# (II)essenger and Misitor 

## THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR }\end{array}\right.$
Vol. XXI.

Dominion
Parliament

There have been two xathersensation al incidents in connection with the preceedings of Parlimment durngy the past week. One of these was the resignation of the Minister of the Intefion Hon. Clififord Sitton, and the other a speech in the Senate by Sir Mackerzie Bowell. The fact of Mr. Sition's resignation was announced to the House of Comimons on Wednesday moming by Sir Wilfred 1 saurier, who read Wednesday moming by Sir Wilfred laurier; who read
correspondence which bad taken place between. Wis colleague and bimsplf a day or two earlier, from which it appeared that Mr, Sifton, having come to the conclusion
that under existing circumstances be could not remain a that under existing circumstances be could not remain a
member of the Government, had accordiogly tesigned, and that the Premier had with much regret 'lelt that there was no alternative but to accept the micister's resignation In explaining his position to the House, Mr. Sifton 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. Sifton had been away from Canada for some two months. Before going away he had expressed to the Premier his views on the school cuestion. He had not supposed that it would 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. Sifton 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 accordidgly his resiguation as a protest against the schiool clause of tiie 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. McLean, Dr. Sproule and others. Mr. Foster plainly insinuated 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 protestinf, petitions from various quarters. It is reported that the Minister of Finance and the Postmaster-General are by no means satisfed, the members bf Parliament from the West are said to be united in opposition to the school clause nf the Bill, and it
seems to be generally expected that the Government will seems to be generally expected that the Government will
recognize the advisability of altering its provisions. We recognaize toe advisability of altering its, provisions. We
do not know what form the amendment is likely to take, do not know what form the amendment is likely to take,
but we believe that any settlement of the matter which but we believe that any settiement of the mater which
does not leave the people of the new Provinces free in refer. euce to their educationat work will not satisfy the major-
ity of the people. of Canada and will cause trouble in the ity of the people of Canaana and Mall chuse trouble in the
years to come. in the Senate was inspired by some remarks of Hon. Messers, Foster and Haggart in the House of Commons la
short time ago. These remarks had to do with what. oc. short time ago. These remarks had to do with what. oc.
curred during a cabinet crisis when Sir MacKenzie. was curred during a cabinet crisis when Sir Mackenzie was
Prewier, of which crisis the public has first and last heard Preaier, of which crisis the public has first and last heard
a good deal. It is evident from Sir Mackenzie's speect a good deal. It is evident from Sir Mackenze't's speech
that time has done ittele to mollify his feelings towart the that time has done litie to molify hrs feelings toward the
men who wihdorew their support trom him nat atrying time.
His heart is still bitter. But perhaps the history of that in. men who wirhdrew their support trom him at a trying time.
His heart is still bitter. But perhaps the history of tatinterestiog
told.

## A Matter of

It will be pretly generally admitted we suppoce, that athong the newspapers of Canada there is no abler Provineial mighte and consistent advocate of Liberalism than the Toronto Glober The
inced a generous admization tor Sir Globe has always evm man and a statesman, and its support
Wiltrid Laurier as a of his measures is generaily hearty and unreserved. But The Globe very distinctly declines to support the Autonomy Bill now before Partiament in so far as it provides for imposing upon the rew Provinces a separate school system. The Glabe 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 retigious element in ediucation, or of the rights of min. orities to consideration in education. The question is not one of educational policy but of canstitutional righits, "which body has the right to deternine and direct the edicational policy of the new western Prowinces, the. Dominion Parliament or the Provincial Legislatures?"

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, March 8, 1905.
$\mathrm{NO}_{4} 10$

The Globe's answer to that central question is the answer of the Confederation Act: "In and for each Province the cation." That ansturer canvot be harmonized with the measure now before Parliament. That measure proposes to "make laws" for these two new Provinces in relation to the wharacter of their schools-that there shall be both Public schools and Separate schools-and also in relation to the financial administration of kuch schools-how public monevs shall be raised, apportioned, and applied, Such regulations fouching education are, in our judgment, as really within the constitutional nights of the Provinces as
are the regulations pertrining to school tiours, teachers qualifications, and text books. It is essentially a question of Provincial fights
Referring to the provision for separate schools in the
Dominion Act of 1875 The Globe savs: ©That legislation Dominion Act of 1875 The Globe ealys: What legislation was not asked for by the Territory, it was not contemnlated oy the Prime Minister, it was introduced as an amendment
in committee. Whether wise or unwise it was at that time deemed expedient, and it was at most only interim legislation intended for a Territory under Dominion supervision. Neither the terms of that enactment nicr the circumstances under which it was passed, so it seems to us, make it necrssary for Parliament, thirty years afterwards, to usurp the functions of the Provincial Leepislatures and to bind upon
these Provnces for all time, as a charge uader their constithese Prov nces for all. time, as a charge uader their consti-
tution, a system ofeducation which may prove unsuited to tution, a sy
their needs
But, we are asked, have not the people who now enjoy Separate school privileges under the Territorial Governhave. The peorle of the nine Roman Catholic schools and ot the two Protestant schools, which are all the Separate $r$ chools at this moment in operation throughout the entire region to be comprised within the two new Provinces
have jut claims But those claims should be cons dered have just claims But those claims should be cons deted
by the Provincial Legislatures in framing their Provincial by the Provincinf Legislatures in Iraming their Provincial
educational policies, not by tha Dominion Parliament in flucational prlicies, not by tha Domimion Parliament in asked, is it not probablethat the new Legislatures would enact the present Aeparate school regulations? It s sontively probable, indoed almost absolutely ocrtain. Still, it is objected, is there not ground for the fear that in the furure those Separate school privileges might be withdrawn? Such privilegs, once granted, could not be withdrawn withotat cresting a grievance for which, under the Conlederation Act,
dial legislation.
ical constitational these grounds, theore fical and pract. col constitutional and bistorical, The Globe fels itself ures now before Parliament in so far as they interfere with the rights of the Provinces in matters of education. The highiest interests of all parties, for the present and for the future, wilt he hest served by Parliament dealing only
with Federal matters, and leaving to the Legislatures of with Federal matters, and leaving to the Legislatures of
the Provinces all the dulies and responsibilities which the the Provinces all the dulies and responsibilities which the
Confederation Act intended to be Provincial. And that is the central question at issue,

The second reading of the Northwest
Premier Haultain Autonomy Bill will not take dace for

# on the 

 the more salient features of the BillAutonomy Bill. are being discussed in various quar ters. Premier Haultain of the Northwest Territories has been heard from in this connection. Mr. Haultain is not.pleased with some features of the Bill. He would have prefecred 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 t would have been better to have made only one Province. "The division," he says, "is purely arbitrary: there is no point in the country where there is a natural division.
Our Provincial pachinery is more suitable to a large Proynoe than a smatione, the larger the better. We are one country, we har an individuality, a progressive unity, and we have grown up Pogether with one kegislature; one Government and one set of institutions." The one argument which Mr. Haultain recognizes as having any weight against the one Proyince idea is that the Great Province would havé a preponderating influencs in the Conflederafion, and that from a Northwest standpoint of course would not be objectionable.

Mr. Haultain also objects to that provision of the Bill by which the public lands of the nefw 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 finaucial terms provided for in the Bill is reasonably generous. "The Provinces will be very well oll to start with and there will be no need to resort to any more taxation.

Haultain also objects strongly to the way in which the school question is dealt with in the Bill. It is not that he objects to the practical working of the present seperate school system in the Northwest or that he would change it If he had the power. But he objects to what he considers an invasion of Provincial rights. The Dominion' Government has no right to impose, a spparate schook system on the new Provinces. The reference; which has been made to conditions in Ontario and Quebec are beside the the confederation compact canada volunfarily agieed to about separate schools. There is a vast difference between Upper and Lower Canada going volumtarily into confeder ation with certain conditions attached, and our being creat ed into a Province with those conditions attached. Mr. Haultain tales exception to Sir Wilfrid Laurfer's argument in regard to constitutional guarantees. "To say that because the Dominion Parliament passed an act with -regard e the educational or any other matter in 1875 it stands for
ever, that it must be imposed upon the Proyince and per ever. that it must be imposed upon the Province and perto anything else that they did is very wipidly brought to the reductio ad absurdum. did- is very ropidy orought to sirable that the Fereral Government:should attach to the Provincial constitution general or specific regulations wity regard to fairness, justice, honesty and good faith. These very desirable qualities must he assumed to exist if the people of the west are fit to govern themselves.

The Commis-
The decision of the $\ln ^{\prime}$ ernational

sion's Tinding.ommission of inquiry into the sion's Find North Sea incident has been officially confirm the reports, previously put in circulation, to the effect that the decision of the coimmis sion would be adverse to the contentions of Great Britain. The fioding of the commission as to inatters of fact appears to be in substantial agreement with the statements'made, at the time when the unfortunate incident eccuried, by the Bditisti fishermen whose vessels were fired upon by the Russians. The commissioners of ticourse recognize that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act. It would beabsurd to think otherwise. And all beit the Russian Compissioner were of opinion that therewere not among the fishing vessels or in their vicinity avy torpedo boats, and therefore the opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified. The Crpmonisconers bawever recognize unanimously that "Admiral. Rojestvensky did all be could from the commencement to the end to prevent the traw lers being the object of fire by the "Nussian
squadron." It is perhaps a little difficult to seconcile this statement with the fact that, as the Cnmmissioners belieyed, there were no other crafts except the trawlers bithined, there were no other crafts except the trawlers, within-
sight of the Russian vessels. The deliverance of the Commissinners on this point seems to amouat to this, that the Russian Admiral did not wantonly fire en the trawlers, but that, being, aprrebensive of an attack by torpedo boats and mistaking the signals of the trawlers for these of hostile vessels, he fired upon what he supposed were torpedo
boats but which in reality were harmless fishio The facts certainly do not reflect any glory'on the Russian The facts certainly do not reflect any gloryton the Russian
Admiral, But evidently the court wished to deal wish him Admiral, but evidently the court wished to deal wish him as genty as possibie. Concerning the equadrons proceed-
ing withont assisting the damazed trawlers, the decision sayst "The commissioners are unanimolis that, under the circumstances preceding and following the incident, there was such-uncertainty concerning the danger to the squadron as to warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing al did not inform the neighboring maritime powers of what had occurred."

## Another Great

A great battle has been in, progress

## Battle.

 for some days between the Russian and Japanese forces in Manchuria The engagement lasts form day to day and appears to be of a general character. The sacrifice of life on both sides is beavy and the Russians are reported to be losing ground. A despintrh rom St. Petersburg says:-Although it is not nflicially admitted it is regarded as certain that General Kuropigthin is directing all bis eflorts to the wbidrawal of his army to Tie Pass. It is now practically a rear guard action, but The Japanese have not only driven in his lelt, but a column is repoited to hare.grossed the Hun river east inf Fushun At the same time the Japinere, are pressinge the Russian centre under cover of the fire of their seige guns, Japanese advance. The - florts of the Jaoanise to rnvelope the Russian right have been unsucressful, but it his been divisions were despatched to head off the. rear Ruseian divisions were desplached to head of the rear flaploingcoluton advancing from the Liao river toward Sinmintin (about thity miles west of Makden) bot according to the latest advires they were too late, the Japanese having already entered the town.

## Unton Canadian Conference

Wi golemaxd the Missioasties from the South on the 2and ave days were spent very ple inife at 2 p. m. Read Psalam raz and Micikis 4 and after wilcoming the Southern brethrea, exhorted them to cone ap with us to the mountain of the house of the Lord.
ap with us to the mountain of the house of he Lord.
The retirine President, Mr. Churchill, in his address gav us a very happy and profitable reeume of the various turs. inge sod 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 transpiring, in many parts of the world, as helping to usber in the speody reign of Prince of Peace on the earth, Mr. Laflame was appointed President by exclamations, and the other officers were filled in much the same way. In the crabing we had a social time, music, recitations and gheciks, and closed by joining hands in a circle, and sing13. CTlest be the tie that binds, etc.

On' Friday morning Mr. Freeman led the devotional exerches, Mit topic was, "Compulsion in the life of Jesus," Jesus refognized that there was a plan for his life, and lime never sfervid from fulfilling it. There was a must, an inward compuilioion in his life that governed all his actions, Passages whef cited with this must in them. There was a plan in thatife of Jesus. Is there a plan for our lives? Jesus knew Gbd'splan for his life, can we know God's. plan for ours! Thling the teaching of Jesis concerning the Father, we mast bolieve that God desires us to know his plan for our lifer. And when we know it, we must follow it, negardless of all cost. We see the compultion in Christ's life was biy great compassion, and that in the Apostle Paut was the constreingg love for Christ. So we need our hearts to be filled with the love of God and then an overmastering defilled with the love of God and then an overmastering de-
site will tales possession of us, to follow constantly God's plan for our lives.
plan for our lives.
Mrs. Higgins read an excellent paper on "The Missionaty's Mesege, Law or Love? How much of each ?" This plaper was requested for publication, so I hope you may Yyve 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 ind precious. It is difficult for us to estimate the value of spiritual things.
We fied in Ps. $56: 8$ that ( 1 ) He has a bottle for our tears. The tear of repentance, the tear of disappointment, of sorrow, etcic, are all precious to God. Why? They represent spinitual exercises, and he values whatever makes the soul beautiful. Sorrow chastens, disappointment leads to
patience and trust, and repentance leads us to God; every patience and trust, and repentance leads us to God; every
tear represents some fpiritual experience that has been a bleasing to es.
(a) He has a book for our words. As we find in Mal. 3: 16, God keeps the minutes of every meeting where his children come together in his name, a laithful record that
can never be mothenten or soiled by age. Words merely reveal what is withis, and God values these because they fre'tioexpression of the state of our souls, and spiritual ire tive exp
(3) He has Golden bowls for our prayers, Rev, si8. Our tentwill turn into benutifol a doenments lor our characters whef fheres our words lato lovely little pleture, showivg pow pur coulis have passed from glory to glory; and our frivern into sweet isoense. The soul gives itsell wip to love, peditety precious and sweot to. our Cod.
"The distribution of Literatore" was a subject opeped by Ms. Archibald, and the diecossion participated in by neveral others.
The sobject of "Recre Home" was spoles to by Mies Murtey, Miss Corting. Mise. DePraser and othes. A committee mas appointed to bring in resolutions on the subject, Which was done at a later nesion, and the committee con. tiinued lor work during the year.
In the afterpoon Mise Archibald gave us an interestivg and hapiriag talk on the first verse of the gnit Psaim. "He that dwellith in the secret place of the most high shall ibide under the shadew. of the Almighty. Sbe velated manyof her experienceis Juring the seven yean she has boen in India, after which Mz. Craigread a very intorestiog paper on "Soll 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 seid, let us all rise and sing the doxology, for this wonderful work at Chekhagoorda. Praise God from. whom all bleasings flow.
Mise Hatch led the devotions in the afternoon. She had been impressed with the adaptation of portions of Isaiah's prophecy to our own times and this country India. She read these portions substituting the name India with good elect. 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 missionaries giving their experiencess in this line of work, all of which wes very interesting and instructive.
On Sunday Mr. Scott preached in English and Mr. Craig is Tologu, and a grand moting was held in the ovening in the chapel is tower which wis comfortably filled with
lenthen geatimen and young mee. Several of the missloasies game aldremen which were lisisoned to with great sitiention.
. On Monday morraieg "The Organic Union of our two Misions os the leld" wes proposed, and called forth much diecomion. But ar there weet many alment from the Onterrio Missios, whoes minds on the subject were not known, and several of the M. P. Mistionsries were oppoesd to any organio--union, such as was stated io the preamble to a resolution hrouglit forward, nothing defiaito was donge, except that it was voled to weid the preamble and resolation to ench of the Miscionarien to read, and ruminate on, till our separate conferences meet in July, when it is expected to bo dilicusued.
The Confyence closed by a prayer and praise meeting ia the afternoon. Mosst of us went to the station to see the Southern friends off, and as the train moved away we sang "God be with you till we meet agaio."
M. F. Churchil.

## M. P. Conference.

We retarned from' Vixranagram. A week ago, where our M. We relarped from Vizranagramera week ago, where our M. P. and Union Canadian Conferencoss wero held from Jan 5 , to the ra inclusive. Mesas requested to send so lew do it tontay. Lovè was the keynote of all the devo. tional meetings in our M. P. Conference. Love of God," by Mr. Glendenning: "Love of the Fatb/" by Miss Churchill; "Love of the Son." by Mr Sinford; "Love of the Spirit," Mr. Hardy ; "Love, 佪o supreme law, Mrs. Archibald : "Love, the supreme need," Miss F. Clarls; "Love, the supreme gift" Miss Blackadar ; "Love, the motive pow. er," Mrs. Higgins ; "Love, the means of iofluence," 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 1 felt it might be a good exercise for me, and others, to read this chapter offen as a matter of self examination throughout the year. Various subjects were discussed such as the "Individual cup at Communion" in 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. Temprance, Union of Beptists at home, church discipline, Helpers salaries, estimates, etc, received their share of attention. But the devotional meetings and sermons on Sunday, in Evglish 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 objec
A strong resolution in regard to Rayagadda was unanimously passed in, which each member of the Conferenc 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 thant the Board be asked to do all in its power so secure such a man.

## A Word to the Churches.

Moreover, if thy brother treapais igainst thee, go and tell hime hib Thult between him and thee alones: If he shall beer 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 llinee wititestes every word may be en: tablished. And if he shall negloet to heer them, tell it unte the church ; but if he negisect to lear the churchind him be unto thee ain io hastiven man and a publinen Verily Pruy unto you, whathoever he shall bind poe serth,
 es earth, shatil loe loosed in heaven. Matt. it ; y $\mathrm{g}-18 \mathrm{~B}$.
The word, cloweb, hers, metans a megulariy coistitutid asembly of believen an the Lord Jows, walkiog ie the emamondements nad ordianicas of the !ord.
The Scorpture heffre os teaches, thar !
I. A troly Christias member of this saseml
(2. A traly Chriation member or this assombly may be©ome guitly of tuespasing egainst his brother.
. Perions destitute of the Chriatian chanacter, may gria admission to this amembly, and trempasi againat ith members.
3. It is the duty of the offeided member to bring offendef to an arcount.

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, resides in the assembly or chucch, and nowhere else ; and is expressed in the vot of a church meeting.
6. To the same extent, it is conferred on and resides in all such churches.

This power to bind and loose, given to the Christan congregation cannot be trinsterred. It must be adminstered by the individual church; and its decision is Gnal.
8. The ecclesiastical hierarchies of Caristendom, Whether Roman, Greek of Protestant in arrogating to themselves the power to bind and loose, here conferred on the Christian congregations, are wrestihg the Scriptures of truth.

Our Saviour, the Lawgiver of the chumb, in this Seripture, lays down the course to bo pursued in overy case, where one member trespesses 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 Christinn traggressor 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 pupisthment ot the offender; but his restoration to fellowship. The offeitiled member is to approach the offender with the supreme motive, "To gain a biother." Such an effort made in such a spirit, will in most cases succeed.
It he must take the second step, the motive must still be "To gain a brothes." He will therefore see the propriety of taking as witnesses, breftren who have the confidence of both parties.
If this is to fail, the church is to assemble and hear the matter stated. Then comes the last solems eflort "To gain ebrother," when the whole atembly themmen the tupplitrt. The concentrated rays of the unn, will melt the hardest substances : and the united pleading love of a Cristian assembly, will prevail with the bitherto soluumbled trans gresor. th he reluse to hear all these entreaties, he must be excladed. He is prohably-unnegienerate One of the tares that the church must not attempt to remove out of the world: but must certainly remoye from church fellowship.
Now, it might occur, that in carrying out such a course of discipline ; bofth the ollended member and the chureh though closely following the form, yet neglecting the spirit would arrive at a wrong decision. Such a decision would bind pothing, in earth or in beaven. It were monstrous to assume, that a false decision made by men on earth, could bind the Holy One to male a false decision in heaven
For the work of discipline, a chuich seeds as much of spiritual power as for the work of conversion and if gaitiering. To supppose that it can be successflully 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 fulfl the Divine purpose in their institution, they must at once resume the long 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 performance. For the atrophy of unused powers is a universal penalty.

A Beluvier.

## The Liquor Traffic-From the Moral Stand Point:

1 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 finencially, economically; but if it is right morally, we can even put up with the consequences that follow in its train politic. inlly. 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 over as being the tests of a perfect morality. We, as Clirisover as being the tests of a pertect morality. We, ss Chris.
tians, bolieve that these laws were given to the world by tians, believe that thele laws were given to the world by
Almighty Cod himall. But everybody acknowledges their value. On them is built thie jurioprudence of the nations. Toaight 1 charge that the liquor traffic io wrong morally. because it breake everyone of these laws which are at the beals of merrality.

The I'quar taffic brakes the first law of morality by ousing men to moribip, ao God, but a craving for stropg drink. As the Paimist said, "Their god is their own bel. ley,"
"At the break of day 1 saw a man
Approach the dram shop door:
His lips were parched, his checks were suikl,
His infant child stood by his side
His infant child stood by his side
Father, mother lies sick at home,
And sister cries for bread.
He rose and staggered to the bar,
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 bowl-
He drank while bis wife and children star
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 wite, children, church and God and their own souls for the appetite caused by drink? Then they break the first com. mandment, "Thou shalt have no other gode before me."

The liquor traffic leads men to break the seoned commandmeat and to worship the prochict of human induatry

And to bow themselves down to them and werve them by leading the rum seller to sell himself for gold. Some liquor men are paturelly pretty decent fellows. Same 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 serving a graven image, being led to do it by the liquor traffic, And what is the image? It is the image that, was greven 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 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 vote 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 hood-winked I You are being blind-folded! You let them take 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 ! There would be figuor sold under no license, but the amount would be casily cut in two, and 1 tell you again, the present enormous and jn creasing drain is greater than yoú, 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 love, and he serves his god no 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 in. iquity of the fathers upon the phildren unto the third and fourth generation ! ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Let those who worship the golden image beware I. They must reckon with Gird one day and the average saloon keeper's life is shert!"

Because profanity and obscenity and perjury ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$ hand in hand, and dance and howl with the liquor traffic every where, I charge it with breaking the third commandment, "Thou shall niot take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guilless 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, 1 charge the liquor traffic with violating the fourth comm

Pecause f is 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 5 th command: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be, long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

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 sixth commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."
7. Because the house of ill fame in the great cities, and the lustful disposition everywhere, go with the saloon, I charge the liquor traffic with the violation of the 7 th com mandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery,
8. 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 lnow enough to count his change ; because glambling 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 now administra. tion as under the'old ; I charge that the liquet friffie is guilty of the violation of the eight command, "Thou shalt not steal,"
9. Because whatever attempts are made to brieg the inguor traffic to court to answer for its crimes, it sucoped by bribery, by intimidation and by personal friendship, im teaching raen to swear falsely I charge the liquor treffic with the violation of the sinth commandment, "Thou shalt not bear lalse witness against thy peighbor,"
10. Because in in some places, saloons have ftted up play rooms with rocking-horses, toys and pictures. for the chilftren to play in, that they may got them under thet control ; because it is a fact that suloon-keepers bave had candy drops made containing alcohol and peddled them out to little children for the express purpose of giving them the taste for Iiquor ; because not long ago, in a sation reeper's convention a member arose and said k 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 ; cultivnte the taste, oents given out in this way will bring you dollars bye and bye ; because a saloonkeeper in this city told me when 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 breals the tenth commandment for it "covets" not only the neighe bors house, farm, ox and ass, but it coverts his 'precious boy and woutd for the salke of a graven image, dimin lim a a drualkarl's grave.
Muscatine, Ia.

## MESSENGER AND VISITOR

## A winter Gate at Boon Tstand

Lying low in the water and directly in the track of constwise vessels, Boon Island has been the scene of many wrecls, 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 neartst bit of mainland but Kittery Point, twelve miles away, lying at the mouth of the Piscatagua River, which here separates Maine from New Hampshire, is commonly the point of embarkation for Beon 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, dechdedly irregular.
Besides the light-tower, there are the keeperis dwelling a storehouse and ar oil-house, all built of massive granite blocke. On the oil-house is, in balfry of heavy timber, which supports the fog bell, and betweeo them all extend thick plank walks, bridgieg 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 ia darkness and storm.
Each epring boxes of eaith are brought in the boats from the mpialand, and tiny flower-beds are arranged is coovenient crevices about the house, only to be regularly wanfed away by the seas of the winter gales which often IWeap away also the plapk wallis and the fish-flakes and lobster-pots of the keepers.
At low tide Boon. Island may perbaps cover an area of three acres, but at high water, even at common neap tides, the coeen overflowe a great part of the folend. At epring fides and in severe storms the water extends over the whole territory up to the very foundations of the fower and buildings. On one memorable night old Neptune knocked upon the front door of the keepre's dwetting wtth such vigor that it gave way before him, and the whole lowe floor was flooded as the great seas made a complete breach over the island. In anticipation of another such visit, the door was replaced by a much more substantial one.
Butagainst the most uncanny and dangerous feature of great storms it seems impossible to guard. Immens boulders many tons in werght are often rolled up'from the ocaen's depth by tte ourushing seas, and although some. times broken, are frequently hus'ed clear across the island, or left lodged in some gully a mong the rocks. There they remain, it may bs, for years as monuments to the power of the waves, but sooner or later they are sure to be again seized by some more powerflul sea, and thrown skipping
over the Jedges into the water. During the progress of this titanic game of marbles the concussions are at times ter sible, and the paths of the hucried boulders are easily to be traced by scarred and splintered ledges.
A short time previous to the gale of January 31, i898, the assistant keeper of the light took to himself a youn wife from an inland town, and having stowed his effect on a tugboat at Kittery Point, awaited a favorable chance for moving out and setting up hruse-keeping on the deso late bunch of low-lying rocks. The first attempt at land ing was futile, of account of undertow breaking round the island; but fafter a few days of waiting, the young couple and their goods were safely deposited on the saltencrusted ledges of their new home.

Scatcely were they comfortably "settled down," however before the wind backed into the northeast, and with thick snow the now famous storm began. All day it seadily increased in fury, tlll, as aight shut in, every cubic foot was quivering under the portentous blows of-the sea. Urged down the coast by the furious nortbeaster, the flood-tide quickly rose; and each great comber rushed with deafeniagroar a foot or two higher among the rocks than its predecessons. The tower and buildings were thickly incased in ice from the flying spray. Sharp, crackling reports and a pecullar jarring of the house gave warning that the terithle play of the boutders had begun in good earnest yet early in the night, sounds, which, although familia enough to the veteran keeper and his assistants, were appallingly strange to the plucky liitle bride.
Heavier and heavier grew. the concussions as the ever increasing seas tumbled upon the jagged shore i, nearer and nearer came that close-following rush of roaring waters as thyir crests were hurled yet higher among the rocks, until, found 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 wall 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 inantas lowew. Mopping up and sweeping away the con stantly increasing streams of water which now squirted round and under the door at every thud of the ren against it, and looking after the safety of such honsehold articles as might be most injured in case it gave way as the old ane hiad done, they suđdenly became aware of an evorpewering amall of gas from the stoves. Inrestigntion
soon convinced them that the ice coating outside had actu ally risen to the chimneys of the house, and that all three were effectually frosen up. It was necessary to put out the fires at once, and so to this cight's misery and fear was added the hardship of a cold house filled with gas.
As the tide receded, the sea gradually ceased dashing ageingt the building. Dayllght revealed an astonishing scene. The light-tower, from its base to the lanfern, one hundred and jthirty-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, of cepting a fringe some thres feet in width round the'base of each, where the rushing waters had prevented ice formv ing.

Scattered about the island in all directiens lay a fresh crop of boulders, both great and small, and almost agains the oli-house were the fragrament of a twenty-ton felluw that bad, since his appearance from the sea eight years before, never been budged.

In the oul-house belfry, tweinty feet Tabove the ground, was the great fog-bell.terned upside down, and filled with ice. Moreover, the whole belfry was so ctogged with the frozen brone that several hours' work was pecpssary to get the bell again in ringing order.

In the keeper's house no fires were posible until aoon.
Those on duty in the lighthouse reported that at times Its oselletione were most elerming, and that a lanteri suspeaded ia their little."sly parlor" swung to and fro continually.

Taiken altogether, it is sale to surmise that heavy gales furaush excitement enough to offset many weelss of the ordinarily monotonous life at Boon Island.-Youth's Com. paniog.

## The Duty of Sleep.

The sleeping-soom is nature's repair shop, the place of recuperation and renovation. There are persons who sumetimes tell us that some great man, such as Napoleon Bonapirte, only slept four or five hours in twenty-four. But Napoleon Bonaparte is a very poor example to follow. His restless spirit. lept the world in an uproar, a good share of his life, he was broken in health some time previous to his defeat in battle, and finally, fretted and chaled in his captivity, 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 andistrong, 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 mistake, and preparing herself for future troubles. A woman who keeps avalee with stimulants now will be trying to put herself to sleep with chloral by and by One of the great bindrances to sleep is a restless anxiety about things to corre. There is so much to be done that some mothers feel they can lardly talke tippe to sleep; but six, seven, or eight hours of good, soldd sleep, begun at ten or eleven o'clock at night, is much better preparation for a hard day's work than any amount of midnight toil or restless 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 followed, 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 withont 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 ibe harnassed until sleep forsakes their eyes; they must ratier bid their cares depart, and commit soul and body, mind and estate, friends and foes, to the care of a loving Fither. They must male it their business to sleep.
There is nothing more favorable to beautifut slumber than the peace of God which paseth understanding. With that peace we can lay ourselves down and sleep, and awake because the Lord sustains it. And we cin 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 gaip those 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, lrnowing 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 falthful Creator, feariog 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 care worn by it. Wherever you go shine and sing- In every household there is drudgery. In every household there is sorrow. If you come as a prince, with a cheerful buoyanit 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 an sin will cause a man to come trom prayiag-Frances -5 Willath.

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## THE STRENGTH OF A CHURCH:

A stary has been going the rounds that when a certain church was about to build a new edifire, one of the deacons was showing the architects designs, and coming to the drawing of the steeple he exclaimed, 'There, that steple wilt be 180 leet high, fhe tallest steeple in all this part of the country. Won't that make sioners tremble?
Without vouching for the truth of this story, the thought bf the rond dencon finds exprestion in many of our churches, that much of the power of religion is found in externals. If a church bas a large and wealthy membership. an impesing and vell-furnishod edifice, an eloquent preacher and artistic choir, it, in short, it tis the church of the town, and to belong to this church is to 'be somebody;' we call it, a trong church, without asking after the tone of its piety. On the other band, it the members of a church are few and poor we deem it necessarily a 'freble' church. The strength and prosperity of a church are often estimated by its social position, without regard to its spiritual power.
Ritualism is fouod not alnne among Romanists and Episcopalians Uexists among Raptists, and Presbyterians and 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 externais.
Now this idea is found in every church. It a fine building is ereeted, a large congregation mathered, 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 ruin 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 conversions, but mierely by the intux which wealth and
fashion will draw ; it may give little or nothing to missions; lashion will draw ; it may give hitte or nothing to missions;
the tone of its piety may below; it may be dring very little towards byildong up the kiaydom of Christ in the hearts of man; and yet if it is externally prosperous we yre apt to
callit it a strong and prosporous church. And ferarding the 'feeble' church we may often desire for it rs, hier the strength of numbers and of wealth than the power which lies in piety
Now as army may be largn in numbers, e'egantly uninformed, with large cannou and powerful bass druims, 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 elegaotly it can go through its dress parade, but what it can do. Thus a small aiod ragged army may yot be a powertul army. and a small and poor church a strong church-stronger than its more sty lish neighbor
A church is strong and sucressful just so far, and only so frr, as it accomplishes the purpose of church organization. That parpose is the propargation of Bible truth, and cultivation of the spirituality and spiritual power of its mem. bers. Now a man may belong for years to a large and
wealithy church, and his connection with it not result in the increase of his knowled de nor spirituality. On the other hand, the members of a church may be few and poor, and yet the character of that charch be such that each one uniting with it is advanced in Christian truth and in spiritual life. And it this be so, this small and poor church is a strong and successful church.
I y - it be understood then, that because $=$ church is small and poor, it can ampunt to nothing and is a failure: It may be nevertheloss a strong ghiurch. And though the member: of a church be nof tinereasing in numbers or in wealth, if they are increasing in spirituality the church is
brcoming all the while a stronger church. This is the first brcoming 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 myy be more spititual. And as to the increase of its numbers, such iacrease slould be sought from conversions.
TWe may wich that: lem weelthy and influential brethren would move in from other places, and so the church become large and wealthy. But the gain to an individuat church Irom imnigration is no gain to the kingdom of Christ as a
whole. It may be selfigh in a church to desire such again:

Lat the spitituality of the members of the church be increased, and the unconverted will be led by then to Chist. 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 its members does nót depend on their numbers or their wealth.

## CHIRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Thete are three reasons, at least why Christian mien should suipport our institutions of learping it Wolfville.

The cause of Christian education demand it. Our publicachool system is all that we may ank fot It is complete in itself. It providen for each and wll winhout respect to clase or belie!. In our poblic schools Romanist and Protestant ftadd on the same level. It is for this reason that 'we deprecate most strongly the establishment of enamate schools in the new Provincrs, 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. These schools are not at liberty to emphasize Christianity, for antagonize it.
The time is far distant whrm alfelatsee will consent to \# prominent introduction of Clristinan teaching in our pubic ichools. The abrence of such. traching however hans its eflect upon the schools themaslves. Every argumient therefore, for Christian cducation is an argurnent for our denominationl schools and so an argument for Christians to give to their support.
2. Our Baptist doctrines need it. These doct ines are precious to the men avd women who know why they are Baptists, an-1 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 acoppted by all who are called Christians. Suppose all the elucated people in the world were separated entirely from the Baptists, what would become of three 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 principles they must be propagated by the Baptist denomination: Nobody else will, or cap, do this.

The training of our future, workers requires it. Ivery part of the organization and work of our people is now seeking men and wormen, nol only educated, but traived in accord with the ideals and methods of these denomipational schools. The churches want such pastors and the country charches are beginning to ask- for them. Our schools themselves, our academies, and high schools' want them for the the positions wbich await just the lind of men and women which these denomivational schools cath furnish. Our Missionary Boards Home and Foreign turí their eyes towards these schools for the men to tike and fill strategic centers at heme 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 borne in mind that such work tells, and it pays a hundred fold. You may gives beggar his dinner to-day and be may die to-morrow. You did a good deed, though shortlived. But when you plant a school of learning permeated with Christian ideals and pulsatiog with the fruth as it is in Jesus' you have sowll a seed which shall talke root, the fruit of which shall be for 'the healing of the nations.' Help on the Second Forward Movement of Acadia Col. thelp
lege.

## MINISTER'S SONS.

The old slander often comes to the front that minister's sons generally turn out hadly. Though it has been shown often that there is no truth whatever in the statement, that it is a falsehood pure and simple, yet there are many who atill believe it. A Freneh investigator has stualed this subject, and has made a long list of names to prove that the sons of ministers make up a large namber of the world's great men. Here are a fow of the names: Agassiz, Hallain, Jonathan Edwards, Whately Parkham, Banceoft, the Wesleys, Buchers and Spurgeons, Cowper, Coleridge, Tennyson Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Macnulay, Thackeray, -Bir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolas, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt, Grover Cleaveland, Peter Stuyvesant, AdonIram Judson, Timothy Dwight, Henry Clay, Fitz-Gzeen Halleck, Morse (the inventor), Bat 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 whioh an exclia ige replies 'TBen co, beloved, but it won't be, it is too sweet a morsel of the de is own for them to give it up, though the facts are 1 rrinst them;' There are some good men in these Marit y ${ }^{4}$ Provinces whose fathers were protchers and therea many others growing, who wifl benelt and bless their frew, in the,world.

## AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

A pamphlet entitled, The African Civilization Movemont' has been laid on our table by the President and promoter, Dc. A. B. Walleer of St. Jobn, N. B. The message to the public is a pamphlet of 30 pages which is packed foll of information as to the Negro and his ptesent position and standing among the races of the earth and his fature prospects. Dr. Walker is most optimistic in his views. He pleads for fall jostioc, right, and equality for all mamHind. Ht myys the chtef objece of thit movernent is to bring the whole continent of Alrica and the whole African race within the pale of Christian civilization according to the A oglo-Saxon plan, and he proposes to do this by founding in some pert of British. Atrica, not already occupied by white people. a col-ny of an intelligent, educated, industrious class of Eoglish speaking Negroes drawn from Eng-lish-spenking countries.
The plan of Dr. Walker is excellent and if properly mainagod 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 opet door for capable men of the African sace, among their own people io America, and Africa is clear. We trust that Dr. Walker and those who are associated with him in this grent enterprise may bave their most sanguine expectations finlly 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 sald, that 'worship is doing busihess with God and preadoting if doing business with men,' then it would seem to be a wise thing for men and women to get tof church early enough for the devotional part of the eervices. 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 beneficiah and that he feels sufficiently strong to take up the work which was laid dowa 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 continue in the work for which he has shown such excellent qualificrions

- The maintenance of a bearty, vigorous, spiritual life is to every church and every believer a matter of prime im. portance. It must begin and be carried on in thé heart and closet of each disciple. It is to be supported by habitual prayer, self-examination and walchfuliess, study of the Word of God and the choerful and grateful use of all the means within our reach. Some of these are the gatherhie means within our reach. Some of these are the gather ment ordinances, and the loving and intelligent performance of every known duty, When these obtain there will be an active, earnest, intelligent church.
- Worldiness like a worm at the root of a plant is eating out the life of many in our 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 plessures and amusements are almost' as eagerly sought atter by those who proless 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 Muscatine, on the second page of this issue in which the liquor business is dealt with in a most trenchant manner. The address is timely. ${ }^{2}$ We ask our readers to thoughtjully peruse the same, and ponder carefully and prayerfully, the points which are made. We have not read a more vigorons onslaught on this, the greatest foe of human kind, for some time and are glad of the privilege of giving it circulation among the Baptiste of priviege of giving We circuration among the Baptints and thiese provinces. We hope it
stimulus to some Christians.
-lt is sald that the late Henry Ward Beecher had among his many pictures one amoll engraving which he prized yery highly. Itrepresented Christ as contral figare of a group. He was surrounded by the poor and saffering, the tried and afficted. There was the mother in an agony of griaf, lisying her dead ehila of His teet. There was the Ethiopian lifting his shackled His teat, There was he kthopian lifting his shackled
hiands in supplication for retlef. There of thie the toilhands in supplication for retfef. There whe the toil-
worn, griet strieken 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 Ohrist was just attering those matohless words 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give gou rest: How tender ! How helptal land how fraught with comfort!

The Sunday Schioel Times is responsitile for the following facte in respect to Sunday sehoolis. Hamah Bell of EIgh Wycombe, England, war one of a score
or more of individuals whose attempts at Sandsy School work, betoro the elforts of Robert Raikes, are well lnown to students of Sunday School history. Miss Ball's work was conductel in 1769, many other sporadio instances of Sunday School work preceded her mich is thit of Rov. Eleaser Wheelock, in 1768 in Columbia, Connecticut, Rev. David Blair, in Brechen, Scotland; Ludwig Hocker, in 1740 in Ephrata, Pennsylvanid; and Rev. Joseph Alleins, as far back as 16651668, in Ba6h, Fingland. Still a centary earlien, in 1560 a form of Sunday School had been inaugurated by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and as early as 1608 a similar system was in operation in the church of Tngland.

## 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, the green waters of the great Pacific Ocean on the west. the eternal snows on the north, and the massive Rockies on destined by the fertility of its soil, thie extent and richness of its grazing lands, its exhaustless timber lands, the proof its grazing lands, its exhaustless timber lands, the pro-
ductiveness of its waters, the wealth of its mines, and its ductiveness of its waters, the wealth of its mines, and its
relation to the "Far East" to be the crown and pride of our Dominion.
This land must be conquered by the Cross. High over all h anners must float the banner of the Cross. High over all spires mus? rise those from whepce ring out the chimes that call the people to worship the King of Kinge.

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 churches, and a pastor is now in sight for the remaining field. Ot these, 9 only just one hall, are self-supporting, 5 of which are jutt barely so. The total resident membership is 1273 , a small butheroic band. Last year their con, tributions for local church work averaged \$ i4 ig per member as compared with $\$ 1022$ contributed per member by the Ontario and Quebec brethren. Their contributions for Home and Foreign Missions averaged $\$ 2.04$ per member as compared writh $\$ 1,70$ contributed by our Upper Canadian brethren, and .68 permember contributed by our Maxitime Provisce brethren. Adding amount raised in Maritime Provinces for Twentieth Century Fund, their average is .89 per member and even adding amount raised for Second 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 chatacter of the population. The people have come from the four winds of the earth, Swedes, Nore wegians, Icelanders, Mrish, Scotch, English, French, German, Italians, Russians, Chinese, Jananese, Canadians, and some from Uncle Sam's land. Many of these people, especially from English speaking lands, were members of churches in their thomelands, 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 Lutheran or some other church, are non.church goers; given to Sunday sports, and hard to reach, since they do not readily associate with English spealcing people. The constant moving from one place to another and the absence of such ties of relationship ás exists in Maritime Province churches is a secious 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 brethren.

When all thése-facts concerning the conditions under which our work is carried on, and the generous way in which our B. C. brethren support the work are Considered, 1, for one, feel that the brethren of the Maritime Provinces ought to stir themselves to a just appreciation of their obligation to aid these valiant and struggling brethren. We call for help. We are bold in our appeal because that we. dursetves 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 js men. We believe that he will answer our prayers and open the hearts" and purses of our brothers and sisters in the Naritime Provinces,

There are here with us many young men from the East. They came here not to fiad Christ, but to find the treasures of earth. Onty 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 mother known the condition of her boy when she wrote there woutd have the condition of her boy whea 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. 1gth, 1go5, 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. Red member your boys. In the name of Jesus and for the solke 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 Proviaces will be glad to knowe that Rev, Witlard Sitch is aow among us. He is pastor of the First Baptist church, Vancouver, the largest charch in our Convention. His people love him dearly, and the Lord is abnndantly 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,
E. LeRor Dakin.

## The Rhodes Scholar for Nova Scotia for 1905.

ROY ELLIOT BATES SELECTED BY THE PACULTY OF ACADI Unveresitt.
In accordance with-the method adopted for the Marit'me Provinces. The appointment of the Rhodes Scholar for Nova Soutia, 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 examinations 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 Ist of October next.
Fiye men made formal application, three of whom were graduates, and two undergraduates. Several other strong men were eager to apply but were disqualified by the age limit. The applications acoording to the instructions issued by the Rhodes Trustees, contained sketches of the careers of the respective candidates, and were accompanied by such certificates and collateral information as might be of service. To aid them in determining the merits of the candidates, the Faculty, in accordance with the-spirit of Mr. Rhodes' wish, sought to enlarge their data by requesting information from the Attletic Association of the Uni versity, from the 'Students' Literary Saciety, and from the student body as represented by the men of the three upper, classes. It is reported that the students did their work admirably. Three separate reports were furnished the Faculty, in which carefully complied information was given con. cerning the record and standing of each candidate in athletics, in the literary Iife of the University, and in his general life as a man among his fellow-students.

After due deliberaton and investigation, the Faculty has eleated Mr. Roy. Eliott Bates, of the class of 1904 , to the coveted honor. Mr. Bates is twenty-three years of age, and is a son of the Rev. W. B. Bates, formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Halifax, and later of the Baptist church, Amherst. While the Rev, Mr. Bates is an American citi2en, and has rerently returned to the United Statec, Mr Roy zen, and has rerently returned to the United Statec, Mr Roy
Bates has berome 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 rxcellent moral character. His literary and scholastic attainments too are of a high order. He was prepared for college at Halitas Acaremy 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 Acadra he exhibited unusual capacity and interest as a student, maintained a bigh standing throughout the four years of his undergraduate course, and carried an honor course in Classics. He was graduated with honors last June. In addition to his uniformly ligh sranding 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 Literpry Society and the College paper, gave him, according to the testimo iy of lis fellow-students, easily first rank in this respect among the competitors for the scholarship. During the present college year Mr. Bates has been pursuing post-graduate thudies at Harvard University. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at Harvard, in a letter to Presiflent Trotter, writes of bis work as "showing an excellent soirit and unusual training and abilitv." At the recent mid-year examination 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 a thletics and the love of out-door spotts, on which Mr. Rhodes laid considerable stress, as trisbutary to fataly develópement, Me. Bates has a strong record. In foot-ball he was captain of his Frechman Class Team, playod throughout the-four years of his course, was on the 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 years. In Base-ball he played on his class team three years. In Tennis he played on his class team throughout his course. was College Tennis captain in his senior year, and was twice champion of the University, once in doub'es, ooce in singles His love of out-docr sports and his Athletic proficiency are therefore, amply evidenced.
With, respect to his qualities of manhood, his caracity or 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'rnig personality, of cultured and diguified bearing, $o$ ' kindly nature, and of public'spirit. He was conspicuous and influe tial among his fellow-
students throughout his college course, and was kernly and students throughout his college course, and was kernly and
wholesomely interested in the various departuents of wholesomely
college life.
If spared to enjoy the privileges which the appointment,
opens to him , it is believed that Mr . Bates at opeos to him, it is believed that Mr. Bates at Uxford will
fulfi in a high degree Mr. Rhodes' idea in founding thfulf in a high degree Mr. Rhodes idea in founding th-
scholarships, and will do credit alike to Nova Scotia, and scholarships, and will dn credit alike to Nill ba
to the college whose representative he will be.

## Dr. Richard in China.

Dr. Timothy kichard who has been a missionary in China for the past 35 years, and since the Boxer outbreak a confidenrial adviser of the Chinese government, and who knows propably more about Chinese aftairs than ary other living man with the possible exception of Sir Robert Harr, is at present in England on important business in connecthon with his work. In a recent interview, refering to the changes which have taken place duriog the years. of his missionary career he said
${ }^{4}$ When I went-out first, there were no missionaries in the interior of China. Few ever travelled in the interior It 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. Io the Province of Shantung, which is as large as a European kingdom, there were not 500 Christians. Now there are to,eoo When tspeak of Christians, I mean Now there are to,000. When ispeak of Christians, I mean Protestant Christians in the whole Chipese Empire at about half a million, meaning those who attend Chricti-n worsbip and, therefore, are to all intents and purposes Christians. Now that is a tremendous change in thirty: years " Ia speaking of the general attituide of the people toward the Christian religion, and as to the means used for bringing it about, he said: It was nainly by the iofluence of the circulation of the litera ure issued by the Ctristian Literature Society. Sonie of the lpading literary men of Chins, such as Kang yu-wei and Lang chi-chao, got hoid of our books and the buoks. got told ail theai They adopted
the teaching of our books, and drew up a 1 rogramme of the teaching of our books, and drew up a 1 rogramme of
reicrm mainly on the primriples laid down in them. After refcrm mainly on the principles laid down in them. After
wards they got ten thindsand sfud-nts to affix their nare wards they got ten Ctinpsand sfudents to affix Their nare en
to it and published it floroughout the Empire. It produced a profound impression:- Fer this reason laricely, Kang-yu. wei had previously put himself forward as the prw int-r. preter of the ancient Chinece classics. He said ti a: the old standard ermmentaries were not true interpreters of the teachings of the ancient sages. Acourdingly
he wrote a commentary for all the Chinese classics on a new bssis, and he fold me that the two main of God and the Brotherhood of nations- the twothood of God and the Brotherhood of nations-the two $n$ ain
commandments, the foundations on which we and a Cbristian China. Thake as I said which we can build up impression outside the Christian churcb, but it profrund the direction of the Christian church The was all in were besieged, almost in every province, by enquirers of different kind altogether. F rmerly they had been mainly from amnngst the ponrer classes. now the educated class foom amnngst the ponrer classes now the educater class-
es of the land went to the missionaries everywhere, and sought for light upon all problems in the uplifung of the nation. That was a tremendous change, which, as you know, so affected the Empress Dowager that she deptsed the Emperor and took his place. She took measiresaganist 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 thing is this, that the Empress Dowager, who took ho kable the reins nf government expressly for the purpose of check ing the reform moveme t, Ea, been compelled to turn round was sanction derrees allowing almost everything which was conceded by the Emperor before."

## Literary Note

Great Facts por Christianliving 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 rongregation and were found so helpful that he was led to publish them in book form with the view of reaching a wider con. stituencr.
stin
The introduction affirms that this is a book of fundamentals. God, Christ, the lifenow present, he life to come -these are the themes They are the themes that niever lose interest; they touch that which is deepest and most worth while; God in life, and life in Giod, and for God and the treatment corresponds. The writer has read much, has thought long and deeply, has translated lis thinking
into strenuous living. He speaks out of the fulness of ex. into strenuous living. He speaks out of the fulness of ex-
perience. It is this which, gives thrse chapters their hold. perienre, MrLeod thinks for himself and presents his thoughts in a vigorous forceful mapner. The lessons taught ought to be helpful and should inspire to right and noble living. If life is spared the author will be heard from aga
rightly so. The work of the publisher is well done.

## Peter Crawford's Partier.

charles batcell. 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 mews items of a later tssue 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 varlous deserving charities.
Twenty years ago I had exceptional opportunitle for observing Peter Crawford, as for a long time Frank Aldrich, the man in whose employ I worked had desk foom in the house of Crawford \& Co.
Peter was as hard as the iron he sold. Any one 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 sat by himself in the corner with his back to the rest of the customers. And Mr. Farrish's head bar seeper wuuld point him out to those who came in, and go through a pantomimic action expressive o head-punching. It would have ediffed the old $m$, $n$ if he conld have known this, for he gloried in hfe 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 nupleasant man I had ever seen. The very morning I began work he stopped at my denk and asked me my name fan rasplog, high-pitched voice that went with his drled-leaf complexion and drumbead skin.
'Ajden Adams, sir,' sald I.
Whll, I'suppose jou'll fritter away Mr. Aldrich'd 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 leari the buisiness, and glad of a chance. To day boys are pald for dolog nothing, end they don't learn anything s
'Well, I'm glad I don't have to work for you, ald I to myself - as he passed on.
That afternoon or the rext, as I sat at my desk addressing envelopes, a pale-looking woman came down the alsle and asked me where Mr, Crawford's office was. I told her and she went on.
'Well, what do you want?', said Crawford's rasplig. querlous volce.
'I'm Mrs. Seymour. My husband used to work for you.
'What, John Seymour ? Wasn't worth his salt, I Alseharged him.
'Yes, sfr, but he's just been run over by a horseour and he'll be unable to worli 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 mavbe you could fivid'something for me to do so as to makea little money - -
'Never knew a woman' yet who could do anything worth paying for. I wouder why you came here to peater me.
'Well Sir, John told me yon were not-
'Not sympathetic. Well, he told you right. If Johr had been mindiug hin 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 eddress. I believe he saw some good in John when he was here, but I 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 vlsting I had been pald 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- 1 lived in Brooklyn-and I could do nothing.
bater in the week I was talking about Crawford's hardurens. to Jtmmy Egan, the shlpplag clerk, and he sald

I guess his partner must have fixed John np all right, for Mrs, Seymour's got ajob at dress-making, end when I went to see John at the hoopttel he'd - bunch of flowers from Schutt.

Thie shipping clerk's eyes twlikled as he sald
this, but though I noticed the twinkle I couldn't see the occasion for tt, and ascribed it to nervousness. Twitchlag noses and lips and twlikYling eyes are sometimes forms of St. Vitus dance.
Mr. Crawford's partser, G. W. Schutt, zever 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 consections, and I understood that he represented the house at Pittsburg.
Christmas came along a month or so after I began to work for Aldrack, and the day before that holiday Crawford sald to the cashier in a volce that plerced the remotest part of the store
I understand that old man Doane is githing away turkeys to his clerks. Doane is a blame fool. The men wot't work a bit better for him because of his dolug 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. IfI 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 1 joined with heartiness on general principles. Of course I had nothing to say elther way. Mr. Aldrich had aiready given me a crisp two-dollar-bll 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 mennest man on John street.
'Meanest man in the iron business,' sald he.
About five o'clock there came a telegram from Pittsburg' 'ilgned 'G. W. Schutt,' and addreased 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 tells me to give you all one per cent. of your salaries as a Christmas present."
I looked over at the shilppling clerk at that moment, and again his eyes were twinkling ; but for mie I felt) a little downhearted. I was sorry I did not belong to the honse of Crawford \& Co. The telegram had callei 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 halfeagles and two with double eagles. Severat stopped at my desk and showed me their bright colus and miny heart feit uke lead.
In a few minutes the cashier came out and sald, Alden, Mr. Aldrich says I may send you around to King \& Cumberland's on an errand, as Tom is busy. and Mr, Crawford's perteer 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 indeec. How in the world had Mr. Scioutt ever heard of me? How different a man from that old cormudgeon, Crawford !
When I came back I stoppel at the shipping clerk's desk. He was a synpathetic young Itishman and the frlerdliest man in the place, and I wanted to tell bim of my good fortune.
'Isn'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 lils photograph?'
'No' sald I.
'Nelther did I, but I think he's the living lmage of Mr. Crawford.'
Now, this struck ane at the time and ofter after as beling inconsequent and entirely illogical, ,but I never remembered to ask him what he weant.
Among the office force there was a black-haired, dreamy-eyed boy from some place on Cape Cod. We called him the artist and nised to make fun of him because he was always seeing beauty in thinge that looked deaperately commonplace to us.

He wes a faithful fellow, but he always spent his noon hours drawing, and at last Mr. Pulsifer, the pump mant next door, who was something of an artlover, told him that he ought to study abroad.
"You'll never make your mark in the lron business, and you may do a good deal as an artiot. 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
vever occurred to him that Crawford was a hard man so what did he do but go home and tell his mother What Putstrer hidd sald, and the next day she came dowir to speak to the old man.
He sat with his hat on all through the interview. I know, for I sew him through the open door. You conld not esy that Peter Crawford's maniers wèe treproachable.
'Well, what is it? Whose leg is broken now? When did he work for me?
There was silence for a moment, and then Mrs. 8 tory sald:
'I don't understand you, sir. I'm Waldo's mo. ther.'
'And who in thunder is Waldo?'
'Why, Waldo is your clerk,' said she as proudly ns if ahe had seld he was the redoubtable particer himself.
'Oh, the boy in a dream all the while. Well, what dia he full through? How long will he be laid up? Why didn't he use lis eges ?
'Waldo, hasn't had anything happen to him, but he wants to go to Paris to study art.,
Mrs Story plumped the words out mure quiclily than she had intended, I dare say, and they plainly ataggered Mr. Crawford.
'Oh, he does, does he ?' sald he, raising his already high volce, as healways did when he was losing his temper,
'Yes, six.'
Mrs. Waldo, or whatever your name is, do you suppose that I went into the iron business so that I could heep 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 golng to work to make one ? What arthly good is an artist? I never bought a pleture In my life. Iron's some use. I can see a profit in Iron, but do you suppose there's any profit in plctures? A man buys a picture and his money's gone, and all he has is a lot of paint smeered on a board. That 'tall a picture is. Now if Waldo stays Here he may become a respectable member of society an from merchant, but if he becomes an artist he'll go to the duce and bean object of charity all his days. And you want me to help him on the road to peralition ?
He paused, and Mrs, Story said with diguity, Mr. Crawford, I had no Idea I should hear anything like this or 1 should not have come. I thought that if you cared for pletures you might help him along and he'd repay you when he got a name. He is said to have great talent.
'Well, you've come to the wrong shop. 'If my partaer was here he might do something, for Waldo ta a good boy, but I have no use for artists. They are fifth wheels, incumbrances, ntter no-good. Here this is Mr. Schutt's address. If you want fo, write to him. He may do scmething. Oat in Pittsburg they go in for art, but I'm dead against the whole theory of paying a man for foolling away preclons time.
He turned to his desk and she came, out, crumpling up the paper in her hand and her eyes fuli of tears. As she passed my desk I rose to go out to the shitpping clerk, and I sald to her, 'You'd Detter write to Mr. Schutt. He'll help Waldo.
She evidently took my advise, for about a fortyight later Wildo came to the store with the hap. plest look I kad ever seen ou his melavcholy face.
${ }^{\text {' }} \mathrm{Mr}$, Schutt is a brick,' said he, and then he told ua that Mr. Bchutt had seen his work and had ahowed it to some Pittsburg people connected with the att gillery there, and that he was to go to Paris to atuidy art, and that he was to give Mr. Schatt an option on any pletures he might paint during the next ten years;
I'mim glad to leive Crawford. My mother says he Wha almoet insulding.
Although I havechanged his name, those who follow art matters will have no diffeulty in recog. nizing Waldo atory. He certainly did have raie talent, and he applled himself diligently and exhibited in the salon ted years or more ago, and afterwind came to New York to live, but he never conld overcome hls averslon to the man who might hive lidped him but who didn't.

Strange to say he never saw Mr. Schutt, all matters being arranged by correspondence, but that Pittaburg patron of the fine arts bought five or six of his pletures.
Crawford's cashler told, me two or three years ago that once when he went up to the house of his employer on business he noticed thrie of Waldo's plctures on the wall, and they were the only decent pictures the ofd man had:
I wish I knew what had become of Egan, the shippling clerk. I think it I were to tell him how Crawford, dylug, had left all his money to a rich nephew, with the injunction that he do as he pleased with it, and that the niephew had divided it among varlons deserving charitles, hif eyes would have twinkled as of old, and he would have sald something about the invisible Pittsburg partner.

Surly, Fumotous, 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 milsgivings that we began the last half of the journey, since the snow was now very deep and the danger of our sinking fnto difts mas great. To add to our general feeling of fear, the relndeer 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 miohap, 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 volces, and ran into a gulch 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 theinfuriated reindeer, finding themsetves caught fn the binked-up snow almost to thelr haunches, turned upon us and would have pawed us to death but for the forethought of Oosllik, who, seeing our danger, sprang forward, and, holating, the overturned pulke in his strong arms, brotight 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 nof kept the pulle 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 thould have been helpless and completely at his mercy.

For the first time we had occasion to see how fierce an angry relndeer can be. When he was convinced that he eould not reach us, Uncle Ben turned upon Oosilik, anid we heard the Eskimo shoutting and clubbing the deer as he ran in and out of the the pulks in a swift circuit, pursued by the bellowlug reindeer.
We spent an exclting half-hour tinder the pulps, with the hoofs of the deer zattling like hail on the frozen boards, and then the unusual commotion ceased all at once, for the relndeer had found a llichen bed. In ajiffy they were pawing up the snow in their hurry to get at the succulent moss, and we we were forgotten.
Amalik and Oosillk lifted the pulps from ou heads, and dug us out of the snow and set us on our feet. By the time the relndeer had eaten themselves Into a passable humor Amalik and Oosilik led them back to the pulps.
We hed fonr hours of travelling before we came in sight of the corral that had sent us the reindeer from Eatou 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 sieds 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 morigages, rose to address a meeting of the inemployed.
"Tbe chief cause of distress in this country", he began, "is a lack 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 skinged, shouted an irreverent person in the audience.

## $*$ The Young People *

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

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S.
Sec.-Treas., Rev, Geo. A. Lawson, 49 Prescot St. Halifex

Prayer Meetige Topic, March 12th, 1905.
Christ the Great Physician. Luke $4: 16$-19: $5: 27 \cdot 32$ 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 sid man requires a physician who understands the nature of the case he is Ireating. 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, (Iohn $5: 1 \cdot 9$ ) Simon's wife's mother, (Mark ; 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. 1: 10; Acts. 15 : 9.
Familiar illustrations can befound in the everyday life about us of those who were ruined physically and morally by $\sin$ who have been rescued by this great physician. Christ takes men and males them stand when they have no strength or courape of their own in wfich to stand. His is a complete cure.
III. The patient must recognize a need of him. He can 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 manlcind may turn to him as a true and loving friend.
Medical missionaries mre most successful in the foreign fields because they help the body and then say a word for the salvation of the soul. This is the method of love which the great physician used.
W. A. White.

Bro. W. Crowell, very kindly consenter 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 have Daniel's God, You admire the rare bravery with which he again and again faced death.
You praise the purity that leaves upon his record no stan, 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 it-whence 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 yours-to test bravery 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 ever 58. constantly.

And yet you are tested today, and the question whether throned in worldly success you shall yet have pronounced upon you the Divine sentence "Mene, Mene, Tekel Uphar-
sin" or hear in lowliness, the Divine commandation "O
what grounds decided ?
The issue is staked on your being fired in principle corrupt in integrity, and ardent in piety. Be set ! whiole ! pious
To Daniel it was given to stand strong whi e kings were were removed and thrones tottered.
To him it was granted so see in apocalyptic vislah all the history of coming Kingdom itill the Messiah did rule. To you, if like him strong in the Lord, it will be grans. ed to abide "the wreck of matter and the camb worlds"-and receiving now a lingdom that cannet be moved, you will have heirship and kivgship in a new heavens and a new earth in which dwelleth rightpoutaess. If 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 ${ }^{-\beta_{\text {bits }} \text {. }}$
They rose in the "covenant meeting."
And told of their hopes and fears.
And told of their hopes and fears;
Beyond this vale of tears.
And" they spoke of "godly parents,"
Of a "saintly mother's prayeri"
Aud hoped in the coverant blessings
Their souls would bave a share.
But one who sat in the shadow,
Neath 'Neath a heritage of shame, Caught a glimpse of sweeter truth that day, As writ by a pen of flame. And arose in the covenant meeting That he came, not to call the righteous, But sinners to reclaim;
"That he gave his life a ransom, To break the chaiss vile as me; To break the chains of sense and sin; I, by trusting his grivious And walking the path he trod, May find a peace the world cannot give And become a 'son of God.'
"This good to have godly parents,
But I, who have neither, still can be
The head of a goldly race. Anj' so, 'I renounce the devil And all his works' to day.' And the leader said, with a husky voice
"My brethren, let us proy" "My brethren, let us pray."

## LITTLE THINGS

Only a little shriveled seed-
It might be a flower or grass or weed;
Of a narrow, durty 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 blossom-wopder as fair and sweet \& ever broke at an angel's fee
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. As the box of earth in the window there Yet it bore at least the precious bloom Of a perlect soul in a narrow ronmPure as the snowy leaves that fold Over the flower's heart of gold.
-Henry:VanDyke.

## ANCIENT WORKS OF ART.

In the course of a recent lecture at the Cemera Club, London, Professor Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist showed by means of photographs of various articles which he had unearthed that nine thousand years ago the Egyptian cratismen had a fair knowledge of materials and the method of workiug 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 nldest piece of worked ivory known. It is the carved effigy of one of the earliest kings, and was found some thirly feet below the present surface of the ground So soft was it with pge and the moist character of the ground in which it was discover ed,that the dirt had to he most carefully removed from it by the ald of a camel-hair brush, after which, by chemical means, it was hardened so as tn have a fresh lease of exissence. The image is one of artistic qualities, and the face is full of character, indicating the rountenance of $m$ lieenwitted, wily man, very different from the ralm, regular features of the effigies which adorn the monuments of later date Dr. Petrie is not only a painstaking explorer, but a father to the devoted band of natives working uqder hima They regard him as a great medicine-man; and go to him for treator " t of all the ${ }^{i r}$ ailments.-Presbyterian.

W B. M. U.
Contributors to this column will plense address. Mrs. I W. Manning, 240 Dake St., St. John, N. B.

## PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH

Forsworkers among the Scaudinavians, Germans, Russians and celanders in the North West. For new Interests in growing towns. For Mission Band leaders. That Band members may be converted whlle trying to work for others.

## FOR MISSION BANDS.

I am sure you will want to hear of the way we ce eb so.

Sometime ago the boarding boys began ta talk of Chritmas and to wonder it fhere would be anything special that day. I would tell there very gravely that Christmas came on Sunday this year and in my home we never had anything in the way the lads said. . Have the treat on another day"; and when I called them on Saturday morning to help me make bags out of bits of cotton of all co ors and make bags out of bits of cotton of all co ors and 'there was to be Christmas this year ; and from that time there was mofe or less talk about it.
The latter part of October we learned that the workers in the home land was duent by the fellow first day of November ind a fow in Madras the notice that we might expect the box to be landed here the 5 th of November. I was quite excited about it for anything from bome has a certain charn for me still. S, often we have to wait for the box from bome and were very pleased to think this was coming in such good time, but instead of the box came a note from the steamer agent to say the steamer had come but the case was not on herns they mad been advised, and they were writing to Madras to learn the reason. After many days c.me anuther notice sayivg - " Y our case has been shipped on the The day came and still no box; but a few day later came the provolking notice that, becanse of heavy weather, the "Sirchana" had proceeded directly to Calcutta from Cocanada and the case had been overcarrled. November passed, December came and I began to fear that after all our plans, we were to be disappointed and not have the box in time for the 218 st , the day chosen for our school closing and Christmas tree ; but the 9 d there came a note to say the box was teally lapded avd at the custom office. About dusk it reached here and Miss Clark and anpacked it in the presence of the custom's Inspecto who Eindy came to the house.
Then we packed all the things away and got ready to goto Vizianagram the next day.
The following Monday we began the closing work of the term. There were Grading Examiva ions and the clothes to be sorted, some altered sumewhat, 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 plauned and worked over presents and

Tueslay afternoon after school the larger boys morning it presented a gala appearance. They had cut blue and plik; green and yellow, red aind manve dissue paper into strips abo $t$ an iveh wide and made yaid after yard of rainbow colored chain, which they proceeded to loop alorg the walls and estoon in the arches. Ther climbed up ropes thrown over the behms way up in the roof, and draped the chains from there; they stood on each others stiogflers and looped them aloag the wall; pnt a ladder- on a table and climbed to the higher
placejd and seemed su daring that I not nervous and placed and seemed su daring that I got nervous and
could hot watch them. But, boylike, they simply could hot watch them. But, boylike, they simply
tooked at each other and smiled when they saw the fear stamped in my facc and I felt sure thelr ear stamped in my face and I felt sure thelr One of our boys bad two plasters on the side of his head, the "afterward" of a gympasium feat, but he wos not satiefied untit he whs npon the beams piverliead fastening the chaiur and the gay ornaments they had made in the places chosen for them. Assuring them that I would not enjoy any broken suring them that I would not enjoy any broken boy was a boy the world over, and I would simply there. And they got throngh, as they told me "with no broken heads," only one boy came very beariy falling, but they caught him. I was relieved Hid reatly the chapel did look very pretty consider ing it was a native chapel in India. Tissue papei ormatuentation may not sound as if it could be pretty In Canada, but the surroundings are different We
We were up very early mext morning finishtng
the last things and getting ready for the guests who were to arrive. One of the boys came to me about dayllizht, saying there was a batudy 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 thelr parents died within a few days of each othet and the fttle oorphans wiere left alone way up in the Rayagadda valley, but some native official knew the missionaries would help the child
Bobblli
They were helped and soon placed in the schonf at Cocauada. Miss Sanford was hiviog them spend part of their holidays with thexn at Vizlanagram, and when we invited her to spend Wednesday with ns, asked if she might bring the children, too, which, of course, we were glad to have her do, About 0.30 a carriage arrived and Mrs, Innis came toringing her gramophone. She is interested in our work and is atways willigg to help

## At Miss Cla+k and thad a tree.

the cfiapel and arranged the a trunk carried over to the crrapel and arranged the prizes on a table, plac-
ling another for the gramophone. We then opened the doors and allowed the children to come in, seat. lig them by classes on the floor. They were so eager, and no happy, so pleared with the gally decorated room and full of anticipation as to what was to come.
Mrs. Innis entertained them until eleven a 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 that we had planned for for that day. There is quite a differenc between ten and two. Whille the gramophone was entertaining the school Miss Clarke and I got thitigs arranged for breakfast, so that coak thight have it all ready as soon as we got through the exercises
in the schoot. At eleven otclock-I went to the front In the schoo, At eleven. and told the pupils that I had a talking table too and I wanted them to listen to that, and the firs thing it said was that there was etght pupils who during the year, and those pupils were called to the front and given prizas. The next thing uy tab told was the names of those who had passed in their July Bible examination and the table held certlficates 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 So the brightly decorated S. S. certificates were dis. tributed, and then my table told them who had passed their second half yearly Bible examinatio recentiy heid, and instead of a certificate each on recefved a bmatl prize, most of which came from the box you helped to send. Then we invited all to be present in the afternoon at 3.30 and disimissed the school. So soon as they were out of the room the servants were calied to bring the ox-heart tree that must take the place of a pretty spruce or fir in the
tropical land, and Mr. Sanford kindly helped them tropical land, aud Mr. Sanford kindly helped them so put it into place while we were attending to the last things for breaktast. Ten of us sat down to the table and what do you suppose was the first thiag we had, codnshir from filax, a friend had sent me fourney had been too much for it but when wg opened it we found it had kept wonderfully well, and all enjoyed it very much indeed.
Breakfast over, we went to trim the Christmas tree.
When they assembled Mr. Sanford sjoke upou the meaning of Christmas. He interested them very auch and when he proposed three cheers for Mrs. Innis in appreciation of ber part of the sutentain'Hip, hip, hurrah," however, but with clapping of ands.
This was repeated for the prize winners, the teachers, and then Mr. Sanford asked if they were patisfied, but they thought not, so. once more they clapped; this thme Miss Clarke and I were the recipients of their appreciation and finaliy Mr. San ord proposed the Christmas tree. I am sure you an Cansda do not emjoy giving a rousing cheer any more than do these here. The whole worldss kin the task of unloading the tree and by the tives to he task of unloading the tree and by the time the ast articie had beea given it was getting chilly air is reelly chilly th the morntngs and eveninges 1 wish you conld have seem the plensure youg The children were so pleased with thel- brisht col ored suits and thete were twent y-five New'Testaments given to twenty-five boys and gir's and on the fis leaf of each was written-" from a class of little pirls In Wolfville Sunday school." I told how you had dented sourselves something you wanted, perhaps sweets, and had sent the money to me to buy some thing for the children here. The money had bough
twenty-five New. Teataments and I wanted them to
remember that you had denied yourselves to give them this pleasure. I also told them I still had my irst Bible-it also was a Christmis present-when ittle girl, and Ihoped they would take such good care of the books they had just recelved that whem they were as old as I, they
first Telugu New Testament.
Oh girls, did it not pay to do as you did? The weets or whatever you gave up would have giver yon alone pleasure for but a little time ; but the money thus saved has given 25 children a New Tesfament.
Well, every orre scemed happy and pleased, but we were not done yet. Christinus dinner had to be partaken of. The Chrlstians elnbhed together and made the diane ${ }_{4}$, and 83 of us dined together. Quite a dintier party, was it not? We did not have great feast, just rice aad currled mutton, dah1, charu, and plantaius; but it was so nice to eat all togelirer. Once there had been high caste and low tenow of caste, the more wonderfol such gathere. are to me There was the $Y$ ead Master of our chool moing round serving those whose oh ow ouf most he would have considered defiling a few years ago.
By two o'clock our guests were all gone and Miss Clarke and I were ready for bed. Tired? Yes, thoroughly tired, but so happy. Oh; I forgot to say the boarding boys all left that Iright, too, 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.
(To be coutinued)
IDA M. New COMB

## 20th Century Fund.

## Albert, F Amold lew ett, \$x, Alma, Mre D D Cleaveland, $\$ 5$; Mrussels Sireet, St John, Samuel Robinson, \$10; Chipman, C A Mclean, $\$ 2$, Maggie Stevens \$1 $\$ 3$. $\$ 6$ :

 Chipman, C A McLean, $\$ 2$, Maggie Stevens, $\$ 1, \$ 3,-\$ 6$;Central Norton, Miss May Mloyd, (Mrs \& E Fowler) $\$ 5$ Campbellton, Mrs Ella MeNish, \$2; Cambridge (Lower), Gre Hendry, \&r; Doaltown, Mrs Hipry Swim, (5i. Dor-
chester, John Downey, \$4. Samuel Palmer. chester, John Downey $\$ 4$. Samuel Palner, $\$ 2$, $\$ 5$;
Flattland, Wm Hanscomb, $\$ 2$ 50; Gibson, (Iohn A Hendry, 1. Surday School $\$ 2$ ) - $\$ 3$. G imain St, St John, G U U
Hay, $\$ 5$ : Gagetown Upper, H A kstabrooks, $\$ 2 . \mathrm{Ha}$

 James A. Miller \$ $\$$, Gordon L Miller, \& F , Simon 8 Steves,
 \$9, Lutz Mt, Jennie A Horseman, \$5 Kilburn, \$5\% John, Mrs H L Everett, \$5:Litt'e River, Kobert McGill, $\$ 2$ :



 Annie Huyt, $\$ 2$, Mrs John Courser, 25c,)-\$2.25; Rolling
Dam, , ames NeRoe, 1 ; River Glade, Sunday ichool, $\$ 7$, J Herrit Colpitts, \$12.50,) - \$19.50: Springfield, Madge J
Rickelor, \$IS St Andrews. Mrs FS. Freeman
 Wm E Biown, $\$ 1$, Surrey, Mrs Michael Gross Mt, $\$ 2$.
Amount received from Nov, i to date $\$ 14525$. Totel date Feb I, reos, $\$ 1666$ Nov, 1 to date $\$ 14525$

## date Feb. 1, 19051 pphece mpwapd ret and

Annandale, J A Conrad, 85 ; Bedeque,(Mrs Herbert Leard \$2; Mr and Mrs Albert Schyrman, 早2; Estella Schurman

 Charlottetown, I K Ross, \$ro; Clyde River, Wrm Scott, River, David H Scoth \$ $\$$. Amount received from Nov. to date $\$ 35$. Total to date $\$ 7 \mathrm{I}$ I. W, Mannimg, Treas.

## St. Johr;, Feb,

## 20th Century Fund.



## Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarsenessattimes; adeep 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 fore ample<br>SCOTT EPBOWNE, Cbtrints Tromite, Ont.<br>500. and \$roo. All dragrim

## Notices.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND $\$ 50,000$.
Foreign Missiol ;, India, tay,0ou; Home Missions, Maritime, $\$ 10,000$, North Wes $\$ 5,000$ : : Mritish Columbia Missions, \$2,000: Treasurer for Nove Scotis.
Rev. J. H. P. Pollive

Treaser for Now Bruadwick and P. E Island,

## Rev. J.W Vanuine,

\section*{Field Secretary, Rev, H. F. Adams

R

## Rev. H.F. Adams

## Rev. H.F. Adams

Will all subscribers sending money Treasurers, lindty write the INTTIALS and aames they wrote on their pledges, also the county they live in. This will save, much
Will all pastors and other persons holding pled ijes of cturches, plense spand then' to the
rield Secretary, retaining a list of such, for their own use.

## SUMNGER YILLE, HANTS CO., N. S.

The Kempt Church is without a pastor Correspondence in respect to the pastorat 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 meeting announced for $\mathrm{Feb}, 20$ and 11 has been postpened to March 13 and 14 .

Glenientsvale, March 4, ${ }^{\circ} 5$
The Missionary Conference that was to have taken place at Albert on March 21 and 22 is posponed until April 18 and 19:-Tues. and Wed on account of the probability of the Albert Railway being blocked with snow. Farther notice concerning the program will be given. J. W. Brown Sec'y.
Hopewell Cape, March 4

The Digby Co, quarterly meeting will conv
21 st.
A. J. Aromisitid, sec.

The Cape Breton Baptist Quarterly Conference will meet with the Baptist chureh of Glace Bay on Monday and Tuesday, March 13th and 14th. First session, Monday evening when Rev, J. Wt Weeks, pastor of the Pitt St. Baptist church Sydney, will preach. The ohief subject for consideration on Tuesday will be Revivals and its varions phases will be disenssed by different speakera. All the Baptist churches of Cape Breton are urged to send delegates.
A. H. Wamman.
Sea. of Conforence.

The Quarterly District Meeting of the Baptist churches of Colohester and Piotou counties, announced to be held at New Glasgow Feb. 27th and 28th, has been postponed on account of the rail way blockade. This Quarterly will be held (D. V.) at the above place March 13th asi 14th. Will churches please note the change of date and send a large delegation. Agood program has been prepared 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 De: Bill's "Filty Yeass with the Baptists," or of Rev. Isaiah Wallace's Autobiography, and will send the same to The American Baptist Historical Society, Room 4i4, Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa, will be doing good service to the cause of Baptist History,
HRRERT E. CRED.

QUEENS CO. QUARTERLY
Despite the storm of Sunday, Feb. 19th, delegates were in attendance from points 30 miles distant, when the Quarterly opened on Monday in the Caledonian Baptist church Because of the conditions of the roads the attendarce frem nearby churches was not large. The atternoon session was a praise and conference meeting. In the eveniag. Rev. W. B. Crowell preached from Heb. 3; 19. The alter-meeting conducted by Rev. H. B. Sloat was a season of refreshing The testimony of young converts, who have been brought to Christ in the special meentinge carried on by the pastor, W, B. Bezarrson, was very cheering
Tuesday morning's session was devoted to business and addresses.
Caledonia reports one awaiting baptiomi quite a number have professed conversion. Kempt reports one received for baptismi, Morih Brookville presents many encouraging features. Rejocies that her pastor has declined call to another field of habor
Milton reports one recoived by letten, one awaiting haptism.
Liverpool reports eight baptisms, othens expected.
Rev, W. B, Crotvell spoke on "Evangelicat 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 regrett of the Quarterly the author would not re fead it to the larger gathering is the aftennoon. This paper is too valuable to be loset oo thie Denomination and we trust the wititer will follow the suggestion made in the Quarterly and send it to the Massengere amp Visiror for publication.
The programine for the alternoon sessioh wis entirely disarranged, but reports from
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. Viziana letter from Rev. S. C. Freeman of native of North Oijeens Aro. Freeman is a ly appreciated by the auditors. Following this was a p praise and prayer-meeting In the evening, Rev. H. B. Sloat pre Rev. W. B. Bezanson bad charge of the evangelistic service, and a very large number took part. The service closed by a very striking part taken by the recent convefts. laus cosed a Quarterly, helpful and stimulating to all who attended, and one which ing of the inclemency of the weather bad not aept so many ardent workers away, who had planned to be present, and who by their presence, doubtless, would have kindled a revival movement throughout the county.

## Personals.

Tue Messenger and Visitor extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. Rey Elliott Bates of the class of rgo4 of Acadia, in his election by the farulty 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 seen a brief note from the Rev. H. A. Brown of Chipman, Queens Co., N. B. The Messenaer and Visiror 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 resignation, to take effect the last of May. Any of our too many pastorless churches may ind the man they want by correspolding with Pastor Smith at New Germany, N. S. Brother Smith is one of our móst efficient pestors and enjoys the confidence and asteem of his brothren, in a large measure.
Rev. H, D; Wordén late of Vanceboro gave us a call on Monday. He is as strong as over, and expects to settle in some of the destitute fields in this or the seighboring Provinces. The Messinger and Visitor is always 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 deeided to at once commence an active campargn and move 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 muthorizing directors to make a new issue of bends for $\$ 500,000$ to provide for bonds lost or destroyed and for other purposes.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS \& CO.
Gentlemen,-Theodoré Dorais, a customet 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 'gs.


Codiver Oil is the Standard remedy for consumption and wasting disease. For weak, pung, ill-nourished or rickety children, for pale, anemic girls, for nursing mothers, for those exhausted by .overstudy or overwork. The, very best form for using this remedy is

## Puttner's Emulsion

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' G the original and best Emulsion

## A GOOD THING TO

 HAVE IN THE HOUSE"JERSEY CREAM"

Sofd in tins by all grocers and guaranteeqy much purer than ordinary cream.
will give rest and comfort to the sleepless. Bronchial and asthmatic coughs are wromptly releived. At all dealets in medfine. The BAIRD Ca, TTD, Proprietors.
Always safe, pleasant and effectual for all coughs, colds, irritation of the throat. The Baird Company'

## FERROVMM <br> A TONIC FOR ALL

it makes new bloed it invigorates it strengthons It bullas
BONE AND MUSCLE Yeod with tho pretesi idreitage by all


## BSUINESS

MAXIMS.
$A$ good thing is worth a hair price andi BUT
An inlerior thing is dear at any price. individual instruction, experienced teache and lartge patruonage for trained help with any other school, and we know which school you will attend.
students adoitted any time.
KAULBACH $\&$ SCHURMAN,
MARITIME BUSINESBS COLLEGES
Phalitix and Nem elarom, N.s.
O. I. Mocully, H, D, M2. S. Londom.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Office of late Dr. J. H. Marrison. 163 Gormain En.

OUT AT LAST-Ladies hat fasteners Does away with hat pins, which makes not so with Handy Fasteners Mailed anywhere age. a pair
Agents wanted. Big profits Marchatras Aeswer

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Insuranoes. Absolvere Security
URE INSURANCE CO.
Ins, Co. of North America Jarvis \& Whithaker, General Agents.
${ }_{4}$ Prince William Street, se, Joho, N. B

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED. DOCHORS DID HBR 10 GOOD. By the time Milas L. L. Aanson, Whatersidic, In. B, had fitem THART AND KRRE PKIS She was completely Cured. She writes ua no follown:-






 Tise T. Mruaury Co., Luaxum

## - "Bewape

of the fact that

## Ufihte Tuare

## Iisinfects your clothes

and prevnts disease

## * The Home *

USE OR LEMONS.
Gargle a bad sore throat wit
whelution of lime of a hall a lemon in a cup of The julce of a hair a lemon in a cur of headache.
Lemon juice and salt will remove iron dust.
Wash fruit-stained hands in lemon Juice to take off the stains.
A strong, unswestened lemonade talien before brealdast will prevent and cure a bilious attack.
Lemon juioe added to milk until it curds, and these curds then bofind upon parts swol. len from rheumatim, will bring reliel.
Lemon juice mixed very thick with sugar will relieve that tichling cough that is so annoying.
A hot lemonade, taken belore going to bed, will cure a cold on the luings.
A cloth saturated in lemon juice and bound about a cut or wound will stop its bleeding.
Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherry, strawberries, etc, will cause them to jell.
Lemon extact. Let stand the rind of four grated lemons in half pint of aloohol for about three weeks. Drain off the fluid, botthe and cork, and you have finer extract than that which you buy at the stores.
Lemon icing. Puta half pound of sugar in a bowl, and grated find and juice of one emon and half cup of boiling water. Whip tifil: and spread between cake layers.
A sliee of lemon added to a glass of tee makes Russ ín tea.
Garnish aks, oyster, and crab dishes or salads with slices of lemons.
Lemor 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 tresh 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 dity bedroom never vigited by the sun, and haling up in noise what it lacled in light, would be a severe punishment for most women. But a woman who had gone through a long infprisonment in her home, made necessary by a tall: and had come out again into active lite; surprised a prosperous friend by saying, "Ob, I enjoyed myself all those months."
"Enjoyed yoursell! What do you mean?" asked her triend.
"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 me so imany occupations when I was a child. knitted and I netted and. I made tatting. crocheted and I embroidered, and I hewvery badly-the trees and clouds outside my window. I repeated poetry and the Bible. I worked out charades and enigmas. Best of all, 1 read and read anericad. It seemed rather hard at the time that I could not have
all the bools I wanted. But now I l all the books I wanted. But now I know that I relished the more those I did have,and I reid them until I knew them almost by heart. So it was a good year, after all."
The multiplication of resources is a wonderful defence against many of the trials which life holds for a woman. Each new power of mind and of hand is a new weapon against weariness, and d a new giaranty that the possessor shall be capable under all circumstances of employing hersell.-Youth's Companion.-Ex.

## COUGH CANDY.

Take two tumblers. Ir one place a gill bits of slippery elm bark Fill botl blors with boiling water aod lenve flanding for two hours. In a saucepan pla one and
into it through muslin all the liquid from the two tumblers. Put on the fire and boit stirring constantly uhtil the cendy seems on he point of turning back to sugar. Pour out quichly onto buttered plates, and break it into small pieces when cold. - Ex.

## BEEF BOUILLON.

Stir well together four pounds of finely chopped beet and two quarts of water; add a aurrot, chopped fine and a blade of thace Stand the mixture over the fire, bring slowly to boiling point, and simmer for one hour Put a tablespoonful of sugar in a small saucepan. When it burns add a slice of onion; stir until the onion is brown, then add tt to the boultlon. Straln through a collander. Beat the whites of two eggo lightly, add them to the bullion, bring to boiling point and boil for two minutes Strain through two thicknesses of cheese cloth. Add a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper and half a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet. Re-heat and serve in boullion cups.-Es.

CARNATIONS.
It is as ehsy to raise carnations from seed, out of doors, as any other plant. Have the soil mellow and fine, and scatter the seed over the beds, sifting on a shallow covering 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 gulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molaises every spring and fall.
ifier," tonic and cureall, and mind you puifier," tonic and cureall, and mind you merit.
This
This idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any ellect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects so that a single grain is far more effective than a teaspoonful of the curde sulphur.
In recent years, research and experiment
have proven that the best sulphur for medic have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under
the name of Stuarts Calcium Wafers. They the name of Stuarts Calcium Wafers. They tiin the ective medicinal principle of sulphur of a lighty concentrated, elfiective, 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 orgins, and
purifies the kidneys and enriches the bliod by the prompt elimination of waste material Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity
of ordinary flowers of sulphur were of of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often
worse than the disease, and cannot compare With the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is unnoubtedly the best and most widely used. They are the natural antidote for liver and leidazy traubles and cure constipation and
purify the blood in a way that offen surprises partient and physician alike.
Dr. R M Whikins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the splphur from Calcium was superior to any
other form. He savs: "For liver, kidney and other form. He savs; "For liver, kidnee and blood troubles, especially when resulting fromi ed at the results obtained from Stuart's Cal. eium Wafers. In patients suffering foom boils and pimples and even desp-seated car-
buncles, 1 have repeatediy seen thet buncles, 1 have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving
the skin clear and smooth Although Ster the skin clear and smooth Although Sturart's
Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by dru gisists, and for that reason tabicle, and sold by druggists, and for that reason taboood so safe and reliable for constipation, lives, and kidney troubles and erpecially in all
formsof skin disease as this remedy formsof skin disease as this remedy,
At rany rate people who are fired cathatics and soople who are fired of pills will find in Stuart's Calcium Walers, a far safer more palatable and effective prepara:
tion.

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony Prom Kidney Trouble.
Tery oftes they think it to from no cilled "female disease." There is leme immale troable than they think. Womel suffer from backache, sleepleasnem, sarvoustess, irritability, and a draggingdown feeling in the loins, So do mes, and they do not have "female tromble." Why, then, blame all your crokle io temale disense? With healthy kidney, Sew women will ever have "female dis mected with all the internal orgems, thint mien the lidneys go wrong, everything Whes the kidneys go wrong, everything
goes wrong. Much distress would be goes wrong. Much distress w DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS at stated intervals.
Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont, telle of her cure in the following words:-"I of hered for ebout two years with kidney suffered for about two years with kianey
trouble. I ached all over, especially in trouble. I sched all over, especia able to the small of my back; not being able to aleep well, no appetite, meitenstuntick irregular, nervous irritability, and brickduat deposit in urime, were some of my symptoms. I took Donn's Kianey Frlis, The pain in my back graduslly lett me,
 recommend Dom's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble,"
Price 50 cents per bor, or 3 for $\$ 1.25$. All dealers, or Doan Xiding Pris, $\mathrm{CO}_{n}$ Tomonyo. Onts.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER

PILLS.
Stuminte the iluggiah IViver, clean
Wre coated tongue, sweeten the $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { breath, elear away nill waste and } \\ \text { poisonous matter from the syatems }\end{array}\right.$ poisonous matter from the aystem, \% neis,Constipation, Heartburn, Jausdice, Whater Brash, Catarrh, of the
Stomach, ete Stomach, ete,
1 Mrs. C. Whidrum, Baldur, Man. (.Writen:-I suffered for yearn from - liver troubles, and endired more \{ thantongue can tell. Itried a great 1 wers of little or no benefit to me, Some time ego I got atrial paclage. ( so beneficial to me that I procured : more, I highly recommend them $\hat{1}$ to iver. Price 25 cents or 5 for $\$ 1.00$, all dealers, or
This Mmaren Co, Lnctim Toronto, Ont,

New Announcements From FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE A complete new outfit of Typewriters,
Seating capacity increased bv ore third. Seating capacity increased bv ore third.
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Olter by the Unfited Typewriter Co of handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Short hand Student makiog highest marks.
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W. J. OSBORNE.

Fiederictos, Now Branswick.

## * The Sunday School *

## bible lesson.

Abridged from Peloubot's Notes. First 9 eapter, 1905 . january to marce.
Lesson XII,-March 19.-Healing of the GOEDEN TEXT.
I am the Light of the World.-John 9 Explanatory.
Jesus wrought several miracles 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 18:3543i) one
(Mark $8: 22-26 ;$ ) one at Capernaum (Matt. 2:22, 23)
Compare these as to the method and process of healing, and see what light they On the use of means in works of healing. compare Mark 7:32-34i 8:23:25; Matt. $8: 14$, 15; $9: 25,29: 20: 34$; Luke 13 : $11-13$; What light do these cases throw upon reasons why Jesus use
his healing power.
:12; 3:19; 12: 35 , 36: World (John $1: 9$ 29: 18; 35 : 5 ; $42: 7$; Eph. $5: 14$; Rev. L. Questions Arising from Seging a
Man Born Blind - Vs in. i. And is Man Born Blind-V/ I-3. I. And As
Jesus pissed by, Possibly as he went out Jisus pissep by, Possibly as he went out
of the temple (John $8: 59$ ) after his discussion with the Pharisees, referred to in our last lesson, and, therelore, on the same Sab bath day. Around he Temple-gates were help from the worshipers. Or it may have been another Sabbath as he was passing on his way about the city. Saw a Min which was blind from yis birta. Of the six miracles connected with blindness which are re corded in the Gospels, this is the only case described as from birth. In thi is its specia) characteristic (vs. 32.) I ties, that the only form of congenital blindties, that the only form of congenital blind congenital cataract; and the cure of this, the supreme act of the modern oculist, was not possible by any means known in those davs. born biind? This is the question that troubled the friends of Job, and made them so unjust in their julgments: and it has in many cases that the suffering is the natural result of sin. Jesus himsell had recogrized this fact in more than one instance (Mar) $2: 5$; John $5: 144$ and later on in Luke
$13: 105$ ) His Parents? It is a well-recog. razed scientific fact that children suffer from the sios of their parents "unto the third and fourth generation." THis MAN himself? This was the only alteraative; and the dis-
ciples expressed it probably without any ciples expressed it probably without, any
definite theory es to how one could sin be fore he was born. The theory that one might sin la some pro-existent state was not unknown to the Jews.
3. JESUS ANSWERED, NEtraBe HATA THIS man sinned; Nor his parents. Not that they were perfect, and hadnever done wrong, but the affiction had not come as the result or punishment of any particular sin or sins
beyond that of others who did not suffer beyond that of others who did not suffer
such an affiction. But rint. The Gireek such an afriction. BUT THAT. The Greek blind in order that, for that purpose, hut so that, with the result or effect that THE wores of God should be made manirist IR him. So when Lazarus was dying. Jesus said to his disciples, "This sickness is not unto death; but for she glory of God, that the Son of God may be glorified thereby.
Vs. 4 .7. The time to work. 4 I. Better Vs. 4.7. The time to work. 4 . . Better
"we; as \& v . Jesus associates his discioles with him. They were entering into a purt. nership with him which was to List all their lives. Part of their wark may bave ween to lead the blind man to the Pool of Siloam. Must work. Must take active measures,not be turned aside by speculations on the source from what he has done "Be practical. Do from what he has done "Be practical, No
your part. Multitudes fail in duty, in use fulness, and in comfort because they fail to act on this principle. Wains ir is day. While the sun of opportunity is shining. The reference is to the fact that Jesus had $\mathrm{bo}^{+}$a few months to live. The mgit comgra (the night of his death) wase no maN oan work. The day of opportunity pasied never to return. Even Christ must do his Wrorle of redemption, and of teaching, at the might do other works afterwards, but not Wo must make hay while the sun shines. 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.

We must prepare for the future while it is
still today."
The Work to be Done. 5. As LONG as (k. V., "when' I am in THE world. Now, while I am living. I AM THE LIGET of THE world. That is my business, my work; and before us is the opportunity to do some of that work, and illustrate my whole mission,
to restore thic darkened spritual vision of to restore the darkened spritual vision of light to men: one is by letting the light ghi to men: one is by letting the light that they can see the light that is shining. In both ways Jess is the light of the world. 6. He spat on time groond. To moisten the dust into clay, no water being at hand. AND HE ANOINTID THE EYES of The BEDND MaN. "That Jesus supposeth some virtue lay on the application of the clay is contra-
dicted by the fact that in other cases of dicted by the fact that in
blindness he did not use it.
4. The anointing may lave
7. Go, wAsh (away the clay on his eyes) or The pool on SiloaM. A large ponl in the Kedron valley, at the southeast corner of Jerusalem. It was then a "magnificent pnol surrounded by an arcade." By intsipars
Tation (from the Hebrew) Sewt. The wation (from the Hebrew) Sgirt. The Waters of Siloam are supplied by water, long, from the fountain of the Virgin higher up the valley. "The pool. by its very name, up the valley. "The pool. by its very name, was a symbol to work the works of God (v, 4), and who gives light fo the world by providing a ountain in which not only all uncleanliness is washed away, but all ignorance and Slindness of heart.
The Cure Complete. Hs . . . Wasusp, AND Cans (away) siserna Either to his home A new world was created for him more mas A new world was created for him, mone 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 fo another; and how the spiritual growth oorresponds to the physical change from blindness to IIght. The whole story is a parable of how simners, individuals, and nations are bought, by Christ, from the
darkness of sin and ignoraace 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.

## Notice to

Pile Sufferers

We Don't Ask You To Take Anyone's Word For What Pyramid Ple Cure Will Do.

You Can Have a Trial Pickage Free By Mail.
We receive hundreds of letters like the following: "Thave been leeling so good could hardly believe it, after suffering with piles for a year, to find that I am once have seen me before I started using Pyramid Pile Cure and Jook at me fiow, and you would say I am not the same man I have Pyined 20 pounds, antd all on account of Park St., Springfield, Mass.
-I bought a fifly cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used as directed with the most unexpected results; a complete cure Fhav been troubled with piles lor thirty years and was in much distress and passed much blood, but at prevent am free from any ki.

- Pyramid Pile Cure has been worth thousands of dollars to me; it cured me atter using numbers ol other remedies and caking medicines from doctors. It also walk, eat or sleep; he is now all right. B. Srringfellow, Postmaster, Blko, S. C. By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensiva yourself of your arouble in the privacy of your own home at a trifling expense.
Altpr using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfecily plain wrapper, you cain druggists at 50 cants eech, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. Pyramid Drug Co., 2254, Main Street, Marshal, Mich.


## CHRIST THE BURDEN-BEARER.

Cast all your care upon Him. If you can not come to Christ as a saint, come as a sin ner. But if you are a ,saint, with some trouble or care, bring it to Him .
A man in one of our meetings in Europe aid he would like to come, but he was chained, and couldn't come.
A Scotchman said to him: "Ay, man why dga't you come, chain and all ?
He said. AI never thóught of that."
Are you cross and peevish, and do you halce things unpleasant at. home? My 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 ous 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 insis on keeping our tempers calm. The over wrought work spitit is nearly as bad as idleaess. The "fussy" worker is never the best vorlman. Neither is he in whom "hustling" is a half-mania. Yet we must not slumber while the day lasts. Rentfulness in 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 When a fellow goes down 'neath his we fee When a rellow goes down neath his load on ced to the heart :
And mightier fomwoe or for weal.

> forwoe or for weal. -Joaquin Miller.

Our best gift is this day that is ahead ol u-to-day, Yesterday some things went wrong. We could live it differently if we could live it over, so we think-but welcan ot. Yet aach morning a new, clean day is given to us. As we kneel in morning prayer and aslas 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 thrgtigh 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.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, November 21s 1994 trains will ruu daily (Sunday excepted is follows:

Trains leavest. john.
6-Mixed for Moncton, 6- Sydney and Campbelton 26- Express for Point du Chene, Hallfax and Pictou
-Mixed for Moncton and
Point du Chene
8 Express for Sussex
134 -Express for Quebec and Mont
34-Exp
real
-
AINS ARRIVE.AT ST. JOHN
9-Express from Halifax and Sydney 7- Fxpress from Sussex
133-Express
Mixed from Moncto
3-Express from Moncton an
Point du Chene.
5-Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton
8 I -Express from Halifax
r-Express from Monctor (Sunday 6.30
7.00
1215
13.15
17.10
18.00
2325

6.20
9.00
13.50
15.20
1650
17.40
1840
2435
Time

## USE <br> WEAVER'S SYRUP <br> It purifles the Blood and outrod Bolls, <br> Humors, <br> Salt Rheum <br> Davio \& Lawrence Con, LMA, Hontrill



THE CANADIAN SORTH: WBST.


All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time

Railway Office, General Man.
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904 CITY TICKET OFFICE,
\% KING STREE
Telephone, 1053
GEO. CARVILL C. T, A.

## 2400 o.clock is midnight

D. POTTINGER.
General Man.

From the Churches．

## DENOMDNATIONAL FUNDS．

## 

 All oi tadbetions whither for divilion wopirding liot the
 on upt toation：

 All centributions from churchaes and fualividaile in Now Braupinek thopld be sent to Dis，Maxme ：

Prinol St buvtist Crusch，Tiumo，N． S．－On Sunday Tob．26，I baptized a young man and a young moman．

## Wi N．Humernes．

Inmamumi Cimurar，Truro，－Received olght on Feb，12th，weven mon by bap－ tism，and one woman on experience： Baptired fifteen on the $19 t h$ ．Others are swaiting the ordinance． ais sy－A quiet work of grace is oheering the－members of this chureh． On the sth insti four persons were hap． tized and othern are axpected in the near tature to make a like contesplon．
Oamman－You Wili be glad．to lroow that the prospegte of the Chipman Bap－ tist ohurob are very bright，In apits of the severe weuther－we have excellent congregations at all services．Next Bun－ disy．Mareh 5 th ；wir new memibers muite with as．

## 

Narmows，Qupan＇s 00 ，N．S－The work at this place has been somewhat hindered． by the eitorms．Thio peopto debierto grast oredit tor nearly every uight that it is possible the house is alled．Twelve per－ sons have professed falth in the Lord． Others are seaking，we are looking to the Master for a larizer blewsing．

## J．A．MARPLR．

Troramsurnutw，Harthand oto．－Since Jan．1st we are supplying as best we can the fieft Fhoretigevtle group and this Hartland croup or so much of them as，we oan pofitibly oover．We are encouraged in our work，notwithstanding the cold and stormy Woather．Two men will be required for thone two groupn after the Asst of Miny．They offer good opportanl－ ties for men of God and labor，for the Master＇I canse，belng plesently nitusteat In the denter of Ceireton Co，havlag good plases of worship and－free of deht． Nay the dear Lord send the men．

A．H．HAYWARD．
Catpinai，N．B．－The church here is en joying the ministrations of－Rev．H．A． Brown，formerly of Bowdolnham，Me．On nccount of the severe storms and consequen！ bad roads the pastor has not been able to keep regular appointments at Gaspereaux and Salmon Cruch，but the attendance at the station has peen good and the services interestinge The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition and gives promise of good restits llater lon．A host of young people in the place fyrnish much materia． for the tetacters and pastor，and many of
these regularly attend－the prayer services． these regularly attend the prayer services．
Mr．and Mrs，Brown are now nicely settled Mr．and Mrs，Brown are now nicely settled
in the parsonage，and with the opening of 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 loolding a ca blessing in the Master＇s mame．
Morpistown．－On Monday afternoon，Jan 36th，thene was held a public meeting in the the interest of nissions uinder the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society．The speakers were
Mrs．Paoli Fostec，Bervick，and Mrs．H．G． Mellick，Regina，N．W．T．，who had been called home by the serious illness of her father and mother．Mrs．Foster spole in beholf of Miosinn Pande in her weval interest－ ing mannit anid Nra Metlick lield the attea．
tion of all by the story of the great work tion of all by the story of the great work
being acomplished in the West．There being accomplished in the West．There pere also present several of the neighbouring Conferenct－We might report，tob，the re－
organizatio of the Mission Band at this Mre Cogswelt．We received misch inspira． tion from the Conference and we are hoping anct praying for lar ferer gowth in the interest of míssions in our church

Mrs．Le F．Wallace．
Casso，N．S．－Gracious showers of bless－ ings bave been coming to the Canso charch．
of late．For a month the Rev．P．S．McGre－ gor labored with the pastor in special evan． gelistic effort and God has richly blessed the work．Meimbers of the church，whose voices the pastor had never heard in the prayer meeting during hifs four years＇ministry，have peoitently taken their places and are earnest－ ly working for the salvation of souls． large number have professed faith in Jesuo twenty－three of whom were baptized on Feb． Iqth．Others are awaiting the ordinance． The meetings were continued with unabated interest after the departare of Bro．MacGire－ gor and many have been enquiring the way
to Zion．The work has been largely amows he young people aind the Sond ay School has boen stirred as perhaps sotyer before
partor has greatly enjoyed the privilege of having Bro，MacGregor as a co－worker，A man of prayer and of great faitli，an earnest preacher，he gives himself with indelatigable of winaing souls．In many respects he is emminently gualified as an evangelist．For－ tunate is the charch that secures his services．

MoLatomber Road，－Having elosed our work with the flrst and third Coverdale olurchos the last of Nov，and began at Grangeville on Dee．18th，we have at the end of the quarter of the Home．Mise slon Bosird，sbout completed three months＇ work with the Baroourt，8t．Mary＇s and Buetonche churelies．Thene churches are a long way apart，it being about twenty－ Ave miles from Harcourt to St．Mary＇s
and twelve orflfteen milles from St．Mary＇s to Buctonche．Nevertheless，while the midweek appointments．at the outintations have，owing to the severe storms，for the mont part had to be cancellod，the Slun－ day services have been sustatined． These seetlons know how to appreciate gorvicos when they hare them．Hargourt eliaroh has not had even a stindent sup－ ply for seven or eight years，and le ex－ eoedingly gratefal or one Bunday out of throe．This nummer，its members are eroction of a houbse of worship．Bt．Mary＇ and Baotonche have also had to depend on stadent supply，belng lett in the wia． tur to get along as best they may．Bue－ toaohe people have also deoided to build pondents please note that my address is fleLanghlin Road，Kent Co m．B，Skevis，

Mar．2nd，1905．
Livarpool．－On Sunday last，Feb：a6th， began the second year of service with the Liverpool church．This first year of service in the land of my mativity has been bless－ ed in every day of its unfolding．No more ap－ preciative and responsive people can be lound， 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 Chyldre Will Take Readily．
You do not have to coax and thireathen to get the little ones to take Baby＇s Own Tablets．The ease 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． ard 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：－ 1 Ihink the tablets a blessing to both mother and
children as I find them a certain cure for children as Ifind them a certain cure for
all the ills to which little oues are sub－ ject．I do not know how I could get on without them．＂Sold by all medioline dealers or by mail at 25 e a box by ad－
dressing the Dr．Willims Broolville，Ont．

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## ＇BANNIGER＇wit be THE VOGUE

This season for a Sheathing Paper
It can be used in so many ways It can be printed so mant colors It can be used inside or outside．

## EDDY＇S Impervious Sheathing，

## SChofield bros．seiling agents．

and conditions to which thave been so long accustomed，have filled my heart．Many evidences of divine favor have blessed pasiot and people，and now with a murtaal hnow． ledge of earli other we lace the complag year with the hope of froltful service．A briet re－ ume of the year will indicate how we have learned to hoiow esch other．To the sick gox calls bave bren made，while ryos have been made on others． 139 iermone and 12 addreses have beea delivered sud 108 prayer meetipg have been lead．We have seto 22 added to the miembership and since the begiuning of the year 8 have followed their Master in the baptismal waters．It has bern my privelege to organize a very－promising Bareca Bible Class and the young men have pledged $\$ 16000$ 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．$\lambda$ circle of the King＇s charchs future． D circle of the king training，thas also beea formed．Besides this a group of members，known as the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon League，cary the mess－ ages of the sermons to shut－in－othes．Our
Pleasant Hour is a means al bringing vital Pleasant Hour is a meaus al brigging vital
topics and interesting discoveries and the topirses and interesting discioverifs and the
wortess to the nofice of our towns． people．The church alert to the beenefits of
invention has recently installed a very elab． invention has recently installed a very elab－
orate system of eiecric lighting．But best orate system of eiectric lighting．But best
of all，is the spiritual corditions and the of aln，if the spiritits working among the ane saved．May we be worthw of all of Gods
purpose toward us！W，B．Crow

GRATEFEL MENTION．
Tast Wodnesday evering，members of the Valley chitrch and congregations came flarge numbers to the parsoiage．After apending a very pleasant eveniag，Bro Nicholson in hehale of the people，pre－ This with pastor with a gile of thien foom Albert miaes makes $\$ 75.00$ ．Thé peo ple on this field have shownous much kind ness．May God＇s blessing rest upon them

Pastor M．AdDison：－
Surrey，N．B，Feb．28th， 1905

## FREEFB



For best marks in 1905．Only two per－ sons can take these prizes．Still better prizes are the positions we secure for our students，and these are open to everybody who will fit bimself for taking and holding Catalogues free to any address．

S．KERR \＆SON．

## IF YOU HAVE Pheumalism





## ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

coughs
cotns.
CROUP.
CROUP.
a 250 . Botte for a simple cold.


## BIRTHS.

Estabzoor - At the Baptist parsonage G and Mrs. Esabrook, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Primups-Warp-At Sunny Brae, N. B on Feb, 8th, by the Rev. Ira M. Maird M. A. Richard W. Phillips of somerville, Brae.
Swber Stotrz-At Lewisville on March Ist by Rev. Ira M. Baird, M. A., Oliyer to Helen Stuilz of Lewisville.
Stervis-Watison- - At the parsonage Andigs, Urbane Steevers and Mary Watson boths of Washburn, Me.
Goodwne-LumsDes - At the Raptist par O. N. Chipman, Arthut Frank, Goodwin nid Martha Lumsdon, all of Canso
McGrgcor-Matarrson--AtSt.Georre, N ander MoGregor of Bocabec, to : s sabelle Matherson of St. Gebrge.
Whikio-Sprowit,-At the Baptist, ParSonage, Mahone Bay, Erow, 18, by Rev. A. Leah Spidell of New Cornwall.
Boxd Lasskiz,-At the parsonage, Chipman, N. B, on Tuosday, Feb, 28, by Rev. H. A. Brown, Robert Royd and Miss McBirh-Stuart:-At the residence of the bride's parents, Truro, N. S.7seb 23 ,
1905, by the Rev. W. N. Hutchins, M. A., Mobeti and Bessio A. stiett.
Pim-Gasoxg-Ou Febraary 15th, at W. Ganong, Midhad, Kings Co., by pas tor III K. Ganong, lunole of the bride Bophia G Ganong to Murray R Pitt of Kingston.

## DEATHS.

GzabaM-At Waweig, Char. Co, N. B. Feb, aoth, Goorge E, Graham aged 78 years.
He leaves a daughter and many friends. His ond was peace.
Wave-At Bear River, N. S., Feb 27 1905, Obadiab, son of Seth Wade, aged 47
years. He has gone to join his wile who preseded him to the presence of the Lord 9 months since.
MeCurdy.-At Waveig. Char. Co, N. B, jears. She ile Mary A. McCurdy aged 23 years. She leaves besides a sorrowng hus to mourn her early ceparture.
Carriz.-At Hall island Cove on the and of February, Thomes Carter, senior, alter a
lingering iliness. He brcames anember of lingering iliness. He brcame a member o the Queensport church, many jeirs,
whicn he continued until hiv death.
Rzrwotb, -At Pailp's Harbout, Gaysboro
Co. N.S, on 16 th, Mrs Reyooli, area .88 Co. N. S, in 16th, Mrs Reynoli, aged 88
years, atter only a fow days $i$ iness, leaving years, atter only a fou days i I Iness, leaving
one son besides many relatives and friends In early life she became a meniber of the Queensport Baptist c
Stoit. - At Andover, Jan 24th, Blizabeth San Sloat in the 8yth year of her age passod away. Our sister had a long and painby that one who came to bring light and life
 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 three sisters, six sons, and one daughter most tatuful in a loviag mother.
Wrirs-At New Gratton, Queens, Co N. S , on the roth inse Elizabmth, widow ros years. The funeral services were con-
ducter by. Bro H. E. Maidet. Our aged sister was born in 1800 A $D$ the daurghtret of Eleager and Mary Woodworth, pleasant Val.
ley, Kings Co, N. S. When the writer first. vilited her, on Sept. last, ho found her in
irme by reason of years, but with a ciear mind. Among other things she said, "Jesus
sought me when I was a young gint, and has
been my friend in all those years." "Lo am with you alwass."
Bezanson.-It was on Dec, 15 th, 190c, that the death of Mrs William Bezanson occurred out of a family of ten, to pass away. The out or a family of ten. to pass away, The
family consisted of five sisters and five
brothers All brothers. All are members of the "Baptist
clurch" except one brother. The aged father who is in his grst year and mother who is in her 8 rrd year live with their Youngest daughter in South Berwick. Mrs.
William Bezanson was beloved by all who William Bezanson was beloved by all who
knew her and she was known as a Christian knew her and she was known as a Christian Sisters and brothers, and the bereaved hus band and family continue to have our deepest sympathy.
Nrchots, -Mr. Robert Níchols died sud denly at hishome in Morristown, Nov. 7 , aged 65 years He had been at work sll day and late in the afternonn his wife heard him call for help. Shepanswered his calt and as sisted by a neighbor carried him to
the bouse where be soon. passed the house where he soon passed
away. He left a widow and two sons to mourn his loss. He was a kind father and nusband himd highly respected by all who tbe Baptist church. His sudden death was a great shock to the community. The funeral was largely attiended and the pastor pole from the text "There is only a step batween me and dea'h
Martin, - At Advocate, Cumberland County. N.S. Feburary 24th, 1005 , Mrs.
Hannah S Martin in the goth year of her flannah 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, fitty two years ago, under the pastorate of Rev, James Stevens. She re: home of Mr. W. C. Elderkin in which sbe Was tenderly cared for by her daughter
Mis. I. L. Hatfield. her grand danghter Mra Mis. I. L. Hatfield. ber grand daughter, Mrs. W. Clderkin, and her great-great-grand
children, one of the latter being at present children, one of the latter being at present
a student at Acadia Seminary. Beside the a student at Acadia Seminary. Beside the
above mentioned she leaves two daughabove mentioned she leaves two daugh-
lers, Mrs. Charles W. Satrr, and Mr. William Vaughn, both now residing in Massachusetts. Pastor Fisher was assisted in the uneral service by Rev. Mr. Barrett of the Methodist church.
KBMPTON.-At Rariton, New Jersey, Harold Typhoid Fever. Mr. Kempton age of youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Kemp-
ion, who was so well known in these proy in, who was so well known in these pro Jeus Christ. This young brother was co erted while young and joined the church Horticulture, and for several years was the employ of the United States Government ently settled in New Jersey and was engaged in the culture of small fruits, etc. He leaves a vidow, a bride of fhree months, a widowed
mother and only brother, Rev, A. J. KempLon, to mourn his early decease. May the
Lord of all, comfort grant lis sustafning grace.
Smith - At North River, N. S, (Mrs. Jane Currie Smith aged 82 , the widow of Dea-
con John Smith of the East Onslow church. Though she hat been enjoying excellent usual hour for rising on Sunday morning (Feb. 19) and she continued so till the followTwg Tuesday night when she passed away. and Mrs. David Upham were with her dur Ing the last days; a thivd, Mr. Clarence the snow-blockade was not able to be at the funeral. Mr. Alex. Phillips of Truro was present to pay the lact tribute of Ibrotberly
ove. Mrs. Smith was a good, motherly woman who in her younger days heartily
seconded the efforts of her husłand for the welfare of the church. She will be mourned by a large circle of riends, Rev, Rnbert M
Brown, (Methodist) assisted Pastor Jenkins. Clarks-At East Margaretville on the mording of her erghty sec ond birthday, of
ppeumonia, Mrs. Mary Clarke, widow of the ate John Ciarke and daughter of Issachar and M. M. Clarke sid two daughters, Mrs.
Son,
W, P. Moore W, P. Moore of West Somerville, Mass, and Ella of East Margaretville. Sister C. was baptized about a half century ago by the
Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., of precion nemory. She filled her place in the Upper Wilmot Baptist church till the day of her departure. She was in many respects a wonthinker. and with of Christianty. Rooted and founded in the
of and vriters of God's word she pracefully ended her pilgrimage. She was a constant readet of the Mrssengrr Anp Visiros and she priz-
ed the paper next ta her Bible. Apropriaie ed the paper next to her Bible. Ancropriaze
funeral services were held at lier late home, also, at the church. The larre audience Capt. Milton Mrprge of Margaretville sang solo entatled "Home at last:
Stronacs.-At her home Margeretville,
Atnapolis County. N. S., Jan, s7, of pneu

Aonia, Mary E. Stronack, widow of the late B. Stronach, age 99 years. She was the
daughter of the lare Dea. Abram Reagh, of blessed memory Our brother, FrankReagh, sisters, Mrs. Dora Criss of Margaretville and Louisa of Prince Albert ana Mrs, Robert A Craig of Victoria Vale survive her, During a revival under the labours of the late and united she gave her heart to the Lord and united with the Upper Wilmot Baptis ways ready, to minister to the afflicted Her kind offices will be remembered by very large number of people here. A funerat discouse was delivered by her pastor, the Baptist church, in Margaretville and hast Margatetse buried in the cemetery in East Margaretville. Her two dear boys
have the sympathy of the Christian com have the
munity.

Wrizaus.-At Fals River, Halifax Co. N. S, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, there
passed into his eternal rest, Rohert pletcher passed into his eternal rest, Robert Fletche Williams, was baptized by the Rex. Robert Porter 38 years ago, and the same dav was church which office the worthily filled fo twenty-two years, when the infirmities of age compelled him to resign. Although uninteresfed ind church services he was deeply until the mossage cark of the great Maste higher. Hewas a man summoning him up honest, stout-hearted, energetic. The am bassadors of Christ always received a warm welcome at his home. He was also a man would flock arouud him to hear a full description of events which occurred sevent brother that he was a good man this dea son, an affectionate husband and - brother and a sind fither. His funeral sermon was preachod hy Rev. U. N. States, from the vant, enter thou in to the joy of thy Lord. He leaves a sorrowing widow, one son (Deacon A W. Williams) and four daugh
ters to mourn their loss.

Nalosr - Feb. 22nd, at his late residence Stanneld Vila, Windsor, N. S., John Nalder, atter a short but severe illoess asleep in Jesus, Feb. 2and. From bis late
Marteck, near Windsor, N. S. Henridence it in the 84th year of his age, passed to be for ever with the Lord,
last, and within two hours of each othe Wiese two faithful and greatly beloved dea to the higher service before were promoted Gor. Our loss is great; theiz gain is greater

Our Brother done.
favorably known Nalder , so well and Provinces, was born in Withington, London, Eog., Fr b. 16th, 2849 . He received his early School" in .W. His experience began in his youth with banking minster Rank of competition a position on the staff of the to Montreal ish North America and was sent ferred first to St. John, N. B., and then to Hallax, N. S. In 1873 he accepted a pos-
ition wlith the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halilax. While in Halifax he was united in Gainsboro, Eng. In 1882 he took clay of residence in Windsor as Accountant of the hat pe sition until this lony and continued in absorbed by the Dominion Cotton Mills Wa Since then be has served in turn the People Wank as agent of its Windsof branch, the Bank of Windsor, which later was mercial into the Union Bank of Halifax, and in May last he accepted the position of Accountant in the Windsor officeof I. B. King and Co, his integrity and ahilif fes won for him the
crnfidence and respec fof those whom th ornfidence and respec
served. When be wal those whom he
tears of age he was converted to Christ and baptived in Spur-
geon's Tabernacle, London. Then began a continuous krowth in grace and in the all who knew him so greatly admired. The better he was known the more he was loved
and trusted. His uninterrupted fellowship with Christ made him rich in the fruits of the Spirit and "always sbounding in the with lins substaice as yery few do, and there was no position in the church, from the pul pit down that he could not fill and has not Gilled with credit to himself and with profit to the people. No greater loss could our
church have met with than the removal of Bro. Nalder. His private life was even
better than his public life. Those who have enjojed the privilege of that intimacy know this well, and those who know this will best help-mate wypathize with the dear faithlu her lowing Heaveniy Fathër can estin ate Faithfal unto death she courageoasty brushed
self interests all aside apd helped ber devoted hushand in every possible way to fight the


Give the Children "FRUIT-A-TIVES" whenever the head aches, the stomach gets upset,
or Constipation troubles themi or Constipation troubles thent Little folk may take them eyery.
day in the year without fear of iliday in the year without fear of ill-
effects. It's just like giving ithem ripe apples, orarges

are The fruit trices are bined by our secret process bined by our secret process, that
the medicinal action is intensin d many degrees. Nothing like them rosy-and free of the stomach and bowel troubles of childhoo Equally effective wi FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA
different issue. May the God of all grace sustain and comiort her in this hour of great-
est sorrow. All that skilled and loving hands could do was done, but God in his inscrut able wisdom had decided it otherywise and we are comforted only by bowing in submission to his will. "The Lord gave end the Lord hath talken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. There are left two A. Shand) cousin of Mrs. Nalder, and Ars. For Yarnell-Nalder, nephew of Mrs. Nalder, present a student at the University of New Brunswick.
Deacon Henry Redden came down to the
and of this life full of years, and end of this life full of years, and honored by by the witt of God" "and for the generation by the witt of God, and for the past two almiost daily expected. He was horn in I8ax, at Martock, and from lis youith he fias been an energetic, and capable farmey. His straightforward, wise and kind dispasition always won for him friends of the best sort and made of him an invaluable friend to many in trouble. In his early twenties he whom, for over 50 years, he has lived a happy and contented life in their home at Marlock; loved and trusted by all who knev them Thirty four years ago Bro. Redden was baptized by the late Prof. D. M. Welton D. D, who was then the pastor of the Wiadof church, and since that day, the worship of God and the work of his lingdom lave It was a whole heart, and Iife that he gave his Redeemer. Every pastor that has served the Windsor church since Bro, Redden's en trance into it bears witness to his faithful aess, especially to that branch of ceur worl near his home in Martock, His presence at the services in the Martock meetipg-house
was an inspiration and benediction. to both was an inspiration and benediction to both bis meaning when shortly before he riassed away, raising his hands above pis body he said: "Bright I Bright I Bright II want to go
to the upper room." It was the vision to the upper room. It was the vision of the thrice holy one and the realm of glory
And the blood washed soul Jonged for bis And the blood washed soul longed for his house and the better service. He leaves two sons-the only survivors of ten over their bereavement, and also to rejoice over his great gain. We laid the remains of these two faithful deacons away ju their earthly resting places in Maple Wood ceme-
tery, Windsor, N. S, - Bro. Redden on Friday and Bro. Nalder on Saturday sucreeding the day of their decease. The large attendapce snow-blocade on all our roads, and the many foral tributes laid upen their caskets testify to the high esteem in which they were beld by all classes of their fellow men. Our whiole sympathy gnes out fowards, and cur prayers ascend for the comforting
ones in the garthly homes.

## Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that application Brunswick at its approachi है session to revive. extend, and amend the Ant of Assembly 45 Victoria Chapter 60 , entitled
An Act toincorporate the St Dock Company; Also to revive. Amend ard consnlidate thesewith the Acts of Assembly 49 Victoria Chapter 58 entitled An Act toil evive continue and amend the severah
Acts relating to the Courfenay Bay Bridge? Company.
(Signed) J. S. ARMSTRONG
For Applicants.

A нELPFUL LIFB.
Arrember onos belag ceilled to wee a sick girb" enid Heary Ward Boocher, "niho was, pertiaps, weventeen or elghtreen years of age. A crathman informed me that she had beem evicik for trelve monthe, and that she had be come grite dibconsolate. He said. "She moet patiant creature imaginable. And you eught to hoar her talk; one can hardly tell - Aist the tho this or prays. It is Henfen to co into her soom:- I manted a little more of the epirit of Heaven, so 1 went to see her. was engrged in the special labors of a reviv. el ef relligion at the time.
"She suid: IThear of what you are doing, and of what my companions are doing, and I long to go out and labor for Christ; and It aoms very strange to me that God keeps mo here on this sich bee!' My dear child; Whid $L$, do you not hoow that you are preachins Christ to this whole houschold, and to everyone who knows you? Your gentleness and patience and Christian 'example are haope and roed by all. You are laboring Ior Chirlst more ofloctuilly than you could angyhere elve' Her faco brightened; she atyphere elve, Her face brightened; she the gave thanks to God, and angles sang mese tweety then before, "-Ex.

## OUR BURDEN BEARER,

Do not let us be atraid of our weakness. Xon lornhout as ifitio ilike carrying the posWifle logd of this new year as a grass-hoppert Never mind1. Perhaps that is how we Gaigat to loel. You must have something fo the -met Crmpanine to do I Do not let us the mor Crmpenion to dol Bo not let us Yrve remembast that passage in Istiah whete, With pathetic irony, the prophet declares ghathe poople are busy carrying their gods, Hten all the time the great Jehovah is waiting to carry the peoplel No, our little stitegth ail soon leak out. The real comThetenta ame pot our weakpess versus the burtums aud dillalties of the year, but all these thinge wrusis our Almighty Friend! "My pernos shali go witt thee," "and thou shalt Fack noither light nor might; "as thy day so thail thy atreagth be," and "at oventice it thall be light,
"Aed I wit give thee rest". Aye, but we (euselana upon Him andallow Him to carry our lomd. An aged, weary woman, carrying shahkot, got into the train with me the other dey, and when she was seated she still kept that vary burden upon her arm 1 "Lay your manden down, mum," said the lindly voice of a workiag mina. "Liy your burden down, minm : the triin oill carry both it and you. "1 will give thee rest 1 " not by the absence of meflers but by the happy assurance of vetory: not by the abseace of the hill, bu y At ebpence of the spirit of fainting. * will Eive theo mest"-IIs.

## THE SECRET OF THE LORD.

Ond namptimee thuts the door and shuts us
That ho may spenk, perchances through Irife or pain,
And coltiy, hert to heart, above the dim;
Wiy tor in some procious thought to us
Oef -umetimes hunts the door and keeps us
That of our foverish haste, our deep un-
Bonathity reatle touclimay quiet, till
Ho whipent what our weary hearts love
Ond oometimes shints the loor, and though thulis hand, ahall we not wait and
mons lies without, and toil and sin,
${ }^{11}$ worry lieo without, and toil and sin, me.

- Selected.

[^0]
## We Offer $\$ 1,000$

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

Por avery bottle of Mquigone we of cannot lill. Wo do thlo to nasure you that Ucuozone does kill germu.
And it is the only wiy known to kin termes in the body without kilifing the trapes, too Any drug that klllg germs Ee a poleor sud tit connot be torken inCornaily Medicine is almost helplese may germ diseak. it is this ract Which gives Liquozone its worth to
fanmanity; a worth so great; that, siter ramanity; a worth so great that, fiter ehroneh phyetclane end hoopitals, we pald $\$ 100,000$ for the Americap rights, And we have spent over one milition dollar, im oas yar, to ony whe don Tho wrould try it.

## Acte Like Orygen.

Lequotone is not made by comPounding drugs, not is there any alco pounding Irugs, It in virtuas are derived siciely trom gas-largels oxygen gas-by a procesa requiring fmmense apparatus and 14 day' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constaint mebject of scientific and chemical researeh.
The result is a liquid that does what blood food-the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its efiects are ex lifarating, vitalizing, purifyling, Yet it fa an absolutely certaln germicide. The Doason is that germs are vegetables;

## THE VOICE OF GOD.

- God, I pray Thee grant to me

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 blooms the bliss that doth not fade.
And listening let me gladly run
With eager steps to wall with Thee, With heart aglow hour then earth An hour when earth and heaven are one.
-Mark Guy Pearse.

## AN EASY WAY

## To Keep well.

It is easy to keep woll it we would only observe
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. Soch pampering simply makes capricious appetite and a feeling that certain
${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$
Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject, he says: It am 68 yaars at the same time my lite has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to leep a heallhy tomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sorts on the coutrary I almay eat what ny appetite craves, but daily for tice to tale one or two of Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets after each meal, and I attributemy robust health for a man of my ago to the daily use of Stuarts Tablets.
My physicien first advised me to use them because he naid they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret pateat medicinn, beptontained only the natural digestives, peptones, and diastase, and after using thim
afow weels I have never censed to thank bim for his advice.
Stbonestly brlieve the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use bring health to the sick aud ailing and preserves healthi to the well and strong.
Men ond women past filty years of age need a safe digestive after meals to iosure perfect digestion and to ward off disease used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.
They are found in evely well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pusaing their way into popular favor.
All drugists sell Stur Tots, full sized packsenares 50 Dyspepsia Tablots, full sized packeges at 50 conts, aod for
a weak stomach a often do filty dollan' worih of pood.
and Liguozone-1ike an excess of oxs - Hequozone goes into the stomaci into the bowels yind into the blood to go wherever the biood goes. No germ can escape it and none can ro-- gerim The results are frevitable, for germs are killed. must end when the secting as a monderful tonic, quilckily restores a condition of perfect health Diseases which bave pesisted medt cine for years yleld at once to Mquo sone, and it cures diseases which med cfne never cures, Half the people you neep-wherever you are-can tell yo

Cerm Die
These are the known germ diseases
All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, tand such results are indithe germs, wherever they are And when the germs which cavse e disease are destroyed, the disease must end. and forever. That is inevitable.


Joema- Erysipning Tobeveloifs




50c. Botlle Free
If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this der on a local druggist for s. fullsige bottle, end we will pay the druggist ourselves for it, This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. in justion, for it places you in acept it to-day, for it places you un
Hiquozone costs 500 . and $\$ 1$.
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I have never tried Sitapozone, but if you
will supply me soc, botte free I will take it

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will be kfady जmphlied fot a fest:

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Nearly haif a century has passed since it was first manufactured and it is yet uneroctled.

## ON A POST CARD.

Roachvale, N. S.
Please send me two dan. 10, rgos. Acadign Liniment. That liniment sells fast. It is good. Yours ames $S$. Nickerson

## Gates' Acadian Liniment

is well-lonown as being without an equal, Alter exposure to cold a few drops in a cup
of swetened hot water will effectually break up a Cold or Cough.
A bottle in the fiome is a necessity for such winter ills as Toothache, Chilblains and winter
Quinsy.
For
For Rheumatism when applied hot it bringe zelief.
Diphtheria and Sore Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it.
Best because strongest. Sold éverywhere by
GATES SON \& CO.
IF YOU HAVE;


TO SEL L., WRITE US. We pay aighes market prices.
15. Fi WILLLAMS CO. LTMTEWE. St. Johw, N, R.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

## Thy g are the choicest of all.

Try them.

## WANTED.

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

Mercantile Agenct
74 Staniey Street
St. Joth, N. 1.

Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result In Consumption. uf you have a cold, Cough Borueneen, Bronctitis, or any geffection of the Throat and Langes What you, matt is a hermless sad at once. at once There is mothing so healing unge as the balsamic properties of ungs as the tree.

DR. WOOD'S
MORWAY PINE SYRUP
Conatins the potent healing virtuen other husorben cefren of reco gnized worth.
Dr, Wood'e Norway Pine Syrup check the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phiegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, fied feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood'a

## CANADIAN Rr. LOW RATES

## SECOND CLASS TICKETS

From st. JOHN, N. B.
To TANCOUVER, B .
VICTORIA, B. C......... $\$ \$ 50.50$
NEW WESTMINSTEC.
SEATTLE \& TACOMA,
PORTLAND, Ore.
To NELSON, B. C
ROBSON ETRAI
ROBSON \& TRAIL, B C...
R2SSAND, B. C................. $\$ 54.00$
GREENWOOD, B. C.
MIDWAY, B. C. MIDWAY, B. C
On sale daily March ist to May Isth, 1905. Proportionate Rates to other points. Also to noints in COLORADO, IDAHO
UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA Call ap
af wite to R, R. PRRRY Acting D. B, An

## 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 collee thiree times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and neryousness caused by it. 1 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 lest 1 found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abanioned 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 perves are in admirable tone since if began to use Postum Coffee. We never use the old coffee any more. Wa appreciate Postum as a delighlful and healthfol beverage,which not only invigorates but supplies the best of oouristiment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
There's a reason
Read the lityle book, "Tho Rond to Well. ville" is each plog. platform together to sing a trio.
"Hold on a bit, Jim I" said the second tine intittigently. "They're luurying up; they're putting on the songs three at a time. We'll'get something worth hearing presently l' $^{\prime \prime}-\mathrm{Ex}$.

NOT EXACTLY A FUNERAL. Among the many stories told in connection with funerals the following deserves to be mentioned:
A. gentleman at Scottish railway station mpted a large mourning-party. Approaching 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 missod the train !"-Ex.

An Englishman was asting 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 them.'
'Have you no ignoramuses among you?
Niver a one.'
Do you know the meaning of the word ignoramus?
I do.'
What is it?
A sliteanerer Hise yervalf:

## Health of Canadian Women

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


At a large State Assembly of Mothers |so much better that I kept on the treatment Lyila \& Phathan's Vedetable Compornd Succeeds Where Others Inth

Hang on to a pure hard soap. Always use Surprise
if you wish to retain the natural colors in your clothes.

has peculiar qualities of washing clothes, without injury and with perfect"cleanliness

## Remember

the name Surprise means hard Soap.
 The few dollars I spent for the medictine cana not hegin to pay What it wha worth to me." Miss Helena MoKinnon of Sand Bay,
Ont., Writes: Dear Mrs Pinkh
Dear Mrs Pinkham:-
MI consider Iydia
Compound the best medicine in the Vegotid for a woman the best modicine ind the world from exhmoitlo frregularities and overwork I have foum from personal experience that it is and and more than it is recommended to be $I$ only
wish that every sick woman would try ith for it cured mee of suppressed menstruation and
irnegularity, and has eured many of my irregularity, and has cured many of my
friends of the same difficulty, In fact an who have used it have nothingity, in fact all who to say of its efficacy. Please accept a gratedul womasy thanks for all it has accomplished in my case, When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful men
struation, weakness, leucorihoes, die placement or ulceration of the womby that bearing-dewn feeling, inflamma tion of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or fiatulency), general debility, ind gestion, and nervous prostration, or are
beset with such symptoms as dizriness faintness, lassitude, excitability, irr tability, nervousness sleeplesenes melancholy, "an-gorie" and "want-to" be-left-eglone" feelings, blues, and hope lessmess, they should remember three is one tried and true remedy, Lydi . Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. and all the charms of grace and beauty are dependent upon proper action of th bodily organs. You cannot loole well unless you feel well.
Mrs, Pinkham invites all siek wromen to write her for advico, Her advice and medicine have restored thoastands to


RICH WARM BLOOD.
Absolutely Necessary to Health, strength and Conifort-Cood Blood Banishes. Disense.
People with rich, red blood do not feel the cold of winter. When your feet are cold, your figers numb and your face blue and pheched, it is a eertain tign that your hood is thln and your clrctras Tin with. Dr Williame Pink Plle Ther up with-Dr. Wiliams Pink Plls, They make now blood; they stimulate the circulation. The wew blood, they ralke
races through your veliss to every pirt of your body from Anger tipe to tors, and makes yon warm, happy and healthy Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, St. Leon, Que. meys: "Alont a year amo my blood he carie limpoverished and 1 was ladiy run down. My hands and feet were always oola ana I could not stand the least exertion. My tronble was forther aggravated by pains in my kidvess and bladdere and often I coald not go alout without and often, 1 could not go about without
ald. I coisnited doctors, buit they did ald 1 consnitid doctors, buit they did
not help me, anid 1 was almost in despalr not help me, and I was almost in despar
when I was advised to use Dr. Williamst Pink Pilis. I got six boxes and betore they were all gone I lnew I had found a mediche to cure me. I took the pills for about a month louger and every symptom of my tronble was gone and I have since enjoyed the best of health.
Dr. Wimame' Phk Piths cure after doc. tors and common medicines bave failed tors and common medicines bave falied because they actrally make new rich
blood, and so strengthen all the organs blood, and so strengthen all the organs
and brace up the nerves. That is the way they cure indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rbeumatism, nervousness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, St. Vitus dance, partlal paralysis and the secret allments that fill the lives of so many women with misery. Do not take any pills withont the full names, "Dr. WilHams' Pink Pilis for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all meapper arouncers or sent by mail at 50 medicine dealers or sent for $\$ 2.50$ by writing the Dr. Williams' Medieine Co, Brockrille, Out.

## NEW SUMMARY.

Shedine anill Wednesday had for rome time been sut off from the outek world, and not until Wedresday did the malls and not unti
get through.
A company known as the Canada. Nail and Wite Co., Ltd., has been organized in Sydney for the purpose of manufacturing nails and kindred hardware. The company is capi tolized 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 sevaral articles stolen. The robber entered by sawing the wooden bar. closing the warhouse door to enter the general score.
Miss Norma Hamiltos, aged 19, has entered the service of the Long Branch lifesaving corps, and will have to patrol the beach in storny weather as well as the men in the service: She is an expert swimmer and an all-round a thlete.
Rio de Janeiro's health department in an effort to abate a plague of rats, offered ten
a Congh or Sore Throat, which might be cured by a simple remedy like Browr's Beonchial Trocciss have been recommended by physicians, and are recognized the world over as one of the few staple Cough remedie:. Sufferers from Bronchial and Lung Troubles should try them. Sold only in boxes.
ants for every dead rat, The colatequetice was that a syndicate was formed for the mportation of the vermin, and it was making money when it was exposed.
Dorchester was tace to face with a flour famine last week on account of the Lie up of the railway with smow. It in sthted that the last barrel had been sola Ieved merciants, but the situation was re furlod on Suzday whe
ai il
he uran Mondare on Monday de temperance questicn got on airing on The second rea ding of Mr. Mk Girgor's bill to
prevent the shipping of ligucss from licensed to nem-licensed and Scott act districts. The premier said the goveroment could not agree on advanced legis ration.
The physicians in :Swiden sever send bills to their patients. The people pay their doctors what they thiok fit, and the rith give big lees, while the poor givo what they can. In this way things are rqualized and no one ever thimlo of jumping the docto's bill. All of which muat be very nice.) The police at Budapest investigated one of the big parks of the city the other nighit and found over fifty people sleeping in the tres. The people are forbidden to sleep. in the park, so they bad 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 Armstrong died on Tuesday oight. Belore the tea hour Mr. Armstrong wellsed to. Dr. Christie's office. On li's way home he telt himself getting weaker and at ten oclock deati resulted from paralybis of the brain. Mr. Armstrong 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 condusion 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 the result to the house committee on banking and currency.
Toronto City Conncil voted, with one exception, to extend the franchise to married women who have the necessary property qualification. The ereeption was Ald. Noble, a bachelor. Married women in Toronto have already a rote at sohocl elections, and the legislation, which secure will give them a vote at manicipal elections and on money by-laws.
The permit issued to Mrs. Hetty Green, New York, to carry a revolver has been revoled. This fact was admitted Tuest revoked. Inspeetor Brooks in discussing an application ipade by John W. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Ootnish were held up near thoir home and Mrs. Cornish was robbed of a $\$ 6,000$ diamond brooch. While Inspector Brooks said Mr. Cornish woald get his permit hind beon revolied.

## Use the Reliable

## Kendrick's

Liniment

## Always Reliable Always Satisfactory. Nothing Better

 I frid KENDRICR'S LINIMENT givesthe best of satisfaction. There is nothing the best of satisfaction, There is nothing
sell better than Kendrick's Liniment sell better than Kendrick's Limiment Blackville N. B.

## TIGER TEA is Pure.

France grows the Lily and beautiful its poise. Everybody knows where the Shamrock grows.
Seotland the Thistle grown high on the hill,
But women buying Tiger Tea will "grow" the dollar bill.


American Baptist Publication Society NEW ENGLANI House, 256 and 258 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.


[^0]:    Auriety has noplacs in the lite of one of Cgif children. Christ's serenity was one of the ment memietalable signs of his filtal trant. He was tined and hungry and thirsty afd Ia milh, but we cannot imagine him anstose or frettul. His mind was kept in perflet. peoce becanse it was stayed on God. The lite lived by the thith of the Son of God will thia his word lopti. "Ny peace give nte zeu" $=$-idected.

