

# Twentieth Century Fund Number. Messenger and Visitor.

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## A Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund.

Baptists the world over have ever been missionary in spirit, in aim and endeavor. They would be untrue to their origin if they were anything else or less. Like their Master or Founder they feel that they must be about their Father's business. He came to save the lost. That is the work of the Christian church. To it all her God-given powers are to be directed, and no effort is to be spared until the great work is done. Baptists stand for some things. Their mission in the world is not ended. 'The Fathers,' as we love to call them, had their work cut out by Divine Providence, and what they did was well done. We have entered into their labors, and are enjoying the fruit of their patient endeavor in planting Baptist churches in these Provinces by the sea. In 1800, the Baptists were a few and feeble folk, without learning, or influence, or social position. They were a despised or persecuted sect, everywhere spoken against. To-day, in numbers, in wealth, in influence, in social standing, and in education, they are not a whit behind their brethren of other names. The beginning of a new century is a fitting time to make a new start. Already in the matter of the higher education a Forward Movement has been made with most gratifying results. A sum of \$50,000.00 has been pledged toward the better equipment of our work at Acadia, nearly all of which has already been paid. For this we are all thankful.

It is now proposed to do for our mission work, Home and Foreign, what has been done for the college and the affiliated institutions. The sum of \$50,000 which is asked is small, too small when the needs are considered. It ought to have been \$100,000. This sum would be easily within the ability of our people to raise in two years, if there were the willing mind. The time has been extended to four years; but pledges can be paid at any time the donor may elect. The name of every member of our churches and congregations will be sought to have placed on this fund. In view of what others have done in this, and the motherland, of the needs and possibilities before our people, of what has been done for us by Him whom we call Master and Lord, during the century that has gone, and especially in view of the bright future before us as a people, there will be, without doubt, a hearty and generous response to the appeal for an advance in mission work both at home and abroad. There is no reason why this Canada of ours should not be dotted from end to end with Baptist churches and our mission to the Telugus in India result in multitudes being won to the service of the King. A good start has already been made in India, and the foundations laid for the planting and training of a hundred churches of the same faith and order as our own, during the next fifty years.

Of the amount to be raised, \$25,000.00 is to be devoted to the work abroad. Of the other \$25,000.00 sixty per cent. is to be given to local Home missions in these three Provinces, twenty per cent. to mission work in the North West and British Columbia, and twenty per cent. to the Grande Ligne mission.

### APPORTIONMENT.

The following assignment has been agreed upon: (a) That the \$50,000.00 be apportioned to the respective Provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, \$27,000.00; New Brunswick, \$20,000.00; Prince Edward Island, \$3,000.00. (b) That the amount be apportioned to the respective Associations according to the following scale:

Nova Scotia Western,	\$10,000.00
Nova Scotia Central,	11,000.00
Nova Scotia Eastern,	6,000.00
Prince Edward Island,	3,000.00
New Brunswick Western,	6,000.00
New Brunswick Southern,	6,000.00
New Brunswick Eastern,	8,000.00

The different Associations were asked to apportion these amounts to the several district meetings, or to the churches direct, or as might be deemed best. The enlistment of the Young Peoples' Societies and the Sunday-schools was deemed essential to the success of the movement.

In the canvass for the 'Twentieth Century Fund' it is desirable to proceed upon the basis of 50 per cent. to each object, but at the same time it is optional for any donor to designate his offering to either object and all monies so designated will be faithfully applied to the object specified. The Committee feel that there should be the utmost liberty of action. The offering is to be free will in every sense of the term. The only constraint is to be that of love. It is however most devoutly hoped that the offerings now made for carrying on our various denominational enterprises shall not be diminished one single dollar by this effort to raise this fund for Home and Foreign Missions.

### DISPOSAL OF THE FUND.

What shall be done with the Fund? This is a fair question. The H. M. Board of the Convention proposed to place to the credit of the 'Church Edifice Fund' the amount received, so as to enable the Board to assist in the erection of parsonages and houses of worship in promising openings.

The Foreign Mission Board propose (1) to make the payment of their indebtedness a first charge on the fund, (2) To reserve \$5,000.00 as a fund to provide for the erection, completion, repairing and furnishing of mission premises. (3) To use the balance as a fund for the sustenance and extension of the work.

The Grande Ligne Mission propose to use the portion raised for their work in the liquidation of their indebtedness incurred in completing the Institute at Grande Ligne for which at least \$5,000.00 will be needed.

The brethren in the Northwest will use what they get in the vigorous prosecution of their work by establishing new churches, employing pastors and workers to extend the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom in that great and growing portion of the Dominion.

### IN MEMORIAM ROLL.

Another feature of this movement is the preparation of an In Memoriam Roll which shall contain the names of those whose memory their friends may wish to commemorate, together with the names of those making the donation, and that there shall be appended to the names of those recorded in the Roll, the year of birth and death. It is the understanding however, that no name shall be inscribed on this 'In Memoriam Roll' except those for whom at least \$5.00 are paid.

### AGENCY.

The committee who have had this work in charge felt for a time that perhaps the churches themselves would raise the amounts assigned them without any outside aid. Some of them are doing so, but others for various reasons, have not done so. In view of the great need and the importance of the work, the Committee, after prayerful deliberation, came to the conclusion that no satisfactory result would be reached unless some brother or brothers could be obtained, who would take hold and make the work his own, laying it on his heart and with the help of pastors and others so give himself to it as to convince the most skeptical that this was the only wise course to pursue. Accordingly Rev. H.

F. Adams, recently of Truro, was asked if he would undertake the canvass. It was known to some of the brethren that Bro. Adams had greatly interested himself in the movement, in the Eastern N. S. Association. He is a brother highly esteemed. Greatly to the joy of the Committee Mr. Adams has intimated his acceptance of the position and has begun the canvass under most favorable circumstances. We hope the brethren will receive him cordially, and co-operate most enthusiastically with him in all his efforts. The work is most vital to the best interests of our denomination in Canada and the world. The Book of Nehemiah would be a good book to study while Mr. Adams is actively engaged in the prosecutions of his canvass.

### Missionary Beginnings.

Trace the influence upon the world at large of a humble and consecrated Baptist minister, possessed of a great idea. William Carey preached the missionary obligations resting upon Christians, and gave himself to missions. Follow the results. As the first, the Baptist Missionary Society formed at Kettering, England, in 1792, which sent out Carey and his two companions. Then Dr. Ryland, of the Baptist College at Bristol, England, showed to some friends the inspiring letters he had received, telling of his voyage and the first weeks in India. Among those who heard the letters was Dr. David Bogue, of the Presbyterian Theological School at Gosport. He was fired with enthusiasm, and published an "Address to Professors of the Gospel" on their duty to support missionaries that so stirred them that on Nov. 4th, 1794, a meeting of evangelistic ministers of all denominations was held, Carey's work was made known, and, after a year of agitation, the London Missionary Society was founded Sept. 21st, 1795. See what other organizations followed that: The Scottish Missionary Society, 1796; the Glasgow Missionary Society, 1796; the Netherlands Missionary Society, 1797; the Church Missionary Society, 1799; the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804; the National Bible Society of Scotland, 1809; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810.

Note what has come from these beginnings, which reach back to Carey. The London Missionary Society which represents the Nonconformists of England, now has 150 ordained missionaries, 400 ordained natives, 4,500 native preachers, 90,000 communicants and 750,000 native adherents, and over 100,000 boys and girls in its schools. Its income is over \$700,000. Among its heroic missionaries are to be named John Williams, the martyr; Robert Morrison, first translator of the Bible into Chinese; Robert and Mary Moffatt, and their son-in-law, David Livingstone. Read Stanley's account of finding Livingstone.

Henry Martyn was the greatest missionary of the Anglican Church Society, which has an income of over \$1,000,000 a year, and sustains missions in all parts of the world. Read Martyn's biography if you would have a revelation of spiritual power.

Along with the missionary societies go the Bible and Tract societies. In 1799 the Religious Tract Society of England was founded. It now prints the gospel in 166 languages. In 1804 the British and Foreign Bible Society began its existence. It has probably issued 120,000,000 copies of the Bible; and has promoted the translation and printing of the whole or parts of the Bible in 267 languages or dialects. Rev. Joseph Hughes, a Welsh Baptist, originated the idea of world distribution of the Bible that led to the founding of the society.

Missionary zeal was stirred in America by the news concerning Carey. Some money was raised and sent to help Carey in his work at Serampore. Samuel J. Mills, a Williams student, converted in 1802 at the age of nineteen, was the first American who felt himself called to the foreign field. He gathered a group of fellow students, including Adoniram Judson, and their appeal for support led to the organization of the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1810. In 1812 five missionaries were sent to India. Judson and Rice became Baptists on the way, and this so impressed the American Baptists that the Missionary Union was one of the providential results. Taking the whole missionary effort of the world to-day into account, how marvelously has God blessed the movement started by his servant, William Carey.

## "Ebenezer."

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Thus spake the old prophet Samuel, at Mizpah, after the wonderful deliverance of Israel from the attack of the Philistines, and thus may the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces gratefully exclaim as they review their past history.

## AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

We were then a very feeble folk. On the 33rd of June, 1800, the first Baptist Association of the Maritime Provinces, or of what is now the Dominion of Canada, was organized at Granville, Annapolis County. Eight ministers were present and nine churches were represented. The number of members is not known, but ten years after, the Association, which then included both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reported 14 churches and 924 members. And this was all we had. No missionary organization of any kind, no schools for the higher education of the youth, and we were accorded but scant recognition by other religious bodies or by the powers that were.

## AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

There are now 410 churches, and upwards of 50,000 members. We have our Mission Boards for the prosecution of our work at home and the conduct of our well established mission in India, our Academy, College, and Seminary for young women, our Ministerial Education Board and Ministers' Annuity Board, and are helping the brethren in the Western Provinces in the work of the Grande Ligne and Northwest and British Columbia Missions. Seeing what we now are from so small a beginning, we do well to note how God has helped us.

## THE MEN HE HAS GIVEN US.

He who will for a little consider this point must clearly see the helping hand of the Almighty.

1. The early preachers. Edward and James Manning, Theodore and Harris Harding, Joseph Dimock, Thomas Handley Chipman and Joseph Crandall, were a remarkable class of men. That so large a number, peculiarly adapted to the work that needed to be done, should have been raised up from among the few Baptists of that time, seems to me a most unusual thing.

But some will ask have we not idealized these men and were they after all more than ordinary. Let those who knew them when living testify. Dr. I. E. Bill at the time of T. S. Harding's death said, "The best savior one of a most remarkable class of men has fallen asleep." Dr. E. A. Crawley says of Edward Manning, "He was in several points of view a remarkable man—a man born to to sway men." Again of all of them, "Taken together they constituted a company of men above ordinary mark. Nothing perhaps, would strike a new acquaintance more strongly and abidingly than that the truths they held were their own, not borrowed."

Dr. Cramp, who first visited these provinces in 1846, writing in the Baptist Register of Montreal says of these men: "God raised them up for a great work. They were peculiarly fitted for the enterprise and they were divinely sustained. They may be fitly called the Patriarchs of Nova Scotia. They may justly be regarded as the founders of the Baptist denomination in that province."

2. Another group supplied. A quarter of a century has passed. The Baptists number about 3,000. They are in need of a school for the higher education of their youth. But they have no one qualified to lead in such an undertaking. And now the hand of the Lord is seen providing another group as leaders in this work. Let Dr. Crawley tell us this wonderful story.

"A young student at King's College in Windsor, belonging to a family in Halifax of unquestioned fidelity to the Episcopal church, was, in the absence of the Rector, stationed in Liverpool during his summer vacation, as reader (so called.) It so happened that at the same time the Wesleyan Society in that town were diligently engaged in various religious services, and, in Scripture phrase, "great grace was upon the people." An older gentleman, a relative of the young student, in good social position and much respected, was a member of the Wesleyan Society and an earnest Christian. His young friend accompanied him to some of the religious meetings, and became deeply affected. Thenceforward, openly and with uncommon fearlessness he avowed his conversion to the Lord Jesus Christ, and his belief of those prominent articles of faith now commonly received by all earnest Christians, of whatever name, as essential to the inner spiritual life. He became a chief instrument in the conversion of several gentlemen of Halifax, subsequently members of the Baptist church there, who afterwards were closely concerned with the origin of our Academy and College, thus forming a chain of connecting causes between things so unlike, as some might deem them, as the religious meetings of the Wesleyan church at Liverpool and the establishment of Acadia College."

The men here referred to were John Ferguson, J. W. Nutting, J. W. Johnston, E. A. Crawley and John Pryor, men eminently fitted for the work of leading in the establishment of schools for the Baptists as the sequel has clearly shown.

## WONDERFUL GROWTH.

In our remarkable numerical growth we have another evidence of Divine help. In 1820 we had a membership of 2785. This had increased to 4633 in 1830, and to 9041 in 1840. This increase let it be remembered was not because of immigration, but in spite of the fact that many of our members were removing to other countries. We speak of our increase in Manitoba and the North West as quite remarkable, the membership having increased from 1600 in 1891 to 4678 in 1901, but if that is remarkable in a country that is receiving so many from the older provinces, much more was our increase remarkable in the years referred to.

But let us hear from one who "passed through the many and wonderful revivals and beheld the salvation of God displayed in the mighty deliverances of those times." In the Christian Messenger of January 23rd, 1846, we find a letter from Father T. S. Harding, then in his 73rd year. After referring to his acquaintance with the Baptists of these provinces from the beginning of their history, he says: "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ has graciously caused to pass before me truly astonishing displays of his glorious presence. 'Mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' 'Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory.' I have in fine little doubt, that if the history of our churches which have sprung up so rapidly and have so mightily spread and prevailed, could be fully gathered and placed on record, it would all show that the great God has not more wonderfully dealt with any people."

## THE STABILITY OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS AND ENTERPRISES.

In looking over the early history of the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec, I have been impressed with this feature of our history. There I find one Convention or Society succeeding another, till several have come and gone, so that it is not till 1838 that a satisfactory organization is reached. Of the Baptist press, Professor Tracy writes: "In 1831 we had no weekly Baptist newspaper. The Register published in the East and the Pioneer in the West are both defunct." Of their educational work, Mr. E. D. Thomson says: "The Montreal College started chiefly through the instrumentality of Rev. John Gilmour, opened its doors in 1838, struggled against manifold vicissitudes until 1850, and then died." Other educational schemes were started, but failed, so that it was not till 1860, when the school at Woodstock, under the lead of Rev. R. A. Fyfe came into being, that they had anything in educational work that was to remain.

In our case all this had been very different. The Convention organized in 1846 with but slight changes in its constitution remains till this day. The Missionary Magazine, started in 1827 as a quarterly, at the instance of the Home Mission Boards of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in 1834 was enlarged and published every two months, and in 1837 developed into a weekly, which remains till this day under the name of MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Our educational work started in 1828, began with the Academy. Ten years later the College was added and subsequently the Seminary for the education of young women, all of which continue till this day to pour their ever increasing stream of blessing over the land.

## CONCLUSION.

But why cite further evidence? Enough has been written to cause all to see that the hand of the Lord has been with us, and his arm has wrought for us. And what so fitting as we enter upon a new century, as that we erect a memorial of all this help that has been vouchsafed to us in the century that has passed. And what better memorial can we raise than this \$50,000 for our Mission work. Then when this has been gathered and placed alongside of the \$50,000 Forward Movement Fund, the Baptist can say: "at the beginning of the 19th century our denominational existence began. At the commencement of the 20th century, by the grace of God, we are able to raise \$10,000 for our Educational and Mission work, and this we do as a memorial of his great goodness and a pledge of our continued fidelity to our Lord Jesus Christ and his truth. Ebenezer, 'Hitherto has the Lord helped us.' "And because he has been our help therefore in the shadow of his wings will we rejoice."

A. COBURN.

Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 23rd.

## Canada.

Lord God of hosts by whose strong hand  
The nations fall, the nations stand  
For thy dear Son, we claim this land  
Fair Canada, fair Canada.

Let pillar of fire and cloud lead on,  
The hosts of God, till earth be won,  
Among the jewels of the Son  
Fair Canada, fair Canada.

Make strong our arms for holy deed,  
Make bold our hearts, if thou but lead  
For her to live or die if need,  
Fair Canada, fair Canada.

## A Brief Sketch of the Foreign Mission Work of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces Since 1873.

It will be interesting reading to many of the friends of missions to learn of the progress of the work of world-wide evangelization in these Provinces since the establishment of our Independent mission in 1873, when Rev. R. Sanford and wife, Rev. George Churchill and wife, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Miss Maria Armstrong and Miss Flora Eaton were sent out as our pioneer missionaries to the Telugus in India.

Up to this time the work of Foreign missions had been carried on under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The first missionary sent to the foreign fields by the Baptists of these Provinces was the Rev. R. E. Burpee and wife, in 1845. He labored until 1850, when failing health compelled his return to this country. The first lady missionary, Miss Minnie B. De Wolfe, was sent in 1867. She only spent five years in Burmah. In 1869 Rev. William George and wife were sent forth, and in 1870 Miss H. M. Norris, having succeeded in interesting the sisters in our churches in this great work, sailed for Burmah. All these worked under the Missionary Union, though supported by funds raised in these Provinces. A number of individuals and Sunday Schools and churches contributed quite largely to the support of native teachers, preachers and other helpers, under the direction of Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, and by these means were able to do most excellent work for the Master. In some respects the work thus done has not been excelled since those days. However, there was felt on the part of many, that to develop more fully the missionary spirit among our people, it would be wisdom to have a mission which we might properly call "our own." This led eventually to the establishment of the independent mission and the sending forth of the above mentioned laborers as the pioneer workers, not in Burmah among the Karsas—but in India among the Telugus.

These were quickly followed in 1873 by Rev. W. B. Boggs, in 1878 by Miss Carrie A. Hammond, in 1881 by Rev. J. R. Hutchinson and wife, in 1883 by Rev. I. C. Archibald, in 1884 by Miss A. C. Gray, and Miss H. H. Wright, in 1889 by Rev. W. V. Higgins and wife, and Miss Nettie Fitch, in 1890 by Rev. M. B. Shaw and wife, in 1891 by Rev. J. H. Bess and wife, Rev. L. D. Morse and wife, and Miss Kate McNeil. In 1893 Rev. H. V. Corey and wife and Miss Martha Clark, in 1896 Rev. R. E. Gullison and wife, Miss Maud Harrison and Miss Ida Newcombe, in 1897 Mr. John Hardy and Miss Mabel Archibald, in 1898 Miss Helena Blackadar and Miss Annie Williams who became the wife of Mr. Hardy upon her arrival in the country, and in 1901 Miss Flora Clark.

It will thus be seen that the Baptists of these Provinces have shown a deep interest in world-wide missions. There have been marks of progress since 1873, as is evident from the number who have been added to the staff from time to time. The progress has been steady and continuous. It is true that all have not remained in connection with the Mission. Some have withdrawn for various reasons, the most of them have done so on account of their own failing health or that of their families. Two only have crossed the river, Mrs. John Hardy, and Miss A. C. Gray. It is a fact that there has been a growing missionary spirit among the Baptists of these Provinces during the last twenty-five years. True it is, that more, very much more might have been done; but we ought to be grateful that the interest is as widespread and as general as obtains today. If all our people were as interested as are some, the condition of things would be greatly in advance of what it is, both at home and abroad. Work abroad has a wonderful effect upon work at home. The apparent deadness and sterility in some of our churches is due, doubtless, to the neglect of the marching orders of the King.

There are at present in our mission: Rev. R. Sanford and wife, Rev. G. Churchill and wife, Rev. I. C. Archibald and wife, Rev. L. D. Morse and wife, Rev. W. V. Higgins and wife, Rev. H. V. Corey and wife, Rev. R. E. Gullison and wife, Rev. John Hardy, Miss Martha Clark, Miss Maud Harrison, Miss Ida Newcomb, Miss Mabel Archibald, Miss Helena Blackadar, Miss Flora Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are at present home on furlough.

As a result of the effort made by the churches of these Provinces, there have been organized 8 churches with a total membership of 414. There were three unordained pastors, 44 native preachers, 17 colporteurs and 18 Bible women, and there are 4 medical assistants, and 35 teachers of whom 29 are men and 15 are women. There are 7 main stations, 15 outstations and 65 villages where Christians live. Bungalows have been erected at each of the main stations at a cost, for each of them, of about \$3000.

The work is large. It is steadily growing. We have undertaken to reach 2,000,000 of the people of India. They are bound to us by ties of blood. They are fellow-subjects of the same sovereign, and are protected by the same flag. But they are living in the dark and dying in the dark at a fearful rate. The Lord Jesus who died for them has said to Christians, "Ye are the light of the world,"—and so a light for the world. The light that shines the farthest away will send out its rays near at hand with greater brilliancy. All that can be done to reach these multitudes ought to be done. Mission stations ought to be planted at every important centre of this great field, and a mission family placed in every one of them. Every inch of the soil of this Northern Telugu country should be sown with the good seed of the Kingdom. The men to enter this great white harvest field are obtainable, but the means for sending them are not forthcoming. Already the expenditures exceed the income by some thousands of dollars. This must not be. The outlook all along the line is bright. The workers are full of hope, and the prospect is cheering. And now brethren help us with your prayers and your gifts.

## A Day at Grande Ligne.

It was the last week of 1901 that I found myself in the home of the Rev. J. A. Gordon in Montreal. Of course it is impossible for a Nova Scotian to pass through that city and not call on the pastor of the First Baptist church. Acting on his advice I remained over Sunday, in order to visit the Feller Institute at Grande Ligne on Monday.

On the Sabbath I preached in Pastor Gordon's church in the morning, and very much enjoyed the service. Sunday evening I visited the French Baptist church, of which Rev. A. L. Therrien, is pastor. I was much struck by the devoutness of the audience, and the singing was very hearty. After their minister had preached a short sermon in French, I gave an address in English. This was understood by about two-thirds, as the French can do little business in Montreal without a knowledge of English. Monday morning, a beloved deacon of that church, Mr. Joseph Picard, accompanied me to the village of Grande Ligne, a thirty mile ride on the train.

### ON SACRED GROUND.

A strange feeling thrilled me as I approached the place where the holy and humble Madame Feller began her work through Christ and for Christ's glory, 66 years ago. It was half a mile from the site of the present splendid building, and in the garret of a little log hut, that she began her school, which has grown to such splendid proportions, that is rightly entitled to the term College.

Entering the large building, we are at first met by scores of bright and happy boys and girls, who are ventilating the pent-up joyousness of their natures, in a short recess from study. An introduction to Principal and Vice-Principal, inaugurated a day of great pleasure. Origins, growths, developments, and additions are related with ever-increasing fervency.

### "O WOMAN GREAT IS THY FAITH."

Had our blessed Lord been on earth when Madame H. Feller began her work in the little log hut (which the visitor can still see), he would surely have uttered those words to her. As we look on the hut, then on the great stone building with its extending wings, soon to accommodate 200 students, we are bound to exclaim of her "O woman great was thy faith." At the time of her translation, to be forever with her Lord, which happened in 1868, she had the great joy of knowing that some 2,500 young people had spent one or more year in the school. Many of them were then occupying

### POSITIONS OF POWER.

Ministers, Professors, Teachers, Evangelists, Physicians, Lawyers and Journalists being among the number. A school founded on the Word of God and Faith in God, by the toils and tears and prayers of a consecrated woman, must give birth to the missionary idea in other minds. And so, many of her scholars became preachers, missionaries, colporteurs. From the centre the light radiated to the circumference. Up to the time of Madame Feller's death, 1,300 persons had made a public profession of their faith in Christ by believer's baptism. While 4,000 Roman Catholics had, through preachers trained in this school, accepted the Bible and renounced the church of Rome.

### A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRIST

From the first lesson given in the log hut, the primal idea in Madame Feller's mind was, to make all her work subordinate to the glory of God. First to get her scholars saved by Christ, then saved for Christ. To get souls to admit the light, then to emit the light. Roman Catholics, Children of Protestants, and Priests of the Roman church, have been won to Christ through this great mission, and then sent forth as flaming torches to light the feet of others into the path of salvation. It was not surprising that such a divinely directed work should result in the

### ESTABLISHMENT OF CHURCHES.

At Grande Ligne, Montreal, Quebec, St. Pie, St. Marie de Monnoir, Roxton Pond, Mariville, Maskinongé, Sorel, St. Constant, Ely, and Ottawa Valley, churches arose as the missionaries went forth to preach the glorious gospel to the starving thousands throughout the province. It is impossible to ascertain the number and location of those who have been brought to Christ through Grande Ligne Mission, for several reasons. Many unable to get employment in their own locality, on leaving the Roman Church, leave for the United States. Many of the children of French Protestants attend English schools, and eventually join English Protestant churches, even in Montreal. So that the present membership of the French-speaking Protestant churches in Province of Quebec, five hundred and fifteen, is no criterion of

### THE GREAT POWER

the Mission has exerted in its 65 years of history. It is computed that forty thousand souls have been won from the errors of Rome through the French Protestant schools and missions of Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians in the Province of Quebec. But by common consent, the Feller Institute is the greatest of them all.

I shall never forget my visit to the Feller Institute at

Grande Ligne. I felt God's presence everywhere, as I never felt it in any other school of learning. The Principal, Rev. G. N. Masse, is a great man. Great because he is the servant of all for Christ's sake. His keen intellect, scholarly attainments, and executive ability, could easily command a position yielding two to four thousand a year. But his sense of the greatness of the work keeps him at Grande Ligne on a salary of eight hundred dollars, and find himself and family. Other teachers work from the same high motives for equally low salaries. After addressing the assembled students, I returned in the evening to Montreal, with the feeling that no reports or description can convey to the mind any adequate idea of the truly marvellous and God-honoring work that these consecrated men and women (the matron I understand is a lady of means, who devotes her whole time freely to this blessed work) are doing for humanity.

### HOW THE FUNDS ARE USED.

There are twenty-two professors, pastors and missionaries employed in this good work. Of these twelve are pastors of French Baptist churches. These churches are in no cases self-supporting, indeed they are mission churches, the pastors have to be supported almost entirely from Grande Ligne Funds. The aggregate membership of these churches is 515, but they are not equal to the support of 12 pastors.

Of the \$17,416.98 received last year, only \$3,140.75 were used for the Feller Institute. The receipts from pupils being \$4,227.44. So that the sum of \$14,276.23 was used for missionary work, colporteurs, evangelization and expenses incidental to the conduct of a great mission. H. F. A.

## A Thousand Millions Lost.

A million a month! thirty thousand a day!  
So they tell us, the heathen are passing away;  
And what are you doing to stem this dark tide,  
Drifting down the broad way, thro' the gate that is wide?

The lands are now open, the bars are let down,  
The worst opposition is melted and gone;  
One million converts in three hundred tongues,  
Are chanting the praises of Christ in their songs.

Of millions, a thousand are still unreclaimed,  
A thousand million in sin helpless chained,  
"I will give thee the heathen" God said to His Son,  
Then hasten ye Christians, if for Christ they be won.

## Why Canada Was Given to England.

To us it is an inexplicable providence that every section of the habitable parts of this continent have become populated except Canada. The United States has 70 millions, South America 33 millions and ere long both those sections will be too full of people for comfort. Today Canada's proportion of land to every man, woman and child is nearly one square mile. Here is the largest tract of habitable land with the smallest proportionate population in the world. I say habitable, because the vast Sahara desert is 3,000 miles long and 1,000 miles wide but uninhabitable. What a train of suggestions follow a reception of these facts. Does it not seem as if a divine plan had included this reservation of Canada? Does it not appear as if God had hidden this splendid Dominion from the eyes of the Old World for so many years for a purpose? What that purpose is time alone will reveal. And for ought we know Canada and Africa may be sequels in the divine plan.

### WHY RESERVED

Whatever one may say as to the thirst for empire, or the relative strength and prowess of contending nations for the largest possessions of the habitable globe, I believe that God makes distribution of lands to those who hold them as stewards. Spain's mighty navy and France's dashing soldiery were no substitute for fidelity of trusteeship. I know that much has been written on racial distinctions to demonstrate that God is giving great portions of territory to nations because of their Saxon, Slavic and Germanic origins. But I do not incline in that theory. I do not think race has anything to do with God's partition of the great reserves of the earth among the nations. I believe that fidelity to trusteeship, as expounded by our Lord in Matthew 25, is the principle on which he divides lands and peoples to others.

There is not a country conquered by British arms that is not a better place to live in now than before. The Briton slew the Kalifa's fighting dervishes last year, and this year their children are going to school. Half a century ago the Fijis were wild cannibals, this year their children are reading the Bible, fingering the organ and footing the sewing machine. And who can paint India a century ago and India today without the same results.

France had the first opportunity in Canada to lay deep and broad foundations for a new France. It was indeed wonderful what a golden opportunity the Latin races had to conquer and attach the whole of this vast continent to European crowns. With Spain very early taking possession of Florida and Mexico, Cuba and Bermuda and hundreds of minor islands, and France spreading small colonies all over this Dominion from Port Royal, Annapolis, to Hudson Bay, the whole continent lay at their feet, a magnificent spoil for division. But with all the advantages of first discovery and first conquest the Latins were not destined to hold the land for many centuries.

### ENGLAND'S REFORMATION AND COLONIAL EXPANSION.

It is strikingly true that England's moral and spiritual resurrection, dating from the Reformation, was followed by her colonial expansion and these two are parallels to-day. What the English soldier's sword has done for his monarch, the English Christian's Bible must do for his King. As the land has been won for the lower realm in which Edward's sceptre rules, the people must be won for the higher realm in which Emmanuel's sceptre sways.

The land is our heritage but not the people. The statesman may secure their votes, but he cannot attach their hearts. For a hundred years there has been a war waging in the moral world in Canada as to who shall rule the hearts of her people, the King of Kings or the pontiff of sovereigns.

As the thousands are pouring into our Northwest, the war will wax warmer and hotter, till the Thames or the Tiber triumphs. Mennonites and Scandinavians, Germans and Galicians, Icelanders and Donkhobors are pouring into our fair Dominion by thousands.

### OURS A DEFINITE MISSION.

As Baptists we have a mission to these people distinct and definite. We have no "shibboleth" to pronounce, we have no creed to inculcate. We stand where no other denomination stands and we offer what every other denomination in part withholds. We abide within the two covers of the Bible for all we hold and teach.

Most of these people find their native lands because the infamously cruel priests of the Czar's church, and of Austria's King, forced them to believe things not found in God's Word. They are being besieged by Rome's and Russia's priests in the North-west to come under the wing of the cruel monsters who drove them to the land of the free.

The Gallician and Donkhobor ask for the Bible. They are turning to the Baptists for the truth, for the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A gracious Providence has brought to our missionary committee two noble men of Russian birth, able to preach the blessed gospel to these people.

These people coming from the land of priestcraft and superstition are asking for bread, and shall we give them a stone? They ask a fish, and shall they be given a serpent? They ask an egg, and will they receive a scorpion? Ye, if we do not do our duty. Are we not responsible to the extent of our ability? And are we not able to give these thousands the Bread of Life? If we are let us do it and end the controversy.

Canada is ruled to-day by the heads east of Lake Superior. But as surely as that Winnipeg is only half way between Halifax and Dawson City, so certainly is it possible that five million votes may one day be cast on the west side of Lake Superior, and then where will we be. Do we desire that the fruit borne on the national tree of the future be strong and noble as of the true New Testament kind? Then we must attend to the root to-day. Do we desire that the superstructure of our national life shall grow grander as it nears the headstone? Then the foundations must be of the divine origin, true to the plumb line, and wrought in by men of God.

## The Lighthouse and Its Keeper.

On a sunken rock in the open sea  
Stood a light house high and strong,  
And the lamp was there with its splendid flame  
And the keeper, all night long.

But the keeper had naught of pity or love;  
A hard, selfish man was he;  
He shaded the lamp, and sent out no light  
O'er the dark and perilous sea.

Safe in comfort himself, the mighty ships  
Might strike or go safely by.  
"Let them strike or go down, who cares" said he,  
"Men have only once to die!"

One dismal night by a strong wind driven,  
Came a ship with all sails spread;  
No one thought of danger, for no one knew  
Of the sunken rock ahead.

Fast sweeping along, came the sail-clad ship  
The white foam leaped from her prow.  
"All's well," cried the watchman, pacing the deck;  
"All's well," passed from stern to brow.

But scarce died away had the watchman's cry  
When crash! plunged the ship to her fate,  
And there was the Beacon, that would have saved,  
But 'twas seen, alas; too late.

Oh, the fearful cries of the drowning men,  
From the seething waves that night!  
And they cursed, as they sank, the merciless man,  
Who refused his saving light.

### APPLICATION.

The men of the ships are the heathen world;  
The Beacon, the Book of God;  
The Keeper, the Christian who shades his lamp,  
And sheds not its light abroad.

## Sisters.

Oh! for a finer scroll, and a trampet of thunder might,  
To stamp the silken dreams of Canadian women at  
case,  
Circled with peace and joy, and dwelling where truth  
and light  
Are shining fair as the stars, and free as the western  
breeze.

O! for a clarion voice to reach and stir their nest,  
With the story of sister's woes gathering day by day  
Over the Indian homes (sepulchres rather than rest.)  
Till they rouse in the strength of the Lord, and roll  
the stone away  
HAYWARD

## Messenger and Visitor

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S. McC. BLACK

Editor.

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### A Grand Opportunity for Investment.

It will be seen that a considerable portion of our space this week is occupied with matter published in the interest of the Twentieth Century Fund of fifty thousand dollars which, as a denomination in these Maritime Provinces, we have undertaken to raise. Some of the articles which appear in this connection are historical, having reference to the work which has been done and the results accomplished in the various departments of our mission work, and some have reference to the present situation, the opportunities, the obligations, the needs and the encouragements which the work presents. All will be found worthy of careful perusal, as affording information and stimulation in reference to the work which it is now sought to push energetically under the direction of the Committee having it in charge and in connection with the labors of our esteemed brother, Rev. H. F. Adams, who is for a time devoting himself wholly to this work.

In view of our numbers and financial ability and in view of what other denominations, and our own denomination elsewhere, are doing or have already done, the amount which it is proposed we shall raise as a Twentieth Century Fund cannot be said to be a very large one, so that we ought not to be discouraged at the outset by feeling that we are undertaking something beyond our ability to accomplish. If the Baptists of Great Britain are able to raise a million dollars, if the Methodists and Presbyterians of Canada are each able to raise a like amount—and they are doing it—it is surely not too much to expect that the Baptists of these Provinces will within the next three years raise, as a Twentieth Century thank offering for missions, a sum equal to an average of one dollar per capita of their reported membership, and that they will do this without at all diminishing their contributions to the denominational work through the ordinary channels.

We hope that our people will go about this work in a broad or generous spirit. Let each one consider how much he owes to the Lord in this matter, and how much ability has been given him to assist in the raising of this Thank-offering. Don't let anyone—at least anyone who is able to do more—calculate his share of the amount to be raised on the basis of the average amount required, if each one of the 50,000 members reported by our churches should give his or her proportionate share. It should be considered that it is one thing to report 50,000 church members and another thing to find them. It does to talk about fifty thousand when we want to boast of our size or our increase, but when it comes down to a practical matter of raising money for the Lord's work, it is as well to recognize the fact that we probably have considerably less than forty thousand members in these Provinces, and that of that number probably the much larger proportion have never contributed anything beyond an occasional pittance to our denominational work, and a great many not even that. In this undertaking, then, as in every other, if the money is to be raised, the contributions must come largely from those who have been accustomed to contribute freely. Let each of us, then, ask ourselves, not how little can I afford to contribute to this Twentieth Century Thank-offering, but how large and generous a use can I make of my opportunity? There is a good deal of money amongst us, we are persuaded, which, with great profit to its present holders, could be invested in the mission work. Are there not possibly in some hands a thousand dollars ready for investment in this Fund, in other hands five hun-

dred, in many one hundred, and in a still larger number fifty dollars and smaller sums waiting this opportunity? Let each one of us give according to his ability, and, so doing, let no one think his or her gift too small, for if the principle of stewardship is recognized, and each one contributes according to his ability, then, in the eyes of Him who considers the motive rather than the amount of the gift, the smallest contribution and the largest are of equal value. Let us consider that this is an occasion and an opportunity which will not come again. When the next century thank-offering for missions shall be called for we will not be here. Our investments of money and of influence in this world will all have been made. Some things which fill a large place in our eyes now will doubtless seem small enough to us then, and we will wonder why we could ever have thought it worth while to spend our money so freely for certain transitory pleasures and advantages, when such opportunities for permanently profitable investment were open to us. We suggest that each reader of this paper, who has been entrusted by his Lord with more or less of material wealth, should ask himself seriously in the light of all he knows and believes—what better investment he can make of a generous portion of that wealth than to put it into this Twentieth Century Thank-offering Fund for Missions.

—A gentleman desires to know with whom the moneys and pledges secured in connection with the Twentieth Century Fund should be deposited. In reply we may say that, according to action taken by the Convention at Moncton, the Treasurers of Convention Funds are the treasurers of the Twentieth Century Fund, that is to say that the moneys contributed to the Century Fund by churches and individuals in Nova Scotia should be sent to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, and the contributions from New Brunswick and P. E. Island to Rev. Dr. Manning, St. John. We do not find that any action was taken by Convention in respect to the holding of pledges. That we suppose is a matter to be decided by the Committee appointed to supervise the raising of the Fund. Probably it will be arranged that the Treasurers named above shall hold the pledges, and give receipts as they are redeemed.

### The Day of Prayer for Colleges.

The Day of Prayer has been observed at Wolfville, for the past two or three years, on the second Sunday in February, in accordance with the recommendation of the International of Y. M. C. A. This date, coming immediately after the mid-year examinations is more favorable than the date of the historic Day of Prayer. The observance will take place again this year on the second Sunday in February—February the 9th.

At half-past nine, on the morning of that day, the students and teachers of the three institutions will meet in College Hall to pray. At the morning service in the church Pastor Hatch will preach a sermon appropriate to the day. In the evening the church will forego its service in the church edifice, and will assemble with the institutions in college hall. This meeting, presided over by the college president will be addressed by Dr. Sawyer, Principal DeWolfe, and Dr. Chute. We are looking and praying for a day of spiritual power and blessing.

Brethren, pray for us, and with us, in your homes and in the churches. The pastors will help the cause if they will call attention to the day, and lead their people in public prayer for the work of our own and other institutions. Perhaps they will be able to arrange also that the prayer meeting nearest to the day of observance shall be devoted to this object. And the parents will talk about the schools, and the young life that is coming up, and will gather their families to pray for teachers and students. How much we need the sluices to be opened for the inflow of God's tides, that sloth, and secularism, and unbelief, and intellectual pride, and sensuality, and everything that opposes itself to God may be swept away and that this great field of influence may be taken possession of afresh by God's spirit.

"I will be required of by the house of Israel to do this thing for them." "Ask and it shall be given you." "Ye have not because ye ask not." "Lord teach us to pray."

T. TROTTER.

Wolfville, Jan. 31st.

### From Halifax.

Wherever among the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR there are former pupils of the School for the Blind in Halifax, there is genuine mourning of a very popular and much loved teacher who lately "finished his course" and "who kept the faith" to the end. Professor A. M. Chisholm was head of the musical department in the school for the blind. Heart trouble of long standing was the cause of his death; and for nine weeks

before the end came he was very ill. Arthur M. Chisholm was the son of John Chisholm of Great Village, Colchester county. He was 46 years of age at the time of his death. His sight so failed in early life that by degrees he became totally blind. After studying for some years at the School for the Blind in Halifax, he graduated as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. For several years he taught music with much success in the city. In 1884 he went to Berlin where his musical education was continued for two years. On his return from Germany he was appointed head teacher of music in the Halifax School for the Blind, which position he filled with much credit to himself until his last sickness. He was married to Miss Jessie A. Lawson of Halifax, who with an only son, Ludwig Beethoven, survives him.

Mr. Chisholm was a man of honor, who, although deprived of sight was always cheerful and contented. The many who knew him as a fellow pupil or teacher in the Halifax school, as well as the first Baptist church of which he was a most consistent member, will mourn his loss; and have tender words to say of one who was himself uniformly kind and constant as an acquaintance and devoted friend. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. L. D. Morse.

It would seem indifferent if Reporter did not notice a large popular meeting held by the Roman Catholic citizens of Halifax in an audience room of St. Mary's Cathedral. The principle speakers were the Archbishop, Sir Malachy Daly, Senator Power and Mr. Chisholm. The object of the meeting was to protest against the wording of the Coronation Oath taken by the Kings and Queens of England since the Reformation and, as all know, lately taken by Edward the Seventh. As is well known it pledges the Sovereign to be faithful to the head of the Church of England, and Scotland, and in the most solemn and positive language against Romanism, while, at the same time, it stigmatises some of the services of that church as idolatrous. Against all this our Roman Catholic friends spoke in clear and none to severe terms. Were Baptists singled out for a target to receive the arrows of the Coronation Oath they would go further than do their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. They would begin at the root of the whole evil and say that the Alliance of the church and the State is an incestuous and unholy one, and has helped abuses and evils innumerable, and some of them devilish in the extreme. Of that ungodly marriage have come sufferings in dark prisons, by the thumb-screw and other nameless devices, slow deaths and swift deaths by thousands and tens of thousands. The voice of Baptists would be for pledging the King to be faithful to his trust as the head of the nation, but to have no church connected with the Oath. Leave the King as free to be a member of any church or no church, as is the President of the United States.

Baptists would denounce with equal heart such mixing of religion with state matters as was exhibited in the legislative Council Chamber at Halifax, when Sir Malachy Daly was sworn into office as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. The religious part of that performance was an extra. At a certain point the Lieutenant Governor went to his knees and kissed the ring in a finger of the Archbishop, in token as was understood of submission and fidelity to the Roman Catholic church. Let all such services be apart from the civil performance. Baptists would away with that as with every other religious part of an oath for a civil office, whether for a constable, a governor or a king. Neither Christ nor his apostles left any instructions or example to justify a connection between the State and the Church. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's," so says the New Testament, and so have Baptists always said, and so say they at the present day. They have no word of apology or defence for the insults to Roman Catholics in the Coronation Oath. The United States of America and the Dominion of Canada get on very well without the churches and States being united, and so could Great Britain and Ireland, if they only thought so. The march of events and the trend of principles point to the time when the union of church and State will be a thing of the past in England, as it is on this continent. So, we say success to the Roman Catholics in their campaign against the religious part of the Coronation Oath.

In my last notes. I reported the health of Rev. W. E. Hall as not improved. Nothing encouraging can be said of it now. The Rev. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness did not confine his request to prayer for brother Hall at the week of prayer. Broad, kind, sympathetic and thoughtful as he always is, he requested that friends of Mr. Hall should make up a purse for the brother in his sickness. The Rev. Mr. Bond, editor of the Wesleyan, who was in the chair at the time, warmly seconded the suggestion. The result was Mr. Murray sent Mr. Hall with a kind note, the sum of sixty dollars.

Rev. G. W. Schurman has been assisted in his series of meetings in the Tabernacle, which are still in progress, by the Rev. D. H. Simpson and the Rev. W. H. Jenkins. Both of these brethren have preached the gospel with power and much sympathy. The congregations have been good. On Sunday evening last the audience room was filled. Mr. Jenkins made a most earnest appeal to the eager listeners. Good spiritual power has not, as yet, been exhibited; but good has been done. A few have decided for Christ and others are enquiring.

The North church led by Mr. Jenner, holds four social meetings each week—two at the Mission station and two at the church. One was baptized about a week ago. The other ministers are working on in hope.

Occasionally the Women's Missionary Aid Society takes the prayer meeting in the First church. They were in charge last Wednesday evening. It was an interesting service. Mrs. Morse addressed the meeting, and their little daughter, Marion, sang hymns in Telugu.

REPORTS.

### Co-operation.

In the effort which the Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund is now making to complete the canvas of the churches, the most hearty co-operation is necessary. Will the pastors and Sunday-school secretaries return their pledges as soon as possible, and thus greatly aid the speedy completion of the good work.

### North West Results After 20 Years.

With the first year of the twentieth century the North West Baptist Convention completed the second period of ten years as a Convention, and the record is one to make us most grateful to Almighty God. In 1891 there were 34 churches in the Convention, 20 only of which reported statistics for the year. Of these 34 churches 27 were in Manitoba, and 7 were in the Territories, and the total membership was 1,600. To-day there are 81 churches, 52 in Manitoba and 29 in the Territories, while the membership has increased from 1,600 to 4,678. In 1891 there were 12 churches that owned places of worship, and the total value of property was about 20,000. There are now, either finished or in course of erection, 53 church buildings, and the value of the church property is about \$140,000. In 1891 there were at work in the Convention 16 ordained pastors and 12 students, while at the present there are 43 ordained and 26 unordained missionaries at work. In 1891 the churches were raising about \$25,000 for all purposes, now they are raising over \$54,000. Truly the little one is becoming a thousand.

On account of the failure of the crops last year a less encouraging report than usual might be expected from our North West. But the year has been one of unusual encouragement. Of the work in particular we cannot speak, but we have pleasure in reporting 9 new churches established, 14 new buildings in course of erection, nineteen new men added to the ministerial staff, 20 new preaching stations opened up, and a net increase membership of 559. With great joy our brethren announce the dedication of the first Gallican Protestant Chapel in Canada, and expect soon to announce the organization of the first Hungarian Baptist Church.

For Brandon College the year has been one of marked progress and development. The total enrolment for the year was 108. The new building is expected to be ready for occupation at the opening of the next session. Up to the present the subscription for the building and its furnishings has reached a little over \$38,000.

With the representatives of other years, we wish to join in emphasizing the importance of present devotion—in gifts and labor—to this great field. This is the day of opportunity. Others see it, if we do not. In every way the great Roman Catholic Church is striving to possess the land. By systematized emigration from Quebec, and through the efforts of a representative in Europe, they are endeavoring to obtain the ascendancy in what will be the wealthiest and most influential part of Canada. Do we realize what it means for them to succeed; if so, then let us give and do, and give and do at once.

### Missions in New Brunswick.

The space allotted me will permit of only the bare statement of a few facts concerning our Home Mission work in New Brunswick.

1. Home Mission work in N. B. is being prosecuted to-day along lines somewhat different from those along which it was prosecuted a few decades ago. Then the work was distinctively of an aggressive character—the planting of interests in communities hitherto without the saving agency of a Baptist church. Now, for the most part, it is the fostering of mission churches already established, which we are called upon to do.

2. The men and women who constitute the churches and congregations on these mission fields are persons who give in many cases much more largely according to their means than their brethren in the larger and more favored churches and communities. They are moreover intelligent and pious, as well as benevolent and it is only the accident of a circumscribed constituency which makes assistance from their sister churches a necessity in order to sustain gospel ministrations in their midst.

3. With one or two exceptions there are no parsonages on these Mission circuits—the pastor and his family having to accept whatever accommodation may be at hand, such quarters often being straitened, uncomfortable and sometimes inconveniently located. It is easily perceived therefore that there is urgent need of a fund from which loans and gifts may be made toward supplying suitable parsonages on those fields and it is probable that at least a portion of the amount realized for our Home Mission work from the Twentieth Century Fund, so called, will be set apart to form a parsonage fund.

4. The preaching and pastoral work on these mission circuits is being done by most worthy and consecrated men—men who, instead of looking for easy pastorates with convenient surroundings and good salary, choose to give themselves to these needy sections, spending and being spent for the Lord.

5. The pastors who minister to these Home mission

interests receive no adequate remuneration for their services—Notwithstanding the money grants made to these churches toward their pastor's support—grants small but as large as funds will admit—notwithstanding generous contributions by the people themselves, the support given our mission pastors is exceedingly small. Indeed so small in most cases are their salaries that though most rigid economy be maintained, many of these noble, self-sacrificing men along with their families have to endure privations of various kinds, and sometimes even with best management debts accrue.

6. Do you not account it shameful—sinful that these devoted brethren should be called to pass through such experiences? Surely, to whom do you make such sin chargeable? To ourselves as Baptists—Is there a remedy? Yes—Where is it to be found? I foretell your answer—it is with the stronger and more favored churches.

7. If pastors well paid and congregations comfortably housed will give place to more of the spirit of neighborliness and approach unto the New Testament measure of giving or even to the measure of giving practiced by some on these mission fields, the shame, the privation and the sin will cease forthwith because ample provision will be at hand for the needs of this work and not for this only but for all our denominational enterprises.

8. The Twentieth Century Fund movement is designed to encourage such neighborliness and benevolence throughout our Baptist constituency hence with interest and hope our Home Mission Boards look upon this movement which, without reference to plans for its prosecution, has been commended by Convention and endorsed by the various associations.

9. But seeing that the contributions toward this fund are to extend over four years and that 50 per cent. of it goes to Foreign Missions—10 per cent. to Grande Ligne and 10 per cent. to Missions in North West and British Columbia—all worthy interests—leaving only 30 per cent. for Home Mission work in these Maritime Provinces, many of us feel that even with all that may be hoped from this movement, special and supplemental contributions must be made to our Home Mission work in New Brunswick if it is to be prosecuted with vigor and our missions pastors treated as they should be by the denomination at large.

So while commending the Twentieth Century Fund movement—apart from any plan or plans for its conduct—I specially commend to the sympathetic consideration of the churches of New Brunswick one interest which it includes—our Home Mission interest in this province.

B. N. NOBLE, Sec'y. H. M. Board of N. B.  
St. John, West, Feb. 1st. 1902.

### H. M. Board.

In the report of the H. M. B. of the Maritime Convention whose field of operation embraces the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the following is a brief summary of the operations of the Board of the past year, 1900-01. Of the 49 fields now on the roll, 30 have had regular pastoral labor throughout the year, 8 for the greater part of the year, 8 for a few months, and 3 have had but little. The aggregate of labor is 1,563 weeks. Preaching services 3,599, other meetings 3,045, religious visit 9,437, baptized 81, and received by letter and experience 52. The grants to the churches amount to \$3,718.94, viz., \$3,173.77 to 71 churches in Nova Scotia, and \$545.17 to 10 churches in Prince Edward Island.

Two new meeting houses have been opened, one at Murray River, P. E. I., and the other at Blue Mountain, Kings Co., N. S.

Three fields have been self-supporting, but on the other hand four fields have become dependent on the Board.

### Some Missionary Facts.

Rugene Stock says, "We ought to evangelize the world. Christ told us to do it. A gentleman said to me one day he did not believe in missions because he had lived in many parts of the world and had found that it did not make much difference what religion a man professed, and he assured me he had seen good Buddhists, good Mohammedans, even good devil-worshippers and also good Christians. 'Yes,' I said, 'but you forget one thing. Either the Son of God came down to the earth to save men from sin or he didn't. It is a question of fact. If he didn't, then one of the religions you mentioned is a delusion and a fraud, and that is Christianity. But if he did come, then ought not men to know it, and ought not those who know it tell those who don't? That's missions.'" The reply of Mr. Stock is unanswerable.

### GREAT RESULTS.

In the New Hebrides twenty-two male missionaries and two hundred and seventy-one native teachers labor amongst the eighty thousand inhabitants of these islands. The number of communicants is over two thousand,

whilst one thousand during the past year renounced heathenism. These simple Christians of the South Seas put us to the blush in their devotion and liberality. Last year they gave nearly \$3,000 to send missionaries to those who are still heathen and cannibals on the unevangelized islands. This is about a dollar and fifty cents a member, while a certain section of the Presbyterian church in the south (U. S.) gave last year an average of only sixty-five cents per member. It is doubtful if the Baptists on any part of this continent have done as well as even this during the past year, on an average.

In the Samoan group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 4,000 miles from San Francisco and 2,500 miles east of Australia, there is a similar result. The earliest explorers found the people on these islands atrocious savages and cannibals, and one place, where twelve white men were slain by the natives, is known as "Massacre Bay." The first missionaries reached there in 1830 and very rapid progress was made in the Christianization of the islands. Heathenism is now a thing of the past, and there are several hundred villages in which native pastors are supported by the people. Three of the principle islands are called Manua, and the first governor of American Samoa says in his report to the home government: "Nearly every inhabitant of Manua is a professing Christian, and all the hill-sides resound morning and evening with hymns of praise to God." He says further, "While many people scoff at the work of the missionaries, I say without hesitation that they have done a wonderful and noble work among the natives of the South Seas, and through God's help have practically converted the whole of the Samoans. Through their faithful service these islands are now prepared to take advantage of good government and will advance wonderfully in civilization in the next few years."

"The Twentieth Century Fund" needs help. Inquiries are made as to what is being done, but no answer can be given since so little is known. It would be interesting reading if brethren who have this work in charge could give some information. It certainly ought not to be difficult to raise from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year for four years as a special thank offering to the God of missions for all that has been done during the past century at home and abroad. In Foreign Mission work Baptists have been in the van of the Lord's hosts.

From Carey's day down to the present they have been conspicuous for aggressive zeal and endeavor. We do not want to take second place. Our desire should be to take front rank. The orders of the Great Captain are explicit and imperative. We are loyal to our Leader. This is one of the tenets of our faith. The fact is it is the reason for our existence as a denomination. We are not envious of the success which has attended other religious bodies, but we want to be more faithful to our Master than the most active of these. Every reason that can be given urges to the most self-sacrificing endeavor on our part. Brethren, let us push the Twentieth Century movement with all our might!

The results of all mission work by all religious bodies, as near as can be tabulated for 100 years—from 1799 to 1897—show a wonderful growth in missionary zeal and endeavor.

In 1799, there were six missionary societies among all Christians, now there are 367. Then there were 150 missionaries, now 1540, including women. Then contributions amounted to \$50,000, now, to \$4,513,970. This shows movement and movement of the right sort. No Baptist can afford to be out of the procession.

In the past 70 years three hundred of the Pacific Islands have been evangelized, and foreign commerce with them now amounts to more than twenty million dollars annually. The Zulu mission orders every year in farming implements more than it costs to establish the mission.

Praise God for such results. Let us give more and pray more for such a grand and blessed work.

Some people grumble about the cost of mission work. They ought not to be taken seriously. Look at the cost of the war in South Africa. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent to maintain the honor of Britain, to demonstrate to the world the integrity of Britain's empire, and that British and not Boer must be the dominant power in South Africa.

Nobody complains of the outlay in men and money to make this an accomplished fact, though many may regret the awful necessity. But when a few thousand are called for to establish the reign of the Prince of Peace in lands where the prince of this world sways the sceptre, then the cry is heard about the expense. Surely men do not think, nor can they pray very intelligently, 'Thy Kingdom come,' and say the things which are sometimes heard. The lack of a missionary spirit is the lack of the Christ-spirit—and where this is lacking there is no power, and where there is no power there is no success. There may be accretions, and that will be all. These count, but it is only in the count. They add nothing to the strength of the church of Christ.

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

### "Just Once."

BY MARY MORRISON.

Abner Stone was dead and buried. The very breezes seemed to blow about the old house with more freedom than they had done for years, even daring to flutter the staid white curtains in the solemn front room through a raised sash which was itself an innovation. "Windows were made to let in light not wind," so had declared the law and the prophets, to which Almira Stone had meekly assented. She usually opened the door for a weekly airing, but to-day there were sashes raised, to-day when Almira Stone was to go forth over the worn threshold for the last time. "There would be nothing to call her back to the home of Abner Stone's children," she thought with almost a feeling of joy which she quickly suppressed. It was not seemly, here where the dead had so lately lain. Joy indeed might come with the morning when she should have put the old life far behind her, but not to-day. Her belongings were all packed. They were not many; only her meagre wardrobe of bare essentials and a few quilts and blankets. Almira Ross had not brought great plishings when she came to Abner Stone's house as his second wife, and the years had made sad havoc with that little. One modest box and a small iron-bound trunk bore the address of "Miss Mabel Ross, East Bradford." She had directed them to Mabel Ross rather than to Mrs. Almira Stone. Some way she felt that they were more sure of reaching a tangible destination. Mrs. Almira Stone and East Bradford were as yet incongruous elements with but two things in common—Mabel and Gilbert. They were her's, and East Bradford had welcomed them into its ranks of workers. Henceforth they were to share one home as they had done years ago when Mabel was a child of ten and Gilbert a baby of four; when she had done washings and ironings for the people of Temple. In those days Mabel had trudged about and gathered up bundles of soiled linen and carried them back renovated and cleaned. Now she sat all day in the private office of Morris and Crane and translated queer hieroglyphics on the keys of an instrument that clicked distractingly.

Gilbert was doing well, too, for a boy of fourteen. He earned fifty cents a day as errand boy in the same establishment. They were both smart children, very much like their father.

The kitchen was very quiet; the slow tick of the clock seemed to cut the silence into solid intervals that rebuked her idle hands. How many hours she had sat here at the window and filled each one with regular precision, so many stitches of knitting, so many of patching, so many of coarse needle-work. There were no intervals for idle thought in Abner Stone's household. She looked up apologetically as John came into the kitchen. John Stone was very much like his father.

"The train goes at half-past three. I suppose you will be ready in half an hour," he told her.

"I can be ready any time, John," she said humbly. There was a certain briskness in his manner which impressed her. It had always seemed to her that he regarded her in the light of an intruder, especially since his father had signed over the place to him. Since then she had felt that she was there only on sufferance.

Mabel and Gilbert had not come to the funeral. They had been forbidden the house three years ago.

It was evening when the train ran into East Bradford station. Amid the confusion of strange faces she stood bewildered for a moment, then a familiar voice greeted her heartily.

"Hello, mother. You're here safe and sound, ain't you? Right this way," he said, as he led her to a waiting cab with a grand air of ownership. There were the street-cars, but they would not do for this occasion. This was his carriage for the time, and no stranger should intrude upon its privacy. When he had closed the door he threw his arms about her neck boyishly. "I wanted my ma," he told her. "I wanted to hear somebody say again, 'Gilbert, put on your overcoat and tie your throat up good this morning.' Nobody cares anything about a fellow up here as long as he is able to 'get there.' There was no one to observe his blushing cheeks as she kissed them again and again. He was her baby still, she thought fondly, though he had grown so tall and so manly.

At the door of a modest flat, Mabel met her and welcomed her home with a tender embrace.

"It is only a wee nest, but it is big enough to hold the mother-bird and her two nestlings, and that is big enough isn't it, mother," she asked gaily.

It was for this she had saved and planned, this hope that one day they should all be together again as they had been years ago. She had been in a very fervor of joy ever since she had realized that her mother was free. At last it was coming, this dream of hers, and she worked feverishly for its fitting completion. All her little savings had gone for its beautification, and she felt justified as she regarded her mother's worn face and quiver-

ing lips, that had no words with which to answer her. She took off the rusty black bonnet and smoothed back the faded gray hair, with smiles that were very near to tears.

Almira Stone looked about the small sitting-room, with its bright breadths of wool carpet, its comfortable rockers and cozily cushioned couch, its pale tinted walls upon which hung a bit of tender green woodland, and a gray old shepherd guarding his flocks upon the gray hills, over which the lamp shone softly. Through an open-door she could see a tiny tea-table set for three, and smell the fragrance of steeping tea. She wiped her eyes furtively. This was more than home, it was heaven; into it could creep no querulous fault-finding, no petty exactions, no grudging toleration.

She went about in a dazed condition for the next few days. It was so strange, these long, restful hours, while the children were away at their work; so new to find her wants anticipated and supplied without remark, so new to be the recipient of service which all her life long she had rendered. The labor required to keep the home sweet and dainty seemed so little in return. She did not take into account the mother-love that her dear ones wore daily as an armor of protection against the sharp corners which lie in wait to rend all the world's servants, be they ever so willing and able, and which made them strong for the day's battle. She yearned for some more tangible expression of her love.

One day Mabel slipped a ten dollar bill into her hand. "For a new dress, mother," she said. "The sale's are all on now; you had better go down this afternoon when we go and look around. It will do you good to get out."

They left her at a corner gay with fluttering fabrics. "Enjoy yourself until six," they told her as they hastened down the street.

She followed the hurrying throng inside and looked about her timidly. Counters brilliant with lengths of lustrous ribbon, gleaming with sheen of silk, bewildered her with their gorgeous display, each one a bargain. She wandered on between interminable lengths of counters each loaded with bargains and each presided over by a smiling saleswoman whom she regarded with respectful awe. It was all so totally different from anything she had ever seen before.

Just ahead was the counter of black wool goods; she paused beside it. Here were serges and cashmeres and brillantines and crepons, and unfamiliar goods with unpronounceable names, that charmed her by the peculiarity of their weave. They were beautiful and suitable for her use. Just across the aisle a collection of rare-hued muslins appealed to her with dainty tints of color that drew her irresistibly toward them; rose and lavender and blue—the blue of the wood violet. She stood there silent, dreamy-eyed. Mabel's face, a rosy childlike face, looked up into hers from filmy folds of seashell pink that she had never been able to buy for her before. She was such a pretty child; it had always been a sorrow to dress her in dark, unlovely colors. She remembered seeing a wide sash of silk that matched the muslin in exquisite shades of color. There were other counters glittering with golden ornaments at which she stood a long time also. When she left them she held a tiny golden chain in her hand.

She went feverishly from one counter to another; silk ties; laces and books were added rapidly to her collection; even a grotesque jack-in-the-box found its way inside the bundle that grew into generous proportions.

The day passed quickly; it was sunset when the children came. Gilbert carried home the precious package which she refused to intrust to other hands.

When it was untied they examined it with undisguised astonishment.

Sue looked from one to the other, deprecatingly. A sudden sense of the unfitness of the articles seemed to strike her for the first time.

"I'm afraid they won't be much good to you—now," she said. "I never bought anything like that for you before, and I've wanted to, always. I felt as if I'd got to see how it would seem to do it—just once. I guess I must have been a little crazy," she laughed consciously. "Years ago I wanted to get a pink dress for you like this, Mabel. I dreamed about it nights and scripped and saved—but Abner said we was out o' tea. And that neck chain is just like one I watched in Parsons' window for weeks, thinking how pretty it would look on your white dress, but I wasn't ever able to get it. I don't suppose that blue tie with the white anchors embroidered on the ends is suitable for a boy as big as Gilbert, nor them Robinson Crusoe books, but he always used to want 'em and I never could get 'em for him before. I've wasted the money I s'pose." Her manner was appealing.

A sense of all that her mother's life had missed came to Mabel with new meaning; all its repressed longings, its starvation of soul. In the light of it each token became a precious thing.

She gathered them impulsively into her arms. "They are more than clothes and ornaments now, mother; they are treasures laid up in heaven," she said softly.

Gilbert examined the tall building opposite through the magnifying power of two big tears and whistled cheerily. Then he turned suddenly away from the window.

"I've always wanted to read Robinson Crusoe and now I mean to do it—after supper," he said.—Interior.

### \* \* How Dick's Hair Was Cut. \* \*

"Do it while I am away, then," said Dick's mother. Then she looked down in her plate, and her lips trembled.

Dick looked first at his father who was smiling; then at his mother, who was not. After that he felt of his girl curls. He did want them cut; but if his dear mother felt sad about it—so his lip began to tremble, too.

"All right, Momsey dear," said Dick's father. "We will have it all done when you get home to-morrow night from grandmoth'r's. And Dick will be a real boy then."

"Us men's don't wear curls, you know, Momsey," said Dick, anxiously. And then they all laughed.

The next morning, Dick and his father ate breakfast alone, for mother and Mary Esther, Dick's sister, had gone.

"Here, Dick," said his father, after breakfast was over; "here is a quarter; you go down to the barber shop where I go, and get your hair cut."

"All alone?" asked Dick, delighted.

"Yes," said his father; "you know the way. I shall be away all day, I am afraid, but I will be back to eat dinner with you to-night, if not for luncheon this noon, and you can eat luncheon with Harlow."

So Dick started down the street directly after breakfast. But on the way he passed a well-known toy shop, full of wagons, and Dick had been longing for a wagon for weeks.

"A quarter," said Dick, fingering it, "is really too much for hair, and just about enough for a wagon."

So he went inside. "How do you do, Mr. Burns?" he asked, affably, as he saw his friend, the proprietor, approaching. "I thought I'd buy one of your wagons. I've considerable money for it with me."

"All right, Dick," said Mr. Burns, smiling. "Which one do you want?"

Dick showed his good judgment by selecting a fine one. The price was four dollars, but Dick did not ask the price. He put down the quarter and walked off with the wagon, and Mr. Burns charged Dick's father with three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Dick found the wagon heavy—or else it was his conscience—something at all events, made him walk slowly, as he came near home.

"I'm glad my father isn't home," he thought; "for now I will have to cut my own hair, and it's better to do it over at Harlow's house."

Harlow was very much interested in it all, and they went to the barn, and with Harlow's dull, round-pointed scissors and a great deal of trouble, Dick cut his curls very short in some places and quite long in others.

"You look," said Harlow, critically looking at him with his head on one side, "as though you had buttons on your head."

"It doesn't make any difference how I look, if I only don't look as if—as if—I did it," said Dick, anxiously.

"It does, though," said Harlow.

"Do you think it will look that way after dark—'bout dinner time—when my father comes home?" continued Dick, still anxious.

"Maybe not," said Harlow, doubtfully.

"Well, I will stay here till dark, then," said Dick, taking what comfort he could from Harlow's doubtful assurance. It was a very long day, and by no means a happy one. Harlow brought him some luncheon in the barn, and he kept out of sight as much as he could from Harlow's relatives.

But dinner-time came at last, and Dick went slowly home, leaving the wagon in Harlow's care.

"Come here, Dick," said his father, who was sitting under the brightest electric light in the house. "You are late. Let's see how you look. Why, what on earth—?" And the forlorn little figure sobbed out his story on father's shoulder.

Dick's mother always thought Dick's father was a little too indulgent, but he straightened up now, and said, gravely, and in what Dick thought a very dreadful voice: "You may take that wagon back to-morrow morning, Richard, and tell Mr. Burns all about it, get your money, and then go to the barber shop and get your hair properly cut."

Dick thought the way of the transgressor was indeed hard, the next morning, when he trudged down the street, his tam far over his funny-looking head, and dragging the now detested wagon after him.

The Young People

He had his interview with Mr. Burns, and he presently entered the barber's shop, climbed up in the velvet chair, and said, in a small, miserable voice : "Will you cut my hair off smooth, please? Here's your money before hand." Then he shut his eyes, and tried not to see the barber's grim smile in the looking-glass.—Central Christian Advocate.

Dogs Vs. Mountain Lions.

A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH.

From the February St. Nicholas comes this exciting description of a fight against an American panther. Frank, accompanied by the three great hounds, did not hesitate to charge this formidable and sudden enemy. But the effect was not what he expected. Instead of bounding away, the great cat, looming larger and more terrible the nearer he approached, faced his foes fiercely, crouching above the slain sheep, ready to spring, and yelling screams of demoniac ferocity. The mustang stopped and roared, then stood snorting and trembling, and could not be forced nearer. The great dogs rushed and Frank sat in his saddle and watched the fight, unable to assist, too fascinated to fly.

Now he realized the imprudence of leaving his arms, and repented his boyish folly in despising discipline founded upon experience.

"Old Strategy" was the leader of the three great dogs. His wise brain did the planning for all, and never did soldiers obey a chief with more careful attention to signals of command than the other two great dogs gave to him. He was the fleetest of the three. "Reserve," who ran in the rear, and always waited the proper time to leap and seize, was the most powerful. "Skirmish," the lightest of the trio, made it his business to distract the quarry by flashing feigned and real attacks all over him, here, there, and everywhere, to provoke openings for the other two.

Just as the battle began, the clouds opened wide, and the brightening moon shed a distant glimmer over the scene through the mist that rose from the wet grass, disclosing the huge mountain-lion standing over his prey, with flattened ears, snarling face, teeth gleaming, claws widely spread, mad with hate, menacing the dogs.

And now Old Strategy, warily observant, crept, growling, directly in front of the angry lion, tempting and taunting him to spring. Nearer—a little nearer yet. Several times the lion seemed about to leap, judging by his lashing tail and settling haunches; but Skirmish distracted him with a sudden feint, or Reserve threatened his flank. When each dog had a good position, Old Strategy provoked a leap by a sudden movement. The lion sprang, body, limbs, and claws spread to strike. But Old Strategy was not there when he alighted; and the lion did not alight when he aimed; for the moment he leaped Reserve or Skirmish dashed in and caught him in the air, one on his flank, one by a hind knee-joint and held back with such force that all three rolled along the grass.

Before the lion could retaliate, all three dogs were once more out of reach, to repeat their provoking tactics.

For half an hour this furious battle was continued. Leap, charge, rush, or strike as he would, the worried lion could not bring his treacherous assailants to a close. But for a few insignificant scratches, the dogs were unhurt, but the lion showed many marks of the conflict. The dogs gave him no rest from their incessant attacks. Occasionally one of the dogs would lie down, panting, and rest himself, while the other two kept the game going; but their adversary was not permitted a moment's breathing-time.

Gradually the tormented night-prowler grew weary and faint. His own fury helped the dogs to exhaust him; for each effort he made increased his rage, until he became a veritable demon of frenzied hate, and spent in useless screams the breath that he needed for battle. As his powers diminished those of the dogs increased. Their rushing, leaping grips were more confident, more frequent, and more effective.

A little later brave Skirmish made such a prodigious feint, in obedience to some secret sign from Old Strategy, that the lion whirled to strike at him. This gave Old Strategy his chance. He fastened the first grip upon the throat of the great cat, keeping his own body behind and partly under the head of his foe, while Skirmish dragged at a hind leg, and Reserve put all his weight and force into a grip over the lion, stretching their enemy helpless for a moment—but only for a moment. As soon as the great cat could muster his tired strength, he drew his powerful body into a curve, and thrust at Old Strategy with his lashing hind legs, compelling the dog to let go. But the instant Old Strategy was pushed off, the painful grip of Reserve at his loins made the lion curl down again, to strike with his fore paws, when Old Strategy plinned his throat once more from the other side.

So in five minutes more the battle was ended, and the three dogs had again proved their right to the proud distinction of being the only dogs that could kill a full-grown mountain-lion.

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

Daily Bible Readings.

- Monday, February 10.—Romans 10. "Whosoever shall call shall be saved" (vs. 13). Compare Acts 2:21.
- Tuesday, February 11.—Romans 11:1-24. God's goodness and severity (vs. 22). Compare Rom. 2:4.
- Wednesday, February 12.—Romans 11:25-12:8. "Present your bodies a living sacrifice" (vs. 1). Compare I Cor. 6:20.
- Thursday, February 13.—Romans 12:9-21. "Render to no man evil for evil" (vs. 17). Compare I Thess. 5:15.
- Friday, February 14.—Romans 13. True fulfilment of the law (vs. 8). Compare John 13:34.
- Saturday, February 15.—Romans 14. True regard for your brother's faith (vs. 21). Compare I Cor. 8:13.

Our Study Course is resumed this week, the first lesson on "Initial Truths," being presented by Rev. G. R. White. All will be glad again to take up the study. Let all the Young Peoples' Societies see to it that the study is promptly renewed, that no break be made in the lessons.

We trust that all our Societies will promptly respond to the appeal of our Sec'y who is now sending out cards of inquiry concerning our present general standing. It is important that our history be recorded.

Prayer Meeting Topic—February 9.

The Pathway to Peace. John 14:27; Isaiah 26:3; Psalm 119:65

In the treatment of this topic it will be helpful to notice that there are two kinds of peace. They are reconciliation and tranquility. To lose sight of this use of the word peace, in the New Testament, means confusion of ideas.

1. Peace, or reconciliation. What does this mean? On account of man's sin there was enmity between God and man. The penalty to man's sin was death. Christ died to remove the enmity. God accepted Jesus' death as a substitute for man's death, and became reconciled to man. When man accepts Christ as his substitute, he becomes reconciled to God and there is union between God and man. This harmony is the peace of reconciliation. The pathway to this kind of peace is, on man's part, the acceptance of Christ, i. e., repentance and faith. Examine Acts 10:36; Rom. 5:1; Eph. 2:14-17.

"Through Christ on the cross peace was made My debt by his death was all paid, No other foundation is laid For peace, the gift of God's love."

Peace, or tranquility. This is the state of mind enjoyed by such as are assured that Jesus is their Saviour. Whether we have much or little of this peace, depends on our loyalty to Christ. We may be saved yet have very little of peace. A life that condemns is sure to destroy our peace. This is the kind of peace Jesus said "I leave with you," you who keep my commandments; it is the peace mentioned in Rom. 15:13; Gal. 5:22; Phil. 4:7; Col. 3:15. The pathway to such peace is, trust in Christ, obedience to Christ, prayer, and reception of the Spirit.

"In Jesus at peace I abide, And while I keep close to his side, There's nothing but peace doth betide, Sweet peace, the gift of God's love."

Halfax. G. W. SCHURMAN.

Initial Truths.

"SIN."

Lesson I.

(1) Definition of Sin: Theology has given us no single, adequate definition of this little word "sin." John, the beloved, defines it thus: "Sin is the transgression of the law"—i. e., God's law. Sin has been defined as "missing the mark." But the deeper truth is, that when man misses the mark, so in a sense does God. For sin is rebellion against the divine law and government. And sin's malignant nature is to separate eternally from God the soul that continues under its dominion. Sin, then, may be defined in part, as a state of rebellion against God by open and wilful transgression of his law. Therefore, "sin is the transgression of the law."

Look up the following Scripture references:—Gen. 2:17, John 3:19, I John 3:4, 8, Romans 6:12, 6:23, 14:23, I John 5:17.

(2) The Nature and Guilt of Sin: "Evil," is a philosophic term, "Vice" is an ethical term, and "Crime" is a legal term, but sin is all these and more. Evil, vice and crime, may and do exist where there is no knowledge of God, but without a knowledge of God there can be no sin. For sin is an offence against a known God. As Dr. Fairbairn says: "Evil may be under a system of necessity, vice in a state of nature, crime in a social or

political state, but sin only in a system that knows the majesty and reign of God." For sin not only declares man's failure to attain unto that for which he was created, but that man himself is the cause of that failure. It is then the nature of sin to put itself in the place of God. For the man who refuses to do God's will and instead obeys his own will makes himself a god, and attempts to force God to obey him; that man is a sinner, and his act is sin. Sin is not simply a religious but a thoroughly Christian notion; for no other religion but Christianity has anything like a clear conception of the true nature of sin. Judaism, which was the nearest approach to Christianity, had only a faint idea of the heinousness of sin. Some of the Old Testament writers had a clear vision of sin, but they were men who towered high above the spiritual perception and religious ideas of their times. The true nature and guilt of sin was but little understood until Christ's day. Jesus revealed the deep wickedness of sin when he said: "Whosoever is angry with his brother without cause shall be in danger of the judgment," etc. Matt. 5:21, 26

Compare: Gen. 45:21, Deu. 29:18, Psa. 95:10, Prov. 4:23, Jer. 2:19, Jer. 17:9, Matt. 15:19, Heb. 3:13, 12:15, James 1:15, Romans 4:15.

3. The Permission of Sin: "Permit," is a term not well understood when applied to the entrance of sin into this world. God can hinder anything he wills to hinder. But God cannot do impossibilities; the possible is only possible with Him. God could not make a man and prevent the possibility of his sinning. To be a man is to be a free moral agent, and to suspend the possibility of man's sinning is to prevent sin by the destruction of man's freedom. Then the question was will God make a man, or some other kind of being under a law of necessity? Divine wisdom elected to make a man—a free moral agent, able to sin if he willed so to do. Therefore God created man, and such creation made possible the entrance of sin into this world. Who will impeach the divine wisdom? Who would be other than a man could he change the decree in his own case? In harmony with the act of God, we would one and all elect to be what we are, and accept the responsibility. That is how and why God permitted sin to enter Eden. The permission of sin is a distributed act made possible by the creation of man. God did not deliberately open the gates of Paradise and let sin in; but man did. This then, is the sense in which we must understand the word "permit" when applied to the entrance of sin into this world. "God did not permit sin to be, it is in its essence the transgression of His law." The ability to do good implies the capability to do evil. Both of these are in the idea of sonship. The machine can neither obey nor disobey, the son can do both. Then to have a race of sons in this world must be a world which has both good and bad in it—sin and obedience as possible alternatives.

Dr. Fairbairn says: "It may well be that God experiences a deeper and diviner joy in winning the love of a creature that can refuse His love, than in listening to the music of the spheres that cannot choose but play." He says again: "This thing we call sin has come to be in the first act of the drama, we must see the last before we can judge what it means." All this may help us somewhat to see why sin was permitted. At least, it will help us to trust His wisdom and love, where we cannot comprehend the why. Then does it come to this as Fairbairn suggests: "Only through the possibility of sin could God have sons, and it may be that only through the actuality of sin could the sons know God."

See Gen. 6:6; Psa. 5:4; Pro. 15:9; Jer. 44:4; Hab. 1:13; Luke 16:15; Rev. 2:6, etc.

4. The Penalty of Sin: Penalty is the punishment or suffering that follows the wrong-doer. God's attitude toward sin, because of His nature and because of the nature of sin, must ever be one of eternal and deep rooted opposition—which in Scripture is called the "wrath of God," Rom. 1:18. But fix this first: "God is love." Therefore every act of God must be an act of love. God does not come forth in person to strike down the violator of His law. Penalty is a distributed act, but it is none the less God's decree, because woven into the structure of His universe. It is a necessity that the violation of law be punished. But the divine anger against sin is no single outburst like the wrath of an angry man. It is rather the attitude of a loving father who sees his son carried down to ruin under the grip of a sinful passion, while his fatherly heart yearns to see him turn from his destroyers, and longs for the opportunity to grant him a quick forgiveness. Such is God's attitude towards the sinner. For God can do what we find it hard to do: "Love the sinner while he hates his sins." Put it as you may, the punishment of sin is not arbitrary on the part of God. But the strong statements of Scripture make the doctrine of the penalty of sin most positive. The symbols used in the Bible to denote the punishment of sin are the strongest language can employ. And who can say that Jesus used symbols stronger than the thing symbolized. But all this deeply expressed attitude of God toward sin is no restraint upon His willingness for reconciliation between Himself and man.

And that which makes this whole question exceedingly sad is, that we are all guilty and sinners in God's sight, and conscious of open and wilful transgression of His Holy law. This then, follows—Our only need is a Saviour. Matt. 7:23, 18:7, 21:41, 23:33, 24:51; 25:46, 26:24. Luke 12:5, 19:27, 20:18, 23:30. Mark 9:43-48. John 8:12. Rom. 1:18. Rev. 18:5, 19:15, 21:27. Isa. 53:6. Rom. 3:23.

G. R. WHITE.

## Foreign Mission.

W. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

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

Notice.

The Executive of the W. M. U. will be held in Mission Rooms, Germain St., St. John, on Tuesday 11th, at 3 p. m. There are still some copies of the Missionary Reviews, belonging to the late Miss Johnstone, that may be had by sending five cents for postage to Mrs. W. E. Harding, Amherst, N. S.

Conclusion of Letter to Mission Bands.

Dear Friends—I believe I left off writing at Port Said and will try and tell you about our voyage from there on. As we had several hours to wait we went ashore. I was much interested and enjoyed seeing the oriental costumes and manners. The store keepers are most persevering and obliging and will follow you around and run out on the street after you extolling their goods and urging you to "at least walk in and take a look" assuring you that it won't cost anything.

We were over a day in the Suez Canal. As we got into the Red Sea it got hotter and hotter, some of us found it difficult to rest at night. Arrived at Aden Sunday evening the 17th inst. There we had to leave our steamer, the Victoria, and go on board the Arabia. Left Aden Monday morning and landed at Bombay Saturday. India was reached at last. As we passed along the streets and saw the crowds of almost naked men, women and children, and noted their wretched, miserable appearance, I realized that I was indeed in a strange land and that a new life was before me.

They called it the winter season in Bombay, but I can assure you it was hot. You need to feel it to know what the sun in India is like. I'm frightened of it already and would not dare to venture out without wearing a toper and carrying an umbrella. Not wishing to travel on the Sunday we remained in Bombay Saturday and Sunday and then left by the night trains for our homes.

Tuesday evening we arrived at Samulkot. A number of the Ontario missionaries and friends from Canada were at the train to meet and welcome Mrs. Laffame back to her home. Their greetings to us were most cordial. Some of our party accepted their very kind invitation to spend the night with them at Cocanada and some of us remained at Samulkot with Mr. Craig, who was also on hand to meet and welcome us and render every assistance possible.

Next morning we resumed our journey and arrived at Vizianagram in the evening. There we were met by Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Gullison, Miss Blackadar and Miss Newcombe. Mr. Higgins was with us, having joined our party the previous day. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald went right on to their home at Chicacoh, the rest of us proceeded to the mission bungalow at Vizianagram. The native Christians were all assembled to receive Miss Sanford, and extended to her a very hearty "welcome home." We rejoice with parents and daughter in being permitted to be together again. We had a very pleasant evening, and the kind and loving welcome given by all our missionaries took away the feeling of loneliness that perhaps would have been mine. The following day was spent at Vizianagram. At 2 o'clock Friday morning we left for Tekkali. Arrived here about eight o'clock. The train takes us almost to our door. The native Christians and children were all assembled about the verandah and salaam after salaam and many smiling faces greeted us. They had made a very pretty arch of vines and flowers, the words, "Welcome to our Dear Missionaries" were nicely made out of tissue paper and placed on it. They came with us into the house and seating themselves on the floor sang in Telugu, "God is good, we praise Him for His goodness," and then one led in prayer. From the depth of our hearts we would re-echo the strain and say, "God is good, we praise Him for it all and earnestly thank Him for bringing us over land and sea in safety to this, our future home."

In the afternoon a praise service was held in the church. The church is built of mud and has a thatched roof. I have not yet succeeded in getting out of it without bumping my head, though I always bend nearly double. The congregation consisting of men, women and children, was seated on the floor. The service was led by Subriadu. He extended a hearty welcome to us. Then we had some singing. A number of heathen children from the Rilli Street were present. They presented a strange picture as they stood and sang, "Soldiers of Christ." God grant that some day they will indeed be "Soldiers of Christ." Four little girls each carrying a pretty wreath came forward and adorned Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Frank and myself. They had some addresses from the Christians, some more singing and prayer. A large basket contain-

ing sweets, made by the natives, was passed around, and we were all treated. The service was different from any I ever saw at before; the costumes of the people were certainly novel, and the church differed very much in structure and appearance from ours in the homeland. But God was with us and his presence glorifies the most humble abode. With grateful hearts we return him thanks for the Christian welcome we received and for all that our missionaries have been enabled to accomplish for these heathen people.

And now, dear young people, I cannot write any more this time. Some other time I will tell you about my new home. I already know that it is going to be a very happy one. If you could only see the homes of millions of people in India, I feel sure you would thank God as never before for your comfortable happy homes and rejoice in the great privilege of being permitted to send to some of these dark homes the great message of a beautiful home in the Father's house on high.

Wishing you all a very happy New Year, I am yours lovingly,  
FLORA CLARKE,  
Nov. 30th. Tekkali, Ganjam Dist., India.

Paradise.

"The Light Bearers' Mission Band" of the Paradise Baptist church number at the present time 67 members. In the past three years we have made four life members. On Nov. 26th we held a fancy sale, and although the evening proved stormy we realized the sum of \$15, making \$20 in all raised this year. Mrs. D. C. Freeman is our President.

WINNIFRED A. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Yarmouth Temple W. M. Aid.

Our Society has taken up the Mission Studies. As a result of "Crusade Day" the attendance at our meetings is much better than formerly. Ten new members have been added to our society.

E. C. MURRAY.

Cromwell Hill, Kings Co., N. B.

The Ida Newcombe Mission Band has entered upon another year, with a wide and deeper interest in mission work than ever before. As the years have rolled round we have had much to discourage and try our faith, but we thank God as we enter upon this our fifth year, that the work undertaken for him never fails, though the obstacles be many and various. Trusting in his promises success is assured. We are encouraged to press on knowing that the blessing of God is with us. Our membership is very scattered, and has decreased this last year by removal to other places.

We have proved the Scripture, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth" by the fact that while we are engaged in building a house of worship, our receipts last year were more than any previous year.

God has heard and answered prayer and we are still looking for further blessing. The young are being educated and trained in mission work. That means more perhaps than we realize at present.

In July we had a visit from Miss Flora Clarke, Band Supt., (now our missionary in India) who inspired us by her earnest and encouraging words. The Link, Tidings, and W. B. M. U. column in MESSENGER AND VISITOR, with letters from our loved missionaries, have been the means of bringing us in close touch with our missionaries and their work in India, and have given us glimpses of the everyday lives of our representatives there, also of their joys and sorrows, trials and discouragements. We trust that God will still bless our efforts to serve him and advance his cause among the perishing Telugus. At the beginning of this new year shall we not with renewed vigor take up the work, realizing that we can do all things through Christ who strengthens us? Asking an interest in prayer that we may none of us grow weary in well doing, I remain,  
Yours in the work,  
MRS. C. E. MILLER, Sec'y.

Acadia Seminary.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Now that the work of the Winter Term is well under way, some Seminary Notes may be of interest to your readers.

1. I shall be pardoned, I am sure, if I reproduce the following letter, dated January 9, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—Observing in the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR" your request for One Hundred Dollars to assist in improving the equipment in the Science Department of your Institution, I beg your acceptance of the enclosed cheque for that amount.

Yours truly,

A. R. MCCLELAN.

As already by personal letter, so now through the medium of your paper, I desire to acknowledge this timely and generous gift from Governor McClelan, and to place on public record my thankfulness in being placed under such pleasant obligation to the distinguished donor.

2. Of the students in residence last term, all but five have returned. Twenty new students have registered and two or three more are expected. The number of students, therefore, registered as "residents," not including six college students, will be above eighty. The total registration for the year will exceed one hundred and seventy-five. At least two-thirds of the students are members of churches. This increase is evenly distrib-

ed among all departments, being felt especially in Art, Music, (Piano and Vocal music), and in Elocution. Miss Sloat, whose appointment as Assistant in the Art Department was noted in my last letter is at work and proving her efficiency as a teacher. A class for younger students in modelling, drawing, etc., has been formed and is largely attended. To assist Miss Drew (Vocal Department), Miss Annie Murray, who graduates in June, teaches most efficiently a number of pupils in elementary work. Miss E. Portia Starr, whose work was very satisfactory last term has been continued as regular assistant in the Piano Department for the present term. Miss Brown ought to have assistance in the Elocution Department. Miss Blakeney is now in residence as nurse and is rendering most satisfactory service in her department. Parents may feel sure that their daughters will, in case of sickness, receive the most skilled and sympathetic attention.  
H. T. DEWOLFE.

Letter From Rev. Isa. Wallace.

Yielding to the kind and urgent invitation of friends in Freeport and Westport I am enjoying the pleasure of revisiting familiar scenes, when twenty-two years ago this winter, I witnessed wonderful displays of God's power to save. The first few days of my visit were spent in Freeport in co-operation with the pastor Rev. E. H. Howe. Considerable awakening accompanied our efforts. In Freeport it was my privilege, during my former visit, to settle the perplexing question as to whether the twelve apostles could have baptized the three thousand of Acts 2: 41, in one day, or not, as it was my pleasure to baptize forty-five persons in eighteen minutes, and at that rate the twelve apostles could have baptized the three thousand in one hour and forty minutes.

Bro. Howe is filling an important sphere and filling it well. He is abundant in labors and is living in the confidence and affection of his people. Freeport is becoming a brisk little town and considerable material prosperity is evident on every hand.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance with a membership of 250 and a prosperous graded school with a fine building under the principalship of Mr. George Bancroft of Acadia College, son of Rev. J. W. Bancroft, are evidences of the progress of the town. While at Freeport, on the 17th day of January, I entered upon my seventy-seventh birthday, and at the suggestion of brother Howe the people greatly cheered my heart by making me a generous birthday offering.

I found Westport pastorless, and heard many regrets expressed by the people that Rev. P. S. McGregor, their late pastor, should have left them. His ministry here is spoken of in terms of appreciation. We are holding special services here this week and are hoping for encouraging results. The church and congregation are about to erect or purchase a new parsonage. The public schools are under the efficient principalship of Mr. Roland Richardson, A. B., a grandson of the late Rev. George Richardson of precious memory, and are in a very flourishing condition. It gives me pleasure to mention the help brother Richardson give me in our meetings. As he is highly respected among the young people his influence is strong and salutary. Dr. Ira E. Dyas, the popular physician of Westport, also throws the weight of his influence towards helping the spiritual interests of the people, and is highly esteemed as a Christian gentleman. The Sabbath school under the faithful superintendance of brother W. A. Pugh, is in a prosperous condition, numbering in teachers and Scholars about 190, and affords the utmost encouragement for the future. Westport presents an inviting field for a faithful pastor, and it is hoped the church will not long remain vacant.

Westport and Freeport are pretty towns, and with improved steamboat accommodation might become popular resorts for summer tourists in search of health or pleasure. During my visit to these towns I met Bro. Colpitts, the Agent of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR and admired his modest and yet forcible method of inducing persons to increase the patronage of our valuable paper, and I am glad he meets with gratifying success.

My health continues fairly good and I am thankful to be able still to do useful work for the Master. I plan to remain here until Feb. 10, and then D. V. return to Wolfville.

During my stay in Freeport, my home was in the commodious parsonage presided over, most gracefully and kindly, by Mr. Howe, and in Westport I am entertained at the Sea View House, kept by Mr. Coggins where every thing possible is done to conduce to my comfort.

Wishing the Editor and Readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a prosperous New Year,

I am fraternally,

ISA. WALLACE.

Westport, N. S., January 30th, 1902.

## Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It afflicted Mrs. Hiram Shires, Bitchellerville, N. Y., twenty consecutive years, deprived her of the sense of smell, made her breathing difficult, and greatly affected her general health.

She testifies that after she had taken many other medicines for it without lasting effect it was radically and permanently cured, her sense of smell restored, and her general health greatly improved, by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of catarrh, according to testimonials voluntarily given. Try it.

**The Messenger and Visitor**

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrears (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

We understand that Dr. Keirstead of Acadia College is to speak on Wednesday evening of this week in the school room of Germain St. church. The lecture, or talk, will embody some impressions received by the speaker during his recent visit to the old countries. Dr. Keirstead's ability to please, instruct and inspire an audience is well known. Those who have heard him upon his recent travels, say that the lecture is exceedingly rich in its contents and masterly in method. Those who are able to hear him on Wednesday evening will doubtless enjoy a rare treat.

**Cape Breton Quarterly Meeting.**

The Cape Breton Quarterly Meeting convened with the church at Glace Bay on the evening of Jan. 27th, Rev. R. B. Kinley of the Myra group, being the preacher of that evening. His subject was, The Christian Benediction, as found in II Cor. 13: 14, and according to his custom, gave us a pleasing and helpful discourse. On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Bro. Kinley conducted a short devotional service, after which, at the roll-call of the churches, delegates reported from Myra, Homeville, Glace Bay, Bethany church, Sydney and North Sydney. Pastors Young and Vincent not present. Brother Vincent is engaged in special services and Bro. Young at the eleventh hour pleaded an engagement. Reports from the various churches were on the whole favourable, but nothing startling from any, unless it were the statement of the pastor of Bethany that for a period at least, the members of his church had averaged \$97 each for denominational work. Then came the election of officers for 1902:—President, Rev. F. O. Weeks, Secretary, A. J. Archibald.

The afternoon session, was given over to the ladies. Miss Lewis, the county president and Miss Harrington, the county secretary were both present and being greeted by a good representation of the ladies of Glace Bay, the meeting was a decided success. Papers by Mrs. Crawley and Mrs. A. J. Archibald, together with encouraging remarks by the county officers and short testimonies made up the programme.

The evening service was to be an evangelistic effort (according to programme) and we were not disappointed. Rev. F. O. Weeks preached a very solemn and powerful sermon on The Sufficiency of Revelation, Luke 16: 31. In the after service a large number took part and we were dismissed, feeling that God and Truth had meant something to us for an hour at least. A. J. ARCHIBALD, Sec.

**Meeting of Kings County Conference.**

The meeting was held at Aylesford, Jan. 21st, according to appointment. The subject of pastoral work had the right of way. J. L. Read spoke on method in preparation of the sermon, C. H. Day on pastoral visitation, and D. H. Simpson on the pastor as leader in church activities. The addresses were pertinent and practical and elicited interesting discussions. E. O. Read spoke on the Conference Meeting and M. P. Freeman gave a paper on "The Lord's Supper." At the last Conference a plan was formulated for the carrying on of the "20th Century Fund" campaign in the county, Aylesford was chosen as the place of beginning. Pastors Hatch and Hutchins were the leaders and spoke effectively. A fair start was made at the evening service, in the circulation of pledge cards. The work will be carried on in the other sections of the field. It will now be in order for the other churches

to begin. There should be a simultaneous movement over the whole field. A willing pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether will ensure success. Pastors who need the pledge cards, will please notify the secretary of the Conference and they will be promptly supplied. M. P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

**Testimonial to Rev. H. H. Roach.**

At the monthly meeting of the St. John Branch of the Evangelical Alliance on Monday last, Rev. Howard H. Roach presented a report in reference to his work during the recent epidemic of smallpox in the city. The report was of an interesting character, showing that much had been done, in ministering to the physical as well as the spiritual needs of the sufferers. It will be remembered that, with the approval and endorsement of the Alliance, Mr. Roach had undertaken to minister to the spiritual needs of the small pox patients connected with denominations represented in that body. After Mr. Roach had presented his report, a motion suitably expressing the appreciation of the Alliance of Mr. Roach's courageous and self-denying labors was moved, supported by warm and earnest words from Rev. W. O. Raymond, Geo. Steele, J. D. Freeman and Judge Forbes and heartily adopted by the meeting. The President, Dr. Fotheringham, in presenting this vote to Mr. Roach stated that it was accompanied by a check of \$450 contributed by churches connected with the Alliance, besides \$50 contributed by the St. Stephen Presbyterian church, making the whole sum five hundred dollars. It is believed that there may be many who intended to contribute to the Testimonial but were prevented by the severe storm of Sunday from doing so, and it is therefore possible that the sum named above may be considerably augmented.

An agreement binding the various trans-Atlantic lines plying between the United States and England to adopt a uniform freight rate on grain and provisions was signed on Friday by the representatives of the various steamship lines interested. The freight rates are increased on all grain and provisions leaving America for Liverpool and London. The minimum rate on grain is fixed at one and one-half penny per bushel of 60 pounds, and the minimum rate on provisions at 10 shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds, increasing the grain rate 33 1/4 per cent. and the provision rate 18 per cent. No maximum rate has been fixed.

A large party was coasting at Keeseville, N. Y., using a bobbed, holding from ten to twenty, which became unmanageable and ran into a telegraph pole while going at great speed. Wilfred Graves, aged twenty-two years, was almost instantly killed, and his sister, Miss Rachael Graves, and Miss Edith Bulley were crushed so that it is feared they cannot recover.

The first annual report of the department of labor Ottawa, was issued Thursday. In regard to alien labor complaints, 64 were fully investigated, and as a result 52 persons were deported.

**ALWAYS IN SIGHT**

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion soothes ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength.

And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

**ANOTHER POINT.**

It costs no more to finish a good skirt with "Corticelli Skirt Protector," that will outwear the skirt, than to "rebind" the garment several times with cheap "bindings."

"Corticelli Protector" is always in place, easily put on, looks well, can be got to match any shade, will not chafe fine shoes, will not shrink, sheds dust and dries quickly when wet.

Sewed on flat, not turned over edge.

Sold everywhere.

*Corticelli*

**To Intending Purchasers**

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

**"THOMAS"**

for that instrument will fill the requirements.

**JAMES A. GATES & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.

Middleton, N. S.

**Notices.**

The next session of the Annapolis county Conference will meet on Feb. 17th and 18th at Stoney Beach (3 miles below Granville Ferry). Churches are asked for a good delegation. A good programme and large attendance anticipated. The first on Monday at 7 p. m.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

At the Home Mission Board meeting convened in Yarmouth Sept. 10, a provisional committee of the Board was appointed to take charge of the work hitherto carried on by Bro. Cohoon, until such time as his successor could be obtained or a permanent satisfactory disposition of his work be arranged. Correspondence upon all Home Mission questions should be addressed to me during this provisional arrangement. Any correspondence forwarded to me, will be immediately submitted to the members of the committee.

P. G. MODE, Sec'y, Prov. Com.

Yarmouth, P. O. Box 322.  
P. S.—I would like it to be understood that I have nothing whatever to do with the finances of Home Missions. Do not send any money to me, but to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. who is still Treasurer of Denominational Funds for Nova Scotia, and he will see that the Home Mission portion reaches our Treasurer in due time. This will save trouble and prevent mistakes. P. G. M.

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

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

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

W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.  
In connection with the Quarterly Meet-

**WHY BE SICK**

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

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

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

**Quarterly Meeting.**

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

**Public Notice.**

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

# Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 20 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid, to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, **PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 34th St., New York.**

# CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

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

You May Need

## Pain-Killer

For Cuts Burns Bruises

Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one **PAIN-KILLER** FERRY DAVIS. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

## WOMEN WILL TALK.

Can't Blame them for Telling each other about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.



### THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WEAK NERVOUS WOMEN.

It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which cures her of nervousness and weakness, relieves her pains and aches, puts color in her cheeks and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious to let her suffering sisters know of it.

Mrs. Hannah Holmes, St. James Street, St. John, N.B., relates her experience with this remedy as follows:—"For some years I have been troubled with fluttering of the heart and dizziness, accompanied by a smothering feeling which prevented me from resting. My appetite was poor and I was much run down and debilitated.

"Since I started using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, the smothering feeling has gone, my heart beat is now regular, the fluttering has disappeared, and I have been wonderfully built up through the tonic effect of the pills. I now feel stronger and better than for many years, and cannot say too much in praise of the remedy which restored my long lost health."

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

(Trade Mark.)

Will GIVE YOU AN APPETITE! TONE YOUR NERVES! MAKE YOU STRONG! MAKE YOU WELL!

Dr. Burgess, Med. Dept. of the Prof. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, prescribes it constantly and gives us permission to use his name. Miss Clark, Sup't. Grace Hospital, Toronto, writes they have also used it with the best results. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

## The Home

### THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN.

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy; She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy. She belonged to ten clubs, and read Browning at sight; Showed at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might. She served on a school board with courage and zeal; She golfed, and she kodaked, and rode on a wheel; She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name; Approved of Delsarte, was a "Daughter" and "Dame"; Her children went in for the top education. Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration. One day on her tables she found an hour free— The shock was too great, and she died instantlee!

—Philadelphia Record.

### SYLLABUB AND JELLY.

Syllabub is a dish of the old South, which is served with calf's foot jelly at the holidaytime as religiously as plum pudding. The old cooks of slavery days had learned the deft art of whipping cream so that it "stood" as never cream whipped by a syllabub churn stands. It was whipped in the same way a French chef has always whipped cream, with an old-fashioned whip, a tool which will never grow out of date. It takes but a few moments to bring cream to a stiff froth with a whip if the cream is of proper richness and ice cold. In the city, cream is usually too thin to whip properly, and in the country, if it is Alderney cream, it may easily be too rich and need water or milk added to it. The reason the old Southern cook never failed to bring syllabub to perfection was because she knew as well as a French chef knows when cream is rich enough and cold enough to whip well. She also knew how to take the even rapid stroke which makes the cream firm in a few moments, as she also knew the lighter, slower stroke by which eggs were whipped for sponge cake. Patent beaters and cream churns are enticing tools for cooks who do not know how to do their work with scientific exactness. A practical cook never uses them.

The materials for a syllabub are the simplest. Set a pint of cream in a tin or thin metal basin in a tub of cracked ice and a little water. Begin beating the cream with a light, firm wire whip. Beat slowly at first, but increase the strokes as the cream thickens and becomes a firm froth. Add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of almond extract or vanilla as soon as the cream is firm, and beat it in. Let it rest in the bottom, then take it up and turn off the milk and set the syllabub on the ice until it is time to serve it. It should not rest more than half an hour after it is whipped for use, though it will not go back as long as it is kept on the ice or even away from the fire in winter. It is a very ornamental dessert dish served high around a golden orange jelly or one of crimson strawberry juice. The less water these jellies are made with and the more of the pure juice of the fruit is used the better the flavor will be. Use sweet rind oranges and abundance of this orange peel to give the orange jelly the proper flavor and color. The juice of preserved strawberries, properly strained and thickened with gelatine, makes a strawberry jelly. This fruit is not gelatinous enough to produce jelly from its juice without the addition of animal gelatine.—N. Y. Tribune.

### THE SLEEPLESS BABY.

A young infant, when in perfect health, sleeps the greater part of both night and day—only waking to take its food. Therefore when it is restless and wakeful there must be some cause for it, which must at once be sought for by the nurse or mother. Sometimes its clothing is too tight, or in very rare cases a pin may be irritating the tender skin; even a crease or wrinkle in

one of the tiny undergarments may be disturbing its rest. But more frequently is sleeplessness caused by overfeeding. The well-meaning mother, especially if she be young and inexperienced, will imagine that every time her darling cries it must be sign of hunger. I dare say all of us—though we would not admit it for the world—have sometimes experienced a consciousness that we have eaten too hearty a dinner. With us the remedy is in our hands, in the shape of exercise, but a tiny infant has to lie in that position in which its mother places it, frequently on its back; its misery is unspeakable, and it can only cry—it cannot get up. It is desirable to have fixed hours for feeding your baby, and an interval of at least two hours between each meal. I believe that all must agree with the theory that there is greater danger in overfeeding than in underfeeding an infant. It is sometimes a good plan to completely undress a sleepless, crying baby, pass a sponge wrung out of warm water all over its little body, dry thoroughly, and dress it again. From my own personal experience, this has been known to succeed where everything else failed, and, although it may entail a little trouble, the result is well worth it. In many cases it can do no harm.—The Scotsman.

### APPLE ROLL.

Chop very finely half a pound of suet. Add to it one pound of flour, a little salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well and add enough cold water to make a smooth, pliable paste. Divide it in half and roll out each portion to a thin sheet. Have ten or a dozen apples peeled, cored, chopped fine, and sweetened to taste. Spread the apples thickly on the paste. Then take and roll the paste over and over. Wet the end so that it will stick. Enclose each roll in a piece of muslin or cheesecloth, which should be liberally sprinkled with flour before the roll is put in. Tie the cloth closely at each end and plunge the roll in boiling water. Boil at least two hours, taking care that the water covers the rolls all the time. Serve hot with lemon sauce.—New York Observer.

### THE CARE OF LITTLE ONES.

Some Sound Advice as to the Best Method of Treating Infant Indigestion.

Nothing is more common to childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution, or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease among the symptoms by which indigestion in infants and young children may be readily recognized are loss of appetite, nausea, eructations, coated tongue, bad breath, hiccough and disturbed sleep. Indigestion may be easily cured, and Mrs. F. K. Begbie, Lindsay, Ont., points out how this may best be done. She says: "When my baby was three months old she had indigestion very badly. She would vomit her food just as soon as she took it, no matter what I gave her. After feeding she seemed to suffer terribly and would scream with pain. She seemed always hungry, but her food did her no good and she kept thin and delicate. She was very sleepless and suffered also from constipation. We tried several medicines recommended for these troubles but they did her no good. Finally I saw Baby's Own Tablets advertised and got a box. After giving them to her she began to improve in about two days, and in a week a time I considered her well. She could sleep well, the vomiting ceased, her bowels became regular and she began to gain in weight. She is now a fat healthy baby, and I think the credit is due to Baby's Own Tablets and I would not now be without them in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine sold under an absolute guarantee that it contains neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. These tablets are a certain cure for all the minor ailments of childhood, such as sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail post paid by addressing the D. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Cures Coughs and Colds at once. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance. 25 cents a bottle. If after using it you are not satisfied with results, go to your druggist and get your money back.

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## ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Cures Deep-seated Colds Coughs Croup Bronchitis

LARGE BOTTLES \$1.99 MEDIUM 50c TRIAL SIZE 25c

## KIDNEY DISEASE FOR TEN YEARS.

A Glen Miller Man's Terrible Trial.

He Found a Cure at Last in Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. P. M. Burk, who is a well-known resident of Glen Miller, Hastings Co., Ont., was afflicted with kidney trouble for ten years.

So pleased is he at having found in Doan's Kidney Pills a cure for his ailments, which he had begun to think were incurable, that he wrote the following statement of his case so that others similarly afflicted may profit by his experience: "I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for about ten years and have tried several remedies but never received any real benefit until I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills. My back used to constantly ache and my urine was high colored and milky looking at times. Since I have finished the third box of Doan's Kidney Pills I am happy to state that I am not bothered with backache at all and my urine is clear as crystal. I feel confident that these pills are the best kidney specific in the country."

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## INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

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

# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter, 1902.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson VII. February 16. Acts 5: 33-42.

### THE SECOND PERSECUTION. GOLDEN TEXT.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 5: 10.

Learn by heart.—Heb. 1: 14; Acts 5: 41, 42; Matt. 5: 44, 45.

#### EXPLANATORY.

THE APOSTLES' ACTION IN PERSECUTION.—Vs. 21-32. First they went on fearlessly preaching the gospel, just as if there had been no threats. They did not hide their "light under a bushel," but placed it on a candlestick. They were a city set on a hill. The temple where they preached was the most public place possible.

Second. They were again arrested. COUNCIL . . . AND . . . SENATE. The Sanhedrim, even all the senate, the two words referring to the same body, the expression "and (better even) all the senate" implying that it was a full meeting. The interest was so great, the issue so important, that everybody came.

DID NOT WE STRAITLY. Strictly. YE HAVE FILLED JERUSALEM WITH YOUR DOCTRINE. "Noble testimony to the success of their preaching." How much better to fill Jerusalem with the gospel instead of those "hings with which it had been filled. THIS MAN'S BLOOD. It was plain that if Jesus was the Messiah, the rulers had been traitors to their nation. It was this charge that stirred them so deeply.

WE OUGHT TO OBEY GOD RATHER THAN MEN. The consciences of the Sanhedrim approved of the principle, however they differed from the application.

THE PERSECUTORS FIGHTING AGAINST GOD.—Vs. 33-40. 33 THEY WERE CUT TO THE HEART, tropically, in the passive, "to be sawn through mentally, to be rent by passion or vexation, to be exasperated." They were in a rage, because their plans were being thwarted by a common man, who was yet so bold and truthful. AND TOOK COUNSEL. Not how they might learn the truth, not how they might be saved from sin, but TO SLAY THEM. As if breaking the alarm bell would put out the fire, or destroying the accuser would bring innocence to the accused.

34 THEN STOOD . . . UP ONE IN THE COUNCIL, A PHARISEE, hence, of a party opposed to the Sadducees who had been leaders of this persecution. But both parties joined in it. The Pharisee's anger might be modified by the blow at the Sadducees' doctrine that there was no resurrection. GAMALIEL, son of Simeon, and grandson of Hillel, best known to Chris-

### EATING IN HAVANA.

Yankees Club Together.

In Havana it is the custom to serve only bread and coffee for breakfast. A little colony of Americans that felt they could not do their work until noon on this kind of a diet clubbed together and began importing Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

One of them writing about the matter, says, "The modern cooking range had never been known in Cuba until the American occupation, and even now they are scarce, so that a ready cooked food like Grape-Nuts recommends itself to start with; then the Yankees were accustomed to the food and felt they could hardly get along without it. They began buying in five case lots and one by one the larger grocery stores began keeping Grape-Nuts in stock so the business spread until now great quantities of Grape-Nuts are used in Cuba, and it is not only used by the Americans but the other inhabitants as well."

This is an illustration of the way the famous food has pushed itself into all parts of the world. Wherever English speaking people go they demand Grape-Nuts. They can be found in South Africa, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Australia and South America.

Many Americans speak of the homelike feeling it gives them to see the numberless busses in the streets of London decorated with great blue signs with the word, "Grape-Nuts," done in yellow letters, and all over England the great purveying shops distribute Grape-Nuts.

English roast beef has largely given way to American roast beef, and the old-fashioned English breakfast of bacon and potatoes, is now supplemented with Grape-Nuts and cream. The change was made for a reason. It has been discovered that almost magical power rests within the little granules, and this power is set free in the body that makes use of the famous food.

tians as the teacher of Saul. GAMALIEL . . . (was) HAD IN REPUTATION AMONG ALL THE PEOPLE to such a degree, that it was a common saying—"When Gamaliel died, the glory of the law ceased." He was president of the Sanhedrim during the reigns of the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. "It was the tradition of the ancient Greek church from the fifth century that he was converted into Christianity, and baptized, along with his son Abihus and Nicodemus, by St. Peter and St. John. This story of Gamaliel's secret adherence to Christianity goes even much farther back. There is a curious Christian novel or romance, which dates back close upon the year 200, called the 'Clementine Recognition,' of which there is a translation in H. T. Clark's Ante-Nicene Library." PUT THE APOSTLES WORTH A LITTLE SPACE. That the discussion might be the more unrestrained, and perhaps that they might not take too much encouragement from his mild words.

35. AND SAID. Gamaliel was not inspired; and none of his words, however wise they may be, can be quoted as words of inspiration. It is necessary to bear this in mind because his counsel "to refrain from these men, etc.," is often quoted as an inspired utterance, and his words are often spoken of as being the words of Luke. TAKE HEED TO YOURSELVES. Be very careful what you do. Look at the matter from every point of view. Gamaliel proceeds to take example from the recent history of the Jews, from which to learn how to proceed in the present case.

36. FOR BEFORE THESE DAYS ROSE UP THRUDDAS. There were many such uprisings and false Messiahs about this time. WHO WAS SLAIN. In both the examples furnished by Gamaliel, the ringleader was slain,—a fact which serves Gamaliel's purpose, for it reminded the council that they need not take counsel to slay the apostles; for if they were disturbers, they would naturally come to that end.

37. JUDAS OF GALILEE, with Zadock the Pharisee, during the early years of our Lord, when Quirinus ordered a census for taxation, had raised the standard of revolt, with the watchword, "It is not lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar."

38. REFRAIN FROM THESE MEN. Do not try to kill them, or to interfere with them by force. "Counsel" was the purpose or plan of the apostles, WORK was the execution of the purpose. BE OF MEN, of human origin, of worldly purpose, carried on by only human power. IT WILL COME TO NOUGHT. Such work as the apostles conducted in their way could not succeed unless God was in it.

39. BUT IF IT BE OF GOD YE CANNOT OVERTHROW IT. You will be laboring in vain. LEST, if you undertake to put this new sect down by force; HAPLY, possibly. YE BE FOUND EVEN TO FIGHT AGAINST GOD. That is a battle in which no man can win.

40. AND WHEN THEY HAD . . . BEATEN THEM. "St. Paul, as he tells us in 2 Cor. II: 24, was five times flogged by the Jews. When the Jews inflicted this punishment the culprit was tied to a pillar in the synagogue; the executioner, armed with a scourge of three distinct lashes, inflicted the punishment; while an official standing by read selected portions of the law between each stroke. Thirteen strokes of the threefold scourge was equivalent to the thirty-nine stripes.

REJOICING IN PERSECUTION.—Vs. 41, 42. There is nothing more sublime in literature. Never fail to show the supernatural greatness of Scripture characters. God's people are God-like. The apostles were "dignified by indignity, honored by dishonor. They are so great that all men can do cannot degrade them."

41. AND THEY DEPARTED . . . REJOICING THAT THEY WERE COUNTED WORTHY TO SUFFER SHAME FOR HIS NAME. R. V., "the Name." In this they obeyed Christ, who in his beatitude bade them rejoice and be exceeding glad when men persecuted them.

### TOBACCO IS THE BEST INSECTICIDE

Most of the insects common to house plants dislike tobacco as much as does the cleanly housewife. The best way to use it as an insecticide upon window plants is to secure a good handful of tobacco stems, place them in an old basin, pour boiling water upon them, and let them stand for several hours. Then drain off the liquid into a basin or tub deep enough for immersing the tops of your plants in, and dilute it with warm water until it shows only a faint tint of brown. Then take up the plants one at a time, and hold them, tops down, in the water, washing them clean.—December Ladies' Home Journal.

Representatives of a syndicate of eastern and western capitalists are securing options on interurban systems and purchasing rights of way for a trolley line system which by January 1, 1905, will connect St. Louis and New York.

### ONCE IN A WHILE.

Once in a while the sun shines out,  
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;  
Once in a while, 'mid clouds of doubt  
Hope's brightest stars come peeping  
through,  
Our paths lead down by the meadows  
fair,  
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and  
smile,  
And we lay aside our cross of care  
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own  
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;  
Once in a while we hear a tone  
Of love with the heart's own voice to  
blend;  
And the dearest of all our dreams come  
true,  
And on life's way is a golden mile,  
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,  
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand  
We find a spot of the fairest green;  
Once in a while from where we stand  
The hills of Paradise are seen;  
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,  
A joy that the world cannot defile;  
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold  
Once in a while.  
—Nixon Waterman.

## A Mother's Warning.

SPEAKS OF A TROUBLE THAT AFFLICTS MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation,  
Fickle Appetite and Paller the Early  
Symptoms of Decay.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Hard study at school, coupled with the lack of attention which every young girl merging into womanhood should have, is responsible not only for the many pale faces and attenuated forms met with such lamentable frequency, but is responsible also for the loss of many valuable young lives. First there is an occasional headache, and a sallowness of complexion, from which stages, if these early symptoms are neglected, the condition gradually grows worse and worse until decline or consumption sets in and death claims another victim of parental neglect. Upon mothers especially devolves a great responsibility as their daughters approach womanhood. The following truthful story told a reporter of the Sun by Mrs. O. Herman, of Third Avenue, Orangeville, carries a lesson to other mothers. Mrs. Herman said: "About fifteen months ago my daughter, Kate, while attending the public school studied hard. We noticed that she began to complain of headaches. This was followed by a listlessness and an utter indifference to the things that usually interest young girls. We consulted a doctor, and she took bottle after bottle of medicine, but with no benefit. Often she would arise in the morning after an almost sleepless night, her limbs all a quiver and her head reeling. She would be attacked with spells of dizziness, and on the least exertion her heart would palpitate violently, and we were really afraid she would not recover. At this stage my husband suggested that we should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he brought home several boxes. Kate had only taken the pills a few weeks when there was a great change for the better. She grew stronger, began to eat better and to have better color, and from this stage it was not long until she was again enjoying the best of health and able to resume her studies at school. I might also tell you that these pills cured my daughter Emma of an attack of rheumatism, so that you see we have much reason to praise them, and I earnestly recommend them to all mothers whose daughters may be suffering as mine did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all diseases that have their origin either in a poor or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. It is because they make rich red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose that they cure such troubles as anemia, consumption in its early stages, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, partial paralysis, kidney trouble, indigestion, etc. Ordinary medicine merely acts upon the symptoms of the trouble, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns often in an aggravated form. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary go direct to the root of the trouble and cure to stay cured. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper of every box. If your dealer does not have them send direct and they will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



**Penny wise**  
and pound foolish,—the women who "economize" by using cheap washing powders.

Few cents saved in price; fifty times as much lost in damage to clothes. The chances are that cheap powders are useless or dangerous. Many proved so. None works like PEARLINE, which is more economical,—does more,—saves more,—risks nothing.

**Pearline**—laundry wisdom



**TAKE**

**LAXA-LIVER PILL**

**BEFORE RETIRING.**

It will work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

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OUR NEW TERM begins Thursday, January 2.

 **S. Kerr & Son**  
Oddfellows' Hall

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

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

## From the Churches.

### Denominational Funds.

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

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

**HEBRON.**—We have been enjoying a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The church is greatly revived. All are much encouraged. Ten were baptized yesterday. More, we fully believe, are coming on.  
R. T. M.  
Jan. 27.

**ONBLOW.**—I wish to put on record the good will and sympathy of the dear people with whom my lot is cast. I have never seen manifestations of a more earnest spiritual life and zeal for the truth, nor more fellowship with me in the varied cares of the work. At the usual visit to the parsonage the costly fur coat and beaver cap to myself and cash to my wife were expressions in harmony with the kindness that they have always shown toward myself and former pastors. I hope I may so live and labor as to be worthy of so much kindness.  
W. H. JENKINS.

**HOPWELL.**—We began special meetings at Albert Dec. 29th, under very discouraging circumstances. "The Holy Ghost and us" people had been holding services for several weeks, and two or three of our people, I am sorry to say, were carried away with them. The Lord has greatly blessed us. We have heard voices that have been silent for years, and the spiritual life of our people has been greatly revived. Six have been baptized and three received by letter and more than a dozen others have been anxiously inquiring the way. We will continue the meetings a little longer and hope to report others saved.  
F. D. DAVIDSON.

**NORTH BROOKFIELD, QUEENS COUNTY, N. S.**—On Jan. 24th, Dea. A. J. Leadbetter and wife celebrated the 20th anniversary of their wedding. After partaking of an excellent supper a very pleasant evening was spent in conversation and singing of the old church tunes that recalled to the aged ones present those good days long since gone by. A considerable sum of money, beside other gifts, was received as a tangible token of the esteem in which this truly good couple are held. The weight of infirmity has kept Deacon Leadbetter from attending church for some time, but this expression of devotion on the part of his daughter and her husband, Dea. A. G. Morton, with the kind words from absent and present friends has wonderfully refreshed the spirit of our worthy brother.  
PASTOR.

**GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.**—The work here is moving forward encouragingly. A number of young people have lately professed conversion. Six were baptized on Sunday, February 2. All departments of church work are being vigorously sustained. The Sunday School is in a flourishing condition. The number of subscribers to missionary funds is on the increase. The intellectual life of the congregation is being fed by fortnightly evenings of a literary character. Lectures by Dr. G. U. Hay and Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the St. John Sun, have proved enjoyable and instructive. We are looking for a great treat on February 5, when Dr. Keirstead will deliver a lecture on his recent visit abroad. The pastor rejoices in the hearty co-operation of a devoted people.  
J. F. D.

**LOWER COVERDALE.**—We have noticed with pleasure the interest taken by some of our churches in their pastors and hope to hear better reports from them soon. We are happy to state that the Lord is graciously blessing his church here. Two noble young men united with the churches by baptism on Sabbath, 26th inst. Another was received for baptism; others have professed faith in Christ and others are deeply impressed by the Word and are seeking salvation. May the Lord save them from their sins. It is four years since there has been a prayer meeting in the church, although the new building has been finished four years. Saturday we met in Conference for the first time in years. A site a number were present, and also at

the observance of the Lord's Supper on Sabbath. Members of churches of other denominations state that they have been blessed while worshipping with us. A good work is begun. We pray that the Lord himself may continue it.

**BRIDGEWATER.**—It has been my privilege during the past week to assist my brother pastor, Rev. Chas. R. Freeman, in special services in Bridgewater. The church here has been enjoying some tokens of Divine blessing. The meetings have been in progress several weeks. At this time a number profess to have found Christ as Saviour and others are seeking the way of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have a large place in the affections of this people, and under his wise leadership the interest in the work of the church will be ever increasing. We believe there are days of larger blessing in the near future for the church in Bridgewater.  
W. I. ARCHIBALD.

**LAWRENCE TOWN.**—Beginning with the Week of Prayer some special services were held, resulting in a large degree of blessing to the members of the church and in bringing some souls into the kingdom. We are hopeful for a larger blessing. Rev. E. N. Archibald, now making his home here, renders such assistance to the pastor from time to time as his strength will permit. Many friends will be glad to learn that this veteran pastor is gradually regaining his health and hopes still to do some good service for the Master. On Monday evening, January 27, a number of the members of the church "took by storm" the parsonage and presented Pastor W. L. Archibald with a beautiful fur coat, made by Dunlop, Cooke & Co., of Amherst. This gift on the occasion of the Pastor's birthday was a token of appreciation and esteem, and so much was appreciated and accepted by him.

**GIBSON AND MARYSVILLE.**—Pastor Robinson writes—This community was visited with an epidemic of typhoid fever during the latter part of the summer. Our congregation suffered most severely. In many homes two, three and four were laid aside at one time. The home of Bro. Wm. Bradley, the loved Superintendent of the Sabbath School, was sadly afflicted. Bro. B. for months suffered from the malady and at times his life was despaired of. Although in the Providence of God he is once more able to resume the duties as Superintendent, yet sadness reigns in the home, and the sympathy of the whole community goes out to Brother and Sister Bradley and family over the death of Bro. Norman Bradley, a dear son and brother. The writer also fell a victim to the disease, followed by blood-poisoning of the throat, and for upwards of three months was prevented from engaging in the active work of the ministry. The kindness of the brethren in the ministry and the members of the congregations, I shall never be able to repay.

**OTNABOG, N. B.**—Kindly allow me space to report the work I have been doing. I held meetings at the following places, viz., Lower Cumberland Bay, Range, Evansdale, and Lower Hampstead and held services at different times in Otnabog. During the month of November, I held a series of meetings, for a fortnight at Otnabog assisted by Bro. Neales one night. Backsliders were reclaimed, we had a glorious time, but no new converts. During last week of December, I held special services for one week ending 1st of January, 1902. I was asked to carry on the meetings another week but circumstances prevented me. I intend holding another week or fortnight of meetings soon if the Lord is willing. Brothers pray for me that much good may be done in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.  
Your Brother in the Lord,  
C. E. JOHNSON.

**FOR MESSENGER AND VISITOR.**—On looking over the Year Book I find the Foreign Mission Board have a deficit of over \$4,000. I am greatly surprised and grieved at this. At the Convention in 1899, a special effort was made to wipe out the debt then existing, and we hoped we should have no more balances on the wrong side. Still in 1900, if I recollect rightly, there was a debt of about \$3,500, which some of the brethren, at least, did their best to pay off, and yet in 1901 we find the amount of debt nearly three times

as large as it was the year before. What is the reason? The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces are spending the Lord's money in luxuries, fine dresses, fast horses, and extravagance of all kinds, instead of putting it into his treasury to carry on his work and to send the gospel to every creature. What is the result? read the statistics in the Year Book. Only 1300 baptisms last year, and the number of church members 500 less than the previous year. We have been robbing God, and he has withheld his blessing.

Had we been faithful stewards and given as we ought to Foreign Missions, the home work would not have been so unfruitful. Let the Baptists of these Provinces humble themselves before God, confess their sins of worldliness and covetousness, ask for pardon and for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that we may bring all the tithes into his house, believing that if we do he will pour out a blessing upon us so great that we shall not have room to receive it. If we do our duty, he will keep his promise, and the treasury of our Mission Boards will not be empty.

In a late issue of your paper, Bro. Manning states that the treasury is empty, and that very soon \$1500 will be needed to pay the amounts due our faithful, hard-working missionaries. This state of things is a disgrace to the whole denomination and should be remedied at once. To this end I make the following offer. If \$1200 is received by Bro. Manning in time to meet this payment I will pay the balance of \$300, and let those who give the \$1200 do it as a special donation, and with the resolve to give besides this year, as much, if not more, than other years to Foreign missions.

Let us prove our Father's promise and put away our worldliness, coldness, frivolities, and needless extravagance, and give to his cause as he prospers us, and we shall not only be a blessing to others; we shall be blessed in our own souls and find his service a delightful one. Hoping and trusting that 1902 may be a year of faithful giving, and of a large ingathering of souls into the kingdom of our Lord.  
Yours sincerely,  
C. H. HARRINGTON.  
Sydney, Jan. 30, 1902.

### Notes by the Way.

#### FREEPORT.

To those who know it not let me say that Freeport is a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, and if the present growth continues it will soon have attained to the dignity of a town. It is situated on the southwestern end of Long Island, just opposite Westport. Down on these islands they have learned the secret of extracting gold from the waters of the ocean, though not by the direct method which was tried a few years ago on the Maine coast. A stranger coming here may always feel safe in addressing every man he meets as captain, for if the title is not possessed in reality the one addressed will regard it as a subtle compliment in view of the latent possibilities. Some farming is carried on, but the sea provides the most of the work and the most of the wealth. And those who think there can be but little of the latter in these fishing communities should come and see the comfortable homes (and there are few indeed to which even a stronger adjective could not be applied), owned, (with few exceptions), by those who occupy them.

Here, as in Westport, is a large Baptist church, (a membership of 418 as given by the last Year Book), but unlike Westport here, the Baptists hold the place exclusively. If therefore, there is a disposition on the part of some to "settle on their lees" in matters denominational and doctrinal, it is not surprising. But with the energetic leadership of Rev. E. H. Howe, the present pastor, there is no fear that the church as a whole will grow lax in holding the "faith once delivered to the saints" or forget its relation or obligation to the denomination at large.

In last week's Notes I spoke of the special services being conducted here. Evangelist Wallace (and who deserves that much-abused title better), left at the end of the week, but the meetings were continued by the pastor. From the first they have been well attended and interest has not been wanting, but no general awakening has yet rewarded the patience and labors of God's children, though evident tokens of the Spirit's presence and

power were manifest and many lives were uplifted and strengthened. Pastor and people are praying in faith that the promised showers of blessing may not long be delayed, though further special services may have to be postponed.

On Sunday large audiences gathered both morning and evening. Rather unwillingly the writer acceded to Pastor Howe's insistent request and occupied the pulpit at both services. But the sympathetic attention with which the message was received made the services a delight. Pastor Howe is now on his fourth year of service on the field, and to-day after battling thus long with the elements on this windswept island is strong in body, strong in faith, and strong in the affections of his people. And Mrs. Howe, as a true helpmeet, is not behind in any good word or work. The few days I was permitted to enjoy their unstinted and ungrudging hospitality were days of restfulness and enjoyment.

But I came to Freeport neither to attend the services nor to rest at the parsonage, but to increase the circulation of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Bad weather interfered somewhat with the work, but friendly doors were ready to shelter from rain and cold, and our Baptist or an will have over a hundred per cent. more readers in Freeport as the result of the canvass.

Today saw the end of the work at Freeport, and in the early afternoon the stage was boarded for Tiverton. A cold north wind sweeping across the Bay of Fundy caught us as we sat perched up in the high open wagon vainly trying to understand that the wind which blew in under the seat, freezing our feet and chilling the marrow in our bones, was only the nothing which Christian Science contends. But the ten mile drive ended at last, and the welcome received and warmth enjoyed at the hospitable home of Bro. Howard Ossinger, soon banished all the unpleasant memories of the trip. Of Tiverton more will be said next week. From here the course will be up Digby Neck, and thence (D. V.) up "the Valley" (and if there be other valley than the one we have not heard of it, so let there be no accusation of ambiguity.)

Yours in the work,

R. J. COLPIE.

Tiverton, January 30.

### Acknowledgement.

From the depths of grateful hearts we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the kindness shown us by the people of the Cumberland Bay field. Last Saturday evening our home was jaken possession of by the good people of the surrounding country. The ladies at once set tables for supper, and over one hundred partook of the good things set before them. After spending a most pleasant evening they returned to their homes, leaving us richer by \$43 worth of provisions and \$44 in cash. To all those who have so kindly remembered us, we wish to express our sincere thanks, not only for these gifts but for all kindnesses shown us since we came here. May God wonderfully bless them is the prayer of

F. P. DRESSER AND WIFE.

Range, N. B.

### NEW BOOKS.

The Life of St. Paul Harmonized in Scripture Language. Compiled by Rev. S. W. Pratt. 12mo. Cloth. Price, 75cts. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The International Sunday School Lessons for the first six months of the present year are on the life and letters of St. Paul. There is particular timeliness, therefore, in the new edition just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, of "The Life of St. Paul Harmonized in Scripture Language," recently published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., but not yet brought to the attention of many who really need it. The compiler, Rev. S. W. Pratt, has given the full text, in a harmonious chronological arrangement, of whatever pertains to Paul's life and work at any one time and place. The plan has been to construct, after the inductive method, a complete Scriptural life of St. Paul, following in general the record of Luke in the Acts, and presenting in addition thereto, and in chronological order, whatever the Apostle himself has written in the Epistles concerning the same facts and events, and whatever he has written about other parts of his life and work. The matter in the appendix will be found instructive as showing St. Paul's personal relation to Christ and his claim to Apostleship, his personal appearance, his relation to his companions, and the unity of his teaching, and his personal life and faith. Those who saw the first edition of this book were delighted with it and commended it in the highest terms. It is hoped that the book will now extend its helpfulness to a very much wider circle of readers and students.

**MARRIAGES.**

**BECK-DYSART.**—At Elgin, January 26, by Pastor H. H. Saunders, William Beck to Jennie Dysart, both of Elgin.

**MOORE-PEQUOQUIST.**—At Springhill, by Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Edgar Moore to Ethel Pequiquist, both of Springhill.

**ROSS-HEWITT.**—At the residence of Capt. Robert Hewitt, father of the bride, Lower Montague, P. E. I., on Jan. 22nd, by Rev. W. H. Warren, assisted by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Adelaide J. Hewitt to Donald P. Ross, farmer of Lower Montague.

**TAYLOR-KILPATRICK.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Sussex, on the 29th inst., by Rev. W. Camp, Irvine Washington Taylor to J. Maud Kilpatrick, both of Penobscot, Kings county, N. B.

**MORLARIETY-COWAN.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Windtor, N. S., on Jan. 28th, by Rev. G. O. Gates, James R. Morlarity and Elsie C., daughter of Charles W. Cowan, all of St. John.

**ADAMS-RUSHTON.**—At Westchester Lake, Cumberland county, N. S., on the 24th Dec., by Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, Harvey Adams and Mrs. Alethea Rushton, both of Westchester.

**DOTTON-SCOTT.**—At Westchester Station, Cumberland county, by the Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, A. B., on the 15th Jan., Joshua B. Dutton of Westchester and Mrs. Ellen Scott of Swampscott, Mass.

**STICKLES-HARTLEY.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Marysville, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, Thomas Stickles of Gibson to Mary Jane Hartley of Marysville, York county, N. B.

**SMITH-BRADLEY.**—At the residence of Wm. Bradley, Esq., Gibson, on New Year's day, his daughter, Laura M., was united in marriage to Herbert E. Smith of Hampton, Kings county, by the Rev. W. R. Robinson.

**ROBINSON-ESTABROOKS.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Gibson, N. B., on January 1st, by Rev. W. R. Robinson, Fred Robinson of Marysville to Lizzie Estabrooks of the same place.

**GRAHAM-WELSH.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, on January 30, by Rev. Isa Wallace, A. M., Shannon Bruce Graham of Centreville, N. S., and Lillian Maud, daughter of Capt. George Welsh of Westport, N. S.

**BERTHAUX-CLARK.**—At the home of the bride, on Christmas day, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, M. A., Henry S. Bertheaux, of Boston, Mass., to Ellen Augusta Clark, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Clark, of Berwick, N. S.

**CORBIN-MULLINS.**—At the home of the bride's parents, Somerset, N. S., December 31, by Rev. D. H. Simpson, M. A., Raymond M. Corbin to Mattie Mullins, both of Somerset, Kings Co., N. S.

**MCKINLEY-DELONG.**—At the Baptist church, Alma, N. B., January 22, by Pastor F. N. Atkinson, Robert McKinley, of Fitzwilliam Depot, N. H., to Henrietta Delong, of Alma.

**DEATHS.**

**FULLERTON.**—At Halifax, N. S., Jan. 12, Edward D. Fullerton, formerly of Diligent River, Cumberland county, N. S., aged 67 years.

**HOLMES.**—At Evansdale, Queens Co., Nov. 24th, Lulu, aged 5 mos. 17 days, child of William and Harriet Holmes, interred at Otnabog.

**LANGIN.**—At Gasperaux, Chipman, N. B., on 24th inst., Orville W., third son of Isiah Langin, aged 27 years. Seven brothers and three sisters, besides the parents, remain in bereavement. He was a member of First Chipman church.

**BENTLEY.**—At Diligent River, Jan. 13, Thomas Bentley, aged 80. Bro. Bentley was one of our oldest residents in these parts and has lived for forty years a consistent Christian life in fellowship with the Baptist body. His life and faith illustrated the promise—"A long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation."

**BRADLEY.**—At Gibson, N. B., of typhoid fever, after weeks of suffering, Norman, son of William Bradley, of that place; Brother Norman was a B. A. of the U. N. B., a young man of excellent attainments and sterling Christian character. His bright and promising career was cut down in the midst of youth and home, church and community meet with a distinct loss.

**CLIFFORD.**—On January 20, of consumption, Sadie Pearl, aged 19 years, the beloved daughter of Deacon Clifford, of East Onslow church. Baptized some years ago by Pastor Spidell, our dear sister was a bright Christian with large views and wishes concerning the need and the possibility of work for the Lord, but He saw otherwise and called her to the higher service.

**CHASE.**—At Upper Brighton, Carleton county, on the evening of the 13th, of consumption, Alberta, beloved wife of George Chase, fell asleep in Jesus. A strong faith in the finished work of the atonement sustained our sister through all the

days of her declension and she was sweetly cheered with the abiding presence of the Comforter divine. She departed at the age of 30 years and left to mourn a husband, two children, an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters with many friends and acquaintances whose loss is her eternal gain.

**FRASER.**—At Chipman, N. B., on 10th inst., Mrs. Hannah Fraser, a native of Inverness, Scotland, aged 82 years. Mrs. Fraser came to New Brunswick with her husband, the late John Fraser, Esq., moving from Nova Scotia in 1846. A member of the Presbyterian body, her sympathy and friendship went out equally to all Christians, and she ever rejoiced in the prosperity of Christ's kingdom. She belonged for many years to the Women's Missionary Societies of both Presbyterians and Baptists in this place, and the cause of Foreign missions was especially dear to her. Two sons and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Cox, the W. M. A. Secretary for N. B., remain to cherish her memory.

**SMITH.**—At Nasonworth, N. B., Nov. 23rd, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Morgan, Mrs. Nehemiah, widow of the late Deacon Smith, in the 78th year of her age, passed peacefully from her earthly to her heavenly inheritance. The funeral services were conducted by Pastor Seelye, assisted by Rev. W. D. Manzer, her former pastor, and we laid our sister to rest in the family burying-ground, there to await the sound of the last trump. Sister Smith leaves behind her a large number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who mourn not her departure because of the gain it brings to her.

**JONES.**—At Nasonworth, N. B., Jan. 16, after a week's illness, Susie, elder daughter of Mr. D. D. Jones, at the early age of twelve. Susie was a scholar of both Sabbath and day school, beloved by her schoolmates and the community, hence while her death is a sad sad loss to the dear ones at home, it is deeply felt by all, and has left, we believe, a lasting impression upon the young. Not long before Susie died she called her grandma to her side and told her she heard the angels singing. May God sustain the sorrowing relatives.

**NELLY.**—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Christie, River Hebert, Jan. 26th, Mrs. Rebecca Nelly, aged 79 years, relict of the late Parker Nelly of Brooklyn, Annapolis Co. For a number of years the departed had lived most of the time with her son-in-law and his wife, being cared for in a most generous and loving manner. She was loved by her three little granddaughters and all the household. By her genial and quiet Christian spirit she became endeared to the church and community. Everything that skill and attention could do was done by her physician to stay the disease, but all in vain, and after a brief illness the Master came and called her up higher. The passage was calm and cloudless. Sister Nelly was baptized 19 years ago and united with the Pine Grove church. She maintained a goodly profession. She adorned her position as a dutiful housewife, conducting her affairs wisely and prudently. As a mother she devoted her best energies, by precept and example, for the spiritual and moral good of her six sons, four of whom survive her, and a daughter. Pastor Parker being sick, Rev. W. E. Bates of Amherst, conducted at the home a very impressive service. Rev. 3:4. The burial was at the Pine Grove cemetery, where beside her husband she rests till the morn of the resurrection. May God comfort the bereft.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

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**YERXA.**—With profound sorrow we have to record the death of Dea. A. D. Yerxa of the Gibson church, one of our oldest members in point of years and service. Bro. Yerxa was in his 81st year and for over sixty years a member of the Baptist communion. For months previous to his death failing health prevented him from engaging in the activities of church life. He was a charter member of the Gibson church, a faithful attendant and a liberal contributor to all schemes of the denomination. Although passed away he still lives and speaks through an noble and exemplary life. For years he faithfully discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned, the onerous duties of County Recorder. Those most intimately acquainted with him bear testimony of his worth as a man and citizen. The friend of all, he lives to-day in loyal and loving hearts whom he has often helped by word and act in seasons of need. He exhibited those traits of character, that enable one to say, as was said of Moody, "his life was a sermon." As one of God's noblemen, grandly he lived, peacefully he passed away to be at rest with Jesus, leaving many friends and no enemies. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn his departure. A short service was conducted at his late boarding residence, by Pastor Robinson, assisted by Revs. J. H. McDonald, W. D. Manzer and B. O. Payson, the choir of the Baptist church rendering appropriate music. Pastor Robinson preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. The Revs. Geo. Howard, J. H. McDonald and W. D. Manzer assisted in the exercises. The remains were then laid away beside those of his departed wife in the Keswick cemetery.

**THOMAS.**—Mr. Henry Harris Thomas died at his residence Somerset, Kings Co., Nova Scotia, on Tuesday, Jan. 7th, having passed his eighty-first birthday just the week before. Mr. Thomas was born at Wolfville, on Dec. 29th, 1820, and was a grandson of the late Rev. John Richards from whom he inherited strong Baptist principles. He became a member of the first Cornwallis Baptist church more than fifty years ago and was the first person baptized by the late Rev. A. S. Hunt. During his entire life he was a sincere humble Christian esteeming it his greatest privilege and pleasure to listen to the preaching of the Word of God or to mingle with God's chosen people and hold converse with them regarding the better life. For over three years he was deprived through a wasting illness of attending the church of God, but he bore his illness patiently never once murmuring against the Lord who chastened him so severely. On Sept. 14th, 1882, he was united in marriage to Hannah, daughter of the late John Lyons, who with two daughters Miss Amanda and Mrs. Harris Best mourn the loss of a tender devoted husband and kind, loving father. The funeral which was largely attended was held at Mr. Thomas' late residence, Revs. D. H. Simpson, Martell and McFall taking part in the services, after which the remains were interred at the Berwick cemetery beside the dearly loved son, J. Burpee, whose sudden death, less than three years ago while in

the midst of his duties as member of the County Council struck a death-blow to the father's heart, from which he never fully recovered.

**MILROY.**—At Cambridge, Mass., December 16, after a lingering illness, Alex. Milroy, aged 63 years. His remains were interred at Cumberland Point, Queens Co., N. B. His hope was in Christ Jesus.

**BARTON.**—At Cumberland Bay, Queens Co., N. B., Minnie Agnes, aged 14 years, beloved daughter of Andrew and Laura Barton. During the last weeks of her illness she was led to look unto Jesus, and died with her trust in Him. Her father and mother have the sympathy of their many friends. May God bless them.

**EATON.**—The many friends of Mr. Chas. W. Eaton, son of Mr. Chas. F. Eaton of Kentville, will be pained to learn of his sudden death, which occurred at Dawson City, Tuesday, Jan. 21. The telegram sent to his parents, announcing this sad event, gave no particulars, but it is supposed that pneumonia, that scourge of the Yukon, against which the most vigorous health seems unavailing, carried him off. Mr. C. W. Eaton graduated from Acadia in 1888. While there he distinguished himself both in the classroom and on the athletic field. Some years subsequent to his graduation, after having taken a medical course, Mr. Eaton went to the Yukon, where he speedily became known as a successful mining expert, as well as an exemplary citizen of that country. He purposed to return to the East last summer, probably, permanently, and would have done so had not the death of his partner delayed his departure. To his parents the news of his death was especially sudden and distressing as they had only a week before received a letter, written by him in Dec., at which time he was in the best of health and spirits. While possessing a free and jovial manner and with it the happy faculty of making many friends, yet to those who knew him best, Mr. Eaton revealed a view of deep thoughtfulness and earnestness of purpose. The subject which he chose for his graduation thesis, "The Bible" attested his reverence for and interest in the Word of God. His death has saddened this community and everywhere are heard expressions of sympathy for the grief-stricken parents. May God, whom they have learned to trust in other trials, minister to them of that comfort which he alone can supply!

The commission to investigate complaints made by imperial army officials in South Africa respecting the quality of canned beef sent from the Dominion has about completed its report. The reputation of four Canadian firms is at stake in this matter. Two firms have come through the ordeal with flying colors. Of a third the goods are reported to be "fair" in quality, while of the fourth the beef is condemned as being unfit for human food.



## B.B.B. Cures to Stay Cured

The most chronic diseases of the Stomach, Liver, bowels and Blood.

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### Sample Letters:

"We want a young man who is a rapid stenographer. Will start him with \$60 per month and increase later."  
"I have completed my first year. I get an increase of \$100, which is due to my training at the Maritime."

There were several similar ones.  
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KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.

Many think it is the Bible that says: "Do as the Romans do."

A purpose in the head and not in the heart does not last long.

Many people seek an experience instead of Christ.

### News Summary.

The writ for the by-election in Kings Co., N. B., has been issued. Nomination is fixed for Feb. 22, and election on March 1st.

The Newfoundland government has undertaken to renew the French shore modus vivendi, which expired December 31, for the present year.

Wm. Power, Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons for Quebec West by acclamation, replacing the late Hon. Mr. Dobell.

Captain Watters, of Watters' Landing, N. B., had one of his legs broken on Saturday afternoon. He was struck by a log near the knee.

During the year just closed 2,753 persons from the United States took up homesteads in the Northwest, as against 1,851 in the year previous.

Two hundred and twenty-six tons of fish were brought into Aberdeen harbor on three different days, and the sales for the week amounted to £200,000.

At Fredericton, Wednesday, the government accepted the invitation from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to Premier Tweedie to be present at the coronation of King Edward.

A petition was presented to the Legislature of Manitoba Tuesday calling upon the government to grant compensation to liquor dealers under the prohibition act, as put in force. It had eight thousand signatures.

At the annual meeting of the Touquoy Gold Mining Company, at Truro, Robert Kaulback, of Musquodoboit, was re-elected manager and presented with a small brick of gold in appreciation of successful services.

There is said to be an exhibition at Norfolk, Conn., a live frog, which was found in a pickerel's stomach. The man who landed the four-pound fish was surprised when he cut it open to see a fair sized frog leap forth.

St. Stephen held its annual town election Wednesday and Mayor Murchie and the old board received endorsement from the people. Councillor Nesbitt, Kings ward, is the only new man, replacing Councillor J. P. Wry, who declined nomination.

A contract has been signed with a New York construction syndicate to construct the Montreal-Longueuil bridge, which will be used by the Kutland railway and connections for an entrance to Montreal. The estimated cost of the bridge and terminals is six million dollars.

A. L. Schaeffer, of Edgar county, Ill., last year harvested the largest crop of popcorn ever gathered in the world. From his 102 bushels, a yield of a little over seventeen bushels to the acre. It cost him \$177 an acre to raise, sort, shell and pay ground rent.

The Montreal Board of Trade at its annual meeting Tuesday unanimously passed a resolution expressing its admiration of the patience, endurance and clemency of the British troops in South Africa and deprecating the ill-feeling shown by the European press.

The Hague correspondent of the London Daily Mail declares that Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, is apparently attempting to draw Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, to disclose the terms conditional upon the waiving of independence.

Herbert Crosskill, formerly deputy provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, died at his residence, Queen street Dighy, Wednesday afternoon, after several months' illness. He was born at Halifax in 1826, but spent the greater portion of his younger days at Bridgetown.

A terrible accident occurred at Marsh mine, a few miles from New Glasgow. Three men were killed outright, the manager, J. W. Sutherland, and his brother, Walter Sutherland, and John Willis, of Westville. The three men were in the office and the accident was caused by an explosion of dynamite while thawing it. All the men are married, having families.

An announcement by Mr. Balfour as to peace negotiations caused a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament. Lord Rosebery brought about this movement on the part of the Dutch government. It is recalled that in an interview published about Christmas time, Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, was represented to have urged the impossibility of Holland's intervening in South Africa unless she had reason to think that both parties wished it.

Two burglars and cracksmen are dead, Deputy Sheriff W. S. Manning is seriously wounded, and Marshal Peter Fitznewall, of Athens, is perhaps mortally wounded as the result of an attempt to rob Mrs. Mary Priest, an aged and wealthy widow of Gallipolis, Ohio. The officers, learning the burglars' plans, lay in wait at the house and upon the appearance of the robbers a battle ensued, in which both were killed and the officers named were wounded.

### THE OMNIVOROUS OSTRICH.

What does the ostrich eat? is one of the questions. Everything. Yet in captivity the feed is selected with care. It is omnivorous and to some extent carnivorous, not refusing snakes, lizards, meat and bones. The keeper prepares chopped alfalfa; for, as one visitor remarked, the ostrich would have a hard task to get uncut grass down that neck! It eats all cereals, clover, cabbage, and thornless cactus. Its voracity is well known. In fact, it refuses nothing,—leather, bread, wood, stones, iron, parasols, and paper. The hard substances are used to grind the food in its stomach. If it is deprived of access to them, gravel must be supplied.

It is thought that a diet of Indian corn induces the bird to fight. Loads of worthless oranges are brought to the farm, and fed to the birds merely by way of dessert. It was very comical to watch an orange slowly work and worm its way down the long neck. The fruit is taken at one gulp, and then begins to go down. It twists and turns, sometimes being seen in front, sometimes bulging behind, until its destination is reached. The bird drinks from six to eight quarts of water a day, and little tanks are kept in each enclosure for bathing.

The ostrich begins to lay at three years old. The nest-making is a curious process. Early in the spring a pair start to scrape out a hollow in the sand. The male rests his breast bone on the ground, and kicks behind, then, turning about, repeats the process until a hole a foot deep and three feet in diameter is prepared. The hen then lays one egg a day until twelve or fifteen are placed side by side. The male bird sits upon them from about four o'clock in the afternoon until nine in the morning, when the female takes his place. Our guide remarked that it took some skill for two hundred and fifty pounds of ostrich to bear down with safety upon these eggs.—Florence Crosby Parsons, in The Christian Endeavor World.

### CORTICELLI HOME NEEDLEWORK.

The first quarterly issue of this splendid magazine for 1902 is now being delivered to subscribers, and is conceded to be one of the best numbers yet published. As its name indicates the book is devoted to instruction in art needlework, embroidery, crochet, etc., and contains articles on these subjects by several of the best authorities in Canada and the United States. In the current issue an article on "The Theory and Method of Embroidery," by Mrs. L. Barton Wilson, is well worthy of consideration by all lovers of art needlework. The magazine also contains numerous half-tone engravings and beautiful colored plates which have been obtained at great expense, and the tout ensemble of the book is one which would grace the table of a queen. The popularity of this work has been remarkable, and to-day it is a welcome visitor in thousands of homes. It deserves the encouragement accorded to it, and it is safe to say that every lady who sees it will not hesitate to become a subscriber. The magazine (4 issues) is issued at 35c per year. Send 10c to the Corticelli-Silk Co., St. Johns, P. Q., for sample copy.

### A BIT OF WISDOM FROM BROWNING.

He never passed a day without taking one or more long walks; indeed, his paces for most hills was exercise, and the exercise he chiefly advocated was walking. He wrote:

"I get as nearly angry as it is in me to become with people I love when they tifle with their health,—that is, with their life,—like children playing with jewels over a bridge-side, jewels which, once in the water, how can we, the poor lookers-on, hope to recover? You don't know how absolutely wet I am after my walking, not on the mountains merely, but on the beloved Lido. Go there, if only to stand and be blown about by the sea-wind."—[Mrs. Brownson's Recollection in the February Century.]

A Good Reputation.—Brown's Bronchial Trochies have been before the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all throat troubles.

Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Ridgefield, Conn., says: "I have never been without them for the last thirty years. Would as soon think of living without breath."

They quickly relieve Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere, and only in boxes.

Husband (to wife)—"I've been out half the day trying to collect money, and I'm wild enough to smash up the furniture. It beats all how some men will put off and put off. A man who owes money and won't pay it isn't fit to associate—"

Servant (opening the door)—"The butcher, sorr, is downstairs with his bill." Husband—"Tell him to call again."

"H'm!" exclaimed Mr Goldie, after reading his morning post, "that boy's college education is making him too smart." "What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Goldie.

"I wrote to him the other day that J thought it would be kinder for me not to remit the cheque he asked for. Now he writes:—"

"Dear Father,—I shall never forget your unremitting kindness."

One of the managers of a hospital asked an Irish nurse which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital.

"That, sur," said Patrick, as he pointed to a case of surgical instruments lying on the table.

## Reward of Merit.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**This and That**

**THE SORROWS OF GENIUS.**

Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Benvoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the "Lusiads," ended his days, it is said, in an almshouse, and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon; and Vangelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts as far as the money would go. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser, the charming Spenser, died forsaken and in want; the death of Collins came through neglect first causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for seven-fifty dollars, in three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and in distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grip of the law; Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory, at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of forty dollars; Butler lived in penury, and died poor; Chatterton destroyed himself.—Conkey's Home Journal.

**AN OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED.**

(From Canadian Gazette, London.)

The melancholy death from hydrophobia of the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor of Canada in 1819, has always been surrounded with a certain amount of mystery. What is believed to be the authentic story of his death is that told by Mr. Charles Cambridge, who was in Canada at the time, but returned to Ireland immediately after the Duke's death. He wrote to Lord Bathurst from Ireland on his arrival there, giving the following details. The Duke had lifted up a pet dog to lick a wound in his chin caused by shaving, and the animal bit him. Five months afterwards, when he was in the wilds of Upper Canada, symptoms of hydrophobia appeared. One day in drinking wine at table, he suddenly turned from it with abhorrence. Shortly after, going through the forest, he heard the

**TURNED OUT TRUE.**

Coffee Drinking Responsible.

"At a dinner party a couple of years ago a physician made this statement, 'Coffee drinking is responsible for more ills than any other one thing, but it is impossible for me to make my patients believe it.'

Neither would I believe him but continued to drink my coffee with sweet content. After a time I became aware of the fact that I was frequently lying awake nearly all night without any apparent reason, and the morning found me tired and nervous.

The insomnia increased, then came a dull pain at the base of the brain and severe pressure at my heart. My outside work was given up for I could hardly bear the little fatigue of the day. Nervous prostration brought on by overwork, the Doctor said. I thought of the words of old Dr. Bagley, 'Coffee is the poison that is responsible,' etc., etc.

I had heard of Postum Food Coffee and determined to try it. The first cup was so weak and flat that it was not fit to drink. The next time it was prepared I looked after it myself to see that the directions were followed properly. The result was a revelation; I found it a delicious beverage. The cure was not wrought in a day but little by little my nerves became strong, the pain ceased, and again I could sleep like a tired child.

I am now completely restored to health by Postum Food Coffee used in place of ordinary coffee, having regained the fresh complexion of girlhood, and I can realize the truth of the old Doctor's statement: I wish people could understand that truth before they permit coffee to break them down.

I have known of several others who have been restored to health by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. Please do not publish my name, but I am willing to answer letters of inquiry if stamp is inclosed." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

bark of a dog, and ran off so rapidly that his attendants could scarcely follow him. He was ultimately overtaken in a barn, and removed to a miserable hovel, where he died. In his paroxysms he was heard to say, "For shame, Richmond, shame, Charles Lennox, bear your sufferings like a man." According to another account the Duke was bitten while separating a tame fox and a dog that were quarrelling, and it is doubtful by which animal the bite was inflicted.

**A LUDICROUS BLUNDER.**

In spite of storm and impromptu telegraphic apparatus, Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, in its ample verbatim splendor, appeared in the morning papers wonderfully free from the usual curiosities of error. One passage, however, was in the nature of a test of the capacity of sub-editors to solve puzzles. "I remember years ago," said Lord Rosebery, "in 'Gulliver's Travels' there was a country called Lilliput described in which the factions were divided into 'Big-Endians' and 'Little-Endians,' according to the way in which they ate their eggs." This sentence is from the Dilly Chronicle report, and there is no reason to suppose it to be inaccurate. But that was not the form in which the operators at Chesterfield transmitted the sentence. It has been left to the Glasgow Herald to cover the telegraphists with confusion by publishing their in discretion to the Scottish world, thus:

"I remember years ago in 'Gulliver's Travels,' there was a country called Lilliput described, in which the factions were divided into 'Big Injuns' and 'Little Injuns,' according to the way in which they ate their eggs, and I think I may say, without making a very bad pun, that if we had put an end to all the three things I have described we should have been very Big Injuns indeed." (Great laughter.) Had Lord Rosebery really talked like that there would probably have been 'greater laughter.'—London Chronicle.

**OUR QUEER LANGUAGE.**

When the English tongue we speak Why is "break" not rhymed with 'freak?' Will you tell me why it's true We say "sew," but likewise "few;" And the maker of a verse Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse?" "Beard" sounds not the same as "heard;" "Cord" is different from "word;" "Cow" is cow, but "low" is low; "Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe." Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose;" And of "goose"—and yet of "choose." Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "homb" "Doll" and "roll;" and "home" and "some."

And since "pay" is rhymed with "say," Why not "paid" with "said," I pray? We have "blood" and "food" and "good;" "Mould" is not pronounced like "could," Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone;"

Is there any reason known? And, in short, it seems these Sounds and letters disagree.

—Edwin L. Sabin, in February St. Nicholas.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.**

Your anecdotes about the kindness and bonhomie of the Prince of Wales remind me (writes a correspondent) of the very marked change wrought in him—not unnaturally—by his elder brother's death, which placed him in the direct line of succession to the crown. My brother was a cadet on the "Britannia" with the two princes ("Spart" and "Herring") and served afterward with Prince George in the Mediterranean. Never was there a more "larky" sailor, as a hundred anecdotes (were it discreet to print them) might attest. Poor Prince Eddie was cast in a different mould, and his long, melancholy countenance, above its rampant of shirt collar (he was called "Collars" in his regiment) contrasted curiously with the merry face and twinkling eyes of his brother. Times are changed. Prince George is not merry now—certainly not in public. I was near him at the Oxford commemoration a summer or two ago when he came up to get his doctorate, and not all the quips and cranks of undergraduate chaff (it was particularly lively that year, as Cecil Rhodes and Lord Kitchener could testify) had power to raise a smile on that grave young face, with its serious eyes.—London Express.

**FREE BOOK TO WOMAN**



Woman is more liable to illness than man. This is because her organism is more sensitive. In man the muscular system is predominant, in woman the nervous sympathetic. Woman suffers in heart and brain and body a thousand things the average man can't understand. He knows nothing of the throbbing head, the aching back, the nerves all ajar by overstrain, the "want to be let alone" feeling the weakness and prostration from the overwork, worry and cares of her self-sacrificing life. Often indeed her wonderful love and courage make her hide from him, until it is too late, the many sleepless, restless nights followed by tired waking mornings, the wearing pain, the dragging weakness of female complaints, all of which are increased at each period, the unutterable misery and weakness that darkens her life and bring her to the verge of despair.

Yet woman need not despair. God never meant that His best gift to man should go through life in sorrow and suffering. What woman needs is to understand herself. Dr. Sproule has made this possible. He knows,—(for he has proved it by curing thousands of cases where others have failed)—that she need not suffer physically. His latest book, written entirely for women, shows this plainly. In it you will read his wonderful "Tribute to Woman." When you read it your heart will throbb with gladness as you feel that here, at last, is a man with a mind great enough and a heart tender enough to understand woman. This same understanding and sympathy have made him resolve to send a copy of this book

**Absolutely Free**

to any woman who writes for it. She who reads it will learn all about the weaknesses and diseases of her sex; all about her complicated nervous and physical conditions; all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism. Best of all she will learn what is necessary to maintain health, and how that health can be regained when lost.

**Fully Illustrated.**

Dr. Sproule has given particular attention to the illustrations in this book, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to get the very best. All the female organs, both in health and disease, are so clearly drawn that anyone looking at the pictures cannot fail to understand. Dr. Sproule's long experience as a surgeon and a Specialist has made him an authority, and the illustrations have been done from drawings which he himself has made especially for this book. They are so clear and perfect that they will prove a revelation to the woman who sees them.

But remember, though Dr. Sproule has been to great expense in getting up the book, it will cost YOU nothing. Dr. Sproule wants you to have it. He wants every woman to have the perfect, glowing health without which she cannot fitly rule her kingdom. He feels it his greatest privilege to help in any way God's last and best creation—WOMAN. Write for this book at once. It will save you years of suffering. Address SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

"The odd things schoolboys say sometimes when trying to be entertaining are often spoken of," says a teacher quoted by 'The Philadelphia Record,' "but I think the limit was reached by one of my scholars a couple of weeks ago. I had been ill for several weeks, and the boys were very uneasy about me, and showed their solicitude by calling every day to inquire about my condition. When I was convalescent one of them came in to see me. After the usual greetings he stood awkwardly shifting from one foot to the other. Finally he looked out the window, and a happy thought struck him. Woodlands Cemetery was just a few blocks away. 'I'm awful glad you're better, Miss Jones,' he said; but I was just a-thinking that if you should happen to get worse it is a good thing the cemetery is so handy to you."

Dingley was contemplating the purchase of a country place and had driven his wife out to look at it.

"How do you like it?" he asked. "Oh! I'm delighted, its beauty fairly renders me speechless, she replied. "That settles it," rejoined Dingley; "I'll buy it this afternoon."

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at their annual meeting in Toronto Thursday decided to begin making arrangements at an early date for an exhibition of live stock at the St. Louis fair. T. W. Peters was chosen vice-president for New Brunswick.

"Why!" cried the head elerk, "does it take you four hours to carry a message a mile and return?"

"Why," said the new office-boy, "you told me to see how long it would take me to go there and back, and I did it."

Two commercial travellers, comparing notes. "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders."

"That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."

Within the next 10 days the department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will ship to South Africa 500 tons of flour.

Many a backslider never slid very far forward.

Everything in the world but the human heart obeys God.

In the German Reichstag, Wednesday, the imperial secretary for the interior, in the absence of the imperial chancellor, Count Van Buelow, announced, in behalf of the latter, that while the imperial government did not intend to intervene in favor of the constitutional status of the Roman Catholics in the various states, it was desirable to secure uniformity of law on this subject. The chancellor, therefore, was negotiating with the different federal governments with the view of removing the existing disabilities of Catholic subjects.

Harris—I sav, Charley, you've got a tremendous cold. How in time did you get it?

Thompson—Standing on the sidewalk while Yawler gave me directions how to prevent taking cold.—Boston Transcript.

Von Blumer—"The doctor thinks I ought to go on a fishing trip."

Mrs. Von Blumer—"But of course you didn't believe him."

Von Blumer—"Why not?"

Mrs. Von Blumer—"Well, you didn't have any confidence in him when he told me I ought to go to Europe."—Harper's Bazar.

MESSERS 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.



**Mothers' Help.**

Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors.

It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.

Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household.

For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.

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

Use the genuine  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER**  
"The Universal Perfume."  
For the Handkerchief  
Toilet and Bath.  
Refuse all substitutes.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
SEND FOR  
Can. North-West BOOK-  
LETS and MAPS.  
**FREE FARMS.**  
A LAND illimitable with  
illimitable RESOURCES.  
169 Acres Free to each Adult  
Male.  
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For full particulars call on  
above Agent, or write to A. J.  
HEATH, D. P. A., C. P. R., St.  
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Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!  
**Pond's Extract**  
Reduced one-half with pure soft water,  
applied frequently with dropper or eye cup,  
the congestion will be removed and the pain  
and inflammation instantly relieved.  
CAUTION:—Avoid dangerous, ir-  
ritating Witch Hazel preparations  
represented to be "the same as"  
Pond's Extract which easily sour  
and generally contain "wood alco-  
hol," a deadly poison.

**News Summary.**

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, has accepted the invitation to attend the King's coronation.

Manitoba land sales continue to increase in spite of the advance of 50 cents an acre in price recently made. Most of the sales are made to settlers.

American riflemen will send a team to Ottawa next year to endeavor to recapture the Palmer trophy on the Rockcliffe ride range.

A supplementary army estimate of £5,000,000, just issued, makes the total expenditure for the army, during the year, £92,915,000.

A message from Bersimis, about 220 miles below Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, reports a severe shock of earthquake occurred there on Friday.

Action was taken at Whitby, Ont., towards forming a company with a capital of \$500,000 for the erection of a beet sugar factory.

The London Daily Mail calls attention to an alarming shortage of beef and suggests that the board of agriculture permit the re-opening of the live cattle trade with Argentina under restrictions to prevent the introduction of cattle diseases.

Isaac Putney, a farmer of Bibon, N. Y., was arrested Wednesday while driving into the city with a number of Chinamen dressed in women's clothes. The Chinamen, according to the authorities, were brought from Canada during the night.

The War office's casualty list issued Thursday shows that in a hitherto unreported engagement at Abraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony, Jan. 28, Col. D. E. Dumoulin, of the Sussex Regiment, and eight men were killed and seven men were wounded.

Andrew Carnegie has offered Smith's Falls, Ont., \$10,000 for the erection of a library. The acceptance of the offer is made possible by C. B. Frost and F. T. Proat offering another \$10,000 in twenty annual payments of \$500 each towards the thousand dollars required annually by Carnegie for maintenance.

Edward Biddle is in jail dying. John Biddle is riddled with buckshot and in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Peter K. Soffel is lying in the hospital with a self-inflicted bullet wound in the breast. This is the sequel of the sensational escape of the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, jail, aided by Mrs. Soffel, the wife of the jail warden, on Thursday morning.

John Dillon, in the House of Commons Thursday, attempted to get the Home Secretary, Mr. Ritchie, to intervene in the sale at auction of the seals alleged to have belonged to the Dowager Empress of China, which, it is claimed, were looted at Peking. The seals are now the property of an American, E. M. O'Brien, who bought them from a Russian officer. Mr. Ritchie pointed out that as the seals were not the property of a British subject the government has no locus standi.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, has unfolded the government scheme for the reform of the House procedure. The proposals include a reduction of the number of divisions, and empower the chair to count standing members instead of forcing them to march through the lobbies. The discussion of bills is also curtailed, the powers of closure are extended, and the authority of the chair in dealing with disorder is increased. For a first offence members may be suspended for the day's session, for a second offence members may be suspended for forty days, and for a third offence members may be suspended for eighty days and be refused readmittance until they have apologized to the House. The Speaker is also empowered to suspend a sitting in the interests of order.

Legend has it that the vicinity of Capento and the Mesa Rica, New Mexico, was peopled by a race of giants centuries ago, and evidence to substantiate the story has been found on the ranch of Don Luciano Quintano. Five men several days ago began to excavate at a place on his ranch marked by two pieces of rough hewn white building stone about fifteen feet apart. They had dug about five feet between the stones when a skeleton was unearthed. It is well preserved. The giant's chest measurement could have been no less than eight feet. The lower jaw bone is all that remains of the head. It is a massive piece and in it a huge tooth. The forearm measured 4 feet and the length of the arm must have been about eight feet. The skeleton will be sent to the Archaeological Society at Santa Fe.

**LITERARY NOTE.**

The most valuable article in the February number of the Missionary Review of the World is that by Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Educational Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, on the "Missionary Literature of the Nineteenth Century." This literature is described briefly and a list of 200 recent Missionary books is given under various subjects and with marks indicating which are best for reference, for study, for general use, for young people, for women, and for children. "John Chinaman in America" is described and discussed by Dr. Ira M. Condit of San Francisco. This is especially timely because of the present agitation of the Chinese Exclusion bill. Another important contribution is by Rev. Wm. M. Upcroft of China on "Unoccupied Fields in Western China." It clearly proves that there is still plenty of room for missionaries in China without overlapping. Among other articles worthy of mention are those by Dr. Perry of Japan on "Mr. Mott and Japanese Students," "The Crisis in South African Missions," by Dr. Bunker; "The Evolution of a Boxer," by Dr. John Ross; "Li Hung Chang and Missions," by Robert E. Speer; and "Mormonism and Parity," by Rev. Wm. R. Campbell. Any one of these articles makes the Review worth having, but there are many others, besides Editorials, Book Reviews, and General Intelligence.

—Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2 50 a year.

Col. Dent, British remount officer, has so far purchased in Canada for South Africa 7,567 horses, and is authorized to buy 340 more for the new mounted corps.

Christopher Robinson, K. C., has been unanimously elected chancellor of Trinity University, Toronto, in succession to the late Senator Allen and has accepted.

The Right Hon. E. Barton, prime minister of Australia, has cabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accepting the suggestion of the latter that representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia meet and confer in London next June upon trade and other matters.

Canadian scouts with Colonel Rennington, when near Lier River, chased a number of carts which were seen leaving a farm. They discontinued chasing owing to the enemy becoming too numerous for their safety. It was subsequently learned that the carts contained Christian DeWet and his retinue.

The committee on pensions of the United States House of Representatives reported favorably a bill granting a pension of \$25 a month to Hiram Cook, of Oneida, N. Y., said to be the last surviving soldier of the war of 1812 in the United States. Mr. Cook is 102 years old.

James Osmond, a lineman employed by the electric company, was killed at Ottawa Thursday, by contact with a live wire. The poor fellow was on a cross tree thirty feet above ground, and the first intimation of the accident was when he fell lifeless on the arm.

**For 60 Years**

The name GATES' has been a warrant of par excellence in medicine.

During these six decades

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

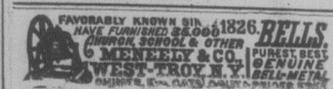
Lumbermen carry it with them in the woods for emergencies.

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

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

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

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Middleton, N. S.



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**Pailor and leanness** are the evidence of deficient nourishment or defective assimilation.

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION** contains in small compass and in palatable form a surprising amount of nourishment and tonic virtue. Thin people who take it grow fat,—pale people soon resume the hue of health; puny children grow plump and rosy.

Be sure you get **PUTTNER'S**, the original and best Emulsion.

Of all dealers and druggists.

**Notice of Sale.**

To George Whitfield Perry, of the Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Lucy Jane Perry his wife, Aaron Perry of Havelock, in the County of Kings, Teacher, and to all other persons whom it may or doth concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of December, A. D. 1888, and made between the said George Whitfield Perry and Lucy Jane Perry his wife of the first part, and the undersigned, William Crawford, of the City of Saint John, in the County and County of Saint John, Agent, of the second part, and the equity of redemption in the lands set forth and described in said mortgage, having been conveyed by said George Whitfield Perry to said Aaron Perry, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by said mortgage, be sold at Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1902**, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City of Saint John, in the County and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, namely:— "All and singular all that certain, lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast side of Pickett's Cove at lot number thirty-one, thence following a cedar fence a direct course a westerly direction till it strikes the side line of a lot number thirty-two, thence following the line between the aforesaid lots number thirty-one and thirty-two to the rear, thence following the base line an east course to the middle of lot number thirty-three, thence running a south course through lot thirty-three till it strikes the north bank of the Washademoak Lake, thence following the bank of the Lake down stream a westerly direction to the Point thence following the shore of the Cove a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning, bel. 1/2 the w. s. of lot number thirty-three and the whole of lot number thirty-two, and the southeast corner of lot number thirty-one, containing in the whole about three hundred and fifteen acres more or less, and also all and singular all other the real estate of the said George Whitfield Perry, now owned or occupied by him, situate and being in said Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining to the said estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity of them the said mortgagors in or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof."

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1902.  
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,  
Mortgagee.

AMON A. WILSON,  
Solicitor to Mortgagee.

**PURE GOLD**  
**TOMATO CATSUP**  
"It's like mother's"  
Natural color  
Natural thickness  
Natural flavor.  
Tomatoes crushed  
Spices only—try it.

**If you like Good Tea try RED ROSE**