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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER VOLUME LXVII.

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# ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, March 8, 1905.

There have been two rather sensatio Dominion al incidents in connection with the proceedings of Parliament during the Parliament past week. One of these was the

resignation of the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Silton, and the other a speech in the Senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The fact of Mr. Silton's resignation was announced to the House of Commons of Wednesday morning by Sir Wilfred Laurier, who read correspondence which had taken place between his colleague and bimself a day or two earlier, from which it appeared that Mr. Sifton, having come to the conclusion that under existing circumstances he could not remain a member of the Government, had accordingly resigned, and that the Premier had with much regret lelt that there was no alternative but to accept the minister's resignation explaining his position to the House, Mr. Silton made it plain that the reason for his resignation was his disagreement with the Government on the School Clause of the Autonomy Bill. On account of impaired health Mr. Silton had been away from Canada for some two months. Before going away he had expressed to the Premier his views on the school question. He had not supposed that it ould be considered necessary to introduce the Autonomy Bill before his return, and in view of the intimate relations of the Department of the Interior to the Northwest Territories this supposition cannot be considered unreasonable In view of the very decided stand formerly taken by, Mr. Silton in opposition to the proposal to force separate schools on Manitoba by Dominion authority it was almost a matter of course that he would be found strongly opposed to a similar proposal in reference to the new Provinces, and accordingly his resignation as a protest against the school clause of the Autonomy Bill was to be expected. Following Mr. Sifton's explanations there were speeches in the Opposition interest from Hon. G. E. Foster, Mr. W. T. Mc-Lean, Dr. Sproule and others. Mr. Foster plainly insimu-ated that the Premier had used the incident as an opportunity for getting rid of the Minister of the Interior, but this Sir Wilfrid indignantly denied. It may be added here that the opposition to the school clause of the Autonomy Bill appears to have gathered a good deal of force during the past week. There have been protesting, petitions from various quarters. It is reported that the Minister of Finwarious quarters. It is reported that the Minister of Fin-fance and the Postmaster-General are by no means satisfied, the members of Parliament from the West are said to be members of Parliament from the West are said to be members of Parliament from the West are said to be demonstrated in opposition to the school clause of the Bill, and the school clause of the Bill, and the members of Parliament from the Mest are said to be demonstrated in the foregrammer with the school clause of the next are started to be provided that the Government with the believe that any settlement of the matter which do not know what form the amendment is likely to take the believe that any settlement of the matter which do not know what form the amendment is likely to take the believe that any settlement of the matter which do not know what form the amendment is likely to take the believe that any settlement of the matter which do not know what the begolie clause to the beaution of the matter and the school of the next provided that the sec to the people of Canada and will couse to Commons to the senate way impired by some remarks of Hot mot the sec. These remarks had to do with what be donied during a cabinet crisis when Sir Mackenzie way agood deal. It is evident from Sir Mackenzie's toward the sheart insetil bitter. But perhaps the history of that in-tils heart is still bitter. But perhaps the history of that in-tils heart is still bitter.

# A Matter of

It will be pretty generally admitted we suppose, that among the news-papers of Canada there is no abler Provincial Rights. and consistent advocate of Liberalism than the Toronto Globe. The

Globe has always evinced a generous admiration for Sir Willrid Laurier as a man and a statesman, and its support of his measures is generally hearty and unreserved. But The Globe very distinctly declines to support the Autonomy Bill now before Parliament in so far as it provides for im-But now before Parnament, in so ial as it provides for im-posing upon the new Province's a separate school system. The Gibbs takes its stand in respect to this matter on the principle of Provincial Rights. In the measure now before Parliament the supremé question at issue is not the merits of separate schools. It is not a question of the value of the religious element in education, or of the rights of min orities to consideration is education. The question is not one of educational policy but of constitutional rights, "which body has the right to determine and direct the educational policy of the new western Provinces, the Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures?"

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tation, a system of education which may prove unsuited to their needs." But, we are asked, have not the people who now enjoy Separate school privileges under the Territorial Govern-ment rights and claims which should be reconsized? They have. The people of the nine Roman Catholic schools and of the two Protestant schools, which are all the Separ-ate schools at this moment in operation throughout the en-tire region to be comprised within the two new Provinces have just claims. But those claims should be coas dated by the Provincial Legislatures in framing their Provincial educational policies, not by the Dominion Parliament in adaptive their Provincial constitutions. And, we are further asked, is it not prohable that the new Legislatures would enact the present Reparate school regulations? It is enticely probable, indeed almost absolutely certain. Still, it is objected, is there not ground for the fear that in the future those Separate school regulation of the withdrawn Such privileges, once granted, could not be withdrawn without creating a grievance for which, under the Con-federation Act, the Dominion Parliament may pass reme-dial legislation.

federation Act, the Dominion Parliament may pass reme-dial legislation. "So it is that on all these grounds, theore-ical and pract-ical constitutional and historical, *The Globe* feels itself constrained to withhold support from the autonomy meas-mes now before Parliament in so far as they interfere with the rights of the Provinces in matters of education. The highest interests of all parties, for the present and for the future, will be best served by Parliament dealing only with Federal matters, and leaving to the Legislatures of the Provinces all the du'ies and responsibilities which the Confederation Act intended to be Provincial. And that is the central question at sw.

The second reading of the Northwest Premier Haultain Autonomy Bill will not take place for some little time yet, and meantime on the the more salient features of the Bill are being discussed in various quar-

Autonomy Bill. ters. Premier Haultain of the North-

west Territories has been heard from in this connection. Mr. Haultain is not pleased with some features of the Bill, He would have preferred that the whole territory out of which the Bill proposes to create the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta should have been included in one large Province. While he does not think that the division of the Territories into two Provinces will arouse much opposition, he is nevertheless convinced that it would have been better to have made only one Prov-ince. "The division," he says, "is purely arbitrary: there is no point in the country where there is a natural division. Our Provincial machinery is more suitable to a large Prov-ince than a small one, the larger the better. We are one

country, we had an individuality, a progressive unity, and we have grown up together with one kegislature, one Gov-ernment and one set of institutions." The one argument which Mr. Haultain recognizes as having any against the one Province idea is that the Great Province would have a preponderating influence in the Confedera tion, and that from a Northwest standpoint of course would nor be objectionable . . . . Mr. Haultain also objects to that provision of the Bi'll by which the public lands of the new provinces are retained in the control of the Dominion Government. He holds that the claim-of those Provinces to the control of their public lands is a matter of right. But apart from this he regards the financial terms provided for in the Bill as reasonably generous. "The Provinces will be very well off to start with and there will be no need to resort to any more taxation." Mr.

Haultain also objects strongly to the way in which the school question is dealt with in the Bill. It is not that he haultain also objects strongly to the way in which the hold question is dealt with in the Bill. It is not that he objects to the practical working of the present september hold the prover. But he objects to which the considers in washes as "right to impose a separate school work of the present september and Queber are beside to prove and Lower Canada voluntarily agreed to hold the area to compare a which is a beer hold the area to compare a which is a present sector of the present sector. The reference which has beer hold the area to compare a which is a variet and the sec-tor and Lower Canada going voluntarily are conferen-tion of the origination of Sir Wither a ware to a sector into a Province with those conditions attached. The hold the present which is applied with your have a pre-ter the to constitution agreement on the Province and pre-ter and to exist the present of the sector regulations with the defined of the sector to the sector regulations to the bound to the sector and present or specific regulations to the bound to fail the present or specific regulations with the defined to the sector to the sector of the sector of the bound to the sector of the sector regulations with the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the bound to the sector of the sector of the sector of the bound to the sector of the It is not that he

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

The decision of the International The Commis-Commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident has been officially

sion's Finding. announced. The decision does not confirm the reports, previously put in circulation, to the effect that the decision of the commis-

on would be adverse to the contentions of Great Britain. The finding of the commission as to matters of fact appears to be in substantial agreement with the statements made, at the time when the unfortunate incident occurred, by the British fishermen whose vessels were fired upon by the Russians. The commissioners of a course recognize that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act. It would be absurd to think otherwise. And all but the Rus-sian Commissioner were of opinion that there were not sinn Commissioner were of opinion that there were not sing the fashing vessels or in their vicinity any torpedo boats, and therefore the opening of first by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified. The Commissioners how yer recognize unanimously that "Admiral Rojestvensky did all be could from the commercement to the rid to pre-quators." It is perhaps a little difficult to accouncil this signified the Russian vessels. The deliverance of the Com-signification of the contract searce the travless, within signification of the contract searce the travless, but there were no other crafts except the travless, but signification of the result of the rid to com-signification of the contract searce the travless, but the Russian vessels. The deliverance of the Com-sisting apprehensive of an attack by torpedo boats and mistaking the signals of the travlers fishing vessels. The facts certainly do not reflect any glory on the Russian divide the Russian the count wished to deal with him a gently as possible. Concerning the quadron's proport-ing without assisting the damaged travlers, the devision as such uncertainty concerning the functions that, under the size weat the the neighboring maritime powers of what and not warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing and not warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing and not warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing and the torus the neighboring maritime powers of what at a course." among the fishing vessels or in their vicinity any torpedo

Another Great **Battle** 

A great battle has been in progress for some days between the Russian and Japanese forces in Manchuria The engagement lasts from day to day and appears to be of a general char-

cter. The sacrifice of life on both sides is heavy and the Russians are reported to be losing ground. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:-Although it is not efficially admitted it is regarded as certain that General Kuronatkin admitted it is regarded as certain that General Kurojatkin is directing all his efforts to the withdrawal of his, army to Tie Pass. It is now practically a rear guard action, but the task of extricating himself is proving very difficult. The Japanese have not only driven in his left, but a column is reported to have srosed the Hun river east left fushing. At the same time the Japanese, are pressing the Russian centre under cover of the fire of their seize suns, and General Kuropathin is gradually returing before the Japanese advance. The florts of the Japanese in ruvelope the fluxisian right have been unsuccessful but it. It has been forced back almost in a line with Mukken. Two Russian objuting with the last of the latent according to the latent advices they were too late, the Japanese having al-ready entered the town.

W. welcomed the Missionaries from the South on The 12th and five days were spent very pleasantly and profitably together. Mr. Sanford led in the first devotional meet-ing, at 2 p. m. Read Psalm 122 and Mican 4 and after ming the Southern brethren, exhorted them to come ap with us to the mountain of the house of the Lord.

The retiring President, Mr. Churchill, in his address gave us a very happy and profitable resume of the various turn. ings and overturnings, discoveries, and openings for the preaching of the gospel in the world, during the year just closed. And a hopeful outlook into things now trans-piring, in many parts of the world, as helping to usher in the speedy reign of Prince of Peace on the earth, Mr. Lawas appointed President by exclamations, and flame the other officers were filled in much the same way. In the evening we had a social time, music, recitations and speeches, and closed by joining hands in a circle, and singde. Plest be the tie that binds, etc.

On Friday morning Mr. Freeman led the devotional exercipes. His topic was,"Compulsion in the life of Jesus." Jesus recognized that there was a plan for his hie, and be never several from fulfilling it. There was a must, an inward compulsion in his life that governed all his actions, Passages were cited with this must in them. There was a plan in Is there a plan for our lives ? Jesus knew the life of Jesus. God's plan for his life, can we know God's plan for oursl Taking the teaching of Jesus concerning the Father, we must believe that God desires us to know his plan for ou lives. And when we know it, we must follow it, regard-less of all cost. We see the compulsion in Christ's life was his great compassion, and that in the Apostle Paul was the constraining love for Christ. So we need our hearts to be filled with the love of God and then an overmastering desize will take possession of us, to follow constantly God's plan for our lives.

Mrs. Higgins read an excellent paper on "The Mission agy's Message, Law or Love ? How much of each ?" This paper was requested for publication, so I hope you may ve the pleasure of reading it.

In the afternoon the devotional meeting was led by Rev. Ralph Smith of Cocanada. His subject was, "Things in us, God finds precious."

These are not always the things we think God will find preciou It is difficult for us . to estimate the value of spiritual things.

We find in Ps. 56:8 that (1) He has a bottle for our tears. The tear of repentance, the tear of disappointment, of sorrow, etc, are all precious to God. Why? They represent spiritual exercises, and he values whatever makes the soul beautiful. Sorrow chestens, disappointment leads to patience and trust, and repentance leads us to God; every car represents some spiritual experience that has been a blessing to us.

He has a book for our words. As we find in Mal, (2) 3:16, God keeps the minutes of every meeting where his children come together in his name, a faithful record that can never be moth-eaten or soiled by age. Words merely reveal what is within, and God values these because they are the expression of the state of our souls, and spiritual

(3) He has Golden bowls for our prayers, Rev. 5:8, Our will turn into beautiful adornments for our characters veer there; our words into lovely little pictures, showing wour souls have passed from glory to glory; and our rayers into sweet incense. The soul gives itself up to love trust and worship when it comes to prayer, and this is ex-ceedingly precious and sweet to our God.

"The distribution of Literature" was a subject opened by Mr. Archibald, and the discussion participated in by veral others.

The subject of a "Rescue Home" was spoken to by Miss array, Miss Corning, Miss DePrazer and others. A comwas appointed to bring in resolutions on the subject, which was done at a later session, and the committee connued for work during the year.

In the afternoon Miss Archibald gave us an interestic ad inspiring talk on the first verse of the grat Psalm. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. She related many of her experiences during the seven years she has been in India, after which Mr. Craig read a very interesting paper on "Self help at Terskegee." This was followed by one from Mrs. Churchill on "The History of the work at Rayagadda, at the close of which the president rose and said, let us all rise and sing the doxology, for this wonderful work at Chekkagoorda. Praise God from whom all

Miss Hatch led the devotions in the afternoon. She had been impressed with the adaptation of portions of Isaiah's ecy to our own times and this country India. She propl read these portions substituting the name India with good effect. The glorious issue predicted is sure to come.

This was followed by an address on Street Preaching from Mr. Churchill, and discussed by many of the missie aries giving their experiences in this line of work, all of which was very interesting and instructive.

On Sunday Mr. Scott preached in English and Mr. Craig in Telngu, and a grand meeting was held in the evening in the chapel in town, which was comfortably filled with

heathen gentlemen and young men. Several of the mis-sionaries gave addresses which were listened to with great

On Monday morning "The Organic Union of our two Missions on the field" was proposed, and called forth much discussion. But as there were many absent from the On-tario Mission, whose minds on the subject were not known, and several of the M. P. Missionaries were opposed to any organic-union, such as was stated in the preamble to a res ution brought forward, nothing definite was done, except that it was voted to send the preamble and resolution to each of the Missionaries to read, and ruminate on, till our separate conferences meet in July, when it is expected to the discussed.

The Conference closed by a prayer and praise meeting in the afternoon. Most of us went to the station to see Southern friends off, and as the train moved away we sang "God be with you till we meet again."

M F Chunchart

# M P. Conference.

We returned from Vizranagram a week ago, where our M. P. and Union Canadian Conferences were held fro Jan 5, to the 12 inclusive. I was requested to send a few Jan 5, to the rainclusive. I was requested to send a rew notes concerning them to MESERAER AND VISITOR, so must do it tos lay. Love was the keynote of all the devo-tional meetings in our M. P. Conference. Love of God," by Mr. Glendenning: "Love of the Father" by Miss Churchill; "Love of the Son," by Mr. Sanford; "Love of the Spirit," Mr. Hardy : "Love, die supreme law, Mrs. Archi-bald ; "Love, the supreme need," Miss F. Clark ; "Love, the supreme gift" Miss Blackadar ; "Love, the motive power," Mrs. Higgins ; "Love, the means of influence," Miss M. Clark, and "Helps and Hindrances to growth in Love, Miss Newcombe. So you see our spiritual food was indeed good, and we shall expect growth in this grace, in all of our hearts this year. The 13 chap, of 1 Cor, was read more than once, and I felt it might be a good exercise for me, and others, to read this chapter often as a matter of self examination throughout the year. Various subjects were discussed such as the "Individual cup at Communion" which we were almost a unit, on the affirmative side, Canadian Baptist Mission Union. As rather discouraging letters had been received, and were read by our Secretary, from the Secretaries of both the Ontario and M. P. Boards, this subject did not receive much of an impetus. Temperance Union of Baptists at home, church discipline, salaries, estimates, etc., received their share of attention. But the devotional meetings and sermons on Sunday, in English by Mr. Freeman, and in Telugu by Mr. Higgins, were the cream of all. After the passing of this resolution a season of prayer was spent for this object.

A strong resolution in regard to Rayagadda was unan imously passed in which each member of the Conference was requested to make special prayer to the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers of his own choosing and specially equipped for work on that field this year, and that the Board be asked to do all in its power such a man. .

# A Word to the Churches.

Moreover, if thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone : hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it anto the church : but if he neglect to hear the church, let him he unto thee as a heathen man and a publican Verily I'say unto you, whatsoever he shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven ; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. Matt. 18 : 15-18.

The word, church, here, means a regularly constituted assembly of believers on the Lord Jesus, walking in the ommandments and ordinances of the Lord.

The Scripture before us teaches, that

1. A truly Christian member of this assembly may be-A truly character memoer of this assembly may be-ome guilty of trespassing against his brother.
 Persons destitute of the Christian character, may

gain admission to this assembly, and trespass against ts members.

It is the duty of the offended member to bring offen

4. It is the duty of the church to hear and decide the matter, when scriptually presented. Whatever power to bind and loose, is here given, re-

sides in the assembly or church, and nowhere else ; and is expressed in the vote of a church meeting.

To the same extent, it is conferred on and resides in all such churches.

 This power to bind and loose, given to the Chris-tian congregation cannot be transferred. It must be ad-It must be adminstered by the individual church : and its decision is

The ecclesiastical hierarchies of Christendom, 2 whether Roman, Greek of Protestant in arrogating to themselves the power to bind and loose, here conferred on the Christian congregations, are wresting the Scriptures of truth.

Our Saviour, the Lawgiver of the church, in this Scripture, lays down the course to be pursued in every case, where one member trespasses against another. So that the church, solemonly and prayerfully following the Divine directions, may reach a final decision, in full accord with the Divine mind. A result which restores the Christian trangressor to fellowship ; and which revealing the real character of the unregenerate transgressor excludes him from the Christian church.

The aim in such a case is, not the punishment of the offender; but his restoration to fellowship. The offended member is to approach the offender with the supreme motive, "To gain a brother." Such an effort made in such a spirit, will in most cases succeed.

If he must take the second step, the motive must still be 'To gain a brother." He will therefore see the propriety of taking as witnesses, brethren who have the confidence of parties.

If this is to fail, the church is to assemble and hear the matter stated. Then comes the last solemn effort "To gain brother," when the whole assembly becomes the suppliant. The concentrated rays of the sun, will melt the hardest substances ; and the united pleading; love of a Christian assembly. will prevail with the hitherto unhumbled trans-If he refuse to hear all these entreaties, he must gressor. e excluded. He is probably unregenerate. One of the tares that the church must not attempt to remove out of the world : but must certainly remove from church fellowship.

Now, it might occur, that in carrying out such a course of discipline ; both the offended member and the church though closely following the form, yet neglecting the spirit would arrive at a wrong decision. Such a decision would bind nothing, in earth or in heaven. It were monstrous to assume, that a false decision made by men on earth, could bind the Holy One to make a false decision in heaven

For the work of discipline, a church needs as much of spiritual power as for the work of conversion and To suppose that it can be successfully in gathering. carried on with the cold formalities of a secular court is to make a grievous mistake. It is a means of grace, and often results in the conversion of a transgressor under the discipline of a spiritually minded church.

If our churches are to live and fulfil the Divine purpose in their institution, they must at once resume ong neglected work of disciplive. For by this method the Lord would preserve and promote the peace of the church ; and purge out the old leaven ; that, as before Pentecost they may come together with one accord (not discord) and receive outpourings of the Spirit of God.

If we neglect the work of discipline, we will next lose the spiritual power, which the Lord gives for its perform-For the atrophy of unused powers is a universal ance penalty. A BELIEVER. . . .

# The Liquor Traffic-From the Moral Stand Point.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. JUDSON KEMPTON.

I am asked to speak of the objections to the liquor traffic from the moral stand point.

The liquor traffic is an evil politically. It is an evil financially, economically; but if it is right morally, we can even put up with the consequences that follow in its train politic-The great question is : is the liquor traffic right ? or? is it wrong in the face of conscience and in the eyes of God,

There is a code of moral laws that are regarded the world er as being the tests of a perfect morality. We, as Christians, believe that these laws were given to the world by Almighty God himself. But everybody acknowledges their On them is built the jurisprudence of the nations value

Tonight I charge that the liquor traffic is wrong morally it breaks everyone of these laws which are at the basis of morality.

The liquor traffic brakes the first law of morality by causing men to worship, no God, but a craving for strong drink. As the Psalmist said, "Their god is their own bel-

"At the break of day I saw a man Approach the dram shop door; His lips were parched, his checks were sunk, As I viewed him o'er and o'er.

His infant child stood by his side And whispering to him said, 'Father, mother lies sick at home, And sister cries for bread.'

He rose and staggered to the bar, As he oft had done before, And faltering to the land-lord said, Come give me one glass more.

The host complied with his request, And he drank of the flowing bowh— He drank while his wife and children starved, And he ruined his own poor soul."

So goes the old song; but isn't it as true today as if was a generation ago? Aren't there men giving up wife, children, church and God and their own souls for the appetite caused by drink? Then they break the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other geds before me."

The liquor traffic leads men to break the second com-2. ent and to worship the product of human industry

# March 8, 1005

and to bow themselves down to them and serve them by leading the rum seller to sell himself for gold. Some lique men are naturally pretty decent fellows. Some of the liquor dealers of this city are connected with some of the best religious families of the community. And here are these men, the children of many privileges, down and serv-ing a graven image, being led to do it by the liquor traffic. And what is the image ? It is the image that was graven on the die that stamps out the golden eagle. The liquor traffic leads men to sell damnation to their

neighbor's children; to become themselves social outcasts; to engage in a calling that brings the blush of shame to their wives, their children, their sisters, their mothers and their friends, whenever it is mentioned, because they can

their friends, whenever it is mentioned, because they can make money by it. You merchants, who are trying to make an honest living selling honest goods, who fall in line on election day and follow the saloon keeper up to city hall and vots for license you won't believe me, but I tell you as I would tell my best friends, as I would tell my brothers, that you are being best friends, as I would tell my brothers, that you are being hood winked! You are being blind-folded 1 You let them fake a few dollars worth of trade and wrap it around your eyes, and then let them intercept the ready cash that would otherwise flow into your pockets 1 There would be liquor sold under no license, but the amount would be easily cut in two, and I tell you again, the present enormous and increasing drain is greater than you, and our little town, can stand. Yes, the liquor man worships the golden image; and that's

all he does worship; and he bows down so low, and he serves his god so thoroughly that the golden image, and the silver image, and the nickle image, congregate in his

till. "But the Lord thy God is a jealous God visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation !" Let those who worship the golden image beware ! They must reckon with Ged one day and

the average saloon keeper's life is short !" 3. Because profanity and obscenity and perjury go hand in hand, and dance and how! with the liquor traffic every where, I charge it with breaking the third command-ment, "Thou shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh

his name in vain." 4. Because the liquor traffic violates the Sabbath laws not only of men, but of God, the laws of the Bible and the laws of the city, here and else where, I charge the liquor traffic with violating the fourth commandment: "Re-member the Sabbath day to keep it holy." 5. Pecause it is well known that the liquor traffic causes

member the Sabbath day to keep it holy."
5. Pecause sais well known that the liquor traffic causes sous to disobey their father's commands, to trample on their mother's hearts, and to bring down the parent's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave, I charge the liquor traffic with violating the 5th command. "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God givent here."
6. Because a large proportion of the increasing number of murders that are being committed, year by year, in our country are traceable directly to the influence of intoxication, I charge the liquor traffic with the violation of the increasing the super super super super traceable directly to the influence of intoxication, I charge the liquor traffic with the violation of the increasing the super super

sixth commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

7. Because the house of ill fame in the great cities, and pecause the nouse of in rame in the great cities, and the lustful disposition everywhere, go with the saloon, I charge the liquor traffic with the violation of the 7th com-mandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery."
 Because the saloons are notoriously the nesting

places of burglars and theives ; because the saloon keeper frequently robs the man who becomes too drunk to know enough to count his change ; because glambling is held enough to court his change; because glambing is held by the law to be a species of stealing, and because I am informed that even in our saloons gambling and gambling devices are working the same under the new administra-tion as under the old; I charge that the liquer traffic is guilty of the violation of the eight command, "Thou shalt

onot steal." 9. Because whatever attempts are made to bring the

9. Because whatever attempts are made to bring the liquor traffic to court to answer for its crimes, it successes by bribery, by intimidation and by personal filendship, in teaching men to swear falsely I charge the liquor traffic with the violation of the ninth commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."
10. Because in in some places, saloons have fitted up play rooms with rocking-horses, toya and pictures for the children to play in, that they may get them under their control; because it is a fact that saloon-keepers have had candy drops made containing alcohol and peddled them out to little children for the express purpose of giving them the taste for liquor; because not long ago, in a saloon-keeper's convention a member arose and said "My friends. keeper's convention a member arose and said "My friends. the old drunkards are dying off ; we must begin with the boys. Be generous with them ; invite them in, give them free drinks, when they will take them ; cultivate the taste, cents given out in this way will bring you dollars bye and bye; because a saloonkeeper in this city told me when I asked him to sign a petition for a public reading room that he wouldn't do it because it would only keep the boys out of his saloon ; I charge that the liquor traffic breaks the tenth commandment for it "covets" not only the neighbors house, farm, ox and ass, but it coverts his precious boy and would for the sake of a graven image, damn him in a drunkark's grave.

Muscatine, Ia.

# MESSENGER AND VISITOR

# A Winter Gale at Boon Island.

# BY GEORGE S. WASSON

Lying low in the water and directly in the track of constwise vessels. Boon Island has been the scene of many wrecks, and no doubt will be the scene of many more, in spite of its lofty light-tower and warning bell. It is but nine miles from Cape Nedrick, the nearest bit of mainland; but Kittery Point, twelve miles away, lying at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, which here separates Maine from New Hampshire, is commonly the point of embarkation for Boon Island, because it has a good harbor.

Little lapstreak boats, carrying two spritsails, and so light that they can be immediately hauled out of water and secured on reaching the island, constitute a line of packets in which it behooves the mariner to watch his chances sharply, and the Boon Island mail is, in the winter especially, decidedly irregular.

Besides the light-tower, there are the keeper's dwelling a storehouse and an oil-house, all built of massive granite blocks. On the oil-house is a beliry of heavy timber, which supports the fog-bell, and between them all extend thick plank walks, bridging the hollows among the rocks, to which they are bolted as securely as possible. Stout lines of Manila rope afford further aid to passage about the place in darkness and storm.

Each spring boxes of earth are brought in the boats from the mainland, and tiny flower-beds are arranged in con venient crevices about the house, only to be regularly washed away by the seas of the winter gales which often ep away also the plank walks and the fish-flakes and lobster-pots of the keepers.

At low tide Boon Island may perhaps cover an area of three acres, but at high water, even at common neap tides, the ocean overflows a great part of the island. At springtides and in severe storms the water extends over the whole territory up to the very foundations of the tower and buildings. On one memorable night old Neptune knocked upon the front door of the keeper's dwelling with such vigor that it gave way before him, and the whole lower floor was flooded as the great seas made a complete breach over the island. In auticipation of another such visit, the door was replaced by a much more substantial one.

But against the most uncanny and dangerous feature of great storms it seems impossible to guard. . Immense boulders many tons in weight are often rolled up from the bouncers many tops in weight access, and although some-times broken, are frequently hus ed clear across the island, or left lodged in some gully among the rocks. There they remain, it may be, for years as monuments to the power of the waves, but sconer or later they are sure to be again seized by some more powerful sea, and thrown skipping over the ledges into the water. During the progress of this titanic game of marbles the concussions are at times terrible, and the paths of the hurried boulders are easily to be traced by scarred and splintered ledges. A short time previous to the gale of January 31, 1898,

the ansistant keeper of the light took to himself a young wife from an inland town, and having stowed his effects on a tugboat at Kittery Point, awaited a favorable chance for moving out and setting up house-keeping on the desolate bunch of low-lying rocks. The first attempt at land-ing was futile, or account of undertow breaking round the island; but after a few days of waiting, the young couple and their goods were safely deposited on the salt-encrusted ledges of their new kome.

Scarcely were they comfortably "settled down," how before the wind backed into the northeast, and with thick snow the now famous storm began. All day it seadily increased in fury, till, as night shut in, every cubic foot was quivering under the portentous blows of the sea. Urged down the coast by the furious northeaster, the flood-tide quickly rose; and each great comber rushed with dealen-ingyroar a foot or two higher among the rocks than its pre-decessors. The tower and buildings were thickly incased a new first starting spray. Sharp, crackling reports and a peculiar jarring of the house gave warning that the terrible play of the boulders had begun in good earnest yet early in the night, sounds which, although familiar enough to the veteran keeper and his assistants, were appallingly strange to the plucky little bride.

Heavier and heavier grew the concussions as the ever in-reasing seas tumbled upon the jagged shore i nearer and nearer came that close following rush of roaring waters as their crests were hurled yet higher among the rocks, until, ad the tightly fitting, barricaded door of the house; little by little, the icy brine began to work in, and to creep steadily in long, glistening rivulets across the floors.

Seon amid the din was heard the splintering crash of breaking timbers for the first section of the heavy plank walk had been reached by the breakers, and torn from its bolting among the rocks. Meantime the ice upon the buildings was increasing much more rapidly than the inmates knew. Mopping up and sweeping away the constaatly increasing steams of water which now squirted round and under the door at every thud of the see against it, and looking after the safety of such household articles as might be most injured in case it gave way, as the old one had done, they suddenly became aware of an everpewering smell of gas from the stoves. Investigation

soon convinced them that the ice coating outside had actually risen to the chimneys of the house, and that all three were effectually frozen up. It was necessary to put out the fires at once, and so to this night's misery and fear was

added the hardship of a cold house filled with gas. As the tide receded, the sea gradually ceased dashing against the building. Daylight revealed an astonishing scene. The light-tower, from its base to the lantern, one hundred and ithirty-three feet above the sea-level was entirely covered with ice, as were also the other buildings to the depth of sixteen inches on their most exposed sides, excepting a fringe some three feet in width round the base of each, where the rushing waters had prevented ice forming.

Scattered about the island in all directions lay a fresh-crop of boulders, both great and small, and almost against the oil-house were the fragrament of a twenty-ion fellow that had, since his appearance from the sea eight years before, never been budged.

In the oil-house belfry, twenty feet [above the ground, was the great fog-bell turned upside down, and filled with ice. Moreover, the whole bell'ry was so clogged with the frozen brine that several hours' work was necessary to get the bell again in ringing order.

In the keeper's house no fires were possible until noon. In the keeper's house no fires were possible until noon. These on duty in the lighthouse reported that at times its oscillations were most alarming, and that a lanters sus-pended in their little "sky parlor" swung to and fro continually.

Taken altogether, it is safe to surmise that heavy gales furnish excitement enough to offset many weeks of the ordinarily monotonous life at Boon Island.-Youth's Compartion.

# .... The Duty of Sleep.

The sleeping-zoom is nature's repair shop, the place of recuperation and renovation. There are persons who sometimes tell us that some great man, such as Napoleon Bonaparte, only slept four or five hours in twenty-four. But Napoleon Bosaparte is a very poor example to follow. His restless spirit kept the world in an uproar, a good share of his life, he was broken in health some time previ-ous to his defeat in battle, and finally, fretted and chafed in his capt vity, he died, aged fifty-three, before he had reached the allotted age of man. If a woman would last, she must rest. If she would

make her life calm and strong, glad and useful, she should have abundant sleep, and to obtain it she should avoid late hours and especially stimulants. The woman who takes anything to keep herself awake is making a great mistale, and preparing barself for future troubles. A woman who keeps awake with stimulants now will be trying to put herself to sleep with chloral by and by.

One of the great hindrances to sleep is a restless anxiety about things to core. There is so much to 'be done that some mothers feel they can hardly take time to sleep ; but six, seven, or eight hours of good, solid sleep, begun at ten six, seven, or eight hours of good, solid sizep, begun at real or eleven o'clock at night, is much better preparation for a hard day's work than any amount of midnight toil or rest-less tossing upon the bed in the watches of the night. Be sure of this, that unless nature's method of recuperation for wasted energies and exhausted nerves is regularly fol-lowed, the penalty exacted will be terrible. It is next to impossible for a mother of even a small family, with all its demands on mind and body to do her duty faithfully without

a due share of calm, refreshing sleep. It is a matter of duty for persons who fear God and serve him to see to it that they have their sleep. They must not be cheated out of it, they must not be harnassed until sleep forsakes their eyes; they must rather bid their cares depart, and commit soul and body, mind and estate, friends and foes, to the care of a loving Father. They must make it their business to sleep. There is nothing more favorable to beautiful slumber

than the peace of God which passeth understanding. With that peace we can lay ourselves down and sleep, and awake se the Lord sustains it. And we can prove how vain It is for people to rise up early and sit up late, and eat the bread of sorrows, and strive and struggle to gain those things which God is willing to give, and which he gives to things which God is willing to give, and which he gives to his beloved while they are asleep. Our heavenly Father is able to do exceedingly abundantly above our utmost thought, our utmost desire; and it is for us, knowing his, love and care and tenderness, to resign ourselves into his, kind hands, committing the keeping of our souls unto him. in well-doing, as unto a faithful Creator, fearing no evil.-The Family Friend.

Referring to the provision for separate schools in the If God gave you gaiety and cheer of spirits, lift up the A Gos gave you gavely and cheer of spirits, hire up the care worm by it. Wherever you go shine and sing. In every household there is drudgety. In every household there is sorrow. If you come as a prince, with a cheerful buoyant nature, in the name of God, do not lay, aside those royal robes of yours. Let humor bedew duty .- Beecher.

Prayer will cause a man to cease from sinning even as sin will cause a man to cease from praying .--- Frances . Willard.

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# THE STRENGTH OF A CHURCH.

A story has been going the rounds that when a certain church was about to build a new edifice, one of the deacons was showing the architects' designs, and coming to the drawing of the steeple he exclaimed, 'There, that sterple will be 180 feet high, the tallest steeple in all this part of Won't that make sinners tremble? the country.

Without vouching for the truth of this story, the thought of the good deacon finds expression in many of our churches that much of the power of religion is found in externals. If a church has a large and wealthy membership, an im-posing and well-furnished edifice, an eloquent preacher and artistic choir, if, in short, it is the church of the town, and to belong to this church is to 'be somebody,' we call it. a strong church, without asking after the tone of its piety. On the other hand, if the members of a church are few and poor we deem it necessarily a 'feeble' church. The strength and prosperity of a church are often estimated by its social position, without regard to its spiritual power. Ritualism is found not alone among Romanists and

Episcopalians It exists among Baptists, and Presbyterians d Methodists as well. For what is Ritualism? It is putting form in the place of spirit, in other words holding to the idea that there is spiritual power in mere externals Now this idea is found in every church. If a fine building is crected, a large congregation gathered, and an elegant sermon delivered, a large organ played, and a well trained choir has sung anthems, we believe a great advance has been made, and run away with the idea that that is a prosperous and strong church, without stopping to ask the question how much spirituality there may be behind this stately ceremonialism. Its numbers may be kept up not by onversions, but merely by the influx which wealth and fashion will draw; it may give little or nothing to missions; the tone of its piety may be low; it may be doing very little towards building up the kingdom of Christ in the hearts of men; and yet if it is externally prosperous we are apt to call it a strong and prosporous church. And regarding the 'feeble' church we may often desire for it rather the strength of numbers and of wealth than the power which lies in

Now an army may be large in numbers, elegantly uninformed, with large cannon and powerful bass drums, and yet not be so strong as some smaller body of troops. And so the question regarding a church is not simply as to the number of its members, but as to their quality-not merely how well equipped it is and how elegantly it can 'go through its dress parade, but what it can do. Thus a small and ragged army may yet be a powerful army, and a small and poor church a strong church-stronger than its more stylish neighbor.

A church is strong and successful just so far, and only so far, as it accomplishes the purpose of church organization. That purpose is the progragation of Bible truth, and cultivation of the spirituality and spiritual power of its members. Now a man may belong for years to a large and althy church, and his connection with it not reult in the increase of his knowledge nor spirituality. On the other hand, the members of a church may be few and poor, and yet the character of that church be such that each one uniting with it is advanced in Christian truth and in spiritual life. And if this be so, this small and poor church is a strong and successful church.

Let it be understood then, that because a church is small boor, it can amount to nothing and is a failure. It and I may be nevertheless a strong church. And though the members of a church be not increasing in numbers or in wealth, if they are increasing in spirituality the church is b-coming all the while a stronger church. This is the first thing to be desired regarding a 'feeble' church-not that it may become larger and wealthier, but that its character may be more spiritual. And as to the increase of its numsuch increase should be sought from conversi

We may wish that a few wealthy and influential brethren would move in from other places, and so the church become large and wealthy. But the gain to an individual church from immigration is no gain to the kingdom of Christ as a whole. It may be selfish in a church to desire such again.

Let the spirituality of the members of the church be in-creased, and the unconverted will be led by them to Christ. But suppose all that are converted should move to other places, so that the numbers of the church should continue small, it may still be a strong church for the spirituality of nbers does not depend on their numbers or their its me wealth. . . .

# CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

There are three reasons, at least why Christian men should support our institutions of learning at Wolfville The cause of Christian education demand it. Our public school system is all that we may ask for It is complete in itself. It provides for each and all without respe to class or belief. In our public schools Romanist and Protestant stand on the same level. It is for this reason we deprecate most strongly the establish separate schools in the new Provinces, to be created in the west. We do not want any system of religion to be taught in the schools provided for out of the public purse. The schools are not at liberty to emphasize Christianity, nor antagonize it.

The time is far distant when all classes will consent to a cominent introduction of Christian teaching in our pub lic schools. The absence of such teaching however h effect upon the schools themselves. Every argument therefore, for Christian education is an argument for our deominationl schools and so an argument for Christians to give to their support.

2. Our Baptist doctrines need it. These doctrines are recious to the men and women who know why they are Baptists, and what it really is to be such. Their work is not yet done in the world. The principles for which they stand, have stood, and must continue to stand, are not yet accepted by all who are called Christians. Suppose all the educated people in the world were separated entirely from Baptists, what would become of these doctrines ? What chance would these have in the future, if all people should, remain as the public school system leaves them ? What would become of them in the hands of other denominations trained according to their schools? The only answer that could be given is an argument for the loyal and hearty support of our own denominational schools. If the world is to be permeated with Baptist prin-ciples they must be propagated by the Baptist denomination. Nobody else will, or can, do this.

The training of our future workers requires it. Every A. of the organization and work of our people is now seeking men and women, not only educated, but trained in accord with the ideals and methods of these denomination schools. The churches want such pastors and the al country churches are beginning to ask for them. Our schools themselves, our academies, and high schools' want them for the the positions which await just the kind of men and women which these denominational schools can furnish. Our Missionary Boards Home and Foreign turn their eyes towards these schools for the men to take and fill strategic centers at home and abroad.

Everything that can be urged for the strengthening of our working forces as a denomination, is an argument for sustaining our schools of learning at Acadia. Let it be orne in mind that such work tells, and it pays a hundred fold. You may give a beggar his dinner to-day and he may die to-morrow. You did a good deed, though short-But when you plant a school of learning permeated with Christian ideals and pulsating with 'the fruth as it is in Jesus' you have sown a seed which shall take root, the fruit of which shall be for 'the healing of the national Help on the Second Forward Movement of Acadia College.

# • • • MINISTER'S SONS.

The old slander often comes to the front 'that minister's sons generally turn out badly. Though it has been shown often that there is no truth whatever in statement, that it is a falsehood pure and simple, yet there are many who still believe it. A French in-vestigator has studied this subject, and has made a long list of names to prove that the sons of ministers make up a large number of the world's great men. Here are few of the names : Agassiz, Hallain, Jonathan Edwards, Whately Parkham, Bancroft, the Wesleys, Buchers and Spurgeons, Cowper, Coleridge, Tennyson, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Charles Kingeley, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Macaulay, Thackeray, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt, Grover Cleaveland, Peter Stuyvesant, Adoniram Judson, Timothy Dwight, Henry Clay, Fitz-Green Halleck, Morse (the inventor). But why string out the list, the above could be duplicated a hundredfold. As one has well said, 'it is really about time the old yarn was retired,' to which an exchange replies 'Even so, beloved ;' but it won't be, it is too sweet a morsel of thede 's own for them to give it up, though the facts are some good men in these Marit as Provinces whose fathers were preachers and there are many others growing, who will benefit and bless their follow. In the world,

# March 8, 1905

# AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

A pamphlet entitled, 'The African Civilization Move A pampiner entries, 'ise Arrican Croinsarion Move-ment' has been laid on our table by the President and pro-moter, Dr. A. B. Walker of St. John, N. B. The message to the public is a pamphlet of 30 pages which is packed full of information as to the Negro and his present position and standing among the races of the earth and his future prospects. Dr. Walker is most optimistic in his views. He pleads for full justice, right, and equality for all mankind. He says the chief object of this movement is to bring the whole continent of Africa and the whole African race ithin the pale of Christian civilization according to the Anglo-Saxon plan, and he proposes to do this by founding, in some part of British Africa, not already occupied by white people, a colony of an intelligent, educated, indus-trious class of English speaking Negroes drawn from English-speaking countries.

The plan of Dr. Walker is excellent and if properly managed and the right kind of leaders get to the front and keep there, the movement will be a success. Whether all that the promoter has in mind will be accomplished by it is open to question. That there is a wide and open door for tapable men of the African race, among their own people in America, and Africa is clear. We trust that Dr. Walker and those who are associated with him in great enterprise may have their most sanguine expectations fully realized. For fuller information correspondents are requested to write to Dr. A. B. Walker, St. John, N. B.

# Editorial Notes.

-If it be true as some one has said, that 'worship is doing business with God and preaching is doing busi-ness with men,' then it would seem to be a wise thing for men and women to get to church early enough for-the devotional part of the services. That part at least which does 'business with God.'

-With pleasure we record the fact that the next issue of the paper will find the editor in his accustomed seat after a few months retirement from full work. We are all glad to know that the rest and freedom from care has proved beneficial, and that he feels sufficiently strong to take up the work which was laid down so reluctantly on account of impaired health. We are sure that all will join in wishing for him that strength which will enable him to contint in the work for which he has shown such excellent qualificritions

-The maintenance of a bearty, vigorous, spiritual life is to every church and every believer a matter of prime importance. It must begin and be carried on in the heart and closet of each disciple. It is to be supported by habitual prayer, self-examination and watchfulness, study of the Word of God and the cheerful and grateful use of all the means within our reach. Some of these are the gathering together of believers, the observance of the New Testa-ment ordinances, and the loving and intelligent performance of every known duty. When these obtain there will be an active, earnest, intelligent church.

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-Worldliness like a worm at the root of a plant is eating out the life of many in out churches. The separation from the world seems to be regarded as one of the 'lost arts? The god Mammon is bowed down to and worshipped. Worldly pleasures and amusements are almost as eagerly sought after by those who profess to be seeking the things which are above, as by those whose affections are wedded to the earth. When the world and the flesh enter into the hearts of believers, it may be morally certain that the devil is not far off. He will resume possession if that is at all possible. In any case neither he nor the world is a friend to grace.

The attention of our readers is called to the address on Temperance by Rev. Judsen Kempton, of Muscative, on the second page of this issue in which the liquor business is dealt with in a most trenchant manner. The address is timely. ' We ask our readers to thoughtfully peruse the same, and ponder carefully and prayerfully, the points which are made. We have not read a more vigorous onslaught on this, the greatest fee of human kind, for some time and are glad of the privilege of giving it circulation among the Baptists of these provinces. We hope it may prove a tonic and stimulus to some Christians.

-It is said that the late Henry Ward Beecher had ng his many pictures one small engraving which he prized very highly. It represented Christ as central figure of a group. He was surrounded by the poor and suffering, the tried and afflicted. There was the mother in an agony of grief, laying her dead child at There was the Ethiopian lifting his shackled hands in supplication for relief. There was the toilworn, grief stricken man worried and torn by the cares of this world. There were the lame, halt and blind, all gathered for help and strength, and to them all Christ was just uttering those matchless words 'Come unto all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give rest.' How tender | How helpful | and how franght you rest. with comfort!

-The Sunday School Times is responsible for the following facts in respect to Sunday schools. Hannah Ball of High Wycombe, England, was one of a score

# March 8. toot.

or more of individuals whose attempts at Sunday School work, before the efforts of Robert Raikes, are well known to students of Sanday School history. Miss Ball's work was conducted in 1769, many other spor adic instances of Sunday School work preceded hers such as that of Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, in 1763 in Columbia, Connecticut, Rev. David Blair, in Brechen, Scotland ; Ludwig Hocker, in 1740 in Ephrata, Penn sylvania; and Rev. Joseph Alleins, as far back as 1665-Still a century earlier, in 1560 1668, in Bath, England. a form of Sunday School had been inaugurated by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and as early as 1603 a similar system was in operation in the church of England.'

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# The Far West.

As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Wrapped about by the state of Washington on the south, m waters of the great Pacific Ocean on the west. the gre the eternal snows on the north, and the massive Rockies on the east, lies Canada's greater west British Columbia, destined by the fertility of its soil, the extent and richness of its grazing lands, its exhaustless timber lands, the pro ductiveness of its waters, the wealth of its mines, and its relation to the "Far East" to be the crown and pride of our

This land must be conquered by the Cross. High over all + anners must float the banner of the Cross. High over all spires must rise those from whence ring out the chimes that call the people to worship the King of Kings. . The Baptists have invaded this land in the name of the

King Immanual. They have established 18 out posts, 16 of which are provided with pastors, another being regularly supplied by strong brethren from the neighboring church es, and a pastor is now in sight for the remaining Of these, 9 only just one half, are self-supporting, 5 field. of which are just barely so. The total resident membe ship is 1273, a small but heroic band. Last year their contributions for local church work averaged \$14 19 per mem ber as compared with \$10 22 contributed per member by the Ontario and Quebec brethren. Their contributions for Home and Foreign Missions averaged \$2.04 per member as compared with \$1.70 contributed by our Upper Canadian brethren, and .68 per member contributed by our Maritime Province brethren. Adding amount raised in Maritime Provinces for Twentieth Century Fund, their average is .89 per member and even adding amount raised for S Forward Movement, the average per member does not nearly equal that raised by our self-sacrificing B. C. brethren. Besides, we war against many adversaries and difficulties peculiar to a new and growing country. There is the heterogeneous character of the population. The people have come from the four winds of the earth, Swedes, Norwegians, Icelanders, Irish, Scotch, English, French, German, Italians, Russians, Chinese, Jananese, Canadians, and some from Uncle Sam's land. Many of these people, espec ially from English speaking lands, were members of churches in their homelands, but coming here to get rich quick and not knowing how long they could be in any one place, have not affiliated themselves with any body of Christians, and today some of them are respectable citizens. others have gone down. The mass of these are non church goers and constitute one of the strongest positive binderances to our work. The northern European people amongst us, though generally professing to be members of the Luth eran or some other church, are non church goers, given to Sunday sports, and hard to reach, since they do not readily associate with English speaking people. The constan moving from one place to another and the absence of such ties of relationship as exists in Maritime Province churches is a serious drawback. On the other hand the holding together for the work of Christ in spite of these difficulties, has called out a larger and stronger spirit of Christian brotherliness and broad-mindedness, which, for the lack of such conditions, is not known in like measure among Eastern brethrer

When all these facts concerning the conditions under which our work is carried on, and the generous thich our B. C. brethren support the work are considered, L for one, feel that the brathten of the Maritime Province ought to stir themselves to a just appreciation of their ob ligation to aid these valiant and struggling brethren. We call for help. We are bold in our appeal because that we ourselves are first in sacrifice for the work. The Lord of the vineyard has sent us men for our fields. The fields that we have we are bound to hold for his name's sake. Our obligations this year are larger far than last year, since the Lord has answered our prayers and sent us men. We believe that he will answer our prayers and open the hearts and purses of our brothers and sisters in the Maritime Provinces

There are here with us many young men from the East. They came here not to find Christ, but to find the treasures of earth. Only yesterday I came in contact with one of these boys, about two and twenty. He had a dear mother's letter in his pocket just received. Had that mothes known the condition of her boy when she wrote there would have been more tears in her letter. When she hears from her

boy again, however, he will tell her of a "pearl of great price" found Feb. 1905, in Victoria, B. C. Will that mother think to thank God and pray for those who sought and found her boy? Fathers and mothers of the Maritime Provinces, your boys may be in this fair British Columbia far from home and far from God. To you I appeal. Reember your boys. In the name of Jesus and for the sake of the boys in the "far country" I appeal to you to pray for this work and give more generously for its support.

The brethren of the Provinces will be glad to know that Rev. Willard Sitch is now among us. He is pastor of the First Baptist church, Vancouver, the largest church in our Convention. His people love him dearly, and the Lord is abundantly blessing his labors. Evangelist Shanks is meeting with a good degree of success. The special services that have been held in the churches during the past few months, have resulted in rich spiritual quickening, and the harvesting of some souls for the kingdom.

Yours in Christ, Victoria, B. C. E. LEROY DAKIN.

# The Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia for 1905.

## ROY ELLIOT BATES SELECTED BY THE FACULTY OF ACADIA UNVERSITY.

In accordance with the method adopted for the Marit me Provinces. The appointment of the Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia, for 1905, fell to Acadia University, the faculty being the Committee of Selection. Much interest has existed in college circles over the event for months past. As Acadia, like some of the other Maritime Colleges, is affiliated with Oxford University, no entrance examination tions were required of the candidates. Any student who had completed the sophomore year at Acadia with Greek was eligible to apply, provided he was also a British subject, and would not be less than 19 or more than 25 years of age on the 1st of October next.

ye mea made formal application, three of whom were graduates, and two undergraduates. Several other strong nen were eager to apply but were disqualified by the age limit. The applications according to the instructions issued by the Rhodes Trustees, contained sketches of the limit. careers of the respective candidates, and were accomp by such certificates and collateral information as might be of service. To aid them in determining the merits of candidates, the Faculty, in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Rhodes' wish, sought to enlarge their data by requesting information from the Athletic Association of the University, from the Students' Literary Society, and from the student body as represented by the men of the three upper classes. It is reported that the students did their work Three separate reports were furnished the Faculmirably. ty, in which carefully complied information was given con cerning the record and standing of each candidate in athle-tics, in the literary life of the University, and in his general life as a man among his fellow students.

After due deliberaton and investigation, the Faculty has Mr. Roy Elliott Bates, of the class of 1904, to the eleated coveted honor. Mr. Bates is twenty-three years of age, and is a son of the Rev. W. E. Bates, formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Halifax, and later of the Baptist church, Amherst. While the Rev. Mr. Bates is an American citizen, and has rerently returned to the United States, Mr Roy Bates has become a duly naturalized British citizen, with the full qualifications of an applicant in this respect.

Mr. Bates is regarded as a man of conspicuous all round qualifications for the privilege to which he has been appointed He is a young man of excellent moral character. His literary and scholastic attainments too are of a high order. He was prepared for college at Halifag Academy, and in the examination of the Education Department for the "B" certificate at the conclusion of his course there, he stood second in the Province. At Acadua he exhibited unusual capacity and interest as a student, maintained a high standing throughout the four years of his undergraduate course, and carried an honor course in Classics. He was raduated with honors last June. In addition to his uniformly high standing in the class lists, Mr. Bates made a reputation with the professors and students alike for marked literary talent and distinction. His activity and achievements in connection with the students Literary Society and the College paper, gave him, according to the testimo.y of his fellow-students, easily first rank in this respect among the competitors for the scholarship. During the present college year Mr. Bates has been puruing post-graduate studies at Harvard University. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at Harvard, in a letter to President Trotter, writes of bis work as "showing an excellent soirif and unusual training and ability." At the recent mid-year exmination at Harvard Mr. Bates stood first in a class of seventy in a Fine Arts course, first in a genuine course in Classical Philology, and was among the first three or four in two courses in advanced English.

In respect to athletics and the love of out-door spotts, on which Mr. Rhodes laid considerable stress, as trisbutary to manly developement, Mr. Bates has a strong record. In foot-ball he was captain of his Fre-hman Class Team, played throughout the four years of his course, was on College team once, and was captain of the second college

team during his senior year. In hockey, he played on his class team for four years, and on the college team two years. In Basket ball he played on his class team four In Base-ball he played on his class team three years. ears. In Tennis he played on his class tram throughout his course, was College Tennis captain in his senior year and was twice champion of the University, once in doub'es, once in singles His love of out-door sports and his Athletic proficiency are, therefore, amply evidenced.

With respect to his qualities of manhood, his caracity for leadership, and his general resourcefulness, his candidacy was not less strong than in the other respects already referred to. He is a man of s'rong personality, of cultured and dignified bearing, o' kindly nature, and of public'spirit. He was conspicuous and influe tial among his fellow-students throughout his college course, and was k-nly and wholesomely interested in the various departments of

college life. If spared to enjoy the privileges which the appointment, opens to him, it is believed that Mr. Bates at Oxford will fulls in a high degree Mr. Rhodes' idea in founding th-scholarships, and will do credit alike to Nova Scotia, and to the college whose representative he will be. ÷.,

# Dr. Richard in China.

Dr. Timothy Richard who has been a missionary in China for the past 35 years, and since the Boxer outbreak confidential adviser of the Chinese government, and who knows propably more about Chinese affairs than any other living man with the possible exception of Sir Robert Hart. is at present in England on important business in connec tion with his work. In a recent interview, referring to the changes which have taken place during the years of his oissionary career he said :

"When I went-out first, there were no missionaries in the interior of China. Few ever travelled in the interior was then as little known as the centre of Africa was at that time, whereas now we ha e missionaries in every part of Ghina, hundreds in some provinces, and scores in others. When I first went out, the number of Christians was very, very small. In the Province of Shantung, which is as large as a European kingdom, there were not 500 Christians. Now there are 10,000 When I speak of Christians, I mean actual communicants. I should put down the number of Protestant Christians in the whole Chinese Empire at about half a million, meaning those who attend Christian worship and, therefore, are to all intents and purposes Christians. Now that is a tremendous change in thirty years "

In speaking of the general attitude of the people toward the Christian religion, and as to the means used for bring-ing it about, he said : It was nainly by the influence of the circulation of the literature issued by the Christian Literature Society. Some of the leading literary men of the circulation of the literature issued by the Christian Literature Society. Some of the leading literary men of Chinn, such as Kang-yu wei and Lang chi chao, got hold of our books and the books got bold of them. They adopted the teaching of our books, and drew up a rogramme of reform mainly on the principles laid down in them. After-words they got ten through drew up a rogramme of reform mainly on the principles laid down in them. After-words they got ten through drew up a rogramme of reform mainly on the principles laid down in them. After-words they got ten through drew up a rogramme of reform mainly on the principles laid down in them. After-words they got ten through the Empire. It produced a profound impression. For this reason largely, Kang-yu-wei had previously put himself forward as the new mit-preter of the ancient. Chinese classics. He said it at the old standard commentaries were not true interpreters of the teachings of the ancient sages. Accordingly he wrote a commentary for all the Chinese clas-sics on a new besis, and he told me that the two main things under lying the teaching were these. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of nations—the two raim commandments, the foundations on which we can build up a Christian China. That as I said, produced a profound impression outside the Christian church. The missionaries were besieged, almost in every province, by enquirers of a different kind altogether. Frimerly they had been meinly from amongst the poorer classes now the educited class-es of the land went to the missionaries everywhere, and sought for light upon all problems in the upifung of the nation. That was a tremendous change, which, as you know, so affected the Empress Dowager that she depresed the emperor and took his place. She took measures against the reform movement and executed a number of reformers. the Emperor and took his place. She took measures against the Emperor and took his place. She took measures against the reform movement and executed a number of reformers. But these two leaders esca. ed. And now, the remarkable thing is this, that the Empress Dowager, who took ho'd of the reips of government expressly for the purpose of check-ing the reform movement t, has been compelled to turn round and sanction decrees allowing almost everything which was conceded by the Emperor before."

# \* Literary Note.

1.00

GREAT FACTS FOR CHRISTIAN LIVING By, Geo B. Mc' eod, M. A., Truro, N. S. Published by William Briggs Toronto. This is really a volume of sermons.

They were preached by the author to his own congrega-tion and were found so helpful that he was led to publish them in book form with the view of reaching a wider con-

them in book form with the view of reaching a wider con-stituency. The introduction affirms that this is a book of funda-mentals. God, Christ, the life now present, the life to come withese are the themes. They are the themes that never lose interest; they touch that which is deepest and most worth while; God in life, and life in God, and lor God and the treatment corresponds. The writer has read much, has thought 'ong and deeply, has translated his thinking into strenous living. He speaks out of the funces of ex-perience. It is this which, gives three chapters their hold. Mr. McLeod thinks for himself and presents his thoughts in a vigorous forceful manner. The lessors taught ought to be helpful and should inspire to right and noble living. If life is spared the suthor will be heard from again and rightly se. The work of the publisher is well done.

# s of The Story Page of of

# Peter Crawford's Partner.

# CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

I noticed in the paper the other day the death of Peter Crawford, of the firm of Crawford and Co., iron merchants, of John street; and among the news items of a later issue I read that Peter Crawford had, left all his money to a rich nephew to do as he pleased with it, and that the nephew intended dividing it among various deserving charities.

Twenty years ago I had exceptional opportunities for observing Peter Crawford, as for a long time Frank Aldrich, the man in whose employ I worked, had desk room in the house of Crawford & Co.

Peter was as hard as the iron he sold. Anyone on John street would have told you that. He would have told you so himself. He used to eat luncheon at Farrish's chop-house and always ant by himself in the corner with his back to the rest of the customers. And Mr. Farrish's head barkeeper would point him out to those who came in, and go through a pantomimic action expressive of head-punching. It would have edified the old m a if he could have known this, for he gloried in his hardness and was pleased at his unpopularity. Not but that he had friends, but they were, in the main, men in other lines of trade.

When I went to work for Frank Aldrich I thought Peter Crawford the hardest and the most unpleasant man I had ever seen. The very morning I began work he stopped at my desk and asked me my name in a rasping, high-pitched voice that went with his dried-leaf complexion and drumhead skin.

'Alden Adams, sir,' said I.

Well, I suppose you'll fritter away Mr. Aldrich's time. They all do. How much do you get?'

'Two dollars a week.' 'Well, it's more than any boys worth. I worked

for a year just to learn the business, and glad of a chance. To day boys are paid for doing nothing, and they don't learn anything."

'Well, I'm glad I don't have to work for you,' said I to myself as he passed on.

That afternoon or the next, as I sat at my desk addressing envelopes, a pale-looking woman came down the aisle and asked me where Mr. Crawford's office was. I told her and she went on.

'Well, what do you want?' said Crawford's rasping, querious voice.

'I'm Mrs. Seymour. My husband used to work for you.'

'What, John Seymour ? Wasn't worth his salt, I discharged him.'

'Yes, sir, but he's just been run over by a horsecar and he'll be unable to work for several weeks

'Never was able to work.'

Oh, how my blood boiled at his unfeeling remarks.

'Yes, sir,' said the woman ; but I thought that maybe you could find something for me to do so as to make a little money----'

'Never knew a woman yet who could do anything worth paying for. I wonder why you came here to pester me.'

'Well Sir, John told me yos were not-----'

'Not sympathetic. Well, he told you right. If John had been minding his business he would not have been un over. I can't do anything for you, but if you want you can write to my partner. Here's his address. I believe he saw some good in John when he was here, but J didn't. If he's fool enough to help you, all right. Now, do go along, and don't bother me.'

The woman came out crying, and I remember wishing I had been paid so that I might show her that everyone was not as hard as Peter Crawford, but all I had was a cent for my ferriage—I lived in Brooklyn—and I could do nothing.

Later in the week I was talking about Crawford's hardness to Jimmy Egan, the shipping clerk, and he said :

I guess his partner must have fixed John up all right, for Mrs. Seymonr's got a job at dress-making, and when I went to see John at the hospital he'd a bunch of flowers from Schutt.'

The shipping clerk's eyes twinkled as he said

this, but though I noticed the twinkle I couldn't see the occasion for it, and ascribed it to nervousness. Twitching noses and lips and twinkling eyes are sometimes forms of St. Vitus dance.

Mr. Crawford's partner, G. W. Schutt, never came to the office. I was on the premises for six months and I never saw him, but I knew that the firm had Western connections, and I understood that he represented the house at Pittsburg.

Christmas came along a month or so after I began to work for Aldr.ck, and the day before that holiday Crawford said to the cashier in a voice that pierced the remotest part of the store :

'I understand that old man Doane is giving away turkeys to his clerks. Doane is a blame fool. The men wot't work a bit better for him because of his doing it. When I was a boy I had to work for all I got, and there was no such thing as Christmas in the town where I came from, up in Maine. If I pay a man what he's worth, anything over that is charity and tends to pauperize him.'

His exit from the store was the cue for a chorns of groans, in which I joined with heartinesson general principles. Of course I had nothing to say either way. Mr. Aldrich had aiready given me a crisp two-dollar-bill for my Christmas, so I was happy, but I did feel sorry for Crawford's men, and I told his new office boy that he was the meanest man on John street.

'Meanest man in the iron business,' said he.

About five o'clock there came a telegram from Pittsburg signed 'G. W. Schutt,' and addressed to the cashier. He read it and then came to the door of the counting room and said ;

'Hurrah, boys ; it's a good thing there's a partner in this concern.' Mr. Schutt tella me to give you all one per cent. of your salaries as a Christmas present."

I looked over at the shipping clerk at that moment, and again his eyes were twinkling ; but for me I felt/a little downhearted. I was sorry I did not belong to the house of Crawford & Co. The telegram had called for gold, and strange to say, the cashier had a good supply of it. He called all the office staff in, and they came back, some with eagles, some with half-eagles and two with double eagles. Several stopped at my desk and showed me their bright coins and my heart felt like lead.

In a few minutes the cashier came out and said, Alden, Mr. Aldrich says I may send you around to King & Cumberland's on an errand, as Tom is busy, and Mr. Crawford's partner wanted me to give you this for your Christmas.'

He handed me a gold dollar, the first I had ever seen. I thanked him and went on that errand with my feet very light indeed. How in the world had Mr. Schutt ever heard of me? How different a man from that old curmudgeon, Crawford 1

When I came back I stopped at the shipping clerk's desk. He was a syn pathetic young Irishman and the frierdliest man in the place, and I wanted to tell him of my good fortune.

'lan't Mr. Schutt a im dandy?' 'Yes,' said he, and again the eyes twinkled. 'It's a wonder he'd never come here to be thanked. Did y' ever see his photograph?'

'No ' said I. 'Neither did I, but I think he's the living image of Mr. Crawford.'

Now, this struck me at the time and often after as being inconsequent and entirely illogical, , but I mever remembered to ask him what he meant.

Among the office force there was a black-haired, dreamy-eyed boy from some place on Cape Cod. We called him the artist and used to make fun of him because he was always seeing beauty in things that looked desperately commonplace to us.

He was a faithful feilow, but he always spent his noon hours drawing, and at last Mr. Pulsifer, the pump man next door, who was something of an artlover, told him that he ought to study abroad.

'You'll never make your mark in the iron business, and you may do a good deal as an artist. You go and tell Mr. Crawford how it is, or get your mother to go.'

Now, Story-his name was Waldo Story-was, as I have said, a dreamy sort of chap, and it had never occurred to him that Crawford was a hard man so what did he do but go home and tell his mother what Pulsifer had said, and the next day she came down to speak to the old man.

He sat with his hat on all through the interview. I know, for I saw him through the open door. You could not say that Peter Crawford's manners were irreproachable.

'Well, what is it ? Whose leg is broken now ? When did he work for me ?'

There was silence for a moment, and then Mrs. Story said :

'I don't understand you, sir. I'm Waldo's mother.'

'And who in thunder is Waldo?'

Why, Waldo is your clerk, said she as proudly as if she had said he was the redoubtable partier himself.

'Oh, the boy in a dream all the while. Well, what did he fall through? How long will he belaid up? Why didn't he use his eyes ?'

'Waldo, haan't had anything happen to him, but he wants to go to Paris to study art.'

Mrs Story plumped the words out more quickly than she had intended. I dare say, and they plainly staggered Mr. Crawford.

'Oh, he does, does he ?' said he, raising his already high voice, as he always did when he was losing his temper.

'Yes, air.'

'Mrs. Waldo, or whatever your name is, do you suppose that I went into the iron business so that I could keep people in hospitals, and art schools, and other places, and do my own word myself? Aren't there enough artists and other incapables without deliberately going to work to make one ? What earthly good is an artist? I never bought a picture in my life. Iron's some use. I can see a profit in iron, but do you suppose there's any profit in pictares? A man buys a picture and his money's gone, and all he has is a lot of paint smeered on a board. That's all a picture is. Now if Waldo stays here he may become a respectable member of society an iron merchant, but if he becomes an artist he'll go to the duce and be an object of charity all his days. And you want me to help him on the road. to perdition ?

He paused, and Mrs. Story said with dignity, Mr. Crawford, I had no idea I should hear anything like this or I should not have come. I thought that if you cared for pictures you might help him along and he'd repsy you when he got a name. He is said to have great talent.'

Well, you've come to the wrong shop. If my partner was here he might do something, for Waldo is a good boy, but I have no use for artists. They are fifth wheels, incumbrances, atter no-good. Here this is Mr. Schut's address. If you want to, write to him. He may do something. Out in Pittsburg they go in for art, but I'm dead against the whole theory of paying a man for fooling away precious time.'

He turned to his desk and she came out, crumpling up the paper in her hand and her eyes full of tears. As she passed my desk I rose to go out to the shipping clerk, sad I said to her, 'You'd setter write to Mr. Schutt. He'll help Waldo."

She evidently took my advise, for about a fortnight later Waldo came to the store with the happlest look I had ever seen on his melancholy face.

'Mr. Schutt is a brick,' said he, and then he told us that Mr. Schutt had seen his work and had showed it to some Pittaburg people connected with the art gallery there, and that he was to go to Paris to study art, and th. t he was to give Mr. Schutt an option on any pictures he might paint during the next ten years:

'I'm glad to leave Crawford. My mother says he was almost insulting.'

Although I have changed his name, those who follow art matters will have no difficulty in recognizing Waldo story. He certainly did have rate talent, and he applied himself diligently and exhibited in the salon tea, years or more ago, and afterward came to New York to live, but he never could overcome his aversion to the man who might have helped him but who didn't. St

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Strange to say he never saw Mr. Schutt, all matters being arranged by correspondence, but that Pittsburg patron of the fine arts bought five or six of his pictures.

Crawford's cashier told, me two or three years ago that once when he went up to the house of his employer on business he noticed three of Waldo's pictures on the wall, and they were the only decent pictures the old man had.

I wish I knew what had become of Egan, the shipping clerk. I think if I were to tell him how Crawford, dying, had left all his money to a rich nephew, with the injunction that he do as he pleased with it, and that the nephew had divided it among various deserving charities, his eyes would have twinkled as of old, and he would have said something about the invisible Pittsburg partner.

Surly, humorous, Irascible, kind hearted old Peter Crawford .- Saturday Evening Post.

# \* \* When a Reindeer's Angry.

We were forced to wait three days after it had stopped snowing for a crust to form so that we could travel again. It was with many misgivings that we began the last half of the journey, since the snow was now very deep and the danger of our sinking into drifts was great. To add to our general feeling of fear, the reindeer behaved very badly, and were exceedingly unruly. The wind had moderated somewhat, but it was still intensely cold.

We had traveled half the day without any serious mishap, and were beginning to forget our fears at starting out, when we sped merrily down a mountain side, singing and hallowing at the top of our voices, and ran into a guich and stuck there. The songs stopped in our throats, and we sprang to our feet to sink waist deep in the drifts that had entrapped us.

Every movement of our bodies sank us deeper in the snow drifts, and the infurlated reindeer, finding themselves caught in the banked-up snow almost to their haunches, turned upon us and would have pawed us to death but for the forethought of Oosilik, who, seeing our danger, sprang forward, and, hoisting, the overturned pulks in his strong arms, brought them down over our heads and shoulders and pinned us out of sight in the snow.

We heard the hoofs of Uncle Ben beating on the pulk's side as he pawed up the snow in his efforts to get at us, and if we had not held to the straps and had not kept the pulk over us he would have tossed it into the air with one sweep of his horns, and would still have had his bout with us, in which case we should have been helpless and completely at his mercy

For the first time we had occasion to see how fierce an angry reindeer can be. When he was convinced that he could not reach us, Uncle Ben turned upon Oosilik, and we heard the Eskimo shouting and clubbing the deer as he ran in and out of the the pulks in a swift circuit, pursued by the bellowing reindeer.

We spent an exciting half-hour under the pulps, with the hoofs of the deer rattling like hall on the frozen boards, and then the unusual commotion ceased all at once, for the reindeer had found a lichen bed. In a jiffy they were pawing up the snow in their hurry 'to get at the succulent moss, and we e were forgotten.

Amalik and Oosilik lifted the pulps from ou heads, and dug us out of the snow and set us on our feet. By the time the reindeer had eaten themselves into a passable humor Amalik and Oosilik led them back to the pulps.

We had four hours of travelling before we came in sight of the corral that had sent us the reindeer from Eaton Station. As soon as the deer scented the well-known corral they quickened their strides so that we reached the station before it was quite dark, and crawled from the sleds with a deep feeling of relief, glad beyond measure to be at home after the perils of our protracted journey.-St. Nicholas.

## . . . .

A pompous, well-dressed gentleman, whose specialty was mortgages, rose to address a meeting of the unemployed. "The chief cause of distress in this country," he began, "is a tack of frugality and thrift. You talk of the wolf at

the door, he never comes to my door.

"I suppose he is afraid of getting skinned, shouled an irreverent person in the audience.

# Je The Young People Je

BYRON H. THOMAS

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

EDITOR

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S. Sec.-Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, 49 Prescot St. Halifax. \* \* 1.20

# Prayer Meeting Topic, March 12th, 1905.

Christ. the Great Physician. Luke 4: 16-19; 5: 27-32, Peter 2: 24.

Sin is a disease. The physical and moral evil in the world are the direct or indirect consequences of sin. Sin warps the conscience and man is diseased for life.

In order to be cured of this disease of sin man requires physician who understands the nature of the case he is treating. Hence Christ the Great Physician.

1. He cures individual cases. Men are not healed in groups where individuality would be lost, but one by one as they come to Christ Notice. The man at the Pool of Bethesda, (lohn 5: 1.9) Simon's wife's mother, (Mark 1:30,31) Study other individual cases.

II. He makes complete cures. He takes out the germs of disease and imparts a new nature 1. A new heart is given (Ezek. 36: 26.) 2. A clean' heart is given (Ps. 51: 10; Acts. 15:9.

Familiar illustrations can be found in the everyday life about us of those who were ruined physically and me by sin who have been rescued by this great physician. Christ takes men and makes them stand when they have no strength or courage of their own in which to stand. His is a complete cure.

The patient must recognize a need of him. He can ITT heal under all circumstances but for the patient's own sake he allows him to express his need (Luke 18:41) Sinners are not saved until they know that without Christ they are lost. He came to seek and to save that which was lost

IV. He cures, not for money, but for love-because he loves mankind and that mankind may turn to him as a true and loving friend.

Medical missionaries are most successful in the foreign fields because they help the body and then say a word the salvation of the soul. This is the method of love which W. A. WHITE. the great physician used.

# . . .

. W. Crowell, very kindly consented to supply copy for the Prayer Topics when it was not possible to obtain the consent of the score of "busy men" who were approached. For this extended service, he has earned the gratitude of the constituency. Bro. W. Andrew White, B. A. our Missionary to the

African churches will suppy the Topics for the current month Will the friends of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. please note that, our Sec.-Treasurer's address is Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, 49 Preston St., Halifax, N. S. Notwithstanding the many duties, devolving upon this brother-he has graciously yielded to the wishes of many, and will retain the Sec.-Treasurership for the current year. The West End Baptist church Halifax, is the home of a

a vigorous B. Y. P. U. They have by vote decided to raise a substantial offering for "Missionary Freeman's salary fund.'

Young People, if you would stand, like Daniel-you must You admire the rare bravery with have Daniel's God, which he again and again faced death.

You praise the purity that leaves upon his record no stain, you worship that success that followed him from first to last, which outlived the obstructions of two Kingdoms. Whence came that bravery ? Oh, from a heart so full of the fear of God that the fear of man had no place in ence gained he that purity ? From holy contact with that holy God, what the source of his success ? God

was with him and made his way to prosper. "Never yet saw earth a man with more of heaven's glory on his brow." In prayer he finds his safety and strength, and thus exhibits for our encouragement that it is possible to combine the greatest harmony of chacacter by dedication to duty and to God.

No Babylonian exile, young man, will be yoursbravery and patience-you will climb no dizzy heights of power to prove steadiness of head and heart.

Yours it will not be to stand before absolute kings and make proof of your truth by revealing their sin and their future

No lions den of persecution gapes for you, pray you e so constantly.

And yet you are tested today, and the question whether throad in worldly success you shall yet have pronounced upon you the Divine sentence "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharor hear in lowliness, the Divine com 40

man greatly beloved" is now being decided." And on what grounds decided ?

The issue is staked on your being fixed in principle corrupt in integrity, and ardent in piety. Be set ! whole !

\*To Daniel it was given to stand strong whi e kings were were removed and throne's tottered.

To him it was granted so see in apocalyptic vision all the history of .coming Kingdom itill the Messiah did rule. To you, if like him strong in the Lord, it will be grantabide "the wreck of matter and the crash ed to of worlds"-and receiving now a kingdom that cannot be moved, you will have heirship and kingship in a new heavens and a new earth in which dwelleth righteouaness Id the mind of the editor, you will do well young people to study the life and imitate the example of Daniel.

# ....

# THE COVENANT MEETING.

BY ALBINA MARILLA BRITS They rose in the "coverant meeting." And told of their hopes and fears; Of the friends they longed to meet again Beyond this vale of team. And they spoke of "godly parents," Of a "saintly mother's prayer;" And hoped in the coverant blessings Their souls would have a share.

But one who sat in the shadow, 'Neath a heritage of shame. But one who sat in the shadow, 'Neath a heritage of shaine, Caught a glimpse of sweeter truth that day, As writ by a pen of fiame. And arose in the covenant meeting And said. "I praise his name, That he came, not to call the righteous, But sinners to reclaim;

"That he gave his life a ransom, For sinners vile as me; To break the chains of sense and sin,

And set the cating for sense and sin, And set the captive free. And I, by trusting his gracious word, And walking the path he trod, May find a peace the world cannot give And become a 'son of God.'

Tis good to have godly parents. "Is good to have godly parents, And a 'covenant of grace;" But I, who have neither, still can be The head of a goldly race. And so, 'I renounce the devil And all his works' to day." And the leader said, with a husky voice : "My brethren, let us pray."

# \* \* \*

LITTLE THINGS.

Only a little shriveled seed-Only a little shriveled seed— It might be a flower or grass or weed; Only a box of earth on the edge Of a narrow, du'ty widow ledge; Only a few scant summer showers; Only a few clear, shining hours; That was all. Yet God could make Out of these, for a sick child's sake A blossom-wonder as fair and sweet As ever broke at an angel's feet.

As ever broke at an angels stert. Only a life of barren pain Wet with sorrowful tears for rain ; Warmed sometimes by a wondering gleam Of joy that seemed but a happy dream. A life as common and brown and bare As the box of earth in the window there ; Yet it bore at least the precious bloom Of a perfect soul in a narrow room— Pure as the sonow leases that fold Pure as the snowy leaves that fold Over the flower's heart of gold.

# -Henry VanDyke.

# . . . ANCIENT WORKS OF ART.

rse of a recent lecture at the Camera Club, In the co London, Professor Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptolo-gist showed by means of photographs of various articles which he had unearthed that nine thousand years ago the Egyptian craftsmen had a fair knowledge of materials and the method of working them. They had also ideas of artistic adornment, as many pieces of pottery show. But there was one article of later date, 5000 B. C., which was of intense interest, for it is the oldest piece of worked ivory known. It is the carved effigy of one of the earliest kings, was found some thirty feet below the present surface of the ground So soft was it with sge and the moist character of the ground in which it was di ed, that the dirt had to be most carefully removed from it by the aid of a camel-hair brush, after which, by chemical eans, it was hardened so as to have a fresh lease of exis-The image is one of artistic qualities, and the face tence is full of character, indicating the countenance of a keen witted, wily man, very different from the calm, regular features of the effigies which adorn the monuments of Dr. Petrie is not only a painstaking explorer, but a date father to the devoted band of natives working under him. They regard him as a great medicine-man, and go to him for treator "t of all their ailments.-Presbyterian. for treator

# Je Je Foreign Missions Je Je

# W B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God." Contributors to this column will please address Mrs ] W. Manning, 240 Duke St., St. John, N. B.

# , PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For workers among the Scandinavians, Germans, Russians and Icelanders in the North West. For new interests in growing towns. For Mission Band leaders. That Band members may be converted while trying to work for others.

# 

# FOR MISSION BANDS.

I am sure you will want to hear of the way we ce ebrated Christmas, and how you helped us to du

The end of the second s

workers in the home land was/due in Madras the first day of November and a fow days later came a notice that we might expect the box to be landed here the 5th of November. I was quite excited about it for anything from home has a certain charm for me still. So filen we have to wait for the box from home and were very pleased to think this was could us and were very pleased to think this was could be and the steamer agent to say the steamer had come but the case was not on heras they had been advised and they were writing to Madras steamer had come but the case was not on her as they shad been advised, and they were writing to Madras to learn the reason. After many days c.me another motice saying—"Your case has been shipped on the "Sirdhann" which is expected here about the zoth." The day came and\_still no box; but a few days later came the provoking notice that, because of heavy weather, the "SirGhana" had proceeded directly to Calcutta from Cocanada and the case had been overcarried. November passed, December came, and I begau to fear that after all our plans, we were to be disappointed and not have the box in time for the zist, the day chosen for our school closing and Christmas tree; but the 9 h there came a note to say the box was really landed and at the custom office. About dnsk it reached here and Miss Clark and I unpacked it in the presence of the custom's Inspector

About dusk it reached here and Miss Clark and I unpacked it in the presence of the custom's Inspector who kindly came to the house. . Then we packed all the things away and got ready to go to Vizianagram the next day. The following Monday we began the closing work of the term. There were Grading Examina ions and the clothes to be sorted, some altered somewhat, and ever so many things to be attended to. It really did seem that something of the spirit of Christmas had found its way into far away tropical India as we planned and worked over presents and treat. treat.

Tuesday afternoon after school the larger boys took charge of the chapel and by So'clock next morning it presented a gais appearance. They had cut blue and pluk, green and yellow, red and manye moring in presented a gain appearance. Iney had cut blue and pink, green and yellow, red aind manye tissue paper into strips abolt an inch wide and made yaid after yard of rainbow colored chain, which they pocceeded to loop along the walls and festcom in the arches. They cliubed up ropes thrown over the beams way up in the roof and draped the chains from there; they stood on each others shoulders and looped them along the wall; put a ladder on a table and climbed to the higher places and seemed so daring that I got nervous and could not watch them. But, boylike, they simply looked at each other and smiled when they saw the fear stamped in my fact and I felt sure their mental comment was—'she is a woman yon know." One of our boys had two plasters on the side of his head, the 'afterward'' of a gymnosium feat, but he was not satisfied until he was apon the beams overfiead fastering the chair and the gay ornaments they had made in the places chosen for them. As-saring them that I would not enjoy any broken heads for Christmas, I left them and decided that a boy was a boy the world over, and I would simply heads for Christmas, 1 left them and decided that a boy was a boy the world over, and I would simply keep myself in terror all the time were I to stay there. And they got through, as they told me, "with mo broken heads," only one boy came very mearly falling, but they caught him. I was relieved and really the chapel did look very pretty consider-ing it was a native chapel in India. Tissue paper ornamentation may not sound as I if to could be pretty in Canada, but the surroundings are different here.

We were up very early next morning finishing

the last things and getting ready for the gnests who were to arrive. One of the boys came to me about daylight, saying there was a bandy in the yard and some persons were sleeping in it. We found four children whom we were expecting, had come during the night and were all asleep in the bandy. A year or two ago their parents died within a few days of each other and the little orphans were left alone way up in the Rayagadda valley, but some native official knew the missionaries would help the children somehow, and so they were sent to Bobbili. Bobbili.

Bobbili. They were helped and soon placed in the school at Cocanada. Miss Saniord was hiving them spend part of their holidays with them at Vizianagram, and when we invited her to spend Wednesday with us, asked if she might bring the children, too, which, of course, we were glad to have her do, About 5 30 a carriage arrived and Mrs. Ionis came bringing her gramophone. She is interested in our work and is always willing to help us. She gave us ten annas to buy things for the tree. At 9 Miss Clark and 1 had a trunk carried over to the offapel and arranged the prizes on a table, plac-ing another for the gramophone. We then opened the doors and allowed the children to come in, seat-ling them by classes on the floor. They were so

ing them by classes on the floor. They were so eager, and so happy, so pleased with the gaily decor-ated room and full of anticipation as to what was to

come. Mrs. Innis entertained them until eleven o'clock with the Gramophone. They kept perfect order and seemed not to tire of that wonderful machine that seemed to have a human being hidden within some-how, and when the laughing and whistling records were put in they were delighted. In the meantime Mr. Miss Sanford and Miss Blackadar had arrived and so we had our family of 10 that we had plauned for for that day. There is quite a difference between ten and two. While the gramophone was entertaining the school Miss Clarke and I got things arranged for breakfast, so that cosk might have it all ready as soon as we got through the exercises in the school. At eleven o'clock'I went to the front and I wanted them to listen to that, and the first thing it said was that there was eight pupils who had made the best record in their respective classes during the year, and those pupils were called to the front and given prizes. The next thing my table told was the names of those who had passed in their july Bible examination and the table held certificates for part of the number. I was sorry all had not been received but it could not be helped: Mrs. Innis entertained them until eleven o'clock certificates for part of the number. I was sorry all had not been received, but it could not be helped the rest must wait until theirs should reach me. the rest must wait until theirs should reach me. So the brightly decorated 5. S. certificates were dis-tributed, and then my table told them who had passed their second half yearly Bible examination recently heid, and instead of a certificate each one received a small prize, most of which came from the box yoa helped to send. Then we invited all to be present in the afternoon at 3.30 and dismissed the school. So soon as they were out of the room the servants were called to bring the ox-heart tree, that must take the place of a prety sprace or fir in the servants were called to bring the ox-heart tree, that must take the place of a pretty sprace or fir in the tropical land, and Mr. Sanford kindly helped them so put it into place while we were attending to the last things for breakfast. Ten of us ast down to the table and what do you suppose was the first thing we had,--codfish from Halifax, a friend had sent me a box of it, and we at first feared that the long journey had been too much for it, but when we opened it we found it had kept wonderfully well, and all enjoyed it very much indied. Breakfast over, we went to trim the Christmas tree.

tree

When they assembled Mr. Sanford spoke upon the meaning of Christmas. He interested them very much and when he proposed three cheers for Mrs. Junis in appreciation of her part of the entertain-ment, right heartily did they respond, not with a "Hip, hip, hurrah," however, but with clapping of heards han

<text><text>

remember that you had denied yourselves to give them this pleasure. I also told them I still had my first Bible—it also was a Christmas present when a little girl, and I hoped they would take such good care of the books they had just received that when they were as old as I, they might still have their first Telugu New Testament. Oh girls, did it not pay to do as you did? The weets or whatever you cause no would have diver-

sweets or whatever you gave up would have given you alone pleasure for but a little time; but the money thus saved has given 25 children a New lestament.

Testament. Well, every one seemed happy and pleased, but we were not done yet. Christimus dinner had to be partaken of. The Christimus dinner had to be the dinner party, was it not? We did not have a great feast, just rice and curried mutton, dahl, charu, and plantaius; but it was so nice to eat all together. Once there had been high caste and low caste, now all were one in Christ. The more I know of caste, the more wonderful such gatherings are to me. There was the Head Master of our school going round serving those whose shadow al-most he would have considered defiling a few years ago.

ago. By two o'clock our guests were all gone and Miss Clarke and I were ready for bed. Tired ? Ves, thoroughly tired, but so happy. Oh, I forgot to say the boarding boys all left that hight, too. When I said 'good-night' to Miss Clarke I re-marked that there were no hungry boarding boys to attend to and I thought the early morning prayer meeting would not find me in my place; but when 6 30 came we were both there and told each other we were more rested than we expected to be were more rested than we expected to be. (To be continued).

IDA M. NEWCOMB.

# 20th Century Fund. NEW BRUNSV

2019 CENTURY FIRM. NRW RURSWITE The Formal Formation of the state of

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Annandale, J A Conrad, \$5; Bedeque, (Mrs Herbert Leard, \$2; Mr and Mrs Albert Schurman, \$2; Estella Schurman, 55; 50c; Mary D. Schurman, 50c; Helen Schurman, 25; Miss Teddie, Leard, 50c; Cornelius 'W Leard, 25c; 50; Bonshaw, Mrs Mark Inman, \$1; Mrs Peter Inma, \$3; Charlottetown, J K Ross, \$10; Clyde River, Wm Scott, \$5; C D McLean, \$1; Nontiague, J N Rourke, \$1; North River, David H Scott, \$5, Amount received from Nov. 16 date \$35. Total to date \$71. J. W. MANNING, Treas.

St. John, Feb. 9, 1905. ....

# 20th Century Fund. NOVA SCOTIA.

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# March 8, 1905.

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breath irritates it;-these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ......

# Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing. and, nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ....

Send for free sample SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Poronto, Ont. 500. and \$1.00. All druggins

# Notices.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND \$ 50,000.

\$50,000:
 Foreign Mission's, India, \$25,000; Home Missions, Maritime, \$10,000; North West Missions, \$5,000; Grand Ligne Missions, \$2,000; Treasurer for Nova Scotia.
 Rev. J. H. Parss, "Vollvine, N. S. Treaser for New Brunawick and P. E. Island, Rev. J. W MAMMING, St. John, N. B. Field Secretary.

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 tme. 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.

their own use

SUMMERVILLE, HANTS CO., N. S.

The Kempt Church is without a pastor. Correspondence in respect to the pastorate of the church may be addressed to Joseph D. Mastus, Esq.

The Quartery Meeting of Annapolis County which was called for Feb. 20 and 21 has been postponed to March 13, and 14.

Please take notice that our Quarterly seeting announced for Feb. 20 and 21 has been postpened to March 13 and 14 J. H. BALCOM.

Qlementsvale, March 4, '05.

The Missionary Conference that was to have taken place at Albert on March 21 and 22 is posponed until April 18 and 19 :- Tues. Wed on account of the probability of the Albert Railway being blocked with snow Further notice concerning the program will be given. J. W. BROWN Sec'y.

The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar, Heney and

Hopewell Cape, March 4.

# MESSENGER AND VISITOR

The Digby Co., quarterly meeting will | the various W. M. A. Societies were read, | ae at Plympton on March 20th, and 21st. A. J. ARCHIBALD, Sec.

The Cape Breton | Baptist Quarterly Conference will meet with the Baptist church of Glace Bay on Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th. First ession Monday evening when Rev. J. W. Weeks, pastor of the Pitt St. Baptist church Sydney, will preach. The chief subject for consideration on Tuesday will be Revivals and its various phases will be discussed by different speakers. All the Baptist churches of Cape Breton are urged to send delegates.

A. H. WEDTMAN. Sec. of Conference

The Quarterly District Meeting of the Saptist churches of Colchester and Pictou counties, announced to be held at New Glasgow Feb. 27th and 28th, has een postponed on account of the railway blockade. This Quarterly will be held (D. V.) at the above place March 13th and (1) v ) at the above place March 13th and 14th. Will churches please note the change of date and send a large delega-tion. A good program has been prepared. M. A. MACLEAN. See, pro tem. Truro, N. S., Mar. 1, 1905.

# FOR BAPTIST HISTORY.

Any pastor who has a spare copy of the Baptist Year Book of the Maritime Provinces for 1901, or of Dr. Bill's "Fifty Years with the Baptists," or of Rev. Isaiah Wallace's Autobiography, and will send the same to The American Baptist Historical Society, The American Baptist ristorical Society, Room 414, Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will be doing good service to the cause of Baptist History. HERBERT C. CREED.

# QUEENS CO. QUARTERLY.

Despite the storm of Sunday, Feb. 19th, lelegates were in attendance from points 30 niles distant, when the Quarterly opened on Monday in the Caledonian Baptist church. Because of the conditions of the roads the attendance from nearby churches was not large. The afternoon session was a praise and conference meeting. In the evening, Rev. W. B. Crowell preached from Heb. The after-meeting conducted by 3; 10. Rev. H. B. Sloat was a season of refreshing. The testimony of young converts, who have been brought to Christ in the special meetings carried on by the pastor, W. B. Bezanon, was very cheering.

Tuesday morning's session was devoted to isiness and addresses.

Caledonia reports one awaiting baptismi uite a number have professed conver Kempt reports one received for baptism, Morth Brookville presents many encour

iging features. Rejocies that her pastor has eclined call to another field of labor.

Milton reports one received by letter, one vaiting baptism.

Liverpool reports eight baptisms, others pected

Rev. W. B. Crowell spoke on "Evangelic-al or Evangelistic" and Rev. H. E. Maider read a paper on "Where can the church work to the best advantage?" The latter was far out of the ordinary. To the regret of the Quarterly the author would not read it to the larger gathering in the after-noon. This paper is too valuable to be lest to the Denomination and we trust the writer will follow the suggestion made in the Quarterly and send it to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for publication.

The programme for the afternoon session was entirely disarranged, but reports from

Always safe, pleasant and effectual for all coughs, colds, irritation of the throat.

will give rest and comfort to the sleepless. Bronchial and asthmatic coughs are wromptly releived. At all dealets in medicine. The BAIRD Co., TTD., Proprietors.

the various W. M. A. Societies were read, and a paper on the "Conditions of Home Work" by Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. E. Hall was read, Also a letter from Rev. S. C. Freeman is a native of North Queens, this letter was great-y appreciated by the auditors. Following this was a praise and prayer-meeting. In the evening, Rev. H. B. Sloat preached, Rev. W. B. Bezanson had charge of the wangelistic service, and a very large num-ber tools part. The service closed by a very striking part taken by the recent converts. Thus closed a Quarterly, helpful and stimu-beyond doubt would have been epoch-malk-ing of the inclemency of the weather had not whad planmed to be present, and who by their presence, doubtless, would have kindled a revival movement throughout the county. W.B. CROWELD.

# Personals.

THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. Roy Elliott Bates of the class of 1904 of Acadia, in his election by the faculty of the college to the Rhodes scholarship for Nova Scotia. Reference is made elsewhere to the standing and scholarship of Mr. Bates. We have no doubt but that he will have the confidence of his Alma Mater.

In the News from the Churches will be sen a brief note from the Rev. H. A. Brown of Chipman, Queens Co., N. B. MESSENGER AND VISITOR is glad to number among its readers Pastor Brown who has recently come among us from across the border. We trust that he will find the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces true work-fellows, and that the hand of welcome may be extended to him from all sides. We desire to be one of these.

We learn that Rev. H. B. Smith, who has been pastor of the New Germany church for six and a half years has tendered his resign ation, to take effect the last of May. Any of our too many pastorless churches may find the man they want by corresponding with Pastor Smith at New Germany, N. S. Brother Smith is one of our most efficient pastors and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his brethren, in a large measure.

Rev. H. D. Worden late of Vanceboro gave us a call on Monday. He is as strong as ever, and expects to settle in some of the des-titute fields in this or the neighboring Provinces. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is al-ways pleased to greet Bro. Worden and hopes to see him happily settled over one of our churches in his native Province.

At a meeting of the Irish Natonalists in London on Tuesday it was decided to at once commence an active campaign and nove amendments to the address in reply the speech from the throne on the subjects of home rule, Catholic universities and the Irish land act.

The Caraquet Railway Co. gives notice that it will apply at the next legislature for an act authorizing directors to make a new issue of bonds for \$500,000 to provide for bonds lost or destroyed and for other purposes.

# MESSRS, C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen,-Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by the writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant. St. Isadore, Que., 12th May, '98.



in which the oil is mingled with aromatic and tonic ingredients so that its virtue is doubled, while it is rendered palatable and acceptable to the most delicate.

Use only PUTTNER'S the original and best Emulsion.



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TRADE MARK A TONIC FOR ALL

It makes new blood It invigorates It strengthens

It builds BONE AND MUSCLE

and with the greatest advantage by all ale people. Prevents fainting, makes lid cheeks into rosy ones. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Mon

# **BSUINESS**

A good thing is worth a fair price and i the cheapest, BUT

BUT An inferior thing is dear at any price. Compare our Curriculum, equipment, individual instruction, experienced teachers and large patronage for trained help with any other school, and we know which school you will attend. Students admitted any time. Send for Calendar to

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0. J. McCully, N; D., H R. S., London. Practise limited to

EVE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.

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OUT AT LAST-Ladies OUT AT LAST-Ladies hat fasteners. Does away with hat pins, which makes new hole every time used not so with Handy Fasteners Mailed anywhere s<sub>2</sub>c. a pair Agents wanted. Big profits MERCANTILE AGENCY.

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QUEEN INSURANCE CO. Ins. Co. of North America. JARVIS & WHITTAKER,

General Agents.

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# HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

# DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken Three Boxes of RILBURN'S HBART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

She Was Completely Cured. She writes us as follows .--"Gentlemen.-I feel it my dury to as-press to you the banefit I have address from Milburn's Heart and Neares Pills. A year ago last spring I brean to have be stop working, and he down for a while. I then go is the dut I had to give up allogether and go to bed. I had several doctors to stiend ms. but i hay did ms are for a stille. Then to be Heart and forwer fills. Then to be Heart and box, and by the time I had taken three box, and by the time I had taken three box, and by the time I had taken three boxes partners of it. Jocant out. I feel very grateful to your medicine for what is as done for ms.-Milse L. L. Hamoon, Wakenide, N.H."

Waterside, N.S. Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.56. All Dealers of THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TOTONIO, ONL



MESSENGER AND VISITOR

## The Home .....

# USE OF LEMONS.

Gargle a had sore throat with a strong n of lemon juice and water.

headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove iron

Wash fruit-stained hands in lemon juice

to take off the stains. A strong, unswestened lemonade taken before breakfast will prevent and cure a bil-

ious attack. Lemon juice added to milk until it curds,

and these curds then bound upon parts swollen from rheumatism, will bring relief. Lemon juice mixed very thick with sugar will relieve that tickling cough that is so

A hot lemonade, taken before going to

not jell readily, such as cherry, strawberries, cups .-- Ex. etc, will cause them to jell.

Lemon extact. Let stand the rind of four grated lemons in half pint of alcohol for about three weeks. Drain off the fluid, bottle and cork, and you have finer extract than that which you buy at the stores.

emon and half cup of boiling water. Whip tiff and spread between cake layers.

A slice of lemon added to a glass of tea makes Russian tea.

Garnish figh, oyster, and crab dishes or salads with slices of lemons.

Lemon juice is much nicer for salads than vinegar. This is especially true of fruit salads.

Squeeze the juice of half a lemon in the rinse water after you have shampooed your hair. It will cut all grease.

To keep lemons fresh a long time invert over them a glass dish that fits closely .-- Ex.

# A RESOURCEFUL WOMAN.

A year passed as a prisoner in a small city bedroom never visited by the sun, and making up in noise what it lacked in light, would be a severe punishment for most women. But a woman who had gone through a long imprisonment in her home, made necessary by a fall. and had come out again into active life, surprised a prosperous friend by saying, "Oh, I enjoyed myself all those months."

"Enjoyed yourself! What do you mean?" asked her friend.

"I enjoyed myself," answered the conval escent. "I had little else to give me pleasure and so I just studied my own resources. I did not know I had so many of them. Most of them I owe to my mother, who taught ma so many occupations when I was a child. I knitted and I netted and I made tatting. I crocheted and I embroidered, and I drew very badly-the trees and clouds outside my window. I repeated poetry and the Bible. I worked out charades and enigmas. Best of all. I read and read and read. It seemed rather hard at the time that I could not have all the books I wanted. But now I know that I relished the more those I did have, and I read them until I knew them almost by heart. So it was a good year, after all."

The multiplication of resources is a won derful defence against many of the trials which life holds for a woman. Each new ower of mind and of hand is a new weapon against weariness, and a new guaranty that the possessor shall be capable under all circumstances of employing herself .-- Youth's Companion .-- Ex.

# COUGH CANDY.

Take two tumblers. In one place a gill of whole flaxseed; fill the other with breken bits of slippery elm bark Fill both tumblers with boiling water and leave standing for two hours. In a saucepan place one and one-half pounds of best brown sugar. Strain

into it through muslin all the liquid from the two tumblers. Put on the fire and boil stirring constantly until the candy seems on The juice of a half a lemon in a cup of the point of turning back to sugar. The juice of a half a lemon in a cup of black coffee without any sugar will cure sick it into small pieces when cold. --Ex.

# BEEF BOUILLON.

Stir well together four pounds of finely hopped beet and two quarts of water; add a slice of onion, two bay leaves, six cloves, one carrot, chopped fine, and a blade of mace. Stand the mixture over the fire, bring slowly to boiling point, and simmer for one ho Put a tablespoonful of sugar in a small saucepan. When it burns add a slice of onion; stir until the onion is brown, then and it to the bouillon. Strain through a collander. Beat the whites of two eggs slightly, add them to the bullion, bring to A hot lemonade, taken beiore some bed, will cure a cold on the lungs. A cloth saturated in lemon juice and bound about a cut or wound will stop its blasding. blasding. blasding. bound about a cut or wound will stop its blasding. blasding. blasding. blasding. blasding. blasding. bound about a cut or wound will stop its blasding. blasdi

# CARNATIONS.

It is as easy to raise carnations from seed, out of doors, as any other plant. Have the soil mellow and fine, and scatter the seed Lemon icing. Put a half pound of sugar over the beds, sifting on a shallow covering in a bowl, and grated find and juice of one of earth. It would be better, however, to sow in boxes or pots, as then the plants are under better control than when in the open ground --Ex.\*

# What Sulphur Does. FOR THE HUMAN BODY IN HEALTH

# AND DISEASE.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sul-phur and molasses every spring and fail. It was the universal spring and fail "blood puifier," tonic and cureall, and mind you this old fashoned remedy was net without merit.

Inis old installated remedy was not writhout merit. The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect. Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concemprated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tenspoonful of the curde sulphur. In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medic-iculus Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuarts Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and con-tain the active medicinal principle of sulphur or a highly concentrated, effective, form. Tew people are sware of the value of this

or a highly concentrated, effective, form. Few people are sware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health, sulphur acts direct-ly on the liver, and excretory orgains and purifies the kidneys and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material "Our grandmothers knew this when they doed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were offean worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations with the modern concentrated preparation: of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Waf-ers is unnoubtedly the best and most widely

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# Accidents Occur pt to apply Pond's En ly doctor; its southin every emergency, Imita watery, worthless; Pon pure, powerful, priceless Sold only in scaled bol-fles under buff wrapper.

# **Untold Agony From**

Very often they think it is from so called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a draggingdown feeling in the loins. So do m and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words :---"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back ; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brickdust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills, symptoms. I took Joan's Kinkey Ana-The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned. I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO. ONT.



Stimulate the singgish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Bilions ness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaun-dice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the

dice, Water Brash, Catarh of the Stomach, etc. Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes --I auffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more thantongue can tell. Itried's great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to ms. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Fills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to aayone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

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W. J. OSBORNE. Fredericton, New Brunswich



# March 8, 1905,



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ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

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**Kidney** Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS at stated intervals.

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# Je The Sunday School Je <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

# BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes First Quarter, 1905. JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson XII.-March 19.-Healing of the Man Born Blind.-John 9: 1-11. GOLDEN TEXT.

I am the Light of the World .-- John 9: 5.

EXPLANATORY.

Jesus wrought several mirarles for the blind besides the one in the lesson, on seven men in all Two blind men at Capernaum (Matt 9: 27-31;) two blind men at lericho (Matt, 20: 29 34; Mark 10: 46-53; Luke 18: 135-43;) one blind man at Bethsaida (Mark 8: 22-26;) one at Capernaum (Matt. 11: 20: 22)

No 130 430 (Mark 8: 22-26) one at Capernaum (Matt. 12: 22, 23).
Compare these as to the method and process of healing, and see what light they throw upon the miracle in John
On the use of means in works of healing, compare Mark 7: 32-34; 8: 23-25; Matt. 8: 74, 75; 9: 25, 29; 20: 34; Luke 13: 11-13; 22: 51; Jas. 5: 14.
What light do these cases throw upon rearons why lesus used means as the vehicle of his healing power.
Jesus the Light of the World (John 1: 9; 8: 71; 35: 16; 17: 35; 5; 43: 7; Eph. 5: 14; Rev. 21: 23).

We must make hay while the sun shines.

We must make may write the wine sum sume-We must grind our grist while the water is flowing by the mill. We must teach the child while he is the child. We must show love while the loved ones are still with us.

2

CHRIST THE BURDEN-BRARER Cast all your care upon Him. If you cannot come to Christ as a saint, come as a sin-But if you are a saint, with some trouble or care, bring it to Him.

A man in one of our meetings in Europe said he would like to come, but he was chained, and couldn't come. A Scotchman said to him : "Ay, man,

why don't you come, chain and all ? He said . -"I never thought of that."

Are you cross and peevish, and do you make things unpleasant at home? Mv friend, come to Christ and ask Him to help you. Whatever the sin is, bring it to Him Ex.

Our tasks are so many, and out time is so brief, that we cannot afford to pause in the work of which we are God-appointed until our little day ends. But we can work better, and are more likely to endure the stress of worthy toil until life's eventide, if we insist on keeping our tempers calm. The over-wrought work spirit is nearly as bad as idleness. The 'fussy' worker is never the best workman. Neither is he in whom 'hustling" is a half-mania. Yet we must not nber while the day lasts. Restfulness in die work, the outgrowth and proof of the peace of the mind that is stayed on God, is the true rule .- Sunday School Times

God pity us all as we jostle each other ; God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather, Pierced to the heart : words are keener than

And mightier for wee or for weal. —Joaquin Miller.

Our best gift is this day that is ahead of us-to-day. Yesterday some things went grong. We could live it differently if we could live it over, so we think-but we/cannot. Yet each morning a new, clean day is given to us. As we kneel in morning prayer and asks forgiveness for the stains of yesterday, we may find strength to keep the new gift as unspotted as when it came from the Father of Lights. There will be temptation in this new day; but there need be no rin. "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me."-Sunday School Times

A certain old lady always gets 'mixed over politics. She wishes to know what Parliment wants a recess for, and whether it is to put the cabinet in.



On and after MONDAY, November 21st, 304, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) 

6-Mixed for Moncton, a-Exp. for Point du Cheme, Halifax, Sydney and Campbellton 6-Express for Point du Chene, Hali-6.30 7.00 26

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fax and Pictou 4---Mixed for Moncton and Point du Chene 8 Express for Sussex 134---Express for Quebec and Mont-real real 18.00

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Pile Sufferers We Don't Ask You To Take Anyone's Word For What Pyramid

# By Mail.

By Mail. We receive hundreds of letters like the following: "Thave been feeling so good I could hardly believe it, after suffering with piles for a year, to find that I an once more feeling like myself. I wish you could have seen me before I started using Pyramid Pile Cure and Jook at me how, and you would say I am not the same man I have crained 20 pounds, and all on account of

would say I am not the same man I have rained 20 pounds, wid all on account of Pyramid Pile Cure." Walter Sharkley, 56 Park St., Springfield, Mass. "I bought a fifty cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used as directed with the most unexpected results, a complete cure. I hav, been troubled with piles for thirty years and was in much distress and passed much blood, but at prevent am free from any kind of piles." F. McKay, Weaverville, Cal. "Poramid Pile Cure has been worth

ny kind of piles." F. McKay, Weaverville, "Pyrmid Pile Cure has been worth and the second stress of the second stress and stress from doctors. It also under the second stress from doctors of the also stress from doctors. It also under the second stress from doctors. B stringfellow, Postmaster, Kiko, S. C. By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will word an unnecessary, trying and expensive to your structure of the privacy of yoursel of your trouble in the privacy of yoursel of your trouble in the privacy of to your structure in the privacy of the second pile second structure of the privacy and the second pile second structure of the privacy to your structure of the second structure of the second trought and the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structure of the second structure of the second second structure of the second structur

Notice to

Pile Cure Will Do.

or to the place where Christ had met him. A new world was created for him, more mar-velous than his loftiest dreams. Note how the history of this blind man is a history of the growth of faith, one step or stage leading to another; and how the spiritual growth corresponds to the physical change from blindness to light. The whole story is a parable of how sinners, individuals, and nations are bought, by Ghrist, from the darkness of sin and ignorance to the height of the Christian life and hope.

Do not try only to abstain from sin, but

strive, by God's grace, to gain the opposite

grace. If thou wouldest not slip back into sin, thou must stretch forward to Christ and

his holiness. It is a dull, dreary, toilsome way just to avoid sin.-Edward B. Pusey.

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# From the Churches.

# DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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in thousand dollars wanted from the churches vaScotla during the "present Convention year, industions, whether for division according to the ale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be to John Nalder, Treasurer, Windsor, N.S. dopes for gathering these funds can be obtained on application.

Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rav. J. W The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Eur. J. W Marriss, D. A. S., JOER, N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. Sterms Chastorrarown All contributions from churches and individuals in New Breasures though do sent to Dm. Marsnus ; and suchcostributions P E Island to Ma. STERNS.

PRINCE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, THURO, N. S .- On Sunday Feb. 26, I baptized a young man and a young woman. W N. HUTCHINS.

# IMMANUAL CRURCH, TRURC.-Received eight on Feb. 12th, seven men by bap-

tism, and one woman on experience. Baptized fifteen on the 19th. Others are awaiting the ordinance.

# M. A. MACLEAN.

GRAMAIN ST .- A quiet work of grace is cheering the members of this church. On the 5th inst. four persons were baptized and others are expected in the near fature to make a like confession.

ORDERAN---- You will be glad to know that the prospects of the Chipman Bap-tist church are very bright. In spite of the severe weather we have excellent congregations at all services. Next Sunday. March 5th, six new members unite with us.

# HENRY A. BROWN.

NARROWS, QUERN'S Co , N. S -The work at this place has been somewhat hindered by the storms. The people deserve great oredit for nearly every night that it is possible the house is filled. Twelve peras have professed faith in the Lord. Others are seeking, we are looking to the Master for a larger bleusing.

# J. A. MARPLE.

FTORENOEVILLE, HARTLAND etc.-Since Jan. 1st we are supplying as best we can the field Florenceville group and the Hartland group or so much of them as we can possibly cover We are encouraged in our wark, notwithstanding the cold will be and stormy weather. Two men required for these two groups after the first of May. They offer good opportunities for men of God and labor for the Master's cause, being pleasantly situated in the center of Carleton Co., having good places of worship and free of debt. May the dear Lord send the me

A. H. HAYWARD. CHIPMAN, N. B .- The church here is en-joying the ministrations of Rev. H. A. Brown, formerly of Bowdoinham, Me. On account of the severe storms and consequent bad roads the pastor has not been able to keep regular appointments at Gaspereaux and Salnon Czeek, but the attendance at the station has been good and the services interesting. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition and gives promise of noursaning condition and gaves promise of good results later on. A host of young people in the place furnish much material for the teachers and pastor, and many of these regularly attend the prayer services. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are now nicely settled in the parsonage, and with the opening of Spring will be better able to visit the homes on all parts of the field. We are praying and looking h v a blessing in the Master's name.

MORRISTOWN .- On Monday afternoon, Jan. 16th, there was held a public meeting in the the interest of missions under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society. The speakers were Mrs. Paoli Foster, Berwick, and Mrs. H. G. Mellick, Regins, N. W. T., who had been called home by the serious illness of her father and mother. Mrs. Foster spoke in father and mother. Mrs. Foster spoke in behalf of Mission Bands in her usual interest-ing manner and Mrs. Mellick held the atten-tion of all by the story of the great work being accomplished in the West. There were also present several of the neighbouring pastors who were there to attend the District Conference. We might report, too, the re-

organization of the Mission Band at this time under the leadership of Miss Pineo and Mrs. Cogswell. We received much inspira-tion from the Conference and we are hoping and praying for large gowth in the interest of missions in our church. Mrs. L. F. WALLACE.

CANSO, N. S .- Gracious showers of bless ings have been coming to the Canso church of late. For a month the Rev. P. S. McGregor labored with the pastor in special evan gelistic effort and God has richly blessed the work. Members of the church, whose voices the pastor had never heard in the prayer meeting during his four years' ministry, have pepitently taken their places and are earnest-ly working for the salvation of souls. A large number have professed faith in Jesue, twenty-three of whom were baptized on Feb. Others are awaiting the ordinand roth. The meetings were continued with unabated integest after the departure of Bro. MacGre-gor and many have been enquiring the way to Zion. The work has been largely among the young people and the Sonday School has been stirred as perhaps more before. The pastor has greatly enjoyed the privilege of having Bro. MacGregor as a co-worker. A man of prayer and of great faith, an earnest preacher, he gives himself with indefaigable real and yet with much wisdom to the work of winning souls. In many respects he is mminently gualified as an evangelist. For-tunate is the church that secures his services. O. N. CAIMMAN. The meetings were continued with unabated

MCLAUGHLIN ROAD,-Having closed on ork with the first and third Coverdale churches the last of Nov. and began at Grangeville on Dec. 18th, we have at d of the quarter of the Home Misthe e sion Board, about completed three months' work with the Harcourt, St. Mary's and Buctouche churches. These churches are a long way spart, it being about twentyfive miles from Harcourt to St. Mary's and twelve orfifteen miles from St. Mary's to Buctouche. Nevertheless, while the midweek appointments at the outstations have, owing to the severe storms, for the ost part had to be cancelled, the Sunday services have been sustained. These sections know how to appreciate ervices when they have them. Harcourt hurch has not had even a student supply for seven or eight years, and is exceedingly grateful or one Sunday out of three. This summer, its members are going to made a brave effort towards the areation of a house of worship. St. Mary's and Bactonche have also had to depend on student supply, being left in the win-ter to get along as best they may. Buc-touche people have also decided to build a meeting house next summer. Corres-pondents please note that my address is MeLaughlin Road, Kent Co. F. B. Sperve F. B. SERLYR

# Mar. 2nd. 1905.

LIVERPOOL .--- On Sunday last, Feb. I began the second year of service with the Liverpool church. This first year of service in the land of my pativity has been blessed in every day of its unfolding. No more appreciative and responsive people can be found, and they have made the work so pleasant, that not one regret, of parting from scenes

# BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

# A Pleasant Medicine Which All Children Will Take Readily.

pledged \$10000 for the finishing and equip-ing of a class-room. The Chatham Literary Union is rapidly developing the forensic ability of our youth, and this will tell in the church's fature A circle of the King's Daughters, whose aim will be evangelistic training, has also been formed. Besides this a group of members, known as the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon League, carry the mes-ages of the sermons to shut-in-ones. Our Pleasant Hour is a means al bringing vital topics and interesting discoveries and the world's progress to the notice of our towns people. The church aiert to the benefits of invention has recently installed a very elab-orate system of electric lighting. But best of all, is the spirit's working among the an-saved. May we be worthy of all of God's purpose toward us! W. B. CROWELL. You do not have to coax and threather to get the little ones to take Baby's Own Tablets. The case with which they are given as compared with liquid medicines will appeal to every mother. None is spilled or wasted; you know just how big a dose has reached the little stomach As a remedy for all the ills of babyhood and childhood arising from derangements of the stomach and bowels Baby's Own Tablets have no equal. Mrs E. A. Jew-ers, Mitchell Bay, N. S., says :- "I think spending a very pleasant evening, Bro Nicholson in behalf of the people, prethe tablets a blessing to both mother and children as I find them a certain cure for all the ills to which little ones are subject. I do not know how I could get on without 'them.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25e a box by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.



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as added to the membership and since

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GRATEFUL MENTION.

the Valley church and congregations came

In large numbers to the parsonage. After

sented the pastor with a gift of \$52 00

This with a previous sam given by friends from Albert mines makes \$75.00. The peo-

ple on this field have shown us much kind-

ness. May God's blessing rest upon them

Surrey, N. B., Feb. 28th, 1905.

PASTOR M. ADDISON.

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Catalogues free to any address.



March 8, 1905,



# **BIRTHS**

ESTABEOEK — At the Baptist parsonage, Springhill, N. S. March 3rd, 'o5, to Pastor H. G and Mrs. Esabrook, a son.

# MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS-WARD-At Sunny Brae, N. B. on Feb. Sth. by the Rev. Ira M. Baird, M. A. Richard W. Phillips of Somerville, Mass., to Margaret G. Ward of Sunny

Swear-Srourz-At Lewisville on March Iat by Rev. Ira M. Baird, M. A., Oliver W. Sweat of Middlesex, Albert Co., N. B. to Helen Stultz of Lewisville.

STEEVES-WATSON.-At the parsonage, Andover. Jan. 22nd, by Rev. R. W. Dem-mings, Urbane Steeves and Mary Watson both of Washburn, Me.

Goodwin-Lumsden - At the Baptist par-sonage, Canso, N. S., Feb. 25th, by Rev. O. N. Chipman, Arthur Frank Goodwin and Martha Lumsden, all of Canso.

McGregor-Matherson.—At St. George, N. B., March 1st, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Alex-ander McGregor of Bocabec, to Isabelle Matherson of St. George.

Matherson of St. Geörge. WIRERS-SPIDELL.—At the Baptist, Par-sonage, Mahone Bay, Feb. 18, by Rev. A. F Browne, Robert Wilkle of Lapland and Leah Spidell of New Cornwall. BOYD LASKEY.—At the parsonage, Chip-man, N. B., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. H. A. Brown, Robert Boyd and Miss Theress A. Laskey, both of Chipman. McBBITM-STUART.—At the residence of the bride's parents. Truro, N. S., Feb 23, 1905, by the Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., John D. McBeth and Bessie A. Staart.

Prir-GANONG-On February 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, feorge W. Ganong, Midland, Kings Co., by pas-tor E. K. Ganong, uncle of the bride, Sophia G. Ganong to Murray R. Pitt of Kingston.

# DEATHS.

GRABAM - At Waweig, Char. Co. N. B., Feb. 20th, George E. Graham aged 78 years. He leaves a daughter and many friends. His and was peace.

Wate —At Bear River, N. S., Feb. 27, 1905, Obadiah, son of Seth Wade, aged 47 years. He has gone to join his wife who preceded him to the presence of the Lord 9 meanths since. nths since.

months since. McCuapr.—At Waweig, Char. Co, N. B., Feb. 36th, Mrs. Mary A. McCurdy aged 23 years. She leaves besides a sorrowing hus-band, a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her early departure.

CARTER -At Hall Island Cove on the and of February, Thomas Carter, senior, after a lingering illness. He breaue a member of the Queensport church, many jears ago, of which he continued until his death.

RETWOIN DE COMMUNE dire de la construir Co. N. S., on 16th, Mrs. Reynold, aged 88 years, after ouly a few days i lness, leaving one son besides many relatives and. friends In early life she became a member of the Queensport Baptist church, of which she continued until death.

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GR o per or out ybody oldine continued until death. SLOAT.-At Andover, Jan 24th, Blizabeth an Sloat in the Sath year of her age pass-ed away. Our sizer had a loog and pain-hu ilhess, but through it all was borne up by that one who came to bring light and life to the soul. Sister Sloat was the oldest member of Andover Baptist church and throughout all her years lived a strong Christian character. She is survived by three sisters, six sons, and one daughter Mary, with whom she lived, and who was not faithful in ministering to the comfort of a loving mother.

of a loving mother. WRARE.—At New Grafton, Queens, Co. N. S., on the roth inst. Elizabeth, widow of the late Samuel Weare, Licentiate, aged ro5 years. The funeral services were con-ducted by. Bro H. E. Maider. Our aged sister was born in 1800 A D the daught rof Eleager and Mary Woodworth, Pleasant Val-ley, Kings Co., N. S. When the writer first visited her, in Sept. last, he found her in firm by reason of years, but with a clear mind. Among other things she said, "Jesue

been my friend in all am with you always."

am with you always." BIZANSON.—It was on Dec. 15th,10C4, that the death of Mrs William Bezanson occurred in Garland. Mrs. Bezanson was the first out of a family of ten, to pass away. The family consisted of five sisters and five brothers. All are members of the "Baptist church" except one brother. The aged father who is in his just year and mother who is in her 83rd year live with their youngest daughter in South Berwick. Mrs. William Bezanson was beloved by all who new her and she was known as a Christian woman. The aged father and mother, the sisters and brothers, and the bereaved hus-band and family continue to have our deep-est sympathy. st sympathy.

est sympathy. NICHORS, --MR. Robert Nichols died sud-denly at his home in Morristown, Nov. 7, aged 63 years He had been at work sli day and late in the alternoon his wife heard him call for help. She answered his call and as-sisted by a neighbor carried him to the house where he soon passed away. He left a widow and two sons to mourn his loss. He was a kind father and husband and highly respected by all who husband husband highly respected by all who husband husband hig

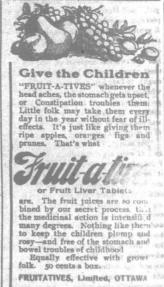
between me and death." MARTIN. — At Advocate, Cumberland County, N. S., Feburary 24th, 1005, Mrs. Hannah S. Martin in the goth year of her are, Our aged sister was a member of the Gaspereaux church with which she united by baptism fifty two years ago, under the pastorate of Rev. James Stevens. She re-moved to Advocate a few years since to the home of Mr. W. C. Elderkin in which she was tenderly careed for by her daughter. Mrs. J. L. Hatfield, her grand daughter, Mrs. W. C. Elderkin, and her great-great grand children, one of the latter being at present a student at Acadia Seminary. Peside the above mentioned she leaves two daugh-pers, Mrs. Charles W. Sater, and Mr. Wil-liam Vaughn, both now residing in Massa-chusetts. Pastor Fisher was assisted in the functal service by Rev. Mr. Barrett of the Methodist church.

nught me when I was a young girl, and has een my friend in all those years." "Lo!! BEZANSON.—It was on Dec. 15th,1004, that he death of Mrs. William Bezanson occurred a Garland, Mrs. Bezanson was the first at of a family of ten, to pass away. The mult consisted of five sisters and five rothers. All are members of the "Baptist hurch" except one brother. The aged ther who is in his jost year and mother tho is in her Sgid year live with their onngest daughter in South Berwick. Mrs. William Bezanson was belowed by all who mew her and she was known as a Christian owman. The aged father and mother, thisters and houthers, and the bereaved hus and aod family continue to have our deep-st sympathy.

have the sympathy of the Christian com-munity. WILLIAMS --At Fall River, Halifax Co., N. S. on Sunday evening. Jan. 8th, there passed into his eternal rest, Robert Fletcher villiams, in the Syth year of his age. Rro. Williams was baptized by the Rev. Robert Porter 38 years ago, and the same dav was ordained deacon of the ist. Fall River church which office he worthily filled for twenty-two years, when the infirmities of age compelled him to resign. Although un-able to attend church services he was deeply interested in the work of the great Master until the message came summoning him up higher. Hewas a man of sterling character, honest, stout-hearted, energetic. The am-bassadors of Christ alwayareceived a warm welcome at his home. He was also a man of remarkable memory. Young people would fock around him to hear a full de-scription of events which occurred seventy years ago. It can be said of this dear brother that he was agood man, a duithul son, an affectionate husband ant brother, and a kind i ther. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. U. N. States, from the words i "Well done good and faithful ser-vant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He leaves a sorrowing widow, one son, (Deacor A. W. William) and four daugh-ters to mourn their loss.

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different issue. May the God of all grach substant and comfort her in this hour of grach substant and comfort her in this hour of grach substant and comfort her in this hour of grach substant was done, but God in this insertion of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the Lord. There are left track and the comparison of the track and the track and the comparison of the track and the track an

# Notice

MOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its approach g session to revive, extend, and amend the Art of Assembly, 45 Victoria Chapter for entitled An Act to incorporate the St. J. bu Canal ard Dock Company: Also to revive a mend read consolidate therewith the Arts of Assembly 49 Victoria Chapter 58 entitled An Act to revive continue and amend the several Acts relating to the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company.

(Signed) J. S. ARMSTRONG For Applicants.

# A HELPFUL LIFE.

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"I remember once being called to see a sick girl," said Henry Ward Beecher, "who was, perhaps, seventeen or eighteen years of age. A gentleman informed me that she had been sick for twelve months, and that she had become quits disconsolate. He said . "She has the sweetest disposition, and she is the most patient creature imaginable. And you sught to hear her talk; one can hardly tell whether she talks or prays. It is Heaven to go into her room.' I wanted a little more of the spirit of Heaven, so I went to see her. I ingaged in the special labors of a revival of religion at the time.

"She said : "I hear of what you are doing, and of what my companions are doing, and I long to go out and labor for Christ; and it seems very strange to me that God keeps here on this sick bed.' 'My dear child,' 326 said I, 'do you not know that you are preaching Christ to this whole household, and to everyone who knows you ? Your gentleness and patience and Christian 'example are known and read by all. You are laboring for Christ more effectually than you could maywhere else.' Her face brightened; she looked up without a word; and doubtless she gave thanks to God, and angles sang more sweetly than before."-Ex.

# OUR BURDEN BEARER.

Do not let us be afraid of our weakness. You feel about as little like carrying the pos-sible load of this new year as a grass-hopper | Never mind | Perhaps that is how we ought to feel. You must have something fo the great Companion to do 1 Do not let us ave to carry our God and our burden too l You remember that passage in Isaiah where, with pathetic irony, the prophet declares that the people are busy carrying their gods, when all the time the great Jehovah is waiting to carry the people | No, our little strength will soon leak out. The real comintants are not our weakness versus the burdens and difficulties of the year, but all these things wars our Almighty Friend! "My pression shall go with thee," and thou shall lack noither light nor might; "as thy day so shall thy. strangth be," and "at eventide it shall be light.

"And I will give thes rest." Aye, but we must lean upon Him and allow Him to carry our load. An aged, weary woman, carrying s basket, got into the train with me the other day, and when she was seated she still kept the heavy burden upon her arm 1 "Lay your barden down, mum," said the kindly voice of a working man. "Lay your burden down,

nume : the train will carry both it and you." "I will give then rest:" not by the absence of warfare, but by the happy assurance of victory : not by the absence of the hill, but by the absence of the spirit of fainting. will give thes zest "-Ex.

THE SECRET OF THE LORD.

Ged sometimes shuts the door and shuts us

In. That He may speak, perchances through grief or pain, And softly, heart to heart, above the dim, May tell some precious thought to us again.

God sometimes shuts the door and keeps us

That so our feverish haste, our deep un-

rest, Beseath His gentle touch may quiet, till He whispen what our weary hearts love

shut in. If ettis His hand, shall we not wait and see 7 God sometimes shuts the door, and though

If worry lies without, and toil and sin, God's Word may wait within for your and

me.

Selected.

Anxiety has no place in the life of one of God's children. Christ's screnity was one of the most unmistakable signs of his filtal trust. He was tired and hungry and thirsty and in pain, but we cannot imagine him an-sious of frotful. His mind was kept in perfeet pence because it was stayed on God. The life lived by the faith of the Son of God will find his word kept : "My peace give I unto you."-Selected.

# We Offer \$1,000

# For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

The svery bottle of Liquesons we of the figuresone the the to assers that the transet kill. We do this to assers that the transet kill. We do this to assers that the transet we have some the transet of the the tower and that the book goes. No the transet is the book without killing the transet, too. Any drug that kills germs to any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquesone its worth on the transet is almost be taken as the transet is solved to the tower and the tower and the the transet is solved to the the tower as some the the hole of the tower and the tower

# Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by com-pounding drugs, nor is there any alco-hol in it. Its virtues are derived sole-by from gras-largely oxygen gras-by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the con-stant subject of scientific and chemical measure.

research. The result is a liquid that does what exygen does. It is a merve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absorbitely certain germicide. The mason is that germs are vegetables;

# THE VOICE OF GOD.

O God, I pray Thee grant to me To find within the daily life A space fenced off from earthly strife, Where I may wait and watch for Thee.

A garden which Thyself hast made; Where grow Thy graces rich and fair, And gently breaths the fragrant air, And blooms the bliss that doth not fade.

And listening let me gladly run With eager steps to walk with Thee, With heart aglow to talk with Thee-An hour when earth and heaven are one. —Mark Guy Pearse.

# AN EASY WAY

# To Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only beerve each day a few simple rules of

observe each day a few simple rules of health. The all important thing is to keep the stomach right, and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that car-tain favorite articles of food must be avoid-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

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

Hay Fever-Infit Annula eucorrhea iver Troubles alaria-Neura any Heart Tro les-Pherimon onchitis pod Polson ight's Discr wel Troubl ugus-Cold Bdrog-Dis

Has a better record than WOODILL'S

NONE

# GERMAN

# BAKING

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

ON A POST CARD.

Roachvale, N. S.

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

Gates' Acadian Liniment

is well-known as being without an equal, After exposure to cold a few drops in a cup of systemed hot water will effectually break up a Cold or Cough. A bottle in the home is a necessity for such winter ills as Toothache, Chilblains and

Ouinsy For Rheumatism when applied hot it

brings celief.

rings relief. Diphtheria and Sore Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it. Best because strongest. Sold everywhere by C. GATES SON & CO.,

Middleton, N. S.

IF YOU HAVE;

a de la TO SEIL, WRITE US. We pay highest

market prices F. R. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITER.

St. John, N. R.

# COWAN'S **COCOA and CHOCOLATE**

The y are the choicest of all. Try them.

# WANTED.

BOYS and GIRLS to sell our household specialities. Cash commission or premiums given. Address MERCANTILE AGENCY,

74 Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.

evers-Gall stoves All diseases that begin with mation-all charth-all contap the results of impure of poisone in nervous debility Lidnorane socomplishing what no aruge can

# 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an or-der on a local druggist for a full-size botile, and we will pay the drug-gist ourselves for it. This is our free sift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what fit can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you un-der no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON for this offer may not appear again. Fill o the blanks and mail it to The Liquozoi Company, 538-54 Webash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Laprozone, but if you will supply me a soc, bottle free I will take it

B A Give full address-write plainly. Any physician or hospital not using Llqu will be gladly supplied for a test.



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# This and That 12

# A QUAKER'S ADVICE.

An old Quaker was once visited by a gar rubus neighbor who complained that he had the worst servants in the world, and everybody seemed to conspire to make him miserable.

"My dear friend," said the Quaker, "let me advise you to oil yourself a little." "What do you mean ?" said th irritated

old gentleman. "Well," said the Ouaker, "I had a door in my house some time ago that was always. creaking on its hinges, and I found that everybody avoided it, and although it was the nearest way to most of the rooms yet they went round some other way. So I just got some oil, and after a lew applications it opened and shut without a creaker a jar, and now everybody just goes to that door and uses the old passage. Just oil yourself a little with the oil of kindness. Occasion ally praise your servants for some thing they do well. Encourage your children more than you scold them, and you will be some prised to find that a little sunshine will wear out a lot of fog, and a little molasses is better than much vinegar. '-Presbyterian.

# A KIND WORD FOR THE DRIVER.

A benovelent-looking minister was walking down the principal street of an Irish town one day, when he saw a driver whipping a jibbing horse.

"Stop that, you brute," he exclaimed, "or I'll have you locked up ! Why don't you try kindness on the animal? Don't you suppose a horse can be reached by a kind word. the same as a human being ?'

"I b'lieve ye're right, sor, replied the driver, a quick-witted Irishman, who with all his faults and, temper, was not bad at heart. "An' if a horse has feelin's, sor, don't ye s'pose his dhriver has, too? Thry a koind orrd on th' dhriver, if ye plase.

The stern face of the minister relaxed into a smile, and in the better understanding that followed the horse started off at a trot .- Ex.

# FAIR PLAY.

During the reform riots in Hyde Park, London, in 1868, the mob, on a well-remembered night, began tearing down the fences of Hyde Park for fires and barricades. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson tells in the Atlantic Monthly of an English officer who was dining with a friend, all unconscious of the impending danger. Presently he receiv-ed a summons from the War Department, telling him that his regiment was ordered out to deal with the mob.

He hastened back to his own house, but when he called for his horse he found that

# EASY CHANGE

# When Coffee Is Doing Harm.

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage-hot Postum Coffee :

Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I my self suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it. I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me. "At last I found a perfectly easy way to

make the change. Four years ago I aband-oned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum Coffee. We never use the old coffee any more. We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

his servant had received permission to go out for the evening, and had the key of the stable in his pocket. The officer hastily donned his uniform, and then had to proceed on foot to the Guard's Armory, which lay on the other side of the Hyde Park. Walking hastily in that direction, he came out unexpectedly at the very head quarters of the mob, where they were already piling up the former

His uniform was recognized, and angry shouts arose. It must have seemed that the Lord had delivered their worst enemy into their hands

There was but one thing to be done. He made his way straight toward the centre of action, and called to a man who was mounted on the pile, and was evidently the leader of the tumult :

"I say, my good han, my regiment has been called out by her Majesty's orders. Will you give me a hand over this pile ?"

The man bestiated a minute, and then said ith decision, "Boys, the gentleman is right. the is doing his duty, and we have no quarfel with him. Lend a hand and help him

This was promptly done with entire respect, and the officer in his brilliant uniform ent hastily on his way amid three cheers from the mob. Then the mob returned to its work, to complete it if possible before he whom they had aided should come back at the head of his regiment, and perhaps order them to be shot down .= Ex.

# WANTED TO GO UNDER.

A curate, new 'o a small seaside town, in visiting a number of cottages found many complaints of hard times, and one poor wo-man in particular was very voluble on the subject.

The reverend gentleman kindly predicted better times in store. "And tell your hus band," he said, "that he must be very thankful to be able to keep his head above water." "That's just where you're wrong, sir," was "My good man has kept his head the reply.

above water too long already, worse luck !" The curate looked surprised, until the good lady explained, "You see, sir, my hus-band, he's a diver."-Ex.

## THEE SONGS AT A TIME.

Two miners had listened patiently to everal items on the programme of a concert in the church schoolroom in aid of the re-novation fund. At last one of them could stand it no longer

"Come on, Bill !" said he. "Let's go out for a blow !"

At that moment three ladies came on the platform together to sing a trio. "Hold on a bit, Jim !" said the second

miner intelligently. "They're hurrying up; they're putting on the songs three at a time. We'll get something worth hearing presently I"-Ex.

# NOT EXACTLY A FUNERAL.

Among the many stories told in connection with fu nerals the following deserves to be entioned :

A gentleman at Scottish railway station noted a large mourning-party. Approach-ing one of the mourners he quietly inquired if it was a funeral.

"We canna' exactly ca' it a funeral," was the cautious reply, "for the corpse had missed the train !"-Ex.

An Englishman was asking for information about the state of education in an Irish county.

'Can they all read and write?'

'Troth they can, every mother's son of

'Have you no ignoramuses among you?

'Niver a one.' 'Do you know the meaning of the word ignoramus?'

'I do.' 'What is it?'

A shtranager like yerself.'

# Health of Canadian Women

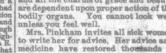
A Subject Much Discussed at Women's Clubs-The Future of a Country Depends on the Health of Its Women.



At a large State Assembly of Mothers prominent New York doctor told the 00 women present that healthy Cana-ian women were so rare as to be dian women walmost extinct.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> diau women were so rare as to be almost extinct. This seems to be a sweeping state-ment of the condition of Canadian women. Yet how many do you know who are perfectly well and do nothave some trouble arising from a derange-ment of the female organism which nanifests itself in headaches, back-sches, nervousness, that bearing-down feeling, painful or irregular menstraa-tion, leucorrhose, displacement of the uterus, ovarian krouble, indigestion or aleoplessness? There is a tried and true remedy for all these aliments. Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound has restored more Canadian women to health than all other reme-dies in the world. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the famale organism as nothing else can. For thirty years it has been curing the worst forms of female com-plaints.

so much better that I kept on the treatment and it made me a strong and well woman. The few dollars I spent for the medicine car-not hegin to pay what it was worth to ma" Miss Helena McKinnon of Sand Bay, Ont. writes:





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# RICH WARM BLOOD.

# Absolutely Necessary to Health, Strength and Comfort-Good Blood Banishes Disease.

People with rich, red blood do not feel the cold of winter. When your feet are cold, your fingers numb and your face blue and pinched, it is a certain wign that your blood is thin and your circula-tion weak. Your blood needs building up with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood ; they stimulate the cir culation. The new blood they make races through your veins to every part of your body from finger tips to tors, and makes you warm, happy and healthy. Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, St. Leon, Que. says: "About a year ago my blood be-came impoverished and I was badly run down. My hands and feet were always cold and I could not stand the least ever tion. My trouble was further aggravated by pains in my kidneys and bladder. and often I could not go about without aid. I consulted doctors, but they did not help me, and I was almost in despair en I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes and before they were all gone I knew I had found a medicine to cure me. I took the pills for about a month longer and every symptom of my trouble was gone and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after doctors and common medicines have failed because they actually make new rich blood, and so strengthen all the organs and brace up the nerves. That is the way they cure indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, nervöusness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart. St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and the secret aliments that fill the lives of se many women with misery. Do not take any pills without the full names, "Dr. Williams' Fink Fills for Pale People," on the wrapper arsund each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mall at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Out.

# NEW SUMMARY.

Shediac until Wednesday had for some time been cut off from the outer world, and not until Wednesday did the mails get through.

A company known as the Canada Nail and Wire Co., Ltd., has been organized in Sydney for the purpose of manufacturing nails and kindred hardware. The company is capitalized at \$200,000.

A. F. Townsend, formerly of Halifax, but for some years connected with the electric railways in the United States, has been appointed general superintendent of the Cape Breton Electric Co., at Sydney.

The store of the Dalhousie Mercantile Co., was burglarized Wednesday night and soveral articles stolen. The robber entered by sawing the wooden bar closing the warhouse door to enter the general score.

Miss Norma Hamiltov, aged 19, has entered the service of the Long Branch lifesaving corps, and will have to patrol the beach in stormy weather as well as the men in the service. She is an expert swimmer and an all-round athlete.

Rio de Janeiro's health department in an effort to abate a plague of rats, offered ten

A Cough or Sore Throat, which might be cured by a simple remedy like fixows's BRONGHAL TROCHES have been recommended by physicians, and are recognized the world over as one of the few staple Cough remedies. Sufferers from Bronchial and Lung Troubles should try them. Sold only in boxes.

WEREAL AND AN AVER

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cants for every dead rat. The consequence was that a syndicate was formed for the mportation of the vermin, and it was making money when it was exposed.

Dorchester was face to face with a flour famine last week on account of the tie up of the railway with snow. It is stated that the last barrel had been sold by merchants, but the situation was relieved on Sunday when a long overdue carload of flour arrived.

At Halifax in the legislature on Monday the temperance question got an aineg on the second reading of Mr. Mt Gregor's bill to prevent the shipping of liquers from licensed to non-licensed and Scott act districts. The premier said the government could not agree on advanced legis'ation.

The physicians in Swiden sever tend bills to their patients. The people pay their doctors what they think fit, and the rich give big fees, while the poor give what they can. In this way things are equalized and no one ever thinks of jumping the doctor's bill. All of which must be very nice.

The police at Budapest investigated one of the big parks of the city the other night and found over fifty people sleeping in the trees. The people are forbidden to sleep, inthe park, so they had climbed the trees and tied themselves to the limbs to keep from falling. In this way they escaped the notice of the police for a long time.

Mr. Joseph Armströng died on Tuesday night. Before the tea hour Mr. Armströng walked to Dr. Christie's office. On his way home he felt himsell getting weaker and at ten o'clock death resulted from paralysis of the brain. Mr. Armströng leaves a grown up family. Two of his sons are in the employ of Mr. T. H. Estabrooks.

Paper money will carry disease germs for one month; metal money will carry such germs only 24 hours, according to the conclusion of Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the New York city board of health, who has been experimenting with bacteria on money and who has presented he result to the house committee on banking and curren-

Toronto City Council voted, with one exception, to extend the franchise to married women who have the necessary property qualification. The exception was Aid. Noble, a bachelor. Married women in Toronto have already a vote at school elections, and the legislation which the Board of Control is now working to secure will give them a vote at municpal elections and on money by-laws.

The permit issued to Mrs. Hetty Green, New York, to carry a revolver has been revoked. This fact was admitted Tuesday by Inspector Brooks in discussing an application made by John W. Cornish. Mr. and Mrs. Cornish were held up near their home and Mrs. Cornish was rebbed of a \$6,000 diamond brooch. While Inspector Brooks said Mr. Cornish would get his permit. herefused to say why Mrs. Green's permit had been revoked.

Use the Reliable

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Always Reliable

Always Satisfactory.

Nothing Better

1 find KENDRICK'S LINIMENT gives the best of satisfaction. There is nothing sell better than Kendrick's Liniment T. J. McCARTHY.

Red Rose Tea Is Good Tea

