleasure to say that I have experienced great relief from your Heart and Nerve Pills. For over two years I suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, was very nervous and easily startled. I was in an extremely weak condition before I started to take the pills, but four boxes effected a complete cure. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

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"Other-trained wait for positions."

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



# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

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

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson VI.—February 5.—Jesus at Jacob's Well.—John 4: 5-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely.—Rev. 22: 17.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE TEACHER RESTING BY A FAMOUS WELL.—Vs 1-6. For several months Jesus and John were preaching to crowds at the same time in different parts of Judea, John extending his labors up the Jordan, but not entering Galilee, so far as we know, Jesus, through his apostles, brought the believers to open confession by baptism. John, from the nature of his work, sent to Jesus those interested and desiring to be delivered from sin, till, ere long, Jesus had more confessed followers than John. John's glory was in self-renunciation, and in leading men from himself to the Messiah.

The natural result was that the growing popularity of one who claimed to be their Messiah, but disavowed their views and condemned their conduct, should awaken intense opposition on the part of the Pharisees as well as envy on the part of the more zealous, but less Christianized disciples of John. Hence he left Judea, by one of the great highways which led to the valley between Mt. Ebal on the north, and Mt. Gerizim on the south, which was a town (vs. 5) CALLED SYCHAR, either the ancient Shechem, or the neighboring village of Askar. THAT JACOB GAVE TO HIS SON JOSEPH. See Gen. 33: 18-20; 48: 02. "Few places in Palestine, after Jerusalem, have had so much of Bible history connected with them." See Gen. 12: 6; 37: 12; Acts 7: 15; Josh. 8: 33; 20: 7; 24: 1; 24: 32; 1 Kings 12: 1; 12: 25.

6. NOW JACOB'S WELL WAS THERE. "One of the low sites about which there is no dispute." It is a short half mile south of Askar, and a mile from Nablus, the ancient Shechem. It is at the fork of the roads which lead to these two villages. The well is 75 feet deep, but originally much deeper as the bottom has been filled up with rubbish. The well is about 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, but the mouth of it is a narrow neck 4 feet long, and only large enough for a man to pass through with arms uplifted. JESUS THEREFORE, BEING WEARIED WITH HIS JOURNEY. He had probably been walking several hours, as the Orientals were accustomed to start early in the morning, and it was now about the sixth hour, or noon, according to Jewish reckoning.

II. THE UNLIKELY SCHOLAR.—Vs. 7. THERE COMETH A WOMAN OF (OUT OF) SAMARIA. Not the city of Samaria, but from the country of Samaria; one of Samaritan race and religion.

III. THE WISE APPROACH.—Vs. 7-9. First. HE ASKED A FAVOR, GIVE ME TO DRINK. Jesus asked for water because he needed it, but he used the request as a means of preparing the way for his teaching.

Second. He used, as he often did, the things nearest at hand, as his text, or introductory illustration: here the well and the water-jar; by the sea, nets and fishing; the loaves for the bread of life.

Third. The courtesy and largeness of heart shown by his entirely ignoring race prejudice and religious differences, was an attractive factor.

8. FOR HIS DISCIPLES WERE GONE, etc. This is given as the reason why he asked the woman instead of his disciples to draw the water; and also why he could talk more freely to the woman. In very many cases, reproof, advice, and entreaty are much more effective with one person alone than when others are present. TO BUY MEAT. Provisions, the plural being used in the Greek.

9. HOW IS IT THAT THOU BRINGEST A JEW. "Jesus would be recognized as a Jew by his dress. The color of the fringes on his garments was probably white; that of Samaritans would be blue. Doubtless, other peculiarities indicated his nationality. ASK EST DRINK, etc. "The wonder of the Samaritan woman was that a Jew should seek, by asking and receiving drink, to make a friendly compact with a member of a hostile race." (THE JEWS HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SAMARITANS. "Have no familiar intercourse." A later tradition said, "It is forbidden to eat bread or drink wine with the Samaritans." The Samaritans were partly of heathen origin, accepted only the first five books of the Bible, and had a different temple and ritual from the Jews. Tradition says, "He who receives a Samaritan into his house, and entertains him, deserves to have his own children driven into exile.")

IV. A LESSON ON THE WATER OF LIFE.—Vs. 10-14. 10. IF THOU KNEWEST. There were two things which the woman did not know,—the gift of living water and the presence of the Messiah. "The pathos of the situation strikes Jesus. The woman stands

on the brink of great possibilities, but is unconscious of them."

Illustration. "George MacDonald has a story of a father and daughter, dwellers in an old Scotch castle, so reduced and poor they could only live in scantiest way, who all the time, however, were really rich, because in secret cupboard were masses of flashing jewels, put there by some ancestor of the elder time. If they had known how rich they were! And all the time God's utmost gift of forgiveness, strength, love, power for noble living, are at men's hand, if they only knew."

THE GIFT OF GOD. The Messiah, and the waters of eternal life. Perhaps there is no cry more striking than that of the Eastern water-carrier.—"The gift of God," he cries, as he goes along with his water-skin on his shoulder. THOU WOULDST HAVE ASKED OF HIM. Emphasize the "thou" and "him." "Spiritually, our positions are reversed. It is thou who art weary, and footsore, and parched, close to the well, yet unable to drink; it is I who can give thee water from the well, and quench thy thirst forever." AND HE WOULD HAVE GIVEN THREE LIVING WATERS. "That is perennial, springing from an unfailing source (Gen. 26: 19) ever flowing, fresh (Lev. 14: 5) bringing life, refreshing.

12. ART THOU GREATER THAN OUR FATHER JACOB? Can you dig a better well, or find sweeter water?

13. WHOEVER DRINKETH OF THIS WATER SHALL THIRST AGAIN. This water satisfies only bodily thirst, and for brief periods,—a type of all worldly supplies for the deeper thirsts of the soul.

14. WHOEVER DRINKETH OF THE WATER THAT I SHALL GIVE HIM. Emphasize "give." The living water is a gift, and all that is asked of the people is that they will be willing to receive. The best things of God can never be bought. Sin has wages, its rewards can be bought, but eternal life is God's "gift."

SHALL NEVER THIRST. This does not contradict the Beatitudes "Blessed are those that hunger and thirst after righteousness," but it declares there is an unfailing supply always at hand for the thirst. Life is made up of a succession of thirsts and their satisfaction. There is no enjoyment unless there is a thirst, and unless the thirst is satisfied. This satisfaction is what is promised in this verse. The reason follows. The water that satisfies is not from without, an external supply, that may fail or be far away, but SHALL BE IN HIM A WELL (a fountain, a spring) OF WATER SPRINGING UP INTO (unto) EVERLASTING LIFE (compare John 7: 38, 39).

The American people are eating less meat and more vegetable food than a half century ago. In 1880 they consumed 920 dozen eggs for each 100 persons. In 1903 the consumption was 1,700 dozen. That is, the per capita consumption is 17 dozen. In 1850 they ate 4.30 bushels of wheat a piece. Now it is 6.23 bushels. Most of the increase probably is in breakfast foods. The consumption of oats in various forms has increased fourfold in forty years. Meanwhile the consumption of meat has fallen off 36 per cent.

### FREE TO EVERYONE.

Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking.

"There be books and books," some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money making, that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence, when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid.

There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed, as hemorrhoids, or piles; this small book tells all about their causes and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles; describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive, that anyone can understand and apply.

All affections of the rectum are treated in simple plain language, so that all may understand, and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles, because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market, without relief, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on.

This little book tells how this may be avoided, and a cure effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book promptly.

## A CHEER FOR YOUTH.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Why linger round the sunken wrecks  
Where old Armadas found their graves?  
Why slumber on the sleepy decks  
While foam and clash the angry waves?  
Up! when the storm-blast rends the clouds,  
And winged with ruin sweeps the gale,  
Young feet must climb the quivering shrouds  
Young hands must reef the bursting sail!  
Leave us to fight the tyrant creeds  
Who felt their shackles, feel their scars;  
The cheerful sunlight little needs  
The brutes that prowl beneath the stars;  
The dawn is here, the day star shows  
The spoils of many a battle won,  
But sigh and sorrow still are foes  
That face us in the morning sun.  
Who sleeps beneath yon bannered mound  
The proud y sorrowing mourner seeks,  
The garland-bearing crowd surrounds?  
A light haired boy with beardless cheeks!  
'Tis time this "fallen world" should rise;  
Let youth the sacred work begin!  
What nobler task, what fairer prize  
Than earth to save and Heaven to win!  
—The Independent.

We may win fulness of life by being interested in all human experience, by keeping in touch with all sides of human life. We win fulness of life by knowing nothing of fear except fear of wrong, by being sincere in our thinking, sincere in our speaking, sincere with others, and sincere with ourselves.—Elinor Gordon.

"He knows it all—how tired I grew  
When pressing duties that I knew  
When mine, I left in part undone,  
And how I grieved at set of sun,  
And could not rest till his sweet tone  
Of calming love had gently shown  
Me that he did not blame—he knew  
That I had tried my best to do."

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

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, November 21st, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.	
6—Mixed for Moncton,	6:30
2—Exp. for Point du Chene, Halifax, Sydney and Campbellton	7:00
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	12:15
4—Mixed for Moncton and Point du Chene	13:15
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
133—Express from Montreal and Quebec	13:50
5—Mixed from Moncton	15:20
3—Express from Moncton and Point du Chene	16:50
25—Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton	17:40
1—Express from Halifax	18:40
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)	24:35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.  
D. POTTINGER, General Man.  
Railway Office,  
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904.

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

**FERROVIM**  
TRADE MARK  
A TONIC FOR ALL.  
It makes new blood  
It invigorates  
It strengthens  
It builds  
**BONE AND MUSCLE**  
Used with the greatest advantage by all weak people. Prevents fainting, makes pallid cheeks into rosy ones.  
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.



## THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

### Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 24, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

### ENTRY.

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

### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

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

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township. A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (3) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1880.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

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

### INFORMATION.

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

### W. W. COBY,

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

**Church Bells** In China In France In England  
so satisfactory as  
**McShane's**  
McSHANE'S BELL FOUNDRY, BATHURST ST., N. B. A.  
FAMOUSLY KNOWN SINCE 1826  
HAVE FINISHED 25,000 BELLS  
FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND  
MUNICIPALITIES IN ALL PARTS OF  
WEST-TROY, N. Y. 1870  
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE



From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

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

SUNSHINE.—The work is progressing favorably. The annual business meeting was held Jan. 9th. All departments of church work progressing. After all bills of the church were paid there was a balance of \$68 in the hands of the treasurer. The church has engaged Rev. W. H. Jenkins to assist the pastor in special meetings, beginning towards the end of the present month.

RIVER JOHN, PICTOU Co., N. S.—I wish through the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to acknowledge the kindness of the New Annon section of this extensive field though small in church membership in leading off, and the Tatamagouche Bay and River John people in heartily joining with them and presenting me with a beautiful fur coat. For this and many other kind acts, during the three months just past, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the donors and also to report that pastor and people are working harmoniously, praying for and expecting God's blessing upon this part of Zion, GEO. L. BISHOP.

NASHVALE.—Our lot is cast among a kind sympathetic people. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, the members of the church and congregation took possession of the pastor's home. Tea was provided by the ladies and after a pleasant evening had been spent, the friends went to their homes leaving behind them a donation amounting to \$30.25 which gladdened the hearts of the pastor and family. During the past two months we have been holding our weekly prayer meetings at the different homes in the community and they have proved to be seasons of refreshing and two have expressed a desire to live a Christian life.

PARSONS, N. S.—Our annual meeting held on the 11th, placed us on the hopeful side. With increased expenses for the year the treasurer reported a balance in the treasury on the right side. We celebrated the opening of the year by visiting our baptistery, and in all sixteen have been baptized during the year. Much of our success financially as well as spiritually is to be attributed to the consecrated energy of "devout and honorable women," of which we have "not a few." We have decided to repeat our church with more modern pews, and plan on other improvements of considerable proportions. We are expecting other additions by baptism and letter at our next conference. F. M. YOUNG.

GASPERAUX, N. S.—Two months have passed since we began work on this large and important field. This time has been spent largely in getting acquainted with the people and finding out our forces. The church has seven preaching places, four of which should have preaching every Lord's Day, hence the need of an assistant pastor. We have visited one hundred and seventy-five houses and the end is not yet in sight. Good congregations listen to the word but spiritual life is low. At Gasperaux a new and modern church edifice is greatly needed. Every phrase of our work is retarded because of this great need. In December we took an offering for our denominational work. We are planning a quiet but steady campaign to develop interest in missions. Few of our churches contain possibilities equal to those of the Gasperaux church. It is our prayer that the Holy Spirit may lead pastor and people to realize these possibilities. B. Osgood Morse.

GERMAIN ST.—At the annual business meeting of Germain street Baptist church held on evening of 12th, the income for the year, including a balance on hand from '03 of \$97.19, amounted to \$7,096.45 and expenditures, including \$1000 paid on mortgage on church, were \$3805 less Encouraging reports were received and read from the different branches of the work of the church, all showing that the members were interested and aiding in sustaining the work of the organizations. The church clerk reported the membership on December 31st, 1904, 435 of which 103 were non resident. The following motion was adopted, namely, that the non-resident list of the church membership be referred to the deacons for the purpose of revision. There are many names of members on this list in our church who have been removed from the city so long, that they are either entirely forgotten, or it is not known where they are now living, or whether they are alive or dead. What a blessing it would be to the churches, and more so to the members themselves, if when they remove to other places, either for a time or for life, if they would remember and act upon this one Christian duty, to secure at once or as soon as possible, a letter of dismission from the church to which they have bidden farewell and unite and become identified with a church of like faith and order in the place where they have taken up their sojourn. CLERK.

CLEMENTSVALE, ANNAP. Co., N. S.—Rev. C. H. Balcom, Pastor. Since coming upon the field we have had a continuance of varied blessings.

The large debt that so burdened the church was entirely removed on Dec. 20.—04. We have not one rich member yet we have paid in a little over a year over \$1300 besides the Pastor's salary.

The "Industrial Guild" has raised about \$50. Our people are enthusiastic over the possibilities of this new institution.

Mr. T. A. Sanford a former member of our church, now a resident of Boston, by a generous donation, made it possible for us to secure an Individual Communion service. Can heartily recommend its use to any who have not tried it.

Our young people are patiently and enthusiastically working for a church bell.

The people are unremitting in their affection for their pastor. On Dec. 19th, they gave a renewed expression of the good will in a donation of over \$15. Besides this he is always receiving some token of esteem from friends. A good preparation has been made for a large spiritual outpouring, for which we are now praying. It may not be the present pastor's privilege to gather this harvest, but when it comes the sower and the reaper will rejoice together.

NEW CANADA AND CHELSEA, N. S.—We must report again for fear delay will take up too much space. What first? A wood party bringing us wood in all shapes and sizes which is keeping our bodies warm and in different ways effected our hearts. The people here have a sort of progressive or continuous system of donation. We must acknowledge kind and valuable gifts from both here and Chelsea by which our larder has been amply replenished. The greatest gift of all was a beautiful dress hat to Mrs. B. from our sister and family, Mrs. Spurgeon Mader. We are sorry that her immediate reward was serious illness for several weeks but are sure God will richly reward all some day. Our work is low enough. Have been hindered by not obtaining Evangelistic help desired. The Sunday School is practically

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOATS



- \$3.50—BLUE (FRIEZE RUSSIAN COAT, with fancy Bra Buttons, Slash pockets and Velvet Collar.
- \$4.25—BLUE FRIEZE RUSSIAN COATS, with Brass buttons, Velvet Collar and Black Leather Belt.
- \$5.00—GREY CURL CLOTH RUSSIAN COAT, with a cloth belt at the back, Slash Pockets, Velvet Collar and Cuffed Sleeves. Gun Metal Buttons.
- \$6.00—GREY VICUNA RUSSIAN COATS with a naval badge on the sleeve; two pleats down the back, with a Cloth Belt, Gun Metal Buttons, Velvet Collar. Fancy stitching around the Cuffs.
- \$3.75 BOYS' BLANKET COATS, of Blue Blanket Cloth, trimmed with Scarlet, Detachable Hood and Deep Collar. Lined through the shoulders with Red Cloth. Very warm and comfortable. A \$4.50 size also.

BOYS' OVERCOATS in all sizes and styles—Coats that can be relied upon.

Boys' Durable and Stylish Clothing of All Kinds.

(New Building.)

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

closed on account of sickness all over the field among the children. La grippe is now doing its work. One great drawback is that many of our men young and older go away for the winter but wear holding the fort and doing what we can. We expect to begin special services as soon as suitable help can be obtained and expect gatherings all over the field. Last April we were \$200 behind on church repairs now there is only \$55. The people have done noble work on that. We hope to be clear soon. We are now looking forward to the quarterly meeting which is coming to us in March, and hope each church in the county will be well represented. Come by train to Riversdale and we will meet you. Let us know at least first of March G. H. B.

UNION STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. STEPHEN.—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church was observed by a roll-call held on Sunday evening, Jan. 22. It was a deeply spiritual service—160 responses were received.

At the annual meeting held on the 11th inst., the reports submitted, spoke of a year of peace, progress, and prosperity. The present member is 266. Nearly \$3000.00 were raised for all purposes. The different societies have prosecuted their work with zeal and success. The Sunday School has a total enrollment of 405, including Home Department and Cradle Roll. A teacher's meeting and two normal classes have been important factors in making the teaching staff equal to that of some of the best schools in the Province.

The Missionary Societies reported a year of activity, having raised between them upwards of \$1500 for Home and Foreign work.

The "Ladies Church Aid" assisted by the "Young Ladies Auxiliary" have been especially active for the past three years in raising funds for the purchase of a much needed new pipe organ. The contract was let early last spring. In November the instrument was installed, and formally opened with a recital, given by Mr. A. Roy Williams, organist of Wesley Memorial Church, Yarmouth. To say that Messrs Casavant Bros. of St. Hyacinthe, Que., were the builders, implies that the church possesses an instrument, which for appearance, tone and variety of combination is all that could be desired—

\$1114.00 was paid down, leaving a debt of \$260.00, which the ladies will easily clear of this year.

We commence the New Year with gratitude and hopefulness. Already there are signs of spiritual blessing.

W. C. GOUCHER.

Jan 18, 1905.

CORRECTIONS.

May I ask the readers of the sermon on page 2 of MESSENGER AND VISITOR, Jan. 11, to make the following corrections?

In column 1, lines 5 and 6, for four of eternal truth; please read, fount of eternal youth; and in line 9 for, nursing on his words of grace, please read musing on his words of grace, a little below the middle of column 2, after the words at commencement of paragraph, David's prayers are ended, please add, but not his praise. Thus the whole sentence, David's prayers are ended; but not his praises; connects naturally with the words that follow, and makes them intelligible.

J. CLARK.

Tryon, P. E. I.

FRAIL LITTLE ONES.

The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. No symptom that indicates any of the little ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass for a moment without proper attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one, and then it may be too late to save a precious little life. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house, the danger of serious trouble can be averted, and the minor troubles promptly cured. An occasional Tablet to the well child will prevent illness. The Tablets are absolutely safe and contain no poisonous soothing stuff—they give children healthy sleep, simply because they banish the cause of sleeplessness. Mrs. F. B. Bishop, Lawrenceville, N. S., says—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets just as you represent them—the very best of medicine for young children." You can get the Tablets from druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Rockville, Ont.

Always safe, pleasant and effectual for all coughs, colds, irritation of the throat. The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry

will give rest and comfort to the sleepless. Bronchial and asthmatic coughs are promptly relieved. At all dealers in medicine. THE BAIRD CO., TTD., Proprietors.



**TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN**

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

There is no secret about Scott's Emulsion. Nothing is covered up by obscure references to "active principles" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply an emulsion of the best Norwegian cod liver oil combined with the hypophosphites and glycerin.

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

**BIRTHS.**

Born.—At Parlakimedi, Madras Presidency, India, November 22nd, to Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Glendinning, a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

WILSON-JONES.—At the home of the bride, Petticoat on Jan. 4, by Rev. Ritchie Elliot, Andrew Wilson, of Hillsboro, to Effie Jones.

FLEMING-HEWITT.—At Port Hillford Guys Co. N.S., Jan. 7th, by Pastor H. Carter, William Fleming to Emma Hewitt both of Port Hillford.

STEVES-WILSON.—At the parsonage, Hillsboro, N. B., by the Rev. Z. L. Fash, Jan. 17th—05, William D. Steves and Emma May Wilson, both of Salem, Albert Co. N. B.

TABOR NOILES.—At Springhill, N. S., Jan. 17—05, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Ernest Tabor and Miss Mabel Noiles, both of Springhill.

FRASER-ROGERS.—At Springhill, N. S., Jan. 18th—05, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook assisted by Rev. David Wright (Pres.) Angus C. Fraser and Miss Lillian F. Rogers, eldest daughter of Daniel Rogers, Esq.

WHITE-FERGUSON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Sussex, Jan. 18th, by Rev. W. Camp, Gilford Harding White, to Alice Rebecca Ferguson, both of Sussex, N. B.

POTTER-POTTER.—In the Baptist church, Clementsvalle, N. S., by Rev. J. H. Balcom, Alfred K. Potter and Lola E. Potter, both of Clementsvalle.

WAGNER-SABEANS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Paradise, N. S., by Rev. H. H. Saunders, Jan. 20, Wilfrid Wagner of New Canada, and Bertha Sabean, of Bridge-town.

ESTY ESTY.—Married Dec. 31st, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. C. W. Sables, Nashwaak, Mr. Wesley Esty, and Miss Gertrude Esty, of Durham.

BURRELL-HOLLAND.—At the home of the bride's parents, Jan. 10th by Rev. J. H. Balcom, Frederick P. Burrell, of Clementsport, N. S., to Dora Holland, of Clementsvalle.

CHARLTON-WELFRUM.—Jan. 14th, at the residence of Ben Hyson, Mahone Bay, N.S., brother-in-law of the bride. By Rev. Addison F. Browne, John Henry Charlton of Springfield, N. S., and Elizabeth A. Meldrum of New Canada, N. S.

TRASK-DENTON.—On December 15, at the home of the bride, by Rev. M. E. Whitman, Rev. eldest son of Burwell Trask, to Agnes M., eldest daughter of Wm. Denton, all of Little River, Digby County.

OUTHOUSE TRASK.—On Jan. 11, at the home of the bride, by Rev. M. E. Whitman, Bernard E. Outhouse, of Tiveron, Digby Co., to Sadie Blanche, eldest daughter of Joseph Trask, of Little River, Digby Co.

SMITH-ROBERTS.—At the home of Mr. A. S. Brown, brother-in-law of the bride, 10 Leyland street, Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, by Rev. A. F. Newcomb, pastor of Bethany Baptist church, Boston, Mr. Jared O. Smith, of Frederick Junction, N. B., and Miss Bertha M. Roberts of Boston, formerly of New Brunswick.

**DEATHS.**

HAMM.—At Johnston, Q. Co., on the 10th January, David Hamm aged 85 years.

OGDON.—At Tidnish, on the 14th of January, just as the sun was sinking to rest, William Stanley Ogdon, at the early age of twenty one years.

MARTIN.—On Jan 10 Mrs. James Martin died at her home in Gaspereaux, aged 77 years. A good mother, a helpful neighbor, a simple, trustful Christian has gone home.

WOODFORD.—At Black Point, N.S., Jan. 6th, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Woodford, of brain trouble, aged 16 months. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

RICHARDSON.—At Indian Harbor, N. S., Jan. 16, Isaac Richardson, aged 75 years. Bro. Richardson died trusting in Jesus. He leaves an aged widow and four sons and two daughters to mourn. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. L. J. Tingley to a large congregation of sympathizing friends.

JONAH.—At St. John after 9 years of affliction, Margaret Jonah, aged 39 years died. Her mind was unclouded at the last, and she said she was not afraid to die. Before her illness she was a most faithful worker in the 1st Hillsboro Church. A mother, two sisters and four brothers remain.

JONAH.—At his home Hillsboro, N. B., after 24 years, lingering from bight's disease, Judson Jonah aged 65 years, went to his heavenly rest. He was a consistent member of the 1st Hillsboro Church. For years he was Scott Act Inspector for Albert Co. His quiet Christian life endeared him to all. He leaves a widow, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

CRONE.—On the evening of Jan. 16th. at Centreville, Car. Co. N. B., Frances, youngest child and only daughter of Matthew and Jimema Crone, fell asleep in Jesus after an illness of two weeks. A few weeks ago Fannie gave her heart to Christ. During her illness she was upheld and stayed by the God in whom she trusted with all her young life. A sorrowing mother and father and four brothers remain to mourn their loss.

HAMILTON.—On Jan. 17, Captain J. B. Hamilton passed peacefully to the better land from his late home, 8 Howard Place, Boston, Mass., after a lingering and painful illness. Captain Hamilton was a man of an exceptionally high sense of honor and was deeply respected for his sterling integrity. Last July he united with the Bethany Baptist church Boston, bringing his letter from his home church in Albert N. B. The service at the house was conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. F. Newcomb, and the body was taken to Albert Co., N. B., for interment.

COLWELL.—At Cambridge, Q. Co., on the 7th January, George L. Colwell, Esq., aged 74 years, Deacon of the Lower Cambridge Baptist church, leaving a widow and only daughter, a bereaved and sorrowing church, with many kindred and friends to cherish pleasant memories of this dear brother in past fellowships, and immortal hopes of a better home with him in the heavenly country. Many living at a distance, who have shared the generous hospitality of his Christian home, will be thankful to hear, that he was a happy death. A departure to be with Christ.

SHERWOOD.—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Hermit, Cal., Dec. 12, Wm. L. Sherwood, aged 30. Deceased was the son of Albert Sherwood, Hillsdale, N. B. He united with the Baptist church here 12 years ago, and remained a consistent member and liberal supporter until his death. The memorial service conducted by the pastor, B. M. Bynon attested to the high esteem in which our brother was held. Truly for him to be absent from the body is to be "with Christ which is far better." Father, mother, five brothers and three sisters survive, all but one (the youngest sister) are members of the church.

VENO.—At Upper Northfield, Lun. Co., N.S., Jan. 13, Mrs. Obed Veno. Our sister united with the New Canada Baptist Church some 8 years ago, but married shortly after and went to live in Northfield about 7 miles away, near the place of her birth. She appears to have been a favorite in a large family of eleven, many of whom are leaders in New Canada Church work today. Her death was a great shock, although she had been sick for a few weeks they thought her about well again, when suddenly she passed away, heart failure being the supposed cause. Three children (one only three weeks old) a kind husband, an aged father and several brothers, sisters and friends mourn the loss of this loved one. The funeral services which were largely attended and very impressive were held on Sunday 15th. Rev. Mr. Hagaler (Lutheran) conducting them at the house and grave. The sermon was preached through the kindness of our Lutheran friends in their beautiful Church at Upper Northfield by pastor Beaman of New Canada, to an attentive audience. May God bless all

who mourn and especially care for the dear children and comfort the bereaved husband in our earnest prayer.

KELLY.—At his home in Collinsa on Jan. 12th—05, after a lingering illness which the sufferer bore with marked Christian resignation, Ezekiel Kelly passed into rest, aged 75 years. Mr. Kelly is the father of Rev. Elias William Kelly Missionary in Burma under A. B. M. U. since 1882. His wife who survives him is the only surviving daughter of the late lamented Elder Elias Keirs and sister of Rev. J. R. Keirstead of Acadia College. Although Mr. Kelly lived an exemplary moral life from his boyhood days until his death, yet he did not make a public profession of faith in Christ until last summer. In a revival held by Rev. B. Beatty and the pastor, Rev. W. Camp, Mr. Kelly took a stand for his Saviour and on 29th of July was baptized. Brother Kelly was very happy in this experience and availed himself of every opportunity to bear testimony for Christ. His remains were laid to rest on Sunday the 15th inst., his pastor preaching to a large congregation from John 17: 24. "Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me; for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world." Among the large number of mourners present was Rev. Milton Addison who married Mr. Kelly's daughter (now deceased.) Mr. Kelly was highly respected by the entire community and dearly loved by all that knew him. He has escaped the suffering of earth and gone home to be with Jesus.

ROSS.—The home circle of Bro. Murdoch Ross, of North. Sydney was suddenly broken and a gap was made in the ranks of the Baptist church at Sydney Mines for the first time since organization, on Monday the 9th, by the departure by death of Bro. Milford Ross, at the early age of 22 years. The death messenger came suddenly but found him ready to go. On Sunday, the first day of the year he was out to church and attended to his duties there and was apparently in the best of health. On Monday evening he was present in the Methodist church, North Sydney, at the first meeting of the week of prayer, but on Tuesday morning the 3rd, to the great surprise and sorrow of his family and friends he was stricken with meningitis and not withstanding every effort was put forth to save his valuable life, he succumbed to the attack on the following Monday morning. Milford united with the North Sydney Baptist church at the age of thirteen under the ministry of Rev. D. G. Macdonald, and was highly esteemed by the members there. When the Clyde Avenue Baptist church, Sydney Mines, was organized he felt it his duty to assist the weaker cause and never had a church a more faithful member. His removal from the home and the church seems tons an irreparable loss, but the memory of his noble life will be an inspiration to those who remain for years to come, while we look forward with confidence to a glad re-union in the "Sweet by and by." We know that his gain is infinitely greater than our loss and this is a balm to the bitter bereavement. The sorrowing parents, three brothers, and one sister, enjoy the deepest sympathy of a host of friends. The funeral service was conducted by pastors Whitman and Schurman assisted by Rev. Mr. MacMillan (Pres.) and was largely attended. His pastor spoke from Phil 1, 23. "To depart and be with Christ which is far better." May the Lord graciously sustain and comfort the bereaved ones.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**

Allow me a small space first, to acknowledge the kindness of my church and congregation, in presenting me with a donation of upwards of \$50, mostly all in cash. Since coming to this place I have found the people very kind and considerate. True the field taxes ones energies but there is much to stimulate and encourage the pastor to do his best for the master. Our great need is more grace

GEORGE HOWARD.

**Ladies, HAT FASTENERS**

holds hat firmly. Used on any hat does away with pins which destroy hats. By mail postpaid 25 cents. Money back if not satisfactory. Lady Canvassers wanted. Address

MERCANTILE AGENCY,  
74 Stapley Street,  
St. John, N. B.

THEY WANT MANITOBA WHEAT IN MINNEAPOLIS BECAUSE THEY NEED IT IF THEY HOPE TO MAKE A FLOUR THAT IN ANY WAY CAN APPROACH THE QUALITY OF



**EQUITY SALE**

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction at Chubb's Corner, (so called), corner of Prince William Street and Princess Street, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, ON SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of January next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Saturday, the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein James Myles and John Johnston, trustees under the last will and testament of John S. Nickerson, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and Hugh S. Wright, Maud S. Wright, Hugh E. S. Wright, Reginald F. Wright, Mary L. Wright and Edward S. Wright, are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned, Referee in Equity the mortgaged lands and premises described in the Plaintiffs' Bill of Complaint and in the said Decretal Order in this cause as follows, that is to say: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Queens Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and known as the plan of the said City as lot number five hundred and twenty-seven (327) the said lot having a front of forty (40) feet on the southern side of Leinster Street and extending back therefrom southwardly preserving the same width one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) feet more or less, and in the conveyance thereof from J. Twining Hart, Berrister - at - Law, to the said John Harrison Kinnear, recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds for the said City and County of Saint John by the number 57541, Libro 20, of records, folio 477, 478, 479, 480 and 481, mentioned as having been theretofore conveyed to the said George V. Cowlin, and having been in his actual possession and occupation for a period of forty (40) years, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, tenancy by the courtesy of England, property claim and demand both at law and in Equity, of them, the said mortgagors, in to, or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor, or to the undersigned Referee.

Dated at St. John, N. B., this 8th day of November, A. D. 1904.

E. H. McALPINE, Referee in Equity.  
EARLE, BELYEA & CAMPBELL,  
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES mailed, postpaid, for 50 cents per doz. PATERSON & CO., 107 Gormley St., St. John.



**THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.**

We find even a man's mistakes come to his assistance. A man, as he grows older, does good not only from kindness, but does it with wisdom and discretion. Even his former blunders help him. Many a time have his good intentions been spoiled for want of good methods; but now the whole story of his life is before him to keep him in check, and he can be therefore good and wise, generous and discreet. Everything that he has picked up, gathered, learned, suffered, every bitter experience—all go to assist in this eternal pleasure of his life; nothing is wasted, all go into this great treasury and find themselves at home. It never decays; for being, I suppose, the divinity of all human powers, God has given to it something of his own immortality. Old as you may be, kindness, human kindness, is always in season, always bountiful and generous. I have seen many aged men whose life was a long yain, yet spending a good deal of their waning strength in looking cheerful, in speaking cheerfully, in order that those about them might at least thank heaven for finding them still with this sweet and gracious habit, this perennial pleasure — "doing good."—George Dawson.

Most people's lives are such a continual rush they seldom have time to do anything well. Even their houses have to keep up appearances beyond their means and so their lives, instead of being natural and healthy, are forced very often beyond their strength.

Try and look at your homes, however small, as your kingdoms, and order them on natural, simple lines and never allow anything to be ostentatious either to yourself or to your children, and bring them up to realize that real, true simplicity through life will carry us nearer to what Providence meant us to be than anything else.

One more little suggestion: Good temper is invariably a sign of good health, and if you find yourself tired and inclined to make all duties a labor, take a stitch in time and rest even if it is a difficulty, as it will probably save your own health, your children's respect, and your husband's love, as such is human nature that, though we may be forgiven once or twice, continued ill-temper estranges us from those we love more than anything else, and after a time even those who love us must get tired of hearing the same excuse, that we are weary and overdone.—Health Culture.

**TWO DISAPPOINTMENTS.**

The ability of the experienced woman to take care of herself in most of the emergencies of life may be considered by this time satisfactorily established, but there are skeptics, not to say scoffers, whom no amount of testimony would convince. As an exception which proves the rule to the truly unprejudiced person, the case of a woman of national prominence as a newspaper correspondent may be recorded.

She had visited and "written up" nearly every quarter of the globe, and was on her way to Rome, when she had the misfortune to lose her purse, which contained her money, tickets and credentials.

The situation was a serious one. She was among strangers, thousands of miles from home, and in these circumstances did, perhaps, the most natural thing. She converted certain of her personal effects into money enough to take her to London, which had been her European starting point, and went at once to a bank with which she had had business dealings.

On stating her predicament to the cashier, he said, "But, madam, it might have been worse. You know you still have three hundred dollars on deposit here."

"Is it possible!" she gasped. "For the moment," she said afterward in telling her experience to a friend, "I was more disappointed in learning of the existence of that money than I was when I lost my purse. It flashed upon me that I could have drawn upon that London bank for funds enough to enable me to go on with my journey—and I hadn't done it!"—Commonwealth.

A few years ago a certain famous German surgeon was also a member of the Imperial Privy Council. He was a pompous man who loved to impress his patients and students with his importance. The Tagliche Rundschau,

On every bottle of Ligozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Ligozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Ligozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

**Acts Like Oxygen.**

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

which tells the story, says he was once trapped beautifully. When he was lecturing to his students one day a workman entered the room. The councillor stopped him by gesture, and ordered his class to look at him. "Now, Mr. X," he said to one of the students, "what is the matter with this man? From here you should be able to make a correct diagnosis, simply by looking at the man's face, his bearing and the contour of his head." Mr. X, Mr. Y, and Mr. Z having failed to make any diagnosis whatsoever, the professor triumphantly declared: "You ought to see at the first glance that the man is deaf and dumb." He forgot, of course, to mention that he himself had frequently seen the patient. To the delight of the students, the patient suddenly remarked: "No, Your Excellency, it is my brother who is deaf and dumb. But he looks very much like me."

**A HOUSE DIVIDED.**

Most persons have had the experience of walking with a friend out of step and trying to shift just at the moment when the friend also makes the attempt. This is an instance of thwarted harmony much like that which appears in a story, told by V. C., of an elderly couple. They were childless, and had never been united by the bond of other lives linked with their own. So they were always in a state of well-bred disagreement.

On the subject of meals they disagreed thoroughly, and each usually suggested a dish for the Sunday dinner which the other did not approve. One Saturday the man came home from market with a basket.

"You needn't worry about to-morrow's dinner any more, Maria. I've got it."

"And so have I, George. You were so undecided—"

"Undecided? I told you what I wanted."

"Well, I mean you didn't decide as I did." So I bought a goose."

"Why, so have I. I told you I'd like a goose."

"Well, now we are agreed for once, anyway."

"Yes, and I suppose we'll have cold goose and stewed goose for the next two weeks."

They relapsed into their usual silence.

Sunday forenoon the wife asked, "Do you want a little quince in the apple-sauce with your goose?"

"Your goose, you mean."

"No, I don't. It seemed so absurd to have two geese in the house that I sent mine to Aunt Jane."

"What! I sent mine to Uncle Joe!"

**We Offer \$1,000**

**For a Disease Germ That Ligozone Can't Kill.**

and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Ligozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Ligozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

**Germ Diseases.**

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

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Alcohol—Anemia     | Kidney Diseases     |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhea          |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Psoriasis     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quincy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Cavarr's—Cancer    | Rickets—Syphilis    |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |
| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles     |

Scabies—Erysipelas  
Tetter—Gall Stones  
Gout—Gonorrhea  
Gonorrhea—Gleet  
All Diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.  
In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

**50c. Bottle Free.**

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

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON**

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail to the Ligozone Co., 428-434 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 5c. bottle I will take it.

B A Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not on this list Ligozone will be gladly supplied for \$1.00.

**NONE**

Has a better record than

**WOODILL'S  
GERMAN  
BAKING  
POWDER.**

Nearly half a century has passed since it was first manufactured and it is yet unexcelled.

**Gates' Invigorating Syrup.**

is well known throughout the Country as the best

**FAMILY MEDICINE.**

No Household Should be Without it.

In cases of

**DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION**

it gives immediate and permanent relief. For Irregularities of the Bowels its equal cannot be found. Its action is marked by extreme gentleness, no griping or pain. It is in fact

**PERFECT PHYSIC**

performing the threefold function of Tonic, Physic and Appetizer.

For COUGHS and COLDS a little night and morning will restore normal conditions.

HEART BURN is instantly relieved by a dose. SICK HEADACHE also yields at once. For WHOOPING COUGH and MEASLES it is invaluable.

It invigorates and tones up the whole system, making life pleasant and worth the living.

Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists and stores in the Maritime Provinces at 50 cents per large bottle.

C. GATES & Co., Middleton, N. S.

**COWAN'S  
COCOA and CHOCOLATE**

They are the choicest of all.

Try them

IF YOU HAVE

**PIGS**

TO SELL, WRITE US. We pay highest market prices.

F. K. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITED.

St. John, N. B.

**CONSTIPATION.**

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

**MILBURN'S  
LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

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

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC RY.**

**NEW TOURIST  
SLEEPING CARS**

**FOR CHICAGO**

LEAVE MONTREAL EVERY TUESDAY.

**FOR VANCOUVER**

LEAVE MONTREAL every THURSDAY and SUNDAY.

LEAVE NORTH BAY every TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

AN INEXPENSIVE MEANS OF TRAVELLING.

COMFORT AND CHEAPNESS COMBINED.

For particulars and Tickets call on

W. H. C. MACKAY,  
or write to F. R. PERRY, acting D. P. A.  
C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

Some men may have had monkey ancestors, but those who are always butting in probably descended from goats.



**This and That**

**HOW A MOOSE TRIED TO CATCH A HUNTER.**

(Los Angeles Times).  
A man who spends considerable time each year hunting in the northern woods tells of an experience he had with a bull moose, which led him to believe that that particular bull was nobody's fool. He slightly injured the beast at closer range than it is usually possible to approach such game. Suddenly the animal turned and rushed toward the hunter with lowered head. The sportsman squared away and prepared for a second shot, but to his horror his feet became entangled in some briars and he fell. Close to him was a large tree, several feet in thickness. Without having an opportunity to recover his weapon, he barely had time to scramble to his feet and dodge behind the trunk of the tree before the bull was upon him. The breathless nimrod was chased around the tree until his head fairly whirled. Suddenly the bull stopped and charged from the other direction. Then he stopped again and resorted to the small boy's trick of making a feint one way, then darting in the other. He nearly caught the now thoroughly rattled hunter by the ruse. The gentleman claims that the timely arrival of a companion, who dropped the wily bull in his tracks, was all that saved his life.

**DRINKING AND APOPLEXY.**

It is an established fact that all wines and liquors send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect noticed after taking a glass of wine is to send the blood faster than usual, hence the reason for the red face. The brain's activity is increased and it works faster, and so does the tongue. But as the blood goes faster to the brain, it also returns faster. The blood is sent to the brain in such large quantities so fast that the arteries must change themselves to make room for it. They increase in size, and in so doing, press against the more flaccid veins, which carry the blood out of the brain, and diminish the size of the pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual. Hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. Hence, a man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even a few minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy. This is being literally dead drunk. The Sanitarian.

An Oxford don, more esteemed for intellectual activity than for modesty, was asked to speak into a phonograph. A little later the machine was turned on again and he was invited to listen to his own voice. He listened in silence, then turned to the company. "It is very strange!" he said, in a tone of mingled surprise and resentment. "I can't understand it, but through this machine I am made to speak in a peculiarly bumptious and affected manner!"—London Tatler.

**WHAT HE SAID.**

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, tells of a campaign conducted by Governor "Bob" Taylor in that state.

Meeting for the first time a delegate to the state convention from one of the eastern counties, Mr. Taylor said:

"I am glad to meet you, sir. I have known your father for a good many years, but I see, sir, that the son is a better-looking man than the father."

"Oh, come, Governor," replied the delegate, banteringly, "you needn't try to jolly me that way. I'm for Barksdale, even if the old man is for you."

Governor Taylor smiled in a reflective way. "My dear sir," he added, "I merely said I found you a better-looking man than your father. I did not say you had half as much sense."

—Harper's Weekly.

**IS MAN DETERIORATING?**

Dr. Robert Hutchinson, in discussing at the Sanitary Institute the question whether physical deterioration was taking place or not, said it was possible that nature was producing by degrees a race of people who were best fitted to live in large towns. The in-

dividuals of that race would not be the kind of man of whom the recruiting sergeant would approve. Dr. Hutchinson did not think that the man best suited to stand the wear and strain of life in London was the man of large frame, big muscles and much bone. The reason was that the conditions of town life did not admit of a sufficiency of digestive power to enable a man to nourish a large frame. The small, wiry, tough sort of individual could get along in London with a comparatively small amount of food and so did not overstrain his digestive capacity.—New York World.

**THE IMPOSSIBLE PROOFREADER.**

Former Employee — And what's become of old Palemup, who used to be working in the proof-room?

Editor, sadly—Gene. Hated to part with him, too. But the pressure became unendurable. Although he died, had "by industry and frugality accumulated a lonesome future," when I wrote it "handsome fortune," I forgave him and let him stay on. But when he had me say in a society item that Miss Fitzmoodle's coiffure "was frightful by reason of the awful derangement of her soft brains," instead of "delightful by reason of the careful arrangement of her soft braids," the pressure brought to bear by influential citizens was something I could no longer withstand.—Baltimore American.

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"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made at a banquet a toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because they are so dry."—Washington Star.

**YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.**

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty five. That greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interest not only every man of fifty but every man woman and child of any age because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body are entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round-about way, either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These Tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grain of ordinary food such as bread, meat eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dyspeptic who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennet says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, where as a matter of truth any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heart burn, heart trouble, nervous prostration and run-down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

**"HEADLIGHT"**

Is the Best and most Popular brand of  
**PARLOR MATCHES**  
ASK ANY GROCER FOR THEM.

MADE IN CANADA BY

**THE E. B. EDDY CO.**  
SCHOFIELD BROS., SELLING AGENTS.



**A Yard**  
of flannel is still a yard after washed with  
**Surprise Soap**  
Its pure hard Soap—  
that's why.  
Don't forget the name—  
**Surprise**

**MADE IN CANADA!**  
**FOR CANADIAN STOMACHS.**

The Wonder Working D. C. is prepared for the Relief and Cure of all STOMACH TROUBLES.  
\* Within 30 Days, on Receipt of 10c., we will mail to any address one large trial bottle. TEST IT.



Rev. P. C. Hedley

667 Huntingdon Avenue, Boston, Mass.—  
"Of all the preparations for dyspepsia troubles I have known, K. D. C. is the best, and seems to be entirely safe for trial by any one."

Rev. Wilson McCann

Rector of Omeme, Ont.—"I have tested K. D. C. and knowing its value can recommend it to all sufferers."

Rev. J. Leishman

Argus, Ont.—"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellency of K. D. C. as a cure for dyspepsia."

Dr. McDonald

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**CITRONA PARK** is situated 2 1/2 miles from Orland, Glenn County, California, and 100 miles north of San Francisco, in a district that is practically free from frost and exceptionally healthful. The soil is a deep clay loam mixed with fine gravel. The drainage, both on surface and subsoil, is perfect. There is abundant and unfailing supply of water. The orange, lemon, fig, almond, apple, peach, pear, apricot, olive, grape and all kinds of fruit flourish here in perfection. The rainfall is abundant, so that no artificial irrigation is required except for citrus trees.

A clause in every deed prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor on the property for all time.

TERMS.—\$65 or \$75 per acre according to location, cash or easy payments. Ten acres make a comfortable homestead. If desired, the lots of absentee owners will be planted and cared for at lowest cost.

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THE UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. Offer for the student in our Shorthand Department making the highest marks during the year 1907, a seven Jeweled Waltham Stem-winder, Stem Set Watch, warranted for 25 years, either lady or gentleman's. Our new term begins TUESDAY, Jan. 3rd.

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**STOMACH TROUBLE**

The Agonies of Indigestion Can Be Cured By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

All over the land there are people whose lives had been made miserable through the pangs of indigestion, who have been restored to the enjoyment of health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these is Mr. Wm. Moore, of Welland, Ont. Mr. Moore is the manager of the electric light plant in that town, and stands high in the estimation of the citizens. He says: "It is really a pleasure to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For four years prior to 1903 I suffered great torture from indigestion and stomach trouble. I could not eat solid food without experiencing great agony, and for over two years I had to resort to a milk diet. I had grown emaciated and was almost unfit for active work. I was treated by doctors and took advertised medicines but without any lasting benefit. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began their use, but I must confess that it was without much hope that they would cure me. After taking a couple of boxes I could see an improvement, and this gave me encouragement. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I was completely cured and able to eat any kind of food I desired. I shall always praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they saved me from such misery as only a dyspeptic knows. I might add that my wife has also used the pills for troubles that afflict her sex, and has been fully restored to health."

Bad blood, poor blood, watery blood, is the cause of nearly every ailment that afflicts mankind. It is because every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood that they have such wonderful power to cure such ailments as indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, heart troubles, kidney and liver troubles, and the special ailments of women, young and old. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

Mr. A. Gilmour, tailor, makes a reasonable announcement in this issue.

The advertisement of Messrs. Estey & Co., on page 16 will be of interest to many of our readers.

The gross revenue of St. John head post office for the past fiscal year was \$67,725. The branch offices contributed something like \$16,000 to the department.

Edward Kidd, M. P., got the consent of his constituents at Richmond to resign his seat. Mr. Kidd said that Sir Wilfrid told him there would be no opposition to Mr. Borden.

As a result of the verdict returned by the coroner's jury in the case of Wallace Goodfellow, warrants have been issued for the arrest of all four Christian Scientists on the charge of manslaughter.

Malcolm McMillan, an aged resident of East Bay, Cape Breton, was found frozen to death in a snow bank on Sunday afternoon alongside the road. He was on his way from church. He was 72 years of age.

The International commission appointed to inquire into the North Sea incident began its public sessions in Paris on Thursday. The Russian case is that torpedo boats attacked the Russian fleet.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Trouble. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROUSSERS invariably give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

W. H. Lash, secretary treasurer of the Canada Tag and Label Company, Montreal, died one hour after his marriage to Miss Jean Anderson, at Galt, on Wednesday. He expired at the wedding dinner at his brother-in-law's residence.

Mrs. Holmes Smith, aged fifty, died on Monday at Otterbrook, Stewiacke, as the result of serious burns received on Sunday night. Her clothing caught fire as she sat in front of the stove. Mrs. Smith leaves ten children.

Fire at Houlton, Me., on Monday destroyed the Music Hall block on Market Square, causing a loss of \$30,000, with partial insurance. In the block were the stores of M. McLellan, general merchandise; C. H. Wilson, groceries; R. L. Turner, hardware, and a small cigar store and barber shop.

The late Henry Cawtha, Toronto, left an estate of \$904,201. The widow is the executrix and trustee of the will. She is to receive an income for her life, subject to payment of annuities to her four children. The succession duties amount to about \$45,000.

It has been pretty well decided that there will be two provinces carved out of what is now the Northwest Territories in the autonomy bill. The dividing line will run north and south. The Northwest representatives are beginning to take this view of it.

Before the Montreal Insurance Institute, on Monday night, Peter Clinch, of St. John, read a paper on Saw Mill Risks. After outlining the improvements in New Brunswick mills, he said that they were in every way a better risk than twenty-five years ago.

The first passenger train over the Halifax and Southwestern Railway, Mackenzie & Mann's railway on the Southern shore of Nova Scotia, left Liverpool at 6 a. m. on Monday and arrived at Halifax at 3.15 in the afternoon. The distance completed is 105 miles. The road to Liverpool is half the total distance to Yarmouth.

George King, a colored man, attempted to stop a row among some Galicians in a house in the north end of Winnipeg, when the foreigners turned upon him and beat out his life. Then, in order to avert suspicion, they placed his body upon the railway track. Four arrests have been made.

The jury in the case of Oscar Wright, tried before the Supreme Court at Hampton, N. B., on a charge of manslaughter, found a verdict of "not guilty." The result of the trial has given rise to much comment, since there are a great many people who, in view of the evidence presented and the judge's charge, find it very difficult to understand how such a verdict could be reached. Wright was charged with killing William McKnight by a blow of a club at Havelock on September 16, last. His trial before the magistrate's court resulted in his being sent up on a charge of murder. The Grand Jury failed to sustain the charge of murder, and the indictment against him was accordingly changed to manslaughter.

**MESSRS C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,**

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

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

**TEA TIGER TEA IS PURE**

Tiger Tea is pure. Tiger Tea is used by people who like pure tea and drink pure tea.

**OVERCOATS**

At Unprecedented Reductions Until Jan. 31st.

Broken lines of Overcoats and odd Overcoats (one two and three of a kind) must be sold.  
Overcoats, regular prices \$10.00 \$12.00, \$13.50, \$15.00, Now \$5.75  
Overcoats, regular prices \$15.00 to \$19.50, Now \$12.00.

All marked in plain figures—you can see for yourself the saving on each coat. It is clear to you that it is better for us to clear up our stock at a sacrifice than to carry the goods over.

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68 King Street. Fine Tailoring and Clothing.

Close at 6; Saturday, 10.

**Baptismal Suits**

Best Quality Black Alpaca.

When ordering state size of foot.

**ESTEY & CO.,**  
St. John, N. B.

**Hot Water Bottles**

The [kind that gives service, and are guaranteed.

2 Quart. \$1.25  
3 " 1.50

Mailed to any part of Canada on receipt of price.

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Rubber Goods of all kinds. St. John, N. B.

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Roachvale, N. S., Jan 10, 1905.

Please send me two dozen of Gates' Acadian Liniment. That liniment sells fast. It is good. Yours

JAMES S. NICKERSON

**Gates' Acadian Liniment**

is well-known as being without an equal. After exposure to cold a few drops in a cup of sweetened hot water will effectually break up a Cold or Cough.

A bottle in the home is a necessity for such winter ills as Toothache, Chilblains and Quinsy.

For Rheumatism when applied hot it brings relief.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it.

Best because strongest. Sold everywhere by

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BOYS and GIRLS to sell our household specialties. Cash commission or premiums given. Address

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By a small family in St. John a competent assistant for housework and care of children. The work is not hard. References will be required. Address stating experience, etc., Mr. HOUSEKEEPER, care of Paterson & Co., 107 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

**WHICH IS THE OLDEST ?**

\$5 Prize for photographs of either the oldest dwelling now occupied, the oldest vessel now rigged and in active service, or the oldest person now living, in the Maritime Provinces or Newfoundland. Send brief history with each \$100 in prizes for names of natives of Provinces now resident in New England. For particulars write THE INTER-NATION, box 2106, Boston, Mass.

**New Announcements From FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE**

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Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Short-hand Student making highest marks.

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