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Amnesty for the Boers. The most interesting feature of the debate on the address in the British House of Commons was a vigorous speech by Mr. Chamberlain in defence of the war. The Colonial Secretary intimated that the Boers would be deluded if they concluded from Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, that they could at any time secure a repetition of the terms which had been offered them some time ago by Lord Kitchener. Mr. Chamberlain added, however, that the Government's policy was not one of extermination. It was not proposed that there should be a general confiscation of property, and while justice would be meted out for military offences and other crimes, there would be large amnesty, and the Government would expect to extend to the conquered people full political rights as soon as practicable. There was no foundation, Mr. Chamberlain said, for the reports that overtures for peace had been made by the Boer envoys.

Boers and Filipinos. There appear to be a good many people in the United States who are very anxious that Great Britain shall be set right in respect to her treatment of the Boers in South Africa, but who see nothing to find fault with in the action of the United States toward the Filipinos. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, however, is evidently not of that sort. He has been telling Congress that the nation is "fighting a Christian people for their independence in the Philippines," and is "engaged in the unholy office of crushing out a republic—the first great republic ever established in the Eastern Hemisphere." Senator Hoar does not accept the view that the war with the Filipinos was thrust upon the United States, but charges the Government with having brought it on, and with having broken faith with the Filipinos who, he asserts, were promised their independence through General Anderson, an accredited representative of the United States Government. Mr. Hoar is also of the opinion that the national honor demands a rigid investigation into the conduct of the war in the Philippines. "I get some dreadful stories," he is reported as saying, "from brave soldiers and officers of high rank about the manner in which the war is being conducted. I have heard of an investigation going on in regard to one transaction, which, if true, has covered with a foul blot the flag which we all love and honor." Many people whose ears are wide open to every most absurd story of British injustice and cruelty toward the Boers are of course utterly deaf to these responsible words of one of the most eminent and honorable men of their nation, seriously and deliberately spoken in his place in Congress. Whatever may be the ultimate verdict of history as to the necessity or the justice of the Boer war, it would seem impossible that any well informed and impartial observer of events could deny that Great Britain's right of interference in the Transvaal is much more apparent than that of the United States in the Philippines.

Cause of Consumption. No doubt but that the practice of dealing with consumption as if it were not at all contagious has been altogether a mistake, and is in some measure responsible for the prevalence of that terribly fatal disease. The isolation of consumptive patients and the observance of other safe-guards against contagion, which physicians now generally advise, are doubtless wise and should be adopted so far as practicable. At the same time it seems to us highly probable that the danger from contagion has been exaggerated and that there is little ground for the panicky fear of consumption which exists in some quarters, as if it were necessary for persons in good

health to avoid intercourse with tuberculous patients as they would persons suffering with scarlet fever or the smallpox. The Toronto Globe calls attention to a recent article on this subject in the Dominion Medical Monthly, in which the writer antagonizes that view of consumption which tends to produce an hysterical dread in the public mind which would ostracise persons afflicted with the disease as if smitten with leprosy. The writer emphasizes the influence of constitutional predisposition in the spread of consumption, and expresses the belief that thorough enquiry will show that a person in normal health is practically free from liability to infection. Persons who have given much attention to the matter will doubtless be able to recall many facts of experience which go to support this conclusion. 'Among the victims of consumption,' to quote from the Globe, 'there is a small group with inherited predisposition, and so weak in their powers of normal resistance to the invasion of the disease that with all the advantages of good homes, good food and freedom from exposure they are almost sure to develop consumption. The great body of tuberculous patients are those who, with or without hereditary taint, are compelled to spend a large portion of their time in ill-ventilated workshops or bedrooms, perhaps in both. In such people a pre-tubercular condition appears, the resisting power is lessened, and infection, impossible under healthy conditions, readily takes place. The removal of persons afflicted with the disease will effect some cures, will prolong the lives of others, and will provide needed care and attention for those whose recovery is seen to be impossible. But it is contended that the influence of such isolation in preventing the spread of the disease must be comparatively slight. The writer holds that isolation, if possible, would be unnecessary, and that the only means of attacking the disease with the idea of diminishing its prevalence is by preventing people from falling into such a condition as to admit of infection. The whole tenor of the article impresses the need of dealing with those who are not tuberculous, and thus lessening susceptibility to infection. To that end the writer advocates the strict enforcement of factory acts and building regulations, and the enactment of legislation preventing overcrowding in boarding and tenement houses. He also gives some needed advice against the unnecessary agitation and alarm which have been spread abroad with regard to the danger of infection.'

Dairy School Instruction. The Provincial Dairy School work which is being carried on in New Brunswick under the direction of Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province, should prove a valuable factor in promoting intelligent methods and satisfactory results in an important branch of agricultural industry. The school is located at Sussex, with Mr. Harvey Mitchell as resident Superintendent. There are four other instructors and the courses include Butter Making; Cheese Making; Separators and Boilers; Milk Testing; and Animal Husbandry. There are two courses, the Factory Course beginning February 25th, and closing March 26th, and the Home Dairy Course beginning February 25th, and closing March 7th. In the Factory Course theoretical and practical instruction is given in Cheese Making, Cream Separation, Butter Making, Milk Testing, Preparation and Use of Starters, Factory Records and Accounts, and the management and care of Engines, Boilers, etc. Before entering upon this course students are advised to spend at least one season in a cheese factory or creamery, as students who have no practical experience are not considered competent to manage either a cheese factory or

creamery. The Home Dairy Course is intended especially for those who are engaged in the manufacture of butter in a private dairy. Instruction will be given in the handling of Cream Separators, Butter Workers, Babcock Milk Tester, etc. Ladies are especially invited to take this course. The teaching will be free to all students from the Maritime Provinces. Certificates of standing will be given to those who pass all prescribed, written and practical examinations, and manage a creamery or cheese factory successfully for one season after taking the course. The number of pupils for the course is limited to sixty. For admission to the school the applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, be able to read and write and have some knowledge of arithmetic. Applications for admission are to be addressed to Superintendent of the Dairy School, Sussex, N. B.

An Important Capture. The most important recent news from South Africa is the capture, reported by a note from Lord Kitchener, dated January 26, of the Boer General Viljoen. Concerning the capture, which occurred in the neighborhood of Lydenburg, in the Transvaal Colony, no particulars are given. It does not appear that any large number of the Burghers were taken, though the surrender of small bodies of the enemy is reported from time to time. Viljoen has been regarded as one of the ablest of the Boer leaders, and his capture must be a rather serious blow to their cause. With the gradual weakening of the Boer forces in the field, it would appear that the disposition to make peace is strengthening among those who have surrendered. A despatch from Pretoria of January 25 states that Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilonel, a surrendered Burgher, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1500 men. General Vilonel is said to have written a note to ex-President Steyn warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps, and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle and are determined to help the British end it.

The Prince of Wales in Germany. The Prince of Wales went to Berlin on Saturday last to be present at the German Court as representative of King Edward at the celebration of the Emperor's birthday on Monday. According to the despatches the Prince was received with the greatest cordiality and even elaborate attention by the Emperor and the Royal family. But so far as the German people generally were concerned, the reception was characterized by a chilliness that might be felt. No overt act of ill-feeling was indulged in, but the people indicated their attitude toward the Prince and his nation by a silence and absence of all enthusiasm, which in the usually demonstrative Germans might be regarded as very expressive. To Prince George this chilling reception must have appeared in marked contrast to the enthusiasm which his presence everywhere evoked during his recent colonial tour.

—It is gratifying to observe that some men of wealth are devoting a portion of their means to the support of efforts which look to the deliverance of the world from that terrible foe of the white race—consumption. It is reported that Hon. E. N. Bronson of Ottawa, has given a considerable sum to McGill University for investigation into the causes and cure of tuberculosis. The sum of £200,000 placed by Sir Ernest Cassel in the hands of King Edward for philanthropic purposes, will be expended, it is said, in the establishment of a hospital for consumptives.

In the Forest of Arden.

I have been reading a book of Hamilton Maibe's called *In the Forest of Arden*. It is a pretty cry for a halt in the busy rushing life of to-day. Here, there is hurry, tumult and vexation—the world too much with us—for rest and tranquil living we are out of tune—But in Arden—Old Triton blows his wreathed horn—in Arden is quiet and rest and peace and freedom of individual action and opinion; no dictates of fashion in garments or the number of them, no false friendships, each lives his true self, unfettered by custom or surrounding and sings the melody his soul was born to sing.

True, 'tis a fanciful place, but wonderfully real and alluring as you read of the way thither, the tarrying therein and the citizenship that is yours forever after.

"All the greater poets have been to Arden. Many of the prose writers show the same familiarity with the country in which they evidently found whatever was sweetest and best in life. All of us know some friend who is a freeholder there, the light of the Arden sky in his eyes, the buoyancy of the Arden air in his step, the purity and freedom of the Arden life in his nature."

Rosalind and her husband had often planned to go to the magical Forest, but an imperative call of duty here, a friendly desire there, always some intervention that seemed at the hour unavoidable had hindered them. This time, they said "let us be deaf now to all calls beside, let us go to Arden to-day."

"They had fancied the road thither would be long and hard, but suddenly they discovered that with the desire to go they were already within the boundaries of the Forest. What joy to escape the uproar and confusion of each day's living! It was like escaping the dusty mid-summer road for the shade of the woods, where the brook calms the day with its pellucid note of effortless flow, and the hours hide themselves from the glare of the sun! To make hearty play of life with folks whose thoughts were free as the wind and whose hearts were fresh as the dew, a life as rich and great as nature herself, there to abide till the old living should be cast behind and the new in their souls!"

"The first sensation to those who find themselves inside the Forest, is a delicious sense of freedom, a certain sympathy with outlawry in the first exhilarating consciousness of having gotten out of the conventional world, that world whose chief purpose is that all men shall wear the same coat and eat the same dinner, utter the same commonplaces and be forgotten at last under the same epitaph."

"There were no books in Arden. One does not need them, for our books are at their best faint and imperfect transcriptions of Nature and Life. He who has heard the mysterious and haunting monotone of the sea will never rest content with the noblest harmony in which the composer seeks to blend those deep elusive tones. He who has sat hour by hour under the spell of the deep woods, will feel that spell shorn of its magical power in the noblest verse that ever sought to contain or express it. There was that in the mystery of the woods which made all poetry pale and unreal; there was that in life as they saw it in the noble souls about them which made all records and transcriptions in books seem cold and superficial. In Arden there were—

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

"There were no clocks in Arden. How detestable to be hurried as we are, it is the most offensive way in which we are reminded of our mortality. There is time enough if we knew how to use it. One of the most delightful things about life in Arden was the absence of all haste, living was a matter of being rather than doing, and one shared the tranquillity of the great trees that silently expand year by year. The fever and restlessness were gone, the long strain of will and nerve relaxed, a clear knowledge of having strength and time to live one's life and do one's work, fills you with a deep and enduring sense of repose."

"Half the charon of people is lost under the pressure of work and haste; our noblest self is constantly obscured by mists of preoccupation and weariness. Someone with sufficient eminence to give his words currency ought to define life as a series of interruptions. In Arden life was pitched on the natural key, nobody was hurried, nobody interrupted, nobody carried his work like a pack on his back, instead of leaving it behind him as the sun leaves the earth when day is over and the calm stars shine in the unbroken silence of the sky."

"To Rosalind and her husband there was a kind of rapture in the real possession of their days, a sense of ownership of time of which they had never so much as dreamed when they lived by the clock. Those tiny, ornamental hands on the delicately painted dial are our taskmasters, disguised under forms so dainty. Silent themselves they issue their commands in tones we dare not disregard. Fashioned so cunningly they rule us as if iron sceptres. Moving within so small a circle they send us hither and yon on every imaginable service. They mark the brief periods of our leisure and indicate the hours of our toil. Days and nights they keep record beside us, ruling every season, pervading every day, re-

cording every hour, and doling out our birthright of leisure second by second, so that being rich we are always impoverished, inheritors of vast fortunes we are put off with meagre income, born free we are servants of masters who neither eat nor sleep, that they might never for a second surrender their ownership of us. There's no clock in all the Forest."

"The sun shines in Arden, and the rain falls, and the wind blows, but it is all a part of the great whole, and the Arden life could not be understood and enjoyed with any one of its stops unplayed. The storm and the rain and the sunshine alike are a part of the comfort in the heart of the great Forest, for after all it is not the storms and the cold which make life hard and give nature an unfriendly aspect, but the things in our human experience which give tempest and winter a meaning not their own. It is the loss and sorrow and weariness and disappointment which weigh upon us on dark days and give them their gloom, and cold its icy edge, and work its bitterness. All weathers are pleasant and endurable when the heart is at rest. There were rainy days in Arden, but never a gloomy and one, there were cold days but none that chilled the soul."

All through their stay Rosalind and her husband felt strangely a curious sense of familiarity and homeness, as though they had been born therein and were "coming to their own again." And surely what else is it but that this free fount of nature was ours once, and we have strayed far from its borders, barriers of all the claims of days, and years shutting out our view of even the line which its foliage makes above the horizon.

These two could not remain in the Forest. There was work to be done which might not longer be delayed, duties to be met which might not longer be evaded. So they came back, but not, not as they entered. Day by day they stepped into the old places, fell into the old habits, until all the broken threads of life were reunited and they were apparently as much a part of the world as though they had never gone out of it to find the nobler, happier sphere.

But they were never again the same. Something had dropped from their lives that could never come again. "There were no more vexations, nor hurry nor misunderstandings. Gradually came a clear consciousness that though in the world they were not of it, nor ever again could be. They were not lonely, they were far happier than they had ever been in the old days. When they compared the peaceful serenity of their hearts with the perplexities and annoyances of their friends they were filled with ineffable pity, and more and more as the days went by they found the life of the Forest steal into their old home. The monotony was gone, and weariness and depression crossed the threshold never again. There was within and about them a peace and joy, for there is this consolation for all those who have once been to Arden, that having proved one's citizenship there one can return at will. Once possessed, these things are ours forever, neither care nor change nor time can take them from us, for from henceforth they are part of ourselves."

How good if more of us could journey to Arden, and bring back its tranquil air for our daily living, the independence of thought, the courage to do what we rightly leisurely can of work outside and inside our homes, and to say a decided, cheery "no" to all demands that hurry and enslave us. To do no more than is really needed to bring ourselves, our families and our friends the comforts of health, necessities of dress, and satisfaction of appetite; and be free to read, to think more, and oftener to walk out into the clear air, by shores of lakes, on banks of streams, under green trees and God's blue, anywhere.

It is not the Arden of Shakespeare's creation, with Rosalind and Orlando and Touchstone and Audrey in gay sprightly play of life. For this Forest Retreat has a message for you, and it leaves it in your heart as you read, stealing through every page is a longing for its tranquil leisurely existence.

"It is not to be confounded with that mystic Quietest doctrine of life which Molinos and Fenelon and Madame Guion set forth."

Theirs was a stagnant living, a meditation and an ease that resulted in carelessness of Home and Friends and the public Weal, and failed of what life truly means.

Nor is it the Omar Khayyam plaint for
A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread and Thou
Beside me, singing in the Wilderness—
O, Wilderness was Paradise anon!"

But it is a strong, healthy, earthly sense of what it means in a spiritual sense when the "Kingdom of God is within you," not to seek to escape life here because we are heirs to another, and to keep the sanctity of that "other worldliness" on our brows as though we were but pilgrims here, but to take all this upon us leisurely, serenely, joyously. The shackles of demand and custom will drop from off us. The work and the play and the beauty of living take on a different and a deeper meaning, care and foreboding flee away. There is only one other freedom like it, and the two are indissolubly linked and the one but an outgrowth of the other. Whom the Sox makes free is free indeed. G. D. M. L. R.

The Man Aloft In the Lookout.

S. C. MITCHELL.

When Charles Sumner died, in 1874, Senator L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was assigned a somewhat prominent part in the funeral obsequies. On this account the Senator was severely criticised by his Mississippi constituency, owing to the bitter prejudices then existing in the South against the New England statesman, because of his pronounced attitude toward us during and after the war. When the Mississippi Legislature again met, Lamar appeared before it to make his defence against the unreasoning aspersions of his character and motives to which the incident had given rise. He began by telling his fellow-citizens that he in no wise pretended to natural abilities or vision superior to that possessed by them. "But," said he, "the vantage ground which you had given me enabled me to see the wisdom of my accepting the invitation to speak at Sumner's funeral. The captain of a ship sends aloft a boy to scan the horizon and to call back to him whatever objects are visible. Though the boy is not equal in experience and power to the captain, yet he, with field-glass in hand, has a certain advantage from his very station in the lookout, commanding the sweep of the whole horizon. From the lookout at Washington it seemed plain to me that reconciliation between the sections of this Union was the right policy, and that must be my sole defence."

The happy figure which the Senator used in portraying the relation of the formative thinker to the people will bear further scrutiny. What are some of the requirements which we may rightly make of the man aloft in the outlook? Knowing the possibilities of the vantage ground which the formative thinker occupies, what responsibilities grow out of his station? The first element in his responsibility is

FRANKNESS AND FEARLESSNESS

in reporting what he sees. Owing to fog or defective vision, the outlook may fail to discern certain objects that bode ill to the ship, and yet be free from blame; but nothing can excuse him from his bounden duty to speak out clearly what he does actually see. Concealment or cowardice in this respect means woes unnumbered to ship and crew. This is a truth as old as Ezekiel: "If the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned, and the sword come and take away any person from among them, * * * his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

All the evils of democracy, like so many hydra heads, grow out of demagogism. The life of democracy is discussion, and in such an interchange of ideas what is valner than truckling? Cant is the canker of intellectual progress, and especially so in a society based upon republican principles, wherein the vital power resides in individual initiative and the force of public opinion. It is not required of a thinker that he shall be infallible—it is the function of the people to judge of the correctness of his conclusions; but it is imperative not more to scan the prospect than to make known the things within his vision. "These are the men to employ, in peace as well as in war—the men who are afraid of no fire except hell fire." Let us put a premium upon courage; for without courage a man will not only stifle his convictions, but—by the working of the well-known law of disuse—cease to have convictions of intensity and worth. "Woe to you," a voice warns us, "if you do what others think right, instead of obeying the dictates of your own conscience; woe to you, if you allow authority, or prescription, or fashion, or influence, or any other human thing to interfere with that awful and sacred thing, responsibility."

The second element in the responsibility of the formative thinker is the necessity of

SINKING SELF.

The man in the lookout must peer into the offing, with no thought of his own comfort, no matter whether hail or tropic heat beat down upon him. Indeed, just in proportion to the stress of the weather, the dangers of the night or the ruggedness of the coast, must his vigilance be intent, and that means the less concern for himself. Truth and self-interest rarely pull together under the same yolk. Self-denial is a maxim known to science no less than to religion; for truth can be wooed and won only by the singleness and supremacy of affection that mark the ardent lover. Self-interest is no less hurtful in the quest of truth than prejudice. In fact, prejudice is only the mental aspect of self-interest. "As for that numerous class who, instead of aiming at truth, have merely aimed at glorifying themselves, their arrows will be found to have recoiled, and to be sticking their deadly barbed points into their own souls. Alas! there are many such pseudo-Sebastians walking about, bristled with suicidal darts, living martyrs to their own vain-glory."

Hand in hand with such disinterestedness must go

INDIVIDUALITY IN THINKING

Many times have I heard the lookout call back, "A light to port," or "A sail to starboard," when it must have been evident that the officers on the bridge had simultaneously discerned the object in the offing. But

the duty of the man aloft is to report what he actually sees, neither concealing anything nor taking anything for granted. And so it is with the thinker who searches for truth. He must render a transcript of his own mind. What quality in thought is desirable above all others? Is it clearness, as highly prized as this must be? Is it accuracy? Is it striking effect? Is it not rather independence? Independence is the unknown X in the equation, to which term alone value attaches. All the other terms may cancel one another; but individuality in thinking has, aside from all other qualities, a reckonable worth *per se*. Small though it may be, it is a distinct contribution to the sum of human knowledge, just in proportion to its close adherence to the veritable experiences of your own soul—a disclosure of Deity more explicit by far than "the flower in the crannied wall." Little is gained by simply echoing the thought of others, but progress comes of every man voicing his own inner judgments. It is the voice, and not the echo, that awakens a quickening response in the heart of man.

Independence must not be confounded with originality, which is of necessity confined to the few rarely gifted minds. While it is the province of genius to be original, it is the privilege of every thinker to be individual. If you do not see a different facet of the diamond of truth, you see, at least, from a different angle the same facet. That constitutes the sole plus quantity in your thinking. Hence it is that sincerity, individuality, independence, is the cardinal virtue in thought. Just as a man's thinking may be conventional and yet impotent, so one's thinking may be clever and yet insincere. Sincerity has to do with the ethics or the intellect; for the sincere thinker cannot be at once "intellectually acute and morally obtuse"—contradictory characteristics, which are found, nevertheless, in some men. Thus individuality is the chief source of power as well as progress in thinking. "Notions may be imported by books from abroad; ideas must be grown at home by thought."

The formative thinker must have

FAITH IN THE FORCE OF IDEAS,

and their final triumph. He must love not only truth, but also the spirit of truth. He must believe not only in the life of Christ, but also in the Christ of life. He will distinguish sharply between power and office. No man can be influential—mark you, I do not say popular—that does not make this distinction, and base his course upon it. Office is like a barge, which may carry a great burthen; but the propelling power must be furnished from another source—often by a tiny tug. Grounding his reliance upon ideas as opposed to personalities or politics, the lover of truth will eschew all short cuts to reform, whether they appear as legislative crochets or weapons of war. "It is a lesson which genius, too, and wisdom of every kind, must learn, that its kingdom is this world. It must learn to know this, and to be content that this should be so; to be content with the thought of a kingdom in a higher, less transitory region. Then peradventure may the saying be fulfilled with regard to it, that he who is ready to lose his life shall save it. How much longer and more widely has Aristotle reigned than Alexander!"

The formative thinker must have

FACT IN PROPAGATING THE TRUTH.

To his truth he must add wisdom, which is knowledge perfected by experience. He will understand that conservatism is a partner—no silent partner either—in all true progress. Conservatism serves the cause of truth by demanding of all ideas and innovations their credentials, by challenging them, by making them submit to tests as to fitness and power. It is the refiner—no small part in the process of progress.

What a fine illustration of tact has Paul given us in his address on Mars' Hill! How skillfully he avails himself of the ground common to him and to the Greek philosophers! Yet there was no sacrifice or compromise of the truth as he held it. And this suggests that we can err by inadequacy of statement no less than by unfair statement. The thinker who tries to be honest with himself as well as with others will avoid partial or hasty views. He will have regard to the perspective of truth, knowing that a thing must be described as it actually is, not only in itself, but also in its relations, often most subtle, to other things. And, finally, the thinker will be guided to the use of delicate tact by love—by a tyrannous love, in the first place, for fellow-man, and, in the second, for the interests of truth.—Religious Herald.

Paul, the Tent-Maker.

BY J. B. GAMBERELL.

What a marvelous man was Paul and what a varied experience was his. He came near sweeping the whole gamut of human life. It is evident he was well-born. His parents were Hebrews of the Hebrews, and himself a Pharisee of the Pharisees. His education was on the broadest lines. While he enjoyed all the prerogatives of the Jews, he was born a free Roman citizen, and that was not a mean distinction for his time. He was born in a city where the three great civilizations commingled, the Hebrew, the Roman and the Greek. His education was carefully looked to by his parents. He finished at

Jerusalem at the feet of one of the great teachers of the Jewish religion. In his life he had commingled from childhood with Romans and Greeks. He understood the languages, the spirit and the life of all these great civilizations. Besides that he had an industrial education which played no mean part in his life. He was a tent-maker, and this came in very handy later in life, but its significance is not to be estimated by the use Paul made of it in a time of need. An industrial education is of profound significance in any human life. It dignifies labor and gives to one a sense of independence necessary to any great strength of character. Any professional man is stronger if he knows that in a time of emergency he can fall back on a craft of which he is master, and earn his living.

It is an ever refreshing study to follow Paul in his missionary work, to read the scraps of his fiery eloquence, which have come down to us in the Sacred Writings; but if we would see Paul as he really was, we must contemplate him also as a tent maker. In a single passage of the Scriptures he is presented to us as making tents for a living in the midst of his great work as the missionary apostle to the Gentiles. He tells us that his own hands supplied his necessities, and this was done that certain men of his day might not be able to take advantage of the fact that he was supported in his ministry to charge on him selfishness to the detriment of the cause. Paul, the tent-maker, is an instructive man. Let us take some lessons from him. The first is that honest labor has great dignity. In making tents he was following after his Master and ours, who was himself a carpenter. It is with profound meaning that Christ and his chief apostle gave us the example of working with our hands. It forever takes honest labor out of the position given it by a good many people. It dignifies life, and if done with a proper motive, glorifies life. The part in the story of Mary and Martha is not that Martha was less to be considered in work than Mary, but she was putting her work in the way of her soul at a time of great opportunities. There are times when busy workers ought to lay down all their everyday employments and turn all their energies to a protracted meeting or to any other great religious occasion. But idleness is a curse, and more than that, it is a disgrace if people could see it right.

And there is another lesson. Paul, as much as any man, could say of his ministry: "This one thing I do," but notwithstanding that Paul made tents. Here is a very fine point for a preacher. There is a world of difference between making tents and farming or blacksmithing in order to preach, and doing the same things for the sake of doing them or for the profit there is in it. Did Paul make tents to preach? Preaching was no side-line to his business. There be some who have secular employment, making the gospel a side-line to their worldly business. These are by no means in the line of apostolic succession. There are times when a preacher may use secular employments to further his ministry. Whoever does that is in the line of apostolic succession, but that he must do only when the necessity is on him to do it for the sake of supporting himself.

Last week we commented on a letter from a Mississippi brother whose circumstances were very hindering. There is every thing to say for a man who, in order that he may live and preach, is willing to take a double burden on him, but there is nothing to say for those who are willing needlessly to but the double burden on him.

In the way of applying the lesson from Paul, I wish to remark on some tendencies to be guarded against. I happen to be in a place where I have very good opportunities to note some tendencies which I do not consider in the line of apostolic precedent. Nobody who knows anything about this writer will be likely to question his earnest devotion to education and especially to ministerial education. With all my heart I believe in it, and especially for preachers. But we are really in danger of misunderstanding the true function of education. Is it the function of education to lift people above manual service? Do we spoil a plowman or a ditcher or a seaman or a housekeeper or a cook when we send a person to a college? If someone leaves college with a diploma, and there is no pulpit open and no professor's chair vacant, would it be unbecoming for such person to make a crop? I am pretty certain that a good many graduates would think so, and I am dead certain that some would show that their education was shallow. And to go a little further. If a preacher with one or two diplomas should find himself where there was no support for him, must he pull up and roam around over the country until he can find a church that will give him a living? If he does, he will not walk in the foot-prints of Paul. I hardly think I can be mistaken when I say we are unconsciously in our educational efforts, drifting away from the practicalities. There are very many places where people of education could go and double their usefulness by work and finally train a people to do their duty in ministerial support.

I was just the other day at Grandview. Bro. T. B. Newton lives there, and he is an example of a Pauline preacher. Circumstances are just such as to make it hard for him to have support in his ministry. He works

at his trade in a blacksmith shop, but for all that is doing a noble work. The church organized under his preaching a little while back is taking on strength, and other places are calling for his work. We believe it will not be long before they will say to him, "Put down your hammer and give us all your time ministering to our souls." In his case he is working with his hands that he may preach, and such an example is worth much to any community. It is really very deplorable that so many preachers feel they must do nothing else but preach even where there is no place to preach. The spirit manifested by Bro. Newton is the spirit which has taken the land for the Baptists.

Now I have a remark on the other side somewhat. While in Georgia, coming up from the South one day on a train I found myself in a company of Methodist preachers who had been to conference and were returning to their homes. They did not know me, and I sat among them deeply interested in their conversation. I heard three of them talking together about the appointments they had just received. One of them was felicitating himself upon the fact that his new appointment would give him nearly \$300 increase in salary. After a while I begged permission to sit with the three, introducing myself to them and asked them about their salaries and how they lived. The stories they told greatly moved my heart. One of them said he had lived a good part of the year, he and his wife and child, on bread and water. He told how on one occasion as he was leaving home, he had but four ears of corn for his horse and only enough meal for bread, and how courageous his wife was in the midst of it. She said to her husband, "We will live up to our vows if we starve to death. If we are found dead the report can go out that we had slow fever," and she laughed in the midst of her tears. I could not restrain my tears as I heard these men talk of their sacrifices. I said to this brother whose wife had made the remark, if he would allow me to say it, "I think you did not do your duty. I should have been out in the country looking for a job, or ditching, or something else. It was your duty evidently to support your family." But he explained his vows and the matter dropped. Nevertheless I think it would be a great deal better to follow Paul's example, and, in some cases, take up secular work as auxiliary to the ministry.

Now, what I want to say in conclusion is, and to say it very earnestly, that men who are called to preach the gospel are called to preach the gospel in season and out of season. They are called to preach it in hard circumstances and in easy circumstances. They must preach the gospel if they make tents, hammer iron, dig ditches, sweep the streets, or do as a beloved brother and highly respected friend of the writer, work in a livery stable. The work men do with their hands in order that they may preach takes an eternal glory, and the preacher who knows that if it comes to it, he can support himself by manual labor, occupies a position of great advantage. I have seen churches that I would not preach to any longer than it was necessary to set their duty before them. Before I would preach to them and see them perpetually trampling the truth under their feet and despising the precepts of the gospel, I would refrain, leave the preacher's home, live in a garret, black shoes for a living, and preach the gospel in the streets without the restrictions of a Godless church. Blessed is the preacher who is ready to go to all lengths for the glorious privilege of preaching the truth as Christ's ambassador and with no fear of men before his face.—Baptist Standard.

Going to Church.

For what do Christians go to church? Is it chiefly in order that they may give and receive, through the services and their own part in them? These questions would be answered very differently by different persons. Some go out of a glad and grateful heart, to show and to express their gratitude to God, and to bear a part in his public worship. Others go, in order to gain some personal advantage through what they see, hear and feel while there. The one sort are pretty sure to accomplish what they go for. They swell the service of prayer and praise, and by their countenance and evident appreciativeness they cheer the heart of the preacher, and give added force to his preaching. The other sort often find their church-going a failure. The singing is not what they hoped for; the prayers fail to meet their wants; the Bible selections are poorly timed to their requirements; and as to the sermon, "it does not feed" their souls. It is a great pity that there are comparatively so few of the first class of Christian worshippers, and that there are so many of the second class. And it is a noteworthy fact that those who go to church to do what they can to make the service a success grow steadily in character and intellectual power; while those who go there with a chief desire to be personal gainers by their going, shrink and dwindle in their personality. The poorest specimens of church-goers are those who are constantly complaining that the preaching "does not feed" them. Hearers of that sort are like Pharaoh's lean kine—the more they swallow, the leaner they look. In this sphere, as in every other, the words of our Lord Jesus are true, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Sel.

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About Going in Debt.

Is it right to go in debt? In reference to this it may be said that there is a simple and short apostolic admonition which says—Owe no man anything, but to love one another. It will be objected that, under such conditions as obtain in the commercial and industrial world today, such an admonition calls for what is practically impossible, since the business of the world cannot be carried on on a strictly cash basis, and some system of credit is more or less necessary in all lines of human industry. In respect to the literal sense of the admonition, the validity of the objection may be freely admitted. Even in the simplest forms of society and the most primitive methods of doing business, it is hardly possible to make Paul's maxim, in its strictly literal sense, a rule of life. But if it is not possible for one to live up to the apostolic injunction in the sense of never being under a financial obligation to his fellow men, it is possible to live up to the spirit of it, and that is what is important. While "pay as you go" is an excellent motto, especially for those who are not "in business," and one which, if acted upon, would save an endless amount of vexation and trouble, dishonesty and disgrace, it need not be contended that a Christian man should never ask for or accept credit. But he should see to it that when he asks for or accepts credit it is on strictly honorable grounds, so that when he gives his word or his bond to fulfil an obligation, it embodies a reasonable assurance to the creditor that the obligation will be fulfilled. Christian men ought clearly to recognize the fact that, to run recklessly into debt, either in business enterprises or on account of the expenses of living, is no more honest than it would be for one to appropriate his neighbor's property without his consent. The man who habitually lives beyond his income, and wherever he can obtain credit, contracts debts which he has no reasonable prospect of paying, does not differ much in his moral complexion from a thief, and he who goes into business undertakings on credit, jeopardizing the money of other people in speculations that have in them a large element of risk, is no whit better. If search be made for the cause of the lamentable lack of spirituality in our Christian churches and communities at this present time, we apprehend that no small proportion of it would be found to have intimate connection with that haste to be rich and that desire to live expensively, which lead men and women of Christian profession to violate both the spirit and the letter of the Scripture teaching which enjoins upon us the duty of keeping out of debt.

What about churches running into debt? Surely the same principle applies with equal, if not stronger, force in the case of churches as in that of individuals, families and business corporations. We are glad to observe on the part of many of our churches a determination to have their houses of worship dedicated free of debt. This is altogether to be commended, and we hope that the purpose and the realization of it may prevail more and more. We do not mean to say, however, that a church debt incurred in the building of a place of worship is never justifiable. When a church is organized in a new and growing community, if the organization supplies a real need, it may, we think, be regarded as an act of reasonable faith to incur a measure of debt in providing a place of worship. Again, when under well-established conditions a house of worship is built of expensive materials, so as to last for generations or for centuries, it seems quite right and reasonable that the coming generation should bear

a part of the cost of building. What that proportion should be can be determined only by a careful consideration of the conditions of each particular case. In a general way, however, it may be said that there is far too much of a readiness on the part of churches, as on the part of individuals, to run into debt. The spirit of competition operates in the ecclesiastical world much the same as in the social world, and churches, like families, build beyond their means and live beyond their means, for the purpose of keeping pace with or outgiving their neighbors. This, in the one case as in the other, leads to debt and embarrassment, and, we fear, it must be added, to dishonesty. We do not mean so much that churches fall in their financial obligations to their creditors; although that sometimes occurs, as that they fall in what every church should consider its supreme obligation, its service to its divine Lord and Saviour. In the case of too many churches, the provision for the debt and their running expenses makes so heavy demands upon their members that they seem to have little left with which to promote the great work of Christ in giving the gospel to the world. For a church to be paying five times or perhaps ten times, as much for artistic music as it does to send the saving Word of Christ to the heathen world, is hardly an edifying commentary on the gospel which it professes and preaches. It might be a very wholesome thing for some churches to hold a meeting to consider what gratitude and honesty toward Christ demands in respect to these things. Would certain well-known words of the Prophet Malachi have any bearing here?

The Word That Cannot be Bound.

The opposition of forces and interests represented in the Jewish authorities on the one hand and the Apostles of Christ on the other, to which the Bible lesson for the current week calls our attention, is significant, not only in connection with the incident itself, but also as the beginning of a long conflict which has been perpetuated through all the centuries since and is still far from being terminated. There is a sense in which the Prince of Peace came not to bring peace but a sword. The blood of his cross was necessary to the setting up of His Kingdom in the world, and the way by which his people have marched toward final victory has often been marked with their blood.

The Jewish authorities, represented in the priests, the captain of the temple and the Sadducees, were "sore troubled" because of the words and deeds of the apostles. Those guardians of the people's interests are not to be blamed because they were concerned about the new teaching and its effects upon the popular mind. The fact that a doctrine is new or that it is popular or even that some remarkable phenomena accompanying it, constitutes no sufficient reason why it should be received without question. It is right to try the spirits and to prove all things and hold fast that which is good. But the spirit of interrogation and examination must be free from that unreasonable prejudice which rejects a thing simply because it is new and that bigotry which wilfully shuts its eyes to truth. This latter was evidently the attitude of the Priests and Sadducees toward the apostles and their teaching. This ministry in the name of Jesus was something diametrically opposed to their settled beliefs and to their supposed personal interests. They did not want to believe that these things were true, and so they did not set themselves, with any honest mind, to investigate the work and doctrine of the apostles in order to discover what foundation their teaching and the reported miracle might have in fact and in truth. If they had been willing to do God's will, the truth and the power of the gospel of Christ would have been revealed to them. But they blinded their eyes and stopped their ears. They thought that their authority was sufficient to deal with the matter apart from the demands of truth. So they ignored the miracle of healing which had been done, imprisoned the apostles, then cautioned, commanded and threatened them, and hoped that they were rid of their vexation.

When the most important factors in a problem are left out of the account, it is quite certain that the true solution will not be reached. The Priests and Pharisees in this case were accordingly doomed to disappointment. They took account of the apostles as bold but unlearned men, without rabbin-

ical training or authority, who, they judged, would not dare to act in defiance of the voice of the Sanhedrin, so they charged them "not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus," and then dismissed them. They "could not deny," but they ignored, the fact that a notable miracle had been done, they ignored the claim of these "unlearned and ignorant men" that this mighty work had been done in the name of the risen Jesus, the Anointed of God and the one fountain of salvation for men, and they ignored the fact that these men whom they sought to silence were filled with the Holy Spirit, and must speak though it should be in defiance of all human authority and power. The Priests and Sadducees at Jerusalem, and many others of like spirit, might threaten and command, they might imprison and put to death the apostles of the truth, but the truth itself they could never imprison or destroy. And those who in sincerity of heart declare the word today should rejoice in this, that the word of Christ cannot be bound. Today, as of old, it meets the needs of men. It raises them up from conditions of beggary and impotence, puts songs of gladness and gratitude into their hearts and sends them forth into joyful service for their Redeemer. That word shall not return to Him void. It shall accomplish that which He pleases and prosper in the thing whereunto He sends it. This is the Word and this is the Spirit by which the ambassadors of Christ are made strong to withstand Priests and Pharisees and Sadducees. This is the power and authority in which they are emboldened to stand before Sanhedrins and Herods and Caesars. This is the power in which they have preached to prince and to peasant, to the crowned head upon the throne and the criminal in the prison, the gospel of the grace of God which levels all in the dust of repentance and exalts all who believe into the liberty of the sons of God.

Editorial Notes.

—Next week's MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be a special number in the interest of the Twentieth Century Fund.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York State Legislature, providing for the incorporation of the Federation of American Zionists. The object of the corporation is said to be the purchase of Palestine from the Turkish Government and the settlement there of all Jews who may desire to locate in the ancient home of their people. It is said that many of the prominent Hebrews of the State are interested in the movement and that it is supported by unlimited capital.

—There can be no doubt that one of the strongest influences at work in our time for the promotion of temperance is to be found in the discount which in the industrial world is placed upon the man who drinks. Mr. Andrew Carnegie said in his recent address before the Y. M. C. A. Railway men in New York—"A drinking man should have no place in a railway system; indeed he should have no place anywhere." It would be gratifying if it could be said that the influence toward sobriety from high moral considerations has grown stronger in equal measure with that connected with business considerations.

—The idea that the ministry is a calling which does not call for men of the strongest character, and makes smaller demands upon the resources of those who enter it than are made upon men in other callings, is a wholly erroneous idea, unless the standard of efficiency in the ministry is lamentably degraded. The Watchman very truly says: "The most difficult task in the world is to minister spiritually to the needs of human souls. It is comparatively easy to provide for the bodily wants of others. There is no special difficulty in giving them information, or encouraging them to acquire intellectual discipline; but to arouse and inspire their spirits in the warfare of character and against temperament; to present Christ so that they may come into vital fellowship with Him,—that is a task that enlists all there is in a man."

—Dr. W. N. Clarke, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, has a short article in last week's Congregationalist on Going to Church in Oxford. In connection with the University sermon allusion is made to the "bidding prayer" peculiar to the place, which "is not so much a prayer as a call and direction to prayer in which we are bidden to pray for all good causes, and especially for Oxford and its institutions." Of the university sermons Dr. Clarke says: "Two of these three sermons were of unusual religious power in the quiet strain, while the third was by no means unreligious. All three had the high literary quality, the grace of expression, the suggestion of mastery that one would expect in Oxford. There was absolutely no word of ecclesiasticism in any of them; all was simple, manly, religious, tending to present good, unembarrassed by any extra churchliness, the preachers were speaking the word that was in them in the love of the spiritual life. If Oxford has its High Church aspects, as they say it has, they did not appear in these university sermons."

—As a result of some enquiries that have recently been made as to the number of students in Baptist Theological Seminaries in the United States, the conclusion is reached that there is some considerable falling off in the visible supply for the ministry, and this is said to be true in other denominations as well as our own. There may be more than one reason for this falling off, and it is not improbable that the craze of the churches for young ministers has something to do with the matter. It is no wonder if thoughtful men hesitate to enter a calling or profession in which they are liable to be counted out of the ranks of acceptable candidates as soon as their hair begins to turn gray, or at an age at which, in most other callings, they would be recognized as having just attained an efficiency and experience which would enable them to undertake their most valuable service. The Examiner is, however, doubtless right in the opinion that, whatever diminution there may be in the ministerial supply, is due chiefly to the lack of a strong impulsion toward the ministry, born of a spirit of consecration, or in other words, to the lack of a conscious, definite call of God to the work. This is all the more serious because it indicates that the dearth of students for the ministry is a result of the absence of a strong and healthy spiritual life in the churches. When the truth is held by the churches with strong conviction and realized in godly, faithful living, there is not likely to be a lack of young men who will feel themselves so definitely called to the ministry that they cannot mistake the way of duty. But when the church life is feeble, sons will not be begotten for the ministry, or if they are, it is to be feared that they will be spiritual weaklings.

—The following note from the Secretary of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland to the Secretary of our Maritime Baptist Convention has been sent us for publication. It will doubtless be read with much interest. It must have been a matter of gratification to all the Baptists of these Provinces that it was possible for them to be represented at the Edinburgh meeting of the Union by Dr. Keirstead, and we are glad to know that he was received with so much courtesy and appreciation. Sometime when Dr. Keirstead can command the necessary time we hope that he will feel like telling the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR something about the Edinburgh meetings and about our brethren on the other side of the sea generally.

BAPTIST UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. C. CREED, ESQ. M. A.

Dear Mr. Creed:—I am desired to convey to you the thanks of the Council of the Baptist Union for arranging to send a representative to its Autumn Session at Edinburgh in October last, and also to convey to you the assurance that this manifestation of unity, interest and sympathy has been fruitful for good. The address of your representative, the Rev. E. M. Keirstead, M. A., D. D., was warmly and even enthusiastically received and greatly appreciated.

The Council regretted very deeply that the demands of the ordinary business of the Union left little time for speeches by representatives, but the occasion of the Ecumenical Session was of thrilling interest and will never be forgotten by those who took part in it. We trust it has prepared the way for some elaborate programme in the future of a similar character.

With much esteem and regard,

Believe me, yours very faithfully,
J. H. SHAKESPEARE, Sec'y.
19 Furnival Street, London, E. C.

Dec. 30th, 1901.

Notes by the Way.

Holidays are pleasant, but they soon come to an end. And after a few days' idleness work too is sweet. So after due time had been allowed the vaccination to accomplish its beneficent work the task of enlarging the circulation of our Baptist paper was again taken up. The necessity of such work, and its value to the denomination, seems scarcely to be appreciated in some quarters, but in general the active sympathy and co-operation of the pastors and workers are most freely given, and do much towards making the work easy and pleasant.

The first objective point was St. John, where a few days were spent in office work, picking up loose ends here and there, attending to some correspondence, and getting a better view of the work as a whole. I would like to suggest to some subscribers that when making remittances to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR if they would give their names and address exactly as they appear on their papers it would often save trouble at the office and annoyance to them. Especially I would caution subscribers against sending money without any address or with only the name given. It may be very plain in your own mind who you are and where you live, but with thousands of subscribers to look after our lines of telegraphic communication are likely to become crossed and mistakes are sure to occur.

From St. John I crossed to Digby and had a delightful passage, something rare for the winter season, and for the writer as well. But the placid waters of the Bay offered not the slightest excuse for sea-sickness, and the bracing air and pleasant sunshine combined to make the trip enjoyable. A day was spent in Digby, where Rev. F. H.

Beals is planning and working and praying for the spread of the kingdom. Further notice of the work there will be postponed until after a longer visit which I hope to pay them the coming week.

From Digby a stage line runs to Westport down Digby Neck a total distance of about forty miles. This journey was broken by a day's stop at Rossway and Centreville, but notes concerning these places will also be postponed until the completion of my work there. On reaching Freeport we found awaiting the arrival of the mail to cross the passage that old saint of the Lord, whose name is known and loved by so many churches throughout the provinces, the Rev. Isaiah Wallace. As of God's servant of old so of him it may be said, "His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated," and he bears his seventy-six years as lightly as though they were but fifty. He had come down to supply for some weeks the church at Westport, which is at present without a pastor by the removal of Rev. P. S. McGregor to Oxford. But as the soul of the veteran evangelist could not be content with only this much work he is also assisting Pastor Howe of Freeport in special services, intending afterwards to engage in similar work at Westport.

Crossing in the boat with us from Freeport, was Capt. Collins Titus of Westport, who, becoming acquainted with Bro. Wallace and myself, constrained us to accept his hospitality, and the Sabbath was spent at his comfortable home. Sunday morning the privilege was enjoyed for the first time of listening to the Gospel from the lips Bro. Wallace, and in the evening a large and inspiring congregation listened to the writer as he attempted to set forth the Word of Truth. It seems strange that Westport should be pastorless as this is one of the best and most desirable churches in the provinces. A beautiful church building seating between four and five hundred, and a roomy and commodious building for prayer-meetings and Sunday-school purposes, are rendered yet more pleasant by the fact that no spectre of debt haunts them. A movement is on foot now to sell the old parsonage, which was not entirely satisfactory, and buy or build another. There is only the one preaching station, and all the members are within a radius of a mile and a half. At the Sunday evening service the gallery was filled by about twenty-five young men, and these gave the closest and most respectful attention to the message. A pastor settling here will find large opportunities for work, especially at this season of the year, and perhaps in no place would faithful work produce larger results.

As one would expect among such intelligent and self-respecting Baptists our denominational paper finds its way into many homes. But even here there are many nominally Baptist who cannot see the need of keeping themselves informed as to the life and activity of the denomination, and consequently other papers have been allowed to usurp the place of our own paper. However my few days work resulted in the addition of several names to our list, and others will without doubt be added soon.

On Thursday the passage was again crossed, and Pastor Howe and Bro. Wallace were found busily engaged in the work of the Lord. A meeting of power was enjoyed last night, but a further and more definite account of the services must wait until next week. R. J. COLPITTS.
Freeport, Jan 24.

Twentieth Century Fund.

To the Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

With your permission I would like to offer you a few further remarks upon this subject. First to correct an error in my communication of January 6 in reference to the amount required to insure the Twentieth Century Fund, which should be twenty-five cents per year for each member instead of ten as stated. At the time of writing, not having the figures at hand, I was under the impression that the amount was twenty thousand instead of fifty, as I discovered shortly after sending the manuscript to press.

Second I have received a card from Brother Adams in which he expresses regret that I should have written that letter to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, fearing that it may make an excuse for many to do nothing for the Twentieth Century Fund. That it should have any such effect was farthest from my thoughts.

That the churches in these Provinces should be asked in the first four years of this new century to contribute this additional fund for the fulfilment of the Divine Commission has from the first had my hearty approval, and ought, I think, to commend itself to every Christian mind. And in view of the fact that our contributions to all denominational work apart from local church work amounts to less than fifty cents per member in the past year, as per Year Book, it would not seem that this additional burden was a very grievous one and ought in all reason to have been accomplished without the aid of a special collector. But in view of the fact that eighteen months have elapsed since the Convention adopted the scheme, and in that time only a few hundred dollars has been sent in, there can scarcely be any serious blame attached to the committee that have it in charge for having taken this step to insure a more speedy accomplishment of the task. And seeing that we by our negligence have invited this additional expense, should we not co-operate the more cheerfully and hasten the completion of the work?

Now if in the next three months the churches should roll in their subscriptions in cash or pledges to insure the amount of the fund I am sure Brother Adams will be as delighted as any one and will cheerfully seek other employment.

Now, Mr. Editor, in view of the bountiful treat we have enjoyed upon the Fatherhood, would not this be a fitting opportunity to seal the proof of our Sonship, by accomplishing this task in the spirit of our Elder Brother?
N. P. WHITMAN.
New Albany, January 21.

Letter from Rev. S. D. Ervine.

Thinking a note from my pen might be of some interest, I venture to contribute a short report of myself, etc. Having settled as to the advisability of changing climate for my health, accordingly, December 10, 1901, I left homeland and loved ones, setting my face toward California. For seven days we travelled through light and darkness, passing over the B. & M., V. C., G. T. and Santa Fe Railways, passing through the following States and Provinces—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Much of the scenery was beautiful. Much of it was rather depressing, especially the great desert waste. To me Ontario and Michigan looked the most like life or living of any section we passed through after leaving Boston. This country is from many points of reasoning beautiful, but it has its drawbacks and ill-features. Its perpetual sunshine and bloom, and frostlessness is all hoax, specially during December and January.

Flowers are scarce. Clouds cover the sun, but to the regret of the vast majority they are clouds without rain. The withered orange groves testify that jack frost does visit this clime, also many shipments of frosted oranges will reveal the same fact to easterners on their arrival. The great sand storms makes the tender-foot feel that he made an awful mistake in coming here. (I speak from experience and hearsay too.) My second week was a hard one. The storm of wind and sand almost prostrated me. But I got off with a severe cold, pleurisy and slight hemorrhage. Since then I have felt much better and am beginning to think my coming will result in great benefit. I would like to say to any persons who may be thinking of coming to this climate for health, don't delay till you are too ill to take care of yourself unless you have personal friends to look after you, or unless you have lots of money to lavishly defray expenses. For in California the sick person is not the most welcome visitor, i. e., if he can't meet every emergency, both financially and otherwise. Many come seeking health who find quick exchange of time for eternity because of exposure and lack of care and nourishment. So I would say to friends be careful.

I trust the Lord may give prosperity to all who work in his vineyard. Brethren pray for your brother in Christian bonds.
S. D. ERVINE.
Highgrove, Riverside Co., California, January 15.

New Books.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By James M. Barrie.

This book was published in 1900, and the reputation which it has won is deservedly high. The interest is well sustained through five hundred pages. But the means by which the reader's attention is held are not for the most part those upon which the novelist usually relies. There is little in the book of what is called "adventure," and the love-making part of it, while it is interesting, is not for the most part of an exciting character. The subtle humor of the author pervades the book and lends its charm to it. The value of the book, however, is in its analysis of character and the moral lessons which this analysis affords. The two principle characters of the book, whose lives are so strongly and fatally united, are in many respects each others opposites. Grizel has a passion for truth and honesty. She despises utterly all shams and pretences. Tommy—otherwise Mr. T. Sandys of literary fame—on the other hand, is so constructed that the imaginary has for him almost the same significance as the real. He imagines a character or a situation, and forthwith tries to attempt to realize it in his own person. Thus, in making a casual call upon a lady, he imagines himself making love to her, and the idea so controls and tyrannizes over him that presently he finds himself employing all the eloquence of which he is master to persuade her to accept him, and is only saved from the abyss into which he all the time dreads an acceptance of his proposal will precipitate him, by the small grain of sense which the lady in question happened to possess. Now with such a "Tommy," Grizel, if she really loves him—as strangely and unfortunately she does—is certain to have a sad time, and the story is a sad one, with an element of the grotesque in it. It recalls Mr. Maurice Hewlitt's "Richard Yea and Nay," for "Tommy" and "Richard" are in some respects counterparts of each other, though in other respects very different. The life work of Grizel is to bring Tommy to a knowledge of the truth and to teach him to walk therein, and that she seems to have accomplished at last, but by way of great tribulation. But such a man as Tommy could hardly be called a saved man until his career was at an end, and the death of him, according to the story, was not such as an honorable man would wish to die. Still there was hope in his death.

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CHRISTENDOM ANNO DOMINI 1901

is the title of a new work in two volumes which William Briggs, of Toronto, will place on the Canadian market in March. The work will embody a presentation of Christian Conditions and Activities in every country of the world at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, by more than sixty competent contributors. The first volume will deal with the present situation in the different countries, and the second volume with subjects of present day interest. Among the topics are: New Problems of Christianity; Gains of Christianity; Religious Thought in the 19th Century; Social Aspect of Christianity; Religious Leaders in the 19th Century; Disunion of Christendom; Church Union; Federation of Churches; The Sunday-school, etc. There are in all thirty subjects discussed in the second volume, and the names of writers, including such men as President Barrows of Oberlin; Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenborg, of N. Cambridge; Drs. G. T. Purves, J. Wilbur Chapman, F. R. Marsten of New York; Dr. Schodde of Columbus, Bishop Hurst of Washington, and others, are a guarantee that the subjects will be treated with ability. The book should be well worthy of a place in the library of every clergyman and of everyone who aims to keep in touch with the religious thought and activity of the time. To advanced subscribers a special rate \$3.50 for the two volumes postpaid will be made.

* * The Story Page * *



A Midsummer Night's True Tale.

BY JUDSON KREPTON.

Mr. Bailey was telling us about his winter trip to Florida.

Arth and I really constituted his audience, since Les, his boy, had been with him at the time and now stood by to corroborate, by his mere presence, the difficult parts of the various stories his father told. And yet he listened, as a boy generally listens, with eyes, mouth and ears wide open, as if he had never heard the tale before.

We were gathered about the windward side of the camp-fire. Opposite, the tent stood out white and clear against the dark background of the woods. Behind us swept along, black and silent, the Manichish, brimming full. A few miles further and it would be called the Flambeau, and then the Chippewa. Our lines, unreeled, were drying by the fire. Excepting the ordinary occasional sounds which disturb the stillness of a cedar forest in northern Wisconsin—the distant hooting of an owl, the crash of a falling tree or the cry of a belated loon—all was as still as a summer night can be. To add to these ideal conditions for the telling of a good story, a score of mosquito hawks—as Les termed the dragon-flies—had visited our camp just after sun-down and almost ridden us of a swarm of "cheerful" pests.

"Was that the biggest fish you caught?"

Mr. Bailey in his narrative, had just landed a large and unusually active tarpon which his wife had hooked, and which had given them both fun for the best part of an hour.

"Well, yes," he said, the light of another story coming over his smooth face—Bailey always shaved while camping, just the same as he did at home; "I suppose, since an alligator is not a fish, that that was the biggest fish we caught."

"Why did you catch an alligator on a hook?"

Here Arth thought he heard a porcupine on the other side of the tent and shield a stone in that direction; but as nothing was heard but the thud and rebound of the missile, Bailey continued:

"I'll tell you how it was. Right down the river from our hotel about a mile, and in full view, there was a sand-bank. And every morning an old alligator used to crawl out of the water—where he spent the nights in fishing—up on to this sand bank to sun himself. Alligators are not as plentiful in Florida now as they used to be. This craze among the ladies for alligator leather in belts, pocket-books, bags, and so on, together with the increased number of tourists to Florida, has thinned the saurians out. When we first began going down there, ten years ago, we would see them lying around like logs on the banks of every stream, but now you seldom see a 'gator and to get a shot at one is rarer still. So we were all very much interested in this old fellow, though the boarders had given up trying to shoot him. He appeared to know the hotel boat, and, by the time it was launched and fairly out into the stream, Mr. 'Gator would open his weather eye, give his tail a wiggle, yawn clear to his fore-legs, take a plunge and be seen no more for the rest of the day.

"Well, one day we were out on the river, as usual. Cleveland, our boatman, was rowing, and Les and I were trolling along, looking out for bass, sheep-heads, snooks, king-fish—"

"What's a snook?" said Arth.

"It's a kind of a sea-pike; a good, gamey fish all right."

"How large are those king fish?" said I. "Oh, when I've been fishing outside with a hand-line, I've caught them to weigh twenty-five and thirty pounds; but this day we weren't looking for anything big. My line was deep, as I had quite a heavy sinker, and we were moving lazily; and just as we went past the sand-bank—"

"Hold on, Cleveland, says I, 'back her up a little. My hook's caught a snag on the bottom.' At the same time I gave the line a little jerk, and 'bishh!' it went, out through my fingers. The pull was not swift, but strong as a horse. 'Boss,' said I, 'I've hooked a tarpon!'"

"My line was strong and I held taut, and soon we were following right after it, boat and all, in a wide curve; but nothing broke water. Then Cleveland took his eyes off the line and looked at me with a queer expression and says he: 'Do you know what you've got on there? You've hooked the alligator, and you'd better cut that line right now.'"

"Hooked the alligator?" says I. "Yes," says he, "jiggered him in the belly as we drifted over. He slipped off the bank just before we came along."

"Cleveland pointed a hundred feet ahead. 'Look there!' I said he, and, sure enough, there was a row of logs protruding above the surface of the stream where the alligator's rough back showed through. In a second they disappeared and at the same time the strain on the line ceased. During that second I had grabbed my rifle. I was excited and my blood was up for an alligator hunt. Cleveland looked at me as he had never done before and as he never has since."

"Mr. Bailey," said he, half rising in the boat with a commanding gesture, 'put down that gun! and cut that line!'"

"For an instant I had a feeling of resentment and angry blood leaped to my temples. Was Cleveland boss? Was I a boy? But, before I could speak, I realized that my boatman knew 'what was what' with alligators and that I was probably making a fool of myself.

"I dropped the rifle as if it was hot and cut that line, instantly. Then I looked at Cleveland.

"That's right," said he, himself again, and rowing hard, 'It would be risky to hang to him any longer. You see, after he came to the top that time he went down into the mud to sulk, and if you'd 'a' kept on bothering him' he'd 'a' got mad and then you'd 'a' seen more fun than you wanted, specially with a boy in the boat. He would have turned this bayou into foam for a hundred yards and, if he'd got a whack at the boat—as is most likely—it would have been all day with us."

Here I interrupted the story to ask if the alligator ever came up on the bank again.

"Well, now," said Mr. Bailey, "let me tell you about that. As I said, my blood was up for an alligator hunt and I made up my mind I would get that particular 'gator. So, the next morning early, I took the boat, crossed the river, and cautiously worked my way down, among the flags and tall grass. I was very careful to keep out of sight of the sand-bank until I got within two hundred yards of it; then I left the boat in the mouth of a creek, waded ashore through the mud, and crept and crawled toward the haunt of the old alligator. So carefully I move that I got within gunshot of the bank before I risked even looking up to see if the old fellow was there. I hardly expected to find him, but when I did peer out and look in his direction, there he was, as long as a sea-log and as still. He seemed to be asleep, but I have an idea he had the hotel mirrored in one corner of one eye.

"I crept a little nearer, took a bead and fired. He scarcely stirred and I was afraid I had missed him. Then he gave a shudder, rolled down the bank and lay still. I fired once more; then ran back, got the boat, rowed down to the sand-bank in a couple of minutes and undertook to load him in. It was the heaviest, and, at the same time, the most delicate bit of steveriding I had ever tackled. He was nearly nine feet long, and when I got him in, got the boat off, and got in myself, the gunwale was only an inch out of the water. As I began to row back, I became aware that my proceedings were being observed from the hotel. The other boarders—there was only seven of us, all told—were down at the landing waiting for me. Cleveland was with them, grinning from ear to ear. Perhaps I wasn't tickled, myself! I figured out how I could have that old 'gator skinned and stuffed, and take him back to Janesville.

"After a hard row, I grounded the boat on the sandy

beach below the hotel. Four or five darkies waded out to meet us, grabbed the boat, walked her right up shore and and turned her bottom up, dumping out the alligator on the sand."

Arth here interrupted the narrative by asking Mr. Bailey if he found the piece of line and the hook he had lost the day before.

"No," said Bailey. "I think he must have rubbed it off on the bottom. Anyhow I didn't see it; but if it had been on him I wouldn't have got it."

"Why not?"

"I didn't get the alligator! As soon as he touched the gravel, he righted himself up, gave his tail a swing and knocked a darkey one way and the boat the other. Then, before any of us got over our stupefaction, he struck the water and dove like a torpedo for the middle of the stream. Well, boys, as I watched the rings he left on the water, as they widened toward the other shore, and realized that I had been nearly half an hour in a little shell of a boat with a nine foot live alligator that had only been stunned by my first bullet and probably missed entirely by my second, I didn't faint or anything like that, but I saw a wonderfully vivid picture of my home, wife and babies, and, in the space of a few seconds, some pretty serious thoughts went through my mind."

The story, as we then heard it, ended here; but in justice to Mr. Bailey I will add that he did, finally, kill that alligator, and has his hide at home, the pride of his "Florida exhibit."—Sports Afield.

* * * * *

Breaking His Spirit.

Mrs. Travers lay back in her chair, pale and exhausted. A voice startled her into a sudden sitting up, which sent the blood surging to her head, and for the moment brought on a blinding headache. It was her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Allen, who had that detestable "neighborly habit" of coming into the house at all hours of the day without announcing herself in any way. If the neighbor on whom she elected to call happened to be in the attic, to the attic would Mrs. Allen ascend, waving all ceremony with: "Oh, no! don't call her. I believe in being neighborly, and giving no trouble."

So this morning, with every nerve on the alert, with mind and body exhausted, when of all times she just wanted to be alone, Mrs. Allen's voice broke the beautiful silence Mrs. Travers needed so much for recuperation and rest.

"My! how pale you look! You ought to take something! You look to me's though you were going to be down sick! What can I do for you?" And Mrs. Allen bustled about in a manner tending in no way to allay nervous excitement.

Mrs. Travers tried to conceal her feelings, but she could not help wincing a little at the strong voice and bustling movements. She shook her head gently, and replied:

"Oh, no! There's nothing special the matter with me. I'm just tired out a little. I've been having a tussle with Harry. They come just once in so often, and they always exhaust me."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, every once in a while—not very often, but at times—Harry refuses to obey me, and then it is a question of who wins. Of course, I am always victor in the end, but sometimes the siege is pretty long, and I grow very weary before it is over. But I have always had the strength to hold on."

Mrs. Allen sat straight up in her chair, her eyes snapping.

"Well!" she exclaimed, emphatically, "I'd like to see one of my children defy me! I always end the matter, swift, sharp, and sudden. A good, sound whipping always settles matters for the day."

Mrs. Travers opened her eyes.

"For the day, Mrs. Allen! Why, when I settle matters it lasts for months! Sometimes six months will go by before I run up against Harry's obstinacy again."

"Well, that isn't my way!"—with tone and manner as though the speaker regarded her dictum as settling all matters with which she came in contact. "I have no fight. Just the minute I see a sign of rebellion I take the switch to 'em. The next day, I'm 'em on the same thing again, and if they grumble down comes the switch. About three times generally settles it. I had to whip Mary three times the other afternoon for acting ugly about putting on her pink dress when she wanted to wear her blue one."

"Did it make any difference which one she wore?"

"Not a bit; but I knew she liked her blue one best, so I told her to wear her pink one. You've got to break their spirit early, Mrs. Travers, or you'll have trouble."

"It seems to be, Mrs. Allen, that you are having more trouble than I am. I only have a fuss about once in six months or so, and you have one every day," said Mrs. Travers, with a little smile.

The Young People

Mrs. Allen seemed a little taken back by this presentation of the case.

"Now, let me tell you, dear Mrs. Allen, that I think you are making the mistake of your life, and one that you will regret most bitterly later along. The trouble with Harry this morning was that he had taken a pencil from his father's coat, and did not return it when I asked for it. Taking the pencil was disobedience, not returning it was defiance. His father wanted me to take it from him, and settle the matter; but I said: 'No; he must give it to me. I have told him to do so.' So for an hour and a half he sat on a chair with me beside him. All I did was to say in an even, firm tone, 'Harry, give mamma the pencil!' At the end of that time, he handed the pencil over, threw his arms around my neck, burst into tears, and promised of his own account to be good. I shall not have any trouble with him for a long time again. To be sure, he is but two years old, but he understands."

Mrs. Allen was learning a few things. "And, dear Mrs. Allen, believe me, they really understand much earlier than one gives them credit for, if one only notices. And as to 'breaking their spirit.' Oh, that is an awful thing to do! Imagine! why, you are crucifying all the determination out of them. Don't you know you ought to thank God every day of your life for the obstinacy in your children? Don't you know that that is what makes will power and determination later in life, if it be properly directed?"

A light broke over Mrs. Allen's face. "That must have been what my Cousin Mary meant one day. I forgot to ask her. Her mother was complaining of the second child as being so obstinate. 'Now I never have the least trouble with Jack,' Aunt Louise said; 'he is very easy to manage. No matter what happens he gives in right away; but, as for Jennie, she is as obstinate as a mule, when she takes a notion.' That's just the trouble, mother," said Cousin Mary, with a worried expression on her face. "I've no fear about Jennie getting along in the world. Her obstinacy will carry her through. But Jack troubles me a good deal. To be sure, he is only five now, but he is so easily governed that I fear for him. He will be easily led. Pray God he may learn to be firm as he grows older, or I fear there are bad days ahead of him." It struck me strangely at the time, but I think I see what she meant.

Mrs. Travers nodded, and then replied, eagerly: "And then their tastes, Mrs. Allen! These should be consulted, or how can the children learn to form judgment? From the time I can remember, my mother always took me with her to buy my clothes, and, selecting two or three pieces suitable in kind, price, and color, allowed me to choose one for myself. She also gave me a choice as to what I should put on, explaining why anything I selected was unsuitable. We never 'fussed' at home about anything, and we were all very close to mother."

There was a little silence, and then Mrs. Allen said, with a little quaver in her voice:

"I hope that after this my children, too, will become 'close to mother,'" and she went away without another word, while Mrs. Travers lay back again in her chair, her face illuminated with a tender smile.—Emma Churchman Hewitt, in Christian Work.

The Unsaid Part of Excuse.

Paul says sinners "are without excuse." Jesus tells us in the parable of the great supper that they "all with one consent began to make excuse." There seems to be but "one consent" amongst excuse makers now, as the same excuses are used to-day as in centuries gone by. But all excuse-makers leave much unsaid when they are trying to get out of serving God. If the whole truth were told by them, they would not appear in an enviable or commendable light. Are excuse-makers untruthful? Generally speaking, yes. In excuses "more is meant than meets the ear;" and in the illustrations that follow what is really said is italicized, while all they should have said to be truthful is in parenthesis. The occasion of each excuse will be recognized. The following will serve as illustrations:

- "I never go out at night" (except to balls, parties, theaters, clubs, concerts, sociables, weddings or something that will give me more pleasure than a Sunday night's service or a prayer-meeting).
 - "I can't sing a note" (except in the parlor and at concerts and entertainments of various sorts. At such places as these I sing very well).
 - "I am too poor to give" (unless it be to beautify my home, purchase some luxury or pleasure, or add in some way to creature comfort or that of my friends who do not need my handsome and expensive presents).
 - "I do not have the time" (I need it all to myself. My social and business matters so take up my time, along with what I spend idly, that I have none left for church matters).
 - "I was too sick" (to go to church, but quite well enough to make a visit, receive company, go to the store or office or to the opera).
 - "I didn't have anything to wear" (but my nice dress, or suit, which I keep to receive company in or to wear out at teas and sociables, and of course I could not wear a party dress or full dress suit to church).
- It is not hard to discover the free use of such excuses. All Christian workers come athwart such quite frequently, but the whole truth is rarely told when such excuses are rendered. John does not exactly call names, but he tells just what such people do. See 1 John 1:6.—Sel.

EDITOR, J. W. BROWN.
All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. J. W. Brown, Havelock, N. B., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Daily Bible Readings.

- Monday, Feb. 3.—Romans 5. Source of the best peace (vs. 1). Compare II Cor. 5:18.
- Tuesday, Feb. 4.—Romans 6. Free gift of God is eternal life (vs. 23). Compare John 3:16.
- Wednesday, Feb. 5.—Romans 7. The law of sin and the law of God (vs. 25). Compare Rom. 8:2.
- Thursday, Feb. 6.—Romans 8:1-17. Who are the sons of God? (vs. 14.) Compare Gal. 3:26.
- Friday, Feb. 7.—Romans 8:18-39. "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" (vs. 35). Compare Rom. 8:38, 39.
- Saturday, Feb. 8.—Romans 9. God's mercy behind our salvation (vs. 16). Compare Eph. 2:8.

Prayer Meeting Topic—February 2.

Mary; or, Choosing the Better Part. Luke 10:38-42.
If we knew all the circumstances, no doubt, we would better understand the narrative. As it is we will do well to moderate in our rebuke of Martha, and praise of Mary. Though Jesus did rebuke Martha and commend Mary, surely he did not therefore teach that it was wrong to serve, but right to spend all one's time in hearing only. A careful reading of Matt. 25:31-46 will give Jesus' view of serving.

It seems safe, however, to say that Martha was spending too much time in minor things. Yet it should not be thought that the busy Martha had been indifferent always to the words of Jesus. That she had given heed to his words sometime, is seen in her conversation with Him when He came to raise her brother. John 11:23-27. She seems to have understood Jesus about as well as Mary.

The one thing needful for Martha and Mary, is our need. It is the need of the whole body of believers, but especially the great need of our Young People. There is much work being done, but very little real study of the Word of God. We seem to lack desire for the word. The most difficult work to sustain is Bible study. But the Marys have always lived and always will.

"Be ours the bliss to sit,
Waiting at Jesus' feet—
The twin in one;
Whether we hear, or do,
With patient heart and true
To toil and listen, too,
To him alone."

Halifax, N. S. G. W. SCHURMAN.

Just a Word.

BY REV. W. J. RUTLEDGE, SEC'Y.-TREAS. OF MARITIME UNIONS.

1. In general: Through our advancing recognition of the increasing demands for an intelligent, spiritual and disciplined church-membership the institution known as the Young People's Union has become a positive necessity to us and is being accorded a deservedly permanent place among our churches. The stage in its history, when the Shakespearean question "To be or not to be" might have been taken as defining our attitude toward the organization, has been happily passed through and, under the stress of the law of demand, we now exalt the institution to its throne of service by the side of our other denominational and church agencies. Henceforth we may expect it to be held in that respect, to be clothed with that dignity and to be given that vital loyalty which we reverently accord to the essential and the Providential. True that the Union constitution is not yet adopted by all our young people's Societies, but the purposes specified therein are being more or less systematically pursued by these societies. It is, therefore, in our judgment, only a matter of time before variety gives way to uniformity of organization—a consummation to be devoutly desired for most obvious reasons. The Union Constitution is wide enough in its scope and elastic enough in its workings to allow the local society the utmost freedom in meeting its peculiar requirements. But meantime we shall rejoice in the unity of purpose and endeavor so increasingly evident among us and which binds us together in loyalty to the essential spirit of the Young People's Movement. It may again be said that our local societies, whatever their form of organization, are equally recognized in the Constitution of the Maritime Union, are equally entitled to its privileges and are equally responsible for its support. Indeed the Maritime organization is necessitated by and ever dependent upon the local societies. Through the latter the former lives and moves and has its being. They must furnish the working data of the general Union.

2. In Particular: The record which the Maritime B. Y. P. Union will make in connection with the work of

the Kingdom of Christ shall be determined by our local organizations. The efficiency of the body as a whole results from the strength and sympathetic co-operation of all the particular members. You, local Unioners, hold the commanding position. Your energy must supply the vital element to the institution. Your deeds must form the substance of our story to be incorporated among the annals of the Kingdom. Encouraging intimations as to the work being undertaken are coming to us from some of you. These lead to the anticipation that this year's chapter of our history will minister to optimism when again we meet in annual convulse. But, fellow-workers, fall not to push that which has been well begun towards a satisfactory issue. Circumstances are prone to arise which make for the nipping of our endeavors in the bud. Faces set as a flint towards accomplishment are, therefore, urgently demanded. By indomitable energy and resolute application make straight and steadily for the goal.

Since we have as an organization entered upon the serious business of making history, let me remind you of the importance of keeping a strict record of your doings. Such will greatly help to give continuity and permanence to your local work; and as well will it greatly facilitate the preparation of your statistical report for the annual meeting of the general Union. It will be of much interest and value both to yourselves and to those who may follow you to know who were identified with your society; who served you as officers and when; whose names were, by the grace of God, transferred from the Associate to the Active membership; what studies were pursued and under whose leadership and what other lines of work you adopted; what public meetings held, and the nature of the programmes; what the offerings made and for what purpose, and what the nature of your entertainments that those coming after may be warned or encouraged by your example in this peculiarly delicate matter.

I would also take advantage of this opportunity to impress upon you the importance of preparing faithfully and forwarding promptly your yearly report to the Maritime Union. At the proper time statistical cards will be sent out to you for infilling and with your own Secretary's record before you (it will mean but a few minutes' work to accomplish what we ask. Your failure in this matter shall mean weakness to yourselves and the discouragement of all. Furthermore you should make, if necessary, a strenuous effort to have your Society represented at the annual gathering. There is information and inspiration to be had at such meetings which your Society cannot afford to miss. And lastly, please do not fail to provide the Maritime organization with the sinews of war in the shape of a good big money offering. And the sooner your offering is in the possession of the Treasurer the better and more useful that offering will be. Kindly take the hint and then take the collection. Amen.
Port Maitland, N. S.

Illustrative Gatherings.

SELECTED BY SOPHIE BRONSON TITTERTON.

It is better to see clearly one or two things, in life than to move confused and blinded in the dust of an impotent activity.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

"I dare no more fret," said John Wesley, "than to curse and swear." One who knew him well said that he never saw him low-spirited or fretful in his life. Wesley himself says: "To have persons at my ears murmuring and fretting at everything is like tearing the flesh from my bones. By the grace of God I am discontented at nothing. I see God sitting on the throne and ruling all things."

The true, wakeful life is a thing of intensity and depth. It carries ever about with it the air of calm and trustful dignity, of inward power and greatness. It is fervent but not feverish; energetic but not excited; speedy in its doings but not hasty; prudent but not timid or selfish; resolute and fearless but not rash; unobtrusive and sometimes, it may be silent, yet making all around to feel its influence; full of joy and peace, yet without parade or noise; overflowing in tenderness and love, yet at the same time faithful and true.—H. Bonar.

We must buy and sell in the market. We must earn our daily bread, but just in doing these usual acts may the soul be helped and fed. It is not in keeping the day's work and the day's prayer separate so, but by mixing the prayer and labor that the soul is taught to grow.
—S. F. Smith, D. D.

Beloved, let us love so well,
Our work shall still be better for our love,
And still our love be sweeter for our work!
And both commended for the sake of each
By all true workers and true lovers born.
—Mrs. Browning.

Foreign Mission.

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

For Vizionagram, its missonaries and their helpers, that the gospel seed so patiently sown may soon yield an abundant harvest of precious souls. For our Mission Bands and their leaders.

Notice.

Those who wish to take the course of Mission Studies can procure the text book via Christi for thirty cents, by sending to Mrs. Lucy Waterbury, Mission Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Chicacole, India.

MY DEAR SISTERS:—We were going on tour. Peeramah, our dear Bible woman of sweet Christian experience, was with me. I happened to open the "MESSENGER AND VISITOR" of October the second, and there I read my aunt's tender request for prayer in my behalf. The letters received reveal the fact that many, many *did* pray for me and now I want to tell you that God wonderfully answered your prayers. He strengthened me with strength in my soul.

It was the twelfth of July at the Conference in Tekkall that I first heard of mother's serious illness. The last trembling words of her brief letter were: "The doctors say I have not long to live. Whatever comes it must be alright."

"A guilty weak and helpless worm
On thy kind arms I fall."

At that time how I was comforted and strengthened by the presence and prayers of the dear missonaries.

Two months pass. The day comes when unutterable agony fills my soul. Should I go to her? Should I seek to make her last days as bright as possible? After earnest consultation and prolonged prayer the voice said: "No, impossible. It would be too great a risk. Remember you counted the cost. You knew when you parted that you might never look upon the faces of your loved ones again. Be firm! Be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might!"

In that holy I left it all with Jesus, the burden lifted and I rose from my knees, marked the date, and said, "I believe mother is better!"

October the tenth came. As usual, during these anxious months, I went alone to pray before opening the letter from home. What did I read—"I wish I had not to write to you today. Mother has gone home."

A great strength filled my soul and I murmured: "Gone home—gone to be there to meet us—forever with the Lord!" I looked again at the letter and found that the time of her departure corresponded with the day I had marked a month previous. Now I said I understood why during the past month I could not pray for mother as before. She had already gone to the world of light and glory where my prayers were unnecessary.

"Passing out of the shadow into eternal day."

Why should we call it dying this sweet going away?

I happened to be all alone when the dreaded word came but the Lord himself was very near, nearer than any friend could be and His presence, filled my soul. I did not at once write to Miss Clark, not wishing to interrupt her tour. As soon as Miss Newcombe heard she voluntarily came. Her presence was a benediction.

My dear friends, as I write the tears run down my cheeks but my heart overflows with gratitude and I would sincerely thank you for your sympathy in this the greatest sorrow of my life. I would make known to you the marvellous kindness of our God in the real and abundant verification of the promise: "When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." I would express my sincere longing to serve my Redeemer as never before and thus please her who seems to be looking down from the great cloud of witnesses beckoning me to be true and faithful and meet her up there. Blessed prospect—so sure—sure to us but not to all. That day as we went along in the carriage, Peeramah said so lovingly: "Don't cry, Amma! You should rejoice for you know your mother is with Jesus. I have no such assurance about mine—no hope—no hope."

Sisters, think of the thousands upon thousands of our own Telugus who have no blessed anticipation of meeting on the other side, who have no immortal hope springing up like an artesian well from the depths of the soul, who have no buoy to which to cling when tossed on the billows of sorrow, who see no outstretched arms, who hear no loving voice saying, "My child, thine hour of release is come. Come up higher!"

"Oh Lord God, we all do fade as a leaf. Soon, soon

the blast of death shall sweep us away from earth and all its golden opportunities. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

We believe that Jesus died and rose again. We hear him say, "Because I live ye shall live also." Enthuse us, oh, our God, with his resurrection power, and may we unitedly in this our day throw out the life line with all our powers to the perishing.

"Oh, ye saints! I arouse; be earnest!

Up and work while yet 'tis day,

Ere the night of death o'ertake you!

Strive for souls while yet you may."

Very lovingly yours,

Dec. 3rd, 1901. MABEL E. ARCHIBALD.

Falkland Ridge, W. M. A. S.

Though our society has not been heard from very recently, it has been steadily increasing both in numbers and in interest. Our society when organized consisted of three or four sisters. Now we have thirteen members. Our meetings are held regularly from house to house. During the past year we held two public missionary meetings and one concert, and raised thirty dollars for missions through the Aid Society during the year. Though there is a deeper interest in missions and we feel much encouraged, there are still some sisters in the church who take little or no interest in the cause of missions. We trust and pray that God may open their eyes and help them to see their part in this great work, and to do it e're the time comes when he shall say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me."

MILDRED STARRATT, Sec'y.

Laconia, N. S.

Our W. M. A. Society has again sustained a loss by the death of a much loved sister, Mrs. Silas Deal. She was a very earnest, active worker of the Aid Society. Her death made a vacant place in her home, in the church and in our W. M. A. Meetings. We miss her prayers, her love and her kind, willing hand, but our loss is her eternal gain. Much sympathy is felt for our dear President, who lost a faithful mother. May the Lord sustain and comfort her and the bereaved family in their sad loss. And may this affliction bring them in closer companionship with their Heavenly Father, who alone can sympathize with his children in every time of grief.

God has blessed us in giving us another member to fill the vacant place. We have at present nine members. We are encouraged, trusting in our Master to keep us faithful in our work. We sent a number of cards and tracts to India Hospital. Since the first of August, we forwarded \$75.00 for F. M. Our monthly meetings are well attended and much interest is manifested.

SELENA M. VEINOT, Sec.

Summerville.

We read with interest the items of missionary news in your columns from week to week, and so will contribute a few from this corner of the home field. We have an earnest worker in our esteemed pastor's wife, Mrs. M. Higgins, who has organized a Mission Band which now numbers 25 enthusiastic workers who meet at her house every two weeks. The W. M. A. Society meets every month and is growing in interest as it must with the influence of so talented a mission worker. On January 16th we drove to Brookville and held a very encouraging meeting, re-organizing the W. A. Society which has been dormant for some time. All felt the force of sister Higgins' inspiring address on missions and came away full of joy and hope for the Society there as well as at this place, feeling that our hearts had been strengthened our interest deepened in the work which is so dear to her heart.

MRS. L. V. MARSTERS, President.

Amounts Received by the Treasurer of W. B. M. U. FROM JAN. 9TH TO 22ND.

Homeville, (special), H. M. \$5.25; Jordan River, F. M. \$2. Reports, 10.; Upper Gagetown, F. M. \$5.50; Pine Grove, F. M. \$13.75. Reports, 10c. Tidings, 25c.; Wilmot, Mr Charles Skinner, to constitute his daughter, Mrs Mary H Wilson, Clarence, a life member, F. M. \$25; Wilmot, Mr Charles Skinner, to constitute his daughter, Mrs Bessie H Matheson, a life member, F. M. \$25; Paradise, to constitute Mrs. Joseph Longley a life member, F. M. \$12.50, H. M. \$12.50; Falmouth, \$25; Morristown, F. M. \$4. H. M. \$10; Greenfield, F. M. \$8; Clyde River, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$5; Lockeport, F. M. \$9.50, H. M. \$3.14. Tidings, 25c., Reports, 15c.; Albert, toward supp rt of a native preacher, \$13.50; North Range, \$5; Wellington, F. M. \$17.50; Albany and Tryon leases, 75c; Hantsport, F. M. \$5. H. M. \$2; Dartmouth, (special), H. M. \$4.70; Weymouth, F. M. \$12.50; Chipman, F. M. \$15; to constitute a life member, F. M. \$12.50, H. M. \$12.50; Pennfield Centre, Tidings, 50c.; Preport, F. M. 2.50, H. M. \$2.50; Falkland Ridge F. M. \$3.75, H. M. \$1; Tidings, 25c.; Malvern Square, support of

a Bible woman, and to constitute Mrs Joseph Barsa, a life member, F. M. \$25; Bridgewater, F. M. \$8; Lewisville, support of four little girls in the Bobbitt school, \$12; East Point, F. M. \$4; Mite Boxes, H. M. \$21.68, Reports, 20c; Torbrook, Tidings, 25c.; Amherst Shore, F. M. \$6.75, H. M. \$2. Tidings, 25c.; Osborne, F. M. \$2.75, H. M. 75c.; Laconia, F. M. \$2.60; Hampton, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$1, Tidings, 25c.; Cumberland Bay, F. M. \$3.75, Reports, 40c.; Chance Harbor, F. M. \$3; East Ragge Islands, F. M. \$8.60; Wine Harbor, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$1; Halifax Tabernacle church, F. M. \$3.75, H. M. 5.50, Tidings, 25c., Reports, 35c.; Alberton, F. M. \$1.75; Gasperaux, F. M. \$6.93, H. M. \$3.27, G. L. M. 60c., Reports, 20c.; Bridgetown, F. M. \$7.05, H. M. \$1.60, balance to constitute their secretary a life member, F. M. \$12.50; Nictaux to constitute Mrs William Smallman, their pastor's wife, a life member, F. M. \$25; St Stephen, F. M. \$13.39, Tidings, 25c., Reports, 40c.; Forbes Point, F. M. \$8; Moncton, Mrs J W Clarke, leaflets and Tidings, \$1; Mt Hanley, F. M. \$6, Reports, 10c.; Chester, F. M. \$8.50; Centerville, F. M. \$6.25, H. M. \$1.40; Miss Newcombe's salary, \$2, Tidings, 25c., Reports, 10c.; Walton, F. M. \$2.75, H. M. \$1.30, Reports, 10c.; Hopewell Hill, F. M. \$4, Mrs E Starratt, G. L. M. \$1; Bear River, F. M. \$3.76, H. M. \$15.38, Tidings, 25c.; Liverpool, F. M. \$6.75; Ludlow F. M. \$5; St John West, F. M. \$4.75, N. W. M. \$1.44, N. B. H. M. \$1.44, G. L. M. \$1.44; Billtown, F. M. \$3.75, H. M. \$1; Lakeville, F. M. \$9.28, H. M. \$5.70, Tidings, 25c., Reports, 10c.; Hebron, F. M. \$14.85, H. M. \$1, special offering, H. M. \$4.25.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U.

Amherst, N. O. B. 513.

Our Twentieth Century Fund \$50,000.

Objects: Foreign, Home, Northwest, and Grande Ligne Missions.

THE MINISTERS' OFFERING.

We deemed it a very important argument that we could say to our church members "Of our ministers, professors, and Licentiates, have first laid on the altar one tenth of the fifty thousand, viz., \$5,000."

To secure this first step we sent out a private circular to over 300 of the above named, asking for a small annual offering for four years. Nearly one-sixth of that number have responded. In the last ten days' mails, the pledges from these have totalled nearly \$1,000 averaging five dollars a year from each one for four years. Some gave more, some less, than that, but this is the average.

Some pastors have not returned the pledges filled in, as they say that they are giving their offerings through the channel of their churches. Let me say that I wish all to do so, and thus encourage the local church. But I wish all the pastors and professors and licentiates to unite their pledges into one great offering, and thus present an example to the churches. To do this I ask you all to kindly return at once your pledge slips filled in, but your offerings will be credited to the church over which you are pastors, or of which you are members. This removes that objection to send me your pledges. Do please act promptly in this matter.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFERING.

Our next step was to organize our 544 Sabbath schools. So we sent out circulars to them, asking our smaller schools to give five dollars, and our larger schools to give ten dollars a year for four years. If all respond, this will yield \$10,000, leaving \$35,000 for the rank and file of our churches to raise. For the Sunday-school offerings we will furnish envelopes for a quarterly collection, and other educational materials that will draw out scholars, and organize them into an army of workers.

Therefore I ask all the S. S. Superintendents to kindly give me your earnest co-operation in this matter. Read my circular which I sent you. I most earnestly urge you to take hold of this great movement, and help your school to advance together in this glorious mission.

Your Field Sec'y,
HENRY FRANCIS ADAMS.

Eruptions

Pimples, boils, tetter, eczema or salt rheum, Are signs of diseased blood. Their radical and permanent cure, therefore, consists in curing the blood.

Angus Fisher, Sarnia, Ont., and Paul Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., were greatly troubled with boils; Mrs. Delia Lord, Leominster, Mass., had pimples all over her body; so did R. W. Garretson, New Brunswick, N. J. The brother of Sadie E. Stockmar, 87 Miller St., Fall River, Mass., was afflicted with eczema so severely that his hands became a "mass of sores."

These sufferers, like others, have voluntarily testified to their complete cure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, rids it of all humors, and makes it pure and healthy.

The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrearages (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

For CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

Letter From Rev. T. M. Munro.

Dear Editor:—I cannot report any additions to our churches which I serve in the Lord, but we have good meetings and very refreshing seasons.

We have had no special services during the past year, but we purpose holding some when the Great Master's will is revealed in that direction, for I do not believe in working up a revival of religion. The results of such an effort are like flashing meteors. It may be that this is one of the reasons among others of so much spiritual decline and discouragement in many of our churches—dead professors—but alive to the things of the world, and to its lusts and fashion, carried away and let down by its spirit. On this ground I think the devil has no objection to any church trying to get up a revival of religion, because he knows it will settle into greater darkness—but he does tremble when he sees a church influenced by the Holy Spirit, on her knees pleading hard with God for the manifestation of his converting and soul-saving power, for his glory, and not merely for the sake of having a number of additions to report. So much for that.

Now a word about donations. I am glad to notice in the MESSENGER and VISITOR from week to week, that so many of our dear brethren and servants of God and of the churches are so kindly remembered with tangible expressions of their people's sympathy and respect. My only hope is for these recipients that the purses and the fur coats, etc., will not be charged in the day of final reckoning. Little before we preach our farewell.

A pastor of a church told me less than a year ago, that the deacon of his church sent him or bought him a barrel of flour as a donation sure, and as the pastor's salary was very small, of course he took it as a great kindness and was thankful, but alas, to his great astonishment, and to that of others who knew of the wonderful expression of the deacon's sympathy for his poor, hard-working pastor, that he had the price of the two-headed monster pinned at the tail of his subscription, and the time of final reckoning declared it. That is a donation with a vengeance. I have had such presents again and again, and so have had some dread of these spurts of sympathy. My people here do not charge me with their donations. They give me frequently. The other evening nearly 40 of our Beaver Harbor friends came to the parsonage and left as better in worldly circumstances. They know what their privilege is and how I enjoy it, especially when I am assured it will not come up in the day of final reckoning.

THE 20TH CENTURY FUND.

Our churches here and myself will contribute to this fund as we generally do to other funds, and we will do it without taking a portion of the contribution to pay your agent for coming here or going to any expense in order to raise what we may give.

T. M. M.

Penfield, N. B.

Funds for our Denominational Work

At this writing, Jan. 21st, the total amount received by me from the churches of Nova Scotia is \$2672 33. This amount has been contributed by 110 churches, while nearly as many more have contributed nothing. We regret to find that several of the non-contributing are prominent churches. We are unable to understand how it is that such churches can permit half the Convention year to pass without sending in anything for our Denominational work, especially when they know that the several Boards are in pressing need of Funds to pay the missionaries employed by them.

We have sent cards to all the pastors and to the clerks, where there are no pastors, reminding them of what is expected from them and informing them of what has already been received. We hope very early in February to be able to report that every church on the roll is credited with something. This will surely be the case if all who receive the cards will act promptly in the matter. We are fully persuaded that the \$15,000 asked for can be easily raised during the year, if each church will but take up the matter as a part of its regular work.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I think I shall adopt the plan with the beginning of next month, of reporting the amounts received from the several churches, giving about half of the churches in an association at a time, so as not to unduly burden your paper.

A. COHOON,
Treas. Den. Funds, N. S.

Personal.

Rev. Howard H. Roach has resumed his regular pastoral work in connection with the Tabernacle church, St. John, after an interruption of some ten weeks caused by the late epidemic of small pox in the city. Last Sunday Mr. Roach preached morning and evening to large congregations, especially in the evening, and finds the outlook favorable for successful work. There have been eight deaths from smallpox in the congregation, and a memorial service, having reference to those thus sadly taken away, will be held next Sunday evening. The churches in the city connected with the Evangelical Alliance have arranged to present an address and testimonial to Mr. Roach as marking their appreciation of his faithful services and heroic devotion to duty during the small pox epidemic. The presentation is to be on Monday, Feb. 3. It is expected that the testimonial will amount to a handsome sum.

LITERARY NOTES.

Sir Charles W. Dilke contributes to The Cosmopolitan for February an article on "The Naval Strength of Nations," which gives not only a most interesting and comprehensive account of the navies of the great powers but also a clear insight into world politics. Few men possess such knowledge as the author's gained from years of experience in a diplomatic and political career. The article is so broad in scope and straightforward in treatment that it will be read with interest not alone by statesmen but by every one whose thoughts travel beyond the immediate wants of a single day.

Among the things of note in the February Magazine Number of The Outlook may be mentioned: A beautifully illustrated article by Mr. George Kennan (now acting as The Outlook's Washington representative) on the proposal for enlarging the White House, with architects plans; an article on Veretachagin, by Charles DeKay of the National Arts Club, with reproductions of famous paintings; a portrait of President-elect Palma, of Cuba, taken by The Outlook's own photographer; "The Centenary of Victor Hugo," by

CHILD'S MEDICINE—
WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion.

Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

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



Just a Needleful

No waste, no tangles.

Thread drawn in an instant—all uniform length—one cut for all the thread in the skein.

You can get these advantages only with the patent skein holder on Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk.

No other embroidery silk is put up in the patent skein holder.

Sold everywhere. Brainerd & Armstrong's

Kenyon West, with portrait; "The Story of Home Gardens" (Illustrated decoratively) which describes an interesting movement in Cleveland; Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," which deals this month chiefly with the war of 1812; a remarkable whole-page portrait of Archbishop Ireland; an article appropriate to Washington's Birthday, called "In the Footsteps of Washington," by Charles Hemstreet; together with the usual book reviews, history of the week, and editorial comments on important questions of the day.

Twentieth Century Fund.

RECEIPTS FROM NOV. 6TH TO JAN. 20TH.

N. P. Whitman, New Albany, \$7.50; Upper Wilnot church, Margaretville Section, \$8.10; Mrs. Joseph Kempton, Wolfville, \$10, to place the names of her husband, Rev. Jos. Kempton, and her son, Rev. A. C. Kempton, in Memorial Roll; Mrs. Dr. Bars, Wolfville, \$5, to place the name of her mother, Mrs. E. A. Crawley, on In Memoriam Roll; Mabou church, \$2; Andrew Patterson, Lower Economy, \$4; David Adams, do, \$1; Isaac Carbett, do, \$1; Jos. Smith, do, \$1; Mary J Marsh, do, \$1; Wm Simpson, \$1; and New Albany W M A Society \$5.46.60. We are hoping to receive remittances for the fund from a large number of our churches and individuals, so that at least one-fourth of the \$27,000 expected from Nova Scotia will be in hand at the close of the Convention year.

Treas. 20th Century Fund for N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 21st.

Notices.

The next session of the Annapolis county Conference will meet on Feb. 17th and 18th at Soney Beach (3 miles below Granville Ferry). Churches are asked for a good delegation. A good programme and large attendance anticipated. The first on Monday at 7 p. m.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Sec'y.

The next session of the Yarmouth Co. Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Hebron church Feb. 17th and 18th. The programme will be announced later.

W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.

At the Home Mission Board meeting convened in Yarmouth Sept. 10, a provisional committee of the Board was appointed to take charge of the work hitherto carried on by Bro. Cohoon, until such time as his successor could be obtained or a permanent satisfactory disposition of his work be arranged. Correspondence upon all Home Mission questions should be addressed to me during this provisional arrangement. Any correspondence forwarded to me, will be immediately submitted to the members of the committee.

P. G. MODE, Sec'y. Prov. Com.

Yarmouth, P. O. Box 322.
P. S.—I would like it to be understood that I have nothing whatever to do with the finances of Home Missions. Do not send any money to me, but to A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. who is still Treasurer of Denominational Funds for Nova Scotia, and he will see that the Home Mission portion reaches our Treasurer in due time. This will save trouble and prevent mistakes.
P. G. M.

Notice of Sale.

To George Whitfield Perry, of the Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Lucy Jane Perry his wife, Aaron Perry, of Havelock, in the County of Kings, Teacher, and to all other persons whom it may or doth concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Seventh day of December, A. D. 1888, and made between the said George Whitfield Perry and Lucy Jane Perry his wife of the first part, and the undersigned, William Crawford, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Agent, of the second part, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the County of Queens in Book B, No. 3, of Records pages 376, 377, 378 and 379 the 14th day of December, A. D. 1888, the equity of redemption on the lands set forth and described in said mortgage, having been conveyed by said George Whitfield Perry to said Aaron Perry, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by said mortgage, be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1902, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows, namely:—All and singular all that certain, lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Johnston, in the said County of Queens, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast side of Pickett's Cove at lot number thirty-one, thence following a cedar fence a direct course a northerly direction till it strikes the side line of a lot number thirty-two, thence following the line between the aforesaid lots number thirty-one and thirty-two to the rear, thence following the base line an east course to the middle of lot number thirty-three, thence running a south course through lot thirty-three till it strikes the north bank of the Washademoak Lake, thence following the bank of the Lake down stream a westerly direction to the Point thence following the shore of the Cove a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning, being the west half of lot number thirty-three and the whole of lot number thirty-two, and the southeast corner of lot number thirty-one, containing in the whole about three hundred and fifteen acres more or less, and also all and singular all other the real estate of the said George Whitfield Perry, now owned or occupied by him, situate and being in said Parish of Johnston, in the County of Queens, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity of them the said mortgagors in or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated this 20th day of January, A. D. 1902.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
Mortgagee.

AMON A. WILSON,
Solicitor to Mortgagee.

PURE GOLD
TOMATO CATSUP

"It's like mother's"
Natural color
Natural thickness
Natural flavor.

Tomatoes and crushed
Spices only—try it.

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

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, **PROFESSOR J. A. LAWRENCE, 114 West 33d St., New York.**

CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION TORPID LIVER

These are the great curses which afflict three-quarters of the present generation. Sufferers from either one or all of them must always feel miserable, and sooner or later become chronic invalids, useless to themselves and a burden and nuisance to friends and family. There is one sure, safe and absolute cure which you can test without any expense. Our remedy is Egyptian Regulator Tea, a trial package of which we will send you free and prepaid on request. Unless you find our claims are true, we must be the losers by this liberal act. Shall we send you the trial package, and lead you to perfect health and happiness? Address, **THE EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., New York.**

The Whole Story
in a letter:

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS')
From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal: "We frequently use Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have ever used."
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Painters' Kidneys.

The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine. The lead, of course, is bad too. But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and troublesome one. When a painter's back aches, its time for him to begin treating the kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back.

Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 50 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: "About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. It was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine."

He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder.

My water was loaded with a brick dust deposit and scalded on passing.

While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them.

It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS. These little black fellows act easily and naturally on the system, clearing away all bile and effete material. Constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, heartburn, waterbrash—all disappear when they are used. Price 25c.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

(Trade Mark.)
For Lung Troubles, Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L." it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health.

50c. and \$1.00 bottles.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

The Home

TRUE ECONOMY.

Economy is a virtue that every one should practice, but it should be judiciously exercised. The economy that places poor food on the table, or deprives the family of necessary comforts when these comforts are within reach of the purse, is a false economy. In the best sense of the word, economy means a conservation of the health, strength, and general resources. It means that the health should be taken care of, that the body must be comfortably and warmly clad, and that plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food must be supplied, in order that the general vigor be retained, and illness and doctor's bills be prevented. One serious spell of illness, caused by the neglect of some law of health, will cost the savings of a year, besides causing much loss of time and a great drain on the physical resources that may be felt more or less during the remainder of life.

It does not pay to reserve for the family use only the poorest and cheapest food, while all the best of the butter, eggs, and other farm produce is sent to the market. A wise farmer will manage so that he has not only enough to supply his own table, but plenty to sell besides. It costs little to prepare an appetizing meal; it is not the quantity, but the quality, of the food that is of prime importance.

In shopping, also, the same rule applies. It always pays to buy the best materials, as they last much longer and retain their beauty until worn out. One good dress will outlast two or three cheap ones, besides having the charm of elegance, which they lack. In purchasing winter goods, one thing to be remembered is to avoid novelties of all kinds. They are beautiful just at the time they are stylish, but their beauty is gone as soon as the season is over, as no one likes to wear a thing which so loudly proclaims that it is a thing of the past. Also in dress-making it is always wise to choose the more conventional styles, never the extremes. A dress can be worn two or three seasons with but little alteration. A good rule to remember in buying a dress is to think of its future possibilities. Novelties are only for those who do not need to take the future into account.

There are many ways of economizing without seriously interfering with the general comfort, if only it is done intelligently.—Florida Agriculturist.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVES.

Place on the stove a gallon of water in which put two ounces of green ginger. When this boils add the green tomatoes—one peck—washed and perfectly sound. Simmer gently for an hour, moving the upper ones to the bottom of the pot, taking care not to break. When done take out and lay on a platter. For every pound of fruit allow one pound of sugar and one-half pint of water. Put over the fire and add the ginger from the first water, stir until it boils, then put in the tomatoes. Cook slowly until clear, then place on platters again and let them cool; place in jars and add the ginger and syrup which has been reduced by boiling until just enough to cover the fruit. When cold cover.—Ex.

PANCAKES.

Do you want to make pancakes, light, brown, delicious, wholesome? Then proceed as follows and you must succeed: Suppose you have a family of six, take three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder (or two of cream of tartar and one of soda) smoothed together; or, if your liquid is sour milk, buttermilk, or sour cream, one heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved first in warm water and then added to the milk, which should be about three cups, perhaps more, and three eggs. Add to the flour the salt and baking powder (a small tablespoonful of butter or lard rubbed in will make them shorter but is not at all

necessary), then the eggs well beaten, and enough liquid—milk or water—to make a stiff batter. Beat well so as to leave no lumps and also to make the batter light, and then thin to the desired consistency. Now for the frying. If the pancakes are to be rich, delicious, indigestive, drop into boiling fat. They will be quite as delicious, however, and much more wholesome, if dropped on a pan which has been heated and wiped off with a clean rag (a piece of turnip serves the same purpose) on which is just a suspicion of fat. Without renewing the fat continue to wipe between the panfuls. Do not use the thin, sheet-iron frying pan, but the heavier cast iron, or, better still, a soapstone griddle. These pancakes can be made with fewer eggs and still be good and light, for a woman of resource must learn to adapt her recipes to the material on hand, which will vary with the season.—Ex.

HOME RULE.

The following rules for the government of children, which were first presented in of Jacob Astor's books, are said to have been of great service to many teachers. Both teacher and parent might profit by their practice:

- When you consent, consent cordially.
- When you refuse, refuse finally.
- When you punish, punish good-naturedly.
- Command often. Never scold.

TOMATOS AND CORN.

Two cups of tomatoes, peeled and sliced; one cup of green corn cut from the cob and chopped a little, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, butter size of hickory nut, one and three-quarter cups of sweet milk, slightly thickened with a heaping teaspoonful of flour and added just before serving. This can also be made from canned corn and tomatoes.—Ex.

PREVISH CHILDREN.

Make the Mother's Life One of Care and Worry—How to Keep Baby Healthy and Happy.

Indigestion is one of the most common diseases of infancy, and it is also one of the most serious, for unless it is controlled, the constitution will be weakened, other diseases will find easy lodgment, and the child's whole future will be imperilled. At the first sign of indigestion, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels, Baby's Own Tablets should be administered. They act with promptness and perfect safety in strengthening the stomach and removing the offending material. Mr. W. C. Teft, Markham says:—"Up to the time my baby was a month old, he was a perfectly healthy child. Then his stomach began to trouble him. He looked pinched and starved; his tongue was coated and his breath offensive. He vomited curdled milk, and was also constipated. After taking his food he would scream with pain, and although he seemed always hungry, his food did him no good. He was so restless and sleepless that I was almost worn out. Medicine seemed to do him no good until we gave him Baby's Own Tablets. I gave him the Tablets and they helped him almost immediately, and in a very short time he began to gain in weight, and is now rosy and healthy. Baby's Own Tablets cured my baby when nothing else helped him, and I would not be without them in the house."

This is the only medicine for little ones that gives an absolute guarantee of purity. Milton L. Hersey, M. A., Sc., (McGill) one of the best known analysts in America, says:—"I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic; that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant, and that they are a safe and effective medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."

Such an endorsement, from so high an authority, stamps Baby's Own Tablets as the safest, the surest and the most reliable medicine for the ills of children.

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages. They reduce fever, cure colic, prevent and cure indigestion and constipation, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote sound, healthy sleep. Guaranteed to contain no opiate. Crushed to a powder, or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, or sent post paid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

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The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

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Miss Maggie Spude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.?' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubeta's Notes.

First Quarter, 1902.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson VI. February 9. Acts 5: 1-11.

THE SIN OF LYING.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor.—Eph. 4: 25

LESSON OUTLINE.

Subject: Danger from a Bad Church Member—Lying.

I. The Church Bountiful and Beautiful (Acts 4: 32-37) Its several characteristics. Barnabas.

II. Satan enters the New Paradise (vs. 1-4) This second method of injuring the church, compared with that in our last lesson. Hypocrites keeping back part of the price. The complex sin of Ananias.

III. The Danger Averted (vs. 5-10) By the signal punishment of the offenders by the divine hand. Severity and goodness in the punishment Lying,—three forms.

IV. The Outcome (vs. 11-6) The evil was compelled to aid the good in various ways.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE CHURCH BOUNTIFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.—Vs. 32-37. The church continued to have the characteristics which belonged to it at the beginning, when it was small. Persecution did not destroy, but purified and brightened the church. Their goodness was not a mere flash of excitement, but a steady burning and shining light. "Putting together the passages in Acts 1: 12-14, 15: 26; 2: 1-4, 41-47; 4: 4, 17, 20, 23-31, 32-35, show how it grew in numbers, unity and influence"

II. SATAN ENTERS THE NEW PARADISE.—Vs. 1-4. 1. BUT IN contrast with Barnabas. SOLD A POSSESSION. Any possession, but here landed property (v. 3) 2. KEPT BACK PART OF THE PRICE. The Greek means "to set apart for one's self wrongfully. AND BOUGHT A CERTAIN part, representing it as the whole. HIS WIFE ALSO BEING PRIVY TO IT. This shows that this was not a sudden overwhelming temptation attacking them unawares, but a deliberate plan. LAID IT AT THE APOSTLES' FEET. Apparently at some public religious service, where they could be seen of men.

3. BUT PETER SAID. How did Peter know the truth? How did he see into their hearts? (1) The Spirit must have revealed it to him. (2) This was more natural from the heart of Peter being clarified and quickened by the indwelling Spirit. WHY HATH SATAN FILLED THINE HEART? This is the exact opposition of the case of the apostles. They were filled with the Holy Ghost, so that there was no room for Satan. Ananias was filled with Satan, so that there was no room for the Holy Spirit.

TO LIE TO THE HOLY GHOST. The lie was both an acted and a spoken one (vs. 8.) "They lied to the Holy Ghost, because the offering was made, not to the apostles, nor to the church, but to God, and the act was thus a direct falsehood addressed to him." And was in direct contravention of the presence, the works, and the power of the Holy Spirit. AND TO KEEP BACK PART OF THE PRICE, while representing it to be the whole. There still exists those who keep back part of the price. Like Festus, they are almost persuaded, but

A STRAIGHT SHOT.

Brought About By Accident.

A lady who accidentally began eating Grape-Nuts and quickly discovered the strength that she gained, felt disposed to write regarding the food.

She says, "Grape-Nuts has done so much for me. When I came out of school I was broken down in health from overwork and nervousness. Every summer during the hot weather I have been practically exhausted and generally have lost five pounds or over.

Quite by accident I began using Grape-Nuts and thought I liked it very much at first, but the taste grew on me so much that I am extravagantly fond of it. I ate it all last summer and was surprised to find that I kept up with plenty of strength, my nerve force increased, and I lost no flesh.

I know exactly what has sustained me for I have made no change in my way of living except to take on Grape-Nuts. I never tire of it. I always use it with cold cream in summer and warm cream in winter. This is a straightforward, honest letter and I trust it will be of service to you." Lucy J. Rowen, Cedar Falls, Ia.

something holds them back. They will give up all to Christ except some one thing. They will do every duty but one. Even as to things of this life, many fail because they are willing to pay only part of the price of success.

4. WHILE IT REMAINED, WAS IT NOT THINE OWN? No one compelled you to sell the property and give it away. But it was necessary that they should act and speak the truth about it. WHY HAST THOU CONCEIVED THIS THING IN THINE HEART? What caused you to form such a plan? THOU HAST NOT LIED UNTO MEN, BUT UNTO GOD. That is, the real force of the lie was against God more than man. So David said to God, "Against thee, thee only have I sinned"

III. THE DANGER AVERTED BY THE SIGNAL PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDER.—Vs. 5 TO 5 ANANIAS . . . FELL DOWN, AND GAVE UP THE GHOST. His death was the direct act of God and in no sense the act of Peter and the apostles. Very probably they were as much astonished as any one. Had Peter done this act, he would have been a murderer, subject to the law of the land. But he had no hand in it whatever. GREAT FEAR CAME ON ALL. Fear of God, an intelligent fear of his searching vision and unerring judgment, and a dread conviction of the deadliness of sin "came on all them that heard these things"

6. AND THE YOUNG MEN. "A society of young and able men was attached to each synagogue, who were called the servants of the synagogue, and were held in readiness to perform any menial duties about the place." WOUND HIM UP. Wrapped around him his own mantle.

7. ABOUT THE SPACE OF THREE HOURS. She waited thus long anxiously for her husband's return with the news of the praise and honor received for their large gift. Then, weary and puzzled at his absence, HIS WIFE . . . CAME IN to learn the reason. NOT KNOWING WHAT WAS DONE. No one, it has been suggested, who had seen her, as yet had the courage to tell her of her husband's doom.

8. PETER ANSWERED UNTO HER. Answered her inquiry, shown by her looks or the fact of her coming. TELL ME WHETHER YE SOLD THE LAND FOR SO MUCH? Implying "and no more," pointing at the same time to the pile of gold Ananias had presented, or naming the sum. The question gave her the opportunity to retract and to state the truth. She could have saved her husband by refusing to join in his plan. She could now clear her own conscience by confession. But she shut the door of repentance by telling a lie. "A wilful falsehood is a cripple and cannot stand alone. It is easy to tell one lie, hard to tell but one lie."

9. AGREED TOGETHER. Showing that the sin was deliberate, and therefore without palliation or excuse. They were not overtaken by a sudden tornado, but plotted in calm sunshine. TO TEMPT THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD. To tempt God is to dare him, to put him to the test whether he will see the sin and punish it or not, so that God and his government must be put into a false light before the world, or he must take notice of the offense.

10. THEN FELL SHE DOWN STRAIGHTWAY AT HIS FEET. The death was not inflicted by Peter, but by God.

The Severity of the Punishment. (1) It was deserved. (2) It was necessary in order to save the church from destruction from within. "It is remarkable, as a historic fact, that just as soon as any movement, though beginning with a spiritual impulse and even in a spirit of protest and reform, gets to be popular and numerically strong, its point of peril is reached." (3) It was thus an act of mercy. God has terrible judgments upon men, but they are always for the good of the world.

IV. THE OUTCOME.—Acts 5: 11-16. The result was not the ruin of the church, but a firmer piety and progress in every direction. II. GREAT FEAR CAME UPON ALL THE CHURCH. Not fear of man, but great awe in the presence of God; great reverence for the Holy Spirit, great fear of sinning, great fear lest they might themselves be deceived. This led to careful living, to heart searchings, to watching and prayer. Their eyes were opened to see the realities around them, as Elisha's servant, when his eyes were opened, saw the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about the prophet (2 Kings 6: 17.) UPON AS MANY AS HEARD. They realized the terrible nature of sin, the power and nearness of God's judgments against it. They lived in the presence of God's all-searching eye that penetrated into the recesses of the heart. They were conscious of sin.

WHEN JESUS DWELLS IN US.

REV. ANDREW MURRAY.

When Jesus dwells in us, then we are filled with love unto all the fulness of God

—the Triune God, not only in heaven, but in our hearts. Fix your hearts upon this: the Father must do it, and what the Father will do, I must except—the Father, God Almighty, to give this Jesus into my heart as an indwelling Saviour; what the Father does is to strengthen us with might by the Holy Spirit in the inner man. Except that, Fix your heart upon God. That is the one way to the Father and as we go along step by step, let your heart be filled with this: God is love. Love is the divine omnipotence. Love is the life and the glory of God. Yes, God is love. There is the love of the Father and the love of the Son and the love of the Spirit. Let us fix our hope on the love of the Father giving the Son into our hearts. Let us rejoice in the Son coming with God's perfect love to dwell within. Let us bow in stillness while the Holy Spirit works mightily within us to shed abroad the love. God will come into us and will bring us into his banqueting house and his banner over us will be love. May God teach the waiting heart to expect this, nothing less than the perfect love of God perfected in us.—Sel.

The Rev. Peter MacQueen, of Charleston, Me., says that in a small town in Scotland he recently came across an old man seated by the roadside, apparently in much distress. Believing a helping hand could be given, or the monotony of his own travel relieved, he approached the old man and began conversation. The latter, on learning that the pastor was from America, became interested, and several times during the conversation asked of several people whom he had known to leave the town for America. Among other names mentioned was that of Andrew Carnegie, of whom he evidently heard little since his departure for this country. Mr. MacQueen said he had heard of Mr. Carnegie. "They tell me 'Andy' is doing quite well in America," said the old man. "The poor old fellow was a schoolmate of mine," he continued, "and many a day we spent fishing together. He never had much sense."

Liver Troubles.

LIFE FULL OF MISERY TO SUFFERERS FROM THIS TROUBLE.

Its Symptoms Made Manifest by a Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Bad Taste in the Mouth and Pains extending to the Shoulders.

(From the Brookville Recorder.)

Sufferers from liver troubles find life one of almost constant misery, growing worse and worse unless prompt steps and the proper remedy be taken to restore the organ to its natural condition. Mrs. Joseph Leclair, of Brockville, was such a sufferer, but has been, happily, released from the trouble by the only medicine known to thoroughly restore this important organ to its normal condition, once disease has fastened upon it. To a reporter, Mrs. Leclair willingly gave her story for publication. She said:—"For a long time I suffered severely from complications of the liver and dyspepsia. I would awake in the morning with pains under my shoulders and in my stomach. My tongue was heavily coated, and I had a horrible taste in my mouth, especially on arising in the morning. I was constipated, and at times my head would ache so badly that I could have scarcely let it rest on the pillow. There was such a burning sensation in my stomach at times that it felt as though there was a coal of fire in it. The pain was especially severe after eating, and for months my life was one of misery. A friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I did so. After using the first box, there was a material improvement, and in the course of a few weeks longer I felt that I was completely cured. My tongue was cleared, the bad taste left my mouth, the pains disappeared, and I felt as well as ever I was. Before taking the pills I suffered from bronchitis at times, but it has never since troubled me. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone who suffers as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore health and strength by making new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening every organ of the body. They do not act merely upon the symptoms, as ordinary medicines do, but go directly to the root of the trouble. In this way they cure such diseases as liver and kidney troubles, rheumatism, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, sick headaches, anaemia, and the irregularities that make the lives of so many women one of constant misery. Do not be persuaded to take any substitute; see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, the pills will be sent post-paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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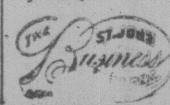
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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is Rev. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WINE HARBOR, N. S.—Here we have a noble band of efficient workers for Christ. At our prayer meetings we often get a great spiritual uplift. There is a desire on the part of many that the un saved among us may be converted to God and his name exalted among the people. Here we have a flourishing Aid Society, a Mission Band and a Normal class numbering about fifteen. Our beloved brother, Dea. J. H. Kennedy and his most estimable wife are indefatigable laborers, a veritable host within themselves. The Sunday School is moving, on grandly under their leadership and good results must assuredly follow.

PASTOR L. J. SLAUGHENWHITE.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.—We are now engaged in special services. Mr. C. W. Walden, the evangelist whose recent work at Smith's Cove and Deep Brook has won deserved commendation, is assisting us. Mr. Walden's methods are unexceptionable. He is a quiet worker, discourages mere excitement, relies for results upon the quickening Spirit, and seeks through the consent of the conscience and will an intelligent surrender to God through faith in Christ. Already on every side our Christian people are saying, he has done me good. The dormant are being aroused and several have professed conversion. Mr. Walden with a modest, humble Christian and would possibly object to the writing of this item had he been consulted.

I. W. PORTER.

MAHONE, N. S.—The holiday season frequently brings to the parsonage tokens of "good will" and we are glad to see that many of our fellow-pastors have been cheered; and we have not been forgotten for we toil with a loyal generous people. At Xmas the donation at North West required a yoke of oxen to convey to the parsonage and among the many valuable gifts were a pair of buck skin driving gloves. Monday evening, the 20th, the parsonage was crowded with over fifty happy faces. They called it a "pound party." They came not to pound the parson but with lbs. for the pantry and for his pocket-book. The united efforts of pastor and people for two and a half years have not been in vain and we pray for a continuation of God's favor to report in the future.

W. B. BEZANSON.

SONORA, N. S.—The little church at Sonora has suffered severely by the removal of both her deacons by death early last fall. However, God had been training up two most excellent young men in the persons of James Dickson and William McGrath, who have been ordained to fill the positions made vacant by the brethren deceased. We are delighted with the whole-hearted consecration of these dear brethren. In the Sunday School and in the prayer meetings they are a tower of strength. It is a real pleasure to labor with such grand servants of Christ. They are worthy examples of what God can do for men over whose hearts he has supreme control. The Sunday School under the superintendence of Deacon Dickson, with Deacon McGrath, Bro. Jas Jolotta and several consecrated young ladies as teachers is in a healthy condition and doing a good work. Here, also, we have about a dozen studying the Normal lessons, all of whom are making splendid progress.

PASTOR L. J. SLAUGHENWHITE.

WALTON, N. S.—The church has greatly enjoyed the services of Evangelists Baker and MacLean, who have been with us two weeks. The preaching of the gospel in its fulness and simplicity, by Bro. Baker in his own clear, earnest, peaceful style, and the sweet singing of the same gospel by Bro. MacLean have been uplifting and strengthening to God's people, while a number of young men and some of mature years have been led to see their need of salvation. Some of these have testified to their trust in Christ and we hope that in the near future we may be made glad by some accessions to the membership of the little church. The prayers and sympathies of the Walton church will follow these brethren in the work to which they are so evidently set apart by God.

D. W. CRANDALL.

N. E. MARGARET, C. B.—Our people have been wishing us a Happy New Year. At a concert and social on Dec. 25th, the sum of \$58.80 was raised for church purposes. Part of this, the Committee has decided to use in providing a church sleigh for the use of pastor. Then on Jan. 1st the friends again surprised us by bringing us wood enough, ready for stove, to last until warm weather comes. In the evening about 80 gathered in parsonage and enjoyed a good social time and an excellent tea provided by the ladies, after which we were presented with a purse containing \$31.62, and other useful articles making a total for the day of \$62.07. This has since been added to in goods and cash to make about \$75. We certainly should be, and wish here to say we are, very grateful for both of these generous expressions and also for the kind words in the excellent address accompanying the donation. May the writer of the address and the kind-hearted people who have thus contributed in so substantial a way to our encouragement and so heartily wished us a Happy New Year find rich reward from him whose work we seek to do.

E. S. MASON, L.L.C.

NEW GERMANY, N. S.—The work on this field is moving along steadily. The past year has been one of toil and service but not without its rewards. The finances have been most creditable. At Foster Settlement they experienced one of the most successful financial years in the history of the church, closing the year with all bills paid. The debt on parsonage has been reduced at time of writing to \$19; this we hope to liquidate in a few weeks. On Monday evening we listened to a most interesting and instructive lecture on the "Holy Land" by Jas. A. McLean, Esq., of Bridgewater. We are greatly indebted to Mr. McLean for his kindness in giving us this lecture gratis. On Tuesday evening the friends of Farmington and Centreville made us a donation visit at the parsonage. All spent a most enjoyable evening. Such visits tend to bind pastor and people more closely together. They did not leave without leaving tangible expressions of their good will in cash and useful articles. Before repairing to their homes Deacon J. L. DeLong called the friends to order, and in a few well chosen words presented the pastor and wife with the purse. To this the pastor made a suitable reply after which others made some pleasant and encouraging remarks. Our humble prayer is that God will richly bless all.

Jan. 22. H. B. SMITH.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—We are looking for a refreshing season, signs of which already appear. The cloud may be compared to a man's hand in size but will we trust expand and result in the showers for which we plead. One candidate was baptized by Pastor Jenner last evening and another has expressed a desire to follow Jesus in the same ordinance. The church is working along with her usual harmony. We have very enjoyable social meetings particularly the after-meeting on Sabbath evening. The church recently held an entertainment, the proceeds of which were for our invalided brother, Wm. Hall, whose daughter, Miss Mable, formerly of Acadia Seminary, now of Toronto, took the principal part of the programme, much to the delight of the large audiences in attendance. By the way, I think the MESSENGER AND VISITOR in last week's issue gave the credit of the benefit to the Tabernacle church. Our genial pastor, Rev. J. H. Jenner, who began his labors with us on the 1st of October last, has already won a warm place in the hearts of his people. His powerful and instructive sermons, well studied and delivered with great energy and force, are highly appreciated as is evidenced by the large and attentive audience at every service. He is a successful leader in social meetings, draws a large class for Bible study in the Sunday School and is doing effective work in connection with the Bloomfield street mission. Mrs. Jenner teaches the ladies bible class in Sunday School. She is able assistant to the pastor and has also won the affections of the congregation.

DEACON.

FREEPORT, N. S.—The week of prayer was observed by our church. The congregations were large and the interest increased each night. Sabbath, Jan. 13, had been

fixed for our thanksgiving for the church. The day came in with a tempest. A few, however, managed to get out to the service. There are a few in every church that no storms can daunt. Love and faithfulness to Christ transcend every other consideration. The few put in the offering nearly \$100. The day they were baptized into Christ they set apart their worldly things to his cause. For such a people who can help but have an endearing fellowship? The interest seemed so good after the week of prayer that we continued our meetings. Rev. Isa. Wallace by invitation of the Westport Baptist church came down to give them a lift. We prevailed upon him to assist us a few evenings. Twenty-two years ago he was here and his Master gave him a wonderful victory. Numbers were baptized and are still with us, but some have passed to the heights of victory. Last Friday was his birthday. We had a special service in the church. He preached the gospel with great power. An offering was taken for this good and noble servant of Christ now passing his seventy-sixth milestone on the way of life. His heart and soul are in the work. Large audiences are filling the house each night and the interest is widening on all sides. The cry of the Lord's people here is "Wilt thou not revive us again," etc. Brethren, pray for these islands of the sea.

Jan 21st. E. H. HOWE.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—A few weeks ago we announced that Rev. J. L. Miner had accepted a call to Charlottetown. We now have pleasure in stating that he is busy at work among us. He began his duties here on Jan. 5th, and as that date was the beginning of the week of prayer a good opportunity was afforded of becoming acquainted with the pastors of the city and an introduction to the people of Charlottetown generally. On last Thursday evening a hearty reception was given our Pastor and Mrs. Miner, when a nice programme was carried out, including welcome addresses from the different organizations of the church, also an address by Rev. J. C. Spurr, representing the Baptist ministers of the Province. Mr. Miner begins his pastorate with hopefulness, and we as a church are congratulating ourselves on the very successful termination of our efforts in securing a successor to Mr. Raymond. Mr. Miner comes to us as an entire stranger but he very soon ceases to be such as he fits right in, and once more we have for a leader a manly Christian gentleman and a preacher of no ordinary ability. Thus our dear old church passes through another important crisis in its history and we are all convinced that he who guides the planets in their course has used us to this forward his own cause. Our pastor seems eager for higher attainments in church work, our people stand behind him united and willing and what can hinder our advancement.

CLERK.

PARRSBORO, N. S.—The cause here is moving along slowly but steadily. We have our share of difficulties but definite progress is being made. I have entered on my fourth year of work with the heroic band among whom it is my privilege to preach the unsearchable riches of the gospel. A year ago at our annual business meeting we discovered that during 1900 we had made the best record financially that had been made in the history of the church for fifteen years. During the past year we have had some special evidence of God's care for us as a church and we have improved on the previous year in general advance; for besides lessening by one-half the dark shadow of our church debt, we have received encouraging additions to our membership, both letters and baptism, as has been reported from time to time. The kindly thoughtfulness of our people must have a word of appreciation. Last fall feeling that the pastor needed change and rest they turned him out to forage among the farms and orchards of Kings county. As we were beginning housekeeping on our return the parsonage was invaded by a generous company who treated us with pounds of sugar and other goods, including old English cash currency. Christmas also brought its usual quota of kind words and "love's remembrances." What a blessing that there is a Xmas to look forward to, to break up the long months of an otherwise monotonous season and to help us escape our natural selfishness; by unlocking the pent up affections of our hearts even for one week in fifty-two. If we were enough like Him who was born in Bethlehem we could make a "joyous Christmas" of this whole new year. I suppose it will be so when the "Millennium" comes.

D. H. MACQUARRIE.

DORCHESTER.—The first Baptist church here had its reunion and roll-call on the third day of January instant. The responses to the call were from those present and by letters from those absent. Some of the letters containing donations in money. The roll-call was followed by reports of all the departments. The reports showed that all the sections of the church were in a healthy condition, that two of the church buildings had been repaired and that the amount raised for all purposes was in excess of \$1200, the largest amount ever raised by the church in one year. The pastor in his address said, "A review of the past reveals the fact that there is much to be really and profoundly grateful for, and much to be regretted. Could the pen of man touch the book of life we would alter some things now written on its pages. That is the impossible. During the year the Lord of the Harvest has allowed us to reap. Thirty have been baptized on profession of their faith, and five have been received by letter. Four of our members have been called to exchange worlds during the pastor's period of service, and others are approaching the border land of the New Jerusalem. We mention with gratitude that the Lord has permitted us to renovate our properties at Woodhurst and Fairview and that the money has been provided." After the roll-call and reports from the secretary, the treasurer, and superintendents of the Sabbath Schools an historical sketch of the church was read by Bro. C. E. Knapp. The thanks of the church was given by resolution to all the officers and to Bro. Knapp, and an addition was made to the resolutions asking Bro. Knapp to have a copy of the history sketch placed on the records of the church and another copy sent to the press. Last Sunday evening six were added to the members ip of the church, one by baptism and five by letter. During last year thirty were added to the church by baptism and five by letter and the six added this year makes the number of members over two hundred. The number of Baptists at "The Corner," now the head quarters of our church, was in 1848 just three, in 1858 six and is now over two hundred. Since the last date about fifty of the members have joined Church Triumphant and as many as fifty have been dismissed to join churches in the United States and elsewhere. We are hoping for, praying for and expecting additions to our numbers here in the near future.

C. E. K.

ST. MARTINS.—The resignation of pastor Cornwall presented at the annual business meeting of the church, Jan. 15, came as a genuine surprise to many. During the five years' pastorate the church has been led from a low state financially up to the exalted position she now occupies, viz., a floating indebtedness has been paid off. The church edifice has received extensive repairs, including a metallic ceiling at a cost of five hundred dollars and new furnaces costing two hundred dollars. The trustees' report showed the running expenses of the church paid in full for the



Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Agony.

Stonx Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901. "For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c. box the disease had entirely disappeared, and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota Ave." Sold by all druggists. 50c. a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

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PURE, HIGH GRADE
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Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

MARRIAGES.

ERNEST-YOUNG.—At the Baptist parsonage, Mahone, Jan. 15th, by the Rev. W. B. Bezanon, James Ernest and Savilla Young, all of Indian Point.

BROOKS-FINEGAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Freeport, Digby Co., N. S., Jan. 15th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Howe, Thomas W. Brooks, Esq., to Lizzie Finegan, both of Freeport.

GORDON-DAVIS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Petitcodiac, Jan. 22nd, by the Rev. N. A. MacNeill, Frank Gordon and Bertha Davis, both of the parish of Salisbury, N. B.

GOULD-BARKHOUSE.—At the home of the bride's father, Jan. 22nd, by Rev. E. O. Read, Jotham W. Gould and May Barkhouse, daughter of Mr. John Barkhouse, all of Canada Creek, Nova Scotia.

HURLBURT-CAVANAGH.—At the parsonage, Tusket, N. S. Jan. 22nd, by Pastor A. C. Shaw, Charles Hurlburt of Springhaven to Emma Cavanagh of Canaan, Yarmouth county, N. S.

GOLDING-JENKINS.—At the home of the bride's father, Kars, Kings county, N. B., Jan. 21st, by Rev. Wm. M. Field, Stephen E. Golding of Wickham and May Louisa Jenkins of Kars, N. B.

BURDITT-SMITH.—At the Riverside Baptist church, New York, on Monday, January 20, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Riverside church and brother of the bride, William F. Burditt, Jr., formerly of St. John, N. B., to Katherine Adina Smith of West Virginia, U. S.

WARNER-POTTER.—At Plympton, N. S., Jan. 23rd, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Captain Harry W. B. Warner and Annie E. Potter, both of Plympton.

SWAN-SWAN.—At New Annan, Nov. 17, by Rev. J. T. Dimock, Alex. Swan to Nettie Swan, both of New Annan.

JONES-CLYBURN.—At the residence of the groom, January 18th, by Rev. G. A. Lawson, George O. Jones to Margaret J. Clyburn, all of Isaac's Harbor, N. S.

FIELD-HARRIS.—At the Bear River Baptist church, Jan. 21st, by Rev. Israel W. Porter, B. A., Asa L. Field of Waltham, Mass., and Florence E., daughter of Rupert Harris, Esq. of Bear River.

WOOD - ARCHIBALD.—At Pugwash, "Hotel Minto," Jan. 1st, by Pastor C. H. Haverstock, Ermina L., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wood, and Henry A. Archibald of Port Hastings, Cape Breton.

MEADOWS-SMITH.—At Pugwash, Jan. 15th, by Pastor C. H. Haverstock, Lida M. Meadows, daughter of the late Rev. James Meadows and Stanley R. Smith of Pugwash.

DEATHS.

YOUNG.—At Calais, Me., Miss Deborah Young, aged 79 years. Miss Young was a true member of the Ledge Baptist church, Charlotte county, N. B.

HARRIS.—At her home in Bear River, N. S., Jan. 10th, the widow of the late Benj. Harris. Sister Harris was one of the oldest members of our church and was held in high esteem and warm affection. After a long and painful illness she fell asleep at the age of 75 years, leaving a large family and wide circle of friends to mourn their loss.

NODDIN.—At Rolling Dam, Charlotte county, Charles E. Noddin, age 54 Truly a type of Christian character that the church was not ashamed of. He lived beneath the shade of the cross counting things of earth but dross, for the sake of knowing Christ supremely above everything. He was a member of Rolling Dam Baptist church.

FOUNTAIN.—At Wallace River, Dec. 31st, after a brief but severe illness, William B. Fountain, aged 58 years, son of the late Caled and Jane Fountain. Bro. Fountain leaves a wife, two sons, one daughter and two sisters to mourn their loss. As a husband, father and friend Brother Fountain was noted for his kind heartedness. His home was always open for the servants of God. He expressed himself to the writer as resting fully in Christ.

JOYCE.—At Rolling Dam, Cumberland county, Jan. 18th, Mrs. Judson Joyce

*Manchester, Robertson & Allison,
St. John, N. B.*

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ELASTIC
BOOK-CASE**

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

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present year, and no indebtedness. Also during the year a handsome and commodious parsonage has been erected at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars just opposite the church upon one of the finest building lots in the village, said lot a gift from Mrs. J. H. Moran. The parsonage is an ornament to the village and a lasting monument to the memory of Pastor Cornwall. Handsome donations towards the building have been received from Robert Moran of Liverpool, England, together with smaller ones from the church and others, thus enabling the Pastor at the business meeting to present to the trustees a deed of the fine building, a good barn and other improvements entirely free of debt. We feel this is no slight work and required tact, wisdom and sound judgment—to thus face many difficulties and accomplish this work. During the present pastorate 90 persons have been baptized and received into the fellowship of the church. It is understood Mr. Cornwall has received and accepted a call to the Falmouth Baptist church of N. S. We trust a cordial welcome is awaiting him and that prosperity will attend him in his new field of labor. On Jan. 16 a large number of the church and congregation paid the pastor and his wife a donation visit at their home in the new parsonage. Music and conversation made a pleasant evening and at its close Deacon A. W. Fownes in a few well-chosen words on behalf of those present presented the pastor with a purse of \$40 and \$0 in goods. Mr. Cornwall feelingly responded and thanked his people for present kindness and the support he felt he had ever had. Deacon Tins and others followed with remarks all of a congratulatory character to the pastor, assuring him of the loss not only the church but the entire community would sustain in his removal. Mr. Cornwall is a good citizen, an exemplary Christian character, the possessor of sterling qualities which make him capable of being a leader in all good causes. His work in the temperance cause has been most emphatic and has resulted in much good.

MRS. A. W. FOWNES,
Church Cor., pro tem.

MACNAQUACK, N. B.—Will you kindly allow me a small space just to acknowledge the kindness of my church and congregation at Macnaquack in presenting their pastor with a genuine donation amounting to \$79, seventy in cash and a handsome present to Mrs. Howard. One of our old deacons has gone home. Mr. Patterson was a man of sterling worth. I am told by the older members that the church was never stronger or more united than at the present. I am glad to hear that—but how I desire to see a gracious display of God's power in our midst.

GEO. HOWARD.

aged 68 years. Sister Joyce was the wife of one of our best deacons and also best Christian of this church. Our beloved deacon feels the loss of his dear wife, who had been under the hand of affliction for some years. Our sister was a Christian and a member of this church at Rolling Dam. She died in the fullest assurance of salvation.

SHARP.—At the home of Mr. James Keirstead, Collins, on the 17th inst, of consumption, Edith Sharp passed to rest aged 31 years. Some years ago this sister found peace in Christ and united with the people of God. Since that time she has lived a consistent Christian life. The funeral service was held on Sunday last, Rev. W. Camp preaching the sermon from Rev. 21:4. She leaves a mother, two sisters and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

PATTERSON.—At Macnaquack, York county, on Jan. 9th, Deacon Luther Patterson, in the 77th year of his age. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Our brother will be greatly missed. His steady, consistent, daily walk was a power for good in the community. He died in the triumph of faith.

LANGLEY.—At Seal Harbor, Guysboro county, N. S., on Nov. 15th, at the age of 74, Edward A. Langley, passed away. For more than a year Mr. Langley had suffered from a cancer which resulted in his death. During his sickness he was brought to accept Christ as his Saviour and fully trusted him to the end. He leaves a large family, six daughters and four sons all of whom with his wife were present at his deathbed. His end was peace. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

BURTON.—At N. E. Margaree, C. B., Dec. 25th, of consumption, John Pryor Burton, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. The deceased had been failing since last March, and during the last few weeks declined rapidly. During his illness he was ministered to most lovingly and with untiring faithfulness by his daughters and others. He passed away without a struggle. Though certain for many weeks of the approaching end, he never seemed fearful, but even expressed himself ready to go, and as trust-

ing in our Saviour. May God minister comfort to the bereaved ones.

HUTT.—At Mill River, P. E. I., Dec. 25, Ellen Jane, beloved daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Hutt and the late James Hutt, at the age of 26 years. Ellen was a consistent member of the Alberton Baptist church, a devoted daughter and sister, a true friend and faithful in every sphere in life. To her, death was certainly a gain and not only her life but her triumphant departure testified to her faith and her hope in Jesus. Her long and trying illness was borne without a murmur while the words "Thy will be done" were frequently heard. Her loss is deeply regretted and mourned but the sharpness of the sorrow to the friends left behind is to a degree alleviated by the bright hope of meeting again in the "Sweet by and by." At the funeral service, which took place on the 27th, her pastor spoke from the words found in Phil. 1, 21 "To die is gain." The bereaved ones have the deep sympathy of the community. May God sustain and comfort them!

Grateful Acknowledgement.

On a recent Tuesday evening in the New Year, the members and friends of the Baptist church assembled at the parsonage in almost overwhelming numbers to express in a very tangible way their appreciation of their pastor and his labors among them. After a most enjoyable evening spent in a pleasant and profitable manner, the Senior Deacon, Bro. Alex. Scott, addressed the pastor and Mrs. Gardner in most felicitous terms, assuring them of the continued esteem in which they were held by all the people, supplementing his remarks by handing them \$27.50 in cash and adding "we hope you may be with us many years yet to come!" After a suitable reply to such hearty and generous kindness, the reading of Scripture and prayer, asking for abundant blessing upon them all, at a somewhat late hour, "each went his devious way." We can indeed say in regard to this people, even as King Lemuel of old, "Many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all." PASTOR. Kingsboro, P. E. I.

VIM TEA is blended and packed by the most modern machinery known to the tea world, insuring **Cleanliness** Pure and Sweet Lead Packets Only.

A Montreal paper is authority for the statement that serious differences have arisen between Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, and Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, contractors for the Halifax to Yarmouth railway, that as a result the latter may give up the contract and that Dr. Seward Webb and friends, of New York, are willing and anxious to take it up.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can make its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of heavy horse hair, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

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In the Clutch Of Consumption.

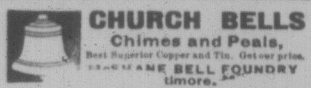


Don't neglect that persistent hacking cough till you find yourself in the clutch of Consumption. It's an easy matter to stop it now by taking

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

This pleasant remedy heals and soothes the lungs and bronchial tubes, and cures lingering and chronic coughs when other remedies fail.

Mr. W. P. Cann, writing from Morpeth, Ont., says: "I honestly believe I would have died of consumption only for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I have used it for years and consider it has no equal for severe colds and throat troubles."



CHURCH BELLS

Chimes and Pails.

Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price. TRADE MARK BELL FOUNDRY Timore.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs and Representatives of Montequien McDonald, late of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Barrister at Law, deceased, and all other persons whom it may or doth concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1879, and made between Jane Fairweather of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, widow, of the first part, and Jane Puddington of said City and Province, widow, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Book S. No. 7, of records, pages 332, 333, 334 and 335, said mortgage having been duly assigned by the said Jane Puddington to James L. McDonald, of said City of Saint John, widow, by Indenture of assignment dated the tenth day of September, A. D. 1900, and the equity of redemption in said lands and premises having been sold and conveyed to said Montequien McDonald, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock Noon, at CHUBB'S CORNER, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said Indenture of mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, and described as follows,—beginning on the South side of Carleton street at the North-west corner of a lot owned by R. S. Deveber, thence Westwardly along Carleton street a distance of forty feet, thence at right angles Southwardly a distance of eighty feet, thence Eastwardly parallel to Carleton street a distance of forty feet or to the Western side line of R. S. Deveber's property, thence Northwardly along the said line a distance of eighty feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and erections and improvements on the said land and premises standing and being, and all rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining."

Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1901. CLARA L. McDONALD, Assignee of Mortgagees.

AMON A. WILSON, Auctioneer.

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

News Summary

A. L. Ames was elected president of the Toronto Board of Trade Monday by acclamation.

Archbishop Bruchesi has issued a mandement against Sunday political meetings in Montreal city.

Edward Blake, M. P., has subscribed one hundred guineas to the Irish parliamentary fund.

Commandant Schepers, who, after trial by court martial, was sentenced to death, was executed on Sunday.

The Ontario provincial auction sales of pure breed live stock are to be held at Ottawa on February 12th, and at Guelph, February 26th.

In official circles it is stated that General O'Grady-Haly's term of office as major general commanding the militia of Canada will terminate March 31.

An affray occurred at Belleville Texas, Wednesday, which resulted in three men's deaths, the fatal wounding of one man and the slight wounding of three others.

David Kingsbury shot Elias Joseph, an Assyrian pedlar, Monday, at East Alfield, near Ottawa. It is alleged the deed was committed in an attempt to secure the victim's money.

James Muir, shoe manufacturer, Quebec, has been appointed by the federal government to visit the British Isles with a view to increasing trade in Canadian made footwear in the old country.

Aubrey De Vere, the well-known poet and political writer, died in London on Tuesday aged eighty-eight years. He was born at Curragh Chase, Limerick, Ire., and was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin.

Owing to the high price of British coal the management of Swedish railways have decided to experiment with Canadian coal, which is in all respects equal to that exported to the Baltic from England.

An inventor named Hollerith is said to have received nearly \$700,000 for the use of tabulating and adding machines leased by him to the government at Washington and used in the work of the twelfth census.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., was Friday elected Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts, and has signified his intention of accepting the office.

Rumors are current in India of coming trouble in Argbanistan. It is alleged that Russia will during the winter mass troops upon the northern frontiers, in readiness to invade Afghanistan as soon as the snow melts on the passes.

The steamer Amur arrived at Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, from Skagway. She brought news that rich pay dirt has been found running from four to seven cents to the pan on Good Pasture Creek. A stampede has occurred. Circle Creek is deserted.

An explosion in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic church at New Britain, Conn., Tuesday, caused a fire which totally destroyed the interior of the structure. The church was built in 1888 and was one of the most beautiful in New England. It is estimated that the loss will be \$50,000.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental farms from the record-breaking crops recently had in the Canadian North-west. It will be worth while for farmers generally to renew their seed of oats when varieties which have produced more than 100 bushels per acre can be had. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian Corn and potatoes. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 15th of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

As a Remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are reliable and give the best possible effect with safety.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHEME. Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal. 25 cts. a box.

40,000 MILES AN HOUR.

According to Professor Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, the most important achievement in astronomy during the nineteenth century was the determination of the rate of speed at which the solar system is moving through space. Astronomers are now able to say with certainty that the sun, moon, and stars are all going somewhere at the rate of 40,000 miles an hour. Where they started from and whither they are bound, are questions which must be left for future scientists to solve. At any rate the discovery is sufficient to emphasize the unimportance of men in the scheme of the universe. The wildest dream of human inventors looks forward to the distant day when it will be possible to travel over the surface of the earth at the rate of 100 or 200 miles in sixty minutes. Meanwhile the whole solar system sweeps through space at a rate of speed entirely beyond human comprehension. The only way to get even a suggestion of what it means is to imagine traveling more than one and a half times around the world between noon and one o'clock. Alarmists who like to picture the awful possibilities of a sudden failure of the laws which govern the harmony of the spheres can hardly find a more fruitful subject for their imagination than in considering what would happen if the solar system, now running at 40,000 miles an hour, should be instantaneously brought to a stop. Certainly space would be filled with a flying confusion of scattered worlds and shivered stars.—Morning Star.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

On the 16th and 17th of January, terrible earthquake shocks were experienced in Chilpancingo, the Capital City of the State of Guerrero, Mexico. According to the despatches hundreds of lives were lost amid falling buildings and the destruction of property was very great. A despatch says: The people are camping out on the alameda and in the fields. Hundreds of families are ruined. The buildings destroyed include the Seventeenth battalion's barracks, from which the soldiers were ordered, thus saving their lives. The school buildings are wrecked, but the children were all saved, their teachers having rare presence of mind and giving the order for them to march to the street when the first rumbling of the earth began Thursday. The parish church, which was being repaired, having been injured in a recent earthquake, was destroyed. When the shock began it was nearly filled with worshippers, who fled in dismay, women being knocked down, but fortunately all had gained the street when the heavy stone arches fell.

Governor Mora and his secretary escaped from the state palace in time to save themselves. The statue of General Nicholas Bravo was thrown down and the town government building was so badly cracked that its fall is hourly expected. Great fissures opened across the streets.

This was in Chilpancingo and in a number of other towns considerable destruction of life and property is reported as a result of the disturbance.

ICE ON THE RED SEA.

Mr. Booker T. Washington tells a story of an old colored preacher who was endeavoring to explain to his congregation how it was that the Children of Israel passed over the Red Sea safely, while the Egyptians, who came after them, were drowned. The old man said:

"My brethren, it was this way:—When the Israelites passed over, it was early in the morning, while it was cold, and the ice was strong enough so that they went over all right; but when the Egyptians came along it was in the middle of the day, and the sun had thawed the ice so it gave way under them, and they were drowned."

At this, a young man in the congregation, who had been away to school and had come home, rose and said:

"I don't see how that explanation can be right, parson. The geography that I've been studying tells us that ice never forms under the equator, and the Red Sea is nearly under the equator."

"There, now," said the old preacher, "that's all right. I's been 'spectin' 'ome of you smart Alecks would be askin' just some such fool question. The time I was speakin' about was before they had any jogafrics or 'quators either."

At least £19,000,000 a year is raised for and spent in religious work in England and Wales. This averages about 12 shillings from each person in the country. In Scotland and Ireland another £6,000,000 is raised, making the total religious revenue of the United Kingdom £25,000,000 sterling per annum. This is equal to nearly one-fifth of the total revenue raised by taxation.

HAMBURG STRAKS.

To one pound of round steak, chopped add a teaspoonful of onion, a teaspoonful of salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of black pepper. Mix well and form into cakes with the hands moistened in cold water. Have the frying-pan hot but put no fat on, and brown both sides. Treat as you would steak, making a little gravy by pouring boiling water on the pan after removing steak, seasoning slightly, stirring up the rich glass that has been left on the pan, and pour over the meat.—Rx.

Heart Disease

Ninety Per. Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and



when the stomach fails to properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that, the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion, and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agent's interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

This and That

A SMALL BOY'S RIDE.

A small boy sat quietly in one of the seats in the coach on a train running between two of our Western cities. It was a hot, dusty day, very uncomfortable for traveling, and that particular ride is perhaps the most uninteresting day's journey in our whole land. But the little fellow sat patiently watching the fields and fences hurrying by, until a motherly old lady, leaning forward, asked sympathetically:

"Aren't you tired of the long ride, dear and the dust and the heat?"

The lad looked up brightly, and replied, with a smile: "Yes, ma'am, a little. But I don't mind it much, because my father is going to meet me when I get to the end of it."

What a beautiful thought it is, that when life seems wearisome and monotonous, as it sometimes does, we can look forward hopefully and trustingly, and, like the lonely little lad, "not mind it much," because our Father, too, will be waiting to meet us on our journey's end.

THROUGH AND THROUGH.

"Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity and I shall be clean," said the Psalmist.

The mystery of annealing glass, that is, baking it so that the color may go clean through it, is now by some casualty quite lost in England, if not in Europe. Break a piece of glass painted some 400 years since and it will be found as red in the middle as in the outsid; the color is not only on it, but in it and through it; whereas now all art can perform is only to fix the red on one side of the glass.

I suspect a much more important mystery is lost in our age, viz., the transmitting of piety clean through the heart, that a man become inside and outside alike. The sincerity of the ancient patriarchs, inspired prophets, holy apostles, patient martyrs, and pious fathers of the primitive church, whereas only outside sanctity is too usual in our age. Happy the man on whose monument that character of Aas (1 Kings 15:14) may be truly inscribed for his epitaph: Here lieth the man whose heart was perfect with the Lord all his days. Heart perfect, O finest of wares! All his days, O the largest of measures!

BE TOLERANT.

Paul said: "There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification." That means, for one thing, that no man's speech is meaningless simply because his neighbor fails to comprehend it. To be

A GOOD CHANGE.

A Change in Food Works Wonders.

The wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Hickmon Mills, Mo., has, with her husband, been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

She says, "For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food in addition to my Postum Coffee. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never had coffee since.

I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it."

lieve Paul's saying is to have large and genuine tolerance. Conscience does not decide what is right or wrong for us. The moral judgment does that, and conscience passes sentence, "allowing or disallowing," approving or condemning. So it comes to pass that people of equally clear conscience can do such queerly different things. We are apt to say their consciences are at fault, but it is not so. It is a certain obliquity of moral vision. Two men of a like sensitive conscience will always do the same things, only providing that they always "see" alike. It is the variation in point of view that makes possible and innocent the wide difference between good people on moral questions. Only the difference is not innocent if anything has been allowed to cloud the vision. It is a great thing to say of a man: "I know how he will decide if he can but be made to see what is right." It is a greater thing to say: "He lives so near to God that he sees straight." It cannot be said of many, and he whose enology it truly is has the widest and most genuine tolerance for the moral decisions of those who see things from another angle.—Epworth Herald.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH PERPETUAL.

The essence of the life of the soul is dynamic; man's spirit is a fountain of energy. There is abundant testimony to this even during the earthly years. Man conquers nature, amasses stores of learning, masters abstract truth, solves baffling problems, and asserts in all spheres the supremacy of mind over matter.

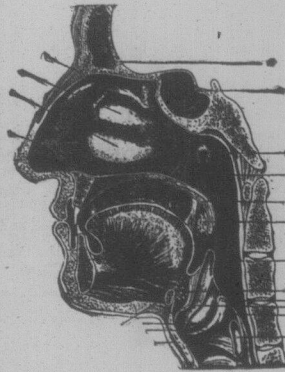
This great and wonderful power does not stop when existence on earth is ended. If one continues to feed and exercise his mind, his mental powers will not only be retained but grow to the last. Certainly the soul will grow. The aged Christian's faith is clearer than ever before, his love glows with a more ardent flame, his obedience is more spontaneous and complete. We have said of more than one such who has come within the range of our personal knowledge. "He is ripe for the heavenly garner." Did we mean that his faith had gone as far as it could and must now cease? Did we mean that love to God had filled up its measure? Did we mean that there could be no further absorption of the human will in the divine? Certainly not.

Now who shall say where the utmost limit of these spiritual powers is set? Spiritual dynamics involve growth. The climax is not reached here on earth. Indeed, is it ever reached? This power of spiritual life means the power to make progress through eternal ages. Our immortality is not a mere continuance in mediocrity, mental or spiritual. It is rather a continual progress which rejoices in what has already been attained, but is forever enlarging its capacity and its achievement. The spiritual powers, set in the right direction here on earth, beyond this life will expand in a measure and in a glory which now we only faintly appreciate.—Oliver Addison Kingsbury.

Bologna has been having a sensation in the rumor that its great leaning tower, the pride of the city, is weakening and may fall. This has caused so large an influx of visitors that it is said the hotelkeepers may not be wholly guiltless in regard to the rumor. The city has two of these square towers, the Asinelli, which is 315 feet high, and was erected in 1109, and its rival, the Garisenda, which was built one year later, and which was originally much higher, and is rendered peculiar by its decided inclination to one side. It is now only 153 feet high, the width of one side is 23 feet, the walls at the base are 6 feet 6 inches thick, while higher up they are 4 feet 9 inches. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but it was certainly intended to outdo the Asinelli, and both were for retreat in troublous times. Some say the original intention was to make it lean, but others contend that either the ground has settled or there was a defect in the engineering. This unique relic was so little thought of by one of its later possessors that it was sold in 1266 for 220 lire, something less than \$44.

Premier Roblin announces that the new Canadian northern line to Port Arthur will be open through for traffic on February 1 and that on that date a reduction of two cents per hundred weight would be made on the wheat rate from Brandon and intermediate points. Under the contract the rate will be reduced to ten cents per hundred before the province becomes responsible for any deficit.

Dr. Sproule on Catarrh.
The Gateway of Consumption.



The Commonest Abode of Catarrh Germs

Twenty years ago Catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it, and no climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the forerunner of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent in the last five years, nearly all of these cases having been traced back to catarrh as their starting point, and many physicians now contend that catarrh is only incipient consumption. I make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. I do cure catarrh. Catarrh has never been cured by nasal douches, washes or snuffs. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemics, diseases, and again and again has it been shown that a patient had been treated for some other disease when catarrhal germs have been present.

A remedy for Catarrh must be used constitutionally, and it must possess a direct affinity for the mucous membrane, and of being absorbed by the purulent mucous wherever located.

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

DR. SPROULE, B. A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

It must be homogeneous and each individual case requires treatment adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catarrh at any stage speedily and surely.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?
3. Does your nose feel full?
4. Does your nose discharge?
5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pain across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?
9. Is your hearing beginning to fall?
10. Are you losing your sense of smell?
11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14. Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10. Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12. Do you cough worse night and morning?
13. Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (NET.)	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME Prens & Interest.	ASSETS.	Insurance in Force (Net.)
1878	\$45,902.38	\$3,814.84	\$49,717.02	\$113,296.69	\$1,798,690.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	466,639.39	5,344,249.53
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1,063,748.59	329,121.84	1,392,870.43	7,799,983.89	32,717,215.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard \$505,546.25
 Capital Stock, Paid-up 100,000.00
 Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled 900,000.00
TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$1,505,546.25
 S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

THE CZAR'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

A characteristic story of the Czar's love of simplicity has been going the rounds of St. Petersburg lately. A certain lieutenant who was in a perpetual state of impetuosity was one day seen riding in a tram. The other officers of the regiment were furious at what they called an insult to the uniform, and intimated to the culprit that he had the option of either sending in his papers or being cashiered, and the unlucky subaltern chose the former alternative. Before he had time to do so, however, the Czar heard of the affair, and without a moment's delay, donned his colonel's uniform of the regiment in

question and, sauntering out of his palace, hailed a tram, and, calmly entering it, sat calmly down till it stopped in front of the barracks. He desired the officers to be called, and when they were assembled addressed them thus:—"Gentlemen, I have just ridden from the palace in a tram, and I wish to know if you desire me to send in my papers. I presume I have disgraced the uniform." "Sire," replied the major, nervously, "Your Majesty could never do that." "Then," replied the Czar with an amused smile, "as I have not degraded the uniform, Lieutenant D. cannot have done so, and will thus retain his commission in this regiment, even if he, like me, dare to ride in a tram.—London 'Tid bits.'



Mothers' Help.

Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors.

It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.

Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household.

For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.

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

Advertisement for POND'S EXTRACT featuring an illustration of a man shaving and text describing its benefits for skin care.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC R.V. featuring the 'SHORT LINE TO Montreal' and listing travel agents in Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago, St. Paul, and Vancouver.

Advertisement for MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, described as 'THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME' for use in handkerchiefs, toilets, and baths.

News Summary.

A recount is to be asked for the St. James division of the Montreal election. The Canadian Press Association will hold its annual meeting in Ottawa Feb. 27 and 28.

A furious gale has swept the Japanese coasts and 200 fishermen are supposed to be drowned.

The City of Shanghai, China, is inviting proposals to build and operate a 23-mile electric railway.

The government has issued the text of the petition received from the Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

It is stated that the Sovereign Bank of Canada in Toronto will open its doors for business about March 31.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to stab King George of Greece by a demented man, while his Majesty was walking in the park at Phaleron.

Official data shows that in the Mexican earthquake 614 houses, not including the government buildings, were destroyed in the first and second earthquakes.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says the cost of the Boer war from April, 1901, to the commencement of the current financial year, to December 31, was \$231,500,000.

The Dominion Coal Company expects to find a big market for its product in Cuba, where some coal has already been shipped. European shipments have been successful.

The Canada Paper Company's shareholders have decided to increase the capital by \$400,000 and re-build the mill at Windsor Mills, destroyed by fire recently.

Mrs. Ruth Carney, aged 108 years, is dead at the Union home for old ladies, at Philadelphia. She was reputed to be the oldest woman in Pennsylvania. She was born in Wales.

Lord Roberts has accepted the Star and Badge of the Order of St. Patrick, the gift of the ladies of Ireland. The badge is set with diamonds, and the star is composed of diamonds entirely.

The modus vivendi between Canada and the United States, touching the purchase of bait and supplies, the transshipment of catch and the shipping of crews on the Atlantic coast, has been renewed for another year.

Pittsburg, Pa. is to have a new hotel 217 feet wide and about the same length, and will be thirteen stories high. The exterior will be of marble or granite. The hotel including the ground, will cost \$5,000,000.

The attempts of Miss Hobbhouse to sue Lord Milner Lord Kitchener or other officers concerned in refusing to allow her to stay in South Africa, have failed owing to the interference on the part of the authorities.

Frank Rakewski, until recently a soldier in the United States army, has been taken to the military prison at Alcatraz Island, where he will serve a sentence of ten years for threatening the life of President Roosevelt.

What a boy can do for himself in these modern times of trusts is shown by the fact that Percival J. McIntosh, of Amalgamated fame, started his life as an office boy and is now worth \$6,000,000. And he is only 31 years old.

The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indian, Islands from Denmark to the United States was signed at Washington to day by Secretary Hay and Constantine Brun, the Danish minister. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification immediately.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Johannesburg, dated January 21, says General Methuen once took a Boer command, near Bosenoot, January 20, and after a running fight of eight miles captured their wagons and cattle and 24 Boers. General Bruce Hamilton made a night march against General Bertha, near Witbank, January 18, but the Boer commander had left the camp when the British reached the spot. The latter, however, captured 27 prisoners.

Dr. Barney, the Brooklyn physician, who inoculated a young woman with the bacilli of tuberculosis for the purpose of proving Prof. Koch's recent theory erroneous, asserts that the result of the experiment, disproved the German scientist's views. The young woman did contract tuberculosis. Thereupon, Dr. Barney restored her to perfect health. The only drawback to the doctor's claims is that he neglects to tell how he restored the patient from the first stages of tuberculosis, including expectoration of blood, in five weeks.

Acknowledgement.

Again the good people of Port Hillford have expressed their good feeling toward us in making Mrs. S. the happy recipient of a beautiful hanging lamp costing about ten dollars. I suppose our people thought that there was rather too much haziness about the paragonage, so they took this method to scatter the darkness. For this generous gift they have our united thanks. L. J. S.

Thanks.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Although I do not know your name I wish to thank you very heartily for the very kind remembrance in the shape of Calendar of Bible gems, enclosed in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Nov. 13th. It was received by me this week. I was very much pleased with the dainty little gift and with the kind thoughtfulness that prompted the act. Allow me to wish you all the compliments of the season. I sincerely hope that the New Year will be to you and yours in deed and in truth a happy one. Again thanking you I am Yours very truly, FLORA CLARKE.

Tekkali, India, Dec. 21st, 1901.

Advertisement for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, featuring large stylized letters and text describing its effectiveness for various pains.

Aches and Pains. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A Cure for All. Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chills, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not an hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, 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. 25cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles. SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

AND—All Disorders of the LIVER. Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, a sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, a sudden flushes of heat, burning the flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c a Box. Sold by all Druggists or Sent by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

Your Patronage

OF WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

is again solicited for the New Year. Look for the signature in blue across each package.

For 60 Years

The name GATES' has been a warrant of par excellence in medicine.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS has long since become the People's Medicine and every year has been curing hundreds of cases of run down constitutions, dropsy, liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

The name LIFE OF MAN has become a household term throughout these Provinces and to thousands the reality has proved as good as the name, for it has restored their wasted energy and given them new life and increased vitality. Thus it has earned the name of GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, for it is only by purifying the blood that these diseases may be eradicated from the system.

If you are sick and run down insist on having GATES' and take no substitutes. Then you will have the best and may rely upon it for cure as thousands have done before you with satisfaction. If you dealer does not have it send direct to us.

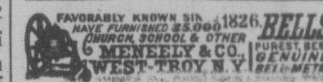
C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

Pallor and leanness are the evidence of deficient nourishment or defective assimilation.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION contains in small compass and palatable form a surprising amount of nourishment and tonic virtue. Thin people who take it grow fat,—pale people soon resume their hue of health; puny children grow plump and rosy.

Be sure you get PUTTNER'S the original and best Emulsion.

Of all dealers and druggists.



Sample Letters:

"We want a young man who is a rapid stenographer. Will start him with \$100 per month and increase later." "I have completed my first year. get an increase of \$100 which is due my training at the Maritime."

There were several similar ones. Free Calendar on application to Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors

WHY BE SICK

When Mental and Magnetic treatment Positively Cures where all other methods fail. No Drug or Knife used. Come and be cured or relieved by writing to

DR. FULTON, or E. W. ELLIOTT, St. John, N. B. Elliott Hotel, 28 Germain St.