

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXV.

Vol. XIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1903

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LIV.

No. 6.

## Morocco and its Revolution.

The state of Morocco is the westernmost of the so-called Barbary States. It lies partly opposite Spain, its most northern part forming one of the extreme points of the Straits of Gibraltar, of which the Rock of Gibraltar forms the other. It has an area of about 220,000 miles and an estimated population of 8,000,000. There are three capitals, Fez, the City of Morocco, and Mequinez. Of these Fez is the largest having a population of 140,000. Of the sea ports, Tangier is the chief. Tangier is the point of arrival and departure of caravans which travel across the Sahara desert. The present Sultan is Abdul Aziz, who has ruled since the death of his father in 1894. He was then a boy of 13. The Sultan of Morocco is the religious as well as the political head of the country. He is an absolute monarch, but he has ministers who advise him. Morocco produces large crops of most excellent wheat and is rich in minerals, though the mineral resources of the country are as yet undeveloped. The three countries vitally interested in the problem of Morocco are England, France and Spain. The rebellion which had gained considerable headway and threatened to unseat the present ruler, has been quashed, and the leader of the revolt has been slain or is a fugitive, or a prisoner. Circumstances might arise at any time in Morocco which would involve all Europe in a blaze. A wise ruler will do much to keep the peace of nations.

## Local Option in Vermont.

After more than half a century of prohibition in Vermont the voters in the cities and larger towns voted in favor of local option. After March 1st when the law comes into operation, the citizens in the different towns throughout the State will decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in their respective communities or not. As far as heard from, the total vote in favor of license was 30,634 and 29,649 against, which leaves a small majority of 995 for local option. In 1853 Vermont voted for prohibition by 1,500 majority. The question was decided by the cities and larger towns Burlington, Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and Barre, with the village of Bennington, rolled up a majority of 6,391 in favor of the law, which the country villages and rural districts were unable to overcome. The contest in Vermont shows where the fight is to be waged, if prohibition is to win the day. Centres of population are to be reached. Men must be persuaded of the iniquity of the traffic, and brought to see their duty as citizens in regard to it. The fact is, the cities are our rulers. Here the influences which are at work, are many and varied. Win the cities and you gain your end.

## Venezuela and the Powers.

It is to be hoped that the trouble between Venezuela, Germany and Italy will soon be happily settled. The condition of affairs in the South American republic is very unsettled. There is constant trouble, and those in authority at present have very little idea how long they will remain in control. Revolutions more or less extensive break out frequently. Meanwhile debts increase and, when payments are demanded by the nation's creditors, the answer given is not always courteous and never satisfactory. The time came when, Great Britain and Germany determined to obtain a satisfactory settlement of their claims, by a naval demonstration, to be followed by a blockade of the Ports. Warships of both these nations were dispatched to Venezuelan waters and some time after the German ship 'Panther' and others bombarded Fort San Carlos at Maracaibo Bay, and this when

these long outstanding claims had been placed by the Republic in the hands of Minister Bowen of the United States, for settlement. The action of the German fleet has caused not a little unfavorable comment from the press of England and the United States. It is hoped that the friendly relations between these two English-speaking peoples may not be disturbed by this joint action on the part of Britain, Germany and Italy. In order to secure a settlement the Powers claim preferential treatment, over the other creditor nations which is declined by Mr. Bowen acting for Venezuela, who offers to set aside for a definite time a part of the customs of La Guayra and Porto Cabello for payment of the claims made by these European governments. Unless some arrangements can be made that will be mutually satisfactory, the whole question, or such parts of it as may be in dispute will be referred to the Hague tribunal for adjudication. But whatever disposition shall be made of this case, the South American republics should be taught the lesson that if liabilities are incurred, the obligation to meet them is imperative.

## Newfoundland Fisheries.

There is great activity prevailing in Newfoundland among the seal fishermen of that colony. The fleet is being overhauled at present, and got in readiness for the year's venture. There will be twenty ships engaged, but not nearly so many men will be employed as formerly. The crews will be reduced 25 per cent. on account of last year's strike. The outlook for a good year among the seals is very hopeful. The United States is now receiving thousands of skins, while formerly the fishermen had to depend on the English markets alone. The result is that prices have gone up, and seal oil is in good demand. The winter herring fishery on the west coast has about closed. The catch at the Bay of Islands for the year ending Dec. 31, was about 400,000 barrels, valued at 165,000 dollars. As the west coast is unfit for vessels at this season of the year, the fisheries are carried on in Placentia and Fortune Bays, and will be until the end of March. The outlook for a successful season, therefore, is not considered favorable. The returns of the Newfoundland Bank fishery up to the end of last year have been compiled and show a most gratifying exhibit. The number of vessels engaged were 111, employing 1444 men, and the total catch of cod was 131,000 quintals. The Bank fishery is growing in extent and value and is now as great as the cod fishing industry of Gloucester. This, with the immense mineral resources of the country and the great forests awaiting the woodman's axe, enables the sister colony to make a good financial showing for the past year.

## Briquettes.

In Germany the manufacture and use of briquettes represent a very large industry. They are made of brown coal, peat, and the dust and waste of coal mines, mixed with mineral pitch, as a binding material. These are used very largely for domestic purposes, as well as in workshops and factories. They give an intense heat, are free from smoke and are cheaper than coal. As a consequence of their use in Berlin that city is considered one of the cleanest and best kept cities in the world. Briquettes have been introduced into this country owing to the demoralization of the coal trade as a result of the strike of the Pennsylvania miners, but they have not proved a success, due perhaps to their composition. The experiences of the past winter in the compulsory use of bituminous coal would lead many people to welcome any article of fuel which would abate the smoke nuisance that has prevailed and which has been the cause of so much discomfort.

## Ontario's Steel Industry.

The output of steel for the past year was 68,802 tons the value of which was \$1,610,031. The output for the previous year was only 14,471 tons, the estimated value of which was \$347,180. This very great increase was due largely to the production of the Sault Ste. Marie works. The production of pig iron was 116,687 tons valued at \$1,683,051. The wages paid in the pig iron and steel industry amounted to \$510,107. This was nearly double what was paid the previous year. The production of iron ore amounted to 36,472 tons, which were worth \$5,1469, and the wages paid amounted to \$228,534. If the production of the iron and steel industries in the Maritime Provinces was added to the above, the importance of the industry to the country would be clearly seen. The investment of capital in these industrial enterprises will repay the careful investor and be of untold benefit to this young and growing country. Canada has a bright future before her, if her capitalists and statesmen will do all in their power to develop her naturally rich mineral resources. In the mechanism of the world to day iron and steel play a most important part.

## A Prehistoric Crematory.

There has been quite a little criticism against the use of crematories in the disposition of our dead. They are referred to as "modern institutions, and as among some of the 'new things under the sun.'" But in the excavations at Gezer by the Palestine exploration fund a crematorium in the shape of a cave thirty feet long has been unearthed, the floor of which was thickly strewn with calcined human bones. Above this stratum of cremated remains was a layer of unburnt human bodies. Pottery in a fairly good state of preservation was found in both layers. Prof. Macalister, of Cambridge University, father of the man having charge of the work, was present during the unearthing of the cave. His examination of the remains and pottery led him to the conclusion that the two layers represented two distinct races, both of great antiquity and pre-Israelite. The earlier cremated bones are of a slightly built, but active people; the latter, those of a larger, more robust, powerful race, probably early Semitic. Verily there is "nothing new under the sun."

## The Transvaal Liquor Law.

The new License Liquor Law recently promulgated by Lord Milner for the Transvaal, is worthy of note. It is drastic in its effects, and if faithfully worked will be a great boon to the people generally. The law provides that all existing licenses shall lapse, and all intoxicants containing more than two per cent. of alcohol shall come within its scope. It also provides for 1. Total prohibition of liquor-selling to natives under heavy penalties. 2. No licenses to be granted to colored persons or persons convicted of selling to natives. 3. No barmaids, and no back or side entrances. 4. No selling to persons under sixteen. 5. Closing on parliamentary and municipal election days till polls are closed, on Good Friday and Christmas day and on Sundays, except for hotels and restaurants, where food must be provided with liquor. 6. No wages to be paid in public houses. 7. Heavy penalties for serving drunken persons, and for permitting gambling, and the presence of loose women in licensed places. 8. Objections to renewal of licenses presentable by any policeman, resident, or representative of a municipal borough. Court has power to refuse license without stating reason. No licenses are to be granted near a church, school or native compound. One of the most important provisions is that, on the requisition of one-tenth of the voters, a poll may be taken in any village, ward or municipality, and a bare majority will be sufficient to prohibit the sale of liquor in that locality for three years, or longer, if not revised by a contrary vote. By a similar vote, the local authority, or any trust, appointed by them, may conduct the liquor traffic, applying all profits to public improvements, under approval of the Lieutenant Governor. Let the whole business be curtailed and hampered, until it is driven out of this and all lands.



## An Old-Time Baptism.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

An Address Before the Baptist Social Union of Los Angeles, California.

"This idea of church unity, you know, is no new thing. It isn't the child of this broad and liberal age, as many of us think. Even within my own memory, back in the days of sledge-hammer, polemics and red-hot controversy, it was in the thought of men, and now and then some large-hearted man made a step toward it without consulting anybody. In these pleasant "afternoon" days that have come to me since I began writing "5" before my age, when I have leisure to think of things as they occur to me, I frequently find myself remembering those things which I have not forgotten. There is one page in her book of pictures which memory is very fond of showing me, and which I love to gaze upon. All the world knows who is Dr. Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL. D., president of Crozer Theological Seminary—a teacher of preachers, and especially Baptist preachers. But only the best people in the world—and a good many of them are in Heaven now—knew him when he was Mr. Weston pastor of the old First Baptist Church in Peoria, Ill. I don't know whether Dr. Weston would do it again, and then I don't know whether he would or not, and then again I'm not so sure that I know whether he would. To use a phrase that every student of Crozer will always remember—"That depends." All that I know is, that he did it once. And although it was much debated and discussed afterwards, yet nobody ever said "why" or "wherefore" to him about it. If you knew Mr. Weston about forty-five or fifty years ago, you may remember that he had a way, when he didn't propose to be questioned about something, of looking straight at his interrogator, right through him at something three or four thousand miles beyond him, without ever knowing he was there. This was very discouraging to a man who came charging at him holding in one hand a javelin shaped like an interrogator's point, and in the other a question barbed like a javelin.

"It seems to me that I have never seen but one man officiate at a baptism. Whenever I am in a church where the minister stands at the font and laves with the crystal drops the brow of the unconscious infant, or where he stands in a baptistry built in the pulpit platform in a country church in California, or in the dim shadows of the centuries that hide in the Baptistry at Florence, always I can see the lake at Peoria, the throng of witnesses of many denominations and one faith gathered upon the river bank. I see Mr. Weston standing waist deep in the rippling water, I see the tall figure and the kindly face—a face that children always loved, and to which they instinctively lifted their own faces for the kiss that was always ready for them—I hear the voice that has grown indistinguishably tender with the years that have softly scattered the snowflakes on his temples—hear it, as he stood at the close of the ordinance, the silver drops falling from his extended hands—

"Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room."

"Now, when I see a baptism like that, I go away calmly and perfectly satisfied that I have witnessed a baptism properly administered in Scriptural mode, in strict accordance with apostolic teaching and Baptist usage, in full compliance of letter and spirit with New Testament teaching. Otherwise, I am gravely apprehensive that it may be irregular, perhaps unscriptural, or possibly even not 'Baptistic,' and everybody knows what that is.

"Sometimes the baptisms were in the summer, as I have described. Sometimes in the autumn, when the hills were resplendent in their banners of green and gold and crimson. Sometimes the willows were just turning yellow with the first kiss of spring, and often, indeed, they were in the winter. And then the descents, William Gregg, Albert Knowlton, Jacob Tapping, John Brooks, my grandfather, Robert Jones, and my father, would go down to the lake Saturday night and cut out a baptistry in the ice. Every now and then I observe that somebody back East views with horror an open air baptism in an ice-framed baptistry in December.

"Well, there is nothing new or even startling about that. There are yet living in this land many old saints who went down into those icy waters in Peoria Lake, forty years ago, who have assisted at the obsequies of many of the saints who stood on the shore, declaring that such an ordinance was simply murder. Mr. Weston stood in that great baptistry, when the earth was baked with frost, and the broken ice floated about him. Indeed, the winter was the great time of revivals: we had the most baptisms then. But never once was a hymn omitted; never was the service shortened. Of the other ministers of Peoria of that day who baptized their converts with sparkling drops of tempered water in comfortable churches, very few are living; indeed I cannot just now recall one. But Dr. Weston lives and preaches and teaches daily in the seminary, hale and vigorous in body and mind, and eighty-two years young. And mind you, in those rugged days, that strange, uncanny thing advertised in religious papers as 'baptismal pants' had not been invented. When a Baptist preacher stood in

the river in December, he got as wet and cold as water anywhere below freezing point could make him. This generation, simply because it plays golf without an umbrella, thinks it invented the 'strenuous life.'

"All the other churches flocked to our Sunday morning baptisms. After the close of the morning service, the processions filed down from the old two-story Methodist ark, on Jefferson street, from the colonial columned Presbyterian church on Madison, from the Congregational on Main—the old Congregational church, a nest of 'Free-soilers'; its bell was, later on, the mouth of loyalty and the voice of victory, and it rang out the news of every union victory during the war, exultant triumph at one end of the rope and Mark Aiken, the hottest abolitionist in the state at the other—and Dr. Reed's flock of Universalists marched down from their church on Fulton street. Everybody went to the baptizings. That was open air preaching of doctrinal sermons for you. Don't tell me people don't like doctrinal preaching; there wasn't a house in Illinois that could have held those Sunday morning congregations.

"Among the many warm-hearted Methodists who came down to the lake was Judge Hale: a man justly honored and esteemed by all good citizens; an upright, conscientious man; a pillar in the Methodist Church. But he was never quite satisfied about his baptism. Sometimes, on baptism mornings he would come to our church on Hamilton street to hear Mr. Watson preach. You must remember—I know you do—that people especially in the New West, were much given to controversial preaching and polemical conversation when our fathers were younger men than we are. The war over baptism, close communion, sanctification, and predestination raged hotly all along the line. Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Universalist, Congregationalist—went about with visor down and lance in rest, and a Christian who wasn't more than ready to give a score of answers to every man that asked of him a reason of the hope that was in him, with no fear and far less meekness, wasn't considered much of a church member. He be a Baptist. Judge Hale was a shouting, fighting Methodist from plume to spur. But he did want to be baptized in that broad, deep baptistry that was eleven miles long and stretched from Peoria clear across to Woodford county, and was too big to be set up inside any meeting house or cathedral in the world.

"The Judge attended the baptisms winter and summer. He stood foremost among the Baptist worshippers; so close to the water that he got his feet wet. He sang the hymns; he reached out his strong warm hand to receive the candidates as Mr. Weston led them up out of the water; he held the shawls and wraps ready for them; he delighted to assist at the administration of the ordinance so far as he could.

"Well, one morning the scene and the season and the service were unusually impressive. Some children were among the converts, I think. The service was about to close. The last hymn had been sung—I'm not ashamed to own my Lord, or some other of the old-fashioned hymns which people used to sing most accurately when in a day and a country where hymn books were scarcer than dress suits. Mr. Weston for a moment looked steadfastly upon the throng of witnesses just bowing their heads to receive the benediction; his hands were half raised, when his eyes rested upon Judge Hale. He was standing close to the water's edge, as usual. The tears, welling up from his overcharged soul, to his eyes, were streaming down his face.

"Mr. Weston made an almost imperceptible gesture of invitation. Probably no one else saw it, but Judge Hale did. It was enough. Without a moment's hesitation, without even waiting to assume a baptismal robe, without pausing even to remove his watch, dropping his hat upon the ground, he strode, splashing—in his eagerness plunging into the water. The next instant he turned and faced the wondering multitude upon the shore; the minister was holding his clasped hands in one of his own, his other was resting upon the candidate's shoulder.

"There was an intonation of deep solemnity in the preacher's voice as he began: 'Upon a profession of your faith in Christ, my brother—he laid the man gently in the yielding waters that closed above him, with the easy grace born of great strength he lifted him out of the crystal grave, and led him a little way toward the shore where the exultant deacons received.

"Then the minister moved back to where the water closed above his waist; he extended his dripping hands in pastoral blessing upon the multitude bowing their heads before him, we heard him say, in the strong, even voice we loved to hear:

"Lord, it is as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room."

"Judge Hale never became a Baptist further than his public acceptance of immersion as the only baptism that could satisfy his conscience; further than this he never faltered in loyalty to his own denomination; he lived and died a Methodist, and to-day a Methodist chapel, in his city of Peoria, called by his name, is a fitting monument to a noble Christian man.

"Well, this thing was not done in a corner, and of course in that day of disputatious tendencies, the inci-

dent was discussed for longer than nine days. Many wise heads shook over it gravely, and the fathers girded up their lithe and shrewd intellects and met in the shock of many a dialectic conflict concerning it. But somehow or other, at the end of all the discussions which the boy could not half understand, but which he delighted to hear, one thing came to his ears and his heart very plainly—and some old people who were young half a century ago can hear it to-day, as they heard it on that Sunday morning:

"Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded."

"And I wonder, sometimes, if when Dr. Weston goes to Heaven, some angel won't meet him at the gate and say:

"Judge Hale has been waiting for you ever so long. He has something he wants to tell you."

## Virginia and North Carolina Letter.

Just now temperance legislation is coming to the front in Virginia and North Carolina. The ignorant negro vote has been eliminated and the people feel that they can now direct their attention to moral legislation rather than to the maintaining of white supremacy. Having lived in the South more than five years without taking any part in politics, but having had an opportunity of observing and of talking fully with the best people of both races, I venture the assertion that few people in Canada and in the Northern States would have submitted to the ignorant and incompetent and vicious negro domination which threatened the best of the Southern white people. Today, not to speak of thirty-seven years ago the great mass of the colored people have little or no capacity for governing either their families or their country. Some of them have told me out and out that their lives and the little property they have is safer in the hands of the best Southern Democrats than in the hands of the politicians of their own race. Freeing the slaves was a noble act on the part of the North, and most if not all of the best white people of the South are glad it was done, but franchising the ignorant and improvident and incompetent negro was, to say the least, a blunder of blunders. The white men of the South have suffered and do suffer greatly on account of this blunder, but the negro has suffered, does suffer and will suffer far more. It would have been exceedingly difficult in any case for two races so different to live peacefully in the same territory, but with the bad feeling that has grown up during the thirty-seven years of threatened negro domination and the strain that has been put on the conscience of even the best people to avert it, I regard the separation of the races as inevitable. I know that Dr. Pitt of the Religious Herald, and many others are more hopeful, but I must confess that this conviction has gradually forced itself upon me during the five years. If the separation is not inevitable a hundred years is none too long to undo the mischief of negro enfranchisement. Whatever one may think of the constitutionality of the amendments or the morality of setting up one standard for the majority of the white people and another for the majority of the blacks, these changes give the states a chance to forget the race issue and devote themselves to much needed reforms. The change may be temporary only but it is with us now, and temperance legislation is in the front.

Temperance sentiment is not nearly as strong here as it is in the Provinces, excepting Quebec and possibly British Columbia, but what we have is crystallized and centralized in each state. There is one organization in North Carolina and another in Virginia. Editor Bailey of the Biblical Recorder and Editor Oates of the North Carolina Baptist, with Bro J. T. Jenkins, my predecessor, at Morehead City, are in the forefront of the battle in the old North State. In the old Dominion Baptists are not quite so prominent in the fight, but they are at work. During the past few weeks petitions have been circulated and signed. I have ten in circulation in this neighborhood. There is no attempt to obtain legislation which public opinion will not uphold. State prohibition of the traffic seems to be out of the question at present, but the effort is to place the liquor men instead of the temperance people of a community on the defensive. An attempt is made to wipe out the traffic from all places without police protection, make the saloon keeper prove to the judge that the people of police protected communities want the saloon and that it will not be detrimental to the moral and material interests of the community. If the people in such communities are not prepared to prohibit the traffic altogether they can take their choice between the open saloon and the dispensary. All possible restrictions are placed on the traffic where it must exist. I am inclined to think that this is as good a plan of dealing with the traffic as has been tried. It seems idle to go forward much faster than public sentiment. The experience of the people of Maine and other states as well as your own experience with the Scott Act seems to me to point in this direction. In the Religious Herald for this very week it is stated that one of the members of the Second Church Richmond has given up the liquor business at the request of the church. There are a few more of our Baptist brethren, not many and they are be-



coming fewer every year, who are engaged in the business. Last year in one of our associations the debate over the matter was very hot. Some advocated withdrawing fellowship from the churches that would not exclude liquor dealers and others favored more forbearance. The latter prevailed and the churches are using their influence to get the liquor dealers to give up the business and are refusing to receive any new members from this class. Less than twenty years ago there were more than one in the Clarksville church. Some of these are members of the church today, but they have not been in the business for several years and last Sunday signed the petitions. It was the same with neighboring churches. So we have reason to thank God and take courage.

JOHN LEWIS.

Clarksville, Va., Jan. 30, 1903.

## The Soul-Winner and His Servant.

BY REV. EDWIN S. STUCKER.

The Holy Spirit is the soul-winner. The disciple of Jesus is his servant. "When he is come he shall testify of me; and ye shall also bear witness." Christ's work in redemption is followed by the Spirit's work in regeneration. He is engaged in making men holy. Luke deals largely in samples in the book of "Acts," of doings of the risen Christ, who continued to work after his ascension by the Holy Spirit, through the apostles and disciples whom he had chosen. In his eighth chapter we have what may properly be considered a typical case of soul winning.

To study this we need first of all to look at the Soul-winner himself. We discern in Acts as nowhere else his passion for souls. That "God so loved" and that the Son of God loved" are familiar thoughts, but we too often overlook the statement of "the love of the Spirit" who "maketh intercession with groanings that cannot be uttered." The "compassion" of Jesus who was "full of the Spirit" may well illustrate the Spirit's yearning after men. Having this passion for souls he plans for their salvation. The 120 in the upper room in Jerusalem are in his plan for reaching the multitude in the streets below. So Philip is sent a ter the Ethiopian prince; Ananias is sent to Saul; Peter to Cornelius; Barnabas and Saul to Sergius Paulus; Paul to Lydia; and so on through the book. Each messenger is specially prepared and set apart. A deliberate plan was made to reach each of the individuals just mentioned. See, now in the next step how he prepares the souls for whom he has made the plan. When the 120 came to the multitude they had only to speak and thousands cried out, "what must we do?" The Spirit had gone before, and was even then with his disciples, convincing men "of sin, of righteousness, and the judgment." When Philip reached the prince what was he doing? "Reading the Prophet Isaiah." What did he do? Realizing that he needed "some man to guide" him, "he besought Philip to come up and sit with him." When God sends a man he goes before and prepares the way.

The soul-winning is described in detail in this typical case introduced in Luke's wonderful story. It is clear that it is a case of an individual dealing with an individual. "Go near" is the command. The man may be a prince, but God's servant need not fear to "go near." If the Spirit sends him The means used is the word of God. Out of that word a message of Christ is presented to the inquirer. More than that, it is a message of Christ as Saviour. The convicted sinner does not need to be argued with, or to have "difficult passages" explained, but to have a message of salvation. He must be told of Christ, and especially of Christ "led as a lamb to the slaughter." "He was wounded for our transgressions." "By his stripes we are healed." This is the message for the inquirer. It remains for Luke now to show us the work completed. The evangelized soul must confess his faith in a crucified and risen Saviour in the divinely appointed way. It is remarkable that he asked for the baptism. There must have been something in the teachings which suggested the ordinance. Luke now for the first time in his story describes carefully the act of baptism. Burial and resurrection were plainly shown. The work of evangelization was ended, the convert was happy in believing, and "the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip."

One can not carefully study this story, without discovering the soul-winner's method. He sends a saved man after an unsaved man. The Spiritual God reaches the unspiritual man through the two-natured disciple of Christ, who is in touch with both. We learn, too, the voluntariness of service. We are not "instruments," but agents. We can resist God if we will. We can refuse to hear and to heed his call. Instruments deserve neither blame nor glory. Agents do. To refuse to cooperate with the Spirit in witnessing to Christ the Saviour is to thwart a plan of God, and it may be to cause the loss of a soul. Who is responsible? On the other hand we see what great possibilities lie before the faithful disciple. As the servants of the Soul-winner we have it in our power to "save a soul from death," to "hide a

multitude of sins' and, by the words that we speak, to pass on that eternal life which was with the Father, and which was manifested unto us, for "he that believeth on the Son hath eternal life." "This is the record." Let us count it all joy to be the devoted and active servants of the divine Soul-winner.—Standard.

## Half Baked.

BY REV. S. E. WISHARD, D. D.

That was God's characterization of his people, when their piety had decayed. "Ephraim is a cake not turned," half baked unfit for use. Half cooked food, neither cold nor hot, is insipid, nauseating. For such a quality our Lord said; "I will spew thee out of my mouth."

Ephraim had lost his spirit of communion. His spirit of devotion had been smothered by his idolatries. "There is none among them that calleth unto me," said God, by his prophet Hosea. Some of the forms of worship were kept up, but they were only the dry skeleton, the rattling bones of a defunct life. The desire of Ephraim was to gratify himself with the new forms of heathenism about him, while holding to some show of the old religion which he had been taught of God. He was as a cake baked on one side, half-cooked and half raw, fit for nothing, but to mock and offend God.

One of the most seductive ways of departing from God, as Ephraim had done, was by taking down the barriers between a godly and a godless life, mingling with those of whom it must be said; "The love of the truth is not in them." This preference of the things forbidden, both leads astray and marks the estrangement. "Ephraim mixeth himself among the peoples." He finds congenial sentiments among those that know not God. He adopts their maxims concerning business, social and religious life. They are good enough for him in his back-slidden state, and more congenial than the severe, self-conquering maxims of a walk with God. Ephraim has discovered that the church is narrow, and by reason of its narrowness fails to get hold of the people. He has therefore decided to throw overboard the loving requirements of the Lord. He changes the reading—interprets it to mean, "Be conformed to this world, and be not transformed by the renewing of your mind." It is only a slight transposition of the negative and positive, and adapts it to the dominant influences of the world.

Adopting the maxims of the world leads inevitably to the adoption of its methods. For the underlying principles determine the outcropping life. "He mixeth himself among the peoples," and comes to accept their idolatrous worship, and corrupt himself with their sinful practices. Half baked is worse than not being baked at all for it is neither dough nor bread. God does not accept things by the half. He will have the whole man, the whole heart, the whole life, or nothing at all. He does not dicker with Ephraim for a part of his service, and let him off on certain scores. With God it is all or nothing; it is entire reception or entire rejection. The half baked cake is like "the salt that has lost its savor. Wherewith shall it be seasoned! It is neither fit for the land nor yet for the dung-hill; but men cast it out."

The prophet said of Ephraim: "Strangers have devoured his strength." Having lost communion with God, by making friends with the world his new-made friends are discovered to be enemies in disguise. Like the wine of intoxication, the friendship of the world "at last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever, therefore, will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God."

The strangers to whom Ephraim had gone for fellowship had devoured his strength. Having used him they turned upon him with curses. The godless world has never changed its habitation in this respect. Having degraded the professor of religion to their own level, men scorn his weakness and mock at his ruin. Having broken his hold upon God, Ephraim's only strength, they leave him in derision and without succor.

They that think to win men to God by coming down to their level in morals, by diluting the Gospel, strewing flowers in the road to perdition, and prophesying smooth things when God has bidden them warn the lost of their danger, incur the judgments of God and the reprobation of all honest men. Ephraim, whether he be preacher or layman, must, above all things, be honest—tell the truth and live it, whether men will hear or forbear.—Rx.

A writer in the Cumberland Presbyterian is very much disturbed because Prof. Farr, of the Theological Department of Cumberland University, gives up Isaiah 52:15 as a proof text for sprinkling. Prof. Farr, among other things says: "The marginal reading in the revised version 'stirle' for 'sprinkle' presents the interpretation adopted by most students at the present time."

On this we say:

1st. Prof. Farr knows what he is talking about and his critic does not.

2nd. Even if the passage read "so shall he sprinkle many nations," it could not be argued that it had any reference to sprinkling for baptism unless it were first

proved that baptism is sprinkling. There is not a scintilla of evidence that the passage has the slightest reference to baptism. Nothing is said about baptism in the connection, and baptism did not come into existence for many centuries afterward.

3d. The Hebrew word *nazah*, here rendered 'sprinkle,' in King James' version is thus defined by Davies in his Hebrew Lexicon: "To bound or spring; of liquid to spurt, to cause to leap for strong feeling; to make a start." And Davies, in that connection, translates that passage "so shall he startle (or surprise) many nations." And, as Prof. Farr says, this is "the interpretation adopted by most students at the present time."

The Septuagint version, which is the Greek version used by Christ and the Apostles, translates *nazah* by *thaumazo*, which means to astonish. And this makes the passage intelligible. Leaving out the parenthesis, the passage thus reads: "As many as were astonished at thee, so shall he astonish many nations." This is clear and plain, while to make it read: "As many were astonished at thee, so shall he sprinkle many nations," renders it unintelligible.

Putting in the parenthetical language the passage in full is thus: "As many were astonished at thee (his visage was so marred more than any man and his form more than the sons of men) so shall he astonish many nations: the kings shall shut their mouths at him; for that which had not been told them shall they see; and that which they had not heard shall they consider." The American version puts the parenthetical part in parenthesis, as above. The meaning is thus clear. The marring of his visage and form is mentioned as a reason for the astonishment of the "many," and then the astonishing of the many nations is enlarged upon by saying that kings shall shut their mouths in astonishment "for that which had not been told them shall they see, and that which they had not heard shall they consider." To insert "sprinkle" simply destroys the sense. Both the revised and the American versions put "stirle" in the margin—"so shall he startle many nations."

## No Happening.

BY H. O. ROWLANDS

Great excellencies and valuable results in character do not happen to any one. One may become rich by pot luck; but that does not touch character. The wealth that effects character is industry, economy and wise persistence. One does not become learned in any knowledge by chance. Learning is the result of plodding, persistent, costly, and wearying. Accomplishment is the child of Labor and Patience and the grandchild of genius and faith. The Christian character and life are no exceptions. God has provided no special legislation to exempt the Christian from those great laws of life. You were not converted to a Christian life by magic, or a shock; you become a Christian by "striving to enter in at the straight gate," the Spirit of God assisting. You will not "grow" in any grace except by exercise and service. A babe chained to the cradle and there always fed, but never taught self-help and exercise will develop into an imbecile, or a freak, a helpless lump of babishness. We think we have seen such things occasionally in the church. They are a perpetual care, never a help or an inspiration to God's cause. Growth, effectiveness, power, influence, and holiness in the divine life are qualities to be "worked out,"—they are the results of efforts and consecration. The work may be more laborious to some than to others, as are all kinds of toil; but to one will those virtues come by chance. "Something for nothing" is a principle unknown in God's economy. While salvation from sin is all of free grace; yet heaven in its glory is not free. No one enters in by good luck; it is not a windfall to a dying man; not a "present" to favorites; but, "blessed are they that do his commandments they may have a right to the tree of life." "The rest that remaineth" is for those who have labored with faithfulness and patience.—Standard.

## Numbering Our Days.

The ninetyeth Psalm may be cited as perhaps the most sublime of human compositions, the deepest in feeling, the loftiest in conception, the most magnificent in its imagery, presenting a perfect picture of human life as troubled, transitory and sinful, giving a right conception of God as the Eternal One, the Sovereign and the Judge, and yet presenting a refuge and hope to all men who in the midst of great trials turn to him for refuge. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this psalm was composed by Moses. From the remotest period his name has been attached to it.

The first verse reads: "Lord, thou has been our dwelling place in all generations." So near and dear is the relation between God and his people that they mutually dwell in each other. The soul is at home in God, because this is its birthplace, and one can never be at home elsewhere; he is the only true dwelling place, for all men, at all times.—J. Wilbur Chapman.



## Messenger and Visitor

Published in the interests of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces by

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. MCC. BLACK

Editor

Address all communications and make all payments to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.  
For further information see page nine.

Printed by Paterson & Co., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

### How to Have a Revival.

The building of every one over against his house, under Nehemiah's administration at Jerusalem more than two thousand years ago, is of all things most needed at the present time. Much work is required to be done by Christians in their own hearts in order that they may not greatly fail of success as followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. In the absence of the most desirable of all prosperity, it is in vain to look for a better state of things, until there is some increase of personal piety among God's people, individually; and until concerning those who in these latter days claim to be on the Lord's side, there shall be a fulfilment of the prophet Zechariah's prediction as to mourning "apart." (Zech. 12: 12-14.)

Returning unto the Lord must be, not in the mass, but one by one, personally, each one as an individual seeking the Lord. Renewed work for God must begin in the hearts of those who expect to hear the "Well done," of the Master. Here at home, in the heart, is the evil, and the remedy, to be of any use, must be applied here, in order that the cause of God may prosper. If instead of complaining about the broken and prostrate walls of Zion, and if instead of so much anxious care to ascertain before whose door the widest breach in the wall is to be found, all would commence in downright earnest to build over against their own doors, by humbling their hearts before God, the days of mourning would soon be ended.

It may be the case that while some see with grave concern that the walls remain unbuilt, and think they have a heart to work in rebuilding them, they may be too much engaged in building over against the houses of their neighbors just around the corner, or at least in preparing the estimate of the amount of labor necessary to repair that wide breach in the wall in the next block. In thus having the eye turned upon the broken places in the wall, here and there, they may have lost sight of some most necessary work to be done nearer home, even against their own houses. And then, their desires for the building up of the wall, or the revival of religion, may have been too general, and without sufficient regard to the claim of the work upon them as individuals. They may have thought of the work too much as a whole, and failed to consider the part which devolved upon them, personally. Let each one begin with his own heart, and be sure that all is made right there, and it will not be long before the whole work will be finished.

So long as the hearts of men and women in the church, are hard and cold, careless and indifferent, bitter and unforgiving; so long as these persons, whoever they be, are remiss in their duties, blamable in their conduct towards others, faulty in life and hurtful in influence; so long as there is a breach over against their houses calling loudly for immediate, earnest, vigorous, and faithful work in building the wall there, while these things continue no real and substantial progress can be made. If they are liable to the charge of Peter to Simon the Sorcerer, "Thy heart is not right in the sight of God," and of concerning various sins of omission and of commission which they condemn in others, they might be addressed as David was by Nathan "Thou art the man," then they need to begin at once to build over against their own houses, by repenting as in "dust and ashes" and turning unto God "with purpose of heart," saying with Elihu, "If I have done iniquity, I will do no more."

Those who would see the cause of God prosper must attend to their own piety, and to see to it that it is not in such a condition as to render any service they might perform, utterly worthless. There is no doubt, whatever, that there are many who must look more to themselves than is ordinarily the case with them, if they would really and truly pray, "O Lord, revive thy work." The answer of this prayer, as they offer it must commence with themselves.

In their own revival must begin that revival for which they pray. So long as any think and talk of the necessity that the church should be revived, and lose sight of the fact that they as individual members of the church need to be revived, they cannot reasonably expect that the God of heaven will prosper them, for in this way, they will never truly "arise and build." The Psalmist prays, "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, and uphold me by thy free Spirit." The purpose and expectation as to the answer to this prayer, are revealed in the words that follow, when he says, "Then will I teach transgressors thy ways and sinners shall be converted unto thee."

### The Minimum Christian.

The minimum Christian! Who is he? The Christian who is going to be saved at the cheapest rate possible; the Christian who intends to get all the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom; the Christian who aims to have as little religion as he may, without lacking it altogether.

The minimum Christian goes to church in the morning, and in the evening also, unless it rains, or is too warm, or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has a headache. Perhaps he does not go out in the morning at all—but manages with great exertion to get out to an evening service. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in the prayer and praise. He applies the truth very judiciously—sometimes to himself, often to his neighbors. When he applies it to himself, it is with the feeling that the preacher is throwing stones.

The minimum Christian is very friendly to all good works. He wishes them well; but it is not in his power to do much for them. The Sunday School he looks upon as an admirable institution, especially for the ignorant and the neglected. It is not convenient for him to take a class. His business engagements are so pressing during the week that he needs Sunday as a day of rest nor does he think himself qualified to act as a teacher. There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty, that he must beg to be excused. He is very friendly to Home and Foreign missions and the other benevolent enterprises of his denomination, and gives his mite for their support. He thinks there are too many appeals, but he gives, if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it, at least, this is his aim and purpose. He keeps his eye that far to windward.

The minimum Christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and dancing, the theatre and card playing, and euchre parties and such like amusements in which confessedly worldly people and some confessedly Christian people, indulge, give him quite a little private concern. He wants to be liberal and not strait-laced, and yet he cannot forget that the time was when he did think—they were not intended for the patronage of earnest Christians. He cannot quite see the harm of many of these popular amusements. The Bible does not condemn them. He does not see why a man may not be an active, earnest Christian and dance and play cards and go to the theatre. He knows several excellent persons who do these things. Why should not he? He stands so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the world that it is hard to say on which side he is actually to be found. This man is in great danger. He does not want to be counted among the worldly, and yet it is difficult to place him among the pious.—He is neither the one nor the other—Where is he? What is he?

Paul says—"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations." And in another place speaking of his own rule and aim of life, he says, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." "Let us

therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded," and then as if conscious that all were not yet ready to come up to his high ideal, he adds, "And if in anything ye be otherwise minded; God shall reveal even this unto you."

We cannot better illustrate Paul's meaning in this latter clause than by an incident of pastoral experience:—

A bright young girl had joined the church, who had clearly accepted Christ, but was not prepared to accept any yoke of man nor to subscribe to any creed or code which a church might choose to manufacture.

She courageously defended the theatre and declared her purpose to attend it whenever the plays presented, were of such a character as she could approve.

Her pastor—his name need not be given, said but little, and did not deal with her in heroic fashion, tho' he did sometimes indulge in that method. He committed her unto the Lord, in the firm persuasion that in time He would reveal 'even this' unto her.

She became a Sunday School teacher and was very devoted to her class and very successful in her work. One day she came to her pastor with tears in her eyes—there were tears in many eyes that day—for they were in the midst of a precious work of grace, and many were seeking the way of the Lord; and she said, while her lip trembled, "Pastor, I surrender, you know I have always stood for my right to attend the theatre when I chose, but in my class are several girls that are earnestly concerned about the salvation of their souls, and one of them plumply asked me what I thought about theatre-going. At that moment I saw the theatre as never before, realized its irreligious tendency, felt that if my girls were to go there in the state of mind in which they were, it would be infinitely perilous, and so I managed to stammer out; 'My dear, if I were in your place I think I wouldn't go.' Not quite satisfied with this, she asked, 'Miss Emma, do you ever go?' I felt like a culprit, as I was; and so I said in a choking sort of way, 'My dear, I have gone in my time; but, God helping me, I never will again.'"

Here was a revelation such as Paul refers to, and a real earnest Christian is very apt to get it.

The readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will learn with deep regret of the illness of the Editor, Dr. Black. For about three weeks he has been confined to his home and while not suffering much bodily pain is still unable to do any work. The paper will appear each week as usual, it being the purpose of the Ex-Com. of the Directors to do the best possible for our Constituency during the editor's enforced absence. We are certain that the prayers of thousands of the readers of this Christian paper will be offered in behalf of our brother, who for years has so faithfully and well served our denomination as editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. It is hoped that Dr. Black's illness will not be of long duration and that not many weeks may pass before we are permitted to welcome him back to the office and his editorial management, for which by trained intellect, and deep toned piety he has proved himself so eminently fitted.

Referring to the above, all communications for this paper should be addressed to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Will the friends kindly bear this intimation in mind?

### Editorial Notes.

—Somehow the types got into a jumble last week and transferred two articles which were intended for different columns. The article "A Novel Church Letter" was not intended to take first place. If only that letter upon which the good brother was received into church fellowship had been a receipted bill for payment of subscription to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to date, it might not have been amiss to have had it appear in such a prominent position. Your label, friend! How readest thou?

—It will be a great gratification to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to learn from the letter of "A Governor" in another column that the services of Dr. Trotter will be retained in the interest of our own Acadia College, and not only to those but to all the friends of the higher education in these Provinces. Dr. Trotter has done well for our institutions at Wolfville. He has been loyally supported by the Baptist constituency in the past. He will receive the same loyal support in the future. Whatever plans the Board of Governors mature and submit to the people will be



studied with the deepest interest and will, no doubt receive their hearty sympathy and support.

—It is not often that we are called upon to notice in our columns the conduct of local town elections, but the result of the civic contest in the town of Truro must be an occasion of great satisfaction to its pastors and churches. It is a victory that all lovers of sobriety will hail with delight. It only goes to show that if the Christian element in any community will combine they can do almost anything they set out to do in the way of moral reform. Now let the people of Truro take hold in the matter of choosing candidates for the local and Dominion legislatures. The country is in favor of Prohibition. Wise leaders are needed. Let the aim be the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, but if that cannot be gotten now, get the next best thing—and hold it, for an advance. The electors of Truro have set a good example, but they must not grow weary in well-doing.

—It is said that when the Christian chieftain, Khama, of South Africa, was urged to speak in the mission church at Mafeking, that he declined to do so, giving as a reason that he was no speaker. However he finally consented, and spoke in a simple and straightforward manner. Among other things he said, "I am going down to Cape-town because the High Commissioner has sent for me, I do not know what he wants, but I will obey his summons. So you must obey the words of our Master, Jesus Christ, even when we do not know what His purpose is, we must go in faith at His command." This is a lesson for us all, good now, and good ever. The simple exhortation of the African chieftain will apply to many a Christian in these provinces by the sea. May they be taken to heart.

—The communication in another column signed W. S. C. refers to the question of church union. The article speaks for itself. The reference to the Baptist position is just a little mixed. Close communion is not a Baptist tenet, but close baptism is. Pedobaptists, as a rule make baptism a pre-requisite to the observance of the Lord's Supper—Baptists do the same. The question between us therefore is, what is Christian baptism? The other point referred to viz the public dedication of children to God, has never been seriously discussed. It is a fact, however, that a great many Baptist parents do dedicate their children to God in private, perhaps with more or less publicity. We can see no scriptural objection to any parent making this service as public as he may desire. That can be no bar to Christian union. There are Baptist bodies that should consider the question of union in order to make more effective the efforts put forth for the extension of Christ's kingdom in the earth

Acadia College.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia College was held at Wolfville on the 4th instant. There were three sessions. The meeting was called for the special purpose of considering the report of the President, Dr. Trotter, who for some months past has been corresponding with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, chiefly through his Secretary, Mr. Gates; and also to confer with Dr. Trotter in respect to an urgent call he had received from the First Baptist church in Dayton, Ohio. The meeting was a large one—Dr. S. H. Eaton, K. C., Dr. S. B. Kempton, Dr. E. M. Stunders, Rev. D. H. Simpson, Rev. C. H. Day, H. R. Emmerson, M. P., Rev. A. Cohoon, Mr. N. A. Rhodes, Mr. H. H. Ayer, Mr. E. N. Whitman, Hon. T. R. Black, Mr. C. H. Starr, Dr. Trotter, Mr. C. W. Roscoe, Mr. A. S. MacDonald, E. D. King K. C., and Mr. Wm. Cummings.

So soon as the Forward Movement was completed, Dr. Trotter seeing the needs of the college, interviewed the secretary of the Baptist Education Society, and corresponded with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., and with Mr. Gates, the Secretary of John D. Rockefeller, sr., all of which culminated in a request from Mr. Gates for a personal interview which was held. The extensive correspondence and the conferences held were put in their fulness and even in detail before the Governors. Dr. Trotter had given Mr. Rockefeller exhaustive statistics enabling him to judge intelligently of the financial condition and literary standing of Acadia College and its allied schools. Added to this, he had given Mr. Rockefeller facts and statistics showing him the state of the free common school system of the Maritime Provinces, their Academies and Colleges. All this information had been sifted, and in view of it, Mr. Rockefeller, through Mr. Gates, made certain intimations which were submitted to the Board and received its careful consideration. The entire day was given to this matter, and the closely related subject of the call which had been extended to Dr. Trotter to become pastor of a flourishing church in Ohio, at a salary more than double that which he receives as President of Acadia College; and a salary which he much needs to meet the necessary financial demands made upon him. The sixteen men present, most of them men of business, were of one heart and one mind.

It can perhaps safely be said that, since the founding of the college, there never was at a meeting of the Board

of Governors a heavier sense of responsibility, and a more intense desire to have the wisdom which comes from above to conduct the deliberations to the right issues. Dr. Trotter got assurances which he could not doubt, that every member of the Board was more than satisfied with his five years' work for the college, which had been faithful, wise and self-sacrificing in every department. His correspondence with Mr. Rockefeller was regarded as faultlessly prudent and effective in every respect. In the course of the general discussion it appeared that among the laymen, as well as among the ministers present there was the belief that Acadia College and its affiliated schools could and should be kept in a high state of efficiency. The discussion finally culminated in a declaration by Dr. Trotter that, in view of the feelings and high purpose of the Board, he would decline the invitation to the Ohio church; and would, with the Board and the denomination, address himself to the work of further enlarging the College and the other schools, so as to fully meet the pending and future demands of the County. Being furnished with certain decisions of the Board, Dr. Trotter will have another interview with Mr. Rockefeller's secretary, with a view to arrive at a definite understanding in respect to the conditions on which Mr. Rockefeller will make further contributions to strengthen the funds of the College. Could the entire denomination have shared in the deliberations of the Governors there would doubtless have been the same enthusiasm in the hearts of the whole body that appeared in every governor present.

After the plan for an advance has been perfected and sanctioned by Mr. Rockefeller there will be, it is safe to predict, another wave of holy zeal for Acadia, the beloved, the child of providence, sweep over the constituency that will make the raising of the amount soon to be fixed, a labor of joy and a delightful service. Every Governor spoke, some named figures others pledged themselves to do their very best, all of which will be made public as soon as arrangements are completed.

A GOVERNOR.

From the Business Manager.

Many of our subscribers promptly responded to a recent appeal for payment of overdue subscriptions and a percentage of the agents of the paper also reported and remitted for collections made, for which we are grateful but there are yet too many apparently indifferent to their financial obligations or our requirements. We believe that if subscribers were to pay in advance or at latest within six months from date of subscription they would be doing themselves a good service. A godly number conform to this rule and their promptness is commended but by far too many are very remiss in their obligations to the paper. A large percentage of our patrons are doubtless professing Christians some of them officials in their several churches and continued and persistent disregard of obligations is an evidence of their indifference to and disregard for the teachings of the Book that says "Owe no man anything" We speak plainly because we are satisfied that many have not given this matter consideration. The three or four years of overdue subscription amounting to a few dollars may seem an unimportant matter, but several hundred times these amounts mean much to the management of this paper. However it is not simply for the need of the money that we thus speak, it is to stimulate thought in regard to financial responsibilities as well.

The merchant, the doctor, the farm laborer or the helper in the home too often are put to inconvenience and worry on account of the non receipt of money justly due that would be paid were there more regard for the admonition to "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." The persistent disregard of debts due, usually leads to carelessness in incurring other debts which leads to self-indulgence and thriftlessness. If living within one's means and cash payments in ordinary transactions were more proclaimed by the pulpits and better practised by the pews it would do as much as any other one thing to increase our spirituality, our usefulness and our denominational prestige.

Rev. W. E. Hall.

The funeral of the late Rev. W. E. Hall was from his residence on North Street, Halifax, on Sunday, February 1st. The exercises were in accordance with the request of the deceased. The pastor of the Tabernacle, Rev. Mr. Millington, had charge of the services; the Rev. Dr. McMillan, Presbyterian, read the Scriptures; the Rev. Richard Smith, Methodist, offered prayer. Addresses were given by the writer and Dr. Kempton, and the closing prayer was by Rev. Mr. Rees. The funeral was a large one. Mr. John Hall and his son of Middleton, came to the city to attend it. This brother John, and a sister, Mrs. David Hamilton, now residing in the United States, are the only surviving children of Henry Hall, the father of the deceased: He leaves two daughters and a son, Laurie, who is now practicing law in Liverpool, and his widow, a daughter of Mr. George Bars of New Germany.

Rev. William Edward Hall was born at Port Lorne, Annapolis County, on Nov. 16th, 1837. His father taught school for twenty years in that county. Both his parents were intelligent, devoted Christians. When William was a child, the family moved to Long Point, Kings County. This home was an ideal one. There, too, was the perfection of hospitality to which the writer can testify.

There Mr. Hall made a profession of personal religion when he was nineteen years old. Immediately after his conversion he was seized with the desire and purpose of preaching the Gospel. To fit himself for this work, he entered Horton academy in 1858, and on March 30th, 1859, preached his first sermon at Black River, a few miles distant from the academy.

I call to mind now a touching scene in the home after Willie had left for Horton. His mother was telling me with words and tears of her motherly care for the son, who had just started out in life. Among other things there came in an account of packing his trunk with her own hands, the prayers offered to God for his blessing and the falling of her tears upon the pieces of raiment as she placed them in the trunk. The world knows not how much the mothers have to do with the making of ministers.

In September, 1859, he began his

FIRST YEAR IN ACADIA COLLEGE.

The summer vacation of 1860 was spent on a mission in Dalhousie East and Sherbrooke West. Here his gifts for evangelistic work, which characterized his labors, became evident to the people. He entered with all his heart into a revival of religion in which a number of conversions to God occurred. His vacation on the following summer was on the same ground, and took in New Albany. The conversion and baptism of seven converts was additional evidence of the character of his preaching. In 1864 his health failed and he was obliged to discontinue his studies. This was occasioned by a cold which after recovery from the measles. To all appearance he was marked as a victim of consumption. He, however, had so far recovered, as to accept an invitation to the pastorate of the New Germany church in August, 1864, where he was ordained on the 23rd of September of the same year.

The following are the names of the ministers whose benediction the young preacher received:—J. L. Read, L. B. Gates, N. Vido, preached the sermon one hour and forty minutes long. The preacher was on fire and so was the packed congregation. W. G. Parker, R. S. Martin, J. J. Skinner, F. F. Murray, S. March and W. H. Porter—six gone before and three linger.

Here he spent nine years, baptized about 100 converts and led the church in building a house of worship in New Cana. From this place he removed to St. Margaret's Bay, where he spent two and a half years, baptized about 100 converts and superintended the building of two places of worship.

On the 1st of May, 1876, he removed to Melvern Square, Annapolis county, where he remained six years and a half. While there he induced the people to build a church at Margaretville, and to remove the debts on the other three houses of worship on the field. During this pastorate he

BAPTIZED 207 CONVERTS.

From Melvern Square he moved to Bear River, Annapolis County. He remained here three years, in which time a church building was erected at Morgan Settlement and 128 members added to the church by baptism.

In December, 1885, he accepted a call to the church at Sackville, N. B. Here, too, the church was enlarged by the addition of 207 members by baptism, and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$6,000. Mr. Hall had a strong dislike to church debts, and succeeded in keeping all in the building of which he took a leading part up to this time, free from such encumbrances.

In February, 1891, he came to the Tabernacle in Halifax, where, he found the church in a depressed state, and worshipping in the basement of the proposed new building. He had never faced work that seemed so difficult, if not impossible. But his resources were not overtaxed. Differences were reconciled, and the new church went up, at a cost of \$9,000, but much against his feelings, it became necessary to carry a debt of \$2,800. In the six years of labor at the Tabernacle, 57 united with the church by baptism.

Eight years ago it was supposed that Mr. Hall could not live more than a few months, but his exceptionally strong constitution withstood the subtle disease of diabetes which threatened at that time to cut off his life. After resigning at the Tabernacle he entered heartily into the work of collecting.

FUNDS FOR ACADIA COLLEGE

in which he was most successful, and in connection with this work he indulged in his love of evangelistic labors. Whatever else he might do, he must urge, with that passionate earnestness, so intense in his soul, the unconverted to accept Christ as Saviour. A little more than a year ago he was partially paralyzed, and his active labors came to an end. This disease, as is its wont, depressed his uniformly cheerful spirits. The cloud did not remove from him until on the 29th ult. the immortal left the worn and emaciated body to soar into the realm of eternal day.

Mr. Hall was frank, faithful and possessed a warm, ocean-like heart, from which flowed ardent love and esteem for the thousands whose acquaintance he made in his eager, laborious life. He loved all who commended themselves to him as followers of Christ. His preaching was of the hortatory type, and in keeping with his quenchless zeal for the salvation of souls, His last words were: "He will give me peace." If I were asked to name two or three more outstanding excellencies or characteristics of Mr. Hall whom I have known since he began to preach, I would say (1) a passion for saving souls and (2) great power as a peace maker. He was mighty in peace-making. (3) Great tact and power in inducing people to build churches and parsonages. (4) Skill in administration and in building up the churches in the faith of the gospel. (5) A broad and lively interest in the work of the Lord in the whole earth.

Saving sinners and harmonizing differences have, from the first, been the two prominent features of his successful, spiritual labors.

Brother Hall was faithful, constant and successful. That is true greatness.

The Tabernacle took upon itself in a most generous manner the entire charge of the funeral, including its expense. Deacon William Davies acted as father to the family.

Mrs. Hall, her daughter, Mabel, in Toronto, and the son and other daughter have the sympathy of a host of friends.

R. M. SAUNDERS.



\* \* \* The Story Page. \* \* \*

"Sparrows."

BY OLIVE CHRISTIAN MALVERRY.

A blast of cold wind came sweeping down Apollo Street, and in its rude hurry it tore off the battered thing that served Miss Josephine Popp as a hat. The people of London, as represented by the squalid denizens of Apollo Street had curious ways of their own. They loved fine sounding names, but they were not disagreeably proud. The splendid patronymic bestowed upon each new arrival in that uninviting locality was quickly abbreviated into some most informal title. And the style and name by which Miss Josephine Popp found herself generally addressed was simply "Ginger." It was Ginger this, and Ginger that, all day long, for the child made a scanty living by running errands.

The ladies of Apollo Street who found the cares of life press so heavily on them, that they could make time for nothing save to stand on their doorsteps discussing home politics, were glad of Ginger's services. The little girl could always be depended on, and as the ladies argued, "a pint's worth double, if somebody saves your legs going after it." So Ginger's farthings accumulated, and she paid her way bravely. It is true that errands done at a farthing for two, pick up a shilling; and to anyone at all fastidious in the matter of footgear, the runs would hardly have been worth the shoes at the end of a week. But Ginger was not fastidious in the least. Her little patched skirt showed too much leg, and out of her down-trodden shoes, pink heels and toes peeped unshamefully. The rusty jacket she wore was too short in the sleeves and too long in the waist, and her hat was a well acclimatized creation. Nevertheless Ginger conformed to proprieties, and to be seen in the street without that quaint head decoration hurt her greatly.

She faced the wind now, and flung herself after the rollicking runaway, her mass of red curls flying wildly as she went. The boys in the street shouted, the girls jeered and shouted too. No one, however, thought of helping the forlorn little creature in her chase. The hat driven before the wind rolled madly on, out of the narrow alley into the High Street. Ginger came upon it at last, and stooped down with hands eagerly outstretched to grasp the skittish thing. But she slipped in the greasy mud and went down under the swift wheels of a passing cab. There was a sickening, crooked bump, and the cabby looked down in horror upon the muddy little bundle in the road.

"Like my cursed luck," he muttered. "Just when I 'ad a swell fare, too. 'E'd given me 'alf-a-crown and thought nothin' of it."

With a jerk he pulled the cab up, and the "fare" sprang out—a man of splendid height, enveloped in a long fur coat. Ginger lay quite still a pathetic little heap. Her curls were flung wide into the mud, and one small hand was stretched out in dumb entreaty. The man stooped over the child and lifted her up tenderly. Then he returned to the cab, and, getting in, settled the tiny sorrowful burden comfortably in his lap.

"Drive to St. Mary's Hospital," he said through the trap the cabby was holding up. Arriving at the place he flung the man a double fare, and passed quickly into the building.

He was evidently well known, for he passed direct to the matron's room, and hardly waiting to hear the "Come in!" that followed his little knock, he stepped inside with his burden.

"I say, Matron, I've brought you another sparrow," he said to the sweet-faced woman who rose to greet him as he entered.

"Oh, Mr. Jack, where did you pick this up!"

There were tears in the gentle eyes, and the woman held out her loving arms to receive yet another responsibility. Jack Roland folded his arms and said hoarsely.

"We ran over her. She's one of the sparrows, you know, whose fall someone over yonder is watching." There was a mocking bitterness in his voice.

"I am sick of it all," he said. And then with a white-ning face, he turned and went out.

When Ginger opened her eyes that night, she saw one star shining in through the window. There was a wonderful quietness around. The child turned her head slowly and gazed about the dimly lighted ward. She saw the pictures on the walls and the rows of white beds, but her great blue eyes rested at last on the slender form of a woman standing at a table far down the ward. The wail lay quite still, and watched the woman talking to the nurse. Presently the lady turned and came up to the child.

"What is it, little one?" she said, bending over Ginger.

"I don't know," gasped the small creature. "I feel queer all over. Where 'ave I got to?"

"You had an accident, my child, and now we are going to take care of you. Just shut up your eyes and don't think about anything now. This is St. Mary's

Hospital, and you will be very safe. I am the matron, that means mother, so you must settle yourself quite happily here."

The words were sweet and kind, and Ginger put out a timid hand.

"There's no one to take care of my Dickie," she said. "Who's Dickie?"

"Why," said the child, looking up, with a wonderful light in her eyes. "He's my sparrow. He's a knowin' little fellow. I bought him from some boys in the street who were draggin' him about with a broken leg. Now he's all right, and he do know me," she said proudly. "But there'll be no one to feed him now; and Mrs. Billing's black cat's always 'argin' round the door."

And as the familiar picture suddenly presented itself to her mind, she burst into bitter wailing. The matron succeeded in calming her after some time, by promising that the bird should be sent for next morning. Ginger's face cleared, and she said between suppressed sobs.

"I'll ask God to keep an eye on him, because you know what He says about the sparrows, don't yer?"

"Yes," said the woman tenderly, "I do know." Then she kissed the child, and went back to her own room. On the table lay a little note, which she took up and read. "Dear Nurse Mary," it ran. "I'm off agin tomorrow at twelve. You know what that means; three weeks alone with the Devil. If the kid I brought in today needs anything, let her have it, and charge all her expenses to my account. When I return, I'll come and see you. Jack Roland."

The woman's eyes were so blurred with tears that she scarcely saw the last words.

"Oh! Master Jack," she cried, bowing her head on the table, "to think that you should have come to this? The bonniest baby I ever carried. Your mother left you to my keeping, and now I can do nothing for you."

She was racked with sobs, and the sound of her heaving breath was all that touched the stillness of the room. But presently she rose and went to her desk, and taking her pen in her hand, she bent her head again and prayed. "Our Father, to Whom we can turn when faith grows dim, Thou Whose almighty heart can mark the sparrow's fall, bring my boy back to me for his mother's sake. Put Thy hand out and remove the temptation from him."

Then she took her pen and wrote, "Dear Master Jack, —The little one you brought in today is breaking her heart about her pet sparrow, which is left in her home. Could you come for five minutes tomorrow morning and see the child? It would be a very kind thing to do. Your affectionate nurse, Mary."

"Bo her!" said Jack Roland, when he read the note next morning. "I suppose I must go; but it's a beastly nuisance. If I can't get out of town to-day, I'll make a blazing cad of myself. Thank God, no one's seen me drunk yet! But I'll be done for if Mary doesn't let me get away in time. I can't stand out for more than half a day now."

He shouted to his man, and went to his dressing table, where a bottle of whiskey and a glass stood. He poured out half a glass of the stuff, and diluted it from his water bottle. He was just raising it to his lips when his servant entered. In a sudden fit of passion, he flung the glass out of the window and turned to the man with a curse.

"Fetch me a cab, and take that stuff away and keep it out of my way till we get down to Westmorland." Then he quickly dressed and tore down.

The Angel that the Almighty Wisdom sends to measure men's strength and weakness before their trial is allotted, had taken count of Jack Roland's temptation. The periodical passion which emote this young and splendid creature was on him now. He suffered from an inherited and irresistible craving for drink. A gentleman at all times of his life, he refrained, even in the hour of his weakness, the instinct of good breeding, which makes a man desire to hide his shame from the world. He carried an old and honored name; but he stood alone, for all the people of his blood had passed beyond the judgment of men. Besides his nurse Mary, who was now matron at St. Mary's Hospital, there was no one whose influence he acknowledged.

He burst into her room in his usual impulsive way, and said,

"Why did you send for me, Mary?"

"Well, Master Jack, the little girl would like to see you. She's the oddest little mortal I've ever seen—a regular little street arab, with a wonderful knowledge of life's philosophy, and the heart of a hero. She's not dangerously hurt, but her injuries are painful. Yet she has never made a single complaint, nor thought of anything except a sparrow she's left at home. It seems the bird depends on her for support."

Jack gave a queer little laugh.

"And does the wee woman support herself too, as well as this dependent?"

"Oh! yes," said Mary, with an odd twitch of her loving mouth. "She calls herself an 'orpling,' says she resides in Apollo Street in a room which costs her half-a-crown a week, and she 'does for' herself. She is thirteen years old, she says."

"What profession does this independent person follow?" asked Jack.

"She runs errands for the ladies of the neighborhood at two for a farthing."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed Jack. "But what can I do for her, Mary?"

"Go up and see her," said the nurse. "She'll tell you herself."

Outside the snow was drifting in the streets and the world was preparing for Christmas. But to neither Jack nor Ginger had the season any happy significance. The man had outworn his illusions, and the child had hardly yet awakened to them. But she greeted the fur-coated gentleman with undisguised admiration and joy.

"Well, kiddie," said Jack a little awkwardly, "how are we today?"

"I'm quite well, thank you," gasped Ginger feasting her eyes on his splendor.

"Oh! that's right. And now is there anything you would like me to do for you before I go away?"

"Are you going away?" said Ginger with a drooping mouth.

"Yes, for a little while."

"Why?" asked the child.

Jack stroked his brown moustache thoughtfully.

"I'm going because I must," he said at last. "But I'll do anything you want me to do, before I go."

A sudden flood of longing swept over the lonely heart of the little wail, the irresistible yearning for love was upon her. She could not have put her want into words, but she held out her hands and said with passionate entreaty in her voice.

"Take me with you! I can do most anything, and I could run all your errands for you. My word I'd do 'em sharp."

She had grasped his hands, and held them tight. The boyish chivalry that had kept Jack from degradation in his weakest moments, was instantly weakened. The small creature's appeal touched him more than he would have cared to admit. What prompted him to say the next words which fell from his lips, he could not, even in after years, have explained. But he stooped down and touched the child's shining hair with his lips. "I'll stay as long as you want me, kiddie," he said.

It was Christmas time again. Five years had made the world no older; but Jack had grown a wiser man and Ginger into a wonderful little lady. Jack was sitting in his library waiting for her to come in. The door opened, and Nurse Mary entered.

"Oh! Mary, I thought—"

"You thought it was Miss Ginger, Master Jack!" she laughed.

"Well, I'm awfully anxious to see her," he said.

"Aren't you?"

"More than I like to say, Master Jack. They've sent such wonderful reports from that fine school where you sent her, that I'm thinking she must have grown marvellously winsome."

"I haven't a shadow of a doubt of it," said Jack, "and here she is."

The door was flung open; there was a whirlwind of snowy fur; and Ginger was sobbing her heart out in Jack's arms.

"I've been dying to see you for three years, Guardie," she said.

"Well then you've managed very well," laughed Jack, "the prolonged agony seems to have developed you wonderfully."

After dinner they sat together talking far into the night. Ginger's shining red hair caught strange glints from the fire light, and her delicate white face was touched with the glory of love.

"I think," she said very quietly, resting her pretty head on her hands, "the debt is about equal. If my love for you has saved you from sin and disgrace, your love for me has changed me from an ignorant little Arab into— Oh! Jack, I'm not half good enough for all you've done for me. But I have tried hard."

The man rose from his place and went over to the girl. "You've done more than well, Ginger, and I'm very, very proud of you. This is Christmas Eve, you know, I've not had many presents in my life. I've got something for you, and I want you to give me the only Christmas present I could really care for."

"I'd give you my head if you wanted it," said Ginger, enthusiastically.

"It's not only the head I want," he said laughingly, "but the very whole of you."

Next morning, when all the bells were ringing, Ginger



came down to breakfast and found her Christmas present beside her plate. It was a lovely little gold case, with Jack's photograph inside, and on the case was deeply graven the words, "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings? and not one of them is forgotten before God." —Sel.

في كل ايام

The Other "Kids."

It was at the close of Jim's first day at Lake Bluff Orphanage. He had arrived late the night before, so tired that he fell asleep almost before the deaconess had finished his bath. In the morning he had awakened to find himself in a little white bed—the first real bed he had ever slept in. The day passed by quickly—there were so many new and interesting things to see—and now after supper he had gathered with a hundred or more little boys and girls in the big room to join in the singing, and to listen to the deaconess as she told them of the heavenly Father who loved and cared for every little boy and girl in the world. Just as they were ready to kneel she asked whether any of them would like to have her tell this heavenly Father about any of their friends. "He will take care of them, if we only ask him," she had said.

Several of the children asked the deaconess to pray for their fathers, or brothers and sisters, for a number of the children are half-orphans. And as they made their requests Jim contrasted their rosy cheeks with the pinched and pale faces of the boys and girls with whom he had played and quarrelled in the alley. He thought of the little white bed he had slept in the night before, and then of the dirty heap of straw in the basement which had so long been his sleeping-place. He remembered the old box Tommy Murphy slept in, and he thought of poor Tommy shivering on the street corner with his papers under his arms. How mean the big boys were to Tommy! Just the day before Jim left he had seen Zeke Williams sneak up and take all his papers from him, and run away. Then when poor Tommy cried, the other boys laughed at him. He wished Tommy could come to the Orphanage, too. The deaconess looked at Jim, and smiled. "Have you any friends you would like to have me pray for?" she asked. A big lump rose in his throat. But he gulped it down, and rose. "Won't yer pray for de kids wot can't come 'ere?" he asked. And she did! —Deaconess Message and Advocate.

في كل ايام

Hurrah for the Others.

The back yard had taken on a highly military aspect. There were soldiers with broomsticks, an officer with a wooden sword, a proud boy with a flag too large for him, and a "band" with a gaily-painted drum, which he was beating furiously. Only little Robbie sat forlornly on the steps and looked on. A treacherous bit of glass had disabled his foot, and he could not keep up with the army.

"I can't do nothin'," he said disconsolately. "Yes, you can," answered Capt. Fred. "You can hurrah when the rest go by."

So the little fellow kept his post, watching 'trough all the marching and countermarching, often left quite alone while the troops travelled in another direction; but he never failed to swing his small cap and raise his shrill cheer when they appeared.

Robbie was the real hero. It is not easy to hurrah for those who can go ahead where we must stop, to forget our own disappointment and cheer for those who are doing what we would like to do and yet cannot do, to rejoice in the success of those who have the place which we wanted to fill. It takes a great heart to stand aside and "cheer when the rest go by."—The Lutheran World.

في كل ايام

Nursery Song.

Over the wall a thousand sheep;  
Go to sleep, go to sleep;  
Ere you count them, black and white,  
You'll be climbing dreamland's height;  
Ere you count them, one by one,  
Those that walk and those that run,  
Those that scamper, leap, and play,  
You will find them fade away;  
They will wander o'er the steep,  
Go to sleep, go to sleep.

Acres of grain that nod and peep;  
Go to sleep, go to sleep;  
Watch the heads that bow and sway,  
Soon you'll see them fade away;  
Nodding to you through the gloom,  
You can see them in the room,  
Quaintly bowing, smiling yet,  
But in dreams you'll soon forget;  
Grain will disappear like sheep,  
Go to sleep, go to sleep.

—Sel.

في كل ايام

Stop getting ready to live. Live now. Begin this instant. Do not lose the golden time as have so many myriads in the ages which have gone before. "Make this forenoon sublime, this afternoon a Psalm, this night a prayer."

The Young People

EDITOR W. L. ARCHIBALD.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. W. L. Archibald, Lawrence town, N. S., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

في كل ايام

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—What drunkenness meant to Noah and his family. Genesis 9:20-27.  
Tuesday.—What drunkenness meant to Nadab and Abihu. Leviticus 10:1-11.  
Wednesday.—What drunkenness cost Ben-hadad and his helpers. 1 Kings 20:12-20.  
Thursday.—Warnings against intemperance. Proverbs 23:29-35.  
Friday.—Woes on drunkards. Isaiah 5:11-25.  
Saturday.—In the end the plans of the drunken rulers will miscarry. Isaiah 28:1-20.  
Sunday.—Luxury and intemperance will surely bring punishment at last. Amos 6:1-14.

في كل ايام

A meeting of the executive committee of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. was held at Digby on the 3rd and 4th inst., a record of which appears below from the pen of the Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. J. Rutledge.

في كل ايام

We call the attention of all those interested in the work of Our Young People to the article from Pres H. H. Roach, in which he speaks of plans for the future. These plans can only be carried to successful completion through the hearty cooperation of all concerned. If this work shall see greater prosperity, it must become more closely identified with the work of the International Union.

في كل ايام

Prayer Meeting Topic, Feb. 15.

Lessons from Ben-hadad's Defeat. 1 Kings 20:12-20. (Temperance Lesson.)

1. Strong drink is no respecter of persons. It works its evil effects on all classes. Ben-hadad was a King, but he, with all his regal power, could not escape the direful results that flamed into his life from the wine cup.

No talent, no capacity, no mental endowment whatever, no power of will can neutralize this evil thing, which if men put it in their lips is bound to steal away their brains, be they artisans, poets, philosophers, merchants or kings.

2. Strong drink induces a boastful spirit. Ben-hadad doubtless was under the influence of wine when he boasted that he would carry away Samaria even to the dust of it. At any rate this spirit is one of the usual manifestations of alcohol. How brave and rich and free the poor drunkard is! What grand things he is going to do! What wonders he will accomplish in business, in art, in study, in debate, in war! And how quickly fade these dreams when he is faced by the cold facts of life! The drunkard is a hero in imagination and a coward in reality, just as Ben-hadad was.

3. Strong drink warps the judgment. Ben-hadad showed poor generalship. Muddled by liquor he was no fit leader to his people. He gave orders and apparently did not watch to see if they were carried out. He had not so disposed his forces as to prevent the Israelites from issuing from the city against him, although he could easily have done so, owing to his superior numbers. There is no need to enlarge on this. No great business corporation today or other institution will place a drinker in a responsible position. Why? Because in their estimation liquor drinking warps the judgment, and unfits a man to act with wisdom and caution.

Liquor always attacks first, the higher and finer qualities of the man, his sensibilities and judgment, and later the physical system.

4. Strong drink unfits a man to act in a crisis. Ben-hadad in his intoxicated state was irresolute and bewildered, when the Israelites made their attack. He could not rally his forces. He himself was so confused that he could think of no expedient, no way to meet this crisis. His animal instinct to escape saved him from a probable death. How many awful disasters have occurred in the history of the world, because men have made themselves through drink unfit to act in a crisis! Think of the steamers wrecked the collisions of trains, explosions and other catastrophes that have taken place from this cause.

5. Strong drink ensures defeat. Ben-hadad found it so, and so has and will every drunkard. No matter what the life purpose may be, whether riches, fame, reputation, knowledge, pleasure, or achievement, strong drink can easily secure its defeat and does. It is itself the essence of defeat. The drunkard is already defeated. Ben-hadad was conquered before the Israelites came near him. Wine conquered him in his pavilions.

6. Avoid strong drink. This is the main and central and fundamental lesson for us. It is not necessary for health, comfort or happiness. It is the enemy of body, soul and spirit; it is the foe of the home, the school, the

church. But while alcohol is so great a foe, it will not harm us if let alone. Outside the body it has its uses, inside it becomes a fire that consumes ability, capacity, genius self-respect, nobility and every other attribute of manhood. C. H. DAV.

Kentville, N. S.

في كل ايام

Meetings of the Executive.

In agreement with notice given, the executive of the Maritime Union met at Digby on the 3rd inst. The members were cordially received at the parsonage by pastor and Mrs. Archibald whose pleasant home was put at the disposal of the committee during its deliberations. Three sessions of about three hours each were held. Prayers, suggestions and resolutions in earnestness of heart were offered and made in the interest of the work of the union. The committee was favored with a visit from Rev. F. H. Beals who was invited to a seat in the councils of the committee and whose wise suggestions were highly helpful. The time of our next annual convention was the first matter to be decided upon. That meeting shall be held on the day preceding or following 27th August, which date is to be recommended for the United Convention of the Young People's Societies of the Maritime Provinces. A strong and attractive program shall be made for the annual gathering. The committee also arranged for a series of B. Y. P. U. Institutes to be held immediately after the annual convention these rallies to be held at central points in the three provinces. Rev. Walter Calley, general secretary of the International Union is to be secured, if possible, for this series of rallies. Another important move resolved upon is to have the young people's work strongly represented and presented at each associational gathering. The committee hope to have the sympathy and co-operation of the associational officers in this matter. The executive decided also to have printed at once 500 copies of the amended constitution. It was further concluded to send out to the churches cards forwarded to the committee by secretary Calley asking for certain information concerning the churches and Y. P. societies and for a collection for the B. Y. P. U. A. The committee ask those to whom these cards may come to give them the attention they deserve. W. J. RUTLEDGE, Secy-Treas.

Digby, N. S., Feb. 4, 1903.

في كل ايام

Fellow Unioners:—The Annual convention is now in sight, and the Executive has taken advanced steps looking to what we believe will be the most helpful and profitable Young Peoples' Convention ever held in these Provinces. We do not promise everything, but we do expect much, and if it lies within the power of your present administration we hope to carry it out. To this end the co-operation of every agency of the Young Peoples' work is earnestly solicited and we trust there will be no disappointment. We fully expect all committees and officers shall do their duties. A glance at the report of Secretary Rutledge will show what is proposed by the Executive. It is as yet too early to state definitely whether we can secure Secretary Calley to hold a series of Institutes throughout the three provinces. We request that you Young People shall be in an attitude of mind and heart to take this work seriously, to give it a large share of your attention. Pray for it constantly and help whenever you have a chance. In addition to the place which we hope to secure for our work on the programs of the seven different Associations we would ask that the County Associations, District Meetings and Ministerial Associations give this work a permanent place upon their programs. It is certainly worthy of our best attention and efforts.

Now all together,  
H. H. ROACH, Pres.

في كل ايام

God's Helpers.

The sunny, sweet Christian in his own home, his church home, the home of sickness.  
The member always on hand.  
The ill and aged who pray faithfully.  
The one who brings others to the services.  
The one who makes strangers feel at home.  
The singer who worships God.  
The humblest and weakest used by the Holy Spirit.  
The worker at it, always at it.

—Rev. H. J. P. W. P.

في كل ايام

Tomorrow you have no business with. You need it if you touch tomorrow. It's God's. Every day is enough to keep any man occupied without concerning himself with the things beyond.—Henry Ward Beecher.



Foreign Mission Board

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

For Bimlpatam, its missionaries are native Christians the boy's school and teachers that they may learn of Christ the only way of salvation. That consecrated Bible women may be called to labor at this station. For the officers of the W. M. A. Societies.

The W. M. A. S. of the Baptist church of Tryon held their Annual Thanksgiving service on the evening of January 9th, the evening was fine, and the house was packed. Through the efforts of our pastor's wife, and her very efficient helpers, an excellent program had been prepared: consisting of selections by the choir, recitations, dialogues, and singing by the members of Mission Band; all of which were admirably executed. We were highly favored with the presence of our returned missionary, Miss Martha Clark, whose very excellent address was listened to with the closest attention and deepest interest by the large audience present. As we heard the story of the lives of the women and children of India we realized more fully the great need of doing all we can to send them the gospel that has made our homes so much more blessed than theirs. Pastor Clark in his closing address spoke words of encouragement and cheer. One very interesting number on the programme was the collection which amounted to the sum of \$3.30 which was equally divided between Home and Foreign Missions.  
F. P. H., Tryon.

The W. M. Meeting in connection with the Baptist Quarterly meeting took place at Springhill Wednesday afternoon, January 21st, 1903. Mrs. McQuarrie in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, reading of Scripture by Mrs. Haverstock and prayer by Mrs. Logan. Reports from Aid Societies were called for and were responded to. Amherst reported their Society to be in a good condition financially and otherwise. Greenville had a very encouraging report. Never have the sisters been so interested in the work. Pugwash reported an interesting Society but deplored that so few sisters attend. They make a speciality of studying about missions, as the better informed the sisters are in regard to the work the more interested they are and the better the results. Wallace bridge reported a favorable outlook for the coming year. Springhill regretted their Society was so small in comparison with the size of the church. But the "faithful few" do not feel discouraged. Salem reported a good attendance. Have eighteen members and all seem to be doing what they can. Athol reported fairly well attended meetings and those who do attend are much interested. Parrisboro has lately had six new members and the outlook is very hopeful. After singing one verse of "Nearer my God to thee" Miss Logan read a paper on "Woman's Work for Women," wherein she showed what women had done for the women of India through medical missions. Mrs. Belyea followed in an interesting paper written by Mrs. Steeves entitled "How Missions stand to day." Mrs. McQuarrie, in a paper entitled "Z'mana Work," pictured very plainly the humiliating life of the women in India and pointed out that on the women here depended the salvation of the women there. No one could listen to such papers and not have a larger conception of the greatness of women's work, and also be filled with a desire to work more faithfully and prayerfully. Meeting was closed by prayer by Mrs. Estabrook.  
M. C. BOAS, Sec'y pro tem.

The Cost of Sending The Bread of Life

"Two brown, one white, Nathan." I called out to the baker as he reined his horse at the gate. He drew them out, sweet and fresh, warm from the oven, and deposited them on the kitchen table.  
"It is comfort these hot days to get good home-made bread brought right to the door," said I.  
"Nathan looked pleased, and answered: "Yes; that's what most think. We have to run three or four routes through the summer months. One team's gone over to the Cliffs and another down Tak's Hill road. Folks can't live without bread, and it's a good deal easier to buy than make it, they find."  
"Yes," I said, going on with the potatoes I was peeling. "If only all felt the need of the bread of life. There are those people on the other side of the world just dying of famine."  
"Yes," said Nathan, taking me literally. "Last night's paper told about the Christian Herald and them that's sendin' over shiploads of grain. Jolly! seems kind of hard that people can't get vittles enough to

keep 'em alive when there's so much wasted in some places."

"Yes, Nathan, it is hard, awfully hard; but there's a worse hunger that we ought to supply."

"Oh, you mean missionaries," he said somewhat less enthusiastically, and then added, "It's all very well to keep 'em if it didn't take ninety-nine cents of every dollar to git the other cent there."

"But doesn't it?" I asked. "Who gave you those figures?"

"Well, that's what they say," he answered. "I aint never looked it up, but it always seemed to me a good deal cheaper and easier to send to the heathen right here."

Nathan was a church member of the ordinary type. I could appeal to something in him which I did not find in all my kitchen callers.

"Nathan, how much does it cost to make a loaf of bread?"

"Well, I should say," he said, gazing judicially at the loaves before him; "I should say, with flour at three cents a pound, and allowing for yeast and baking, perhaps three and a quarter cents."

"And yet you charge me five," I answered. "You must make a good deal with your big trade."

"Oh, no. You see there's rent and work I didn't count in. I have to pay the baker big wages. Then there's three men that run the teams, and the feed of the horses, and some continual repairin' and renewin.' No; there ain't really much profit in bread, when you count in the labor and deliverin.' That swallows full a third more than the actual materials that goes into the bread."

"Why don't you save that, Nathan; just keep what bread is needed for the folks near by, and not go to the bother and expense of sending all around?"

Nathan looked puzzled. "Why," he said, "if we keep the bakery we're bound to supply the trade. If they won't come after it,—and some can't—we've got to take it to 'em."

"That's just it, Nathan. It's just so with the Bread of Life. The main cost isn't in Bibles; it is sending the Bread to those who can't come. It's got to go in their own language, and men have got to be sent on ships to learn and translate those languages. They can't go free. The business part can't be done free any more than the bakery business. You say it costs a third to get your bread to the people after it is made and baked, and you don't consider that extravagance. Now it only costs one twentieth to run the business of getting this Bread of Life out there on the other side."

"You don't say," said Nathan.

"Yes; and every time you give a dollar for foreign missions, if you would first give five cents to get it there, the whole dollar would go, and you would not have to worry a bit about the running expenses. Why, if you sent the dollar yourself, you'd have to pay for paper and envelope and stamps (8 cents), and some one would have to get it into their kind of money wherever it went, and, you see, it would cost more than it does now, and it would be in the long run, like employing thirty or forty boys one for each house on this route alone instead of having one good man with a horse to go over the whole route and do it up in business fashion."

"Well, I guess you're right," said Nathan, as he took up his basket and ambled down to his wagon.

Amounts Received by the W. B. M. U. Treasurer.

FROM JAN. 17TH TO JAN. 30TH.

Tryon, F. M., \$36.50, H. M., \$21.50, Reports, 60c., Leaflets, 72c.; Alberton, F. M., \$2; Lower Aylesford, Reports, 25c.; Windsor, Mrs. E. D. Shand, H. M., \$3, 10c. Coll., \$7; St. John Tabernacle church, F. M., \$6.60, H. M., \$1.80; Crusade Collection, G. L., \$1.40, Reports, 20c.; Little Bras D'or, F. M., \$1.25, H. M., 75c, G. L., 25c.; Clements-ville, F. M., \$7; Christmas offering, H. M., \$2.50, Reports, 15c.; Lunenburg, F. M., \$6.85; Paradise, F. M., \$4.75, H. M., \$4; Canning, F. M., \$7, H. M., \$2.50, Reports, 15c.; Nictaux, F. M., \$3; H. M., \$5.60; Osborne, F. M., \$2.25; East Mountain, F. M., \$2; Dorchester, F. M., \$3.75; River Hebert, F. M., \$12, H. M., \$5, Thankoffering, F. M., \$8, H. M., \$5, part of which is balance to constitute Mrs. Cynthia Read a life member; Milton (Queens Co.) F. M., \$11, H. M., \$1, N. W., 50c, Thankoffering, H. M., \$9, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 15c.; Springfield, F. M., \$2, H. M., \$2, Tidings, 25c.; Point de Bute, H. M., \$3.55; St. John leaflets, 45c.; Mt. Hanley, F. M., \$5.50, Reports, 10c.; Cambridge Narrows, F. M., \$26; Douglas Harbor, Miss Bessie Balmain, F. M., \$1; Cavendish, F. M., \$7; Gibson, F. M., \$10.50, H. M., \$5.44; Halifax, North church, F. M., \$13.35, H. M., \$13.25, Reports, 60c.; North Range, F. M., \$6, H. M., \$1; Forbes' Point, F. M., \$4.10, H. M., \$4, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 10c.; St. Stephen, F. M., \$19.05, to constitute Mrs. Joseph Farthing a life member, F. M., \$12.50, H. M., \$1.50, Tidings, 25c.; Upper Gagetown, F. M., \$4.50; Riverside, F. M., \$4.25; New Canada, F. M., \$5; 2nd St. Margaret's Bay, F. M., \$4.25, H. M., \$2.25; DeBert, F. M., \$13, H. M., \$8; Liverpool, F. M., \$4.75; Christmas Offering, H. M., \$1.30, Tidings, 50c.; Middle Sackville, F. M., \$11.50; Middle Sackville, H. M., \$12.50; Sackville, Main St., H. M., \$12.50, to constitute Mrs. C. W. Richardson a

life member, Berwick, F. M., \$10.50, H. M., \$2; to constitute Mrs. Reuben Harlow a life member, F. M., \$12.50, H. M., \$12.50; Weston, F. M., \$2; North Temple, F. M., \$9, H. M., 96c.; Ohio, F. M., \$6.25, H. M., 94c, Reports 5c.; Chester, F. M., \$10.31; Hopewell Hill, F. M., \$6, Miss Elizabeth Starratt, G. L., \$1; Steeves Mt., F. M., \$5.50, H. M., \$2.50; 2nd Chipman, F. M., \$12, H. M., 80c, Tidings 25c.; 3rd Yarmouth, F. M., \$3.75, H. M., \$1.27; Lower Granville, F. M., \$5; Pugwash, F. M., \$4.50; Bridgetown, F. M., \$4.25, H. M., \$3.75; Lower Canard, F. M., \$9, H. M., \$6; Billtown, F. M., \$6.95, H. M., \$4.25, Reports, 25c.; Lakeville, F. M., \$5, H. M., \$6.50, Reports 10c.; St. John, Leinster St., F. M., \$16, H. M., \$10; Fairville, leaflets 15c.; West Jeddore, F. M., \$7; Yarmouth, Zion Church, F. M., \$15, H. M., \$1.45, Reports, 70c.; Isaac Harbor, St. Martin's, Weymouth, Fairfield, Tidings, each 25c.  
MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

Quarterly Financial Statement W. B. M. U.

JANUARY 31ST, 1903.

	F. M.	H. M.	Total
Rec'd from W. M. A. S. Nova Scotia	\$ 847.92	\$ 368.50	\$ 1216.42
Rec'd from W. M. A. S. New Brunswick	410.05	102.14	512.19
Rec'd from W. M. A. S. P. E. Island	156.85	81.53	238.38
Rec'd from Tidings			9.77
"    "    Annual Reports			8.85
"    "    Leaflets			6.39
"    "    M. B. Treasurer	305.65	32.00	337.65
			\$ 2329.65

DR.

P'd Treas. F. M. Board	\$ 204.75
"    "    G. L. Mission	182.50
"    "    N. W. "	219.00
"    "    Indian Work	73.00
"    "    N. S. and P. E. I. Home Missions	255.50
"    "    N. B. Home Missions	13.50
Pro Sec'y. N. B.	3.00
"    "    N. S.	5.00
Cor. Sec'y.	3.03
Expressage. Annual Reports	2.30
Printing Tidings	15.25
"    "    Leaflets	6.00
Postage M. B. Leaflets	4.50
Drafts, discounts, postage	7.75

\$ 284.08

MRS. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.  
Amherst, Jan. 31, 1903

Financial Statement.

FOR QUARTER ENDING JAN. 31ST, 1903.

	F. M.	H. M.	Total
Rec'd from Bands, Nova Scotia	\$ 182.44	\$ 13.09	\$ 195.53
Rec'd from B. Y. P. U. Nova Scotia	10.00		10.00
Rec'd from Bands, New Brunswick	91.09	19.21	110.30
Rec'd from Sunday Schools New Brunswick	8.67		8.67
Rec'd from Bands, P. E. I.	13.15		13.15
			\$ 337.65

MRS. IDA CRANDALL, Treas. Mission Bands.  
Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

—The legislature of New Brunswick has been dissolved and writs for a new election have been issued for Feb. 28th inst. The time is short, but as there are no very grave issues at stake, the result of the polls on the last day of the month will decide whether the government is to continue its rule, or give place to the opposition. The people will decide the question. But the way elections are now run makes it very difficult to get a free expression of public sentiment.

Dyspepsia

That means a great deal more than pain in the stomach, else it might be easily cured.

It means that that organ lacks vigor and tone and is too weak properly to perform its functions.

It means, too, that much that is eaten is wasted and the system generally under-nourished.

W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., had dyspepsia for years; so did H. Budan, San Luis Obispo, Cal. Mrs. C. A. Warner, Central City, Neb., was so afflicted with it she could scarcely keep anything on her stomach and became very weak and poor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

permanently cured these sufferers, according to their own voluntary statements, as it has cured others. Take it.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Price 25 cents.



**FITS** Little's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred ailments is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from **EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,** or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. Insured where every thing else has failed. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to **THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto.**

**CURED**

**Personal.**

Rev. W. H. Jenkins who is so well known in these Provinces as one of our most earnest and energetic pastors has the evangelistic gift in no small degree, Pastor Jenkins is at present engaged in special work at the Tabernacle, St. John. The meetings have been well attended and Pastor Roach is greatly encouraged. We do not know how much time Bro. Jenkins can give to this kind of work, but any pastor in need of such help as he can render might find him ready to respond.

**Acknowledgment.**

As announced four weeks ago, I was in St. Marys, Kent Co., Feb. 1st, and baptized the following:—Inez Hicks, Myrtle Hicks, Bessie Hicks and Ella Gaddis. Will the St. Mary's and Dundas' friends who sent by Bro. Hicks \$5 please accept thanks.  
K. M. BYNON.

**NOTICE!**

The ministers and others in Prince Edward Island who may wish to secure copies of Dr. Saunderson's History can obtain them by corresponding with Mr. I. K. Ross of Charlottetown.

**EVER SEE A HORSE WEEP?**

Many people believe that horses do not weep, but those who have much to do with those faithful creatures know that on occasions they will shed tears, as well as express sorrow in the most heart-breaking manner. In the West, where the hardness of the ponies causes the riders to almost overlook the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common when the weather is extremely cold to leave an unblanketed pony tied up for three or four hours where the temperature is nearly zero, while its owner is transacting business or getting drunk. In this case the suffering is evidenced by the cries, which are almost like sobs, and unmistakable tears freeze onto the cheeks like icicles.

When a horse falls in the street and gets injured, the shock generally numbs the senses so much that it does not either cry or groan, but under some conditions an injured horse will solicit sympathy in the most distinct manner. I remember a favorite horse of my own, which trod on a nail long enough to pierce its foot. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs, and cried as nearly like a child in trouble as anything I can describe. The sight was a very touching one, as was also the crippled animal's gratitude when the nail was pulled out and the wound dressed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**PALE GIRLS**

Too bad to see the health and beauty of a young girl fade away. This often happens to girls between the ages of twelve and twenty. Girlhood ought to be a time of perfect health. Pale blood—a blood disease—is a common enemy of good health in our girls.

Scott's Emulsion is having remarkable success in bringing back the roses to those pale faces.

All the mental and bodily trouble that go with pale blood are relieved by this treatment—Scott's Emulsion. Mothers of pale daughters should see that they get it.

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

**20th Century Receipts for Nova Scotia.**  
JANUARY, 1903.

Scotch Village, \$1; Margaree, \$3; Middleton, \$16; Dartmouth, \$6; Barrington, S. S., \$2.50; West Yarmouth, \$2; Mrs. H. A. Gardner, Cambridge, Mass., \$2; Berwick, \$22.50; Oxford, \$7; S. Harrington, Sydney, \$5; Mahone church and S. S., \$26.75; New Cornwall, \$2.25; Torbrook S. S., \$5; William Cummings, \$100; Shelburne, \$2; Port Williams, \$17.25; Kentville, \$20.75; Bridgetown, \$11; Aylesford, \$15; Lower Aylesford, \$9; Homeville, C. B., \$6; Centreville, Digny Co., \$1; Torbrook Mines, \$1; Sandy Cove, \$7; Walton, 50c; Waterville, \$1; Wallace, \$3.25; Gaspereaux, \$13.25; Melvern Sq., \$7.75; Canso, \$38.50; Great Village, \$5; DeBert, 50c; River Herbert, \$2; Sandy Point, \$2.50; Clements-port, 25c; Smith's Cove, \$12; Antigonish, \$2; Brazil Lake, \$1; Pleasant Valley, \$5; Miss Winifred B. Reid, Boston, \$5; W. M. A. S., Springfield, \$3.50; Windsor, \$92.25; Canning, \$21.75; Billtown, \$8.25; Chegggin, \$3; Weymouth, \$2; Wolfville, \$13.25; Rev. W. N. States, \$1; Rev. L. J. Ingleby, \$5; Miss Mary Outhouse, Tiverdon, 50c. Total for January \$538. Before reported \$853.59. Total for Convention year to date \$3391.59.

HUGH ROSS HATCH, Treas. for N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Feb. 1st.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some Throat Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHERS are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. 25 cts. a box.

**Notices.**

The P. E. I. Baptist Quarterly Conference will convene with the church a Summerside on Monday and Tuesday, March 9th and 10th. A good programme is in preparation and a very pleasant time is anticipated. Let all the churches send representatives. J. L. MINER, Sec'y. Charlottetown, January 26th.

The next session of the Westmorland Co. Quarterly meeting will be held with the Second Moncton church (Lutes Mt.), Feb. 17th, 18th. A profitable programme is being arranged. N. A. MACNEILL, Sec.

**THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND**  
\$50,000.

Will subscribers please send all money from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B.

All in Nova Scotia to Rev. H. R. Hatch, Wolfville, N. S.

"All communications intended for the Home Mission Board of N. S. and P. E. I. should be addressed, Pastor E. J. Grant, Acadia, Yarmouth, N. S."

**KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.**

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded inhalers, washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. Risdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says, "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating."

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing, antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

**Obispo Rubber Plantation Co.**  
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

Absolutely the best Plantation investment on the market. Not a prospect, but a proven success. Has already paid dividends aggregating **17 per cent.**, although not yet two years old. And these are only preliminary profits from minor crops. When the principal products—Rubber, Cocoa, Vanilla, etc., begin to yield, the profits will almost double your original investment annually.

**Earnings for 1902--10 per cent.**

While thousands of acres are under cultivation and the Plantation is fully organized and an assured success without any further sale of stock, yet there is a vast amount of development still to be done before the entire nine thousand acres (over 14 square miles) are under cultivation. At present there are some six hundred Americans from all walks of life interested in this proposition, which is under the management of men who have made a success of their own private plantations. To secure additional capital to continue development rapidly, investors are invited to subscribe at the same price present stockholders paid (par), with a guarantee of four per cent. and a full share in all the earnings of the company, commencing immediately. All monies go into actual development work—no salaries paid to officers or other expenses allowed until development is complete.

**Free Trip to Mexico.**

This is not an ordinary, but an extraordinary offer. For the benefit of bona-fide investors, either individuals or syndicates, who are not acquainted with us or with this class of investment, we will, where amount of subscription warrants it, allow and guarantee expenses to the property and return, disposing, if necessary, certified check with local bank, same to be forfeited and subscriptions cancelled if the facts are not as presented. Trip requires sixteen days from New York. Now is the best time to go. Full particulars sent to any investor, or any man or woman who wants to make a beginning. Subscriptions can be made for any amount from one share up, and on payments of **FIVE DOLLARS** per share monthly if desired.

Send for sample copy "Cent per Cent," a magazine for investors.  
MAIL THIS COUPON TO YOUR NEAREST AGENT.

**Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes.**  
Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. John, N. B.

Send full information, prospectus, pamphlets and book of photographs showing progress already made on the Obispo Plantation to

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ M. and V.

AGENTS.

Edwin K. McKay, 128 Prince Wm. Street, St. John; G. S. Moore, Sussex; Lloyd S. Belyea, Gibson; J. Howard Barss, Wolfville; John Nalder, or Herbert Gates, Windsor; E. M. Fulton, Truro; A. N. McLennan & Co., Sydney and Glace Bay.

OR TO

**Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes,**  
INVESTMENTS  
Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. John, N. B.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland O., Cincinnati, O., St. John, N. B., Exchange Court Building, New York City.

Permanent Local Representatives for the Sale of High-Class Investment Securities Wanted.



## \* The Home \*

**FIRST AID**  
FOR THE INJURED  
**POND'S EXTRACT**

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES OF ANY SORT OF PAIN.

Used Internally and Externally.

CAUTION! Avoid the weak watery Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and often contain "wood alcohol" an irritant externally and, taken internally, a poison.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

**CURES**  
Dyspepsia, Boils, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

Mrs. A. Lethbridge, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS**

## Joggins Coal

**This FIRST CLASS COAL**

can be purchased by the Cargo in ROUND RUN of MINE and SLACK by communicating with P. W. KAUFHON, at 20 Orange St., John of Joggins Mines, N. S. Guarantee the quality to be of the best steam purposes.

CANADA COALS & Ry. Co., Ltd.  
Joggins, N. S.

### BEST WISHES

WISH HAPPY CHRISTMAS to all who may get a box of one of the best BAKING POWDERS made during the year.

### WOODILL'S GERMAN

### THAT

The incoming year may be one of happiness and prosperity to all who do or do not use one of the best BAKING POWDERS of the past half a century is the wish of the manufacturers of

### WOODILL'S GERMAN.

## COWAN'S PERFECTION

### Cocoa.

It makes children healthy and strong

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made to legislature of this Province at the next session for the passage of an Act to further amend the Act 41 Victoria Chapter 113, relating to the Whitaker Trusts to authorize James E. Whittaker in his capacity as Trustee of the estate of Charles Whittaker, deceased, to renew the mortgage now standing against the property of said estate, situate on the south side of King Street, in the City of Saint John, but for a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, for a further term of ten years, or to pay off the same and substitute another or other mortgages thereon for said sum or under.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 15th January, A. D. 1903.

JAMES E. WHITTAKER, Applicant.

### VENTILATE THE HAIR.

A woman who will make a habit of brushing and combing the hair at night and vigorously rubbing the scalp, rubbing till the blood tingles may be sure, if she inaugurates this habit before her hair has begun to fall, that her hair will keep its color and youthful quality. Even falling hair will often be brought back to vigor by such treatment.

A good deal is said in favor of brushing the hair. Brushing cleans the hair itself, but it does not invigorate the scalp, as does combing, and neither is half so good as vigorous rubbing. When she begins she will find it takes a lot of rubbing to make the head tingle, but in a few weeks the first rub will start the blood. That tells its own story, for where the circulation is sluggish, there deterioration of vitality has begun. Where the blood runs freely, there life renews itself.

It is good to let the hair hang loosely at night, especially if one sleeps in a room in which outside air circulates freely. The roots need air. Twice a week braid the hair into little braids all over the head. Hair thus treated will keep a glossy look, yet not hang together, and it will turn back prettily in a pompadour with better effect than when the curling irons are used.—Rx.

### WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES.

These, whether oak, walnut, or any other polished wood, may be greatly improved in appearance by being rubbed with a mixture of turpentine and linseed oil. The proportion is one tablespoonful of turpentine to three of linseed oil. Apply with a small piece of cloth or flannel, and rub until quite dry.

### APPLE CUSTARD PUDDING.

Take apple sauce that has no spices in it and put it in a pretty glass dish. Make a custard of the yolks of two eggs and one pint milk, sweetened with one-half cup sugar and thicken with a teaspoon or more of cornstarch. Flavor with vanilla. Set to cool and when cool pour over the apple sauce. Beat the whites stiff and put on top. (Very nice for children)—Ex.

### FOR THE COOK.

Never leave a spoon in the saucepan if you wish the contents to cook quickly, and in any case a metal spoon should never be allowed to stand in a boiling saucepan containing fruit or any acid.—Ex.

### BOOKS IN THE GUEST ROOM.

In preparing a room for a guest, if only for a few days, do not neglect to place a variety of books at their disposal. Books and magazines and especially the MESSENGER AND VISITOR should be placed on a low table near the window. Many a visitor has gone through tortured, sleepless nights in a strange house, with not a line of reading matter to be got at.—Ex.

### TO CLEAN MARBLE.

Unless very much stained, marble can generally be cleaned by washing with hot, soapy water, to which a little borax has been added. If much stained, dissolve equal parts of soap, powdered whitening and washing-soda in a very little boiling water. Lay over the spot while hot, let remain a day or two, and then wash off with hot soapy water, and polish with a soft cloth.—Ex.

### CAKE.

Here is a recipe for inexpensive cake: One egg, 1 cup sugar, butter size of egg, ¼ cup milk, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, vanilla. After well beating divide into three parts, a little more in one part than in the other two. Into one part put one heaping teaspoon cocoa, into another one teaspoon

red sugar and be sure to thoroughly mix it so that it will all dissolve. Have the largest part white. Put in tin same as marble cake and bake about 40 minutes. Try with broom straw. This makes one good loaf. I sometimes add a few currants or raisins, seeded and chopped very fine to the white or brown.

After scrubbing oilcloths and linoleum, if, when dry, a little linseed oil is rubbed lightly over, it will be found an excellent thing for making them look like new, and preserves them against scratching, etc., besides not showing the footmarks, especially in towns where the dirt is white.

A foreign way to cook oatmeal substitutes milk for water in the cooking process. This method adds not only to the nourishing quality of the food, but imparts a delicacy that quite transforms this breakfast dish.

A novel dish is prepared for a chafing-dish supper by cooking two table-spoonsful of butter, half a teaspoonful of minced onion and a teaspoonful of curry powder until thoroughly mixed, and then frying thick slices of tomatoes in it. The slices should be frequently turned. As an accompaniment of cold meat of any kind this is most satisfactory.

To sweep and dust a house that has been closed all summer is not to make it habitable. Dampness will gather when sun and air are excluded, and with it is sure to congregate the dreaded microbes.

Windows and blinds should be thrown wide open for a day, and drains and sinks should be thoroughly flushed.

Lime and sal soda are prime agents of cleanliness.

A coat of kalsomine in the cellar will effectively prevent any mould that may have accumulated there from working harm to the inmates of the house, especially to the children or to the aged or feeble members of the family.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer, if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

During the last quarter century the accumulation of money on deposit in chartered banks, savings banks and loan companies of Canada, has increased from \$7,000,000 to \$37,000,000 making an increase per capita for the entire population of Canada from \$10.00 per head in 1877 to \$87.00 for current year.

### CUTTING TEETH.

A Trying time to Both Baby and Mother.

There is no time when baby requires more attention than during the teething period. At that time the little one is always cross and fretful, subject to stomach disorders and sometimes convulsions. Often mothers are absolutely worn out caring for baby, and the whole household is in a condition of anxiety. This condition can be easily remedied by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cool the sour little stomach, allay the inflammation of the gums and give the little one healthy, natural sleep. A mother's word can always be depended upon where the health of the little one is concerned, and thousands of mothers praise this medicine. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says:—"In my estimation, Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for children. They are invaluable at the teething period and I would not be without them as they keep my baby healthy and happy."

The Tablets relieve all the minor ailments of little ones; are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "soothing stuff," and may be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or sent post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

### Reasonable Treatment for

**Eczema  
Salt Rheum  
Boils  
Scrofula.**

TAKE

## WEAVER'S SYRUP

which

By Purifying the  
Blood destroys the  
origin of these aff-  
lictions.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.,  
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# The Sunday School

## BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter, 1903.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson VIII. FEBRUARY 22. I Cor. 13: 1-13.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. — I Cor. 13: 13

EXPLANATORY.

LOVE THE MOST ESSENTIAL THING IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE — Vs. 1-3 This chapter has been called the Psalm of Love. Love is the supreme good.

I. With Eloquence and the Gift of Tongues. I. THOUGH I SPEAK WITH THE TONGUES OF MEN AND OF ANGELS Although I have the gift of tongues bestowed by the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, can express in every language, with the utmost eloquence, with rapt emotion, every highest experience and ecstasy of the human heart, that "harp of a thousand strings," yea, though I have eloquence and the perfect language of the angels. AND HAVE NOT CHARITY. "Love." The Greek word here translated "charity" occurs about one hundred and sixteen times in the New Testament, and is translated "love" in all places except twenty-three; and in those the departure from the common usage is altogether arbitrary. I AM BROMOCAMPHOR AS SOUNDING BRASS "Not a musical instrument made of brass, which has some dignity about it, but to a piece of clattering brass, which makes a senseless noise" The same brass of which were made the tinkling (better "clanging," as R. V.) CYMBAL, "large, broad plates of brass," crashed together by the hands. It is mere noise, and nothing more. There is no music, no expression, no meaning. It only calls attention to itself, and should be ashamed of that self.

2. With the gift of prophecy (vs 2.) i. e., of speaking God's will. Even this instrument of love is weak, if not impossible, without the love behind it.

3. With knowledge. 2 AND UNDERSTAND ALL MYSTERIES. The hard questions that had perplexed rabbis and people, the dark things of God's providence, and his Word, and his world; the enigmas of the age which all philosophers had failed to answer AND ALL KNOWLEDGE. The truths revealed and known, the whole range of Christian doctrine.

4. With Faith. AND THOUGH I HAVE ALL FAITH, SO THAT I COULD REMOVE MOUNTAINS, as promised in Matt. 17: 20; 21: 21, the mightiest and most enduring

### THE LUNCH QUESTION.

How a Big Chicago Firm Solved It.

So many employes "bolt the lunch" and eat what they should not, that they soon show the effect in nervousness and dyspepsia. This has attracted the attention of managers of the big stores and shops. In one Chicago firm an experiment on some of the girls resulted in a complete solution of the question.

The woman that made the experiment tells the tale as follows: "About a year ago I became alarmed at the state of my daughter's health. She was employed by a big firm here and for some reason steadily lost flesh, grew very nervous, had no appetite and could not sleep.

"Questioning her I found she ate but little lunch for at that busy hour she was seldom served promptly and the time being short she just 'bolted' the food and rushed back. She ate very light breakfasts and I could see she suffered from lack of nourishment. I felt responsible for this and finally got her some Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"I also got a neat leather case holding two pint flasks. One I filled with milk, the other with cold Postum Coffee which had been properly made. She also carried a package of Grape-Nuts. The Postum she drank with a dash of lemon. She followed the Grape-Nuts with some fruit and this made up her lunch.

"In spite of the warm weather she improved greatly in two weeks' time. She gained in flesh, her nerves were steady and she slept sweetly at night. She never felt the old weakness from hunger.

"In a short time a few other girls in the office tried it and the effect was so marked upon all that still others were persuaded. Finally a room was cleared out and the one hundred and odd girls were served daily with Grape-Nuts and hot Postum. It was a revolution but the manager saw the good result and adopted the plan, greatly to the benefit of the health of the employes and at a saving in expense." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

faith. AND HAVE NOT CHARITY. He does not assert that one can have these things without charity, but says if he could, I AM NOTHING. "A moral cipher," without any moral worth or significance whatever; weighed in the balances and found wanting.

5. Charity. 3 AND THOUGH I BESTOW ALL MY GOODS TO FEED THE POOR. As the Pharisees gave alms, and Ananias sold his property, from unworthy motives, without love; while Barnabas and many others sold theirs from love, and Jesus bade the rich young man do the same, as an expression of love and faith, and made good deeds a condition of eternal life (Matt 25: 31-46).

6. Martyrdom. GIVE MY BODY TO BE BURNED. As a martyr, but from pride, or self-glory, instead of love for Christ. There are martyrdoms, of whose victims for Christ's sake it is said in Revelation, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Yet even of these things, when done without love it must be said IT PROFITETH ME NOTHING. There is no virtue in it to be rewarded. It does not improve the character nor aid the cause.

II. WHAT IS THIS LOVE. HOW IT CAN BE RECOGNIZED — Vs. 4, 7. Love cannot be defined, but it can be described and recognized by its qualities and its works. It is like life. The greatest scientists cannot tell what it is in its essence, but only describe it by its qualities and results. All the qualities together do not make life or love. The elements which compose a man's body are all placed in bottles, in their due proportions, in the South Kensington Museum, but they do not form a man's body. "Men do not eat phosphorus, albumen, silica, and the various chemical ingredients of flesh and bone; they eat bread."

1. Patience (passive). 4. CHARITY SUFFERETH LONG Is patient with the faults and provocations of others, patient with the slow development of those we seek to make better, with a patience that works of never "weary of well doing." Love is no meteor emotion, but a fixed star; not a flash of lightning, but the sun shining regularly year in and year out, "on the evil and on the good." True love, as long as it lives, must be patient. When it ceases to be patient it ceases to be love.

2. Kindness (active) AND IS KIND. Kindness is love working, love in action, doing "as many kind things to as many people as possible." "The greatest thing," says some one, "a man can do for his heavenly Father is to be kind to some of his other children."

3. Generosity (positive.) The opposite of envy and jealousy. CHARITY ENVIETH NOT. The root of envy is selfishness. Love is willing that others should be greater, more honored, more gifted, than we, with no desire even to pull them down.

4. Humility. CHARITY VAUNTETH NOT ITSELF (the outward display.) Is not boastful, does not claim superiority, or seek admiration and applause, does not blow its own trumpet, as the Pharisees did when they gave alms. IS NOT PUFFED UP (the inward disposition.) With self-conceit, as a soap bubble, large in size, but mostly wind. "Love saves a man from making a fool of himself by consequential conduct, and by thrusting himself into positions which betray his incompetence." Boasting is the natural fruit of selfishness. The boaster and the self-conceited proclaim upon the housetops that they are not living the life of love.

5. Courtesy (outward expression.) 5. DOTH NOT BEHAVE ITSELF UNSKEMPLY. With impropriety, discourtesy, out of good taste. Most of our unseemly behavior grows from the root pride, and love is the foundation principle of all true politeness. Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be love in little things.

6. Unselfishness (inner spirit) SEEKETH NOT HER OWN. Is not selfish, is not looking out for self first of all. It seeks to give more than to receive. It puts away all those sins which grow out of selfishness, as dishonesty, oppression, licentiousness, ambition.

7. Good temper. IS NOT EASILY PROVOKED "Easily" is not in the original and is omitted in the R. V.

8. Guilelessness. THINKETH NO EVIL. R. V. "taketh not account of evil," does not put it down on its books of account, is not suspicious, is not always looking for faults in others, nor attributing evil motives to them.

9. Sincerity. 6. REJOICETH NOT IN INIQUITY "Iniquity," righteousnessness, moral evils of all kinds. REJOICETH IN THE TRUTH Better as R. V. "rejoiceth with the truth," is in sympathy with all that is true.

7. BARKETH ALL THINGS. The primary meaning is "to cover; hence, 'to protect by covering,' as a roof keeps out the

rain, or the sides of a ship keep out the water, or the walls of a fort keep out the enemy; hence, to bear up against, to endure. BELLEVEETH ALL THINGS. Has a trustful disposition, expects well of others, believes there is good in them, more than can be seen. HOPETH ALL THINGS. Goes on working for men, for the worst of men, in the hope that they will repent. ENDURETH ALL THINGS. Goes on bearing, believing, and hoping to the end. No obstacle can stop its work, no discouragements make it give up in despair.

III. LOVE THE MOST ENDURING THING IN THE WORLD. — Vs. 8-12. 8 CHARITY NEVER FAILETH. It is eternal in its very nature, as long as God and goodness endure. PROPHECIETH the gifts of prophecy. THEY SHALL FAIL R. V. "be done away." There will be no end of them when they are fulfilled. TONGUES THEY SHALL CEASE. They shall not be needed as a sign, nor as a gift, to enable us to express every varied emotion. KNOWLEDGE, IT SHALL VANISH AWAY, in the fuller knowledge of the eternal world, as the stars are not seen or needed in the light of the sun.

This vanishing away is necessary for (vs. 9) WE KNOW IN PART, and a very small part. How small, science is revealing more fully every day. PROPHECY, speak forth God's truth, IN PART. We can know but a small part of God's universe of truth.

10. WHEN THAT WHICH IS PERFECT IS COME etc. All the parts are absorbed in the whole. The separate parts seen in a different relation, become other than they were.

11. WHEN I WAS A CHILD etc. Paul now gives an illustration of the previous verse.

12. For now, in this earthly life, WE SEE THROUGH (in by means of) A GLASS, or rather, "in a mirror." THEN, in the life to come. FACE TO FACE Without the intervention of any distorting media or imperfect comparisons. THEN SHALL I KNOW EVEN AS ALSO I AM KNOWN, i. e., perfectly. The mysteries that now trouble us will all be revealed.

IV. LOVE THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD — Vs. 13 AND NOW, in conclusion, ABIDETH FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY. "These three graces—faith, hope, love—remain imperishable and immortal. BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY. Every person of every degree, may have this love. More than all other things together, it makes those who have it "free and equal."

Dr. W. F. Reitz, former secretary of the Transvaal, General Samuel Pearson, who took an active part in the fight against British mule shipments to South Africa via New Orleans, and several other prominent men, were in New Orleans January 23rd. The Southern Pacific has placed a special train at the disposal of Dr. Reitz and the Boer party, and tomorrow will begin a journey which will take them through the rice and cattle country of Louisiana and Texas and the ranges of the west as far as California. It is reliably reported that a great Boer colony will be established in Louisiana or Texas.

### THAT OLD PAIN AGAIN.

Gnawing, Piercing Pains That Almost Make You Scream.

It is your old enemy, rheumatism, come again with the winter to torture you. These pains, remember, are caused by bad blood, you may ease them by rubbing with liniment and outward lotions, but cannot get rid of them in that way. Rheumatism is caused by bad blood and the only certain way to drive it out of the system, is to enrich your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is no case of rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure if given a fair trial. By making new, rich red blood and strengthening the nerves they strike at the very root of such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. We give one case out of thousands to prove the truth of this statement. Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: "For five years I was a victim to the tortures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hips were almost past endurance. Often I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried many remedies but I never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used altogether eight boxes, and since taking them I have not had a twinge of the trouble, and I feel better in every way than I did for years before. I would strongly advise every rheumatic sufferer to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Remember that only the genuine pills will cure—imitations can't cure, therefore see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is found on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

## Painkiller

### Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the seventh day of March, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1902, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Etta L. Alton on behalf of herself and all other unsatisfied creditors of Montague McDonald, deceased, the said Clara L. McDonald in her own right, William S. McDonald, Charles H. McDonald, Kenneth E. McDonald, Annie L. McDonald, Nellie R. McDonald and Jean McDonald are Defendants, the following lands and premises described in the said decretal order as— "All the right, title and interest of the said Montague McDonald in and to that certain tract of land or island known as Manawagonish Island, situate, lying and being in the City and County of Saint John, aforesaid, on the northerly shore of the Bay of Fundy, and about three miles southwesterly from Partridge Island, at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, together with a small island and islands connected therewith or joined thereto by a beach or shore dry at low water, being the same island or property as is described and mentioned in the grant thereof dated the twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, one to William Fagan, John Colwell and others; together with the buildings and improvements thereon standing and being, and all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto appertaining and belonging." For terms of Sale apply to the undersigned solicitor.

Dated this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1902.  
AMOR A. WILSON, J. JOSEPH PORTER,  
Solicitor. Referee in Equity.

### After Christmas

A large number of Young men and women of the Maritime Provinces are coming to Fredericton Business College and we are enlarging our already spacious and well equipped quarters to accommodate them. Hundreds of graduates of this institution are holding good positions throughout Canada and the United States. Your chances are as good as theirs. Send for Catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal,  
Fredericton, N. B.

### Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, so called, in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the 1st day of November 1902.

In the matter of Leonora, Gertrude Francis of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America—An insane person—and according to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" the interest of the said Lunatic in— "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City aforesaid, fronting on Leinster Street, and known and distinguished on the Map or Plan of the said City as No. 486, and heretofore conveyed to George W. Masters by Henry Calhoun and Lydia Jane his wife." For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Solicitor or Referee.

Dated at St. John, N. B., the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902.  
R. G. MURRAY, E. H. MCALPINE,  
Solicitor. Referee in Equity.  
T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.**  
FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA  
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, ETC.  
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS FOR THEM.  
K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston U.S.A. and New Glasgow, Can.



From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches in Nova Scotia during the present Convention year.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. Manning, D. D., St. John, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. Sterns, Charlottetown.

A contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick to denominational funds should be sent to Dr. Manning; and all such contributions in P. E. Island to Mr. Sterns.

CHESTER, N. S.—I baptized one more yesterday. Three others were also received by letter. The conference meeting on Saturday last was the most largely attended of any such meeting for years.

RUPERT OSGOOD MORSE.

FIRST MONCTON, N. B.—At the close of his sermon on Sunday, Feb. 1st, Pastor D. Hutchinson baptized three new converts into the likeness of the Saviour's death.

HOPWELL.—We have nothing of special moment to report. Several have called for letters of dismission and five have been received on letters since we last reported.

CARLETON.—Owing to the absence of the pastor from the city our Annual meeting was not held until the evening of Jan. 28th.

GLACE BAY, C. B.—Though there is not much of denominational interest to report from this field we can say that the work is going along pleasantly and vigorously.

The council called by the Margerville church to advise in regard to the matter of setting apart to the work of the Gospel ministry our Bro. N. B. Rodgers, met on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Ordination.

On motion of the Rev. W. R. Robinson, the Rev. George Howard was elected moderator. After devotional exercises Deacon Everett was elected clerk and a credential committee was chosen consisting of—Rev. D. A. MacDonald, Deacons Minne and Hoben.

The Rev. Mr. King being present was invited to a seat in the council. The clerk of the church, Bro. Dwy, read the minutes calling the council for the purpose of ordination, which was accepted.

Deacon Dykeman assured the council of Bro. Rodgers' call and acceptance as pastor of the church at Margerville and of his membership in the said church which had guaranteed him sufficient salary for his present needs.

Bro. Howard, Robinson, King and Deacon Minne, also participated in the examination eliciting from our Bro. his views on missions and church discipline.

It was then resolved on motion of Bro. Robinson, that the ordination of Bro. Rodgers be proceeded with and the moderator and Deacons of the church were appointed to arrange for the service.

The evening session of the council opened with singing and prayer after which the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The laying on of hands by the ministering brethren followed, during which Bro. King offered the ordination prayer. Bro. Robinson then gave the charge to the candidate welcoming him as a co-laborer in the Master's service.

The minutes of the session being read and approved, Bro. Rodgers pronounced the benediction.

W. EGERTON EVERETT, Fredericton, Feb. 5th.

Churches.

Being confined to the house, and thinking of the Master's work and the brethren in general, I thought I would drop a few lines to the paper. Since I left the Tobique last September, I have been working on the outstations of the Aberdeen field and the people were very much pleased to have regular services.

Church Union.

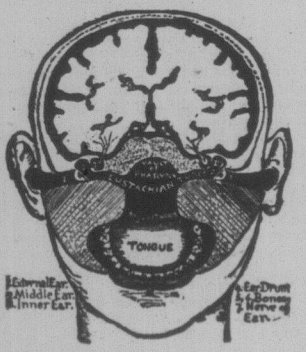
Dear Editor:—We have been much interested in the various contributions on church union that appeared lately in one of the greatest of Dominion papers, the Montreal Weekly Witness.

This question of union is one of great importance to the followers of Christ and is calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of every lover of God and man.

The early Christians in Palestine were not divided into creeds as we are now. It is time that a halt was called and that we returned to primitive Christianity. A great effort was made during the reformation to get back to first principles, but they did not go far enough, and God's heritage for man was divided up into creeds and sects and various factions which marred the beauty of the church, established by Christ and his Apostles in the land of Palestine.

Catarrhal Deafness

CURED BY DR. SPROULE



The Symptoms of Disease of the Ears

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

- Is your hearing falling? Are your ears dry and scaly? Do your ears discharge? Do your ears itch and burn? Have you pain behind the ears? Is there a throbbing in the ears? Do you have ringing in the ears? Are there crackling sounds heard? Is your hearing bad on cloudy days? Do you have earache occasionally? Are there sounds like steam escaping? When you blow your nose do the ears crack? Do noises in your ear keep you awake? Hear better some days than others? Do you hear noises in ears? Is hearing worse when you have a cold?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproul, B. A., (Graduate Public University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy Service), Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you consultation free.

There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease. The treatment that cures the majority of cases of any diseased condition is a great boon and a godsend to men.

Nearly every case of deafness results from catarrh. Many are the patients afflicted with deafness that I have cured after they had tried ear specialists in vain, simply by curing catarrh.

Un'til within a few years most of the diseases of the ear were pronounced incurable, and even to-day this belief is wide-spread. Fortunately this is an error, for nearly all the diseases of the ear are curable. I have cured thousands of cases that all other treatment failed to help. I will study your case carefully and will

Help You Free

with valuable and medical advice, that will point you to the new and scientific method for the cure of deafness.

Do not listen to the talk of those who tell you that your deafness has lasted so long that nothing else can be done for it.

Very many who have been deaf for years can be entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business, or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them useful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

Therefore, TAKE NO RISK! Do not let a trouble of the ear of any kind run on from week to week, month to month, or perhaps year to year, until the parts are so completely destroyed that their is little hope of regaining this valuable and important sense.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Presentation.

On Monday evening, the 2nd instant, a large number of members of the church and friends gathered at the parsonage and after a social evening, addresses of appreciation of Pastor Bates and his wife were made by deacons and others and a sum of over one hundred dollars was presented to them.

Dear Sirs,—I was, for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

I. F. VANBUSKIRK, Fredericton.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale

In the Growing Town of Berwick and Vicinity.

A very fine dwelling house nearly new, finished throughout. Furnace, Hot and Cold water, in the house. Six acres of land all under cultivation, attached, partly filled with fruit-trees. Particularly adapted for the growth of small fruit. Three minutes walk to Post office, Bank, Church, and ten minutes to the station. Finest situation in town.

Also twenty-six acres of orchard land adjoining the camp grounds, part under cultivation and filled with sixteen hundred fruit trees, consisting of Apples, Plums, Pears and Peaches—the variety of plums are largely Burbons, and abundance and New bearing—abundantly. Five minutes walk to station. Also one of the finest farms in the Valley. Cuts from 65 to 70 tons hay, large orchards—bearing and just in bearing. Produce now 500 to 1000 bbls. apples per year and will soon produce 1500 bbls. Modern House finished throughout, nearly new, two barns—all in first class order.

Can be bought on easy terms by the right party. Also buildings, lots, orchard lands, farms, residences. For further information apply to A. A. FORD, Berwick Real Estate Agency, Established 1891.

be a union in the near future of the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists of Canada. And what about the Baptists? Is there anything that can be done to unite them with their brethren in Christ. They have proved themselves beyond the possibility of doubt in the past to be the most reliable and uncompromising propagators and defenders of civil and religious liberty.

If we, the Baptists, would give up our views on close communion and yield to the dedication of our children to the Lord in public, a great obstacle in the way of union of the various evangelical churches would be got rid of. For it can be clearly shown that in all ages from Abraham down to the present time children have been presented to the Lord and to the Christ in public dedication. And further the Pedobaptists believe that the immersion of adults in water is valid and scriptural baptism, and acknowledging as the most of them do, that there is no example of infant baptism on record in the New Testament. It is too much to expect of them that they will give it up for the purpose of hastening a glorious union of all of the evangelical churches in Canada. W. S. C.

Denominational Funds.

FROM JAN. 22ND TO JAN 31ST. Lower Granville, \$4; Port Hawkesbury, \$1; Bridgewater, \$16 20; Hampton, \$10; do, S. S., \$1; Biltown, \$7; do, special, \$2; Isaac's Harbor, \$26 56; Oaslow, \$15 65; Belmont, \$9 90; North River, \$2 75; Nuttby, 95c; Brookside, \$2 72; West Oaslow church, Glenduning Fund, \$9; Dartmouth S.S., \$7 58; Wolfville church, \$78 15; do, Monthly Missionary collection, \$2 15; do, special, \$3; Israel Chute, Torbrook Mines, \$5; Sackville church, \$5; Mabon church, \$6; N. P. Whitman, \$5; Mrs. G. E. Corkum, \$1; E. C. Merry, 50c; F. S. Whitman, \$1. \$221.09 Before reported \$3128 50 Total \$3351 59 A. COHOON, Treas. D. F. for N. S. Wolfville, N. S. Feb. 2nd.

Denominational Funds.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO FEBRUARY 3, 1903. Alberton Church \$3 25 Springfield 3 75 North River 10 50 Tryon 10 00 East Point 5 31 Uigg 7 72 Alberton (Alma branch) 9 30 \$49 82 Before reported \$100.77 Total for Feb. 3, 1903, \$150 52. A. W. STERNS, Treas. for P. E. I.



**Ladies' Hands**

My experience with PEARLINE leads me to think it milder on the hands, and it takes less of it than of — to soften hard water. I am pleased with results.

Mrs. Rev. S. E. V.

One of the Millions.

**MARRIAGES.**

**CANN-SUTHERN**—On Jan 28th, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, Westport, N. S. by pastor Richard Kemp, Sinclair Cann, Esq, to Hattie Bell Suthers, both of Westport, N. S.

**KEDDY-HANLEY**—In Bridgewater, N. S., February 4 by Rev. Chas. R. Freeman Oldson W. Kiddy and Bessie May Hanley, both of Chelsea, Lunenburg, Co. N. S.

**FOWNER-TINGLEY**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Riverside, Albert Co., Feb. 4th, by Rev. F. D. Davidson. George B Fownes of Hopewell Cape and Julia C. youngest daughter of Walter Tingley, E. q.

**BISHOP-BISHOP**—At the parsonage, Pet- itcodiac, N. B. Feb 4th, by Rev. N. A. MacNeill, William H. Bishop and Flora Bishop, all of Elgin, Albert Co. N. B.

**COREY-DROST**—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. C. Sterling, Bath Carleton Co., on Jan 28th, Miles W. Corey of Birch Ridge, Tobique, to Lizzie May Drost, of Wicklow, Carleton, Co

**DEATHS.**

**ERVINE**—Marshall Ervine, died suddenly Jan 18th, at his father's, at Riverside, Albert Co. He had worked up to a few days of his death. His trouble was an enlarged liver and it off c of the heart. He was 24 years and 10 months of age. Much sorrow is expressed for the parents in their time of affliction. Funeral conducted by the pastor of the Baptist church, and was largely attended.

**SPIDLE**—In Bridgewater, N. S., Jan. 15, George F. Spidle, aged 67 years and 8 months. Bro. Spidle was for years a faithful member of the Bridgewater Baptist church. He was a regular attendant at all services and will be greatly missed especially in the prayer services of the church. During his last illness he frequently expressed a desire to be at rest with Christ and said he was only waiting his master's will.

**BENNETT**—Joel Bennett, aged 89 years, departed this life, January 6th, at Hopewell Cape. His death was very sudden and unexpected. He was highly respected by all. For some years he had been deprived of his hearing. His funeral was largely attended and was conducted by the pastor, F. D. Davidson. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss. One of the daughters is Mrs. Fred Bray, of Caledonia. The other daughter and son are at home.

**CONRAD**—At Lake Pleasant, Jan. 25th, after a lingering illness, Arabella, beloved wife of Jacob Conrad, aged 56. Deceased was baptized into the fellowship of the Springfield church by the late J. W. S. Young and adorned her profession by a quiet consistent life of faith, presiding over her home with gentle patience and grace. In that home a faithful wife and mother will be sorely missed. My divine wisdom enable each member of the household so to live that the once happy family circle may again be complete in the better land.

**DICKERSON**—At her home, New Dominion, Prince Edward Is and, Jan. 12th, Mrs. Andrew Dickerson, aged 68 years. Mrs. Dickerson was the daughter of the late Peter Robertson. She leaves a sorrowing husband, three sons and three daughters and many relatives and friends, to mourn the departure of a faithful and loving Christian wife and mother and a steadfast friend. For about forty years she has been a member of the Southport Christian church. Her illness was long and painful. But her faith in Jesus never wavered. Her passing was the Christian's victory over the last enemy. The special mourners have the deep sympathy of the entire community, and we hope and pray that this entire family in the final crow, may meet at Jesus' feet and meet to part no more.

**WARNER**—Wm. Jesse Warner was born at Hill Grove, Digby, Co., N. S. Feb 14th 1822. In early life he was baptized by Rev. Charles Raudall, and welcomed into the Siasboon, now Weymouth, Baptist Church. When the Hill Grove Church was organized July 29th, 1843, he was one of its members.

He remained a consistent member of this church till his death, Jan. 5th, 1903. His death was very sudden and was a great shock to his family and friends. He was a good man, known among his acquaintance as "honest Jesse." He was a true friend, a faithful husband, an affectionate father, a devoted Christian. He loved the church, the gospel, the word of God. It was ever his delight to join with God's people in worship. He had clear views of the teachings of the word of God, a firm grasp of the truth, and lived in harmony with the holy principles he professed. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters to mourn his departure. "The memory of the just is blessed."

**RITCHIE**—Mrs. Freeman Ritchie, of Albert entered into rest Jan. 25th, aged 60 years. She had been in failing health for sometime, and her heart became badly affected. Five years ago she gave herself to the Lord Jesus in a series of meetings I was conducting in Albert and she was baptized by the pastor, Rev. I. H. Colwell. Her life has been one of meekness and childlike confidence in her Lord. Her last words were "I hear Him calling" and with a smile on her face she passed out of time into eternity. Gazing after the vanishing spirit are a husband, two daughters and a host of relations and friends. Both daughters are married. One is Mrs. A. M. McLean, of New Glasgow, N. S., and the other Mrs. Brewster of B. C. The funeral was conducted by the pastor assisted by Rev. J. K. King, (Methodist). A sermon was preached in the Baptist church, which was filled with sympathizing friend and relations.

**COVEY**—At Calgary, Alberta, Jan. 4th, aged 29, Eliah W. Covey. The deceased was a son of the late Albert Covey of Indian Harbor, N. S. Early in life he made a profession of religion, which he constantly adorned. By nature ambitious he was successful in all he undertook and a bright future appeared to be opening before him—health failed, and one by one his cherished plans had to be dropped and work given up, yet not a murmur, perfect submission. The cup that my Father giveth me to drink shall I not drink it. In June last accompanied by his devoted wife he went West in search of health. For a time he rallied, it was the last effort of exhausted nature. The call came suddenly, but found him ready. His pastor, Bro. Litch and his Sunday school teacher visited him and both said that his Christian assurance peace of mind made it very pleasant to be with him, that it was a comfort to see him enter the valley not only without a fear but glad knowing that to be absent from the body was to be present with the Lord. Harkward the sorrowing wife brought the remains that were interred in the cemetery of Indian Harbor January 13th. The large number present testified to the universal feeling of respect to him and sympathy with the bereaved wife who with four

brothers mourn his loss. To a large congregation Pastor Beattie improved the occasion by an address founded on Proverbs 14; 32.

391 Highlands Ave, Malden, Mass.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to write a few lines to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR from my winter home, Malden, Mass. I resigned my pastorate of the New-castle churches, Queens county, N. B., last May, but remained as a supply until November. By a fall on the ice I injured my head leaving me dizzy for months. Feeling that I was not able to do full pastoral work I remained as a supply during the summer, hoping some brother might soon take my place on the field. Whoever may settle at Newcastle will find a kind people. I felt it to be my duty to rest for the winter, hoping my health might improve. I am feeling much better through the blessing of God. I trust my work is not finished here yet, as long as the Master spurs me I wish to be in his service. I expect to return to the Province in the spring. It has been my privilege to attend services quite often at Malden Square, Tremont Temple, and some other churches in Boston. What there are a number of intellectual and frigid members in the churches here, there are many warm hearted, godly Christians both in the pews and pulpits. They are doing a great work for God in Boston and in the outlying towns.

I have the opportunity of meeting with the pastors of the Boston churches and many of the ministers from the surrounding towns in the Monday minister's meeting in the Temple. There are several provinces met settled here. Brother W. J. Stewart of Montreal, formerly of Main and Brunel Streets, St. John, N. B., and a number of others. The Tremont Temple is still without a pastor, their former pastor having refused to return for the third time. The Malden Baptist church is also without a minister, other-wise the churches are generally supplied. The state of Massachusetts contains the largest foreign population of any of the states in the union, with only about thirty-seven percent of native stock. There is a great disproportion in the ratio of births among the native stock and foreign born. The conclusion is that the future growth of the Baptist in this state must depend largely upon the success which shall attend the evangelization of the foreign population. God has in this state a noble band of workers, who impressed with the success of the past, alive to the present opportunities, with gratitude for mercies experienced, and strong faith in the power of the gospel of Christ, must in the end return bringing their sheaves with them.

The winter here so far has been quite severe, our last cold snap dying in the grasp of a warm wave following, it has left locomotion difficult and dangerous.

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St. John, N. B.

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The kind that grows with your library. It's made up of units, or sections. Ten or a dozen books, one unit—more books, more units, and get them as wanted. Call, or write for booklet.

An Ideal Book-Case for the Home.



The number of the tumbles taken by pedestrians were many, some of them ludicrous and others serious. Now the weather is fine and spring-like. The coal famine has caused much suffering in the towns and cities, there were thousands of tons of coal in the harbor which for some reason were not available. It is much better now. Coal has dropped in price and people are getting hold of it much easier than a month ago. I see by the M. & V. a number of the old land marks have passed away, some of them I have known ever since my earliest service in the ministry. N. B. Cottle, James Keirstead, J. Titus and others. They were good men, strong in the faith, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yes with the spirit they rest from their labors and their work follow them."

W. J. BLAKENEY.

**CONSUMPTION**  
Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

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Do you cough?  
Do your lungs pain you?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
Do you spit up phlegm?  
Does your head ache?  
Is your appetite bad?  
Are your lungs delicate?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale and thin?  
Do you lack stamina?  
These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption. You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

**FREE TRIAL TREATMENT**

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete instructions for use. The Silexum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles. Simply write to the T. A. Silexum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Silexum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Silexum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

**WANTED.**

At the Girl's Home, No. 33 College St. a capable woman (Protestant) to assist the Matron. She must understand laundry work thoroughly. Please apply to Miss Freer, No. 66 Hollis St., Halifax, Secretary of Y. W. C. Association.

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**Not Only  
Relief;  
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The late Sir Dr. Morrell McKenzie, England's foremost physician, used **HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE** constantly in his private practice. If you are discouraged send for a generous free sample. It will not disappoint you.

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**CHURCH BELLS**  
Chimes and Pools,  
Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price.  
**M. SHANE BELL FOUNDRY**

When answering advertisements please mention the Messenger and Visitor.

**BENEDICTION FROM A SICK CHILD.**

A worker in a Manchester slum told once of how a whole family was completely transformed by the presence of a deformed child. The father was a navy, the lads were coarse and uncouth; but there was born into the home a crippled child, and that deformed baby became the point upon which the love of the whole family centered. The man nursed and petted his child of an evening; the boys made playthings, and showed their affection for her in all sorts of pleasant ways; The mother kept the window clean, that her child, pillowed on the table, might look out on the court; and the visitor declared that she witnessed an absolute transformation, an elevating and refining process, which went right through the household.

In old days there were angels who came and took men by the hand, and led them away from the city of destruction. We see no white-winged angels now. But yet men are thus led. A hand is put in theirs which leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backwards. The other hand may be a little child's.—Silas Marner.

**'THE ANCHOR HOLDS.'**

S. E. Gilpin, kindly sends the poem asked for by J. S. Maxwell, and accompanies it with the following note:

J. W. Bengough happened to be in the memorial service of the General Conference when the obituary notice of Mr. G. H. Hills, a student of Victoria College, was read. It was stated that his last words were 'Tell the boys the anchor holds.' Mr. Bengough caught the beautiful thought and hence the poem:

'Tell the boys the anchor holds'  
These the words he whispered clear,  
While we gathered at the bedside  
Of our dying comrade dear:  
Tell the boys the anchor holds;  
Christ is faithful to his word.  
In death's hour of gloom and terror  
By thee stands thy risen Lord.

**Chorus:**

Glorious hope in death's dark passage,  
Jeans' strength thy form unfolds,  
Faith triumphant sends the message,  
'Tell the boys the anchor holds.'

'Tell the boys the anchor holds'  
Free salvation through the blood,  
This the safety of the soul  
In the mid-st of Jordan's flood.  
'Tell the boys the anchor holds';  
No vain fable is our faith,  
Peaceful rides the little barque  
On the swelling tides of death.

'Tell the boys the anchor holds'  
And a smile of rapture deep  
Lighted up the happy face  
As he gently fell asleep.  
'Tell the boys the anchor hold,'  
So the words for evermore  
Seem to echo faint and sweet  
From the far-off heavenly store.

—Ex.

**"IT TAKES TWO."**

A lad of seventeen was telling an older friend, recently, of an experience he had had that day. As the apprentice of a carpenter, he had been sent to a saloon to take the measures for a new counter. It was very cold weather, and he arrived with his teeth fairly chattering in his head, for his coat was thin. The saloon-keeper immediately mixed a hot drink and pushed it over the counter to him. "It'll cost you nothing," he said; "drink it down, and you'll soon stop shivering, my boy."

"He meant it kindly, too, and didn't think any harm," said the apprentice, as he told the story. "That's what made it harder to push it back, and I didn't want it."

"It must have been a big temptation," said the friend. "That saloon-keeper might have started you on the road to ruin."

"Well," replied the lad, frankly, "I'd rather have had it than some other kinds. You see, it takes two to make a temptation. There's no saloon-keeper and no cold weather can make me drink when I don't want to. The temptation I'm afraid of is the one that I'm ready for before it comes, by hankering after it. I don't take much credit to myself for refusing that drink; and, if I had taken it, why, I wouldn't have put all the blame on the saloon-keeper, as some folks do. It takes two, every time, to make a successful temptation."

It was an honest way to look at the question. Temptation is not all a matter

of outward happening, but also of inner readiness. No outsider can be responsible for our sins as we are responsible. "He tempted me" only explains one side of the temptation. The other side—the personal side—we must answer for, and no excuse will save us. "It takes two," and one of the two is always our own responsible self.—Exchange.

**ONLY A YEAR.**

The following poem has been kindly sent by a correspondent, M. A. M., in answer to a request from J. H. N. The author is Harriet Beecher Stowe.

One year ago—a ringing voice,  
A clear blue eye,  
And clustering curls of sunny hair,  
Too fair to die.

Only a year—no voice, no smile,  
No glance of eye  
No clustering curls of golden hair,  
Fair, but to die.

One year ago—what loves, what schemes  
Came into life:  
What joyous hopes, what high resolves,  
What generous strife.

The silent picture on the wall  
The burial stone,  
Of all that beauty, life and joy,  
Remain alone.

One year—one year, one little year,  
And so much gone;  
And yet the even flow of life,  
Moves calmly on.

The grave grows green, the flowers bloom  
Fair,  
Above that heath;  
No sorrowing tint of leaf or spray,  
Says he is dead

No pause or hush of merry birds,  
That sing above,  
Tells us how coldly sleeps below,  
The form we love.

Where hast thou been this year beloved?  
What hast thou seen?  
What visions fair, what glorious life,  
Where hast thou been?

The veil! the veil! so thin, so strong,  
'Twixt us and thee;  
The mystic veil, when shall it fall,  
That we may see?

Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,  
But present still;  
And waiting for the coming hour  
Of God's sweet will.

Lord of the living and the dead,  
Our Saviour dear;  
We lay in silence at thy feet,  
This sad, sad year.

M. A. M.

—S. I.

**THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.**

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion. It whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

**Allen's  
Lung Balsam**

The best Cough Medicine.

**ABSOLUTE SAFETY**  
should be the first thought and must be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** contains no opium in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of Croup, Colds, deep-seated Coughs.

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**Gates'  
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Has Been in Popular Use for  
**HALF A CENTURY.**

While it has long been recognized as one of the best, it is now taking its place as the

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For bruises, burns, cuts and abrasions on the skin it is unexcelled. It removes the excess, aids the healing process, and acts as a thorough disinfectant, killing the bacteria which enter the wound.

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**A WARNING TO  
BACKACHE SUFFERERS.**

Backache may strike you at any time. Comes when you least expect it. Comes as a warning from the kidneys.

A sudden twitch, a sudden pain.  
The Kidneys cause it all.

If you don't heed the warning, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

**Cure your Backache by taking  
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

There is not a Kidney Trouble, from Backache to Bright's Disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve promptly and cure more quickly than any other kidney remedy.

50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers of THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

Application will be made by the Elgin & Havelock Railway Company, Ottawa, Jan. 23, for an act authorizing the company to construct or acquire and operate a railway line from a point at or near Havelock to a point at or near Chipman, in Queens county, in and from Elgin county some point on the Bay of Fundy at or near Alma, county of Albert.

**HIS OWN FREE WILL.**

Dear Sirs,—I cannot speak too strongly of the excellence of MINARD'S LINIMENT. It is THE remedy in my household for burns, sprains, etc., and we would not be without it.

It is truly a wonderful medicine.  
**JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
Publisher Arnprior Chronicle.



**This and That**

**TRAIN THE CHILDREN**

When God wanted a strong man, Samson—he sent an angel to tell the mother that neither she nor the child were to taste wine nor strong drink (Judges 13th chapter). And when God wanted a good man—John the Baptist—he sent an angel to the father to say that the child was neither to drink wine or strong drink, for he was to be great in the sight of the Lord (Luke, 1st chapter). So, my dear friends, I ask you in God's name, and with a heart full of love, will you sign the pledge to abstain from wine and strong drink, and thus train up the little children in the same way, so that like Samson and John the Baptist they will be strong and good, and able to fight life's battles.—Elizabeth A. Lewis.

**HOW TO EVEN THINGS UP.**

"All the stockings that ever were made  
Were hung up Christmas night,  
If every toy in the whole wide world  
Were packed in them real tight,  
Then if each dear child all over the land  
Were told to take just one,  
It would be the merriest Christmas Day,  
A-ful of joy and fun.  
I wish we could even up things this way,  
To show the glad good will  
The beautiful angels sang through the  
skies,  
O'er fair Judas's hill.  
We can remember our gifts of love  
To his dear name to share,  
With the sick and the poor right at our  
door,  
Tended by him to our care.  
—LIZIE DRARMOND, in S. S. Advocate.

**TRUSTED.**

Nothing is more likely to give hope and  
to the despairing than the thought  
there are people who still believe in  
a man for persistent wrong-doing  
victor of felony, and sent to the  
penitentiary. He came out at the end of  
a more hardened than ever, an  
of shame, distrust and suspicion.  
He brazen enough to return to his  
own, where everybody gave him  
a shoulder save a poor old woman  
known him from a child. She  
near her little home on the day  
of his return.  
"Why, Harry," she said, as if nothing  
had happened, "I'm glad to see you. I  
didn't know you'd come back."  
"Well, I have," he said, gruffly.  
"Yes, see; where are you staying?"  
"On the street."  
"Dear me! That's no place for any one  
to stay. Come home with me, and stay to

**ONE WEEK**

Postum Coffee Remade the Dominic in a  
Week.  
When a person has no troubles except-  
ing those caused by coffee Postum Food  
Coffee is a healthful use will usually act  
with remarkable quickness. Here is an  
example even where the coffee habit has  
been one of long standing.  
"I had been a coffee drinker for 23 years  
and until recently regarded it as one of the  
'saves of life,'" writes a Tennessee clergy-  
man.  
"About a year ago an attack of malaria  
impaired my digestion and I began to use  
more coffee than usual thinking it would  
help my system and throw off the malady.  
During that year I suffered indescribable  
agonies of nervous indigestion. Finally I  
noticed that every time I drank coffee for  
dinner or supper I was much worse. I told  
my wife I thought it was coffee and that I  
would quit it and use hot water. Then I  
thought I would try the Postum we had  
heard so much about.  
"From the very day I left off coffee and  
introduced Postum I began to improve and  
at the end of one single week I did not  
have the slightest symptom of nervous-  
ness and dyspepsia left. It is many  
weeks since then and I have not only  
gained weight but am entirely free from  
indigestion and am strong and happy. My  
wife had been nervous and her stomach in  
bad condition and when she saw the change  
wrought in me followed, my example and  
after using Postum a short time extremely  
beneficial results followed.  
"I am a Methodist minister in charge of  
a church at Grayville, Tenn." Name  
furnished by Postum Co., Bettie Creek,  
Mich.

supper. "I can't give you very choice,  
but you're welcome to what I have."  
"Aren't you afraid I'll rob and murder  
you?"  
"Why, Harry, I'm no more afraid of  
you than when you used to sit in my lap  
in your baby dresses. Come right along."  
"I will," he answered, "for I'm half-  
starved."  
After supper she said: "Now, Harry,  
you must stay here to-night, and sleep in  
the little room my own boy slept in be-  
fore he died."  
In the morning she said: "You'd better  
stay here till you find something to do."  
"Do you suppose any one would give  
me anything to do?"  
"No, I don't. I thought about that  
while you slept, and tell you what you'd  
better do."

She went to her bureau, took from it  
something in an old silk handkerchief,  
containing a roll of bills.  
"Now, Harry, here's a hundred dollars  
which I've saved penny by penny, as the  
savings of my life. I've been saving it up  
to be used in my last sickness, and give  
me a decent burial. I didn't want the  
town to bury me. I want you to take  
this money, go away off where you're not  
known, and begin life over again. I can  
trust you to pay me back if able, and if  
not, all right. I ain't afeared to trust  
you."  
She could say no more, for Harry was  
on his knees, his face in her lap, crying  
as he had not since the days of his child-  
hood.

"Say it again."  
"Say what?"  
"That you're not afraid to trust me."  
"Why, I'm not."  
"Then I'll take the money and do as  
you say, bad as I've been, to prove to you  
that I'm worthy of your trust."  
Her confidence proved to be his salva-  
tion. He put hundreds of miles between  
him and his old haunts, and began life  
anew with hope and courage, because one  
trusted him. In a few months the old  
woman's money was returned with more  
than compound interest. In the letter  
sent her with the money was: "I owe my  
salvation to the three words you spoke,  
when all the world was against me: 'I  
trust you.' They led me to the belief and  
trust I now have in the God I am trying  
to serve."—Selected.

**EATING HIS WAY.**

Freddie despised the multiplication  
table. It was easy enough to learn to read  
and spell, and writing wasn't anything.  
But it made you ache all over to say your  
tables. My! how it made you ache! And  
you couldn't remember. Mamma got up and  
went out of the room. When she came  
back she had the glass jar of tiny colored  
candies, that you put on birthday cakes,  
in her hand. She was opening it and  
pouring out a splendid heap on the table-  
cloth. "My!" breathed the boy, who  
could not remember and didn't like mul-  
tiplication. "Now," said she, brightly,  
"here are five little candy dots in a row.  
Here are eight rows. How many candy  
dots?" "Forty," promptly. "Yes, now,  
make seven times five and four times five  
the rest. When you have made the whole  
table, learn it. When you have learned it,  
eat it!" "Oah!"  
It was the most splendid way to learn  
your tables! Freddie forgot the words  
of the tables. They were tiny red and yellow  
and white candies. He went to work with a  
will, and when the teacher—that is mamma—  
said, "School's out," he had learned his  
five tables. He did not eat it till after  
school.  
The next day they went back and re-  
viewed two tables, and the next day after  
three, and the next day after that four.  
Freddie had little picnics out in the back  
yard and shared multiplication tables—I  
mean the candy dots—with the next-door  
twins.  
The next-door twins were six, like Fred-  
die; but they went to a school with black-  
boards and desks in it. One day the next-  
door twins' teacher was making their  
mother a call. Freddie was making one  
on the next-door twins.  
"Don't you go to school, little boy?"  
the teacher asked him. "Oh, yes'm,"  
politely. "Oh, you do? Well I suppose  
you think the multiplication table is per-  
fectly dreadful, too?" she asked, smilingly.  
"Oh, no'm!" eagerly; "I'm very fond of  
mine." "Indeed! How far along are you?"  
"I've only eaten as far as seven times seven,  
yet," said Freddie. And he went home  
wondering why the next-door twins' teacher  
had opened her eyes so wide.—Annie H.  
Donnell, in Youth's Companion.

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News Summary

The Duke of Tetuan, Madrid, formerly minister of foreign affairs, died Feb. 8. Belgium has obtained a concession on the Pel Ho river, north of Tien Tsin.

Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayley), the author, is gravely ill at Eastbourne, Sussex.

The price of Eagle granulated refined sugar in two pound bags has been lowered by the American Sugar Refining Company five points to 4.0.

The January statement of the London board of trade shows a decrease of \$19,570,000 in imports, and an increase of \$3,172,500 in exports.

The following cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Moe at Tegucigalpa, Honduras: "Government decrees Amapala blockaded." Amapala is the Island where Bonilla, who claims to have been elected President of Honduras, has taken his stand.

The Chattahoochee river is rising rapidly and flood is feared. The water is 36 feet above normal and rising. All the false work on the 14th street bridge is gone from the centre span to the shore. All the mills on the river front will be idle several days on account of the inundation.

A despatch from Tangiers says the Moorish Pretender BuHamara, is a prisoner in the hands of Riata tribesmen, who have offered to sell him to the Sultan. Elmenebli, the Moorish Minister of War, is now negotiating with the Riata tribe and it is believed that the Pretender will be brought to Fez.

The counsel for the former crown Princess of Saxony announces that owing to the great physical and mental depression caused by the refusal to allow her to visit Sazburg or to see her sick child the princess today entered the sanitarium of Lametairie at Nien in order to seek medical attendance necessary in her present condition.

News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea Islands last month reached today by the steamer Mariposa, direct from Takiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 persons. On January 13 last a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Pnamoto group with fearful force, causing death and devastation never before equalled in a land of dreadful storms.

Forty new cases of typhoid fever and one death were reported to the city health authorities to-day. The total number of cases is now 340. Dr. C. F. Curtis of the state Board of Health is here investigating the situation. He agrees with the city authorities that the cause of the epidemic is the water supply. Water for drinking purposes at present is brought from wells in surrounding towns. Many of the fever patients are students at Cornell University.—Associated Press Despatch, N. Y., Feb. 5.

The trainmaster of the C. P. R. has been advised to prepare for the handling of ten million bushels of grain within the next six weeks. While this amount is believed by the officials to be rather wild, it is understood that grain is expected to come with a rush during the remainder of the winter port season, and preparations are accordingly being made for the hauling of large quantities. Other freight is also coming along rapidly, and during January an average of one hundred cars were received daily.

An agitation for the removal of the present duty on Canadian wheat entering the United States is now reported from the state of Minnesota. Minneapolis millers are finding out that in order to compete with Ogilvie's flour in foreign markets they must use Manitoba wheat. It's a great compliment to Manitoba and incidentally to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., when our friends across the line admit that they need the product of Canadian soil in order to maintain their hold on neutral markets.

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SEND FOR IT AT ONCE

Do not delay! The demand for the book has been so tremendous that its author, Dr. Spronle, the distinguished specialist, has just gotten out a second edition, that all who desire may have a copy. Whoever is troubled with deafness in even the slightest degree, is gladly and freely welcome to this book. Thousands who have received it bless the kindly hand that wrote it, and that distributes it without a thought of payment. It was the means of restoring their hearing. Let it restore yours.

Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Spronle, B. A., English Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University and formerly Surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 DANE STREET, BOSTON. He will send you the book free.

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