

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXV.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME LIV.

Vol. XIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1903.

No. 51

New Marine Signal.

The Canadian Minister of Marine, with Mr. Hugh A. Allan and Mr. Andrew A. Allen, have lately been in Boston examining and testing a new electrical signal system for preventing collisions. By this system two vessels approaching each other are warned of each other's approach, and a similar communication takes place between a vessel and a harbor which it is nearing. The device is said to work something after the fashion of a telephone. A light ship is equipped with a bell below the water line, and waves of sound travel through the water to the ship which is fitted with a receiver and thus she is informed of her approach to the harbor. By similar means two vessels are notified of each other's approach. The mechanism employed is the secret of the inventor. Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and the Messrs. Allen are said to have been favorably impressed with the invention, and the advisability of having it installed in the St. Lawrence will be considered. If the invention should fulfil expectations, it would greatly lessen the liability to accidents and would lower insurance rates. If the invention can also be made to do the work of the diurnal fog horn it would afford reason for gratitude to the dwellers in many sea port towns.

The Tent Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The New York *Outlook* alludes to an experiment which has been tried for the last two years in New York with reference to the treatment of tuberculosis in tents, and which has been found of great value in its application to the insane who are suffering from the double scourge of insanity and consumption. "While rejoicing at the success that has been reached in dealing with the classes treated by the city of New York," say the *Outlook*, "one may agree with Dr. Pryor that it is even more important to have the best treatment for the young men and women of sound minds and honorable ambitions who are suffering from incipient tuberculosis. The hospital where this will be attempted on a small scale will be ready to begin with one hundred and fifty patients in another year perhaps. With 25,000 persons in the terrible grip of tuberculosis in the Manhattan Borough of New York alone, and 60,000 in the whole State, this seems a pitiable small hospital at first sight. But stress is to be laid on taking incipient cases, and if the results are what are now anticipated, the Ray Brook Institution will be but the forerunner of similar places, so that we may perhaps look forward to the good time prophesied when tuberculosis will be known only in the medical books of a past century."

An Important Concession.

It is stated on the authority of Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, that the Imperial Government has assented to the proposal that Canada may, if she so chooses, appoint a Canadian to take command of the militia of the Dominion. The Minister of Militia went to England a few weeks ago to discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for War the provisions of the bill to amend the Militia Act, which was introduced into the Canadian House of Commons at the recent session. As the law now stands, none but an officer of the Imperial Army can be appointed to the command of the Canadian militia. The view of the Government that this limitation might with advantage be removed is probably pretty generally endorsed by the people of the Dominion. It is felt that there would be no necessary loss in respect to efficiency, while there would be a gain on the score of smoothness of administration, if a Canadian officer, thoroughly in touch with the conditions and sentiments of the country, were in charge of the militia. The consent of the Imperial Government to this provision of the militia bill may accordingly be expected to give general satisfaction.

British Settlers for Canada.

According to reports, there is a prospect of Canada receiving a valuable class of immigrants next year from some of the rural districts of England. It is said that a large number of farmers will leave Yorkshire in April for Manitoba. Another Yorkshire party will follow shortly after, and others will leave Wiltshire, Lancashire and various Scottish centres for different parts of Canada. The parties

comprise, in addition to agriculturists, mechanics and artisans who are unable to find work in Britain or who are tempted by better wages in Canada. Most of the emigrants will go out under the auspices of the Canadian Government emigration officer. The emigration from Britain to Canada last year was 60,000 out of a total emigration from the country of 250,000. The London *Express* referring to the Yorkshire movement says: "They are the pick of our people; they will have the pangs of homesickness but their children will have the love of England mixed with bitter hatred of English history and politics."

A Railway Submerged.

A strange and irremediable disaster is reported to have befallen a new Russian line of railroad known as the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway. This line, if completed would, it is said, materially shorten the distance and lessen the difficulties of transporting troops to the Afghan frontier and the Pamirs, and cut down the railway line between the heart of Russia and the Chinese frontier by 2,000 miles. According to reports which a London *Times* correspondent characterizes as apparently reliable, the northern half of this railway has been submerged by a newly formed lake. The lake is said to be thirty miles wide and fifty-six feet deep. Such an event, if it had occurred in ancient days, might probably be attributed to divine interposition with a view to checking the advance of a great and ambitious nation. The formation of the lake is said to be due to the overflow of the Syr Darta, or perhaps to one of those displacements common to Central Asian rivers, especially in the great depressions of the Ural-Caspian basin. It is also said that the road runs for 300 miles through a zone subject to inundations. The Russian Government was warned two years ago of the disaster which threatened on account of the formation of the country through which the projected road was to run. The *Nevsk Vremya* of St. Petersburg severely criticizes the ministry for not profiting by this advice and says the blunder has already caused a loss of 200,000,000 roubles.

Halifax School for the Blind.

The annual public meeting of the Halifax School for the Blind was held last week. The meeting was largely attended and, according to the reports of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer and the Superintendent, the school appears to be in a flourishing condition and is continuing with most praiseworthy success the excellent work which for many years it has been doing. The Directors' report speaks in the highest terms of the work of the Superintendent, Dr. C. F. Fraser, under whose supervision the school "has been brought to a state of efficiency unsurpassed by any other institution for the blind on this Continent or perhaps in the world." In reference to the new building the report says:

Our new school building which is so much required will be ready for occupancy early in the new year. It is a substantial brick structure one hundred and thirty feet in length by seventy-one in breadth, and contains four storeys, including the basement. The building is faced with pressed brick and trimmed with free-stone. It presents a handsome appearance, and is a fine addition to the property of the School. The support that has been given to us by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and by the friends of the blind, in carrying out this work has been most timely, and has enabled us to make a great step forward in the education of the blind.

The Superintendent reports that 21 persons have entered the school during the year and 18 have graduated. The present registered attendance is 124. Of these 71 are boys, 47 girls, and 6 adults. Of those in attendance 77 are from Nova Scotia, 28 from New Brunswick, 8 from P. E. Island and 11 from Newfoundland. Among those who have gone out from the school during the past year two young ladies have graduated in vocal music and another has received a certificate as a competent masseuse. Two gentlemen have received first class certificates as music teachers and as pianoforte tuners. Another has received a certificate as a music teacher and has been given an appointment in the school. Another has graduated from the literary department and another has graduated from the workshop as a brushmaker, and is successfully engaged in the business in his own town. The new building will greatly facilitate the work of the school and will give scope for the carrying into effect of many contemplated improvements in the literary, musical and industrial departments.

Premier Combes' School Bill.

The French Premier, M. Combes, has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a measure, the purpose of which is to abrogate the existing legislation permitting teaching in the schools by the authority of religious orders. The bill will apply to those orders which are now actually authorized by law to teach, as well as to others. It provides for the dissolution, accompanied by the sequestration of the property, of such congregations as exist solely for the purpose of teaching, and for the partial sequestration of the property of those congregations which, in addition to teaching, also conduct hospitals for the indigent. Five years are allowed for the carrying out of the proposed law, the adoption of which will entail the closing of 1,299 schools for boys, 2,195 school buildings where girls are taught and all the schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. The bill also provides for the enlargement of the public schools conducted by the State. It is estimated that the completion of the Premier's plans will cost the State \$5,000,000.

The Maritime Winter Fair.

The Winter Fair held at Amherst last week appears, from all reports to have been the most successful of any yet held under the auspices of the association. While the exhibits of live stock were not more numerous than last year, the quality of the animals exhibited was distinctly superior. In addition to the stock exhibited, which included neat cattle, swine and sheep, there were this year exhibits of fruit and of honey. The exhibition of stock and other products is however understood to be a secondary object, the main purpose of the fair being educational. Addresses were given by a number of gentlemen qualified to speak with authority in respect to the conditions essential to successful stock raising and other addresses bearing more generally upon the interests of agriculture. During the progress of the fair and at stated hours, cattle on exhibition were lead into the ring to be judged, and the judges—experts in their lines—pointed out the good qualities of the prize-winning animals and described the characteristics which should be sought by the breeder in order to the highest success in stock raising. Besides these lectures from the living text, there were other addresses of a more formal character. On Tuesday evening there was a banquet, presided over by Mr. E. B. Elderkin, president of the association, and followed by a public meeting which was addressed by a number of gentlemen who spoke upon topics related to the objects of the fair. Among those who delivered addresses during the progress of the fair may be mentioned Prof. Anderson of Rugby, Ontario, one of the judges in the live stock department, Hon. John Bryden of Ontario, Dr. Mills of the Guelph agricultural College, J. H. Grisdale and A. P. Kethen of Ottawa, F. C. Hare, Prof. Andrews of Mount Allison College and Mr. W. A. McKinnon of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Among the most interesting features of the fair were the lectures of Prof. Anderson in connection with the judging of cattle. All the addresses however were of an instructive character and the educational value of the fair as a whole cannot but have been very considerable. In agriculture, as in every other industry, success depends largely upon adoption and intelligent employment of the best methods, and in these days of keener competition this is especially true. For the farmer who brings to his calling industry and to his industry adds knowledge and an intelligent adaptation of the best available means to the desired end, there is, doubtless, a hopeful outlook in the Maritime Provinces.

Port Simpson.

Lord Dundonald, commanding General of the military forces in Canada, has lately visited Port Simpson with the two islands, Sitklan and Kanughnut, allotted to the United States by the Alaskan boundary commission, commanded the entrance to the port, so that it could be shut up at the will of the United States Government. Lord Dundonald's inspection is said to have convinced him that this report was not well founded, these low-lying islands being valueless for military purposes, since Wales Island, which is British, gives complete control of all parts of them.

Responding to the "Army and Navy" toast at a banquet at the Victoria Club, Vancouver, Lord Dundonald said that he found Bishop Ridley quite correct as to the commanding position of Wales Island, from whose fortress-like heights it would be possible to rain shot and shell on anything within an eight-mile radius, although the smoke of fish-curing plants would be more in evidence there in the future than the cloud of noisy guns. As for the neighboring islands given the United States by the Alaska boundary award, his Lordship added: "We need be under no apprehension that any guns ever likely to be made and used from these two islands will shut up Port Simpson, or prevent its use as a port, if it is desired so to use it. The only power that can shut up Port Simpson in time of war will be the power that commands Dixon entrance and all other sea approaches to it," indicating that in this regard the naval power of Britain may be fully relied upon.

Government Aid to Mission Schools in India.

CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.

The heathen man does not love the religion represented by the foreigner and his disciple, and shall the man who claims to be the Lord's messenger, with the Lord's message, claim rights as a citizen, and also draw money from the Government treasury, and establish a school the prime object of which is, under the guise of education, to convert his Hindu brother? True, he pays taxes of sorts, perhaps more than all his flock. Then why should he not draw grants for education? If he is an educationalist, pure and simple, let him do as he will. But if he is in the employ of his co-religionists at home, and has been sent out here to bring men into this heavenly kingdom, then let him not ask nor take state aid to bring this about. If the Hindu understood the object of a school thus stated, and had a vote, would he grant the money, which now is drawn so easily? We know he would not. Is not the situation akin to that which exists in England at present, towards which the eyes of Christendom are now turned?

If we are not misinformed, the non-Conformists, aver, that the Church party wishes to establish denominational schools to be under private management, yet supported by rate payers in general. There, it is quite possible, that the educational idea prevails; but because it is environed with that form of religion, represented by the Established Church, non-conformity says we will never submit. Here, Missionaries of the Cross of Christ establish denominational schools, under private management, and support them more or less from the public treasury. And here the idea of religion is professedly, in the ascendant, but the Hindu rate payer has no voice to object. If the primary object of the school is not the conversion of sinners, then what have the stewards of the mysteries of God to do with it? As the heathen man has no vote, and as the government is not materially interested in the progress of the Kingdom of God, it does not object to the missionary spending his time and strength in assisting in the legitimate work of the state, that is, the education of the people, therefore grants in aid are readily made to mission schools.

The government professes a position of neutrality on matters religious, and were there so much of the power of God manifested in these schools as to bring them into recognition as an evangelizing agency, the government could not honorably give these grants. In taking state aid are we consistent if we oblige the pupils to be present at the religious instruction given? If the rate payer had a vote, and objected to the money being given to Mission schools, in order to keep the peace the government would have to say to them, if you do not want the Christians to have this advantage, you must teach your sacred books in your schools, and if possible convert these unbelievers to your way of thinking. In any case where Christian children are attending the ordinary school, if they were obliged to be present when Hindu masters were teaching their distinctively religious views, they would be removed at once by their parents, rather than subject them to any such danger. Any missionary knew that those of his flock were allowing their children to attend a school where instruction in the Hindu faith was systematically given, the matter would be at once looked into, and a change required.

But the Hindu waking from his long sleep, and struggling for an education at almost any cost, is willing to run the risk of conversion, in a Mission school, if he can gratify this one mastering ambition. So he came first with fear, not knowing what would befall him there, but acquaintance has diminished the danger, for the lack of spiritual power has been discovered. They now feel that the risk is small, for in more cases than one, we hear them saying to one another, you need not be afraid to send your children to these Mission schools, for there is not the least danger of their being converted. A thought long forming is finding open expression, and on every side is there not a great body of silent testimony to their lack of fear by the hosts of children sent to our schools.

Many parents appreciate the moral upbuilding which is received there, and which they do not expect to go beyond a certain limit, while the advantage in culture combined with less expense, is also an incentive.

What did we recently hear of the largest professedly Christian school in this Presidency? Here several Missionaries are engaged, practically giving their time, thousands of dollars from home are spent annually, and large grants are drawn from government, and our informant says, and tells it as a proof of the religious efficiency of the institution, that he knows of eleven conversions in ten years. What a comment! Of how many of our schools where in some instances, scores and even hundreds of boys and young men attend could similar statements be made. And when the education is completed, and the man goes forth to his life work, do we find him more amenable to the claims of Christ? There is not the least doubt, but many are greatly benefited; they make better men, and better government servants, but this is not salvation. And the majority, well armed with weapons sharpened by a combination of Missionary's time, churches money, and government grants, having lost faith in their own religion, and not having accepted Christ, are apparently drifting on a shoreless sea, and the Missionary often finds among them his keenest opponents.

Again, the government draws an immense revenue from the production, manufacture and sale of liquor and opium. In 1899 the excise revenue was 3,869,000, and in the 1900 3,937,000 pounds. Multiply these figures by 15 and we have it in rupees. In 1900 the net income from opium was 3,316,000 pounds. These figures are for the whole of India. During the year 1900 the education grant for the whole of India was 2,501,000 pounds, which includes 800,000 pounds of school fees. Thus it is evident, that the income from these two sources, would cover the outlay for education two or three times. In 1901 the whole Indian revenue was about 75,000,000 pounds, so it may be said that the income from liquor and opium is but a small part of the whole, but is this any argument for its use, in their endeavor to build up the kingdom of God in India. Had the thirty pieces of silver been allowed to go into the treasury of the Lord, it probably would have been but a fraction of the money contained therein, but small as it was, it was prohibited, as it was the price of blood, and no amount of mixing it up with larger sums, made it clean enough for the work of the Heavenly Master. It not only was not cleansed, but it defiled. Were Paul here to day, would he include the traffic in intoxicants in the works of darkness, which he exhorted the children of God to reprove. Certainly he would not call it unfruitful, for it is abundantly so, in the whole category of evils. Destructive of all that is noblest, in human life and love, property and character, and if the Word that we preach is true, sending millions to that state of final separation from God, which means eternal death. But why should we numerate, or make any effort to enlarge on the prostitution of manhood and womanhood that is going on, on a large scale all over the country? We do not expect that the fullest honour and prosperity will attend the government which, to any extent, builds itself up in the persistent destruction of character in its constituency. How much less then, should those, who minister in spiritual things anticipate the richest blessings, if they are partakers in other people's sins, or would in any way profit by them?

The Missionary claims, that he is divinely sent, with a divine message, and shall he take money from the government treasury, which is part and parcel of that, which has been put there, through the destruction of body and soul of thousands of those, to whom he has come with the blessed gospel of the Son of God? He sometimes says, that he does not know where the money comes from, and if he is simply an educator let him take this position. But of the man, who handles the mysteries of God, does not his Master demand that he know, and should not his conscience require that he know, what sort of material he is building on the foundation of the apostles and prophets? God's ancient people knew what was suitable for His treasury, and we know that he complained of them because they brought that which was lame or defiled, has his attitude changed? How can we say that we are on legitimate ground, if we take money from any source for the prosecution of His work? Many believe that he will cleanse what is unclean, but in olden times He would not accept it.

The principle of separation is one that runs all through the book. To Abraham it was come out. To God's chosen people it was, Be not like the nations that are round about you. But they clamored for conformity, and they got it, and perished from off the face of the earth, as a nation. To us it is be separate, touch not the unclean thing, and we respond, God will accept the offering, if the spirit is right. But how can the spirit be right if there is disobedience? And to know whether there is disobedience or not, let us go to the Word. Argument is useless, and we would hear what God the Lord would speak. In Psalm 94:20 He says "Shall the throne of wickedness have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by statute?" And in Psalm 50:20 we read, "But unto the wicked God saith, what hast thou to do, to declare my statutes?" The declaration of God's judgments is committed to His servants, and he will furnish them with all needed equipment, so that they should not ask aid from the power which in any way brings wicked devices to pass. In Isaiah 10:1, He proclaims, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees." While in many respects, we have unmix'd admiration for the administration under which we live, can we do other than deeply deplore the attitude of the same toward these two giant evils? Deplore it for the honor of the Nation we love and does not the honor of the Master whom we serve, demand that we mix not up His service with such unholy things? If as some say, we should assist the government in doing its work, then let us do this in the best sense of the words, and as a body judiciously press to the front, the noblest ideals towards which a Christian nation should aim, instead of sharing its gains, that are ill gotten. If we were faithful in this, and Missionaries all over India refused grants in aid, for any of their work, would the government not have more ears to hear their protestations, against such unworthy measures?

But as things are, are not many of them practically silenced, and is not the administration justified in believing as little or much as they please in their utterances, when they know that they are ready to get their share from the exchequer, no matter how it got there, either as stewards of the mysteries of God to further his work, or as assistants to the government in doing its legitimate business, both of

which positions are alike illogical.

Let us look again to the Word for further light regarding some things to which Divine objection is raised. In Micah 3:9 the prophet exclaims, "Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house of Jacob, and rulers of the house of Israel, they build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity." And in Jeremiah, "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness." And if this is true, how much greater the woe against him who would build the house of the Lord with money wrongfully obtained? In Ezekiel 22:26 God brings severe charges against the leaders of his people, and says, "Her priests have done violence to my law, and have profaned my holy things. They have made no distinction between the holy and the common, neither have they caused men to discern between the unclean and the clean. Her princes in the midst thereof are like wolves ravening the prey, to shed blood and to destroy souls, that they may get dishonest gain; and her prophets have daubed for them with untempered mortar, saying, thus saith the Lord Jehovah, when Jehovah hath not spoken."

Here, both spiritual and temporal leaders are arraigned for the kind of material they use and the way they obtain it, and the Book is full of such teaching, and do those who shut their eyes to it act wisely? We may build with untempered mortar, and let it be ever so little, it will fall to the ground, and in its fall will carry many stone which otherwise might have been good. In other words, all unhallowed work is fruitless, and it robs hallowed work of part of its fruitfulness.

In an emergency, such as the terrible famines that come upon this land, a missionary may be quite within his province if he takes contracts from the government, through which he provides food and work for thousands of Christians and idolaters, though some would regard even this as questionable. But there is no parallel between this and an organized relation of Church and State. It is a measure for the time, just as the Ambassador Paul, became temporarily the leading man in the shipwreck at Malta, "The Church's one foundation is Jesus Christ our Lord," not state, nor state aid, nor any other world power. Paul writes to Timothy, saying, "I write these things unto you that thou mayest know how men ought to behave themselves in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." And thereupon shall we not be content to build, and as workers together with the great Master Builder, in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord, endeavor to make everything according to the pattern given us in the Mount?

From Maine.

The churches are preparing for the winter's campaign, and through faith and prayer and earnest work in dependence upon the Holy Spirit it is hoped that there will be a substantial increase.

There is just now some little excitement in one of the Canadian border towns because of the reading or use of the Lord's prayer by the principal of the high school. A very worthy young man, by the way, and a successful teacher. The Board of Trustees is composed of both Catholic and Protestant members and some of the former are making vigorous protests against the use of the so-called Lord's Prayer at the beginning of the session although Catholic students are not required to be present. One objection made by some of the Catholics is that the prayer is not correctly rendered in the Protestant versions of the New Testament and so far as King James' version is concerned the point is well taken for the closing doxology, Matt. 6:13. The Catholic versions reject it, and so do the R. V. and the Union Version and without doubt there is little authority for its retention. Luke does not give it, so if this is the sole objection of our Catholic friends to its use, why not read the prayer as it is found in Luke's Gospel, or as it reads in the text of the Revised Version?

All this harks back to the 60s and 70s of the last century when the "American Bible Union" were publishing their versions of the New and Old Testaments, under the just, and in fact the only rules which should guide any revision or translation of the Holy Scriptures. The Baptists of today should not be allowed to forget the stand taken by those men, here are the rules—viz:

- 1 The received Greek text, critically edited with known errors corrected must be followed.
- 2 The common English version must be the basis of revision and only such alterations must be made as the exact meaning of the text and the existing state of the language may require.
- 3 The exact meaning of the inspired text as that expressed it to those who understood the original scriptures at the time they were first written, must be given in corresponding words and phrases, so far as they can be found in the English language, with the least possible obscurity or indefiniteness.

When it is called to mind that only the most competent scholars, were employed without reference to religious creed and that no expense was spared to obtain copies of the best MSS., can we wonder that the work of the Bible Union is today, the fairest and most faithful of all the re-

visions of modern times—a comparison with the Revised Version, "Conybeare and Howson", Archbishop Kendrick (R. C.) etc., etc., will fully establish this claim and it is a pity that the Union version does not have the circulation which it certainly merits, I believe that it is found but rarely in the libraries of our own ministers.

Rev. Dr. Hyde is the President of Bowdoin College in this State. Some of his deliverances of late are not at all satisfactory to very many within the Congregational fold. President Hyde was the preacher at Bartell chapel, Yale University, on Oct. 25th last. So unorthodox were his reported sayings, as to call forth from Rev. S. Blagden, a graduate of Yale in '69 and now pastor of a Congregational church in Portland, Me.—a most vigorous protest—in his letter he says: "I am pained and deeply aggrieved at the reported unbelieving utterances of the President of Bowdoin from the Yale chapel pulpit," he calls it an "awful and blasphemous denunciation and denial of the word of God delivered from what has always been known as a thorough-going orthodox pulpit of the Congregational church." He charges that the doctrines preached "are a defilement of the pulpit and the whole university" and exhorts Yale to "stand steadfast as a rock to the true faith of Christ Almighty." It is almost time that such vigorous protests should become the order of the day. The filling of our colleges and pulpits with men who are not true to the teachings of "Christ Almighty" has gone quite far enough and if our evangelical pulpits and colleges are "too narrow" for the men who are on the "down grade" let them in common honesty and decency just "step down and out." President Hadley of Yale comes to the rescue of his friend Bowdoin and claims that the reporters are all to blame, but there must be fire, where there is so much smoke. And this is not the first time that a similar defense has been made in behalf of those men who can so easily make themselves to be misunderstood. Yale herself has not been considered any too orthodox of late and perhaps the end of controversy is not yet. This episode coupled with the trial of a Methodist divine in Boston for heresy, will perhaps clear the air and give orthodox Christianity the right of way in the places interested. How about our own Baptist Zion are we all "sound" are we all considering as our fathers did for the faith once delivered to the saints. We trust so.

Yours truly
SOJOURNER.

From Halifax.

A lecture on the Inspiration of the Scriptures given by the Rev. E. M. Saunders, at the special request of the Rev. H. F. Waring and a large number of his church members, in the school room of the First Baptist Church, Halifax, on the evening of the 3rd of December.

It is to be distinctly understood that in the following articles which are intended to reproduce the substance of the above named lecture, no reference is intended to the sermons preached by the Rev. H. F. Waring to his own pulpit and to the Baptist Convention in St. John in August last. Neither does the author profess to represent the opinions of the church of which he is a member, or the denomination to which he has the honour of being connected. He simply states views of his own, and does not expect that they will agree in all respects with the views of the scores of brethren both in the ministry and in the membership of the churches with whom he is in happy association. He, however, trusts that they may by suggestion or otherwise be of some service to the churches so dear to his heart.

No. I.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS.

The consensus of opinions of the trustworthy historians is that the records contained in the books of the New Testament are genuine and authentic. We, therefore, ground the evidence of the inspiration of all the scriptures on this verdict—a verdict which will be abundantly sustained as the evidences, one after another are brought forward and tested.

It is now about two thousand years since the dawn of the Christian era. It is undeniably plain that the books of which the New Testament is composed were intended, not for the few—the gifted and the learned—but for the many. Neither were they for private interpretation, but for the mass of the people individually. They were intended for both the aristocracy and the democracy. Lord MacAulay in his essay on John Bunyan says in effect in the matter of understanding the scriptures, great talent and learning has but little if any advantage over the man of moderate gifts and education, provided the latter has a good translation of the Bible in his own tongue. The doctrines, such as those of the incarnation, the Trinity and regeneration by the Holy Spirit, are as impossible of comprehension by the philosopher as by the man who knows no language except his mother tongue, and who reads his Bible after a day's toil in a fishing boat or on his farm. But such a man and all others may wisely avail himself of all the helps that have been put within their reach by the learned of their own and every other age. It is but saying what is well known, and which is already intimated, that the facts and doctrines of the New Testament are divisible into two classes—facts or doctrines which can be ascertained by men

endowed with keen insight and power of exact reasoning, and facts or doctrines which lie beyond the reach of the natural gifts of man, such as the Trinity and the incarnation. An example of the former may be found in the facts of the existence and the work of the Creator of the Universe. By searching it seems that man can find out God; although not to perfection the visible things of the Godhead may be learned from the things which are seen. The deliverance of a Greek poet that all men were the offspring of God, Paul endorsed in his speech at Athens. And in the opening of his epistle to the Roman's he admitted that the philosopher could conquer the facts of the existence and the deeds of a creator. The same doctrine, is assumed in the opening sentence of the Bible. "In the beginning God Created the heavens and the earth." We go then to the Bible for the confirmation of discoverable truths, and for the truths which can be known only by supernatural revelation and for truths comprehensible and incomprehensible.

If therefore an infidel asks me, as one of the common people, how I know that the Bible is an inspired revelation from God, I would be under obligation to answer him as well and as humbly as I could. Taxed with such a question, I think I would reply somewhat in the following manner. The reply may be backward and clumsy; but it would be intended to convince my infidel friend that my belief in the inspiration of the Bible rested on rational grounds. For the replying to such an interrogation I would first make some general statements such as the following:

It is not here intended that this question can be answered as a problem in mathematics—an abstract science having to do with material things—can be demonstrated; but still it is possible to secure such grounds of belief that the Holy Scriptures are from an infallible God, and as far as He inspired the writers they are the infallible truths of the infallible God. It is to be hoped that this will appear as right reasons and right reasoning are laid under tribute, and as the Holy Spirit of God may be given to aid human reason in so understanding revelation as to leave no doubt that the Bible is the inspired word of God, given for the life of the world, and in which are found dogmas or teachings transcending man's reasoning powers, and records biographical and historical together with moral teachings and rules for regulating the life of the family and communities in all their organizations.

As the book was given for the people as a whole, the proofs of its genuineness and authenticity—its inspiration—should be looked for within the reach of those to whom and for whose welfare it has been given. It shall, therefore, be my purpose to seek for the evidences of inspiration not in the arcana of the philosophers, but in the accumulation of facts to which the people have access and which are at my command in common with the people at large. Let the linguists continue their honest and severe examination of each and all of the books of the word of God; and let the historians and archaeologists do the same in their respective departments; and let them in the future, as in the past, submit to the world the results of their labors which will be thankfully received and honestly used by the reverent and devout students of the Holy Scriptures. In the department of comparative religion contrast our Bible—for contrast it surely will be—with the alleged scriptures of Confucius, Zoroaster, with the Koran, the Vedic hymns and any other writings they may find; but, in the meantime, let us of the common people use the helps put within our reach by which we may be sure the Bible is the word of God, and that it is a sufficient guide for us through this life even unto life eternal beyond the veil. Not, therefore, in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual, we shall proceed with this pleasant undertaking. Let the people's Bible be examined by the people. Let the man on the farm, at the bench of the carpenter, reply to the infidel.

A glance at the community in which Jesus appeared and of which he was a member, the previous history of this people, and the condition in which they were found at the time our Lord came before them with his startling claims, will be helpful in the quest now about to be made. As a people the Jews had come down from a remote antiquity. As a distinct people they traced their history back to Abraham, and threaded their way through genealogical tables back to the first created man and woman. At the time of the appearing of the Messiah, and indeed through their whole history, they were a feeble few when compared with the great nations by which they had been surrounded and by which they were then surrounded. As Nova Scotia as a nation, would be to the great nations of the present time, so was Palestine, the home of the Jews, to the nations of antiquity. Nor were these great civil communities by which they had been surrounded, and which were around them at the birth of our Saviour, ignorant and barbarous peoples. They all had had men not a few of talent, genius and learning. The arts and sciences had flourished in Babylon, Assyria and Egypt, in whose capitals great libraries had been accumulated. Mining, civil engineering, astronomy and other branches of study had been carried to a high degree of success. A simple reference is sufficient to pass before the mind the civilization, culture and learning of Greece and Rome. They had arts, science and languages of matchless perfection, and philosophy which has given

the groundwork to all philosophic systems until the present day. Nor had this little band of the descendants of Abraham been destitute of men of letters. Moses appropriated the learning of the great nations of antiquity, and never after his time were the Jews without their men and women of culture and high attainments in knowledge. These people were located in the geographical centre of these great civilizations and were necessarily influenced and moulded by them.

As Nova Scotia was at one time a colony of the vast empire of Great Britain, so Palestine was a colony of the great empire of Rome when Jesus of Nazareth made his appearance among his people, and set up claims which shocked and enraged the ruling classes.

Union With Christ.

Joining the church is one thing, but joining the Lord is quite another thing; and only those who have done the second have any clear right to do the first. The main cause of inconsistency and failure in the life of too many professors of religion is that they make a formal union with the church without any heart-union to Christ. Almost their solitary act of loyalty was their standing up to respond to a church convent before the pulpit. From that time onward their divine Master had no more of them than their idle names on the roll of his followers. They enlisted entered their names on the record, and straightway are heard of no more. They made no tie to anything but an organized body of professed Christians; they did not knit their souls to the Saviour.

"But am I not to join the church?" inquires some one indulging a hope of pardon and of the new birth. Yes; friend join the church, provided that you have already joined Jesus. If you unite yourself to nothing stronger than to a company of frail, fallible fellow-creatures, and expect them to tow you along by the power of their fellowship and prayers, then you have a poor chance of reaching the "desired haven." But genuine conversion unites your heart in clinging faith to the Friend of sinners. When you take the step of confessing this faith before men, you literally and truly join the Lord. You join your weakness to his strength; you join your ignorance to his wisdom, your unworthiness to his merits, your frailty to his enduring might, and your poverty to his boundless wealth. The fair peasant girl who married an emperor of Russia became a sharer of his palace and his crown. When you wed your heart and hand to Jesus you become a sharer in his kingdom and crown, a joint heir with Christ! The joint heir has the promise of the Father's love, of the indwelling of the Spirit, of the peace of God, of pleasures for evermore, and of the society of all the just made perfect throughout eternity! "Where I am, there shall ye be also."

What a glorious thought this is! What a different conception it is from that of merely "joining a church" of fellow creatures. You really join Christ. Your heart joins his heart. Your life is knit by hidden links to his; because he lives ye shall live also. Your destiny is bound to his and ye shall be kept by the power of God, through faith, unto salvation. If you have a real faith, however feeble confess it. If you have renounced sin and self and come to Jesus, then "join yourself to the Lord in a perpetual covenant, that shall not be forgotten."

Many who have a secret faith in Christ hold back too long from a public confession. Waiting to become stronger they only grow weaker. They are like the timid child who should try to learn to walk without ever getting on his feet. For fear of a tumble they lie still. On the whole I rather like the venture of Simon Peter out of the fishing-boat to walk to Jesus on the waves; for though he began to sink he also began to pray. He found that sinking times were praying times; and when we learn that, we know where to reinforce our own weakness by laying hold on the infinite strength. But for a true convert to confess Christ is really not a walking on the water. He has under him the solid rock of God's promises.—Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

A class of little girls at school was asked the meaning of the word "philosopher." Most of the hands were extended but one child seemed anxious to tell. "Well, Annie, what is a philosopher?" asked the teacher. "A man that rides a philosophede," was the little girl's answer.

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithly on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Subscribers will please examine labels on paper showing date to which subscription is paid and if in arrears, please remember that we are in need of the money. If any error, do not fail to advise office at once.

Messenger and Visitor

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

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

B. McC. BLACK

Editor

Address all communications and make all pay
ment us to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

For further information see page nine.

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

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has come again—at least it has come very near, and by the time this paper is in the hands of its readers Christmas day will be right at hand. The season has been eagerly anticipated. There are many little folk in our Canadian homes who have been counting the weeks and days until Christmas, and the time has seemed long until the season of gifts and merry-makings should arrive. And now that the long waiting is almost at an end, expectation is on the tip toe, and some of these little folk can hardly sleep at night so eager are they for the coming of the Christmas morning.

Children of a larger growth too have been looking forward to the Christmas season. Boys and girls who are away from home—at school or elsewhere—have waited with eager anticipation for the time to come when, for a little while, they might bid good-bye to their common daily tasks and go home for Christmas. And the older folk too—the fathers and mothers—have been looking forward to the days when the absent ones should return and when with all their loved ones around them they should share with their children in the festivities of the joyous season. Many plans have been laid and much work has been done with a view to creating pleasant surprises and promoting the happiness of others. The mothers of the households have been especially busy with the Christmas preparations, but the labors of all have been lightened by the consciousness that they were labors of love.

Christmas is, or should be, a time of good-will among men. It is true that every day of the year should be that, but it is something if men seek in some measure to realize that divine ideal at one season of the year. If we truly succeed in cultivating good-will toward our fellow men at Christmas it should help us toward the realization of the ideal through the other weeks of the year. It is a time for thinking of others, for kindly greetings and the bestowment of gifts in expression of our good-will and regard. Very likely our good-will is apt to be confined within too narrow limits, but even if it is only within the family circle that the effort to make others happy find expression, that is something, and charity that begins at home is likely to enlarge the circle of its operations. To some persons indeed Christmas means little more than an opportunity for self-indulgence and so they abuse the day, as they do other opportunities for good, to their own injury. But, on the whole, there seems to us to be reason to believe that the observance of Christmas tends to cultivate the things that are good rather than those which are evil, and especially that it does much to promote the recognition of human brotherhood.

There can be no doubt but that Christmas does much to make the home-life happier and more attractive. One cannot but pity those homes where nothing is made of Christmas, homes which the good Santa Claus never visits, where there are no Christmas festivities or remissions, and nothing to lift the day and the season above the prosaic level of the work-a-day world. The children who in after years shall look back, from far-off lands it may be, to the homes of their youth will recall the Christmas season and its amenities as among the happiest of their memories. And whatever ministers true happiness to the homes of a people promotes the national welfare. Much of the virtue and vitality of our British race grows out of the home-life of the people. We are a home-making and a home-loving people. The marriage tie is held sacred. The attachments between husband and wife, between parents and children and between the children of the same family are strong and enduring. Of course there are many exceptions, but this is the rule. The home ties and the home thoughts, the love of father and mother, sister and brother and the old associations have been a mighty influence in many a life at a critical juncture to restrain from evil and to keep the feet in the paths of virtue. It means much to make the home sweet and gracious, a sacred place where

love and holy fellowships abide. If the spirit of bitterness has found entrance into any home let it depart at the coming of the gracious Christmas season.

Our enjoyment of the Christmas season will be the purer and the more ennobling if it is connected in our thoughts with that unique and wonderful event which gives the season its religious significance—the coming of the Son of God into our world. How much that event means to our individual lives and to the world we cannot estimate. There are indeed many shadows in the world to-day that even the brightness of Christmas cannot drive away. There is sin and sorrow, poverty and pain. There are jealousies, enmities and bitter strifes. There is vast ignorance in reference to the things of highest human concern and still more a perverse refusal to obey the truth and to follow that which is good. In some points of view the world is indeed dark enough to-day after all these centuries that the light from the Manger and the Cross has been shining upon it. But it is a bright world upon which the Christmas sun will rise in comparison with what would have been if the event which Christmas commemorates had never taken place. How dark indeed would the world be without its Christ! Sad and sinful the world still is, but it has heard God's message of love, and through that message peace and hope have come to individual hearts and homes and communities. And the message is being told and heard. Surely if slowly the world is responding to the supreme truth of the Incarnation, Deliverance is proclaimed to the captives, the prison doors are being opened, the fetters are being broken from the prisoners and the oppressed are being set free.

Editorial Notes.

To the readers and patrons everywhere the MESSENGER AND VISITOR presents a cordial Christmas greeting, and trusts that to one and all the season may be a joyous one.

A paper dealing with the early history of St. Matthew's (Presbyterian) Church, Halifax, was lately read before the Historical Society of the city by Prof. Walter Murray of Dalhousie College. St. Matthew's first building was erected in 1751, and its first minister was the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, grandfather of ex-President Cleveland.

The *Congregationalist* and *Christian World* announces a Beecher number for its first issue in January 1904. Last January the *Congregationalist* issued a Phillips-Brooks number which was received with much interest, and the prospective Beecher number promises to be no less notable and valuable. Apart from these special issues, the reader of the *Congregationalist* is always sure of finding a very attractive and satisfying weekly bill of fare.

Dr. George Adam Smith who was prostrated with a serious illness while fulfilling lecturing engagements in the United States last Spring, has not yet completely recovered his health. His condition is reported to be such as to make it necessary for him to give up for a time his work as professor in the Free Church College, Glasgow, and seek health in a milder climate. Professor Smith has received a gift of \$6,000 from friends and pupils, and will visit Egypt and India.

During the past week or two the reports furnished by the news agencies in reference to the situation between Russia and Japan have oscillated between the probability of war and the hope of peace. At present writing the pendulum appears to have swung quite strongly in the direction of war. While the report cabled to London on Saturday, that Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia, is discredited, it is said that the British legation at Peking has been informed that war is probable. Advices received in London are of a character to lead to grave apprehension as to the result. It is said that Russia is assuming a more defiant attitude, and it looks as if Japan would be compelled either to back down before Russian aggression or to fight. As it is not probable that public opinion in Japan would permit the former alternative, the prospect—if present advices correctly represent the situation—is decidedly warlike.

Rev. R. G. Strathie, a Presbyterian minister, has of late been travelling in France, and has written of his experiences and impressions to the *Presbyterian Witness*. In Bordeaux Mr. Strathie met an educated French gentleman who showed the traveller much kindness, and discussed with him the present attitude of the French people toward the Church and the clergy. Although claiming to be a good Catholic, he freely expressed the view that the church stood in great need of reformation. The reforms which he would especially favor were the abolition of the connection between Church and State, the celibacy of the clergy and the confessional. As to the priests, he had no very high opinion of them, either as touching their ability as religious teachers or as to their manliness and morality. He also insisted that his expressed views on these matters reflected the sentiments of the great mass of the thinking people of France.

We have received a communication from Rev. W. Artemas Allen of Temperance Vale, N. B., in which he announces that he is separating himself from the fellowship of the Baptist denomination. This he does, not because he has found some other Christian body that he considers

nearer the truth than the Baptists, but because he believes that the division of Christians into different denominations is condemned by the New Testament. Moreover Mr. Allen is persuaded, to quote his own words, that "all denominations is of the Beast mentioned in Rev. 13th and 18th chapters and in other parts of the same book." If Mr. Allen's views are admitted to be correct, it is not easy to see how he can remedy the evils of denominationalism by setting up a new denomination of his own. However, he has determined, as he says, to "bid farewell to Babylon," and will do his best to "get all out of the ruin" he can. If this expresses Mr. Allen's opinion of the Baptist churches and his attitude toward the denomination, the propriety of his step in formally taking leave of the denomination cannot be called in question.

Dr. H. Gray Trumbull, editor of the *Sunday School Times*, died of apoplexy at his home in Philadelphia on the 8th inst. He was 73 years of age. Dr. Trumbull's life and energies were largely devoted to Sunday School work. With the exception of a few years in his early life devoted to engineering and the civil war period when he was chaplain of a regiment of volunteers, he was either a missionary or a secretary of the American S. S. Union from the time of his entrance upon work until he became editor of the *S. S. Times* in 1875. His work in connection with that excellent journal is widely known and appreciated. Dr. Trumbull also rendered important service to the Christian world in connection with the work of exploration in Bible lands. He was a man of remarkable talents and a truly Christian spirit. He served the cause of truth with great faithfulness and ability, and the influence of his life will long live to bless the world.

The new Olivet Baptist Church of Montreal, situated at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, was opened for public worship on Sunday, the 13th inst. Dr. Upham of Fall River, Mass., a former pastor of the Olivet Church, was the preacher at the opening services. The new building is constructed of red brick and gray sandstone and is a very handsome structure. The inside dimensions are eighty-nine feet by fifty, with a height of forty-three feet, while the tower is seventy-two feet high. The Sunday school room is fifty-six by forty-five feet. The church is not only beautiful, but is equipped with all the conveniences required in the prosecution of the work of a city church under modern conditions. The cost of the edifice is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Of this it is said about thirteen thousand remained to be paid at the date of opening. Pastor Gilmour and his people are to be congratulated on the completion of their new church and the greatly improved conditions it will afford for worship and Christian work.

The unwisdom of committing to the hands of the State work that belongs to the sphere of the church, and the injustice of compelling the people of one form of religious belief to contribute to the support of schools which are controlled and managed in the interests of people of a different creed, are fully recognized by the *Churchman*, a leading journal of the American Episcopal Church. As quoted by the *Independent* the *Churchman*, alluding to the educational crisis in England, says:

"A settlement of the educational question which violates public opinion will do the Church of England far more enduring harm than can be balanced by the superficial victory of retaining partial control of the school system of England. It has already become a question of plain ethical bearing whether a religious education which does not harmonize with the acknowledged maxims of social justice is not by that very fact incapable of giving a Christian training worthy of the name. The Church of England schools under the so-called Settlement of 1902 are 'maintained' by public taxation. They are on the other hand controlled by bodies of managers and taught by a staff of teachers over whose appointment a citizen as such has no control. If this is not a distinct violation of the recognized principles of modern democratic government, we do not know what it is. . . . The American view of education is that it is the business of State to train citizens and of the church to train Christians. And such it will continue to be as long as this country is true to her past and to democratic ideals."

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has a heresy trial in prospect. At the meeting of the New York East Conference charges of heresy are to be preferred against Professor Borden P. Bowne of Boston University. Professor Bowne is a man of widely recognized ability as a teacher of philosophy and an author, and his trial will excite wide-spread interest. What the specific charges to be preferred are we are not informed, but the ground of prosecution is understood in a general way to be that certain of Prof. Bowne's teachings are not in harmony with the system of doctrine generally received by the Methodist Church. Whatever the trial may show there appears to be a good deal of adverse criticism of the cause being pursued toward Prof. Bowne. It is charged in some quarters that the movement is connected with church politics and is an attempt to discredit Prof. Bowne as a candidate for appointment to the Presidency of the University. The *Poston Watchman* believes that from every point of view the charge of heresy against Prof. Bowne is a mistake. "Prof. Bowne is no radical iconoclast, but a reverent believer in Christianity as a supernatural revelation. His points of difference with some Methodists are palpably within the just limits of denominational dissent. Those who are seeking to draw the lines of Methodism so closely as to en-

force unanimity of opinion upon matters as to which by the very constitution of the human mind differences are inevitable are doing the worst service to their denomination."

—It is remarkable, considering the proximity of the British Provinces to New England, the home of Congregationalism in America, and the very considerable emigration from New England to these Provinces a century and a half ago, that the church of the Puritans should be so feebly represented in this country. The Congregationalist churches in the Maritime Provinces are so few and far between and with so little apparent prospect of growth that one would suppose their members might better unite with other denominations. In the Upper Provinces the denomination is stronger, although perhaps not in proportion to the population. A deputation from the English Congregational Union visited Canada last year for the purpose of looking into the condition of the churches of that denomination in this country. A joint committee of the Congregational Union and the Colonial Missionary Society met in London about a month ago and arranged to hold conferences at various points with the purpose of raising ten per cent. of the sum required to pay off the debts on Congregational churches in Canada. The payment of these subscriptions is made conditional on the whole amount necessary to pay off the debts being raised. The debts amount in all to about \$200,000. The Canadian Congregationalists are to have all of next year in which to raise their portion. It is a large undertaking, and as in Congregationalist brethren have set their hearts upon it we cannot but wish them success. At the same time it seems to us that the scattered congregations of the denomination in Canada might without any real sacrifice of principle have found a home with one or other of the evangelical denominations; and that a large amount of money which is being employed merely to sustain a denomination under difficulties would then be available for evangelistic work in which the promise of results is large.

The Narrative of the Nativity.

If there is any incontestable fact in human history, it is that civilization, with all that the term involves, has been directed and moulded for nearly two thousand years in Western Asia, Europe and America by some regnant force that first appeared in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. It has been quite universally admitted that this power had its source in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The history of this remarkable person is contained in one small volume of scarcely more than one hundred pages. In many respects it is the most wonderful book in existence. Like many other wonderful objects, its characteristics are revealed by patient examination. This is eminently true of the narrative of the nativity of Jesus.

A child is born in Bethlehem of Judea in circumstances that awaken no suggestion that the life of mankind is to be greatly affected by this event. Nevertheless we are told that there were significant experiences of thought and heart on the part of some of the Jews of that time. Men who believed in God found in themselves an assured faith that somehow and somewhere God was about to appear as the Redeemer of his people. When the humble couple who stood in the relation of parents to this child came to the Temple in Jerusalem in obedience to the merciful command made for the poor to offer in such a case a dove or two young pigeons, Simeon in the vision of an assured fulfillment of his long cherished hopes, breaks out in exclamations of joy and is ready to die in thankfulness and peace. And as Anna sees the child there her faith becomes sight and she blesses God, assured that the redemption of Israel draws nigh. But interest in this humble birth is manifested elsewhere. Shepherds are watching their flocks on the hillside of Bethlehem. In the stillness of the night a glory from on high shone around them and a voice said: "I bring you tidings of great joy for all people. Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord. Then came a multitude of the heavenly host saying: Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will toward men. Then the stillness of the night came upon them again. Musing on these things they went to Bethlehem and found it as it had been told them.

Let us mark some of the features of this narrative.

1. Its brevity. It is all contained within the compass of one page in a common edition of the Bible.
2. The simplicity and naturalness of the narrative.
3. The sense of reality that pervades it.
4. The variety and contrast of the scenes presented: The manger; the beautiful service and the joyous revelations in the Temple; the quiet hillside at night; the air vocal with the adoration and benedictions of an angelic choir.
5. The wide apprehension of the writer who sees in this event in Bethlehem the flush of the dawn that heralds an earth-wide and glorious day.
6. The ease and naturalness with which the writer rises to the sublimity of the revelation and message from the heavenly world. In this respect this composition is unsurpassed. Other writers have represented angels and the Deity as actors in their dramas; but in comparison with this narrative their compositions appear stilted and affected. Considered as literature the narrative bears the mark of *rus genius*.

Here is the narrative. What shall we do with it? How shall we account for it? What was there in the religious and moral life of the Greeks, the Romans or the Jews at that time that could be the soil out of which such a flower with such promise of fruit could grow? We have abundant collections of the writings of those people, but in them all I know of nothing equal to this. The most reasonable conclusion respecting it is that it stands as evidence of some transcendent fact from which proceeded an influence that for centuries has quickened in men a new spiritual life.

A. W. T.

Horse Racing in Halifax.

Several months ago the City Council of Halifax voted unanimously to ask the Exhibition Commission to lease the track on the exhibition grounds for horse racing purposes. A company of men of the baser sort representing the liquor and gambling element of our city are behind this movement. It is understood that the Exhibition Commissioners, with a few notable exceptions, are favorably disposed toward this request, but upon investigation it was discovered that the present law forbids the use of the track for sporting contests at least at any other time than during the exhibition, and some contend that such contests are unlawful even then. Now the men who are furthering this movement come forward and declare that they have secured an option on a track of land and unless the law is changed and the present track leased to them they will build a track of their own, run horse racing as they please, reserving their principal contests to be held as a counter attraction to the exhibition. This threat has started the Commissioners on the run and the Attorney-General has appeared before two sessions of the Evangelical Alliance, called at his request and has suggested a compromise, which, like most such compromises is a sanction of evil to consent to the devil. The Alliance has voted its disapproval of the Attorney-General's suggestion and has asserted its determination to publicly oppose any attempted change in the laws. By way of carrying this determination into effect a committee has been appointed representing the different denominations, the writer representing the Baptists, to prosecute a campaign throughout the Province of Nova Scotia, looking toward the development of a public sentiment that shall be so large and broad that the members of the legislature will not dare refuse to listen and take heed. The committee has had two meetings and plans are being matured and the matter will soon be brought before the people in tangible form. It is hoped that all pastors will do their utmost to assist the Halifax brethren in this undertaking.

HENRY W. O. MILLINGTON.

Halifax, Dec. 16th, 1903.

The Real Joy of the Christmas Season.

BY ROBERT E. SPEER.

Is not the real joy of the Christmas season found in its spirit of unselfishness? Even the child who looks forward to it with joy for what he expects to receive, will stand in thrills of delight with clasped hands, trembling with pleasure, as he watches other children or parents take up the presents which he has given, and the giving of which has filled his little soul with gladness. It is giving to others that makes the beauty of the day. It is giving to others that makes the beauty of all days. It is the glory of God's own character. He so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son. And we are most lifted up into his likeness when we display the character of generosity and freehandedness. And ought not this spirit to go out at Christmas, not to our own family and friends alone, but especially to him from whom we learned the beauty of real giving? Christmas is the only holiday of the year that bears his name. All the other joys of the days have never sufficed to destroy our remembrance of his connection with it. From the carols of the morning, to the last prayers of the evening, his spirit is in the day. Surely we ought to make some such real definite recognition of him as we make of our interest in our other loved ones.

This year it is proposed by many different denominations to suggest to all Christians that on Christmas day a gift be made to Christ as well as to our other friends. We give and we receive among ourselves, and we receive more bountifully still from him. It seems the most natural and the most Christian thing in the world that we should give to him.

But how may we give to him? The answer is found in Matt. 25: 34-46. Many will remember these words and their lessons, and will act in the spirit of them toward those about them near at hand. May such remembrances of them be multiplied. But beside those near, there are those far. The very thought of Christmas is a reminder of the infinite distance from which the Saviour came on his errand of mission service and missionary love. And no day could be more appropriate for some evidence of our love and appreciation of his coming, expressed in a gift to him, for the extension to distant people of the blessings which he and his truth have brought to us. The whole unreached world is as though it were before Christ. It is with China to-day as it was with Galatia before the Saviour came. And yet it is now 1903 A. D. The Christmas season which re-

minds us of our obligation to Christ, reminds us also of the long delayed payment of our debt to the world, which is still as though Christ never come. It would seem almost just to say that the sincerity of our appreciation of Christianity and its meanings to us, might fairly be tested by our readiness on Christmas to think of the people to whom it is unknown, and to whose need and lovelessness our love should most eagerly turn as we think of the birth of the Saviour of the whole world, whose hope was to bring peace and good will to all mankind. This was the thought which good Father Taber put into his Christmas verse for a little child, the thought of our joyful duty to-day to desire anew and to strive to attain the deliverance of the whole world in the loving spirit of Christ:

"A little boy of heavenly birth
But far from home to-day,
Comes down to find his ball, the earth,
Which sin has cast away.
O comrades, let us one and all,
Join in to get him back his ball."

Standard.

The Other Glove.

Dr. Abolf Lorenz, the famous surgeon of Vienna, while addressing an assembly of several hundred medical men in Philadelphia, gave a bit of interesting autobiography as follows:

"Forty-four years ago I was a little and very poor boy. One day, wandering along the street, I found a single glove. I put it on. It was much too large, and contrasted harshly with my feet, which were bare. Proud and happy I walked to my home, and showed my treasure to my mother. "My dear boy," she said, "you will have to work very hard to find the other glove." In many hardships of life I often remembered the significance of these words. But, at the age of thirty, after many struggles, I had overcome all obstacles as a student, and arose to be first assistant to the late Professor Albert. I taught general surgery, and the dream of my life was to become a famous surgeon—to rummage in the interiors of fellow mortals. But the dream never came true. I contracted a peculiar form of eczema. I could not follow my chosen work. I thought that the other glove was gone for ever, and I could scarcely resist the temptation to blow out my brains. In complaining of my lot to Professor Albert, he said to me: "If you can't get along with wet surgery, try dry surgery." So it was not by love, but by necessity, that I became a dry surgeon. But necessity is the mother of invention, and after twenty years of hard work, I found at last the other glove. As it has brought me the esteem and appreciation of the profession, and the grateful thanks of many a mother,

There are men in every trade and profession who are searching after the other glove, but have not yet found it. This may be because they are misfits in the world, and are joined to an occupation or which they have no taste or ability. Ability, however, is not always a natural gift, but is more likely to be the result of concentrated effort and determination. Paul's apt phrase is the secret of success in every sphere: "This one thing I do." There are carpenters who ought to be ministers, and lawyers who should be stonemasons, and in every walk of life there are men wedded to some business in which they will never succeed. You may have seen men in a profession for which they had no liking, and yet because they threw themselves with a divine frenzy into it, they became masters and won fame. Marion Sims, the great physician, left written an autobiography which is full of instruction. He was driven into medicine without any love for the profession, and after five years of successful practice, he was on the point of abandoning it to become a dealer in ready-made clothing. For ten years he purposely avoided the class of cases which afterward made him famous. He seems to have been forced, against his will, into all his peculiar successes. A strong predilection for a pursuit is not necessary to ensure success in it, but industry and conscientious thoroughness are certain to bring great and enduring results.—Strath Clyde, in The Wesleyan.

Gloria in Excelsis.

Christ is born, this happy morn,
Oh, lift the drooping head!
No longer shall we be forlorn,
In Bethlehem there is bread,
For every starving human life,
Is food his want to fill,
There's quietness to follow strife,
For man there's God's good will.
Christ is born, this joyful morn,
The Star is in the East,
The star that quenches hate and scorn,
Behold it king and priest.
In every lonesome prison cell,
In every home obscure;
Where want and pain and sorrow dwell,
Which sadly men endure;
There wakes a gleam of joyful hope,
For lo! the Christ is born,
Again the gates of glory ope,
And angels bring the morn.
—Margaret Sangster in Everywhere.

* * The Story Page * *

A Christmas Brother.

A Story Founded on Fact.

BY MRS. R. S. GRAHAM CLARK.

"I want a live Christmas present."

"A live Christmas present," laughed papa, with a glance at mamma. "What now? Another dog or another cat, or is it a pair of some new kind of rabbits or mice?"

The small specimen of boyhood in knee pants and blouse looked scandalized.

"I've got more than enough mice and rabbits now, and Pete's good enough for a dog. No, I want a brother."

"A brother! echoed mama and the glance that passed from husband to wife was not only amused but somewhat dismayed, for what had this child ever been denied, and how could he have this?"

"Yes, a big one," cried the little son enthusiastically, "as big as I am. A live one that can play ball and marbles and live here always, and sleep in my room and wear my clothes, and—and—tripping himself up in his excitement—and—and do everything that I do."

"Share the love of papa and mama, have half of the giants that would otherwise be all given to you? Is this what you mean, Ralph?" asked Mrs. Grey smiling.

"Yes," answered her son after a half-minute of reflection during which his face had sobered somewhat. "Yes," again determinedly. "I'd rather he'd have everything than go without him, I must have a brother all to myself who can stay here all of the time."

"But I'm afraid Santa Claus does not keep such presents," said his father dubiously.

"What's he good for then?" cried the seven-year old with disdain. "I wouldn't be a Santa Claus if I couldn't bring folks something besides old, musty things." Then, meeting his mother's glance of gentle reproof, "I know he's brought me lots of nice things, but they are only things. Of course there's the parrot and my canary and the white mice and the rabbits and Pete and Cooney; but—but I'd swap 'em all for one brother. A big brother who wears pants and can play with me all the time and not have to go off home before I'm half done with him."

"Poor little son!" Mama patted the golden crown in real sympathy, for she had been an only daughter and had felt just such need as her child voiced, in her early years. But papa one of five lusty boys—what could he know of such heart-hunger? Yet he could not help wondering, as he sat and looked at his little son, if the better part of his own young life would not have been spoiled had it been robbed of Tim or Ned or Dick or George. It was really a misfortune, perhaps to be born an only child.

Christmas was yet nearly three weeks off and Mr. Grey had brought about this question by asking what his small boy expected Santa Claus to bring him; for Ralph always had very decided notions as to what he did and did not want at Christmas time. He drew the little fellow now to his knee telling him that he had no doubt Santa Claus would like to please all his little friends, but it must be hard to always meet their demands, especially when they desired anything so difficult to obtain as boys.

"But there's lots of them," objected Ralph. "You had four brothers yourself, papa, and there's loads and loads of them that go to school. I'm sure he could pick them up most anywhere, if he wanted to."

"But Santa Claus may think that street boys are hardly the kind for Christmas presents," began papa cautiously.

"Why not, if they're fixed up? I've seen lots of them just as nice looking as I am if they had only had good clothes on and had a bath."

Truly it takes a child to be democratic," laughed Mrs. Grey. "Give the matter up, papa. Our little Ralph will have to send his request to Santa Claus himself and let that gentleman decide whether it is possible to gratify him or not. I'm sure you'll abide by Santa's decision, Ralph."

"I'll have a brother or I'll have nothing," was the sturdy response. "There isn't anything else I want. I've got everything else I want. I've got everything else but that and if Santa Claus can't bring one he needn't bring me anything." And Mr. Grey laughingly proposed to tell him a story about Uncle Ned that might give him a new idea about brothers and prove that they were not always an unmitigated blessing.

"Yes, does I know a by that suit'll jist fit to a tay, an' the poor crater—his mother, mum—she'll be thankful enough for it too. She be's that sick she can't work no longer an' hiven bliss us, her heart be's most broke wid the thought of partin' wid de childer—an' no one to blame her who yee see the swate face ov him. He be's just as tall as Masther Ralph but verry slender an' pale like, wid poor food an' no air to spake on—for he niver leaves her side for a minnit to get a breath, poor dear! It bes truly wonderful and past belavin' that enny child should be that dewoted, but ther he bes before me eyes, an' that we say, we knows."

Mrs. Malony rubbed the clothes vigorously all the while she was talking to Mrs. Grey, who stood before her, a little,

partly worn suit of clothes in her hand, which was the cause of these remarks.

"What kind of a person is she, Mary?"

Your kind, beggin' your pardin for sayin' the same. But she's as well spoken as enny lady that iver I met an' was a beauty wance, or I'm mistaken. Her name is Forsythe, an' she's a 'Merican born an' ed-ated. She's seen reverses. Her husband died an' she came here to git a livin'. But sh's delerkit an' grew feeble an' poor; till she got to the tiniment house an' is on her death-bed. She bes verry near her end, poor dear, wid gallopin' consumption." The sympathy in her listener's face encouraged the woman to tell the whole tale.

"And, no doubt, she lacks many things that would make her last days comfortable," Mrs. Grey said sadly. "I will send her some delicacies by you, Mary, when you go home, and I will see her myself before long."

"I wish you would, mum. I haven't let her lack bread or the b'y either, but it's little I can do. Her grate trouble is lavin' the lad. Ther's a look in her eyes that jist brakes the heart of wan, an' she's so gentle an' patient as an angel." Mrs. Maloney drew her hands from the suds and applied her apron to her face. "The docthr, he said she might drap away enny minnit," she sobbed. "It's not likely she'll last till Christmas an' it not more than a week off."

Two days after this conversation, the woman of whom they spoke lay with closed eyes and deathly face and clasped hands. She seemed hardly able to breathe, but she was praying out of the bitter agony of her mother's heart over the parting from her all.

"If I could only take him with me," she sighed. "Only be sure he would find friends and care. O pity me, pity me, Father in heaven. Teach me to trust my best, my dearest, to Thee. I put him in Thy hands, of Thee I will require him. Sav' him from the struggle for existence that I have had. Do the impossible, and, for Jesus' sake find him a mother and a home." Then the languid eyes unfolded and fastened upon a little figure at the window looking out upon the cloudy sky.

"Harald."

"Yes, mama." The boy came to her side. She took the small palm in her own and held it tightly as if nothing could—should fear it from her clasp.

"My darling, promise mama that you will always pray to Jesus and try every day to please Him as long as you shall live."

"I will mama, I truly will. Don't cry. Is the pain worse?"

"No, yes. It tears my heart. Lie here beside me, darling, close, close! Oh my baby, my baby!"

When Mrs. Grey knocked at the door an hour later no one bade her enter and she gently pushed it open. On the bed lay two figures. A single glance told the lady that the one bore the face of the dead. The other, the little lad, was fast asleep.

Quick tears blinded the visitor's eyes as she stooped above the little form and thought of another—as small, so dear to her in such a situation. There were traces of tears on the boy's face, and one hand was clasped closely in that of the dead, the other nestled under his cheek. It was a fair face, thin, as Mrs. Maloney had said, but sweet, beautiful; the dark locks clustering in curls about the broad brow.

"I want a brother all to myself. One who will not have to go off home before I am half done with him." What brought the words of her little son to her mind just then—words, almost forgotten since in the pressure of other things?

"He shall have a brother," was her instant resolve, "God has put this boy in my way on purpose." And beside the bed where another had so recently prayed, "Save him from the struggle for existence that I have had. Do the impossible, and, for Jesus' sake, find him a mother and a home, this gentle lady knelt and whispered as she wept, "This child is a gift to me. I take him as from Thy hand. Enable me to be a mother to him as my own." And there was joy in the presence of the angels of God.

It seemed a hazardous thing to adopt an unknown child after this fashion, Mr. Grey ventured to suggest. But his wife's mind was made up and nothing could turn her from her purpose. She told him, what proved true, that the first sight of little Harald Forsythe would melt all his prejudices. Mrs. Maloney took charge of their treasure until Christmas eve, as the whole matter was kept a profound secret from Ralph.

The twenty-fourth of December arrived and that night the little waif was brought home. Ralph had already gone to bed. A funny little scrawl read thus:

"Mr. Santa Claws I want a brother nothing else will do Ralph Grey."

Harald was disrobed and rocked to sleep by his new mother, that night; and, after they make sure Ralph slept, his papa and nurse put a little iron cot—just like Ralph's own—in the opposite corner of the room and mamma's precious burden was deposited in it. Over two chairs, in the

same apartment, hung two suits of clothes just alike in every respect, by the fire place in the library swung two plump stockings, instead of one, and under each stood a well filled chair. On the side of the cot was a card inscribed in large printed letters:

"Harold Forsythe Grey. A Christmas present to his brother, Ralph Gordon Grey. With the compliments of Mr. Santa Claus."

At the first peep of dawn, two eyes opened rather lazily and peered around. A vigorous rub and two feet slip out to the floor and a small, night gowned figure bounded across the room.

"Mama, mama! He's come! He's come!" cried an excited little voice. "I told you Santa Claus could find him." And Mrs. Grey who had been listening for the first movement in the children's room, came through the door which opened to her chamber.

"Hush, Ralph, you will wake him," she whispered. "He will feel very strange when he finds where he is, be careful to deal gently." But her caution was too late; already the brown eyes were open. But before Harald could draw himself up in the bed, Ralph had both arms about him. "You are my Christmas present, my new brother," he bellowed as if speaking to someone in the next block. "I like you first rate already, you'll suit. This is our mama. Are you glad Santa Claus brought you here?"

"Yes, I guess so, did he bring me here? I didn't know it was Santa Claus. Are you my brother Ralph?"

"Well I rather guess I am. Did you ever have a brother before?" "No?" with great eagerness as Harald shook his head, "I'm glad of that. I never had one either, so we'll begin together. I tell you what we'll have jolly times."

"Do come and look at those children, Charles," said Mrs. Grey presently, shaking her husband gently. "They are both cuddled into one bed talking as if they always knew each other and never thinking of their other gifts."

Ten years later, one Christmas eve, two fine young men sat in the library of the Grey mansion practising a carol to be rendered the following night. Before the glowing hearth sat a middle-aged gentleman and lady.

"Do you remember the Christmas eve of ten years ago, Lucille?" questioned the husband.

"Shall I ever forget it, Charles?"

"We have had no cause to regret what happened then, Lucy."

"How could we? Regret indeed! The wonder is how we lived so long without our second son. He has been nothing but a benediction to us. He has been to Ralph not only a brother but a safeguard; to us, a comfort and delight." —Zion's Advocate.

Puffy's Terrible Adventure.

LYDIA A. STYLER.

He was such a round, yellow little puff-ball of a chicken that Madam Speckle, his mother, called him Puffy. There were eight of them in all—eight little, round, yellow chickens. "Now, children," said Madam Speckle, when they were all safely settled in their home—"now, children listen to me. You can run in and out through the bars in the front yard play, but I can't get through. It's very strange that people think I can take better care of my children when I'm shut in a coop where I can't see much, but they always do. If I call you like this it means that there is something very good for you to eat. But if I call you like this, and she made a very different noise, it means that there is danger, great danger. When you hear me call like this, run as fast as you can, and don't stop until you are under my wing."

"Peep, peep!" said the little chickens, which meant "Yes, mama."

Then they all ran out into the warm sunshine. It was such fun to run about calling to each other, such fun to lie in the soft warm dust and sleep. Five times each day Mama Speckle called, "Come children, something to eat," and each time the feeding dish was full of something that tasted so good! Then, at night it was so good to cuddle under Mother Speckle's soft, warm wings, and call "Peep! Peep! Peep!" very softly to each other until they were all fast asleep. Madam Speckle sang the best song she knew how to sing when sleepy time came, and to the chickens it was the sweetest they ever heard.

Every day they grew stronger. Soon they were only fed three times a day, and between meals they hunted for bugs and worms. The bright little eyes were very keen, and the yellow feet were very quick to run after the bug. Sometimes the chase was very exciting.

One day Puffy, hunting under leaves and around grass blades, saw a lovely fat bug. He jumped to catch him, but the bug saw him and started to run. "I must have him," said Puffy to himself, and away he ran after the bug. Around the weeds, over the stones, and through the grass, the bug ran, and Puffy followed. How fast that bug did run! Puffy could run fast too, and he was sure he would have him soon.

Then, all at once, the bug was gone. Where could he

The Young People

be? Puffy looked here and there. He poked his sharp little bill under the stones and then he overturned a dead leaf, and there was the bug. Puffy jumped for him, but the bug was too quick, and away they ran again. Puffy was gaining every minute, he would catch him soon. Just ahead was an old board. Puffy was ready to peek at the bug when it ran under the board. Puffy pecked, but couldn't quite reach that bug. Far away he heard his mother's danger call: "Come, children, come quick!" He would try just once more, catch the bug, and run home as fast as he could. "Come, children, come quick!" called Mother Speckle.

Puffy reached far under the board, but the bug crawled farther in. He heard his mother call again, "Quick, quick!" she said. Puffy raised high on his toes and stretched his little neck to see where home was. Away down the orchard he saw it. He had no idea he had run so far away. "Come, quick, quick!" called Mother Speckle, and Puffy ran as fast as he could. He was halfway there when something big and black flew down through the air. It caught him in its claws, and flapped its big wings and flew up from the ground with him. "Mama!" called Puffy. Madam Speckle heard and answered, but she couldn't come to help. "Mama, mama!" he called again and far away he could hear his mother calling excitedly, "Come, quick, quick!"

Just then he heard a bignoise, "Bang," it said. The bird let go, and Puffy fell straight down through the air. He was all out of breath when he tumbled on the soft grass. For a minute he lay still, too dizzy, and frightened to move. Then he heard his mother's voice calling. He raised on his shaky little legs and looked for home. Oh, joy! there it was only a little way off! How fast he did run! and how good it was to cuddle under Mother Speckle's soft wings and feel that he was safe!—S. S. Times.

Santa Claus Knows.

Grandmother says I'll lose my head next. Papa says he can't afford to buy me any more knives. Mamma says she'll have to sew my clothes on. That's because I left my jacket on a fence corner when I took it off to play ball, and I came home without it; and when I went back where it was, it wasn't there.

Nora says we'll all starve next. That's because I went to buy some things, and I lost the paper they were written on; and when I was looking for it, I found a cent, and I heard an organ-grinder and a monkey, and me and Billy Watkins went to give 'em the cent, and when I got home it was dinner-time, and the things to eat weren't there.

I wish my things wouldn't always get lost. Mamma says it's because I'm not careful of them, but I guess she doesn't know how easy it is to lay down your knife by the creek when your making willow-whistles, and forget all about it.

Or to throw your ball the last time, and never see where it goes when they call you to wash for supper, and never think of it again till the next time you want it, and then you don't see it again till some one picks it up under a bush, all soaked.

Or to leave your new felt hat on the grass when you're playing "Humble Peg," and Rover finds it and tries to eat it up.

Or to have your tops and handkerchiefs and shoes and gloves always getting lost all kinds of ways. One day grandmother asked me if I thought Santa Claus would bring anything for boys who lost everything.

"I guess he don't know," I said. "I believe he does know," grandmother said. "He always seems to know pretty well what you want in your stocking, don't he?"

He does, you know! And I began thinking I'd better be careful, for Christmas was coming. But somehow I wasn't; for that very day mama sent me with a sponge cake over to old Miss Pratt's, and I just sat it down while I was looking for some gum on the old cherry tree. And the first thing I knew Rover had it half eaten up, and I guess he thought it was better than felt hats.

But I was hoping Santa Claus would not hear about it, and about some other things, when he had so much to see to about Christmas time.

We all hung up our stockings. I had a great time trying to find my best red ones; and at last I found one where I'd rolled it into a ball to shy at Tom, and it fell behind some books. And it had a dreadful hole in the toe, because it hadn't got into the wash, and so it hadn't got mended; but I thought Santa Claus'd be too busy to notice that.

On Christmas morning we boys all jumped for our stockings; and I was just seeing that Jack and Tom were hauling out things with paper round. And they were silk mufflers. And I hauled out a paper, too.

Was it a new silk muffler, all soft and nice, with pokedots on the edge?

No, sir it wasn't. It was three old mean handkerchiefs of mine that I'd stuffed into a hole in my ship when she leaked.

And there was a knife, all rusty, that I'd been making a dam with. And there was another knife I'd left out when I made a snow man, and a pearl handled one of mamma's I'd taken to make a grave for a beetle when the ground was frozen; and it was all spoiled too. And there was a top that I had cracked when I threw it at Billy Watkin's dog.

I wouldn't look at another thing; I saw down on the floor my beautiful picturebook I left out in the rain, and my ship I left in the sun till she cracked, and my whip I poked the fire with. And I pitched the old stockings away, and I—well—I cried.

Soon the folks came to see what the matter was, and grandmother came right in. Tom said:—

"He don't like his stocking and I wouldn't either. It's a mean old stocking!" And grandmother said:—

"Why, this is a nice stocking. Look here!"

I looked; and I saw my other red stocking that I couldn't find hanging there, all clean and mended—And I don't know to this day how I didn't see it before. And there was a muffler for me, and a new knife and lots of other things. And Tom showed grandmother the old stocking; and she took up the thing that were in it, looked at 'em, and said:—

"Yes, yes; I see how it is. These things were for a careless boy. Of course Santa Claus couldn't put nice things in such an old stocking as this; and the new things are for a boy who is going to be careful and orderly."—Household.

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

Officers. President, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B.; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

Our Missionary's Salary.

PLEDGES.	
Windsor,	\$40.00.
Woodstock,	25.00.
Germain St.,	25.00.
Springhill,	25.00.
Middleton,	50.00.
Main St.,	25.00.
Rev. J. W. Manning,	25.00.

Note.—Send your remittances to Sec'y Treasurer Lawson

Reports From Societies. Bear River.—Our society has pledged \$25.00 to the Glending Fund. We are having good meetings, with a good attendance, and praying God for a rich outpouring of His Holy Spirit among us.

Main Street, St. John. Our society has held 36 meetings during the past year, and has an average attendance of 50. During the year a few of the members were given tickets as talent money, to be kept 3 months. When returns were made we found they were \$12.10. The society has pledged to give fifty dollars to the Y. M. C. A. and twenty-five (25) to help support the Missionary which is to be sent out by the Mar. B. Y. P. U's. On Nov. 25 a class, for the study of the Story of Christian Life was started, which has a membership of 35. Mr. Roach, our pastor, is teacher and it has been very interesting so far.

The annual business meeting was held on Dec. 7 and following are the officers for the coming year—Mr. L. H. Thorne, President; Miss N. C. Scott, 1st Vice President, Miss E. McAlary, and Vice President; Miss N. Cowan, Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Jones, Treasurer; Miss Fannie Thorne, pianist; Miss Ada Marvin, Assistant pianist; Mrs. W. H. Dunham, Supt. of J. Union.

Yours truly, M. R. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

Daily Bible Readings

Monday—All Nations to be Blessed. Gen. 12:1-3; 22:15-18.
Tuesday—The King in Zion. Psalm 2.
Wednesday—Christ Lifted Up. John 12:20-33.
Thursday—Conflict and Triumph. Mark 13:24-37.
Friday—An Inspiring Faith. Job 19:23-27.
Saturday—The Scope of the Gospel. Matt. 28:16-20.
Sunday—A Question and an Answer. Luke 13:23; Rev. 7:9.

PRAYER MEETING TOPIC.—Dec 27. AN OPTIMIST'S PRAYER MEETING. (Is. 60:1-5).

It is a dark picture indeed which the preceding chapter presents to us. One faint gleam of light only appears in the twentieth verse, "And the Redeemer shall come to Zion." That gleam of light which the prophet saw suddenly breaks into the splendor of the dawn, "Arise, shine for thy light has come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." The figure changes, and Jerusalem is not only the one radiant point in the illuminated world, she herself is to be the light-bearer.

JESUS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. "The day-spring from on high has visited us" as the prophecy is in a measure fulfilled.

"The morning light is breaking; The darkness disappears.

Each breeze that sweeps the ocean Brings tidings from afar Of nations in commotion, Prepared for Zion's war."

Much of the world is yet in darkness, not because there is no light but because men are blind to "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." The light and glory of Jesus Christ is near to us all. "Say not in thine heart who shall ascend into heaven to bring Christ down or who shall descend into the abyss to bring Christ up from the dead? The word is nigh thee even in thy mouth and in thy heart." But as the world at first could see the light only as it shone through the man Christ Jesus, so now it can only be made manifest through the sons of God, to whom he has said, "ye are the light of the world."

PROGRESS OF A CENTURY OF MISSIONS.

There are now 558 societies among the Protestant churches of Christendom engaged in Foreign missionary work with an annual income of \$20,079,698. There are

employed 18,682 missionaries with 79,396 native workers. The number of stations occupied is 30,536, which represents 14,364 regularly organized churches. The membership of these churches is 1,550,729 with 4,325,564 adherents. The various societies employ in their work 94 universities and colleges, with 35,539 students. In addition to this there are in the various mission fields 375 theological and training schools with 11,965 students. The various elementary schools number 18,742 with 994,442 scholars. 159 printing houses publish 379 magazines and papers. The number of physicians devoting themselves to this work is 711 with 379 hospitals, 783 dispensaries, reaching 2,347,780 patients annually. In the work of philanthropy 247 orphanages, 100 leper homes, 30 institutions for deaf, dumb and blind and 156 refuges for victims of various kinds of vice are performing their mission under Christian auspices.

A CALL TO FURTHER SERVICE.

The call to "arise and shine" which Isaiah heard finds a counterpart in the messages which continually come to us from across the seas. During the Student Volunteer Convention held in Toronto, less than two years ago, India sent a message. The fields are white, the time is short. Send volunteers full of faith and power. China broke its silence of centuries as she called: One million students, leaders of four hundred million people suddenly awakened. Pray. Japan spoke a heartening word: "Christ is conquering Japan." And from Ceylon came the call: There is great need of more laborers in fields white and waiting.

"Kingdoms wide that set in darkness, Grant them, Lord, thy gracious light; And from Eastern east to Western May the morning chase the night; And redemption Freely purchased, win the day." J. A. MACDONALD.

Illustrative Gatherings.

(Selected by the Editor) Theme: Missions Interest in missions constitutes the difference between a dead church and a living church. —Canon Farrar. Wherever, whenever, and by whomsoever Christianity is sacrificed on the altar of worldly expediency then and there must the supreme good of man be bleeding at its base. —Dr. Duff.

The foreign mission activity of any church marks the standard of its spiritual vitality. —Dr. Merriam.

A missionary, is God's man, in God's place, doing God's work in God's way, and for God's glory —Miss Guinness.

Notwithstanding all that the English people have done to benefit India; the missionaries have done more than all agencies combined. —Lord Lawrence.

Where is your heathen brother from his grave Near thy own gates, or 'neath a foreign sky, From the thronged depths of oceans mourning wave, His answering blood reproachfully doth cry, Blood of the soul! Can all earth's fountains make Thy dark stain disappear? Stewards of God awake. —Mrs. Sigourney.

"Prayer makes a person a Magazine of Power." More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice, Rise like a fountain for me nigh and day, For what are men better than sheep and goats, That nourish a blind life within the brain, If, knowing God, they raise not hands of prayer Both for themselves and those who call them friend? For so the whole round world is every way Bound by gold chain's about the feet of God.—Tennyson.

A Code of Moral Law.

- Temperance.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.
- Silence.—Speak not but what might benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversations.
- Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part your business have its time.
- Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.
- Frugality.—Make no expense, but to do good to others or yourself; that is waste nothing.
- Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; keep out of all unnecessary action.
- Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.
- Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
- Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.
- Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanness in the body, clothes or habitation.
- Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles or at accidents, common or unavoidable.
- Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ. —Franklin.

Foreign Mission Board

W. B. M. U.

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

Thanksgiving unto the Lord that a missionary has been secured for the Savaras. That the Holy Spirit may accompany all efforts to evangelize these people. That each sister in the churches at home may realize the blessing of God's great Christmas gift to us and their obligations to make him known to the whole world.

A merry Christmas to all the members of our W. M. A. and Mission Bands. May the season be one of blessed giving and joyous receiving of thanksgiving and praise for the unspeakable gift of Jesus Christ.

The Spirit of the Christmas Time.

In the heavens the stars are shining, while upon the earth below,
Their bright glory is reflected on the pure new fallen snow,
Far away the chimes of church bells borne upon the frosty air
Peal a welcome to the people who have come to worship there,
While the spirit of the Christmas time again and yet again
Seems repeated in the anthem, "Peace on earth good will to men."

Oh, that message by the angels given once so long ago
To the shepherds as they watched their flocks upon the plains below,
Comes down through all the centuries and makes the whole world kin.

For the spirit of the Christmas time, each heart will enter in
And to all men alike it comes again and yet again;
It rings out in the anthem, "Peace on earth good will to men."

And the heavy hearts grow lighter and, careworn faces bright,
And troubles are forgotten in the glow of Christmas light;
For old and young, for rich and poor, it rings from shore to shore.

It comes through all the ages to bring joy forevermore,
Tis the spirit of the Christmas time, again and yet again,
We hear it in the anthem, "Peace on earth good will to men."

For the benefit of those who are studying of China in Rex Christus we would say that our Bureau of Literature contains some very helpful and interesting leaflets. Foot Binding in China etc. Chinese women etc. Infanticide in China etc. Golden Tiles etc. Ancestor Worship in China etc. Home Life in China etc. Foot Binding etc. There are also two books that every one should read "In the Far East," and "Pagoda Shadows" by Miss Fiedle a missionary in China for 30 years. Any who have not already begun their studies will you not after holidays commence a class either in your homes or the church, any place that will be most convenient. The book Rex Christus can be had at T. H. Hall's King Street St. John 35c. For the leaflets send to Mrs. Eva McDorman, Truro, N. S.

On the 10th of July last a Woman's Aid Society, consisting of thirteen members was organized in Waterville a branch of the Cambridge church. Mrs. J. J. Read Co. Secy of the W. B. M. U. gave a resume of our work since its inception. She was heard with deep interest. The following officers were elected: Pres. Mrs. Morse, Vice Pres. Mrs. Bligh Secy Mrs. Wright Treas. Mrs. Young; Auditor Mrs. Baltzer.

At nearly every meeting since we have had the pleasure of welcoming new members.

Our Thanksgiving Service in Novr was very helpful. A Mission Band has also been formed under the auspices of this Society with Mrs. Osborne as Pres. We hope much from this as the plastic mind of childhood is the best soil in which to sow the seed for a rich harvest of missionary men and women in the next generation.

Mrs. E. C. BROWN, Secy.

The W. M. A. S. of Goldboro held their annual meeting on the 13th. Our Vice Pres. Mrs. O. A. Bezanon presided. An interesting programme was rendered, opening with devotional exercises followed by singing. Let us go forth, Mrs. W. H. MacMillan read an account of the life and death of Mrs. Sanford written by Miss Blakadar in which she spoke of her patient, self-sacrificing life, how bravely she bore all the trials she was called upon to endure. Mrs. Bezanon gave a very interesting and instructive paper on the work of several of our missionaries in India. "Eleven reasons for not attending a missionary meeting" was read by Mrs. O. C. Griffin. Treasurer's report presented some interesting and encouraging facts, closed with prayer by our pastor. Collection \$5.22 for Foreign Missions. Our Aid Society has met regularly through the year, four members have been added to the list making our present membership 25.

B. MAC M. GRIFIN.

Bonshaw, P. E. I.

The annual Missionary Thank-Offering Meeting of the W. M. A. S. was held in the church in Nov. Rev. A. F. Browne of North River, Evangelist Linkletter and pastor Clark were with us each helped to make it a profitable and helpful meeting. A paper (missionary) recitations and singing completed the programme, at the close a collection of \$33.00 was taken up, for which we feel very grateful. Owing to the weather it was a postponed service, and we did not expect to reach the goal of our previous meetings, but our weak faith was rewarded beyond our expectations. We start on a new year realizing, more fully it is his work that these petty disappointments do not disturb His plans, and the only intricate workings of His perfect plan. If we do with our might what our hands find to do he will take care of the result.
BERTHA CROSBY, Treas.

The W. M. A. S. of the First Baptist Church of Truro N. S. observed Crusade Day on Nov. 25th, tea was served in the vestry to which the men of the congregation were also invited after which a good missionary programme was carried out. Short papers were prepared and read on four of our mission stations in India. Some of the members of the Mission Band gave two exercises and a pleasing duet. A solo and some quartette selections also added much to the programme while perhaps one of the most interesting numbers was "Reminiscences of our Society" since its organization in 1870 by one of the original members.

The Thank-offering was something over \$21.00 and the membership was increased by six.
G. M. HUTCHINGS

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

FROM NOV. 25TH TO DEC. 14TH.

Halifax, North church, F M \$18; H M 8.00. Hebron Y. F Co F M 7.75; H M 2.50. New Castle Bridge F M 10.00. Hampton F M 4.00; H M 6.00. Athol F M 4.00; Chester Basin, F M 6.00; Bridgetown proceeds of Crusade Meeting F M 21.50 (balance toward Life member) Salisbury F M 6.00. Lower Cornwall, leaflets 42c; Brookville, F M 1.75; Canard, to constitute Miss Alice Eaton a Life member, F M 25.00; Midgie F M 4.00; leaflets 30c; Dorchester Tidings 25c. Bonshaw H M 8.00 to constitute Mrs. Grace Crosby a Life Member F M 20.00 H M 5.00 Deep Brook T Tidings 25c. Dartmouth to constitute Mrs. Bradford Kempton a Life member H M 25.00 Bridgewater, F M 5.00 Beaver Brook F M 5.00 North Brookfield F M 14.25 Reports 10c Lockhartville F M 6.48 Westport F M 11.15; H M 11.20 proceeds of Thankoffering meeting. Bass River Tidings 25c; St. John Germain St. N. B. H M 3.00, G. L. M 6.00 N. W. M 6.00 to constitute Mrs. W. N. Colwell a Life member, F M 25.00, Crusade Day offering, Murray River F M 4.00 H M 3.00 Bridgewater Tidings 25c Wine Harbour Tidings 50c Chester H M 25.00; Havelock Tidings 25c.
MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.
Amherst P. O. D. 513.

Amounts Received by Treasurer of Mission Bands.

FROM NOV. 12TH TO DEC. 10TH.

Amherst, for bed in hospital, F M, \$25, H M, \$8; Amherst Highlands, F M, \$4.78; Lunenburg, support San Yasi, F M, \$4.53; Yarmouth, support of children in Mrs. Churchill's school, and to constitute Miss Ella Tookes life member, F M, \$15.50; Fourchie, F M, \$1.50, H M, \$1.50; Falkland Ridge, F M, \$3; Jacksonville, F M, \$1.10, H M; Grande Ligne, \$1.25; Halifax, Tabernacle, F M, \$3, H M, \$3; St. George, F M, \$5.60; Milton, Queens Co., F M, \$10; Brookfield, F M, \$8.
IDA G. CRANDALL, Treas. M. B. Chipman, Queens Co., N. B.

20th Century Fund.

Fairville, Nora Branscomb, \$2; Carleton, John F Ring, \$1; Norton (Ruth Anslow, \$1, Collection, \$5, Chas Verzey, \$5) - \$11; Hampton Station, J G Smith, \$2; St Andrews 2nd, collection, 96c; Bartlett's Mills, collection \$1.10; Rolling Dam, collection, 93c; Collina, collection, \$9.90; Penobscot, collection, \$2.17; (South Branch, collection, \$2.04; Jas Walters, \$2) - \$4.04; Doaktown, collection, \$3.67; Campbellton, (collection, \$4.6; J E Miller, \$2, Metaphia collection, \$1.25; Flatlands collection, \$1.54; Jas McDonald, \$1, Jacob Steeves, \$1) - \$5.27; Newcastle, North, collection, \$1.40; (Lutes Mt, collection, \$2.30; Israel Trites, \$1, J J McFarlane, \$5) - \$27.36; Albert, collection, \$5.55; Waterside, collection, \$2.66; Alma, \$10.93; Baltimore, collection, \$1.86; Caledonia (collection, 65c; Jas Stewart, \$5) - \$5.65; Hillsboro 2nd, collection, \$8.74; Hampton Village, collection, \$4.51, per A J V, \$100.22; Hopewell, Frances Peck, \$20; Sackville, F W Emmerson, \$10; Burton, Rev C N Barton, \$10; Salisbury, Mrs J G Taylor, \$1; Hampton Village, S S, \$3.80; Carleton, Mrs J E Hamm, \$5; Germain St, (Mrs McLellan, \$5, G U Hay, \$6) - \$10; Carlwell S S, \$1.78; Elgin, W A Colpitts, \$2.50; Brussels St, Melissa A Brown, \$1; St George, G F McLeod, \$3; Marysville, H Lawson, \$1; Bristol, (Gladstone G Merritt, \$1, Mrs Sankey Rogers, \$2) - \$3; Pettitodiac, D D McDonald, \$5; Sackville, (J J Anderson, \$40, Jas F Anderson, \$4) - \$44; Harcourt S S, \$2.58. Total \$313.97. Montague, P. E. I. W. Rourke, \$1.
J. W. MANNING, Treas. N. B. and P. E. I.
St. John, Dec. 4th, 1903.

We are glad that several of our subscribers are taking advantage of our offer in last week's issue and sending us \$2.50 for which we extend their subscription one year and send the paper for twelve months to a new subscriber.

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by paleness, nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but, as they voluntarily say, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This peculiar medicine positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.

Subscribers will please examine labels on paper showing date to which subscription is paid and if in arrears, please remember that we are in need of the money. If any error, do not fail to advise office at once.

During the last few weeks three unregistered letters containing money said to have been mailed to this office from points in New Brunswick and P. E. Island have not been received entailing a loss for which we are not responsible. Our subscribers will guard against possible loss and greatly favor this office if they will remit, when possible, by P. O. Order, Express Order or Postal note, making the same payable to MESSENGER AND VISITOR. If neither of these is obtainable, remittances should never be sent except by registered letter.

Any subscriber sending a new subscription with a renewal will receive the two papers for one year to separate addresses for \$2.50.



Surprise soap makes them soft and smooth, allowing the housewife to take up fine sewing or other light work without the slightest discomfort.

Surprise soap will not injure the hands, because nothing but the purest materials enter into its making. That's why it is known from coast to coast as a

PURE, HARD SOAP.

And that's why it is called "A perfect Laundry Soap." There are other pleasant surprises for you in Surprise Soap.

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

NURSING MOTHERS

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

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

Notices.

Our Twentieth Century Fund \$50,000.

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

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

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,

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

Field Secretary,

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

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

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

The next session of the Lunenburg Co Quarterly meeting will be held at Pleasantville Dec. 28-29. A large attendance is requested.
M. B. WHITMAN, Sec'y.

The next session of the Queens County Quarterly Meeting will convene with the First Cambridge Baptist church, McDonald's Corner, beginning Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1904, and continuing Saturday and the Sabbath. The programme will be arranged at the Quarterly Meeting of the committee.
J. COOMES, Sec'y.
Dec. 20th, 1903.

Albert County Quarterly.

The 82nd session of the Albert County Quarterly meeting met with the 2nd Hillsboro church, Rev. M. Addison, Pastor, on Dec. 8th and 9th. A most helpful conference was led by Supt. McIntyre of St. John. Pres. M. Addison then took the chair and the general business was taken up and disposed of with due promptness. The most blessed spirit prevailed throughout, and all received a great spiritual uplift. The earnest addresses by Brother McIntyre greatly helped in the success and the good feeling. Also the presence of our three new pastors contributed greatly to the interest and profit of the meetings, Rev. Elliott of Alma, Brown of Harvey and Brown of Hopewell.

The coming to our county of three such men adds wonderfully to the strength of our Baptist cause. It was the pleasure of the delegates and friends to hear from all three. Bro. Elliott read a very suggestive paper on short pastorates and their cause. The paper was highly commended by Supt. McIntyre, Pastors Browns, Ganong and Addison. In the evening Rev. A. F. Brown preached the quarterly sermon. It was a very plain

powerful portrayal of the two gates, the two paths, the two sets of companions and the two endings. The sermon made a powerful impression. Pastor Brown of Hopewell on Wednesday read a most admirable paper on "Religion in the Home." This was spoken to by various pastors. Pastor Brown has scarcely got settled on his important field, yet the most glowing reports are afloat as to the hearty manner in which he is being received by his people. Bro. Rutledge, after serving the 2nd Hillsboro church for over three years, in a most acceptable manner, has accepted a call from the Queensbury church where he spent some time, about four years ago. Pastor Rutledge has greatly endeared himself, not only to his own people, but throughout the county he is held in high esteem. The church urgently sought to have him remain but he will settle on his new field at the opening of the new year. There are four desirable fields in the county now without pastors. May the Lord send laborers into his harvest. The reports from the churches indicate a spirit of earnest work. The next quarterly meeting will be a missionary session held in conjunction with the West Co. brethren at some place in this county in March.

J. B. GANONG, SECRETARY.

Senator Hemburns of Iowa has introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to acquire by annexation the Island of San Domingo, the dependencies of San Domingo and Hayti.

After greeting a bank examiner who had come unannounced to examine his accounts Asa C. Bushnell, cashier of the Yale National Bank, New Haven, on Tuesday, went into the basement of the bank and shot himself, death ensuing. He was short in his accounts.

Myer Amschel was the first of the Rothschild family to attain eminence in the financial world. He flourished in 1796 as a peddler. He had five sons. To-day the family is worth \$2,000,000,000. It was enabled by the Emperor of Austria in 1815. It financed the French loan after the Franco-Prussian war, and made \$90,000,000 out of that week's work. The marriage settlement of one of the daughters recently wedded was \$75,000,000.

Enraged at the refusal of his chief to immediately restore him to duty from which he had been temporarily suspended for intoxication, Police Officer Gardner Northrup, of North Adams, Mass., on Thursday shot Chief of Police Wm. F. Dineen. His condition is critical. Overpowered as he attempted to fire again, Northrup turned the weapon against himself and received a slight flesh wound over the heart. After being locked up he slashed his throat with a jackknife, but will recover.

FREE LADIES' FUR SCARF

This beautiful fine quality rich black Fur Scarf is

OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH

made from five selected full furred skins. It has six lovely large black Martin tails. It is made in the latest New York Style, and is in every way equal in appearance to any high class Fur Scarf made. In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue, the great wash day help, we will send this lovely Scarf Free to any one for selling only 20 packages at 10 cents a package. Marvel Washing Blue sells quickly as it is the best bluing made and every family needs it. Each customer buying is entitled to receive a handsome silver-ware present from us. Just send your name and address, and we will send the Bluing by mail, postpaid; when sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you this beautiful Fur Scarf. You need no money, we trust you with the goods till sold. Write for the Bluing to-day, and have the swiftest scarf in your town. Address MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 721, TORONTO, ONTARIO.



A magnificent Great Dane mastiff belonging to M. Camille Milcent prevented a man from murdering his own wife last week at Paris. M. Milcent was coming home from a show where the dog was exhibited at eleven o'clock at night. When near the door of his house a man named Stutzmann quarrelled with his wife and fired three revolver shots at her, which missed. He threw her down and was about to stab her with a dagger when the Great Dane, who had rushed to the scene, pounced upon him, grabbed his arm and prevented the murder.

The democrats won an overwhelming victory in the municipal election in Boston on Tuesday, Mayor Collins being re-elected by 27,000 plurality, the largest ever given a mayoralty candidate in the history of the city. The board of alderman next year will be solidly democratic and that party will have a large majority in the common council. James A. Gullivan, the democratic candidate for membership in the board of street commissioners, was also successful in defeating Isaac B. F. Allen, republican, a colored man, and formerly a member of the governor's council. The city, as usual, favored license by a large majority. The election was notable for the republican apathy.

There is nothing in the report that the Dominion government is likely to offer a judgeship to Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories.

King Alfonso of Spain is giving his subjects lessons in agriculture. He wants to show them that by the application of modern methods land which for centuries has been barren can be made to yield profitable crops. For this purpose he has selected 700 hectares of his poorest land and has procured machinery of the latest type. Nearly every day he drives out to inspect the work, accompanied by the minister of the exterior, Count San Bernardo, who is said to be more of an agriculturist than a diplomatist.

The names of gentlemen who have accepted positions on Joseph Chamberlain's commission of experts which is to inquire into the condition of British trade and report thereon, with the object of drawing up a tariff reform measure, have been made public. Among them are Sir Vincent Caillard, Charles Booth, former president Royal Statistical Society; Sir Arthur Keen, Sir Wm. T. Lewis, Alfred Morley, Sir Andrew Noble, Hon. Chas. A. Parsons, C. A. Pearson, Sir Charles Tennant and Sir Alfred Jones.

ASTRACHAN JACKETS.

The sleighing season brings with it a stronger demand for warm coats. We are fully prepared with a splendid stock of the best Leipzig dyed and dressed ASTRACHAN COATS and SKINS. Very exceptional values.

Splendid coats at \$25, \$30 and \$35, and some choice ones at \$40 and \$45.

Remember in dealing here you buy direct from the manufacturer. No intermediate profits.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

60 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

8 and 9 Saint Paul Building, HALIFAX.

DesBrissay Block, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Victoria Street, AMHERST, N. S.

Bk of Nova Scotia Building, FREDERICTON, N. B.

EXPOSURE
to the cold and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take a dose of PERRY DAVIS' **Painkiller** and the danger can be averted. It has no equal as a preventive and cure for **Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy and Rheumatism.** Always keep it handy.



Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.

USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.
I have used DR. WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

The winter term at the **Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.,** will open **January 4, 1904.**

Cost of Tuition:
1 month \$10.00
3 months 27.00
6 months 50.00
Free Calendar on Application.
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Cures Deep seated Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis. **LARGE BOTTLES \$1.90 MEDIUM 50¢ TRIAL SIZE 25¢**

CANADIAN PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

- "The New Highway to the Orient."
- "Westward to the Far East."
- "Fishing and Shooting in Canada."
- "Time Table with Notes."
- "Around the World."
- "Climates of Canada."
- "Quebec—Summer and Winter."
- "Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis."
- "Horseboating on the Kootenay."
- "Across Canada to Australia."
- "Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds."
- "The Yoho Valley and Great Glacier."
- "The Challenge of the Rockies."
- "Western Canada."
- "British Columbia."
- "Tourist Cars."

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to **C. B. FOSTER,**
D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Home

SOME FANCY WORK NOTIONS.

If those who are on fancy work bent would bear in mind a few simple rules, it would bring about harmonious results. In doing Egyptian work, very rich, bright, dark shades should be used. Bright blue, brilliant red, rich orange, etc., are excellent in such work, with black always as a foil near red and yellow. This enhances the richness, depth and brilliance ten fold.

In Colonial work however, paler colors—delicate pink, pale blue, soft green and light brown—are used, with sometimes a thread of gold or red, but very little if correct work is desired.

In embroidering, if it is desirable to use a double thread, do not double one strand, but use two threads, and let the twist run the same way in both or imperfect work will result. We all know that thread and silk are twisted, and the twist runs the same way on the spool or in the skein. If you do not want thread to tangle, thread into the needle the end of the thread as it is taken from the spool.

Skate bags will be one of the novelties for this season. These are oblong bags, made of heavy cloth or chamois skin and lined with denium. They are sewed up and a place made for each skate. They are finished with a ribbon draw string, or have the ends folded over envelope fashion. Any suitable design may be embroidered on the material, or if leather is used a design may be burnt on. Monograms are always in good form.

This is the time of year when many housekeepers are anxious to know how to remove fruit stains from their table linen, and I gladly send a recipe which I know to be very good. For one pound of chloride of lime take three or four pounds of soda. Dissolve the soda in boiling water, five pints mix the lime in three pints of cold water, putting a little water on at time until the lumps are made fine. Pour the two solutions together, and let settle, when the clear liquid can be poured off and bottle for use. A tablespoonful added to three or four of boiling water will quickly remove fruit stains from tablecloths and napkins, as well as from the white dresses of the little ones, and there is no danger of injury to the material where it is used. A small quantity added to the water in which clothes are boiled helps to make them white.

TO REMOVE IRON RUST.

For one ounce of water take about half a teaspoonful of oxalic acid crystals. Just dampen the spot where the rust is, and expose to a bright sunshine, and the spot will speedily disappear. This is best done on wash day when the goods can be washed and all traces of the acid removed. Keep the solution in a bottle marked "Oxalic Acid; poison," and put it safely away for future use.

In making pickles or catsup it is not advisable to use a copper or brass kettle, since salt and vinegar will penetrate the glaze and produce a poison. Glass or stone jars are preferable to any other. Catsup should be sealed in half pint bottles. Pickles need not be sealed, but must be kept well covered as exposure to the air softens them and vitiates the vinegar.

Try using soapy water for making starch. It is said that the linen will be given a gloss by this means and that the irons will not stick.

PEPPERS STUFFED WITH TOMATOES.

Place six large peppers of the same size in boiling hot fat for one minute, remove and with a towel rub off all the skin. Cut carefully round the stem end and remove the same with all the seeds and white fibre. Fill the cavity with a tomato stuffing composed of finest chopped tomatoes, bread crumbs and a little minced ham. Place the filled shells in a baking pan, baste frequently with olive oil or melted butter and bake in moderate oven for half an hour. Place on

a platter when done, pour around a tomato sauce and serve hot.

PEPPER SALAD.

Wash and dry four green bell peppers cut off the stem and take out all seeds and white fibre. Shave as fine as possible one head of cabbage, add to this one ounce of celery seed, cut the peppers into shavings. Pour cold cider vinegar over all, and add a little salt and sugar and allow to stand a few days to really pickle the cabbage and peppers. This can be packed in cans or glass jars for winter use.

WASHING DISHES CAN BE MADE AN ART.

To wash dishes properly, begin right. Yet the most ignorant of maids will be insulted if you inquire as to her ability in this respect, and resent any reluctance on your part to entrust your most precious heirlooms and old family china to her tender mercies. The washing of dishes is regarded as a very little thing which anybody can do but it is a great mistake. Make ready by clearing off neatly, removing every crumb and bit from the dishes. Drain cups and glasses; group each set of dishes by itself, place the cups and saucers together. Put the silver on a small tray or on a dish by itself. Pile plates and platters in order, the greasy ones apart from the rest. Have plenty of hot water—not merely warm but hot. Use good soap and plenty of it, as it cuts the grease, and have plenty of clean towels. Use a mop; have several long handled ones and short handled ones as they are indispensable in cleaning pitchers with long mouths. If you use soap have a soap cup, and never put it in the dish pan. A little borax put in the water will keep your hands from chapping.

BAKED QUINCES.

Baked quinces, as a luncheon dish, are greatly esteemed. Wipe, quarter, core and pare sufficient quinces to fill a baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar, cover the bottom of the dish with water, cover and cook until soft in a slow oven basting them often. Quinces require a long time for cooking. Serve hot with cream, or with butter and sugar.

FREE TO EVERYONE.

Read and Learn How You May Procure it.

The question of why one man succeed and another fails, is a problem that has puzzled philosophers for centuries. One man attains riches and position, while his neighbor who started with seemingly the same, and better opportunities, exists in poverty and obscurity. No man can win success who is suffering from an irritating and nerve racking disease and the man who has the qualities of success within him, would be quick to recognize this fact and seize the best remedy to eradicate the trouble.

A person afflicted with a serious case of hemorrhoids or piles is handicapped in the race for power and advancement. It is impossible to concentrate the mental energies when this dreadful trouble is sapping the vital forces. To show how easily this success destroying trouble can be overcome, we publish the following letter from a prominent Indiana man.

"When I received the former letter and booklet on Piles, their nature, cause and cure I was in a critical condition. Ulcers to the number of seven had formed on the inside of the rectum culminating in a large tumor on the outside resembling fistula. I suffered the most excruciating pain, could get no rest day or night. After reading the booklet I sent to my druggist but he happened to be out of Pyramid Pile Cure just at that time. However, I obtained a part of a box from my brother-in-law and began their use. Five pyramids completely cured me. I procured a box later, but have had no occasion to use them. I have been waiting to see that the cure was permanent, before writing you of its success. I believe Pyramid Pile Cure to be the greatest and best pile cure on the market, and ask you to please accept of my grateful thanks for this invaluable remedy. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to any sufferer along this line. You may use my name if you wish for reference to anyone afflicted with this disease." J. O. J. Hittell, Arthur, Ind.

You can obtain a free sample of this wonderful remedy, also the booklet described above by writing your name and address plainly on a postal card and mailing it to the Pyramid Pile Cure Co., Marshall, Mich.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

Pond's Extract

Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Coughs, Colic and all accidents liable to occur in every home.

CAUTION—There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in buff wrappers.



O. J. Mcully, M. D., M. R., S. Lon ton,
Practice limited to **EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**
Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison,
163 Germain St.

This School Has Been the Making of Me"

Is what a young man who has just graduated from **Fredericton Business College,** recommended to the Principal, as he said good bye before leaving for Toronto to accept a position in that city. It can do the same for you. Send for catalogue.

W. J. Osborne,
Fredericton, N. B.

HAD OVER 500 BOILS.

This may seem an exaggeration to you, BUT IT IS TRUE. All sufferers from Bad Blood should read about this miraculous cure by **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**
CURED IN 1885.

Mr. David F. Mott wrote us from Spring Valley, Ont., in 1885. He said:—I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils, but since taking **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS** I am entirely cured, and can recommend it to any person troubled with bad blood.

CONFIRMED IN 1901.

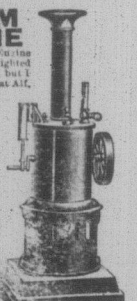
Mr. Mott writes us from 62 Broad St., Utica, N.Y., under date of Dec. 31st, 1901. He says:—Some time ago I received a letter from your firm, saying that some years ago you received a testimonial from me, stating that I had over 500 Boils. Yes, sir, I had, and I must say that I have never had the re-appearance of one since I took the course of your **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.** I thank God that I have had good health ever since, for I was a great sufferer. I wish B.B.B. a world of success, which it surely deserves.

For sale at all druggists or dealers.
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

BEWARE OF THE FACT THAT White Wave disinfects your clothes and prevents disease.

FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? You can run 6 to 8 spoons and 1 run 6 lighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I would sell it for \$1.00. That is what ALL, Durai, Broadbridge, Ont., and all the boys have done of other letters, praising this big, powerful engine. It is 18 inches high, and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler safety valve, which is, steam done, at the very center, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly-wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery, and the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to send me \$1.00 of our own beautiful colored picture named "The Angel's Whistle," and you can have it. These pictures are 1 inch wide and 1 1/2 inches high, and are not to be bought in any store for 1 cent. You will find them for sale at 50¢ each, and you can get them for 25¢ each, if you order them. Remember it is all free. You can keep our name if you pay your postage. Write to me for it. **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 87 Toronto**



The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter, 1904.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson II.—January 10. The Preaching of John the Baptist.—Matt. 3:1-12.

The lesson includes the whole account of the ministry of John the Baptist in Matt. 3:1-12; Mark 1:1-8; Luke 3:1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matt. 3:2.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE CONDITIONS IN JUDEA WHEN JOHN ENTERED UPON THE SCENE.—The people were restless under the Roman dominion and the burdens of a foreign military power. They longed to break the yoke, and be free and independent. They were looking for the promised Deliverer, and the Messianic times so gloriously foretold by Isaiah. It was a time of general awakening, not only among the Jews, but among the heathen populations dwelling among them and ruling over them. "There was a general disintegration of the old religions, which gave neither righteousness nor hope in this world nor promise for the world to come. But nothing could quench the thirst for something higher and better." Yet crimes and all manner of sins were entrenched in the customs of society and the wealth of the people. Morals were very low. The religion of the Jewish leaders was formal and largely apart from the morals of daily life. Worldliness prevailed, and the hopes of the nation dwelt on the outward deliverance from the Roman yoke rather than on spiritual deliverance from the tyranny of sin; on times of outward prosperity rather than on the kingdom of righteousness, holiness, and heaven.

II. JOHN THE BAPTIST, THE REFORMER AND FORERUNNER OF CHRIST.—Vs. 1, 4. I. IN THOSE DAYS. While Jesus was living in Nazareth. Toward the close of that period. The time is given more exactly in Luke, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, or his thirteenth of sole rule. CAME (cometh) JOHN THE BAPTIST. The present tense of the revisions gives a vivid picture of the scene, when suddenly, like Elijah of old, with an abruptness almost like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, John appeared, "a burning and a shining light," among the hills of Judea. PREACHING. Proclaiming, as a herald announcing the coming of the King, or messages from the King. IN THE WILDERNESS OF JUDAEA. Not sandy wastes, but the wild, uncultivated, rocky hills and pasture lands of Judea. In time he extended his work into the same kind of regions northward along the Jordan.

III. HIS MESSAGE.—REPENTANCE, THE DOOR OF HOPE.

2. AND SAYING, REPENT. The Greek word is compounded of a verb meaning to think, and a preposition with two meanings, after and with. Hence the meaning to think after a deed is done, and to think with, in comparison with what ought to have been done, and so to think differently after. It is

ON THE BABY.

Coffee Even the Babies Thrive On.

The little daughter of a College President was saved by the use of Postum Food Coffee at a time when she could not take any solid food.

Baby's aunt says: "My sister and her husband (who is President of a College in Georgia) visited me last Christmas and their little baby two months old was very sick. I thought it was not properly nourished so I began feeding it on Postum which I have used in my own home for years with such grand results.

"You would be surprised to know how that little thing improved. Sister had been feeding it on artificial food that did not agree with it. The baby continued to get stronger all the time we were feeding her on Postum and when sister left here she took Postum with her for she feels certain that with Postum to feed the baby on she is sure of good healthy nourishing food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is made of the purest cereals with absolutely no medication whatever and when boiled according to directions it is heavy with food value and a great nourisher and builder as well as a delicious drink. It is also a specific for all of the dozens of different diseases caused by coffee. Trial proves this.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

a change of mind resulting in a change of conduct.

This is the essential and eternally necessary condition by which a sinner can enter the kingdom of heaven, that condition of things where God is the real King, the laws are those of heaven, the spirit of its members is that of heaven. It is the rule of God on earth as he rules in heaven.

John was the Authorized Herald and Messenger. 3. FOR THIS IS HE THAT WAS SPOKEN OF BY THE PROPHET ESAIAS (the Greek form of Isaiah), in Isa. 40: 3-5, quoted from the Septuagint, the Greek version then in common use. The message which follows was primarily spoken to the exiles in Babylon five or six centuries before Christ. The seemingly impassable mountains of difficulty were removed. Hard hearts were melted into repentance. Their very conquerors were made willing to send them home. All these things were a type of the deliverance from spiritual captivity; which John came to announce, and for which he was to prepare the way. THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS. John is called a voice, because (1) he was the utterer of God's thought; (2) "The whole man was a sermon." (3) Because the emphasis lay chiefly in the message, not in the messenger. PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE LORD. In many parts of the East the ancient roads were prepared or repaired only at the special call of the king, for his special service on an exceptional occasion. The best roads now in Palestine were prepared for the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., on his visit to Jerusalem. MAKE HIS PATHS STRAIGHT. So that the great King with all his retinue may travel easily, over them, to overcome his enemies, and bless his people even to the uttermost bounds of his kingdom.

The Appearance of the Prophet. RAIMENT OF CAML'S HAIR. Not the costly cloth made of the fine hair of the camel, but a coarse, rough fabric from the long shaggy hair shed every year. It is the sackcloth so often mentioned in the Old Testament. It is serviceable, but used only by the poorest of the people. A LEATHER GIRDLE. The simplest girdle of untanned leather in contrast with the costly, embroidered girdles in which Orientals delight. HIS MEAT WAS LOCUSTS. The common brown locust is about three inches in length, and the general form is that of a grasshopper. Locusts were very abundant and cheap. They are still used as food. They are sold at one cent a pound in Biskra, an oasis in the desert of Sahara. AND WILD HONEY, which abounds in Palestine, stored in hollow trees or clefts in the rocks.

His Attractive Power. Therefore there (v. 5) WENT OUT TO HIM the inhabitants of JERUSALEM, practically the whole city, AND ALL JUDAEA. They did not all go out at once, but kept going and coming. He did not go to them, but they came to him, not only the common people, but also soldiers, Pharisees, Sadducees, and leaders of the nation.

IV. HOW JOHN PREPARED THE WAY FOR CHRIST.—Vs. 6-12. First. By the Call to Repentance. There is no possibility of entering the kingdom of the good, but by turning away from, and renouncing sin. The darkness must be left before one can enter into the light.

Second. By Baptism and Confession. 6. AND WERE BAPTIZED OF HIM IN JORDAN. Baptism was the visible, public act of renouncing the old life of sin, and entering upon the new and holy life that belongs to the kingdom of God. It was a decisive act that made it easier to continue in the new life. CONFESSING THEIR SINS. No one truly repents who does not also confess.—to the sins against God, to man the sins against man, ever also making restitution as far as possible.

Third. By Warnings. 7. THE PHARISEES. A leading religious sect who gloried in keeping the forms of religion, without its spirit or its holiness. SADDUCEES. The smaller but influential sect who denied the future life and its motives, and were the embodiment of worldliness. CAME TO HIS BAPTISM. Why? (1) Drawn by the general interest and excitement. (2) Perhaps to watch what was going on, so as to hinder the work if need be. (3) Possibly with a half-conscious feeling of sin and need. If the new kingdom was coming, they might want chief places in it. They would be baptized (Luke) if by so easy a form they could be partakers in the kingdom. O GENERATION (of spring, brood) OF Vipers. "The most venomous and dangerous of the many poisonous snakes of Syria. It is of small size, gives no warning rattle, and closely resembles the grey rocks where it lives. It darts upon its victims unawares. This treacherous habit of the viper, and the deadly poison of its bite, gave point to the comparison." See Christ's description of them in Matt. 23. WHO HATH WARNED YOU? What made you think that there is danger, since you claim to be so good, the very elect of God? THE WRATH TO COME. The punishment that must come upon the guilty nation and the sinful individual unless they forsook their sins (Mal. 3:2; 4:5; Luke 21:5-26; Matt. 23:13; Rom. 2:9).

Fourth. By Requiring the Fruits Meet for

Repentance. 8. BRING FORTH THEREFORE, if you really wish to be saved, and to escape. If you wish to be baptized. FRUITS MEET FOR REPENTANCE. The fruits that grow out of true repentance, and prove it true, as good fruit proves the tree to be good.

Fifth. By Sweeping away False Excuses. 9. AND THINK NOT TO SAY WITHIN YOURSELVES, as a reason for not seeing the necessity of repentance and its fruits in order to enter the kingdom of heaven. WE HAVE ABRAHAM (for) OUR FATHER. We are the direct descendants of Abraham and inheritors of the promises made to him. Therefore, we already belong to the kingdom, and do not need repentance in order to enter. But this was an utterly false hope, for God is ABLE OF THESE STONES, "doubtless pointing to the stones that lay on the shore of Jordan, where he was baptizing. May there not be a play on the words banim (children), abanim (stones)? TO RAISE UP CHILDREN UNTO ABRAHAM. God can have his kingdom filled, and his promises kept, without taking into it those who have neither Abraham's faith or his character, who, indeed, cannot enter.

10. THE AXE IS LAID (is lying) UNTO (AT) THE ROOT OF THE TREES, all ready to cut them down when the time came. As if a farmer, looking over his orchard, and seeing a tree fruitless or with only poor fruit, should lay his axe at its roots for his servants to cut the tree down. It was laid there as a warning. EVERY TREE WHICH BRINGETH NOT FORTH GOOD FRUIT IS HEWN DOWN. Because it takes the place of something better. Moreover, in Palestine the fruit trees are all taxed, whether they bear fruit or not. So that a fruitless tree brings its owner into debt. A few years ago, when taxes were heavy and olive products light, multitudes of olive trees were cut down on the spurs of Lebanon to save taxes. AND CAST INTO THE FIRE, a painful and terrible destruction. It was all they were good for. And thus unwillingly they did a little by the light and heat for the improvement of the world.

Sixth. By Pointing to the Redeemer,—a Greater Power, a Larger Hope. 11. I INDEED BAPTIZE YOU WITH WATER. I give you the outward sign and symbol. I call you to repentance, but I cannot give you the new life. But I point you to one THAT COMETH AFTER ME, whose forerunner I am, but who is so much greater, better, more worthy than I, that his SHOES I AM NOT WORTHY TO BEAR, not to unloose the thongs by which his sandals are fastened, the work of the meanest slave of the household. I am farther below him than that slave is beneath the firstborn of the house. HE SHALL BAPTIZE YOU WITH THE HOLY GHOST. (Ghost is old English for "spirit.") The mightiest power in the universe for renewing the heart and bringing in the kingdom of God. It would be as easy to bring springtime without the sun as the kingdom of God without the Holy Spirit. AND WITH FIRE. The symbol of the Holy Spirit.

Seventh. By Declaring the Certainty of the Day of Judgment. 12. WHOSE FAN (winnowing fan) IS IN HIS HAND. The fan is not a fan in our sense. It is a broad, light, wooden shovel, with which the grain is thrown up to the breeze, that the wind may winnow the chaff from the grain. HE WILL THOROUGHLY. Old form of thoroughly, from the preposition "through." "In that preposition lies the picture of the farmer beginning at one side of the floor, and working through to the other, cleansing as he goes." PURGE. Cleanse the chaff and dirt from the good grain. HIS FLOOR. Threshing floor, representing the world with its mingled good and bad. HIS WHEAT. The good, the true members of his kingdom. INTO THE GARNER. Granary; the right place for the wheat; the kingdom of heaven; heaven. BUT... THE CHAFF. The refuse; the useless, representing all who continue in sin, unrepentant, good for nothing, harmful. Those who refuse to be converted, and thus to be made into good wheat. HE WILL BURN UP... WITH UNQUENCHABLE FIRE. That no power can put out or enable them to escape. The only possible hope of wicked men is in ceasing to be wicked.

THE BENEFICIAL YAWN.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But it is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired and you yawn because you are tired. Whenever you feel like yawning just yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth if you want to but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch an yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA K.D.C. OR MORE IS FOUND IN REFUNDED. Write for booklet with a free sample. C.O. Ltd., Bristol, U.K. and New Glasgow, N.S.

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

You are the Man

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

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

Agents Wanted.

Bells 100 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. McShane's Any tone desired—Chimes, Peals, Single. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Gates' Acadian Liniment.

reaches the homes of the Maritime Provinces. Thousands of people keep a bottle ready for immediate use in case of accidents, to break up colds by taking a few drops in hot water, to allay the effects of Quinsy and Diphtheria, etc.

FISHERMEN all around our coasts are using it for application to cuts and bruises when their hands get sore from working in salt.

LUMBERMEN regard it as unequalled and everywhere use it for their horses and cattle in camp.

ATHLETES find it the best rub-down as it thoroughly invigorates the skin.

In short, wherever its effects have been sought after, the result has been most satisfactory.

Now add YOUR experience to that of the rest.

Price, 25 cents.

Manufactured by

C. Gates, Son & Co.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

To Housekeepers

Woodill's

German baking Powder.

DO YOU USE IT?

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

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

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to Dr. Manning, and all such contributions in P. E. Island to Mr. Stevens.

FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX, N. S.—"The Sowers Mission Band," has lately been organized in the First Baptist Church, with about sixty-five names enrolled, and a good average attendance. Quite a few of the young ladies of the church are interested in it, and we are hoping for good results, and an increased interest in Missions.

EMILY A. READ, Cot. Sec'y.

SUSSEX.—I wish in this way to thank the friends of my congregation and others both for myself and Mrs. Camp who a few evenings ago came to the parsonage and presented her with a beautiful and costly sewing machine, and the pastor with a baptizing suit and a pair of fur mitts. The mitts were from a gentleman and his wife and were accompanied by a very kind and friendly letter. For their expressions of good will we wish to express our gratitude.

W. CAMP.

MONTAGUE, P. E. I.—Rev. G. P. Raymond spent Sunday the 13th on this field, preaching for me at Starg on at 11:00 at Georgetown at 3:00 and here at 6:30. At Georgetown James Leeman was ordained a Deacon, and the hand of fellowship was extended to a sister received by letter. At Montague Jas. Rourke, N. J. McDonald and Amos Robertson, were ordained Deacons.

We very much enjoyed our brother's visit and especially the earnest, eloquent sermons he preached.

F. D. DAVIDSON.

EAST POINT BAPTIST CH.—The new church edifice of this place was opened for divine service one Sunday, the 6th inst. The day being fine, large audiences and good collections, we found our most sanguine expectations more than realized. The collections taken at the three services amounted to \$100.00 for which we desire to express our thanks to all who so liberally contributed. We would also thank others, living in other places, who so generously helped us, with their money. There remains only a small debt on the house, which we intend to wipe off very soon. We feel thankful to Mr. Schurman of Bedeque for his gift of an elegant pulpit, and also to our pastor's wife (Mrs. Gardner) for a handsome Bible placed thereon. The ministers present on this auspicious occasion were, Rev. J. C. Spurr, (Bap.) Pownal, Rev. E. Bell (Meth.) Souris, Rev. F. C. Simpson, (Pres.) Souris, Rev. H. Murray (Christian Ch.) East Point and Pastor Rev. J. W. Gardner. The morning service was opened by singing the "Doxology," prayer by Dea. Alex. Scott, senior, reading of scripture by Rev. E. Bell, prayer, by Rev. H. Murray, preaching dedication sermon by Rev. J. C. Spurr, text 1 Chron. 9:27, after which the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Gardner and then followed responsive dedicatory readings, by pastor and officers of the church. Service closed by Rev. J. C. Spurr. At the afternoon service Rev. E. Bell preached a Gospel sermon, text, Rom. 1:16, first clause. The evening service was opened by singing, after which the Clerk read a sketch of the history of the East Point Baptist church, from the time of its organization to present date, over 70 years. The preacher for this service was Rev. F. C. Simpson, text Psa. 122:6-7. The sermon was very appropriate to the occasion. A vote of thanks was given to the ministering brethren who took part in the service of the day, and also, to the choir for their excellent service of song. So ended another "Red Letter" day for this church.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—On last Sunday, the members of the Bridgewater Baptist church, residing at Lapland dedicated one of the neatest little churches in the province. It is a building 27 x 40 with a corner tower 34 feet from the sill. It presents a very attractive appearance both inside and out and

has been erected and furnished at a cost of about \$1,500. On the day of dedication the offering, which was \$45.28, was sufficient to meet all bills on the building and give a balance of \$20 to be applied on the furniture, thus leaving the house free from debt, and only a small debt of about \$160 on the organ and other furniture, and even against this, there are a few unpaid pledges which will reduce the debt some. This is a most excellent showing for our brethren at Lapland. There are only a small number of Baptists there, but they are earnest faithful workers. Much credit is due to the ladies, who so ably assisted in this work. One year ago, this building was growing in the woods and our brethren thought themselves too poor to even build a union house. A little later they decided to build a union building with the Lutherans, but this plan soon proved to be unadvisable, and then the work for a separate building began in earnest. We had hoped for a fine day on which to open the church, but although this hope was not realized, the house was filled at the morning service and a fair audience was present at the afternoon service. The dedication sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. R. Osgood Morse of Chester, and the dedication prayer was offered by the Rev. Stephen March, who, for about 40 years has been connected with the religious work in Lapland, being for the greater part of the time pastor. In the afternoon the Rev. James E. Bleakney was the preacher. Both speakers were at their best and the sermons were very helpful and much appreciated. The local choir assisted by the Bridgewater choir, rendered appropriate and excellent music. The services of the day will long be remembered in Lapland. The brethren have been very kindly assisted by friends in Lapland and the surrounding country for all of which they are truly thankful.

C. R. F.

Dedication at Georgetown, P. E. I.

Sunday, Dec. 6th, was a great day with the Baptists of Georgetown. The Rev. G. R. White had come to our assistance from Charlottetown and preached at 11:00 and 3:00. The large congregations were delighted with the eloquent sermons delivered by our brother. The day was all that could be desired and the people were happy. Rev. Mr. Collin (Presby.) preached in the evening and the Presbyterian and Baptist choirs united and as a consequence the music was fine. The sermon of Bro. Collin was very highly appreciated. The collection of the day amounted to \$700.00. A duet by Miss Maggie Hewitt and Mr. Doole was especially good and finely rendered.

The house stands in the centre of the town and has a splendid situation. It is 30 x 50 with a spire on the corner 62 feet high. The walls are plastered and the ceiling is sheathed with spruce and very artistically arranged. The seats are ash and are semi-circular. The glass in the windows is ground and colored pebble glass. The choir sits at the right hand of the platform. The platform and aisles are carpeted. Mr. Bruce, the contractor, deserves credit for the workmanship displayed. "A perfect little gem" was the declaration of everybody. The only thing that threw a damper on our spirits was our large debt. The total cost has been \$2,500 and there is a debt of \$1,000 still hanging over the dozen Baptists who reside in Georgetown.

We wish here and now to thank all the friends who have helped us in the past and hope they may not forget us in the future.

F. D. DAVIDSON.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd.



Furniture for Christmas.

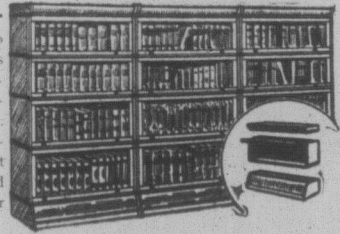
The person who looks upon utility and ornamental furniture as matter for consideration at springtime on wedding occasions and when necessity intervenes is greatly mistaken, for at Christmas season there is a tremendous demand for this class of gifts and certainly no more acceptable present could be selected.

At Our Show Rooms on Market Square pretty nearly everything worth seeing in the line of Furniture is shown, with price ranging from cents to hundreds of dollars. Sensible people buy useful remembrances.

MODERN BOOKCASES FOR EVERYBODY.

The Famous GLOBE-WER-

NICKE Bookcases are suited to the purse-possibilities of all lovers of books. You can buy one section or a hundred, and thus expand or decrease your library. Space prevents a detailed description, but call and inspect these thoroughly, up-to-date and not expensive storehouses for your reading matter.



BUY NOW, in a Week the Crush Commences.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.

Baptist Periodicals

SIZE INCREASED
PRICES REDUCED

The quarterlies are greatly improved and enlarged. The Senior is 48 pages, and finely illustrated. The Advanced is also enlarged and illustrated. Important changes have been made in the Teacher and Superintendent. The prices of some of the illustrated papers are reduced and their contents and appearance greatly bettered. Note especially OUR NEW PERIODICAL, Our Story Quarterly, for beginners. Send for samples.

MONTHLIES		LESSON LEAFLETS	
Baptist Superintendent	7 cents	Bible Intermediate	1 cent each
Baptist Teacher	10 "	Primary	per copy
	per copy / per quarter	Picture Lessons	2 1/2 cents
Biblical Studies, for older scholars	7 cents	Bible Lesson Pictures	7 1/2 cents
	each per quarter / 25 cents each per year		per quarter
QUARTERLIES		HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS	
Senior	4 cents	Senior H. D. Quarterly	4 cents
Advanced	2 "	Advanced H. D. "	2 "
Intermediate	2 "		
Primary	2 "		
Our Story Quarterly (new)	1 1/4 "		
	per copy / per quarter		
ILLUSTRATED PAPERS			
Young People (weekly)	13 cents	per quarter	50 cents
Boys and Girls (weekly)	5 1/2 "		22 "
Our Little Ones (weekly)	4 1/2 "		18 "
Young Reader (semi-monthly)	3 "		12 "
Young Reader (monthly)	2 "		6 "
<small>(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)</small>			
Good Work (monthly)	15 cents	per year	150 cents
<small>In clubs of ten or more, 10 cents per year!</small>			

American Baptist Publication Society
NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, 256 and 258 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour

is made in such a way that housekeepers can make pastry with it as well as bread, and the quality of both will be much better than from any other flour.

Noting just like it has ever been made in Canada

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited.



Prevents Emaciation
Increases the Weight
Builds up Solid Flesh
Sweet and Palatable as Cream
Does not Derange Digestion.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
Nervous Exhaustion,
La Grippe, Anaemia,
General Debility and
Pulmonary Diseases.

WEAVER'S SYRUP

is a reliable preparation for Purifying the Blood and thus cures permanently

Boils Erysipelas Scrofula Eczema

which arise from it's derangement.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.,
MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

MARRIAGES.

MOSS-PHILLIPS.—At the parsonage, Cambridge, N. B., Sept. 25, by Pastor F. N. Atkinson, William Moss of Mill Cove and Ella Phillips of Cole's Island, Queen's Co.

BARTON-NIGHTINGALE.—At the residence of Elias Nightingale, Nov. 25, by Rev. M. P. King, William W. Barton of the Range, to Maud M. Nightingale, of Newcastle, Queens county.

HUBLEY-KAULBACK.—At the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Balcom, on Nov. 24, Gilbert Hubley, Milford, to Margaret Kaulback, of Princesdale, Annapolis Co., N. S.

WARE-HENSHAW.—At the home of the bride's parents, Waldeck, by Rev. J. H. Balcom, assisted by Rev. I. W. Porter, John H. B. Ware of Toronto and Lena Pearl Henshaw of Waldeck, Annapolis Co., N. S.

CROUSE-CROUSE.—At Lapland on December 12, at the residence of Mr. James S. Crouse, father of the bride, by the Rev. Chas. R. Freeman, Mr. Marcus L. Crouse of Waterloo, and Jennie L. Crouse of Lapland.

EISENHAUER-CORKUM.—At East Middle La Have, on December the 15th at the home of Mr. Chas. R. Ross, brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Chas. R. Freeman, Mr. John Alvin Eisenhauer of Bridgewater and Miss Wilhelmina S. Corkum of East Middle La Have.

DEATHS.

WEST.—In Bridgewater, on December the 17th, Mary B. West, wife of Philo West.

DORIS.—At Victory, Annapolis Co., N. S., Dec. 7th, of paralysis, John Doris, aged 70 years.

BEELER.—On Dec. 9th, at Princesdale, after a lingering illness, Alice Beeler, aged 30 years. She bore her suffering with Christian patience.

WOODWORTH.—At Buckland, N. S., Dec. 1st, 1903, Susan Anne aged 51 years and 7 mos. widow of late Richard Woodworth.

BROOKS.—Tupperville, Annapolis Co., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. S. Chipman, Timothy R. Brooks, aged 61 years. His faith in Christ was strong.

CROSCUP.—At Berwick, N. S., Nov. 10th, 1903, Elizabeth M. beloved wife of Wm. Croscup. Our esteemed sister was converted and baptized in early youth at Bridgetown and passed away at the ripe age of 70 years. She was ever a lover of Zion and preferred its prosperity above her chief joy.

WILLIAMSON.—Stella, beloved daughter of G. M. Williamson, Esq., of Second Falls, N. B., departed this life Dec. 11th, in the 15th year of her age. Our young sister had been ailing since last spring. She suffered very little pain and was bright and cheerful to the end, when she passed peacefully away, trusting in Jesus.

NILES.—Suddenly at Centreville, Car. Co., N. B., Dec. 11, of apoplexy, William Henry Niles, in the 75th year of his age. Bro. Niles for the past few years, had been afflicted with failing sight. This deprived him of the privilege of actively engaging in the duties of life. He lived a quiet, consistent Christian life. A widow, six sons and five daughters, are left to mourn their loss.

BAGNELL.—At Gull Cove, Gabarouse, C. B., Nov. 10th, Russell James Lloyd Bagnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bagnell; aged one year. We laid him away Nov. 13. The young parents will miss their little one greatly; but Jesus has taken his little lamb to his bosom, where sin shall never mar the innocent. We shall see him again when Jesus comes.

LINTON.—At Truro, N. S., Dec. 7th, Ida Parker, beloved wife of C. P. Linton, aged 46 years and 5 months. Mrs. Linton was a woman of rare loveliness, a most patient sufferer and a devoted believer on Jesus Christ. Death to her was going home to the Father's and the consolation of those whom she loved and who loved her is the memory of a good life and the assurance of endless life with God.

SPENSER.—At the residence of Mr. Hurd Peters, St. John, on the 10th inst. at the advanced age of nearly 92 years, Evalina, widow of the late Rev. James Spenser, Sister Spenser was for many years a devoted member of the German St. church. To the last her interest in the church and its work was continued. Her faith was triumphant, even in the approach of death. The funeral service was held in the German St. house of worship and was conducted by her pastor, Rev. G. O. Gates.

BOONE.—At the residence of her son, Nathan Boone, Cardigan, York Co., Hulda Boone, aged 80 years and 5 months. She was converted in her youthful days and always lived a Christian life. She was baptized at Keswick where she was brought up, she was always ready to give her testimony in Conference or any other service to the praise of her Lord and Saviour. She was a true Christian and passed peacefully away to her home beyond the River. She leaves one son, his wife, 3 grandchildren, 14 great grandchildren and many friends to mourn her loss.

Correction.

In the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Dec. 7th, you make me say:—"We found here a deacon, of which any pastor might be justly proud"—when it should have read—"We found here a diaconate of which any pastor might be justly proud."

Yours truly,

G. R. WHITE.

P. S.—We have 4 deacons.

Personal.

Rev. H. S. Shaw has accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Westchester, N. S., and has removed with his family, from Hampton, N. B., to that place. During his ministry in New Brunswick Mr. Shaw has made many friends whose good wishes and prayers will follow him to his new field of labor.

Rev. C. W. Carey, late of Liverpool, N. S., has removed to Strathcona, Alberta. The good wishes of many friends will follow Mr. Carey and his family to his new field of labor in the great west. We are sure that the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be glad to have something from Mr. Carey's pen whenever he may feel like writing.

Rev. G. W. Schurman has removed from Manchester, Mass., to North Sydney, having received a call to the pastorate of the church in that place. Thus one good man goes and another comes. We are glad to welcome Bro. Schurman back to his native land.

A Lunenburg subscriber remitting, says, "I cannot see to read myself and I have no one to read it for me, but I am taking it because I know it is for a good cause."

This is the true Christian spirit. Believing that the paper has a mission for good, the brother sends his money to aid it. There are some who refuse to support the denominational paper because they can get a secular paper at less price.

A valued Halifax subscriber sends a subscription for a friend whom he speaks of as now one of their best workers, though he was not always so. There is no better help for an active Christian worker aside from the Bible than the religious newspapers and those interested in church work might profitably follow the example of our Halifax subscriber in placing the MESSENGER AND VISITOR in the hands of those not reading it.

Literary Notes


NINETEENTH CENTURY [AND] AFTER.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.

- I. RIVAL EMPIRES. By Edward Dicey, C. B.
- II. BRITISH EAST AFRICA. By Right Hon. Lord Hindlip.
- III. HISTORY OF WAR OFFICE REFORM. By the Hon. John W. Fortescue.
- IV. IMPRESSIONS OF KOREA. By Reginald J. Farrer.
- V. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY. By Charles L. Eastlake (Late Keeper).
- VI. THE CARLSBAD CURE AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Henry Cunyingham, C. B.
- VII. A VISIT TO THE WISE WOMAN OF LISLOGHER. By Hon. Mrs. Greville Nugent.
- VIII. THE FOREIGN FRUIT TRADE IN BRITAIN. By Sampson M. Logan.
- IX. CASH ON DELIVERY, OR SHOPPING BY POST. By Humicker-Heaton, M. P.
- X. THE MAGPIE. By R. Bosworth Smith.
- XI. SHIFTING SCENES IN RURAL WORKHOUSES. By Edith Sellers.
- XII. CONSTABLES' LANDSCAPE. By Frederick Wedmore.
- XIII. 'THE WOMAN WHO TOLDS' in America. By Mrs. Frederick Harrison.
- XIV. ENGLISH STYLE AND SOME FRENCH NOVELS. By Mrs. Mabel L. Woods.
- XV. HAMMERMAN'S CODE. By Professor Carl Lehman.
- XVI. LAST MONTH. By Sir Wemyss Reid.
- LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATION COMPANY, 7 and 9 Warren Street, New York.

The military authorities have rescinded the new dress regulations as regards rural corps and officers have been instructed to make no further issues of Tartan or khaki service clothing during peace times. Instead of the new service dress, old undress uniforms will be worn by rural officers in drill and marching order, but in proceeding upon active service officers and men will be served with khaki uniforms. Regulations have also been promulgated from headquarters relative to the organization of cadet corps.

Society
Visiting Cards
For **35c.**



We will send

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

PATERSON & CO.,

107, German Street,

St. John, N. B.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements, a Specialty.

Our New Term Begins Monday, January 4th.

The year now closing has been our Record Year. For this we thank our patrons, and will strive earnestly to deserve that they will be even more successful.

We hold the right for exclusive use in New Brunswick of the latest, and only up-to-date Actual Business Practice. Send for Catalogue.



S. Kerr & Son,
Oddfellows' Hall.

Subscribers will please examine labels on paper showing date to which subscription is paid and if in arrears, please remember that we are in need of the money. If any error, do not fail to advise office at once.



HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 5 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

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

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent, counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

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

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION

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

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Your Wife

may think you are simply throwing away your money by paying Life Insurance premiums, but she will understand that you have a good lead if you should settle off this mortal coil and leave her penniless a few thousand dollars.

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

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C.
FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRIT, ETC.
FREE SAMPLER K.D.C. AND FULL. Write for them, K.D.C. CO., 10, St. George, St. E., 1005, New Glasgow, Can.

VIM TEA quality explains **VIM TEA** success

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Be still, O heart! cease fearing, fretting About the future, all unknown. Ne'er think the Master is forgetting About His own—His purchased one.

The best of life ought to be before and not behind us; greater attainments, greater blessedness. Waste not the days in idle regrets, in vain lamentations of the past, but forgetting the things that are behind, our follies, and failures, press onward and upward.

Do you blame yourself for sin? It is not the deed that you call sin that is the greatest sin. It was your spirit before fell that was wrong. The deed only revealed yourself to yourself. You were a failure before you knew yourself. You are in the region of blessedness now if you will but have it so.—R. J. Campbell.

AN INSIDIOUS SIN

The one reason why we have to guard against this sin of intemperance with such extraordinary care is the fact that it, of all sins, insinuates itself into the fibre of the nature, and immediately it begins to affect the character. Do not think of it as a robe that may have been slipped over, and when it becomes uncomfortable you will fling it off. It is a garment like that Hercules wore; it is soaked in every thread and fibre, with poison and the poison will soon begin to go into your system.

It does not matter how honorable and straightforward a man is before he falls beneath the power of this vice. You are as simple as a child if you expect that in a year after, in that man, the very elements of virtue or of strength will remain. You know that is true; you know that there are men whose foreheads would once have mantled with a genuine blush if charged with falsehood; they would deny a fact and look into your eye and you know that man will condescend to the low, despicable cunning of a savage; no

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION

Don't Do it by Starving it Either—Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would, were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They, therefore, relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the works of days but of months. I was working day and night almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear, back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about and hurried up what would have happened later on."

"What I ate I had to literally force down and that was a source of misery as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. I looked pretty gloomy for me and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drugstore and brought a box up to the office.

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets, and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, ate just as much as ever I did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me as well as my reputation and last but not least my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50cts. a box.

ingenuity has ever been discovered short of absolute confinement that will restrain than man from ruining himself, and he will practise any amount of deceit to obtain the poison which is his destruction. His character begins just simply to crumple away, like the foundation of a house when the water is run beneath it. You cannot depend upon the word of a man who has fallen under the power of vice.

This sin comes into the house like a serpent. We can keep out of any sin; not this one. Your child, the little fellow that used to sit beside you, who used to nestle against you in the church—you see his face to-night; do you know where he is? He whom you loved, now an outcast. You are silent. What do you propose to do to counteract and destroy this terrible evil? Have you any plan? What do you propose to do to save your children from the power of this vice? How do you propose to save your friend? Are you just going to let him slip? It is worth all your thought, all your trouble, all your pain. If you could rescue one single man or woman, although it is just about hopeless, rescue them. Try. If you could rescue one man or woman, it would be the greatest achievement of your life.—Rev. J. Watson (Ian MacLaren).

BEECHER'S RELIGION.

If he cared very little what the great public thought about him, he cared a great deal about how those who knew him felt toward him. The expression uttered by him on his seventieth birthday represents his habitual mood: "I love men so much, that I like above all other things in the world to be loved. And yet I can do without it, when it is necessary. I love love, but I love truth more, and God more yet." For great as was his love for his fellow men and his desire for their love, the dominating motives of his life were his love for God or his love for Christ and in his experience the two phrases were synonymous—and his desire for God's love.

No one who knew him intimately could doubt the simplicity and sincerity of his piety. Christ was a very real and a very Present person to him. His disbelief in theology never involved in doubt his experience of vital fellowship with the living God. I do not mean that this experience was not more real at sometimes than at others; nor that he did not have at times the experience which in Jesus Christ found utterance in the bitter cry, "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me!" But if so, these experiences were rare. His prevailing mood was one of the conscious presence of Christ, to whom he would at times refer as simply and as naturally as to any other friend and companion. Yet he never, if I may so speak, traded on this experience. He never assumed it as an authority. He never said that Christ had told him to do this or that. His experience accorded with and interprets practically the philosophy of Professor William James, that mystical states are authority to the persons to whom they come, but are not to be quoted as an authority to those to whom they do not come.—Lyman Abbott.

A BETTER USE FOR HIS HEAD

Thomas A. Edison was once asked by a lady if he were a total abstainer from drink. When told that he was she asked: "May I inquire what made you so?"

And he replied: "I think it was because I always felt that I had a better use for my head." Comment upon his answer is hardly necessary.

Who can measure the loss to the world if that wonderful instrument of thought, that has given us so much of light and leading in the practical mechanism of life, has become heavy and torpid with drink instead of electric with original ideas? And what a beautiful example for the young man of to-day.

Man is great enough to defy God, he is too great to be annihilated. The moral nature is the greatest part of man, but man cannot educate his moral nature. He may be very good or very bad. His moral nature is unreliable. Pity a man who has gotten where the weight of wrong does not trouble him.

You cannot educate a bad man into a good man. Education is a drawing out. How much drawing out will a lesson take to get sugar? The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man have been misconceived by some interpreters. We are not inept descendants of Jehovah; there is but "one only begotten Son." A new nature is demanded to make man right.

Cabby (politely)—"Beg pardon, sir; please don't smoke in the keb, sir. Ladies do complain of the bacca uncommon. Better let me smoke it for you outside, sir."

Free Not One Cent to Pay. 32 HANDSOME FUR CAPERINES (Worth \$6.50 Each) FREE. A Grand Bargain to clear out the last of an immense stock of High Class Fur. These handsome Capelines cost us \$3.75 each but in large quantities for cash, and we sold them all last winter for \$4.50 each (less than wholesale price), but as our stock is now reduced to only 25 and we expect our new supply to arrive shortly, we are going to give the whole of these 25 magnificent capelines away Free for selling only a box of our large beautifully colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Family Record," "The Angel's Whisper," and "Book of Ages," at 75c each. (A box certificate free to each purchaser). These beautiful Pictures are all handsomely framed in 10 different colors and are fully worth \$6.00. Everyone you show them to will buy 2 or more. When you return the money and we will immediately send you this Handsome Fur Capeline that you would have to pay from \$6.00 to \$8.00 for in any fur store. Ladies and Girls don't miss the grandest chance you ever had in your life, but hurry for the Pictures alone or you may be too late. We guarantee to treat you right and will allow you to keep out no 25 to pay your postage, so that this magnificent Fur Capeline will not cost you one cent. Address The Home Supply Co., Dept. 80 Toronto.

Heart Palpitated. FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS. FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS. COULD SCARCELY EAT. TWO BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS. Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was unable to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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

FREE MAGIC LANTERN. Just send us your 25 cent address on a Post Card, and we will mail you post-paid a large beautiful colored picture, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Book of Ages." These pictures are beautifully full bodied in 12 different colors, and are well worth \$6.00. You will then get only 25c each, and give a free certificate worth \$6.00 to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, fully finished Magic Lantern, with a fine focusing lens, an excellent self-toned, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the picture in a clear, distinct form on the screen. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautiful colored slides illustrating about 72 of our views, such as Book Binding, Wood and the Wall, Crown's B. Formations, etc., etc., and full directions. Address: The Columbia Art Co., Dept. 80 Toronto.

Canadian Baptist Hymnals. We can supply these in five different bindings. Send for price list. A. & W. MacKINLAY. 135 and 137 Granville st., Halifax, N. S. Fire Insurance effected on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and other insurable property. W. H. WHITE, General Agent, No. 3 King St. House 1060. Office phone 651.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. 6-Mixed for Moncton 6.30 2-Exp. for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton 7.00 4-Express for Point du Chene, 13.15 26-Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou, 12.15 8 Express for Sussex 17.10 134-Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00 10-Express for Halifax and Sydney. 23.25 TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. 9-Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20 7-Express from Sussex 9.00 133-Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50 5-Mixed from Moncton 15.20 3-Express from Point du Chene, 16.50 25-Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton 17.40 1-Express from Halifax 18.40 81-Express from Moncton (Sunday only) 24.35 All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight. D. POTTINGER, ager. General Man. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903. CITY TICKET OFFICE. 7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Telephone 1057. GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA. HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, PALENESS, BRUISED AND SICK. Write for K.D.C. 50c. Box, Toronto, U.S. and 10c.

This and That

HIS FAMILY NAME.

Here is a story about Sir Arthur Sullivan and his mother, the latter being a very amused old lady.

The Duke of Edinburgh, to whom Arthur had been introduced, was so most of us remember, an enthusiastic musician and frequently for quiet practice on the violin, he would drop into Arthur Sullivan's in the most formal way. On such occasions old Mrs. Sullivan would treat H. R. H. just as one of the family, and would no more 'fash herself' concerning his exalted rank than if she had been in utter ignorance of it.

One evening, when the Duke and Arthur having finished their duet, were sitting down to a homely 'dish o' tea' provided by Mrs. Sullivan it suddenly occurred to her to start the subject of family names and titles, which puzzled the good lady considerably.

'Sir,' she said, 'your family name is Guelph?'

'My dear mother'—began Arthur—remonstrating.

'But it is, isn't it, she persisted.

'Certainly,' replied the Duke much amused. 'What is the matter' with Mrs. Sullivan?'

'Oh, nothing,' returned the excellent old lady musingly, 'only I can't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name.'

Arthur wanted to explain to her, but the Duke would not allow him.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the name of 'Guelph,' Mrs. Sullivan, he said gravely.

'That's exactly what I say,' persisted Arthur's mother, 'nothing whatever as far as I know. And that being so why should not call yourself by it, I can't understand.'—Records and Reminiscences Personal and General.

THE CANNY SCOT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie told several good Scotch stories the other night. One ran thus:

A Scotchman and an Englishman went to see 'Douglas,' and after Norval's great speech the Scotchman asked his companion:

'What do you think of your Willie Shakespeare the noo?'

'Well,' was the answer, 'you have claimed Chaucer, Milton, Spenser, Wordsworth, Byron and most others; I suppose you'll be claiming Shakes, ere as Scotch.'

'Weel,' said the Scot, 'ye'll allow there's a'

MEMORY MENDING.

What Food Alone Can Do for the Memory.

The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

Take a person who had been living on improperly selected food and put him upon a scientific diet in which Grape-Nuts is largely used and the increase of mental power that follows is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner. "One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversation had to be repeated that had taken place a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little but it was soon seen that this was not all I needed. I required the proper selection of food although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I realized what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition. This kept up until now after 6 months' use of Grape Nuts all my nervous trouble disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as ever it was. Truly Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

prima facie case for that; ye'll allow he had intellect enough!

Another told of theological disputes of some shepherds, who could not agree on the characteristics of Paradise, until finally one old fellow said:

'O, ay—that's easy—it maun be just like the Hidlan's.'

Mr. Ruskin once lent a volume of Plato to one of his neighboring farmers, and when the book was returned asked: 'Well how do you like Plato?'

'First rate,' said the farmer, 'I see he's got some of my ideas.'

NOT TO BE MENTIONED.

One day the children were having an objection on the guinea pig. The teacher called attention to the short tail, saying: you know it has no tail to speak of. Shortly afterward she asked the scholars to write a description of the animal, and a little German girl wound up by saying: 'The guinea pig has a tail, but it must not be talked about.'

Foreman (to sweeper who is leaning on his broom and gazing into blank space)—What are you doing, Williams?

William—Helping Gooley, sir.

Foreman (walking down the aisle and seeing Gooley's smutty face emerging from under a bench)—What are you doing Gooley?

Gooley—Nothing, sir.

Archie, who had never seen gas-jets, had been away on a visit. 'And were you careful about going near the lamps?' asked his mamma.

'They don't have lamps,' replied the little fellow. They just light the end of the towel-rack.

WELL CONNECTED.

Yeast—Are the Rich's well connected?
Crimsonbeak—Oh, yes; they've got a telephone, fire-alarm and police call all in the house.

Mr. Elder—There is something I want to say to you, Bessie—er—that is, Miss Kutley.
Miss Kutley—Call me Bessie if you wish.
Mr. Elder—Oh, may I? Miss Kutley—Of course: all old gentlemen call me Bessie.

A GENEROUS M. P.

The following story is being told:—A most worthy Irish M. P. subscribed to everything. Such was his generosity that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his cheques had one little drawback—they were never honored. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district hearing of the members peccadillo, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the worthy member was not shaken. Why, sure it is because he shows his willingness to assist but for lack of funds, promptly came the reply.

FOUR VICTIMS.

From Los Angeles, Cal., comes a despatch dated Nov. 24th, which says:

"The German ship 'Octavia,' 143 days out from Antwerp, with a cargo of cement and steel rails to Port Los Angeles, has dropped anchor a mile off shore off the latter port. The captain of the vessel brought ashore his first officer in a dying condition and had him conveyed to a hospital in this city. The 'Octavia' arrived in port with the sailmaker in irons, charged with murder, and the vessels log showed three sailors buried at sea. The story so far as it can be learned, is that shortly after rounding the Horn, the sailmaker, who it is said was drinking heavily, induced three sailors to join him in a raid on the whiskey portion of the cargo. In a drunken fight the three sailors assaulted the sailmaker. Subsequently the sailmaker induced the same men to make a second raid on the cargo, and it is said purposely caused them to drink of a carboy of carbolic acid, and they died. It is supposed that the first officer also drank of the poison, and that his present dying condition is the result.

I was Cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Sydney, C. B. C. I. LAGUE.

I was Cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yarmouth. CHAS. PLUMMER.

I was Cured of Sclatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World. Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer. For SPRAIN, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, CONGESTION, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, or any other external PAIN a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. ALL INTERNAL PAINS, COLIC, SPASMS.

**Dysentery,
Diarhoea,
Cholera Morbus.**

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a Pannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Radway's Ready Relief taken in water will, in a very few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Fainting Attacks, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists. 25c a bottle. RADWAY & CO., 78, Helen Street, Montreal.

A Little Girl's Life Saved.

Dear Sirs—Will you please send me without delay a copy of your publication, "False and True." I have been using Radway's Ready Relief, and it cannot be beat. It has saved my little girl's life of the cholera morbus. Yours very respectfully,
MRS. J. G. FENLEY, Tampa, Fla.

BOWEL TROUBLES.

Dr. Radway—For 30 years we have been using your medicine (Ready Relief and Pills) always getting the desired result, and we can truly say that they are worth ten times their weight in gold. Especially so in a climate like ours where all kinds of fevers are raging the year around, and where bowel troubles, such as dysentery, are epidemic. I have converted hundreds of families to the use of your remedies, and now they would no more be without them than their family Bible. I am now 73 years old, hale and hearty, and would like your advice regarding my hearing, that has been troubling me lately, etc., etc.

S. FULDA,
1704 Edward Street, Houston, Tex

**Chaloner's Croup Cure
WILL CURE CROUP**

and is an infallible medicine for Croupy Coughs. No family should be without this valuable medicine where there are small children. Price 25c. per bottle at the drug stores.

If local dealers cannot supply send 25 cents to The McDIARMID DRUG CO., and they will mail a bottle.

**Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Ltd.
Amherst, N. S.**

Authorized Capital, - - - \$500,000.00
Paid up Capital, - - - \$160,000.00
Output, 1902, - - - \$600,000.00

For thirty eight years AMHERST and SHOES have been SYNONYMOUS. Our goods make trade and keep it.

Headquarters of "OLD RELIABLES."

Six Carloads Rubber Footwear just put in our warehouses at Amherst and Halifax. Write us and let us supply your wants or direct one of our travellers to call on you. AMHERST BOOT & SHOE CO. LTD.



FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This
Handsome Fur Scarf
In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large & beautifully colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$5.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. Toronto.

42

Save your Horse

BY USING
FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

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

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



Every house-wife

takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her parlor or dining-room.

It is only when its contents are dainty and white that she is satisfied.

She knows this snowiness can only be secured by means of a pure soap.

She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using **SURPRISE SOAP.**

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman callers, because they will stand the most critical inspection.

Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of **Surprise Soap.**

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

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

Judge Liddell, of Ottawa, holds that the allowance of retired civil servants of the federal government is not taxable for local municipal purposes.

The new fishery cruiser on the Atlantic waters will be an eighteen knot vessel with modern quick firing guns. She will be built at Newcastle, Ontario.

The letter of the Duke of Devonshire counselling the unionist electors to decline to support any unionist candidate who expressed sympathy with the fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain, is meeting with widespread approval. Former cabinet ministers Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton, C. T. Ritchie and George Goschen, and Lord James of Hereford, all approve.

Hon. A. C. Blair has been in Boston and has gone to New York. Mr. Blair has been interviewing the railway commissioners and he will do the same in New York; and it is supposed that one object of his visit is to investigate the operation of railway commissions in these states so as to get all the information necessary to bring into operation the proposed railway commission in Canada.

In the borough of Lewisham, Eng., on Tuesday, Major Coates, conservative has been elected by a majority of 2,012. At Dulwich, F. Rutherford Harris, conservative has been elected by a majority of 1,437. Joseph Chamberlain expressed himself as delighted with the result, and the protectionist dailies claim the elections as a complete triumph or Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Sir Richard Cartwright is now in a private sanitarium in Hamilton.

The Lake Superior Consolidated Co. has been declared insolvent and will be wound up.

An attempt to bring about the amalgamation of the Canadian cotton mills has been abandoned.

Father McGurty, one of the priests injured at the Ottawa University fire, died on Tuesday.

Nearly \$6,000,000 worth of wood, mostly pitch pine was exported from the United States to Germany last year.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed without division the pension bill, carrying \$138,150,000.

The German Parliament has passed the third reading of the bill prolonging for two years the *modus vivendi* in trade relations with Great Britain.

In 1870 the German people barely exceeded 40,000,000; in 1885 they had risen to nearly 47,000,000, and in 1900 the census returns gave 56,345,014.

Currency is given in the Ottawa press to the report that Lord Aylmer will be appointed to the command of the Canadian militia on the retirement of Lord Dundonald.

Reductions from 5 to 20 per cent will be made in the wages of 90 per cent of the U. S. Steel company's employes. The cut dates from Jan. 1, and about 150,000 men are affected.

The Japanese consul general in Canada says he has received twenty two applicants from Canadians who wish to enlist with the Japanese army in the event of war with Russia.

Spain will not participate in the St. Louis Exposition. This decision was reached at a cabinet council, the reason being there would not be sufficient time to complete preparations.

A fine diamond was found in a meteorite which recently fell in Arizona. It was deeply imbedded in a broken fragment of the shooting star and is now in the American museum of natural history.

The Trans Siberian Railroad has the cheapest rates of any road in the world and an emigrant can buy a ticket which will allow him to travel 6,000 miles which takes nearly three weeks for about \$3.

The Marquis of Bute, a Scottish peer, who is one of the best known sportsmen in Britain, and who is at present shooting lions in Somaliland, is making arrangements to visit the Canadian Northwest next year in search of big game.

Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen a sister of Emperor William who has been ill for some time is suffering from cancer. The verdict of the physicians created consternation in the German Court and had a bad effect upon the recovery of the Emperor.

A new railway line into Montreal was formally opened on Tuesday. It was the Chateauguay and Northern which runs between Montreal and Joliette, where the line connects with the Great Northern railway. Among those on the first train were Premier and Lady Laurier.

The British Tibet expedition, under command of Col. Younghusband and Col. Macdonald, has crossed Jelep Pass into the Chumbi Valley without opposition. The local officials formerly protested, but otherwise they were friendly, while the village displayed no alarm.

A striking feature of a church missionary bazaar recently held at Scarborough, England, was the exhibition of an artistic patchwork quilt made by the Scarborough ladies, which is to be presented to the young King David of Uganda, who has embraced the Christian faith.

The employes of the Quebec shoe factories have returned to work on the same terms as were in force when they quit work a month ago. The board of arbitration is to endeavor to secure a fair settlement of the difficulty that led up to the suspension of operations.

Archbishop Bruchet on Tuesday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A feature of the proceedings was the presentation to the prelate of a purse containing \$12,000, collected in the diocese. The archbishop will hand the donation over to the home for incurables.

The Paris Liberate confirms the report that the council of the war office has considered the details of Dreyfus' reinstatement in the army, and that the regiment he will command, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, has been chosen. It is added that a determination has been reached to deal rigorously with the officers who express disapproval of Dreyfus' reinstatement.

Get a Big Lovely Dressed Doll FREE



Girls! do you want a Lovely big sleeping Doll, a beautifully dressed imported German beauty, nearly

1-2 YARD TALL

This lovely imported Doll is neatly and handsomely dressed in the very latest French doll fashion. Daily is a beauty, prettier than any baby you ever saw; she has Bisque head, rosy cheeks, big pink eyes, lovely long curly hair (dark or blonde), pretty teeth, fancy lace trimmed dress, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., complete and stylishly dressed from head to shoes, an elegant and lovely doll, sweet and pretty as a rose in June, she shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! now is your opportunity to obtain one of our lovely dolls before any other girl gets ahead of you, drop everything else and write to us, we are giving away hundreds of lovely dressed, painted and sleeping dolls for selling only 16 packages of our Famous Marvel Washing Blue, the best bluing made, at 10 cents a package. Don't send any money. Order today, we will send Bluing by mail post paid, and sell it at 10 cents a package, and with each package a certificate is given entitling you over to a valuable silverware present from us. Marvel Washing Blue the great wash day help, sells in almost every house, you can sell the 15 packages in a few hours; when sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address one of our handsome dolls. Note - We arrange to prepay all charges on your doll right to your address, so that you receive your lovely doll without cost, and besides the lovely large doll, we also send you a beautiful little Bisque Baby Doll with lovely long hair and jointed body, you can put the baby doll to sleep with the large Motor Doll and have lots of fun, remember we send the two dolls for selling only the 15 packages, and we also send another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.

DOLLY WIDE-AWAKE LOOK-ING FOR ITS MAMMA.

15 packages, and we also send another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.

We want every honest girl to write at once, we will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you.

Please understand, this is no catch word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition made in good faith, by a well-known reliable business firm to advertise our business. Don't

delay, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. Address: **MARVEL WASHING CO.** Dept. 100, 832 1/2 or 10, Ont.

PICKFORD & BLACK STEAMERS

are the best way to go to the BRITISH WEST INDIES on a winter cruise.

The Advantages are:

- 1st - C. Jean and Comfortable Ships.
- 2nd - Very Good Food.
- 3rd - Prompt and Courteous Treatment.
- 4th - Low Cost of Return Ticket.
- 5th - Ships visit a larger number of islands than do those of any other line.
- 6th - Pleasant Companions, always assured.

BENS DORP'S COCOA may cost a little more than inferior Cocoa at the store, but it is cheaper in the long run

BENS DORP'S

Because a half teaspoonful of Bensdorp's will go as far as 10 of inferior cocoa AND IT TASTES BETTER

NOW is a good time to have your name placed on the Messenger & Visitor mailing list.

If You Like Good Tea try RED ROSE.