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Mr. Chamberlain's Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has gone to Egypt for rest and to secure the advantages of a more genial climate.

Health.

If some of the cabled accounts respecting Mr. Chamberlain's health are to be credited, his condition is sufficiently serious to cause his friends alarm. It is said that his appearance fully confirms the rumors in circulation as to the seriousness of his physical condition. It is pointed out that at such a time as the present when the Government may go to pieces any day, Mr. Chamberlain would never think of leaving the country except under positive compulsion. There is talk of his having never wholly recovered from the effects of an accident which he sustained at the time of the Coronation and of his having suffered from exposure to the tropical sun in South Africa or the Soudan. It is not unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain who is no longer a young man is worn down and in need of rest after the strain of the campaign in the interests of imperialism through which he has just passed. It is not unlikely that he has failed to make due allowance for the waning physical vigor that inevitably attends advancing years, and has accordingly overtaxed his strength. But it is also probable that his condition is by no means so serious as has been represented and that he will return from Egypt in the course of a few weeks or months eager to prosecute his propaganda against free trade.

British Politics.

The vote in the British House of Commons on Mr. Morley's amendment condemning the Government's fiscal policy, was lost by an adverse vote of fifty one. The opposition vote included that of the sixty-nine Irish Nationalists who voted, not on the merits of the fiscal question, but to declare their opposition to a Government which declined to make home rule for Ireland a plank in its platform. The Government's trade policy, as set forth by Mr. Wyndham, is based upon Premier Balfour's Sheffield declaration, issued by him at the time of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the Government. It excludes Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of protection and preferential trade with the Colonies and departs from the free trade principle only in asking the power of retaliation in order to give effect to negotiations for profitable trade with protectionist countries. According to Mr. Wyndham's statement a duty of ten per cent on manufactured articles all round is no part of the Government policy, nor taxation of foreign manufactures, nor a tax on raw materials. The Government is pledged to exclude a colonial preference in the policy to be submitted at the general elections. However, Mr. Wyndham did not wish to speak unsympathetically of the advance made by Canada in the matter of a preferential tariff, and said that Parliament was not insensible to the enormous value of the sentiment underlying the idea of a colonial preference. It is evident that as Mr. Balfour and his colleagues read the signs of the times, the people of Great Britain are not yet ready to give hospitable reception to any policy involving a pronounced departure from the free trade principle. It is however more than suspected that among the members of the Administration there is much more sympathy for Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda than reflects itself in the Government's declared policy.

Last Week's

Elections.

By-elections were held in eight constituencies on Tuesday last. One of the elections was for St. John City, one in P. E. Island, four in Quebec Province and two in Ontario. The two Ontario constituencies—East Lambton and East Bruce—had in the last previous election been represented by Conservatives, all the others had returned supporters of the Government. The result of Tuesday's election was to take one seat from the Government and give it to the Opposition, Dr. Daniel being returned for St. John by a majority of 269 over Mr. McKeown, the Government candidate. This result is in marked contrast with that of the general election when the Liberal candidate—Hon. Mr. Blair—was returned by nearly a thousand majority. It would appear that disapproval of the Government's trans-continental railway policy, so strongly expressed by the late Minister of Railways, had been in part at least endorsed by the St. John electors, but no doubt other influences also were at work, which had their

share in bringing about the result of Tuesday last. While, apart from the St. John election, the Government papers generally express satisfaction at the result of Tuesday's elections, the Conservative papers take much encouragement from the fact that where Liberals were returned, it was in most cases by a diminished majority as compared with the last previous election, and that in the two Ontario constituencies the Conservative candidates secured considerably increased majorities.

The Treaty

With Japan.

The treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan was made two years ago when Lord Salisbury was still the controlling spirit of Great Britain's foreign policy. The treaty was made doubtless in view of the contingency—not to say the probability—of war between Russia and Japan and may be taken to indicate Lord Salisbury's conviction that Great Britain could not afford to maintain a neutral attitude in case a combination of powers should be formed for the purpose of crushing Japan. Now that the war has become an actuality, the text of the treaty referred to becomes a matter of special interest. The full text is as follows:

Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London, January 30, 1902.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby given as follows.

Article I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea the High Contracting Parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

Article III.—If in the above event any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Article V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Article VI.—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of the signature, and remain in force for five years from that date.

Barbarities

in the Soudan.

The extension of British rule over savage and semi-civilized peoples in various parts of the world, while of course it does not at once elevate those people to a condition of civilization and insure a perfect administration of affairs, does at least mean the abolition of many cruel and inhuman customs, and establishes, so far as conditions permit, principles of justice and humanity. British rule for example quickly puts an end to such a condition of things as is described as existing in the city of Kano in the western Soudan a year ago, when the British took possession of the place because the Emir had refused to abide by the treaty which had placed his territory under British dominion. Sir F. D. Lugard who seized the city has written a description of the prison in which the Emir kept his prisoners. When he visited the dungeon he squeezed his way into it through a doorway only two feet six inches high and one foot six inches wide. The interior was divided by a thick mud wall, with a smaller hole through it, into two compartments, each seventeen feet by seven on the floor and

eleven feet high. The wall was pierced at its base with holes through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust and they were left to be trodden on by the crowd of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation. The place was perfectly airtight and without ventilation, except for the hole in the wall which served as a doorway. The total space was 2,618 feet, and when Lugard's troops took Kano, a hundred and thirty-five persons were confined in the dungeon every night. During the day they were turned out into a small adjoining area. Sometimes as many as 200 persons were packed into the dungeon at one time. As the ground was only 238 square feet there was not even standing room except by literally packing the prisoners like sardines in a box. Several of them were crushed to death every night and their bodies were hauled out in the morning. One of the open spaces in the town was the place where decapitations were regularly performed and another place near the great market was the site where the limbs of hapless prisoners were amputated almost daily.

The War.

There has been comparatively little war news during the past week, which can be regarded as trustworthy. The loss of a Russian warship at Port Arthur is confirmed. Russian accounts say that she was blown up by coming in contact with a mine in the harbor. There are other accounts, however, which say she was torpedoed by the Japanese. Another attack was made by torpedo boats on the Russian war ships at Port Arthur on the night of Sunday the 14th inst. The Japanese official account says that two Russian ships were torpedoed and that at least in the case of one of them the attack was effective. A fierce snow storm, it is reported, prevented the Japanese making their attack on the Russian fleet as effective as it otherwise would have been. The Russian Vladivostok fleet has not been heard of since it destroyed a Japanese steamer in the Tsugaru Straits, but from the fact that Vice-roy Alexiief has reported having received by telegraph news of the destruction of the Japanese steamer it is inferred that the Russian fleet had returned to Vladivostok. The Japanese fleet has been strengthened by the arrival at Yokosuka of the two new cruisers built at Genoa and recently purchased by Japan from the Argentine Republic. From reports that appear to be trustworthy, Japan has been moving large bodies of troops to the mainland, but their particular destination is uncertain. There are reports of a large concentration of Japanese troops at Wensan on the northeast coast of Korea and also at a point on the northwest coast beyond Chemulpo. There are also rumors of the Japanese having established a force on the Liaoning peninsula in the neighborhood of Port Arthur. At present writing, however, all this is uncertain. It appears to be certain that Vice-roy Alexiief has left Port Arthur and gone to Harbin, a point on the railway some 600 miles north from Port Arthur and 400 miles from Vladivostok. It is believed to be the intention of the Russian commander to make Harbin the base of operations. This does not necessarily mean that the Russians will abandon Port Arthur, but it would seem to be a provision for that contingency. The Russians are expected to act upon the defensive while establishing their base of operations awaiting supplies and reinforcements.

The latest despatches published here at this time of going to press add little or nothing that can be accepted as trustworthy to what is given above. There are vague rumors of fighting on the Yalu River—the boundary between Korea and Manchuria—attended with a Russian loss of 2500 killed. There are other reports which say that Japan is massing troops on the Yalu. But these reports are not confirmed from any official source, and must be regarded as doubtful.

—The vice of cigarette smoking among children in England is judged by men of world-wide reputation to be of sufficient importance to call forth their efforts for its suppression. A manifesto has been issued on the subject, to which is attached the names of Lord Kelvin, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Justice Grantham, Dr. Bernardo, General Booth, Bishops and Members of Parliament and Mr. John Tweedy, president of the Royal College of Surgeons. It emphasizes the evident duty of parents to control their boys in regard to this habit which is doing so much to undermine their health and ruin their character.

The Missionary Enterprise.

BY W. R. JONES.

The missionary movement of the Christian Church is the greatest enterprise the world has ever seen.

1. In the grandeur of its aim. Its purpose is nothing less than the evangelization of the entire human race, with a view to the coming of a Kingdom that shall be universal and everlasting, a dominion over which the King of Kings shall reign in righteousness, from sea to sea. For the word of prophecy declares that "the Kingdom and the dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdoms under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High; his Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him." Daniel 7:27. And the missionary enterprise has been designed and commissioned by the Lord himself directly for the furtherance of this grand design. All nations and peoples can never be fused into one vast empire until they all know and acknowledge the one living and true God. And his truth alone can cement them together and make wars to cease unto the end of the earth.

For Him shall prayer unceasing
And daily vows ascend
His Kingdom still increasing,
A Kingdom without end.

O'er every foe victorious,
He on his throne shall rest;
From age to age more glorious,
All blessing and all best.

2. In the wideness of its range. All nations, all tribes, all languages, all classes and conditions, the most depressed and ignorant as well as the proudest and most highly civilized; the teeming multitudes of the children of the east; they of all the islands that stud the face of all the oceans; the cultured European; the savage cannibal, the benighted Patagonian, the dwellers amid Arctic snows, the Bedouin of Arabia's deserts, the people of all castes and all religions, all blended together into one vast brotherhood, of which the Lord Jesus Christ is the head. Already the servants of the Living God, going forth with one name, one way of life, one faith, one law of love, are found among nearly all the tribes of earth, and praise is already ascending to Christ the king in nearly every language that human beings speak. The long-closed gates of hermit nations have swung open; and Tibet the last and most notable of them all is being opened even now while we write. Hundreds of millions of our fellow men are still without Christ, but barriers are being removed, and the way of the Lord is being more widely prepared, and the light is streaming farther and farther into the dense darkness.

3. In the benevolence of its working. Unlike the great military enterprises of worldly powers, which have usually been for the forcible subjugation of foreign peoples and the aggrandizement of the conquerors, this carries to the nations enlightenment, emancipation, from degrading customs, cultivation of purity, honesty, truth, temperance, the abolition of slavery, the elevation of the home, the promotion of peace. It is simply a matter of well-known fact, and of freely furnished and reliable evidence, that the missionary enterprise carries with it, wherever it goes, immeasurable benefits to the people, and sows the seeds of righteousness and its consequent blessings.

4. In its far-reaching results. The blessings brought to mankind by this great enterprise are not temporary. "As long as the sun, and 'till the moon be no more," throughout all generations, and "unto the ages of ages," shall the dominion of Christ endure, accompanied by all its boundless blessings, and the inexhaustible riches of His grace. For those who are indelibly with this enterprise, what great satisfaction there is in the assurance that they are working for the highest good of humanity, not only for the present, but also for "the ages to come." When Paul the missionary stood before Caesar's judgment bar in Rome the contrast between the two men was great. On the one side the embodiment of worldly power and glory; on the other obscurity and apparent weakness; the Emperor enthroned as the head of the world's greatest dominion, surrounded by the monuments of victory and achievement; the apostle, poor, alone, regarded as a deluded religious enthusiast, and shortly to be led forth to a martyr's death. But after nineteen hundred years contrast the work of the two, Caesar's achievements and glory have vanished; Pagan Rome went down in splendid ruin; her monuments are crumbling heaps; the palace of the Caesar's overgrown with thistles. But wherever the church of Christ throughout all the world exists there Paul's work remains, in the edification of the church, and will yet endure, to the end of the age, and even when duration is no longer reckoned by centuries.

The expansion of the kingdom of Christ is the greatest thing in the world today. Kingdoms and empires are not the chief things, these are not final, they are but the staging which God is using for the building of his church and the establishing of his kingdom. That is the supreme central thing in the world's history. We sometimes speak of the great British Empire, and the Great American Republic, and they are great, in their relation to a certain great end. God has made them great for a mighty purpose, viz., the furtherance of Christ's kingdom in the world. As long as

they subserve this grand design they will continue to be great; and when that is accomplished they will be laid aside like the scaffolding when the erection of some great building is complete.

All the great historical events transpiring in the world today, all the great inventions and achievements of science, are serving the kingdom of Christ more than they are serving any earthly purpose. For example, the Spanish-American war; its chief result was the removal of an oppressive power and an obstructive religious system which kept the people of Spain's West Indian possessions and of the Philippines in spiritual bondage, and excluded from them the true light of the gospel, and its civilization and freedom. In like manner, to one who watches the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom the principal result of the Boer war is manifest. The Boers were a pro-slavery people, their two petty Republics were a constant obstruction to the evangelization of the black races. And God arose and swept them away, and opened the whole southern part of the Dark Continent to the messengers of Christ.

How greatly the modern advance in rapid communication between different parts of the world has helped in the furtherance of the kingdom of Christ cannot be estimated. The Suez Canal has helped the commerce of the world immensely, but it has helped the kingdom of Christ more. How it has facilitated the going and coming, the sending and receiving, in connection with the Christian campaign in the Great East! And now the Euphrates Valley Railway, a new commercial undertaking, is being rapidly pushed forward, by a German company, under concessions granted by the Sultan of Turkey. By this means it is expected London and Calcutta will be brought within a week of each other. Hitherto there has been continuous rail communication right across Europe, and on through Asia Minor as far as Konieh (the ancient Iconium). And now the first section of the new railway has been opened from Konieh eastward toward Syria. And from Calcutta already there is a continuous railway stretching in this direction nearly two thousand miles to Qetta in Beluchistan. Within ten or fifteen years in all probability this great highway will be completed. It will aid, in an incalculable degree, the evangelization of all eastern nations.

And so with the "Cape to Cairo" Railway, and the Uganda Railway penetrating Central Africa, and the ever-multiplying and constantly accelerated steamship lines, on all seas and on all great rivers and lakes of every continent, and wireless telegraphy, and the limitless triumph yet to be seen in science and invention. These all wait on God, and are chiefly for the service of Him "of whom, and through whom, and unto whom, are all things."

Wolfville, N. S.

Two Ways of Living—Which is Yours?

BY F. C. WRIGHT.

TEXT. Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God. Romans 12:2.

There are two main ways of carrying on these lives of ours. In one or the other each one is carrying on his or her life. There is no middle ground in this important matter. The most tremendous moment in any life is that when we make the choice between the two. Dear reader, have you chosen the true way? If not, will you be warned from the wrong way?

Let us consider—First. The way of living that we are warned from.

"Be not conformed to this world." Now what do we mean by the expression "this world." It is not, (a) it cannot be the external world of air, light, sky and cloud, sea and landscape. Wordsworth once said, "To me the meadows, flowers, that blows can give thoughts which do often lie too deep for tears." Then it certainly is not, cannot be, the "external world" that is meant by the apostle, and (b) it cannot mean the world of society and intercourse with our fellowmen. It certainly does not mean a convent life.

We once heard of a man, who got the notion that to live as he ought to, he must betake himself to a secluded spot far from the rest of his fellows and consequently he was found after many days housed in a hollow tree far from all civilization.

God certainly made us to move in one another's company and intended that we should have fellowship and intercourse with each other. Nor can it mean, (c) The world of daily toil and duty providing that be right and honest.

The apostle in this chapter and at the eleventh verse exhorts us to "be diligent in business," as well as fervent in spirit. Laziness, either acute or chronic, certainly is not pleasing to our heavenly father and can never be some thing upon which His smile of approval can rest. Again it cannot be, (d) The world of rightful pleasure and recreation. Some of the strongest, brightest and best men spend systematically, with their children and friends, many hours of rightful pleasure and enjoyment and the true spirit of recreation forms as an important part of their life for their well being physically, mentally and morally as does the work of their several vocations. Lastly "this world" phrase is not to be understood as (e) The world of, the gratification of the rightful longing for the beautiful.

Many have, perhaps ignorantly, gone to the other extreme and ignored the rightful longing for the beautiful thinking they were doing the will of God. We have come to believe that while many have erred perhaps in this direction, the larger light tells us that we may feed and fill to the full the gratifications of the rightful, remember we repeat it—rightful longing for the beautiful.

Having spoken regarding what it is not that we are warned from, let us look squarely at the matter and see if we can discern and repeat what it is that we are warned from, or in other words, what did the apostle mean when he said "be not conformed or fashioned according to this world." It is not so much this thing or that thing but it is the dominating or ruling spirit in the use of things. This is what we are warned from. Worldliness, for instance is determined by the spirit of a life, not the objects with which life is conversant. It is the lust of such and such things that is forbidden, not then the mere things themselves. Might we not then ask, what is the root of the trouble with this present evil world? The answer comes, its spirit is all wrong. The impulse and forces of all its energies is self rather than God. It always asks, what pleases me instead of God. Reader, if you possess the world spirit, the self spirit, your aim and energies are both wrong and wrongly directed. You need to learn at once, in contrast with this wrong way.

Second: To behold the true way. The true way is, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Now, what does that mean? It very evidently means, have an utterly diverse spirit in you from the worldly spirit. The true way will always put God first. That is what Jesus taught the people as they thronged about him when he exhorted them to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

Have in you the opposite spirit from that which put material and earthly things first. After all these earthly things said he, do the Gentiles seek, meaning that with the natural spirit, the world spirit, reigning in our lives, we dethrone and repudiate. We must in addition to the transforming and renewing of our minds, have the enthronement of the spirit of our Lord. Regeneration is simply a change of heart rulers. The "world spirit" is dethroned and the "Christ spirit" is enthroned in the heart of every life that pauses from being conformed to "this world" to being transformed by the renewing of the mind. Have you like Enoch of old the inward testimony that you "pleased God." Certain humanitarian teachers so called, tell us to "change conditions and we will get better men." Are we not warned in that in the words of our text? Doesn't the true way teach us rather to change men and we will get better conditions? Outward reform, culture and all such like things, of themselves, may seem to be quite prevalent and regarded by some as popular in certain quarters, yet dear friends, they can never take the place, give the standing or do the work, such as is done to the one whose governing spirit is reversed, and that one led into the true way, the way of being "transformed by the renewing of the mind." This view seems to accord with Christian experience and also with the teachings of Scripture.

Notice, in conclusion. Third: Some results springing from the true way. Results which affect the life in various ways. This true way, when it becomes our way, should lead us to have, to a Church Home. How many it has led this way! Thank God we have been led this way. Dear reader, has it led you that way? If not yet, I pray that it may at once. Then another result is how should it affect us, (a) In business. Surely it leads us to put God's glory first. It must prompt us to do his will. He came that he might have abundant life. Have we got it? If so, we will want to please Him more and seek to do His will more fully than perhaps we have ever yet done. Then again how are affected about our pieces and duties, (c) In society and amusements. Do we always associate with those that will lift us up rather than drag us down? If the true spirit is within us, are we not prompted in those things that are uplifting and helpful rather than those things that may mar, chill, check and drag down? Are we always careful enough in the matter of associations and amusements? What is our example and also our influence right here. This is no small matter. Have we hung our boughs on the church side and do we find ourselves in our manner of living, on the world side? Let God grant that we all may find our true places and taking this for our "New Year" motto say with God's help "we shall stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made me free and not become again entangled with the yoke of bondage."

Hebron, N. S.

Distinctive Baptist Principles.

BY B. H. CARROLL,
II. INDIVIDUALITY.

This New Testament law on Christianity segregates the individual from his own family, from society with all its customs and requirements, from race and nationality, from caste, however exclusive, from all governmental control or intimidations, from all the bonds of friendship, though dear as the tie between David and Jonathan or Damon and Pythias, then isolates him from every external in-

fluence, strips him of every artificial distinction arising from wealth or poverty or social status, and then shuts him up in an exclusive circle, alone with God, who is no respecter of persons, and their demands of his naked and solitary personality a voluntary surrender of his will to God's will and an immediate response of obedience to all its demands. There are no sponsors, or proxies. Enforced or insincere obedience counts nothing at all. The sole responsibility of decision and action rests directly on the individual soul. Each one must give account of himself to God. This is the first principle of New Testament law—to bring each naked soul face to face with God. When that first Baptist voice broke the silence of four hundred years it surely led the world with its appeal to individuality: "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father. Behold the axe is laid at the root of the trees and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Do thou repent. Do thou confess thy sins. Do thou be baptized. It was the first step of Christianity, and what a colossal stride! Family ties count nothing. Greek culture nothing. Roman citizenship nothing. Circumcision nothing. O soul, thou art alone before God. The multitude shall not swallow thee up.

"If thou shalt be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it." Family relationship intruded upon our Lord's busiest hour. "Behold, thy mother and thy brothers seek thee." Once before he had said: "Woman, what have I to do with thee," and now like a flash of lightning comes his scathing reply: "Who is my mother, and who are my brothers? Whosoever doeth the will of my heavenly father, the same is my mother, my brother, my sister."

Another time it intruded upon Him to call forth his crucial statement: "If any man hate not his father and mother and brother and sister he cannot be my disciple."

In his dying hour, on the way to the cross, he heard its voice once more. "Blessed is the womb that bare thee and the paps that gave suck," and once more he replied, "Yea, rather blessed is she that doeth the will of God." Superiority for the twelve-year Paul was claimed because they had known the Lord in flesh. But Paul rejoined: "Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh; yea though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more."

How often in history has the question been propounded by some wishing to shun personal responsibility? May I not refer this matter to the magistrates? May I not consult the customs of my country? May I not seek the guidance of my priest and put on him the responsibility of interpreting this book? Nay, verily. Do thou interpret. It is God's letter to thy soul. Thy right of private judgment is the crown jewel of thy humanity. Sometimes even Baptists falter on this point. I have heard one of them excuse himself from an acknowledged duty of co-operation in missions, because his church was opposed to the mission work. Not even thy church can absolve thee from individual duty. Churches are time organizations and are punished in time. They do not stand before the great white throne of judgment. But thy soul shall appear before the Judge. Well did our Lord know there could be no evangelization of the world if ancestors, families, customs, government, commerce and priests could stand between the individual soul and God. Thy relation to God is paramount. His law takes precedence of all and swallows up all. In giving emphasis to this doctrine of individuality our Baptist fathers have suffered martyrdom at the hands of the heathen, the Romanist, the Greek, and the Protestant alike.

The Skeleton in the Closet.

BY A. A. K.

The day was done. The feast was over. The last carriage load of guests had departed, and quiet had settled over the house. The master turned from the doorway with a stilled sigh. Back into the library he went, and turning low the lamp, sank into the big easy chair before the fire, and stared in the glowing coal, conscious all the while of the vacant chair across the hearth.

Then the Skeleton, creeping from its closet took the empty seat, and when the man raised his eyes with a smothered groan he beheld it.

Long they gazed at each other, these two. His lips were closed a little more firmly, and his hands were clenched, but his head drooped wearily, for they two were alone—the Man and the Skeleton.

The world knew his trouble, but none spoke of it. It was not a grief that hangs sombre streamers from the door, that goes flower-laden to a heaped-up mound, that receives the tender letters of condolence and the words of sympathy.

Yes, his world knew of his trouble, but none spoke of it. He held his head up among men, though the crushing burden weighed down his heart. He met his days' duties with a smile on his lips though he paced his bed-room floor at night with streaming eyes. When a sudden inward pang wrenched his breast, he spoke to his fellows with unmean sharpness—and the world condemned. When he met his neighbors with a forced calmness or assimulated gaiety, the world misjudged. Oh! his burden was a crushing one, and it would be till death. He sank

deeper into his chair, and groaned.

Then the Skeleton spoke. "These are hard times for you, these feast days, when all your kinsmen gather for merry-making. I saw you to-day. I knew what you thought."

"When that golden haired baby clasped your knee to lift itself from the floor, you thought of another baby, years ago, in whom all your pride centered. Don't you remember the first Thanksgiving after the baby came. You and your wife sat before the fire when the guests were gone and planned for the baby's future."

(The Man sank deeper into his chair, and in the glowing coals pictured a baby face, wreathed in smiles and crowned with yellow curls.)

"Then when he was five years old, you had a different Thanksgiving. You remember that?" (The Man nodded, and in the fire another picture arose. A father and a mother, a doctor and a nurse, kept vigil in a darkened room. There had been no feasting, two of them had refused food, for their child lay dying. But when the doctor had turned from a long look at the fever-flushed face, and had whispered words of hope, the father and mother had fallen on their knees by the bedside, and given God thanks.)

"He would better have died then."

"No! No!" said the father. "Oh Absalom, my son! My son!"

"You cannot forget him, even though he disgraced your name. You wince when you know men are pointing you out as his father, but for a moment your heart leaped with joy to-day when you heard that voice that sounds like his and looked into another pair of brown eyes that reminded you of him."

(But the man had covered his face with his hands, and two tears trickled down, and fell between his fingers.)

Then he raised his eyes to the card upon his desk. His dead wife's hand had lettered it when the crushing blow had fallen, and they two had sat before the fire in speechless grief.

"The sorrow that nobody mentions,
The sorrow no one may share,
Is the one that the dear Lord giveth
His dearest, tenderest, care,

and below the line, penned by the same dear hand:

"Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

And he reached for the worn Bible, and as he did so, the Skeleton slipped softly back whence it had come. And as he took up the Book it opened of its own accord, for from the depths he had often cried mightily unto the Lord. And as he read, the burden seemed to roll from him. It was his, yet it was not his. He was carrying it, but he was sustained. And he arose with a lightened heart and left the vacant chairs standing before the fire. And he laid him down in peace and slept, for the Lord had been with him—Presbyterian.

The Monastic Idea.

The student of the Bible will recall several instances of holy men abiding for a season in solitude. Christ also at times courted retirement, and undoubtedly we are warranted in inferring that with profit their example might be followed in the modern world. Lander has written: "Solitude is the audience chamber of God. It is also the meeting place of the living and the dead. Then in its calm can we not measure better than in the noise of the world the real value of the things we strive for? Nearness to the objects blinds us to their character. When we are alone we soon find that the crown we have won is not worth the battle, that the harvest is not worth the toil. In the close of life when the sense of loneliness cannot be evaded, we find kings, queens, princes, warriors, exclaiming as did Saladdin: 'All that is left of the great Saladdin!'"

Lander is right, and quiet hours and solemn lonely thought make for the deepening of character. Our Lord commanded that we go into the closet, and in secret commune with God. But this occasional withdrawal from the strife of public affairs was not to be adopted as a vocation. The retreat was not designed to be perpetual. The saintly men of the Bible who sought the desert, never made their home there—but having prepared themselves in seclusion, they then addressed themselves to the activities of a real mission. What they mastered in secret they proclaimed from the housetops. Their conduct and their aims were not identical with those of the ancient hermits, or of the monks ancient or modern. Anthony, Hilarion, Ephrem, Malchus and the rest abandoned human society that they might escape from its pollutions, and secure their own perfection. Moreover they branded the secular as unholy as though everything not sacred was necessarily foul and unclean; discredited the most virtuous relations that exist, and degraded piety by proclaiming its inability to cope with evil of the world. Instead of contending against actual foes they wasted their strength in fighting imaginary enemies, fiends and phantom tempters born of their own imagination. From the prevalence of monastic ideas religion came to have little influence on public life. The two were widely separated. They are to-day wherever monasticism and conventional sisterhoods exist. And while professedly Protestants reject this kind of separation, nevertheless they feel the effect of the historical error. Many withdrew their religion, if not their person, from the world. In the office

they are sinners; in the church they are saints. They do not use their faith as Moses did the tree which he cast into the bitter waters—that they might be sweetened. Then there is often revealed among converts a notion that they can serve God in an exceptionally worthwhile sense by neglecting their vocations for the purpose of giving Bible-readings and doing evangelistic work. There has also developed of late a new merdiant order of persons who have a religious repugnance to toil, and who live by faith, which in bald English means that they subsist on the labors of others. Others without natural gifts, rush into the ministry. But our Lord would have us go into the world and impart to all of its secularities the religious spirit and motive.—Times and Freeman.

For His Sake.

Who is there among us who has not some little secret drawer or box with careful lock, and sometimes we steal alone to our room and unfasten that little hiding-place which looks so common and take out some treasure which is perhaps more precious to us than gold. What is it? Only perhaps a little lock of hair, only a withered violet, only possibly a faded packet of old letters, quite out of date only perhaps a little baby's shoe. Yet there are old voices and memories connected with these slight things which make their value to us quite inestimable. And as we look at them the sunny scenes come back of the days that are no more and there is a magic in them which surpasses the wand of the magician. We love them for the sake of that dear one to whom they once belonged, to whom we feel they still belong. So should it be with the things that belong to God, the men whom he has created in his own image. They belong to him, they are his, they speak of us to him, they are living witnesses to us of his love and providence and care. Him we cannot see, but we can see the human creatures whom he has made. Then we must love because we love him. Then we must pity, because he pities them. Then we must think for and feel for and pray for, and labor for, because he, our tender heavenly Father, is working for them too, and slumbers not nor sleeps in his care for their souls and bodies.—Selected.

Trusting in God.

Not long ago a business man found himself in narrow financial straits. He became moody and reticent. He appears to have been a Christian, but without strong faith. His financial burden almost completely crushed him. He sat down at the table with his family, and ate his bread in silence. When he did speak it was with petulance and feverish excitement. One day he took up an old book and opened it. The book chanced to be an old geography which he had studied when a boy. On the page to which he opened there was a picture of Atlas bearing the world on his shoulders. Looking at the picture, he was reminded of the freedom and happiness of his childhood. To himself he exclaimed: "There is poor Atlas. Ever since I was a child he has crouched under that burden, and for centuries before. How his back must ache! I can sympathize with him now. I wonder that he has been standing on all these centuries." Then closing the book he took out his pencil and thoughtfully wrote on paper these words: "I will not be an Atlas. Since I must trust God for ground to stand on, I will trust him also for the load."

With that resolution a new inspiration came into his soul. He went out to struggle with his financial embarrassment with new hope. His business associates observed a change in his spirits. His countenance was brighter, his voice was more ringing, his step lighter. They thought some change must have taken place in his financial condition. But the change was within. He rolled a heavy load from his soul. He had found a burden bearer who was able to carry his load. He went on in this way and prospered. Afterward he said he would have gone to the wall but for the new hope and strength which came into his life when he made his decision to trust God for the burden as well as for the ground to stand on.

Trusting God may bring financial success. It will not always do so. If it did it might tend to make men mercenary. But it may do so, because it makes the heart lighter. It inspires new hope and strength in the soul. When the burden of care is lightened one is in better frame for financial enterprises. His mind is clearer, his nerves are more quiet, his spirit is more calm. But whether trust in God bring financial success or not, it will certainly bring what is far better. It will bring peace. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee because he trusteth in thee." It will give strength. Even physical strength and intellectual strength may result from patient trust in God. Certainly spiritual strength will be the result. "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength.—The Morning Star."

We are to be awarded, not only for work done but for burdens borne, and I am not sure but that the brightest rewards will be for those who have borne burdens without murmuring.—Andrew Bonar.

Messenger and Visitor

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S. McC. BLACK

Editor

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REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN RUSSIA.

Naturally there is some speculation as to the effect of the present war upon the internal affairs of Russia. Will the revolutionary tendencies within the Empire, always more or less in evidence but ordinarily held in control by the hand of despotic authority, find in a prolonged war opportunity for effective expression? In an article on *The Social and Political Constitution of Russia*, contributed to the *New York Herald* some weeks ago, the well-known writer, George Kennan, expresses the opinion that "in its possible influence upon the outcome of a long war with Japan the social and political condition of Russia is hardly less important than her financial and economic status."

There is known to be among the Russian people an anti-Government feeling of very considerable extent and strength, but whether this hostile feeling is sufficiently wide-spread, strong and well-organized to become a formidable revolutionary movement under such conditions as a protracted war would involve, is a question which even those who have given much attention to Russian affairs would perhaps find it difficult to answer. The despotic interference with individual liberties in Russia is without doubt most oppressive and exasperating. The conditions are such as would at once drive the people of any constitutionally governed country into open rebellion. But the Russian peasants have become accustomed to the yoke, and what would be intolerable to men who have enjoyed a larger measure of liberty is not so to them. They are credited with a real affection for the Czar, and, when occasion requires, they fight bravely for their country. There seems to be no doubt that in Russia to-day there is an intense public sentiment which will support the Government to the utmost in the prosecution of the war.

But Russia is a great country and contains many people who do not belong either to the noble and governing class or to the stolid peasantry who are more or less content to be governed in the old despotic fashion. Revolutionary ideas, in spite of the most rigorous measures of suppression, are spreading among the people, and the present political condition of the nation is not likely to be indefinitely prolonged. The present war may not mark the occurrence of a revolutionary epoch in Russia, but it can hardly be doubted that it will add effectively to the influences which in time will bring a revolution to pass. There appears to be no doubt that an organized and active anti-Government propaganda in Russia, has of late years produced an effect which is being recognized and feared by the highest Russian officials. Two years ago the Russian Minister of Justice in asking the Council of the State for an extra appropriation to enable him to deal effectively with the rapidly increasing number of political offenders, said, as quoted by Mr. Kennan—"Scattered secret societies which in the beginning had neither bond of union nor centre of organization, are now joining one another so as to form larger and larger groups, and in making these combinations they are laying aside their racial, religious and other differences in order to attain the object which they all have in common, viz., a radical change in the existing form of government and a reformation or regeneration of the national life." The Minister of Justice also presents statistics to show that the number of cases of political crime, as well as the number of persons implicated therein, are increasing generally and with incredible swiftness.

But what seems to be justly regarded as the most serious aspect of the revolutionary movement in Russia is the fact that now for the first time it is making progress in the army. There is an "Army League" and an "Army Revolutionary Society" organized with the purpose of propagating revolutionary sentiments among the soldiers of the Empire, and there are indications that Russian officials regard this movement as formidable. The kind of influence which is being exerted through these organizations may be gathered from the following extract from an appeal circulated by the Army League: "We officers only

know what is taught us in our military schools, and yet men like Colonel Volkof, for example, whose knowledge is confined exclusively to the direction and manoeuvring of soldiers, are put at the head of whole provinces with full power to decide thousands of questions, relating to the Zemstvos, the courts and municipal institutions. Then when people protest against this sort of thing and demand personal security, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and political freedom, the Czar's Government rides them down with Cossack horses, shoots them and convicts them with exile. This melancholy state of affairs is not new. It existed in France, in Germany and in Italy until absolutism was forced to lay down its arms before the power and justice of freedom. . . . Let us then unite in the name of freedom and for the sake of our country in overturning the Czarism which has outlived its time and in demanding a constitution to be framed by representatives of all classes of the people."

If the revolutionary activity in Russia is regarded as dangerous in a time of peace, it evidently might become much more so during the progress of a protracted war. For while the call to resist a foreign foe may at first arouse the patriotism and martial spirit of the nation, a long war would be likely to intensify the revolutionary sentiment by emphasizing the corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy and by increasing the burden of taxation under which the people groan to a point at which it would become absolutely intolerable. At the same time a badly conducted or unsuccessful war would tend to break down the power and the prestige of the autocracy and render it more susceptible to attack.

HEARERS AND DOERS.

Our Bible lesson for the current week embraces the closing sentences of what is known as the Sermon on the Mount. Men sometimes speak about the Sermon on the Mount as if it embodied an easy-going theology. But there is perhaps no other passage of Scripture more searching in its exposure of human motives and more imperative in its demand for whole-hearted service than that which constitutes this lesson. The condemnation here pronounced falls not merely upon those who refuse to hear the Gospel, but upon those who, having heard Christ's words with apparent respect and acquiescence, still refuse to make that word the law of their life. This preacher is he of whom John spoke, whose fan is in his hand and who thoroughly cleanses his threshing floor, inexorably dividing the chaff from the wheat. Others may be willing to take men upon their professions, without inquiring too searchingly into motives and character. Jesus cares always for quality rather than quantity. He makes everything of motives and character, and nothing of profession which is not an honest expression of true-hearted service. A demonstrative profession of discipleship, the performance of many religious acts, and even the doing of mighty works in his name, counts for nothing in his sight, if withal there is no real conformity in heart and life to the will of God. It is they, and they only, who do the will of his Father who shall find entrance into the Kingdom of heaven.

There is perhaps as much danger to-day that men may deceive themselves in regard to the essentials of religion as there was when Jesus preached the Sermon on the Mount. To make a profession of religion—to cry "Lord, Lord," and to perform many acts which men regard as religious is far easier and more agreeable to human nature than a whole-hearted acceptance of the will of God. It is easy to listen and passively assent to the Gospel and persuade ourselves that in this we have done all that is required on our part to establish vital connection between our souls and the Saviour of mankind. But the word of Jesus demands far more than this. It is true indeed that the sinner is without power to save himself. It is true also that the grace of God in Jesus Christ is abundantly full and sufficient for the salvation of every sinner through faith. But faith, if real, is much more than a crying of "Lord, Lord." It involves a real surrender of the heart to the lordship of Jesus and a purpose, supreme over all others, to conform the life to the will of God. This is the purpose and the promise of grace—to bring men into harmony with the divine will, and whatever does not accomplish this, no matter by what pious name it may be labeled, lacks the essential quality of true religion.

It may be said that what is here proclaimed is salvation by character. That is true, but there is no conflict between salvation by character and salvation by faith. For faith is character and ministers to character. The soul which truly surrenders and consecrates itself to God, through faith in Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of sinners, thereby becomes through the gracious divine power, a new creature. The believer is not yet indeed made perfect. He is subject to temptation by reason of his fleshy nature and the power of Satan. He is encompassed with infirmity, but though he stumbles in his walk, his face is toward the celestial city and the purpose of his heart is to do the will of God.

The picture which our Lord draws of men as builders and the result of their building is one which should lay hold strongly upon the imagination and the conscience. All are builders, whether they will or not, and all must abide by

the results of their building. Every wise man builds his house not for show but for a permanent abode which shall be a refuge and a shelter for him in the time of greatest need. The man who makes the eternal principles of truth and grace declared by Jesus the law of his life is building on a rock that shall not move, and when the floods come he will not suffer wreck and loss. But he whose soul is not grounded by a personal and vital faith on the truth of God, as revealed in and declared by Jesus Christ, has only sand as a foundation for all that he has built. When the floods sweep away the sand, as sooner or later they are sure to do, the man is utterly ruined. We need to consider the cardinal, the supreme, importance of the issues which Jesus presents to men. His word is not something which men may hear and with impunity treat with indifference. It is that word which shall judge them at the last day. It is upon the acceptance or the rejection of that word that human character and destiny depend.

Editorial Notes.

—The *Baptist Times* of London says: "Passive Resistance shows no sign of wearing itself out. Last week there were 645 summonses, the largest number yet heard of in one week. The total number issued up to date is 8,757. A notable case was heard at Manchester on Friday, when Messrs. J. Watts & Co. declined to pay £252 as the sectarian portion of their rates."

—Dr. George C. Lorimer is prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism, and his sufferings have been very severe. The *Examiner* of last week reported that Dr. Lorimer was resting a little more comfortably, but said, "He has been greatly reduced in strength by the long days of suffering and is still a very sick man. He is however having the best of care. His people are extremely kind and solicitous, and his physicians are hopeful for a relaxation of the pain, which will give relief and restoration to health."

—Secretary Mabie of the American Baptist Missionary Union reports that, up to the first of February, the appropriations for the work of the Union were \$556,000. Last year the appropriations up to the same date were \$554,000. The total receipts to the same date for the current year were \$297,000—\$30,000 more than last year. This increase comes principally from an increase in legacies and annuity bonds. There has been a decrease of \$4,000 in donations. The Union will need to raise some \$283,000 in the next two months if it is to close the year free of debt.

—We had supposed it to be a well established rule of English speech that the pronoun "who" is personal, to be used of persons only or of animals and things when personified. But there seem to be a growing number of writers who feel at liberty to degrade the personal pronoun by applying it to the lower animals. It is the "horse who" and the "cow who" and the "dog who" and the "cat who" and the "bird who" etc. etc. We do not know whether or not this use of language is to be regarded as a kind of practical outgrowth of the doctrine of evolution. But evolution or no evolution, it seems to us that "which" is plenty good enough for feathered bipeds, cats and dogs and all the tribes of four-footed beasts and creeping things.

—The illness of Dr. T. Harwood Pattison of Rochester Theological Seminary, noted in the *Messenger and Visitor* last week, had a fatal termination. Dr. Pattison passed away on Saturday morning, the 13th inst. He was born and educated in England, and after coming to the United States held pastorates in New Haven and Albany. From Albany he was called in 1881 to the Seminary at Rochester where he occupied the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. A few years ago Dr. Pattison visited Wolfville at the time of the college anniversary and was heard with much interest both in the pulpit and on the platform. Those who were privileged to meet him privately felt the charm of his personality. The *Examiner* says of Dr. Pattison that he was a man of genial spirit, sparkling wit, wide learning and genuine pulpit power, and master of sturdy Saxon English. Dr. Pattison was the author of *A History of the English Bible, The Making of a Sermon*, and other works.

—Senator Wark of Fredericton completed his one hundredth year on Friday last, and received the congratulations of his friends and fellow citizens on that noteworthy event. Among the numerous congratulations from near and far which the venerable Senator received was one from King Edward. Senator Wark was born in Londonderry, Ireland. He came to New Brunswick in 1825, and by his intelligence and indefatigable industry rose rapidly in the business world. He entered public life in 1842, as representative in the House of Assembly for Kent County, and in 1851 was appointed to the Legislative Council of which he remained a member until his appointment to the Dominion Senate on the consummation of Confederation in 1867. Mr. Wark has accordingly been a legislator for the period of 62 years. He has attended every session of the Dominion Senate since Confederation and expects to be in his place as usual during the approaching session. Of all those who entered the Senate with him in 1867 only one—Senator Miller of Nova Scotia—remains.

—We have received a copy of our Maritime Baptist Year Book for 1903. The late appearance of the Year Book is

much to be regretted. As its value is largely that of a book of reference on denominational matters, it is highly important that it should be issued as soon after Convention as practicable. No one understands this better than Dr. Creed, its editor, and no doubt reasonable persons will be willing to accept his assurance that the late appearance of the Year Book is due to causes which he could not control. If however proper steps are taken in advance to secure tenders in proper quarters, there should be no difficulty in having the Year Book for next year in the hands of its readers within six or eight weeks of the meeting of Convention. We feel sure that the work of Editor Creed as reflected in the Year Book for 1907 will be appreciated by the denomination. In arrangement and general make-up it is a distinct improvement on previous issues. The proof-reading has evidently been done with much care, though absolute correctness in that respect is perhaps unattainable. The printing reflects credit on the Black Printing Company, Ltd., of Amherst, from whose office the Year Book is issued.

Home Mission Notes.

The Home Mission Board met in New Zion Baptist Church on Tuesday, Feb. 9. A good representation present.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's monthly statement showed receipts from all sources for the month of January amounted to \$322.55 and that \$565.51, had been paid out. The statement for the month of December was, receipts \$469.33, paid out \$533.38. Figures do not lie, these speak loudly. May all our churches hear and give heed, lest our Treasurer be taken with Money Melancholy, which is to be dreaded more than La Grippe.

CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

The following churches have recently been organized.—**WYMOUTH BRIDGE**, a small but hopeful band of workers. They are now trying to build a church home. A novel device for raising money is theirs. The decision has been made to form a joint stock company to sell two thousand shares, more or less, at one dollar per share, the proceeds to be a building fund. Dividends—Love, Peace, and Spiritual prosperity. Here is an opportunity for investment. We think it better than oil, prove it.

SYDNEY MINES.—Quite a strong church has been organized in this rapidly growing town. The prospects are that it will soon be able to care for itself and extend a helping hand to others.

In New Glasgow and in Sydney, churches have been formed among the colored brethren which bid fair to be a great blessing in those towns.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

New houses of worship have been dedicated in Georgetown, P. E. I. and in Sydney Mines. These church homes are a credit to the churches that erected them, especially so as very little debt rests upon them.

GENERAL MISSIONARIES.

Our general missionaries—Baker and White are abundant in labor. A goodly number have been added to the churches. We are sorry we cannot give the exact number. The extremely cold and stormy weather has seemingly greatly hindered the progress of the work.

RECRETS.

We deeply regret that some of our Home Mission Fields are receiving no ministerial labor this winter. Would that the Lord of the harvest would send laborers into those fields.

M. W. BROWN

Digby Neck, N. S.

Acadia Seminary Notes.

Dear Mr. Editor.—Matters educational and otherwise have been moving so quietly with us that I had almost forgotten that some word from the "best school in the Provinces," might be appreciated by our own constituency. Our life has tho' quiet been filled with work and good results are being secured.

1. The attendance is gratifyingly large. Including the "College Girls" in residence, most of whom take some Seminary work, the total of resident pupils registered for the winter term is ninety as against eighty-eight last winter. The registration of students resident in the Seminary for the year will be one hundred. The total registration of pupils resident and non-resident will exceed two hundred.

2. The work in all departments is well sustained. There is again in this department a notable increase in the number of pupils in music. This increase is not at the expense of the regular academic work. It is tangible testimony to the high standard of excellence that is being maintained in music. The thorough and artistic work of the pupils who took part in the Pianoforte Recital, the programme of which is appended is a further guarantee that the goal aimed at is efficiency, not display merely.

PROGRAMME.

Theme and Variations, Op. 142, No. 3 Schubert
 Miss Hazel M. Wortman.
 Sonata, Op. 22, First Movement, Beethoven
 Miss Edith Spurden.

Love's Dream, No. 3 Liszt
 Etincelles, Op. 36, No. 6 Moszkowski
 Miss Alice Celeste Huntington.
 Kameonoi Ostrow, Op. 14, No. 22 Rubinstein
 Miss May Woodman
 Pastel, Feux-follets Philipp
 Miss Gertrude Henderson.
 Reverie, Op. 34, No. 3 Hoffmann
 Voices of Spring, Op. 32, No. 3 Sinding
 Miss Lillian Strong.
 By Moonlight, Op. 139, No. 3 Bendel
 Miss Faulem Price.
 Polka de Concert, Op. 1 Bartlett
 Miss Lavinia Lewis.
 Concerto, Op. 16, First Movement Grieg
 Miss Evelyn Durfee.
 Orchestral parts on Second Pianoforte by Mr. Maxim.
 God Save the King.

Two other Recitals of interest have been given. The report of the earlier, the Faculty Recital, evidently failed to reach you or was not available. The other, the Maxim's Organ Recital, as did the former, confirmed our judgment of those who took part, as artists of no mean repute.

Recently the Seminary pupils have been favored with an illustrated lecture on India by Dr. Boggs, and earlier in the year an address on Africa by Mrs. Estey was much appreciated. An effort is being made to quicken the interest of the girls in missions; and to this end, besides the regular monthly meetings, arrangements are being completed whereby a native worker on our own Telegu field will be educated by money raised by the Seminary Y. W. C. A.

4. Miss Chapman, the Director of Art in the Seminary, is giving a series of lectures before the Wolfville Art Club, embodying her own notes and impressions taken during her tour of the principal art centres in Europe. The lectures are much appreciated. Miss Archer will give her Pupil's Vocal Recital, March 18th, and Miss Lynds Pupil Recital in Elocution one month later. Other events of importance are two recitals by Edward Barter Perry, the famous pianist, and the Musical Festival by the Acadia Choral Club under the direction of Mr. Maxim in April and May.

5. The omnipresent gripe has not passed us by; but though very prevalent its attacks have not been very severe nor prolonged. Otherwise the health and comfort of the pupils have been well maintained through a very trying winter.

6. Our teaching staff now numbers seventeen. Prospects for next year are very bright. H. T. DEWOLFE.

Notes From Rochester.

DEATH OF DR. PATTISON.

Last spring the friends of Rochester Seminary rejoiced at the financial prosperity of the institution, and at the forward step made by the appointment of two new professors. With sorrow we report the serious loss that the Seminary has sustained by the sudden death of Dr. Pattison, for so many years the beloved professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. He had been laid aside from work for about three weeks, but until within three days of his death no danger was apprehended. But suddenly the sickness developed into a severe attack of pneumonia, with complications due to organic weakness of the heart, and in spite of all that medical skill could accomplish he passed away early Saturday morning, Feb. 13. The youngest son, Frank, who is attending Acadia this year, did not reach Rochester until about an hour after his father's death. The eldest son, Rev. Harold Pattison, of Hartford, Conn., arrived on Thursday.

The funeral was held on Monday morning, and by the wish of Dr. Pattison was private, only the faculty of the Seminary being present in addition to the family. A memorial service, however, will be held in the chapel on Monday, Feb. 22.

Dr. Pattison was born in England, on Dec. 14th, 1838. He studied at Regent's Park College, London, and afterwards held pastorates at Middleton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rockdale. In 1874 he came to America and became pastor of the First Baptist church, New Haven. In 1879 he went to Albany as pastor of Emmanuel church, leaving there in 1881 to become professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theol. at Rochester. Here he has impressed his personality and mental characteristics upon succeeding generations of students. Many graduates of Rochester in the Maritime Provinces will feel a sense of personal loss when this news reaches them. Wherever known he was loved. His genial presence and kindly wit made even the drudgery of the class-room (for every subject contains something of drudgery) seem pleasant and interesting. He will be sorely missed.

The matter of a successor has scarcely, we presume, been considered as yet. Rumor of course is busy with suggestions, but there is as little foundation for these surmises as is usual in such cases. The work of the department is being carried on without disturbance, some of the classes being taken by Dr. Stewart, Dean of the Faculty, and some by Dr. Barbour, pastor of the Lake Ave. Baptist church. Dr. Barbour, as some may remember, distinguished himself last year by refusing a call to Tremont Temple, Boston.

Rochester, Feb. 17.

R. J. COLPITTS.

Letter from Rev. J. A. Marple.

As I have been asked by a friend in the East why it was I did not send a note to Messenger and Visitor I would

certainly do so if it would be the means of sending more men and money to this wonderful field.

At convention last year I met Supt. Stackhouse who asked me if I did not wish to try the west for a while. I told him that I had been working pretty hard for some time and had been thinking the matter over and perhaps I would. He assured me that if I came he would give me harder work than I had done before. Can truly say Bro. S. has kept his word. For five months I have been trying to do some work along the Zoo line from Moose Jaw to North Porlee a distance of 140 miles. We have three organized churches and as many preaching stations as you wish. Our Methodist friends have six men on the same field that I occupy. The Home Mission Board expects to put three men on this field if we can find the men and the means.

We are only touching this great work. A large immigration is expected here in the spring. Supt. Stackhouse and assistant Spt. C. C. McLennan are doing all in their power in every way to advance the Master's kingdom. Bro. Stackhouse is known to you all so I need not say anything about him. Bro. McLennan is one of the most faithful men we have in the field, thoroughly consecrated to the work, a man of excellent judgement, and is laying a good foundation. I know of no field at present that will give as good results for the money spent as the N. W.

J. A. MARPLE.

DEAR EDITOR.—Feeling the great need of a mighty work of grace in the "Institutions" at Wolfville, it seems to me that a concert of prayer is desirable for that object. God hears and answers prayer. Never before in the history of Christianity has the need of divine interposition seemed so great. Bishop Fowler says, "The time for prayer, agonizing prayer, sacrificing prayer, has come. We are only playing with this matter of saving the world. We, as a church, have not straightened our traces on this load. Our first need is prayer, prayer, mighty prayer! that our eyes may be opened that our hearts may be opened, that our pockets may be open d!"

Fathers and mothers and pastors of churches, may we not meet each other at the mercy throne each Friday evening and ask for a marvellous display of his saving grace in our schools?

The wail of the lost is borne to my ear,
 As it comes from the souls that to Jesus are dear,
 And raising my eyes I see His sweet face,
 As in pitying love He wept o'er our race.

Let the light of Thy word in the darkness arise,
 Let the dew of Thy grace descend from the skies,
 Oh hasten, dear Lord, that blest promised hour,
 Of thy people made willing in the day of thy power.

Subscriber's Sayings.

Rev. J. W. W., Guelph, Ontario.—"We value the paper very highly as a visitor to our home bearing editorials which are helpful and tidings from the churches in which we are interested."

Mr. A. M., Westport, N. S.—"The paper is such a household necessity it is hard to do without it."

J. W. H., Canton, Ohio.—"Hoping that every reader of your excellent paper may receive as much good as I receive from its weekly visits."

H. H. B., M. A., K. C., Ottawa.—"Yours is a splendidly conducted paper. Your first page in particular deserves special mention for conciseness, accuracy, clearness of style, selection of subjects and impartiality. I do not see how it could be improved. It is simply excellent. The first page is well worth the price of the paper."

Mrs. M. A. D., The Range, N. B.—"Wishing you much success."

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The Story Page.

"Meetin'-House A-Goin'!"

BY REV. EDWARD A. RAND.

"Meetin'-house is a goin', Square Perkins!"

A neighbor's boy, thrusting his frowsy head inside the Perkins' side door, leading to Squire Perkins' "office" yelled this information.

"Land sakes!" ejaculated the Squire, a bachelor of fifty-five who was hunting up "a bit of law" in an old volume of statutes, an occupation that gave him his title of "Squire," though not a lawyer. He threw down the leather-bound book, grabbed his tall, stiff, rather seedy hat, and rushed into the ample yard. Then he ran down his flower garden to the "peaked" garden fence and started across the turbulent surface of a vixenish stream called "Rapid River." On the other side of this furious race were the grounds of "the first parish." There stood the meeting-house. A Rapid River freshet was in process of development, and it seemed as if the two syllables of this word gave the aim of the river. A bridge has been broken up and two barns had gone down the stream, and crowds of boys had been thrown into the most delightful excitement. It was too much to hope for, ordinarily, the going of the meeting house, but as it was the time of freshets, and as the meeting house was near the swirling, dashing, driving river, it did resily seem as if the undermining of the structure which had begun, would continue until the meeting house was a victim of Rapid River's covetous grasp. Oh, how that building was watched!

The Squire's property was in no danger save at one place. There the river bank was a dyke several feet across, and keeping the river back from a plunge down a ravine which the Squire proudly called a "canyon" in memory of a Colorado trip. When somebody said that in a freshet, Rapid River might work through that place and get down to the Squire's meadow, Squire Perkins hawed in contempt.

"Why get through my dyke and down my canyon? I made that myself. It has stood long wear. It will stand many a year. Rapid River won't get through, not yet. No sir, how-how!"

The dyke had a look of permanency, at the time of this freshet. As for the opposite bank, it was repeatedly crumbling. The river was now boring through the underpinning of the meeting house, making a gap that steadily widened. The ceiling was flooded and the water was pouring out on the opposite side.

"Squire," said a neighbor, Jeremy Tuttle, in a high nasal tone of voice, "Square, don't you own a pew in that meetin' house?"

"Yes, sir, that is two thirds up the broad aisle."

"You been that lately?"

"Not exactly. Have you?"

"You mean up in my pew in the gallery?" Jeremy shook his head. "I told deacon Smith I had got tired of these pews, that wasn't no pews. Maybe you think that way, for you don't go."

"Well, I intend to do the square thing and not make so much fuss about it. That is where I stand."

The plain state of the case was that each man was in the fetters of a bad habit, the stay at home habit. They did not fight it, but permitted it, and it led them as if in chains.

"Would you sell your pew?" asked Jeremy.

"Oh—ahem—I—well, I'm not ready yet."

"Could you git it insured?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why, if you can sell it now you'd better, and if you can't you'd better git it insured—and quick, too."

The Squire made no answer, but looked gloomily at the threatened building.

"Wall, Square, if suthin' don't turn up quick, the three Haven sisters, that I see lookin' out of their winder, won't have any place to go to when the Sabbath comes."

The two looked off at the Haven house.

"Three good, well-meanin' women, Square, but bout as broad as a chalk line when it comes to their the—the—"

Here Jeremy, who sometimes stuttered, and anyway was more at home in words of one syllable, fairly stuck on the word "theology." He gasped and choked and grew very red, but could get no farther than "the—the—the—"

The Squire came to his rescue, and knowing it was not the least use in the world to ask him what he meant, charitably remarked, "You're right, just so."

Jeremy was encouraged to start out again.

"Well, Square, if suthin' don't turn up quick the Haven gals won't have no meetin' house next Sunday. I spects they're watchin' it now, lookin' out of their winder still—"

"The Haven gals" were at their watch tower save Prissy, the oldest. As this gal was over eighty, Prissy was quite infirm.

"My parents," said the Squire, thought a great deal of the Havens. They occupied neighboring pews in the meeting house. My mother always went to meetin', never lost a day. Her name was Amelia, and they sometimes said of the church it was "Melba's meetin'."

"Wall, Square, there won't be any meetin' house in my opinion next Sabbath, and it's my idee we can get along without it."

The Squire did not answer. The opinion of the other talker had brought the Squire face to face with a very singular state of things. A town without house of worship! What a prop to mortals would be removed! What a stimulus to law and order would cease, and how it would effect the sense of property! Was Squire Perkins meeting his share of responsibility for the support of a house of God? Did his parents act in that careless way? His old mother for instance!

The Squire gave a start! Whom did he see going up the walk to the meeting house steps? "I see her, plain as day!" There was no doubt about it.

"Why mother!" he turned as if to go to her.

"Hold on, Square," cried Jeremy "the meetin' house is a goin'!"

"Jeremy," said the Squire, with an air of command, you follow me. Something may be done yet." He flew to his barn. He brought out every tool for digging that he had.

"Go to the dyke!" he said to Jeremy, whom he had loaded. "Go to diggin'."

"Wh—wh what?"

"Cut that dyke through! Quick, quick! Off with you! Be sry!"

Then he yelled to some men in the road. Come in here, come quick."

They obeyed.

All hands went to work. Half a dozen smote that dyke with pick, with crow bar, with hoe, with shovel, and the Squire led in the work, toiling like a giant.

"Massy!" groaned the feeble Jeremy. He seats me to death most."

"The water is running through," someone was shouting. Yes, and the moment the dyke was broken it seemed as if a torrent charged the opening. It widened, it deepened. Sooa it seemed as if another Rapid River was going through the "canyon" spreading out in a wide pond upon the meadows.

"Thank God," cried the Squire. "Jeremy, that old meetin' house is saved. My mother is happy. Now old friend, you're a man of sense. I won't tell you what your duty is next Sunday morning."

"I won't tell you neither what yours is, Square."

"All right! Supposing you be on hand to see what will be done."

"You mean what tother one will do."

"That is it."

Exactly, Square.

The next Sabbath, Squire Perkins saw Jeremy's bent figure slipping through the meeting house door. From his own seat in the gallery Jeremy looked down up on the congregation.

"Why, if there ain't the Square," murmured Jeremy, a comin' up the aisle, and he must have met the Haven gals, for he's a bringin' up poor old Prissy."

Yes, up the aisle walked the Squire in his stately way, for he had a tall, commanding figure, and he was towing along Prissy Haven.

"Jest the way he brought in his mother," thought Jeremy.

Yes, more than one had the same idea, and the Squire himself could but think of it.

"My mother does seem to be here to day," he said as he bowed his head in the old row.

"Yes, she was there, and the Squire thought she stayed all through the meeting, and then she stepped into a cloud of glory rolled by the sun through one of the tall windows that the Squire looked back upon in passing out of the door. Then she vanished.—New York Observer.

The Name of the Sword.

"That's what Lulu Marks told me; she said she heard Janie Hollingsworth say that there were only three girls in school that she would associate with."

The speaker sat at the top of a short flight of steps that led from the Latin class room of Bloomer Academy down to the croquet grounds. Below her stood eight girls, mallets in hand, poised for a run among the wickets, but delayed by this highly favored bit of school gossip.

After a moment of dumb surprise, one of the croquet players spoke angrily: "I must say that Janie Hollingsworth gives herself strange airs. I've heard my mother say that her mother's father—I mean Janie's grandfather—tanned the leather out of which my grandfather's shoes were made."

"Did you ever!" cried the girl at the top of the steps, in a tone of triumph.

"Does Miss Janie stand so high in her class that she can afford to snub the rest of us?" asked Frances Graves scornfully. Frances was the first honor girl, but Janie was not bright.

"If my brother was as good-for-nothing as Tom Hol-

lingsworth," began another in a rather hesitating way, but her listeners shook their heads; it wasn't fair, they felt to put Tom's misdoings to Jane's score.

What further unkind feelings would have been stirred up by Lulu Marks' report as retailed by Virginia Howard we will never know; for Betty Donovan startled the whole party by saying very quietly: "There must be some mistake. Janie isn't that sort; I am going to ask her what she really meant to say."

"Indeed, indeed you must n't!" cried Virginia turning very red; and the others joined in her protest. "It would only make a fuss in the school," they said. But quiet Betty Donovan was not a girl easily turned from her purpose.

"The fuss is already made," she said. "I'm hoping to unmake it. No, of course I will not mention Lulu's name, nor your's Virginia, if you do not wish me to, though it seems to me one ought not to say anything that one will not own to having said."

Virginia at once began to cry. She had told the girls in strict confidence, she said, and if she had dreamed that there was a single girl who could betray confidence in this party, she would never have opened her lips about what Lulu Marks had said—never (sobs), never!

"It is a pity you didn't mention you were going to tell a secret," replied Betty, "for you all know that I never go on a pledge about not telling things."

Betty's manner was exasperatingly calm, and Virginia's excitement seemed rising to fever heat when fortunately, an interruption occurred. Grace Sevier, one of the seniors, suddenly dropped down in the midst of this party of juniors from—nobody knows where. As a matter of fact, Grace had been in the Latin class room at the time correcting exercises at the desk for Professor Sims. She ignored the present situation.

"Girls," she cried, "I've got a conundrum for you, and I'll give a worked pocket handkerchief to one who guesses it first. Here it is, 'What is the name of the sword which gets sharper by using it?'"

A dozen questioners popped up their heads, and wagged around the conundrum, but the senior would only answer two. Yes, they had all seen this sword; yes, they had all used it. "Handled?" Grace declared, she had not said anything about "handling."

So Lulu's report of what Janie had said faded out of mind for the present while the school stood on tiptoe in its eagerness to guess the name of the sword. Grace gave them until 4 o'clock.

After all nobody won the pretty handkerchiefs; they gave it up, and had to be told that the sword was the very one they had been using very fiercely at the moment Grace gave the conundrum. The tongue, of course, let them look up the twelfth chapter of Proverbs. Was it not true that the more evil speaking the tongue indulged in the sharper and more cruel it grew?

The juniors looked ashamed, as well as disappointed. And it did not raise them in their own opinion, to hear Betty's calm statement of facts. Betty asked Janie what she meant to say, and it turned out that what really had been said was that until she came to school Janie had been kept so closely at home with her invalid mother that she had few associates among the girls—in fact only, three.

Was this what the palmer meant by taking up a reproach against one's neighbor? Cumberland Presbyterian.

The Honesty of Elinor.

BY ELIZABETH CRANE PORTER.

Elinor was carefully and patiently adding the last long column of figures for her morning lesson.

"Two an' three an' nine an' five makes nine an' one to carry," she whispered to herself. Just as she put down the last figure, Miss Brown's brisk voice announced the end of the hour, and all the grimy and much-erased "number papers" were made into a neat pile on the teacher's desk. As Elinor sat with hands folded in front of her, she was busy with very pleasant thoughts.

"I worked very carefully," said she to herself, and "probably I'll get a hundred per cent, and then I can go to the city with father." For at dinner yesterday father had said, if any child gets a hundred in arithmetic tomorrow, I'll take him to town when I go Saturday."

A trip to town with father was the greatest treat a little girl of six could possibly have, and Elinor thought, quite worth a good number paper. She ran all the way to school next morning to get her standing, and oh, joy! Miss Brown smilingly gave back a paper with a big blue-penciled 100 at the top. A radiant little girl answered questions and did hard tasks cheerfully that morning, for was not the treasure hers? Near the end of school, however, something happened to disturb her joyful anticipations. When they were overlooking yesterday's papers in class, Johnny gave 54 for the answer of a certain example. Elinor looked at her paper for comparison, and found to

her horror that hers was 53. Johnny was right, for teacher said so, and if Elinor were wrong, what should she do about her hundred per cent. and the treat? "Ought I to tell?" she thought, anxiously.

Her decision was quickly made, and at the close of school a forlorn little body waited in her seat, while all the long files passed slowly by, all gazing in wonder at poor Elinor. When the last footstep had gone downstairs, and out of doors, she went to Miss Brown and explained.

"Why, yes, Elinor!" said the teacher, "to be sure! How careless I was to mark that right when it was really wrong! That makes your mark 90, doesn't it?" and she took out her big blue pencil and with it made the change that so disappointed Elinor's hopes.

Elinor did not run home with a happy face that day; in fact she couldn't help crying just a little. It was very hard when she had worked so, and thought she had won her prize! They were half through dinner when she got home, and when she stepped into the dining room father sang out without noticing her tears:

"Well, did you get a hundred, Elinor?"

That brought the tears afresh, and she sobbed out the whole story in her mother's arms. When her father knew he said:

"Why, come here, childie! Father's prouder of an honest little girl than any number of hundreds. You were a good child to tell Miss Brown," and he kissed her tenderly.

"I'm sure she understands," said father to no other that evening, "and I'm going to take her any way. It was a fine thing for the little thing to do. I hardly thought it was in her."

On the next Saturday morning, in a train bound for Boston, sat a happy little girl, who kept a close grasp of father's first finger, and smiled brightly at all the other passengers.

"Just think," she said to herself "if I hadn't told, I'd have come just the same, but I'd have felt so mean! And now I'm going and I was honest, too, and father is pleased. After now," said the wise little lady, "I'll always be honest and truthful, for it's the very best thing to be."—Christian Intelligencer.

The Magic of Silence.

You have often heard that "it takes two to make a quarrel." Do you believe it? This is how my little friend May found that the proverb is true.

Whenever Dolly came to see May there was a quarrel. May tried to speak gently; but no matter how hard she tried, sooner or later Dolly would make her so angry that she, too, would speak hard words. "Oh what shall I do?" cried poor little May.

"Try this plan," said her mamma. "The next time Dolly comes into the room sit down in front of the fire and take the tongs in your hand. Whenever Dolly says a sharp word to you, snap the tongs gently but say nothing."

Soon afterwards Dolly came to see her little friend. It was not a quarter of an hour before Dolly became angry. She lost her temper and began to scold. May rushed to the hearth, took up the tongs and snapped them gently.

More angry words came from Dolly. Snap went the tongs. More still. Snap. "Why don't you speak?" cried Dolly in a rage. Snap went the tongs.

"Why don't you speak?" she cried again; but another snap of the tongs was the only answer. So Dolly rushed out of the room crying, "I'll never come back again—never."

Away she went. But did she keep her promise? No indeed! She came again the very next day. As soon as May caught sight of her friend, she ran for the tongs. When Dolly saw this she remembered how cross she had been the day before. She felt very sorry for it now, and told May that she would never quarrel again.

There's a pretty little proverb
From the sunny land of Spain;
But in northland as in southland
What it means is clear and plain.
Lock it up within your heart,
Never lose nor lend it;
It takes two to make a quarrel,
One can always end it."

The Reward of Service.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all,
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy shining lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

"Extry! Extry!" called the newsboy. "All about de ter'bl' explosion!"

Just then a terrible noise made the by-standers jump, and one of them asked:

"What's that?"

"Dat's de explosion," said the newsboy. "Here's de ex try all about it."

The Young People

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

Officers.

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

Our Missionary's Salary.

| PLEDGES. | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Windsor, | \$40.00. |
| Main St. | 25.00. |
| Woodstock, | 25.00. |
| Germain St., | 25.00. |
| Springhill, | 25.00. |
| Middleton, | 50.00. |
| Immanuel Truro, | 20.00. |
| Sussex, | 25.00. |
| Rev. Dr. Manning, | 25.00. |

NOTE: Send your remittances to Sec. Treasurer Lawson through your regular church Treas. You will gladly notice the addition of Sussex B. Y. P. U. to our list of pledgers this week. Who'll be the next?

Reports from Societies.

SUSSEX.—The Sussex, Church Avenue B. Y. P. U. pledge themselves to give twenty-five dollars towards our missionary's salary.
ROY H. KEITH, Cor. Sec'y.

Our Rally.

Remember the "Rally" in Main St. Baptist church, Tuesday, March 1st. Executive Meeting at 2.30 p. m., and Mass Meeting at 7.30 p. m. Have it well announced in the Societies and from the pulpit.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Beginning of Persecution. Acts 4: 1-20.
Tuesday.—The first Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 51-60.
Wednesday.—Heroes of the old Dispensation. Heb. 11: 32-40.
Thursday.—"I am Ready." Acts 21: 8-14.
Friday.—A Record of Trials. II Cor. 11: 24-33.
Saturday.—A Banished Saint. Rev. 1: 1-9.
Sunday.—A Missionary from Heaven. Isaiah 53: 1-12.

Prayer Meeting Topic.—February 28.

Heroism Among the First Missionaries. Acts 14: 19-23.
There is no better stimulant to our own missionary spirit than a study of the heroic endeavors of the first missionaries of the early church.

The fire of enthusiasm is catching. The first missionaries were intensely enthusiastic. Their zealous purpose to fulfil the Great Commission, Matt. 28: 18-20, has been the wonder and inspiration of succeeding ages. Their names will live in history when the marble, engraved with the names of those whom the world deemed greater, has crumbled into dust.

Many of them labored, suffered, and died in obscurity, but they are not forgotten. They are held in "everlasting remembrance" by Him who sent them forth, and in Heaven their heroic service is recorded.

IN WHAT DID THEIR HEROISM CONSIST?

Not certainly in deeds which won for them the plaudits of men. There was no flourish of trumpets at their goings forth; no wreaths of laurel at their home comings.

Theirs was a service of heroic self-sacrifice. Their heroism consisted in unflinching loyalty and obedience to Christ in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. They toiled amid revilings and persecutions, they suffered scourgings and imprisonments, they braved perils by sea and land; "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings, often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." Why? Simply that they might bring to lost and perishing souls of the heathen world, the glad message of redemption and salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. This was the spirit of their heroism.

WHAT AWAKENED IT?

This is not hard to explain. They were Christ's men imbued with Christ's spirit. Like Him they were oppressed with a sense of the awfulness of the world's sin.

On the one hand Christ's command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel," fired their pulses to loving and obedient service; on the other the Macedonian cry of their perishing fellowmen, "Come over and help us," urged the immediate haste and importance of their mission.

Was it any wonder they were heroes? Think of Paul's passion for souls as he cries, "I could wish myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren," and there read the secret of his heroism. Would that we had more of his spirit to-day.

WHAT SUSTAINED IT?

Effort and zeal such as these first missionaries put forth must be fed or the spirit will fail. To be opposed on

every side, to be stoned and cast out as dead, would be sufficient to convince the majority of men today that their cause was hopeless. Not so with these heroic souls.

Paul rose up and with Barnabas returned into the city of Lystra which had rejected him. From thence they went to Derbe and having preached the gospel there, they retraced their steps visiting Lystra on the way, "Confirming the souls of the disciples and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." We ask the source of this heroic faith, the inspiration of this unwavering purpose. Paul answers, "The love of Christ constraineth us." That love not only constrained them it also sustained them in the midst of every affliction and privation.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED

Who can measure the extent of their labors. They sowed the good seed of the kingdom in weakness and in tears, but with what joy the church of God has reaped the fruits of their labors. Their heroism has been the inspiration of thousands who have succeeded them. Their martyr spirit still lives. In the dark continents of the earth and in the islands of the sea the work they began is still perpetuated. Missionaries of modern times have re-lived again and again the experiences of these early heroes of the Cross. And the light grows brighter as the day hastens on when all men "from the river unto the ends of the earth," shall have heard the blessed story of the gospel.

ITS MESSAGE TO US.

Has the heroism of the missionaries of the first century any message to us of the twentieth? If so, what? Like them are we Christ's followers? Then he, has said to us as he said to them, "Go ye into all the world," etc. They took up "their cross and followed him." They fought the good fight, they kept the faith, they finished their course with joy. Shall we not do the same?

In view of what Christ has done for us; for the gifts spiritual and temporal he has lavished upon us, and in view of our privileges and obligations to give the gospel to the heathen, shall we not humbly place our all upon his altar to be used as he deems wisest and best.

Yarmouth, N. S.

H. C. NEWCOMBE.

Illustrative Gatherings.

(SELECTED BY THE EDITOR.)

THEME.—True Heroism.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.

Proverbs 16: 32.

Heroism is the divine relation which in all times unites a great man to other men.

Carlyle

By the heroic I mean the unselfish, the spirit which is ready to give itself for worthy and noble reasons.

R. W. Church.

A hero is a man of high achievement who performs famous exploits, who does things that are heroic, and in all his actions and demeanor is a hero indeed.

H. Brooke.

Not at the battle front—writ of in story;

Not on the blazing wreck, steering to glory;

Not while in martyr-pangs soul and flesh sever.

Died he—this hero new; hero forever

Death found him there without grandeur or beauty,

Only an honest man, doing his duty.

Dinah Craik.

When we see the martyr to Virtue, subject as he is to the infirmities of a man, yet suffering the tortures of a demon, and braving them with the magnanimity of a God, do we not behold a heroism that angels may indeed surpass, but which they cannot imitate, and must admire.

Colton.

What makes a hero? not success, not fame,

Inebriate merchants, and the loud acclaim

Of glutton avarice, caps tossed up in air,

Or pen of journalist with flourish fair;

What makes a hero? an heroic mind,

Expressed in action; in endurance proved.

Henry Taylor.

MODESTY AND HEROISM

BY DR. HANKS.

Recently a life saver, who lives in Brooklyn, New York, called on Captain Charles A. Abbey, the Inspector of Life Saving Stations, and told the story of his latest heroic deed. The man has saved nine lives, and he has been given several medals by societies. Now he wants the Secretary of the Treasury to give him a gold medal, the highest award of heroism that it is in the power of the government to bestow. This medal is never awarded to a person unless he has saved a human life at the risk of his own. Captain Abbey listened to the story of the man's heroism and told him to write to General Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service, the facts in the case and asking to be rewarded. Afterwards the captain said, "This man will not be given the gold medal. It is not the custom of the department to award the gold medal to anyone who blows his own horn. The Board which bestows the awards likes the hero to show some modesty. Modesty is the only appropriate setting for heroism. The picture looks ugly in any other frame."

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 Bobbili, its missionaries, outstations, helpers and schools—that all who have heard of Christ may believe in him and confess him before men. For our Mission Bands and their leaders.

Notice

A GRAND RALLY.

There will be a meeting of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. Executive Committee on Tuesday, March 1st, in the Main St. Baptist Church St. John, N. B., at 2:30 p. m. In the evening, at 7:30, there will be a Mass Meeting for which an interesting programme is being prepared. A full meeting of the Executive is requested.

By order of the President,

G. A. LAWSON, Sec'y Treas.

Bass River, N. S., Feb. 3rd, 1904.

"Life in India Illustrated," (Street Drama).

INDIAN JUGGLERS.

In all countries people are fond of seeing the marvellous but in no country is this more especially true than in India. This seems to be the natural home of the juggler—here th-



wise credulity of the people makes them good spectators of wonderful feats, for they see and wonder, but do not try to find out the means by which they are accomplished. But even when the audience consists of others than natives, it is almost impossible to discover the methods by which the juggler performs his feats.

The picture before us shows us a sight very often seen in the streets of the villages and towns of India, a group of traveling jugglers entertaining a crowd of people. The country is full of them of all kinds and descriptions from the common snake charmer to the man who completely bewilders his audience by his skill. These latter usually travel around in families consisting often of the generations from the great grandfather down. Occasionally, as in the picture, the chief performer dresses themselves up in as gay a manner as possible, in more beautiful brilliant cloths, grotesque headgear and jewelry of all kinds that they can put on, the better appearance do they think they make and the better satisfied is their audience. But the usual class of jugglers who travel from place to place rarely are seen arrayed like this—a string of bells around the waist and around each ankle, with the usual lion cloth is considered sufficient. These are generally of a certain caste who are trained to this from childhood and make their living altogether in this way. Usually each member of a troupe has his own special forte—one is noted for his extraordinary strength, another for his dexterity in slight of hand, while another performs dangerous and daring feats, and even the women take some part.

Upon entering a village, the chief man in the company usually seeks out the head man, or Naidu, of the place and

begs his gracious favor and presence to witness the wonderful deeds he and his companions will perform. This presence the Naidu is decidedly glad to give, for life in the village is often very dull and monotonous and anything to make a change is welcomed. The spokesman of the jugglers returns to the others and then, beating the tom-tom, they march through the streets to the place provided for the performance to take place, followed by a great crowd of villagers. While making ready to commence their feats the leader proclaims to all around in a loud voice, the wonderful deeds they are about to perform, to each enumeration of which the other members of the company loudly assent. He also informs his hearers concerning the many Rajahs and great people who have been fortunate enough to see them and the large presents in either money or clothes which were given as tokens of their appreciation and (most important of all) the large sum they expect from the present highly cultured and most liberal audience.

They usually commence with some of the less wonderful tricks but gradually work up to these which startle the beholder and thrill him with awe and admiration.

A description of some of the most commonly seen of these deeds might be of interest to the reader. In each group there is one who possesses a wonderfully tough head. He will take a coconut, perfectly sound as any one may see by examining it, and, throwing it at a height of perhaps fifteen feet, will let it fall on his head with such force as to break it, the coconut, in two. The same man, if he has long hair, will have a heavy block of granite tied on to his locks and then whirl around so fast that the stone will scarcely be distinguishable.

The strong man of the party will often form the founda-

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old.

It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood, on which rheumatism depends, and builds up the entire system.

only just large enough to receive him, and when, after five minutes' time this is opened, he will be found not only to have freed himself, but to have wound the rope neatly into a ball.

At other times one of the number will be placed in a basket, bound, of course, very tightly. In a few minutes the basket will be opened and seen to be perfectly empty, and the boy, when called will answer from some distance up the street.

Space would not allow even the mention of half of the strange things which these people can do, but these already described will give a faint idea of an afternoon's entertainment.

E. M. CHURCHILL.

Boundary Creek, Westmorland Co., N. B.

Our aid society is composed of only seven members, but, when not prevented by the weather, we hold our regular monthly meetings. Our yearly dues are always paid, and, year before last, we made our president, Mrs. L. A. Wilmot a life member.

A public meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon of Jan. 31st, when a reading on "Our Foreign Mission Work" was given by Mrs. (Rev.) D. Hutchinson of Moncton; and Rev. B. H. Thomas of Dorchester preached from the text: "She hath done what she could." The reading and sermon were both listened to with marked attention, and were, of course, highly appreciated. Our pastor, Rev. H. V. Davies, kindly consented to fill Mr. Thomas' pulpit on that Sunday to enable him to come to us. Collection \$4.50.

On the Monday night following, a social time was enjoyed in the schoolhouse, where we failed in our efforts to canvas new members, but made about \$11.00 which, with the Sunday collection, and some we had on hand, makes more than enough to make our secretary, Mrs. (Rev.) W. W. Corey a life member.

In behalf of the society,

Lulu M. Taylor.

Salisbury, Feb. 16th.

Sunshine Mission Band

After repeated appeals from our Band Supt. Mrs. P. R. Foster, we re-organized our Mission Band March 31st, 1903, with a membership of forty eight. We have now a membership of sixty-eight. Our band meets once each month, after the close of Sabbath School. At our last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Pres. Pastor Kemp. 1st. Vice Pres.; Mrs. Edward Coggins, and Vice Pres.; Mrs. W. A. Pugh, Organist Miss S. Hayford Treas. Miss Elnora Coggins, Sec'y Miss Margaret Morrell. Our band gave a concert at Xmas, offering amounting to \$6.25. Since 1896 we have been supporting a child in Mrs. Archibald's school in India.

We are now looking forward to a year of greater service for our Master.

MARGARET E. MORRELL Sec'y.

Westport N. S. Feb. 13, 1904.

The concrete word, world, best expresses present day antagonism to the teaching of the Man of Galilee as interpreted by the churches. The world is a unit in its opposition. Selfishness permeates its atmosphere, throbs in its music, glares in its art. Doubts fling their shadow over the fairest field of thought and obscure celestial landscapes.—Ex.

God is ever with me, ever before me. I know he cannot but oversee me always, though my eyes be held, that I see him not; neither do I not, therefore, always live without God. Why do I not, therefore, always live with him? Why do I not account all hours lost wherein I enjoy him not?—Joseph Hall.

I could love thee, O God all the same if there were no heaven, and if there were no hell, I would fear thee no less.

eress.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

makes pale, thin children fat and chubby. Overcomes wasting tendencies and brings back rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

It's surprising how quickly children respond to Scott's Emulsion. It contains just the element of nourishment their little bodies need. They thrive on it.

Even a few drops in the baby's bottle have a noticeable effect for good. Nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for growing children.

• Why do substitutes for Scott's Emulsion cost less? Because they're worth less. With one you wait in vain for the benefits you had looked for. In Scott's Emulsion you get them. It never disappoints. That's worth the few cents difference in cost.

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

Notices.

Our Twentieth century Fund \$50,000

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

REV. J. H. BARSS,
Wolfville, N. S.

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,

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

Field Secretary,

REV. H. F. ADAMS,
Wolfville, N. S.

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

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

The semi-annual missionary conference of the Eastern N. B. Association will meet at Hillsboro on March 1-2. A programme of great interest is being prepared. Rev. M. B. Parent, M. D. of Grand Ligne, Dr. Manning, Pastors Hutchinson, Robinson, Kierstead, Supt. McIntyre and others will address the meetings. The sessions will open on Tuesday, Mar. 1, at 2.30 with a conference for prayer and praise led by Pastor McNeill. A large delegation is expected.

J. B. GANONG.

The next meeting of the Prince Edward Island Baptist Quarterly Conference will be held at the Knutsford branch of the Springfield church, Prince county, on Monday, Feb. 20th and Tuesday Mar. 1st. Delegates coming by train will stop at O'Leary Station.

JOSIAH WEBB, Sec'y.

The Cape Breton Quarterly meeting will convene with the Homeville Baptist church Feb. 20th, and March 1st.

A. J. V., Sec.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. in Main St. Baptist church, St. John N. B. on Tuesday March 1st, at 2.30 p. m. Mass. meeting in the evening at 8.00. See B. Y. P. U. column next week. G. A. LAWSON, Sec'y Treas.

Bass River, Feb. 1904.

Carleton and Victoria Quarterly.

The next session of the above named Quarterly will meet with the Albert street Baptist church, Woodstock, N. B., on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 8 and 9. First session Tuesday, 2.30 p. m.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

YORK AND SUNBURY COUNTIES, N. B.

The York and Sunbury Quarterly meeting will meet with the church at the mouth of the Keswick on Friday March 11, at 7 p. m. Friday evening, 7.30. Evangelical sermon, speaker, Rev. C. Currie. Saturday evening,

Educational Meeting addressed by Rev. J. H. McDonald and others. Pastor McDonald's experience in connection with our institutions at Wolfville and his interest in the cause of education insures to us an earnest and practical treatment of his subject.

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

Digby Co. Quarterly.

The Digby county Quarterly Meeting met at Centreville, Digby Neck, on Monday evening, Feb. 9. Rev. J. B. Bancroft, of St. Mary's Bay Church, was the preacher of the evening and presented an interesting and powerful sermon.

On Tuesday at 10 a. m. the devotional services was conducted by pastor Archibald Bro. Eaton of Weymouth having lost his beloved wife the week before, of course was not present. A resolution of sympathy was presented and adopted by the meeting. A resolution was also adopted expressing our sympathy with Dr. J. C. Morse in his prolonged illness. Owing to the exceeding cold weather, reports from the Neck churches, Barton, Hill Grove and Digby were all that were available. Reports as a whole encouraging. Digby reported 7 baptisms, at noon Bro. Bancroft left and the secretary being the only pastor on the ground was compelled to conduct the evening service, and thinking of those who had gone away chose as a subject "Life's Separations, Acts, 29:38. A. J. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

Occasionally some of our subscribers make us happy by sending the name of a new subscriber. It is aiding the spread of religious literature so to do and as well promoting the welfare of a friend or acquaintance and we hope efforts along this line may be continued and increased.

Personal.

The Baptist church of Brookline, Mass., has shown its appreciation of its pastor, Rev. Avery A. Shaw, in a very practical way by adding \$500 to his salary.

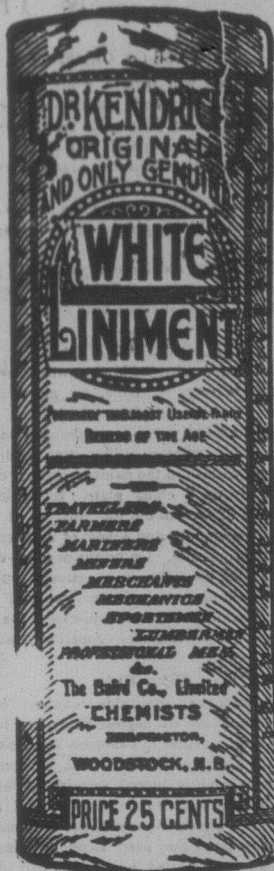
Japan has assured China that there shall be no impairment of Chinese sovereignty, whatever actions on Chinese territory military necessity may demand.

The Russian government, has abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams coming from abroad. The lifting of the embargo, which had existed for generations, upon the free transmission of news from the Russian empire came as a direct result of consideration of the subject by the Czar himself, and in some respects this abolition is regarded as the most important act since the emancipation of the serfs.

A special army order has been issued in which King Edward takes leave of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The King says: "I desire on behalf of the army, to express my deep regret in bidding farewell to Field Marshal Earl Roberts, K. G. V. C., who retired from active employment upon relinquishing the high office of Commander-in-Chief, which will not again be filled. I am unable to part with my Commander-in-Chief without returning to him publicly my thanks, and those of the army he commanded, for invaluable services he has rendered the empire. I ask all ranks to profit by the example of his illustrious career and his single-minded devotion to his sovereign and country.

The first report of the manager of the municipal grocery store, operated by the city of Kenosha, Wis., for the support of its dependents, shows that the city saved more than \$2,000 in the last six months. Ten families, with a total of forty-three persons, received all their food supplies from the store and for these supplies the city is charged with \$448.53. The expenditures for the same purpose during the six months previous to the opening of the store were \$2,412.85. The store is the first of its kind in Wisconsin and handles all the groceries and meat needed for the poor. Everything is bought at the lowest rate and is given to the dependents without cost. The city hires no delivery wagon the people carrying supplies to their homes. The dairy products are supplied by the city farm. Arrangements are being made to include wood and clothing in the store's supplies.

Physicians and nurses at Bellevue Hospital, New York, are puzzled over the case of Nicholas Dowd, sixty-five years old, a veteran of the civil war, whose skin is turning black. Dowd was removed to Bellevue Hospital from the Hudson street hospital recently. He had been at the latter institution for several days, having been taken there from a lodging house at the Bowery and Hester street. There are two very white spots on his face, one at the point of the chin and the other on the forehead, and the doctors there, presumably thinking he was naturally dark, diagnosed the case as one of leucoderma, a whitening of the skin. The Bellevue physicians, however, assert that the man's skin is turning black and that the spots are the natural color of the man's skin. At present he looks like a mulatto. Two weeks ago his teeth fell out, and from that time until he was taken to the Hudson street hospital he was very weak.



KENDRICKS

I can recommend KENDRICK'S LINIMENT highly as the best household remedy I have ever used.

THOMAS MCCARTHY.

Blackville, N. B.

I suffered for three months with severe pains in my side, and for a time was unable to work. I used KENDRICKS LINIMENT which completely cured the pain, and I am able so work as well as ever.

WASSON BRIDGES.

Gordonsville, N. B.

KENDRICKS LINIMENT gives the best of satisfaction.

GEO. E. COLWELL.

Fredericton, N. B.

We have always used KENDRICKS LINIMENT, and strongly recommend it to others.

JUSTUS W. MCKAY.

Haynesville, N. B.

KENDRICKS LINIMENT is a good seller, and gives excellent satisfaction.

F. D. SADLER.

Perth, N. B.

LINIMENT

AN AFFECTIONATE BIRD.

The following is from the letters of Lady Mary Boyle, who was a witness of the fact, and therefore can be relied on:

One day, while walking with my mother in London, over the bridge, we were attracted to a small, poor cottage by the exquisite singing of a thrush. The old couple who lived in it were very poor, and the richest possession was the thrush which sang outside in a wicker cage. After listening for a few moments, my mother asked if they would be willing to sell the thrush to her. The bargain was made, the double of the sum they named was paid by my mother, who sent a servant next morning to claim her purchase.

The cage was placed in a large and cheerful window in our dining-room, but not a sound or a note came from the melancholy bird, who drooped and hung its head as if moulting. We fed, we coaxed, we whistled, but it remained silent, motionless, and moping. My mother felt as much indignation as was consistent with her gentle nature. She was not suspicious, but it looked as if another bird had been pawned off upon us. She waited several days, when her patience was exhausted and she sent for the late owner.

The door opened and my mother advanced to meet him, but neither of them were allowed to speak, for no sooner did the old man make his appearance in the room than the bird leaped down from its perch, opened her wings, and broke into so triumphant a song of joy that it seemed as if the whole room vibrated with the melody. "Why, my pretty lady," said the man, approaching the cage, "you know me don't you? And the thrush kept flapping its wings and moving from side to side, one might also say dancing for joy. There was no doubt it was the same bird that had charmed us in the lane at Wosley, but, like the Hebrew captives, it would not sing its song in a strange land. "Take it back," my mother said, "I would not part such friends for all the world." And off together went that loving pair.—Our Dumb Animals.

Society

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To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 35c. and 3c. for postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

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Wedding Invitations, Announcements, a Specialty.

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

Practise limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT
Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.
163 Germain St.

Blame Rilis, Not Roosevelt.

In the early pages of "Theodore Roosevelt the citizen" which the Outlook Company is to publish soon, Jacob A. Rilis tells quite plainly what the reader is not to expect, for he says: "So then it is understood that I am absolved from routine, from chronology, and from statistics in writing this story. I am to have full leave to 'put things in as I think of them,' as the critics of my books say I do, anyhow. A more absurd charge was never made against anyone, it has always seemed to me, for how can a man put things in when he doesn't think of them? I am just to write about Theodore Roosevelt as I know him, of my own knowledge or through those nearest and dearest to him. And the responsibility will be mine altogether. I am not going to consult him, even if he is the President of the United States. For one thing because the only time I ever did, awed by his office he sent the copy back unread with the message that he would read it in print. So, if anything goes wrong, blame me and me only."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.**
FOR NERVOUS DYSPHEA
... ..

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

Dyspepsia, Bolls, 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. Isthagrus, of Blairton, 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

The Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

Admits students at any time during the term without examination. It is the only institution in the Maritime Provinces owned and conducted by Chartered Accountants. This is a guarantee of good work. Send for free Syllabus at once to proprietors.

KAULBACH & SCHERMAN.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough, used by all Druggists.

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The Canadian Pacific Service is up-to-date.

World's Fair, St. Louis

Opens May 1st, Closes December 1st, 1904. C. B. FOSTER.

H. F. A. C. P. ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Home

THE USE OF CAMPHOR.

Camphor will remove white spots from hard or stained woods, made by a flower-pot or vase of water. Rub well with spirits of camphor and then polish with oil.

Camphor placed in the piano every six months will keep it free from moths.

Furs and winter clothing are just as safe put away with camphor as with the disagreeable moth ball.

To disinfect a sick room, put a small piece of camphor gum on a little freshly ground coffee and light the gum with a match.

A BRIGHT KITCHEN.

I remembered your kitchen, where the sun seemed always to shine, no matter how stormy was the outside weather; so we had ours painted all over—top, sides, and floor—with a soft, creamy, yellow tint, and put enough varnish in the paint to make it clean as easily as a china plate. It would be rather a dark room but for this, as it has only one window, and a part of another in the door opposite. On bright days we drop the shades, the light is so strong; but on cloudy mornings we pull them up, and enjoy the wind in the trees, while still we rejoice in a sunny interior.—American Mother.

HOT MILK.

Hot milk is an admirable stimulant. Milk heated to above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of sweetness and density. But the promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects. This should be taken note of by all hard working people.—Ex.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT.

Boil two cups of granulated sugar with a cup of water and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Test it by dropping a little in cold water, and when it becomes brittle and snaps, remove from the fire. Drop into it sections of orange from which all skin has been removed, white grapes, bits of pineapple, cherries and fruit of any kind. Spread on waxed paper to harden.—House hold Ledger.

WALNUT CREAMS.

These dainty tid-bits are easily and quickly made by mixing a quantity of powdered or confectioner's sugar with the stiffly beaten white of one egg and just enough cold water to make a paste. Form this paste into balls of the required size, press half of an English walnut on each side and dust with powdered sugar. Pecan nuts may be substituted for the walnut if so desired. Candies, to be at their best, must be freshly made; this is especially true of walnut creams.—Ex.

MARSH MALLOWS.

Three ounces of gum arabic, one-half pint of hot water, one half pint of powdered sugar, the white of one egg and flavoring to suit taste. Dissolve the gum arabic in the water, strain, and add the sugar. Boil ten minutes, or until as thick as honey, stirring all the time. Add the egg beaten stiff, and as soon as well mixed, remove from the fire. Add the flav. ring. Dust the pan thickly with cornstarch, pour the mixture over it about an inch thick, and when cold cut into squares. Roll in confectioner's sugar until thickly coated.—Ex.

USING UP WASTE PAPER.

Newspapers, wrapping papers, etc., very speedily accumulate, and it is at times difficult to get rid of them. Yet they can be utilized in saving the coals, and that with very little trouble. Tear them up and soak them in plenty of cold water, until they are soft and pulpy. Then, with

the hands, squeeze them into balls about the size of an orange. Put these on a shelf in your coal house, or any other place that may be handy, and if, when making up the kitchen fire, a few of them are put on with the coals they make the latter last longer, and throw out a splendid heat.—'Our own Gazette.'

HABITS OF CHILDREN.

Do not permit the children to form the habit of disputing and quarrelling with each other. It may be prevented, like all other bad habits, by watchfulness, particularly if the training is begun when the children are very young. Separation is the best punishment, breaking up the play and taking away the cause of the dispute. Children are social beings and do not like to play alone. They dislike solitude, and if they find it is invariably the result of quarrelling they will take pains to be more amiable so as not to be forced into it.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.

(Vegetable).—Peel, wash, dry and grate one large, raw sweet potato; stir in one quart of hot milk, put over the fire and boil for five minutes; add one heaping teaspoonful of butter and set aside until partially cooled, then season with salt and pepper to taste, add four well-beaten eggs and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the centre—about twenty-five minutes.—Ex.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING

Warm together one pint of molasses and one pint of milk, add one pound of chopped suet, four eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a nutmeg, and the grated rind of one lemon. Mix thoroughly and add meal enough to make a thick batter. Dip a pudding cloth in boiling water; wring it slightly, dredge with flour, and pour the mixture in. Tie up, allowing room for it to swell, and boil three hours. Serve with hot sauce.—Sel.

SINGING IN THE DARK.

There is a bird, it is said that will never learn the song his master will have him sing while his cage is full of light. He listens and learns a snatch of this, a thrill of that, but never a separate and entire melody of his own. But the master covers the cage, makes the way all dark about him, then he will listen to the one song he has to sing. Some Christians only learn to sing true songs of praise when shut up in the dark room of trial and adversity.—Ex.

Barber—Hair's very thin, sir? Customer—'It was thinner than that thirty years ago.' Indeed, sir, you surprise me! Why, you don't look more than thirty now, sir. Thirty yesterday.

This "desert life," as many call it, is of an importance that cannot be overvalued. Let us turn to the pages of God's Book. On scanning its pages we find that the men of God—God's mighty men—were those who had been in "the school of God," as it has been well said; and his school was simply this—"in the desert alone with him-elf." It was there they got their teaching. Far removed from the dim of the haunts of men—distant alike from human eye and ear—there they met alone with God; there they were equipped for the battle. And when the time came their faces were not ashamed—nay, they had faces as lions; they were bold and fearless, yea, and victorious for God; for the battle had been won already in the desert with him.—London Christian.

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT ROSS.

I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Antigonish. JOHN A. FOREY.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

After Work or Exercise

POND'S EXTRACT

Soothe the muscles, move the joints, and give the body a feeling of comfort and strength.

Don't take the weak, watery, water-laden preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which really contain generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

WHY ARE THE GRADUATES OF

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Better trained than those of most other schools? BECAUSE, unlike most business college men, the principal had had nearly TEN years practical office experience before going into business college work.

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ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

The D.L. Emulsion

Trade-mark

Puts new life into you. Builds up Nerve and Muscle. Adds pounds of solid flesh to your weight. Positively cures Anemia, General Debility, Lung Troubles, including Consumption, if taken in time. Be sure you get "The D.L."



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system. Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

BEWARE

White Wave

disinfects your clothes and prevents disease.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter, 904.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson XI.—March 13.—Death of John the Baptist.—Matthew 14: 1-12.

The lesson includes the three accounts, Matt. 14: 1-12; Mark 6: 14-29; Luke 8: 7-9; the message of John from his prison (Matt. 11: 2-10) together with a glance at the intervening story in Mark 5: 1-6; 13; and the instructions to the disciples (Matt. 9: 27-11: 1).

GOLDEN TEXT:

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 2: 10.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE TROUBLED CONSCIENCE.—Vs. 1, 2. 1. AT THAT TIME. DURING the third Galilean tour, the time immediately following the death of John. HEROD THE TETRARCH, Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great (who slew the Bethlehem innocents), and heir to one-fourth of his kingdom.—Galilee and Perea. Hence he is called "tetrarch," which means ruler of a fourth part. HEARD OF the fame. Better, "heard the report concerning" JESUS. The many marvelous miracles wrought by Jesus and his disciples, and the doctrines he taught, had so penetrated and stirred the whole people that the news entered the palace and reached the king.

2. SAID UNTO HIS SERVANTS. His officers who were discussing who this strange man might be, some saying that he was the expected Elijah, some that John was arisen from the dead, others that one of the old prophets had come to life. These diverse opinions perplexed Herod. Herod did not know what to think, but he finally concluded that this is JOHN THE BAPTIST, whom he had murdered, risen from the dead. "If we mistake not, that dis severed head was rarely thenceforth absent from Herod's haunted imagination from that day forward till he lay on his dying bed. THEREFORE MIGHTY WORKS DO, SOMETIMES, FOR THEMSELVES IN HIM. Better, as R.V., "do these powers work in him."

II. THE FATHERLY PROPHET REPROVES THE KING.—Vs. 3, 5. FOR HEROD. Mark adds himself, influenced by personal reasons pertaining to his family, and not urged on by others. HAD LAID HOLD ON JOHN, arrested him. This was in March, A. D. 28, a year before the birthday festival described below. In prison, Josephus says that it was at Caesarea Macherus. Perhaps in a cage, or from bars to which friends of the prisoners could come with food or for gossip, but with no convenience or provision of any kind for living or sleeping, and only a bare stone floor.

4. FOR JOHN SAID. Imperfect, implying that he kept saying. IT IS NOT LAWFUL. Herod, as we have seen, had broken several laws of God and man. John was preaching against sin, denouncing crime, to urge men to repentance, and he could not do this effectively to soldiers, publicans, and Pharisees, if he let the sins in high places go unrepented, and failed to urge kings and princes to repent, and come into the kingdom of God. Unrepented crime in high places teaches, indorses, and propagates crime.

TIMELY CALLING.

How the Pastor Saved a Life.

A man near Fort Gay, W. Va., made an entire failure in getting strength from the kind of food he ate and not knowing that the trouble was with the food kept on losing health until the doctors gave him up to die.

It was supposed to be consumption because he was wasting away steadily and slowly dying. His minister called from time to time and one day brought along a package of Grape-Nuts thinking from what he knew of the famous food that perhaps it might help him. The sick man took it at once and from that day he began to get well. In writing he says:

"I walked to town to day 3 miles. Having gained over 40 pounds in about two months my neighbor don't know what to say. I frequently am told it was as if I am raised from the dead. Everybody here knows of my case, you can tell people to write to the Postmaster or Rev. L. D. Ryan. I will make a sworn statement that Grape-Nuts saved my life." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

This is another illustration that where all other food fails one can be brought back to health and strength on Grape-Nuts. "There's a reason."

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

among the people.

5. HE WOULD HAVE (wished to) PUT HIM TO DEATH, urged on by Felix. HE FEARED THE MULTITUDE, who might rise up in revolt, or report him to the Emperor, if he killed a prophet. He was even then on the verge of war, and was likely to bring untold evils on the nation. He feared John too, who with his mighty eloquence could arouse the people to revolt, as Queen Mary feared John Knox, and Ahab feared Elijah, though urged on by Jezebel.

III. THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL. A TEMPERANCE LESSON.—Vs. 6, 7, 8. WHEN HEROD'S BIRTHDAY WAS KEPT. Observed by a great banquet to which the nobles and military officers were invited. The festival was probably at Castle Macherus, where Josephus says that John was imprisoned, on the borders of the kingdom of Aretas, the father of Herod's discarded wife. THE DAUGHTER OF HERODIAS, by her former husband. Her name was Salome, and she afterwards married her uncle, Herod Philip II., tetrarch of Ituraea. DANCED BEFORE THEM, "in the midst" as in R.V., sent by her mother to take advantage of Herod's condition when wine had warped his judgment and dulled his conscience.

7. PROMISED . . . TO GIVE HER WHATSOEVER SHE WOULD ASK. Even to half of his kingdom; a wild, and reckless promise that could have been made only by one who had lost his wits by drunkenness.

IV. THE MARTYRDOM OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Vs. 8, 12, 8. AND SHE, BEING INSTRUCTED BY HER MOTHER. She went to her mother and said, "What shall I ask?" Which of all the beautiful things offered her,—palaces, jewels, gorgeous apparel,—all that a girl's heart could desire. Her mother replied in words Salome repeated to the king. GIVE ME HERE, NOW, on the spot. For if not done at once, before Herod had time to think and escape from the influence of the wine and excitement of the hour, it might never be done at all. JOHN BAPTIST'S HEAD IN A CHARGER. A large platter, which was "charged," i. e., loaded with meats to be brought to the banquet.

9. AND THE KING WAS SORRY. Not penitent, but troubled and anxious. He had expected some entirely different request. There was danger and a troubled conscience in the gift. NEVERTHELESS FOR THE OATH'S SAKE. It should be "oaths," not "oath," which is a printer's or editor's error. The word is plural in the original. See R.V. AND THEN WHICH SAID WITH HIS PRIDE, and fear of immediate public opinion, turned the scale, for John would have few friends in that assembly. Probably if the oath had been secret, he would not have hesitated to break them. HE COMMANDED IT TO BE GIVEN HER. The wily Herod as had gained her desire, which for a year had been refused by Herod.

10. BEHEADED JOHN IN THE PRISON. If the least was at Macherus, the prison was in one of the dungeons of the castle, and the request was answered in a very brief time.

11. HIS HEAD WAS BROUGHT IN A CHARGER. As needs to a least, "The sight of the Baptist's head would be a feast to Herodias. She seemed to triumph after a year's waiting." SHE BROUGHT IT TO HER MOTHER, who thus seemed to have gained her object, but she finally failed. She died in exile. John was silenced, but conscience and the voice of God were not silenced. The stain of blood could never be washed away, no "all the perfumes of Arabia sweeten" the guilty soul.

12. AND WENT AND TOLD JESUS, who was most interested as the one of whom John was the forerunner and friend. They doubtless afterwards became the disciples of Jesus. So should we go and tell Jesus all our troubles and works.

GOD'S THANK YOU.

Little Jack was a four-year-old, and a great pet of mine, with yellow curls and blue eyes, and he had sweet affectionate little ways. One day his cousin, a boy of sixteen, set Jack to work for him. He told him to pull up some weeds in the field while he finished his story. Little Jack worked away until his fingers were sore and his face was very hot. I was working in my room when a very tired little boy came up to me. "Why, Jackie, what have you been doing?" I asked. The tears came into his eyes and his lips quivered, and for a moment he did not speak. Then he said: "I've been kind to Cousin Jack; I worked awfully hard for him and he never said thank you to me." Poor little Jackie! I felt sorry for him. It was hard lines not to have a word of thanks after all his hard work. But at night when I had put him into his little cot, he said to me: "Auntie, this morning I was sorry that I pulled the weeds, but now I am not sorry. How is that?" I asked. His cousin Jack thanked you? "No, he hasn't, but inside me I have a good feeling. It always comes when I have been kind to anyone, and, do you know, I've found out what it

is. "What is it, darling?" I asked. And throwing his arms around my neck, he whispered: "It is God's thank you!"

SOME COMPETITION 'HOWLERS.' (Westminster Budget.)

The 'University Correspondent' publishes an amusing list of 'howlers' said to have been perpetrated in the answers to a competition:

Cum grano salis—Although with a corn thou dancest.

Prenes garde que votre cheval ne prenne pas le mors entre les dents—Take care that your horse does not die of the tooth-ache.

King Alfred the Great, was a very good man, and when he died Lord Rosebery preached his funeral sermon.

The diminutive of man is mankind. Question—Define the first person. Answer—Adam.

Wycliffe's great work was the translation of the Bible into Middle English, because he thought the people would be most likely to understand the English spoken in the Midlands.

Question—Why does true English history begin with the reign of Henry VII.? Answer—Because up to this time it was all lies.

A parallel straight line is one that when produced to meet itself does not meet.

To remove air from a flask—Fill the flask with water, tip the water out, and put the cork in quick.

The probable cause of earthquakes may be attributed to bad drainage and neglect of sewerage.

Question—Define a point. Answer—A point is that which has no magnitude, but only length and breadth; and there is a point in a circle where all straight lines are equal.

The ends of the parabola will never meet, though, of course, this could be done by waking one small enough.

Asked to explain what a butress is, one boy replied, "a woman who makes butter," and another, "a female butcher."

One had defined Primate "as the wife of a Prime Minister."

A Job's comforter is a thing you give babies to soothe them.

A skyscraper is an over-trimmed hat.

Political economy is the science which teaches us to get the greatest benefit with the least possible amount of honest labor.

An emolument is a soothing medicine.

In the United States people are put to death by elocution.

'The Golden Horn' and 'The Golden Fleece' are the names of public houses.

Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees.

A large number of teachers took part in the examination, which produced these extraordinary answers, but we are not told that they were responsible for any of them.

NELLY SHAKE HANDS.

One day my brother was out driving in the country when a stranger stopped him by exclaiming, "Halloo! that used to be my horse."

"Guess not," replied my brother. "I bought her at a livery stable, and they told me she came from Boston."

"Min!" said the man. "What do you call her?"

My brother answered that the horse was sold to him under the name of "Pink."

"Ho," said the man, "that isn't her name."

Suddenly he cried out sharply, "Nelly!"

Qui k as a flash the horse pricked up her ears and looked around.

"Nelly," said the man, stepping in front of her, "shake hands!"

Up came the horse's right hoof for the man to take.

"Now we use the other hand, Nelly."

And she raised her left forefoot.

"There!" said the smiling man, "d'ye suppose that wasn't my horse?"—Our Dumb Animals.

Coleridge says: "It is childish to talk faith as imperfect without charity or love. As well might you say that a fire, however bright or strong, is imperfect without heat, or that the sun however cloudless, is imperfect without beams. The true answer would be, it is not faith at all, but utter and reprobat faithlessness."

And Romanus says: "Love makes long service short, and hard settee easy. Nothing's plain that God does. And this is gospel teaching. It is with working by love that Jesus has raised a race—the commandments are exalted into privileges—ordinances become happy means of fellowship with God."—Es.

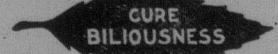
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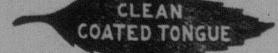
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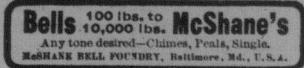
Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or T. M. MILBURN Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

You are the Man

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

THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents Wanted.



For 1904

Your patronage of

Woodill's German Baking Powder

is respectfully solicited. You will find every satisfaction in using it. Remember it has a record of nine to half a century

36

Years Old



And not done growing yet. Last year was our banner year. The best of the 36, 1904, so far, is still better than 1903, and we are trying hard to merit continued growth.

Students can enter at any time.

S. KERR & SON, Odd Fellows' Hall.

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

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches of Nova Scotia during the present Convent on 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. Stevens, Charlottetown.

DIGHT, N. S.—Baptized one on Sabbath evening and received one by letter. Outlook not discouraging. A. J. ARCHIBALD.

GRACE BAY, C. B.—We gave the hand of fellowship to twelve on Sunday last, six of whom come in by baptism. Congregations are good, social meeting interesting and the work on the whole prosperous.

PENOBSCOT, KINGS CO., N. B.—It is only right that I should acknowledge the goodness of God and kindness of the people in this place. In Jan. we enjoyed a series of meetings here assisting the pastor Rev. W. Camp.

SPRINGFIELD, ANNA CO., N. S.—Since our last report several worthy and useful members have been received by letter. Harmony and good fellowship mark every department of our work.

CENTREVILLE, CAR CO., N. B.—The work on this field is moving along encouragingly this winter. At the beginning of the New Year we organized a W. Y. P. U. with a substantial membership.

EVANGELISTIC WORK IN CUMBERLAND AND COLCHESTER COUNTIES. Since September 1st, Mr. C. W. Walden has been employed as Evangelist within Cumberland and Colchester counties.

Individual Baptists make offerings to the work in single gifts or in pledges payable at certain times named by the donors and

The churches receiving Mr. Walden's services, take offerings at the meetings. Sometimes these offerings nearly meet the assured salary, again they may be quite small, but it is the understanding that every church with which the Evangelist labors shall make these offerings as large as they are able to.

Further, it is plainly understood that no church making offerings thus and no individual aiding in support of the Evangelist shall on that account give one dollar less to any of our denominational objects.

When the offerings do not meet the assured salary the balance comes from the treasury created by the individual contributions already mentioned. Mr. Walden is a member of the Baptist church in Bear River and holds a license from that church.

In laboring as an Evangelist Mr. Walden's services are directed by a committee consisting of Rev. G. A. Lawson, chairman; Rev. M. A. McLean, Rev. H. G. Estabrook, Rev. P. S. McGregor and the writer.

Mr. Walden has labored at Wallace—De Bert—Onslow and Belinont and Westchester, and is now assisting Pastor Roop at Economy.

Readers of this paper have seen from the pens of Pastors Martell and Jenkins words as to the spirit, manner and methods of our Evangelist. Any Baptist church desiring Bro. Walden's services will apply to the committee, and any Baptist wishing to aid the work (in both cases of course belonging to one of the two counties named) will please forward to the undersigned who will promptly acknowledge with thanks all receipts.

WELCOME E. BATES, Sec'y-Treas.

CONCERNING THE NEW BRUNSWICK S. S. ASSOCIATION.

A new departure in connection with Sunday school work in this province is attracting much attention and promises to be very successful. Already the preparation of the plans for it has reached an advanced stage.

Every County in the province is to be visited and a convention held at some central point therein. The prime purpose is that the tour shall be made educative in its effect while at the same time being made to conserve all the other vital features of Sunday school interests.

The time of the tour is fixed to extend from May 9th next to June 8th inclusive. The committee having in charge the arrangements is giving careful attention to details, and will place before the public from time to time the results reached.

The workers of the "Tour Party" will consist of Mr. Alfred Day, formerly Field Secretary of the Ontario S. S. Association but now of Michigan, who five years ago was in attendance at our provincial convention at St. Stephen, where he made many friends who will rejoice to see him again; Mr. U. H. Meredith of New York, musical evangelist, who will have charge of the music and song services of the Tour; and Rev. A. Lucas, retiring Field Secretary of the N. B. S. S. Association, who understands the province thoroughly and will act as conductor or manager of the tour.

With such a combination of capable and experienced workers, with the tour definitely mapped out as to routes, seats of conventions dates, etc., with a programme thoroughly arranged, yet with provisions to adapt it to local conditions, with the hearty endorsement of leading Sunday school people all over the field, and above all with the smile of heaven resting as we feel sure it does, upon this new departure, it may without doubt be assumed that great good things are in store for our province, and that the Sunday School interests within its limits will as result of the opening of this Tour receive such an impetus towards greater efficiency as has not been given them by any one thing during their history.

The date of the St. John County Convention is Monday and Tuesday May 9th and 10th next. T. S. SIMMS, Chairman, Executive Committee.

Manchester, Robertson, Allson, Limited. St. John, N. B. Enamelled Iron Beds are Being Used More Each Year. Because they can be had in any size. Because they will fit the smallest room. Because they are nice and clean. Because they cost as little as you like. Because they are unconventional. Because odd furniture completes the room. Because the brass ornamentation looks well. PRICE, \$6.75. THE BED ILLUSTRATED is a fair sample of the low-priced goods. It is of snowy whiteness with brass top-rods and knobs at head and foot. It can be had in four widths, viz: 3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 in. CHEAPER BEDS, with less brasswork and from 3 to 4 feet wide, at \$3.75, \$4.50. BETTER BEDS, from \$6.75 to \$20.00 each, with an abundance of rich brass work and ornamental iron. Brilliantly enamelled. \$8.50, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$13.75, \$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00. Everything in Plain, Useful and Ornamental Furniture!

Don't refuse to take Bensdorp's Cocoa because your dealer may ask a higher price than you can get for other brands. Bensdorp's is really the cheaper because it goes farther. BENS DORP'S. It plays every kind of instrumental music, sings every class of songs, tells you all kinds of funny stories. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid a box of Bensdorp's package of fresh sweet ten records to suit all tastes. (A certificate worth \$5.00 free to each purchaser.) Every package is handily decorated in 12 covers and contains 45 of the most prettiest and most popular varieties in every imaginable class. They sell like hot cakes. When you receive the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn, all hand-made and finished, gold-trimmed and nickel-plated. Also one musical and one song record—Hawatta, Little Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Choker Bunter, Just a Closer, My Old Irish Home, Karlene's Adventure, I'm going back to Dixie, The Holy City, If we meet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that needs to be tinkered with, but a real self-playing graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, at 11¢ per play, but at least and clear as any other talking machine. Write for details today. Price Seed Co., Inc., 411, Toronto.

Notes from County Conference of Kings Co. N. S. The last meeting of the conference was held at Cambridge the 8th and 9th inst. An evangelistic service was held on Monday evening during which a deep interest was manifested and several rose for baptism. Bro. Corbett preached, Bro. Simpson conducted the after service. The conference was favored with the presence of Pastors Earnest Quick of Hantsport, and S. H. Cornwall of Falmouth, Bro. M. W. Brown, field secretary of the Home Mission Board was also present by invitation of the conference, for the discussion of plans, with reference to supplying the more destitute sections of the county with gospel privileges. His suggestions were deemed valuable and a vote of thanks was passed to the H. M. B. for allowing him to meet with the conference on this occasion. It was felt that the Board had acted wisely in his appointment to the position he is made to fill. The reports from the churches were encouraging. Cambridge has added 20 new members since pastor C. K. Morse began his labors among them in May last, 14 of them were by baptism. Services were recently held at Waterville with good results. Lower Aylesford has tokens of divine favor. Berwick has called G. P. Raymond to the pastorate, who is expected to be with them the first of April. A young brother, P. C. Reed, Lic., has taken charge of the Burlington field. His faithful efforts are greatly appreciated, and the cause is assuming a more hopeful aspect than for some time past. Biltown has paid all indebtedness on the new meeting house, and has one hundred dollars to the good in the Bank. Lower Canard reports a recent season of refreshing. Canning and Peregau have each a good financial showing. Special services in the latter place have resulted in a number of hopeful conversions. Gaspareaux still laments the death of Bro. Parry. During his brief pastorate he had gained many friends. Their former pastor J. D. Spidell supplies them for the present. The conference had a spirited discussion of the Temperance question. Canning and Berwick have recently taken action for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Kentville has now the bad reputation of being the only place in King's County where strong drinks are openly sold. By a resolution passed unanimously, the King's Co. Temperance Alliance were assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the Baptist churches. CONCERNING THE YEAR BOOK. The Conference passed a resolution expressing regret at the long delay in the publication of the year book, in consideration of the fact that much disappointment and embarrassment are being caused thereby, and that by the delay the value of the work is being seriously diminished. The next meeting of the Conference will be at Burlington the first Monday and Tuesday in May. CLERK. SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA promptly relieved and cured by K. D. C. THE MIGHTY CURE

MARRIAGES.

JUSTASON-JUSTASON.—At the home of the bride's father on the 10th of Feb. 1904 by the Rev. T. M. Munroe, Angus M. Justason, and Minnie A. Justason, both of Penfield, Charlotte Co., N. B.

WAMBAC-MEISNER.—At Pleasantville, on the third of Feb. by Pastor J. E. Blakeney, John R. Wambac of Mount Pleasant, to May S. Meisner, of New Cumberland, both of Lunenburg Co., N. S.

HAWKINS-THOMPSON.—At the home of the bride's father Chance Harbor, St. John Co., Jan. 27, by Rev. J. B. Colwell, A. B. Hawkins of Penfield, to Charlotte G. Thompson.

DESMOND-WRIGHT.—At Andover, Feb. 10th, at the residence of Mrs. James Wright, grandmother of the bride, Gertrude E. Wright of Gillespie, N. B., and James F. Desmond of Eastport, Me., were united in marriage by Rev. W. N. Demmings.

HARDING-MOODY.—At Sable River, Feb. 17th, by Rev. S. S. Poole, Stephen Harding, of Port Leatherbert, to Helen Moody of Sable River.

DEATHS.

PEOPLES.—At South Tilley, Feb. 5th, the infant son of Fred and Grace Peoples.

PELCHIE.—At Forest Glen, Feb. 4th, S. Celestine Pelchie, aged 62 years. He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters to mourn their loss.

CURRIE.—At Macnaquack of heart failure, in the 87th year of his age, Nehemiah Currie, Bro. Currie leaves to mourn their loss four children and an aged widow. Our brother was graciously sustained in his last illness by the conscious presence of the Master.

TRAYNOR.—Benjamin Traynor, son of Charles Traynor of Penfield departed this life on the 5th day of Feb. at the age of 20 years, after a lingering illness of nearly a year. All was done possible to save his life, but death was victorious. He never made a public profession of the religion of Christ, but he had a hope of heaven, and of meeting his sainted mother who had preceded him some years to the glory land. May grace divine be the portion of all who believe.

DELANEY.—At the Cottage Hospital, Springhill, N. S. Feb. 16th, 1904, Miss Martha Delaney, daughter of the late Thomas Delaney, of Folly Village, N. S. Miss Delaney was a member of the First Baptist Church of Truro, and was highly esteemed by those associated with her. Her last illness was full of pain and weakness. It was borne with great patience and the full hope of the Christian, and her death was death in the Lord, with its rise to newness of life. The funeral service was held in the First Baptist Church, and was conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. H. Hutchins. The interment took place at Foley Village.

FREEMAN.—At No. Brookfield, Queens Co., N. S. Feb. 9th, Harvey C. Freeman, aged 10 years, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Freeman. Our brother took pneumonia and was confined to his bed only five days. He was a noble Christian character; to know him was to love him. He was president of our P. Y. P. V., and interested in all branches of the Lord's work. All the members of the family are Christians. His brothers, Rev. Sebra in India, Rev. Eaton in New Jersey and Judson, now studying at Mt. Hermon. They sorrow, but not without hope. May the God of all comfort be their stay.

FISK.—Annas H. Fisk of Lockport, N. S., passed away on Jan. 31st, in the 64th year of his age. He had been away from home and not feeling well sought medical aid in New York where after an illness of some weeks he died on the above date. Bro. Fisk was well known in Shelburne and the western counties of N. S., and was generally loved for his pleasant and genial disposition. He was for a number of years principal of the academy in the town of Lockport where he subsequently carried on business. He was a member of the Baptist church and for some time filled the office of superintendent of the Sunday school. Until recently he seemed to enjoy good health and his death was a surprise to all who knew him. He leaves a wife and a family of nine children to mourn their loss.

KEMPTON.—At Wolfville on the 10th inst. Lila M. Kempton the only daughter of Mrs. P. M. Kempton the widow of the late Rev. J. F. Kempton of tender memories. The late Miss Kempton was an active member of the church in Wolfville,—interested in the work of the young people and a teacher in the Sunday school. She was quiet and unobtrusive in manner but ever ready to render service to all in need. She was faithful in the discharge of her Christian duties and will be greatly missed in the home and church and community. Beside her widowed mother she leaves two brothers, Rev. A. J. Kempton of

Murscatim, Iowa, and Harold Kempton of the forestry department at Washington, and a large circle of other relatives and friends to mourn her early death. 'What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.'

JEFFERY.—The funeral of Deacon Archibald Jeffery took place Friday afternoon Jan. 15th. Deceased was in the seventy second year of his age. He was led to accept Jesus Christ twenty-six years ago, and was ordained Deacon of the Pleasant Lake Baptist church the following year. He was a faithful worker for the Master, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. About a year ago he was taken ill with cancer of the liver. He was a great sufferer; but his faith in Jesus grew stronger and brighter as he neared the valley of death. The way did not seem dark for Jesus walked with him, and he felt that he was safe in the arms of Jesus. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. The funeral services were largely attended indicating the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

CHARLTON.—At Middleton, N. S., Feb. 12th, aged 54, Sophie, the beloved wife of John H. Charlton entered into rest. For several years she was one of God's afflicted children, suffering from chronic bronchial, and heart trouble. But with each succeeding period of physical pain, the spirit life grew clearer and stronger. Never oppressed with her own affliction she was always a source of strength to others. Heavy laden souls ever and again found a sweet solace in unbending their hearts to her. The comfort wherewith she herself was comforted, she always had in greatfulness to bestow upon those who sought her sympathy. A most devoted wife and exemplary mother, she ever blended with her devotion to the interest of home and family, a devotion to the Lord no less pure and constant. The cause of Christ in Middleton will feel the loss of this consecrated helper. But every soul who felt her influence will be richer because of her life. The blessing of her influence will never be lost. Her bodily sufferings were intense for days before the end came. Her oft repeated prayer was for strength to endure patiently. The divine presence was a continual comfort to her, and she "endured as seeing Him who is invisible." The constant thought of her heart in the most distressing hours was: "Triumph still if Thou abide with me." Her Saviour did not fail her, her triumph was complete. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family. The husband, the two boys (Carroll and William) just entering manhood, and the young lady, who living in the home for years has had scarcely less than a daughter's affection, will feel the loss most keenly. The sunshine that illumined their hearts and their home, will seem indeed to be gone. But though "the sun" has passed out of sight, its light will be there still, in abiding and hallowing influences. The deceased was a daughter of the late Phineas Bent of Paradise, N. S. Two sisters survive her, Mrs. John Carroll of Kentville and Mrs. (Rev.) A. Cohoon of Wolfville, N. S. The funeral was very largely attended. The service was participated in by the Rev. A. Cohoon of Wolfville under whose ministry the departed sister in early life was baptized and received into the fellowship of the Baptist church in Paradise N. S.

NOTE FROM REV. TRUEMAN BISHOP.

The following lately received from Rev. Trueman Bishop formerly of these Provinces and now of Ballard, Wash., will be of interest to many readers of the Messenger and Visitor.

DEAR BROTHER: After a year's rest, spent in Tacoma with my boys, I have accepted of the unanimous call to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist Church of Ballard and enter upon my work at once. We find in this western country everything in marked contrast with the east. In some ways favorable to the west in others decidedly otherwise. From a climatic view of point we have it without a doubt. Only once or twice so far has it been cold enough to form ice. We have had about one snow storm of about 3 inches which disappeared entirely within thirty six hours. Vegetables remain in the ground all winter. On the other hand we have months of dark, damp, chilly weather. The summers are delightful. The days are warm but seldom hot. The nights are sufficiently cool to admit of sleeping under a quilt at least, viewing the situation morally we find sin asserting itself on every hand. Want of respect for the Sabbath prevails to an alarming extent. All kinds of work carried on, and multitudes bent on pleasure flock to all popu at resorts. Still the churches are striving nobly to stem the current and introduce a better condition of affairs. And here we find ourselves side by

side with earnest brethren and sisters striving for the right. The weekly visits of your paper is anxiously awaited and the church news eagerly sought after as well as the many other good things with which it abounds. We are pleased to send with this our renewal subscription.

FREE BOOK ON CATARRH.

The best book ever written on Catarrh and its cure is being given away to the public absolutely free of charge by its author, Catarrh Specialist Sproule of 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, who on page 16 of this issue offers this exceedingly helpful book, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from Catarrh and which tells how Catarrh can be permanently cured.

Careful drawings and pictures, showing how Catarrh affects the various organs, illustrate the reading matter in the most interesting manner and make perfectly plain the awful dangers of unchecked Catarrh. If you have Catarrh do not miss this golden opportunity of learning how to get completely rid of it. The book is in enormous demand, so send for it now before the edition is exhausted.—Adv.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REVIVAL.

An eminent minister wrote to one of the religious papers once "I am hungering and thirsting for an old-fashioned revival. A good many of the old have that hunger and thirst. They remember the years of the right hand of the most high. They would be glad to see again before they die times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Are they wrong in this desire? Has the world outgrown these old-fashioned revivals? Has the church learned better ways of carrying on the Lord's work? This may be so for we live in an age of wonderful progress. But it will be hard to persuade them that we can get up a better bible than that of our fathers, or that we can improve upon the day of Pentecost. We need a great awakening in this country. Iniquity abounds. The love of many has waxed cold. Thousands who have a name to live give no sign of spiritual life. The church of Christ never had such opportunities as to-day. Put oh! for an old-fashioned revival of God's work; with preaching of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, till sinners tremble, with singing that will break sinners hearts and melt them in tenderness before God; with conversions that shake men loose from the world and make them as bold in righteousness as sinners are in sin. This is what we need. The Lord grant that we may see our desire." W. E. C.

KEEP THE CHILDREN HEALTHY.

If the children's digestive organs are all right, the children are all right, they will be hearty, rosy, happy and hungry. They will sleep well, and grow well. You can get your children right, and keep them right by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cure all stomach and bowel troubles, nervousness, irritation while teething, break up colds and fevers, prevent croup and destroy worms. And you have a positive guarantee that there is no opiate or harmful drug in this medicine. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, Killarney, Ont., says—"I am glad to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my little one a great deal of good. I have also given some of the Tablets to friends who have found them equally satisfactory. All medicine dealers sell the Tablets or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

Denominational Funds, Nova Scotia.

RECEIPTS FROM FEB. 1ST TO 15TH.
 Lewis Head church, \$3; Rockland, \$1; Bridgewater, \$16.31; Guysboro, \$15.35; Seal Harbor, \$5; Lower Aylesford, \$21.20; Windsor, \$7.10; do special, \$35.75; Waterville, \$4.15; New Ross, \$8.15; Gabarouse, \$1.40; Fouchie, \$1.79; Forbes Point, \$3.48; Sandy Point and J. Bay per quarterly meeting \$5.00; Osborne, \$8.60; Clements, \$20; Dartmouth, \$15.35; Amherst, \$8.71; Homeville, \$10; Mira, \$10; Greenfield, Queens Co., \$10; 1st Yarmouth special \$31.45; Lunenburg, \$7.32; Bass River, \$13.50; Arcadia, \$10.75; Y. P. S. C. W. Melburne, \$2.75; Central Chebogue, \$12.50; Hantsport, \$11.65; Onslow, \$5.25; Pelmont, \$10.15; Onslow special, \$1; Nutt, \$2.50; East Mountain, \$1.75; Brookside, \$10.75; North River, \$10.20; and Bedford S. S. Special, \$4.00, \$377.05. Before reported \$2642.69, total \$3019.74.
 A. Cohoon, Treas. D. F., N. S. Wolfville, N. S.

Save your Horse

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE

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

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, LTD
 ST. JOHN, N. B., Sole Props.

Dyspepsia cured

Mrs. Joseph Spicer, of Canada Creek, N. S., under date Aug. 1st, 1903, writes that for some time she was troubled with a gnawing feeling in stomach, and became very miserable. By the use of two and a half bottles of

Invigorating Syrup

She was completely cured and has had no return of the trouble in the last seven years. A bottle or two of Gates' Invigorating Syrup may be reasonably supposed to cure you also, if you are suffering from DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION. Ask your druggist for it or write direct to us. You do not want and cannot find a better remedy.

Sold everywhere. Only 50c.
C. Gates, Son & Co.
 MIDDLETON, N. S.

NOTICE OF SALE.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and made between the said Edward Willis of the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Newspaper Publisher, and Sarah his wife, and the said James A. S. Mott of the same place, Newspaper Publisher, and Maria E. his wife, of the one part, and Robert Norris Merritt of Morristown, in the state of New Jersey, in the United States of America, Clerk to Holy Orders, Thomas Gray Merritt of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Barrister at Law, and David Prescott Merritt of Piquoy Harri or in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion aforesaid, Clerk, in Holy Orders, Executors and Trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Thomas Merritt late of the said City of Saint John Esquire deceased of the other part and registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book T., Number 7, of records pages 181, 182, 183, 184, 185 and 186 on the twentieth day of June A. D. 1879, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on Saturday, the second day of April, A. D. 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chubb's Corner so called on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John in said City and County "all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate "in Queen's Ward in the City of Saint John "trouthing thirty feet more or less on the East side of Canterbury Street and extending "Eastwardly preserving the same width of "thirty feet, sixty-two feet, more or less, and "with a lot on land owned formerly by John L. Bean fronting on Germain Street and bounded southwardly by lands owned by the late "Henry Hezilgar, and northwardly by land "owned by the late William Teague Peters bearing the lot of land and or titles heretofore "conveyed to the said Edward Willis and James A. S. Mott by George S. Finley by indenture bearing date the twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and whereon "the building known as the "Morning News" "Office now stands "together with the buildings and improvements privileges and appurtenances to the said lands belonging or in any way appertaining "Dated the twenty-first day of December A. D. 1903.

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

A GUARANTEED CURE
 For DYSPEPSIA OR MONEY
 IS FOUND IN **K.O.C.** REFUND
 C. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N.S.

ADVANTAGES OF FORESIGHT OF LIFE'S END.

These three advantages accrue from the purpose to make ready for the end of life. First it puts man upon his mettle, stimulates his activities, nourishes and freshens them. Nothing spurs a man to his task like the consciousness of the brevity of the time appointed. The contractor suffers an injury who is told to take his own time. Contrariwise, the time limit for the expiration of his work, keeps him up to his best. Unfortunately many men feel that they do not know when their life is to end, and therefore assume that they have a score of years, or thirty years to complete their task. If every man had a chart placed in his hands, so that he knew just how much time had been allotted him to work out his purposes, how would he fare in the time, snoring upon, finishing his task in one month, and a second stint in the next month.

We know that when Agrippa crossed the Alps to Germany, fulfilling his emperor's command, he kept his little handbag always packed, that every night he looked up his baggage, so that he could close them upon a sudden notice, and start at once with his dependants by Rhine. Every prudent man ought to lay out his life upon that basis, and with reference to thoroughness, accuracy, and faithfulness to his work and his Master, be ready for the messenger whose coming is appointed, like the coming of a thief in the night. But this foresight of life's end is also a barrier against temptation, and safeguard against evil. What student is not made more accurate for the reflection that the examiner may come at any hour? What soldier is not the better prepared for remembering that any moment the trumpet may call the charge.

In their last days of the battle before Richmond, General Grant sent word along the line that the next would be the last charge. The knowledge that the end was approaching and that they must round out their career as soldiers, was such a tonic unto men, that they completed with each other for the most dangerous tasks, and the most difficult places. When Paul realized that the time of his departure was at hand, he served himself for one more letter, for one more heroic deed, for one more act of supreme self-sacrifice, and he hungered for the most difficult place of service and suffering, as some brave youth, desires with exceeding great desire, to prove his affection to his beloved one. For all these reasons, therefore, Christ tried to incite men to be ready for the end of the life career.—N. D. Hillis, D. D.

THE GLORIES OF AN INWARD HEAVEN.

And why should we not take pains to magnify the absolutely certain inward heaven offered to the heathen peoples in the Lord? After all, a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. His filled arms may keep the gateway of a palace or a prison. By what he is, and not by what he has, is a man's true happiness defined. Consider, then how Christianity enriches inward life. It lifts the shadows from man's concepts of the universe, and changes Sathur from a tickle foe into a constant friend. It gives the Bible world to the thousands of believers, and compared with all other mental worlds are small and poor and cold. And through the Bible it conducts the spirit of the faithful into fellowship with saints and angels and the author of his life, which make the darkest night alive with stars. Think how miserable your inward life would be if nature were ought else to you than God's far minister! Think how cold and poor and small your inward life would be if all that scripture has conferred on you were blotted out! Then think how how later's empty your inward life would be if you had never fellowship with Christ or any of the Christian throng! And then comparing these, you will be able to compare your careers of the peerless blisses which the Gospel can bestow at once on heathen men.—J. Moffat Logan.

HOLDING FATHER'S HAND.

A recent writer tells this story:
The patter of little feet on my office floor and a glad voice exclaiming, "Father I've come to 'sart you home!" made known to me the presence of my six year old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said.
Soon we were going hand-in-hand on the homeward way.
"Now father, let's play I am a poor little

blind girl, and you must let me hold your hand tight, and you lead me along and tell me where to step and how to go."

So the merry blue eyes were shut tight, and we began.

"Now step up, now down, till we safely arrived, and the darling was nesting in my arms saying gleefully.

"Wasn't it nice, father, I never peeped once."

"But," said mother, "didn't you feel afraid you'd fall, dear?"

With a look of trusting love, came the answer.

"Oh, no, mother, I had a tight hold of father's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over the hard places."

Have we a tight hold on our heavenly Father's hand, and a firm trust in His love?

NOT AFRAID TO LIE.

Bishop Butler, the author of the 'Analogy,' was assailed by doubts and fears during his last illness. His temperament was naturally melancholy, and disease had increased this tendency.

One day he appeared unusually depressed. His chaplain inquired into the reason. The bishop said:

"Although I have endeavored to avoid sin and to please God to the utmost of my power, yet the consciousness of perpetual infirmities, I am still afraid to die."

"My lord," said Dr. Foster, "you have forgotten that Jesus Christ is a Saviour."

"True," was the reply, "but how shall I know that He is a Saviour for me?"

"My lord," rejoined the chaplain, "it is written 'Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out.'"

"True," said the bishop, "although I have read that Scripture a thousand times, I have never felt its value to this moment; and now I die happy.—Ex.

JESUS SHINES IN.

A poor lame girl was kept all the time in her room. It was a poor, dark room, where the sun never shone in.

A visitor once said: "You never have any sun here, do you?"

"Oh," she said, "My Sun comes in at every window, and even through the cracks."

The visitor looked surprised. Then the lame girl added, "I mean the Sun of Righteousness. He shines here and makes everything shine so bright."

Does Jesus shine in your heart and home? If He does, I am sure there are love and peace there.—Olive Plauts.

THE HOME-MADE BALL.

Two grown-up boys of sixty were standing in front of a window in which were displayed all sorts of games and sporting goods. There were several boxes full of baseballs which ranged in price from ten cents to a dollar and a half.

"Our young fellows' have too much of their fun ready made for them," said one. "Look at those baseballs, which my young gentleman of ten or fifteen, with his allowance of several thousand dollars—the other grinned—more or less, buys by the dozen, throws around and loses. I doubt if he has as good a time as I had. Ever make a baseball?"

"Hundreds of 'em. Hundreds of 'em. Do you remember how we used to watch for old rubber boots so we could use the heels?"

"Yes, indeed! Real rubber, they wore them, too. Made a fine core. If you didn't start with a good core, the other fellow's ball would bounce higher. A fellow was pretty poor stuff that couldn't bounce his ball over the shed."

"And mother used to give us the yarn. That never seemed extravagant to her, although may be she objected if we spent a nickel for candy."

"I used to get enough yarn to make a ball from my old Aunt Emma, as pay for holding five skeins."

"Did you put hard twine on the outside before you put on the cover?"

Yes. Fine, hard twine or small fish line. That was a little more expensive, but well I made a great many balls!"

"So did I. My brother taught me how to cut the cover from old boot tops. Quarters, you know—pieces shaped like pieces of orange peel."

"Yes, I've made 'em that way, too, but sometimes we cut the leather in two, diamond-shaped pieces, like those in the window there. Then we sewed 'em with waxed thread."

"Say, I'm going to teach that boy of mine to make a baseball. There are some things absolutely necessary to a liberal education. Good-by."

"Good-by. I suppose I shall see you at the Director's meeting at four?"—Youth's Camdania.



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."
—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

Fire Insurance. Absolute Security
Queen Insurance Co.
Ins. Co. of North America.
JARVIS & WHITTAER,
General Agents,
74 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills
FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."
Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



You Can Make Child's Play of your Wash Day

if you follow the directions on the Surprise Soap wrapper.
It makes an easy day of Washday. Does away with boiling and scalding and hard rubbing, giving the whitest cleanest clothes. Entirely harmless to the hands.
Surprise is a pure hard soap, which means economy.
St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

SNOW & CO., Limited
Undertakers and Epibalmers:
90 Argyle St.,
Halifax

Your Wife

may think you are simply throwing away your money by paying Life Insurance premiums, but she will understand that you have a good read if you study the life of this mortal coil and leave her policies for a few thousand dollars to

The Mutual Life OF CANADA
F. BOREHAM, Manager for Nova Scotia.
Halifax, N. S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 6—Mixed for Moncton | 6.30 |
| 2—Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton | 7.00 |
| 4—Express for Point du Chene | 13.15 |
| 26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou. | 12.15 |
| 8—Express for Sussex | 17.10 |
| 14—Express for Quebec and Montreal | 18.00 |
| 10—Express for Halifax and Sydney | 23.25 |

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney | 6.20 |
| 7—Express from Sussex | 9.00 |
| 33—Express from Montreal and Quebec | 13.50 |
| 5—Mixed from Point du | 15.20 |
| 3—Express from Point du Chene, Campbellton | 16.50 |
| 25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton | 17.40 |
| 1—Express from Halifax | 18.40 |
| 8—Express from Moncton (Sunday only) | 24.35 |

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.
D. POTTINGER, ager.
General Man.
Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Telephone 1053
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

This and That

SERVED ALL ALIKE.

Our courts of law would probably soon be all deserted if judges and magistrates were to imitate the example of the Hungarian magistrate in the following story:

At one time certain towns in Hungary received the right of self-government, and were in no sense attached to the counties, as were the villages proper.

An English traveller once arrived at one of these towns, and, being anxious to see the workings of the national institutions, presented himself at the house of the chief magistrate and asked if he might watch the administration of Hungarian justice.

The functionary, who was a short, stout man, attired in a magnificent Magyar costume, received him with great politeness and begged him to be seated. He then rang a bell, which was answered by a gigantic soldier-like official, known as a pandier, who wore an immense sword, a cocked hat, and a brace of pistols in his girdle.

The magistrate inquired if there were any cases for trial, and, being answered in the affirmative, he ordered a prisoner to be brought in. The man was accordingly produced, accompanied by the prosecutor and his witness. The pandier then stated the charge, which was that the prisoner had stolen a goose belonging to the prosecutor. The following dialogue then ensued:

Magistrate to Prosecutor—Well, sir, what have you to say?

Prosecutor—Your High Mightiness, the prisoner stole my goose.

Magistrate to Witness—What have you to say?

Witness—Please, your High Mightiness, I saw the prisoner steal the goose.

Magistrate to Prisoner—What have you to say?

Prisoner—Please your High Mightiness, I did not steal the goose.

Magistrate to prisoner—A fortnight's imprisonment for stealing the goose. To Prosecutor—A fortnight's imprisonment for not looking after your goose. To witness—A fortnight's imprisonment for not minding your own business.

The three prisoners were then conducted from the august presence, and the exalted representative of the law turned to the Englishman for approval.—Ex.

ODD TYPEWRITING MISTAKES.

Even the best operators make mistakes in typewriting sometimes, remarked a young woman who manages a small typewriting agency, and it is odd how the change of a letter or the omission of a

DOCTOR EXPLAINS.

His Article in the Medical Magazine about Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic" in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon is published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said: "In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee. I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee without any other treatment.

"In my own family I have used Postum for three years and my children actually cry for it and will not be satisfied with any other beverage. Indeed they refuse to eat until they have had the customary cup of Postum and as it is a re-builder and does nothing but good I am only too glad to let them have it.

"To get the best results we boil the Postum at least 20 minutes and it is then settled by adding a little cold water, then the addition of fresh cream makes a beverage I now prefer to the very best coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Authorities are agreed that Postum is a wonderfully quick and sure re-builder. Ten days trial in place of coffee proves it. Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

space between words will sometimes alter the meaning of a whole sentence. During Bryan's second presidential campaign a man of this city, a friend of the candidate, received a letter from him which ran as follows:

"Dear So-and-So,—I expect to reach New York on the 16th, and shall beat the Grand Union Hotel for two days. Yours, etc., "W. J. Bryan."

Even the westerner's political opponents would scarcely believe that he would descend to evading a hotel bill, but the recipient of this letter puzzled over it at least a minute before it dawned upon him that the typist had run two words together thus changing an innocent announcement into a very shady one.

"That reminds me," said another woman in the office, "of a typewritten letter my brother received from an acquaintance, a lady, who was staying in a country town. Among other things she said, "This place is becoming very lonely. Please send me the rats I wanted at once." You know it's a fad with some women now to keep white rats for pets, and my brother was tearing his hair over the necessity of shipping a consignment of those animals to our friend, when he suddenly remembered that some time ago she had asked about prices of tickets to Florida, and it was railway rates, not rats, that she wanted.—Ex.

Two colored barbers, one an old man and the other a younger one, had the shop. The young one took off his apron and started for the door.

"Yo's gwine to get a drink?" asked the elder.

"Dat's what I se gwine to do."

"Go and get yo' drink. I used to do de same thing when I was young. When I wuz fuz married dah was a ginmill next to de shop wha' I wuked, an' I spent in it fifty an' seventy cents a day outen de dollah an' half I eahed. Well' one mawnin' I went into de butchah shop, an' who shood come in but de man what kep' de likker shop?

"Gib me ten er twelve pounds po'terhouse steak," he said. He got it an' went out. I sneaked up to de butchah and looked to see what money I had lef.

"What do you want?" said the butchah.

"Gib me ten eents' wuf o' libber," was my remark.

"It wuz all I could pay for. Now, you go and git your drink. You'll est libber, but de man what sells you de stuff will hab his po'terhouse steak—de man behin' de ba' eats po'terhouse; de man in front eats libber.

"I ain't touched de stuff fo' thirty years, an' I am eatin' po'terhouse myself."—Foxboro Reporter.

An Iowa judge recently related an amusing incident that had occurred in his court when a colored man was brought up for some petty offense. The charge was read, and as the statement, "The State of Iowa against John Jones," was read in a loud voice the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment. When he was asked if he had anything to say or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out: "Well, yo' honah, if de whole State o' Iowa is ag'in dis one pore niggah, I ze gwine to give up right now!"—Ex.

.....The child was extremely ill. Anybody could see that. "What has she been eating?" asked the doctor. "She is just home from a little children's party, where the refreshments were chicken sandwiches, nuts coffee, chocolate creams and lobster salad," said mamma. Doctor looked perplexed. "Anything else?" he asked. Mamma thought a moment: "Oh, yes! fruit ices she said. "Ah!" exclaimed the doctor at once. "Doubtless the water with which the ices were made was not thoroughly sterilized." He shook his head.—"Life."

A JAPANESE PROVERB.

At the punch bowl's brink, Let us pause and think What they say in Japan; First the man takes a drink, Then the drink takes a drink— Then the drink takes the man.—Ex

EATING FOR RAG DOLLS.

A very small girl was observed by a friend of the family eating a certain cereal preparation. She seemed to eat with great effort.

"Don't you like that my dear?" inquired the friend.

"Not pertickly," replied the little maid.

"Why do you eat it then?" persisted the enquirer.

The daughter of the house paused with spoon on edge of bowl.

"It's got to be eaten," she answered gravely. "The grocery man gives mamma a rag doll for every two packages she buys, and its got to be eaten every morning."

And she continued to eat the cereal.—Christian Advocate.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked

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

WEAVER'S SYRUP is a reliable preparation for Purifying the Blood and thus cures permanently Boils Erysipelas Scrofula Eczema which arise from it's derangement. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

Fire Insurance effected on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and other insurable property. W. H. WHITE, General Agent, No. 3 King St. House 1060. Office phone 631.

Three trade-mark circles on every package. GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPESIA. SPECIAL DYSPEPTIC FLOUR. K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers. For book or sample write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Ltd. Amherst, N. S. Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00 Paid up Capital, \$160,000.00 Output, 1902, \$600,000.00 For thirty eight years AMHERST and SHOES have been SYNONYMOUS. Our goods make trade and keep it. Headquarters of "OLD RELIABLES." Six Carlons Rubber Footwear just put in our warehouses at Amherst and Halifax. Write us and let us supply your wants or direct one of our travellers to call on you. AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO. LTD. Collection Envelopes for Churches Supplied at \$1.50 per thousand Express prepaid, discount larger orders. PATERSON & Co., 107 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

(1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, under a law in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or as adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 50 acres substantially tilled.

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION.

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

JAMES A. SMART,

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

A GUARANTEED CURE For DYSPESIA OR MONEY IS FOUND IN K.D.C. OR MONEY Highest endorsements. Write for testimonials & guarantee K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S. Can.

Woman's Dangers.

THE LIVES OF ALL WOMEN RESET BY SECRET TROUBLES.

A Simple and Certain Method by Which the Ills of Girlhood and Womanhood May be Overcome.

Every woman's health depends upon her blood—its richness and its regularity. Sometimes it is hard to believe that nearly all common diseases spring from the blood, no matter how different they may seem. It is hard, for instance, to realize that rheumatism and indigestion are both the cause of bad blood, and both cured by good blood. But there can be no doubt in the case of the secret troubles of a woman's life, from fifteen to fifty. The blood is plainly the cause of all her irregularities in health. Then comes the sign of secret illness, the headaches, backaches and sideaches; the pale cheeks and dull eyes; the failing appetite and irritable nerves; the hysteria and biliousness; the weakness and languor; the distress and despondency and all the weary wretched feelings that attack women in their times of ill-health. And the blood is to blame for it all. When the blood is rich and red and regular, there is little trouble in the life of maid or mother. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are worth their weight in gold to every woman. They actually make new blood. Every dose sends galloping through the veins pure, strong, rich red blood that strikes at the cause of the secret ill-health. The new blood restores regularity and braces all the special organs for their special tasks. In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills banish the backaches and headaches, sharpen the appetite and the energies, soothe the nerves and bring back the rosy glow of health to faded cheeks. This is the special mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and there is no other medicine in the world can do it so successfully. Mrs. Geo. Danby, of Tillbury, Ont., has proved the truth of these statements and says so for the benefit her experience may bring to other suffering women. Mrs. Danby says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to suffering women. For a long time I was a great sufferer from the ailments which afflict so many of my sex. I was extremely nervous at all times, suffered a great deal with headaches and indigestion. In fact I was in a most miserable condition when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but after taking them a short time I began to improve, and through their further use I am altogether like a new woman. I am sure if more women would take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would be convinced of the great good they can do. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Mrs. Danby they can do for every growing girl and ailing woman in Canada, if they are given a fair and reasonable use. But you must make sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. To be had from dealers in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Notice

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

NEWS SUMMARY.

Senator Hanna of Ohio died on Monday the 15 inst.

Thomas White, high secretary of the Canadian Order of Foresters, died at Brantford, Ont., on Tuesday.

Municipal elections in Quebec on Monday resulted in a complete victory for Mayor Parent and his friends. The reform party only elected two out of thirty candidates.

Complete returns to the East Bruce election give Donnelly, conservative, 171 majority. East Lambton returns, with one poll missing, giving Armstrong conservative, 538 majority.

The factory of the Felt Boot Company, at Berlin, Ont., the largest in Canada, was burned to the ground on Tuesday. The loss will probably reach \$150,000; insurance only \$30,000. Two hundred hands were employed.

The bronze statue of Cecil Rhodes, which was recently completed at Fulham for shipment to South Africa, is one of the largest ever cast in England. It is fourteen feet high, and weighs over five tons.

Lord Roberts has retired from the war office, but at the special request of Premier Balfour he has consented to place his services at the disposal of the committee for imperial defence. The Duke of Connaught has been appointed inspector general under the army reform scheme.

The amended agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific directors now awaits submission to a meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway. Four weeks' notice must be given before the shareholders can be convened. The notice may be issued any day calling them together. The terms are satisfactory to the directors of the G. T. R.

Shemshi Pasha, with 2,500 Turkish troops and three guns, is reported to be besieged by 20,000 Albanians at Babajoshi, between Diakova and Ipek. The Turks are said to be without food or water to have already lost 100 men. Strong reinforcements under Shakin Pasha are hurrying to the relief of Shemshi Pasha.

Twenty-seven viaducts on the Uganda railway have been completed by the America bridge company. The work was accomplished in one year and seven days. About 6,000 tons of steel have been used in the construction of bridges and about 500,000 feet, board measure.

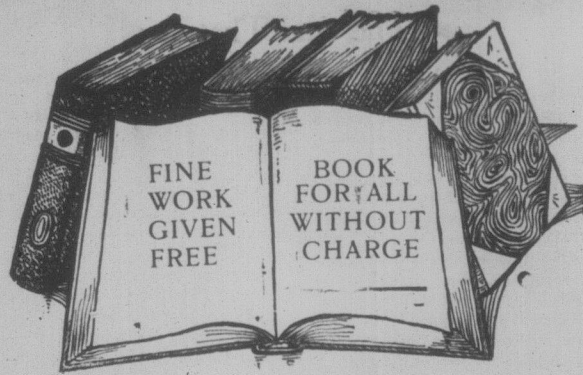
The Montreal Anglican Synod has passed a motion declaring the time has come when the stipends of the clergy should be increased to the minimum of \$600 for deacons, \$700 for priests under ten years' standing, and \$800 for priests above ten years' standing.

Scores of Canadian officers are applying to the militia department for authority to follow the Japanese army through its campaign with Russia, in order to pick up lessons for the Canadian service. It is not yet known however whether any Canadians will be chosen for this purpose. The question is now before the minister of militia.

The situations in the Balkans is creating great uneasiness in Vienna. The official denial of the rumors of the mobilization of Austrian troops has failed to reassure the public, and it is still asserted that the government intends to mobilize two army corps provisionally for the purpose of guarding the Balkan frontier because of fears that Turkey will provoke Bulgaria into war.

Deputy sheriff Foster, of Carleton county, was in Fredericton Wednesday evening on his way home from Little River, Sunbury county, where he has been searching for Wood Albright, who is wanted by the authorities for obtaining a horse, pung, and fur coat, from Woodstock and Houlton parties under false pretences. The horse and pung were recovered. Albright is about 23 years of age, and has been living at Monticello, Me., for some time. He is now thought to be in the United States.

William Redmond caused a scene in the House of Commons on Tuesday during a discussion on the subject of Chinese labor in the Transvaal. H. J. Custs (conservative) made a reference to the effect that Irish labor was responsible for corruption in New York, whereupon Mr. Redmond exclaimed excitedly: "You have no right to insult America! I will not allow it." The Speaker called Mr. Redmond to order, and other members protested, but still Mr. Redmond continued repeating his exclamation, and added: "In America at last they do not appoint a Chancellor of the Exchequer who is not fit for his post." The Speaker again interferred and Mr. Redmond finally subsided with the remark: "America seems to get on all right."



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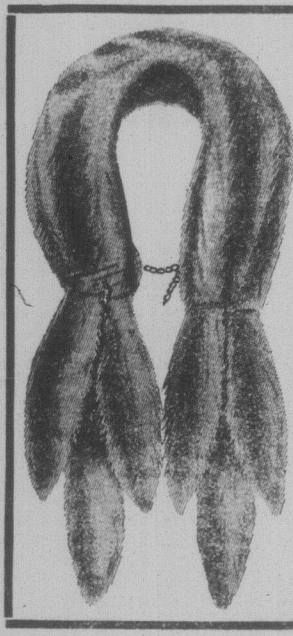
He had discovered what all other searchers had long despaired of finding—an easy perfect, permanent cure for Catarrh. With no thought of rest from his arduous labors, he wrote this wonderful work on the cure of Catarrh. With no thought of the wealth it could easily win him, he now offers it free to all who ask for it.

FOR years its author, Dr. Sproule, B. A., well known as a leader among the great philanthropists of North America, labored night and day to discover a perfect permanent cure for Catarrh. He sacrificed time and energy and money to gain his end. Step by step he worked his way along new paths, outstripping his rivals on two continents. At last his efforts were crowned with success!

THE information in its pages will save thousands of lives. Written by a man heart and soul in earnest in his great work of fighting disease, its lines fairly throb with purpose and truth. With skillful hand he lays bare the beginnings of this loathsome treacherous disease—he traces all its hidden workings—he shows the awful danger to which it leads—he points out the way to a safe and lasting cure—the only one—of that terrible scourge of North America—Catarrh. Five pictures by the best artists illustrate the different phases of the disease and the various organs affected by it, in an exceeding clear and interesting manner.

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MRS. E. BAYNE, of Richmond, N. E., writes: "I received the 20 of your beautiful packages of seeds. I had no time to get to the bank to pay for the seeds. The same kind of fur scarf would cost \$10.00 in a store."

MRS. GRAYSON, of New Bedford, N. B., writes: "I wrote to this office for my order of Fur Scarf which was sent ahead of what I expected. I have been getting letters from friends and that I could not get one like it for less than \$10.00."

Ladies and Girls don't miss this great chance to get a Handsome Fur Scarf, to get a few minutes' work, but send your name and address today and by the first of your head to have your share of THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. NO. 1000, TORONTO

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