

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXIV.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LIII.

Vol. XVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902.

No. 11.

The Klerksdorp Disaster.

The news of the disaster which was suffered by a British force in the vicinity of Klerksdorp in the Transvaal Colony, on the 25th of February, was rather exasperating reading for the British public. An occasional slight reverse was of course still a thing to be looked for, but it was certainly hoped that the war had passed that stage at which a British force of between six and seven hundred men, supplied with artillery, could be cut up by the Boers and put entirely *hors du combat*. This is a serious offset to the success which elsewhere had of late attended the British operations against the enemy. In a despatch from Pretoria dated March 3, Lord Kitchener gives the following rather meagre account of the lamentable affair: Lieut. Col. Anderson, who commanded the British force and who has returned to Kraaipan, Cape Colony, with nine officers and 245 men, reports that when his advance guard was within ten miles of Klerksdorp during the morning of Feb. 25th, the Boers opened a heavy rifle fire on the troops from the scrub. The burghers were driven off and the convoy resumed its march, when a more determined attack was made on the convoy's left flank, the Boers getting within a hundred yards and stampeding the mules harnessed to a number of waggons. The attackers were again driven off. At about 6.30 in the morning the rear guard was attacked by a strong force of Boers, and simultaneously another body of Boers boldly charged the centre of the convoy and stampeded the mules in all directions, throwing the escort into confusion, during which the Boers charged and recharged, riding down the separated British units. The fighting lasted two hours, during which the two British guns and a pom-pom almost exhausted their ammunition. A detachment of two hundred mounted infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers. The British casualties in killed, wounded and men made prisoners reach the total of 632. In addition the Boers captured two guns, The Boers were under command of their General Dalarey whose force is estimated at from 1500 to 1700 men.

The Marconi Contract.

The contract between the Dominion Government and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance, provides that the Government will contribute \$80,000 towards the erection of a station in Nova Scotia, according to plans and specifications prepared by Signor Marconi himself. Should the station cost more than that amount, the additional expense will be borne by the company. The company agrees that the rates to be charged for messages between Canada and Great Britain shall not in any case exceed the rates charged for similar messages between Great Britain and any other parts of North America. If the company's operations are successful it undertakes to transmit general messages at rates which shall be fully 60 per cent. less than the rates now charged for cablegrams between Canada and Great Britain. In other words, whereas the present rate for general messages is 25 cents, the company will charge not more than ten cents per word. The rate for Government messages and messages for the press is not to exceed five cents per word. The company will, as far as possible, use Canadian machinery, material and labor in the construction of the station in Nova Scotia. The Government undertakes that all messages received by the company, or intended for transmission by the company, shall be sent over Government telegraph lines, now existing, or which may hereafter be con-

structed or operated by the Government, at rates not higher than those charged to others for ordinary commercial messages.

An Inside and an Outside View.

There was an interesting discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa the other day on the subject of party favoritism in the distribution of public funds. It was charged on the part of the Opposition that public funds were granted for the erection of Post Offices or other public buildings in counties which returned supporters of the Government, while the claims of counties which returned Opposition members received no consideration, although the need might be as great or greater in the latter instances as in the former. A part, if not the whole substance, of the reply to this complaint was that in this matter the Government was but following the example of the Conservative party when it was in power. If the Liberals were in danger of forgetting that when they were in opposition they soundly denounced such a policy, the Conservatives were abundantly able to refresh their memories. Mr. Borden's remark, that the public expenditure should be so arranged on a permanent basis as to remove it from the sphere of party influence, is right if practicable. It is a great evil in politics that constituencies should be bribed through an expenditure of public funds based upon partizan interests. It is evident, however, that the time for a political party to bring forth fruit meet for repentance is when it is in power and not when it has been consigned to the outer shades of opposition. The Conservatives in the day of their opportunity sadly failed to effect a reform in this matter, and the Liberals seem to be making a similar misuse of their day of grace. A close study of practical politics is apt to remind one of the story of the Dutch grocer who had sausages to sell for twelve cents a pound, "But," said a would-be purchaser, "Smith, across the way, sells them for eleven cents." "Then, vy don't you puy vrom Schmidt?" inquired the grocer. "Oh Smith don't have any today." "Vell," rejoined the sausage-seller, "ven I don't haf any I sells 'em vor lefen zends too." The opportunity for establishing wholesome precedents and for enacting reformatory legislation is with the party in power, and the stronger a Government is the greater is its opportunity and its consequent responsibility in this respect.

Results Encouraging to Marconi.

Mr. Marconi is again on this side of the Atlantic, engaged in the work of perfecting his wireless system of telegraphy. The steamship Philadelphia by which Mr. Marconi came to New York was able to keep in communication with the electric station at Poldhu in Cornwall during a large part of the voyage. Actual messages—not mere signals—we are told, were received when the ship was 1,550 miles distant from the Cornwall station, and signals such as were received in Newfoundland, constituting the letter S, were received when the Philadelphia was nearly 2,100 miles distant from Cornwall. The much greater distance over which messages were received in this instance than in any other is said to be due to the improved apparatus with which the Philadelphia was furnished. The success of the experiments connected with the voyage of the Philadelphia would seem to go far toward demonstrating the practical value of the Marconi system for trans-Atlantic service, for if messages can be received by a vessel at sea from a station 1,550 miles distant, there should not be any difficulty in sending messages between a powerful electric station on the coast of Cape Breton and that at Poldhu in Cornwall. These recent experiments are said also

to have demonstrated the fact that messages can be sent by the Marconi system in such a way that they shall be received only by one station and not be liable to interception by other stations. Another vessel within the radius of transmission and furnished with wireless receiving instruments and nearer to the Poldhu station than the Philadelphia, did not receive the messages intended for the latter. In explanation of this isolation of the messages we are told that the instruments are tuned to a certain pitch with regard to the oscillation of the electric waves, an explanation which can hardly be said to be very illuminating for the ordinary reader. Within a few months Mr. Marconi expects to have stations, more powerful than that at Poldhu, erected in Cape Breton and on Cape Cod. Meanwhile the Poldhu station will be materially strengthened and when this work is completed the conditions will be secured for testing the commercial value of the system for trans-oceanic communication.

Provincial Prohibition as a Practical Issue.

The Government of Nova Scotia has been asked by a delegation representing the views of a Prohibitionist Convention held in Truro in January, to introduce a prohibitory liquor law for that Province, and we understand that petitions will be presented to the New Brunswick Legislature, now in session, asking for similar legislation in this Province. The Nova Scotia Government, so far as we have seen, has not yet announced its intentions in respect to the request which has been presented, nor have we any information as to the probability of prohibitory legislation being introduced in either Province during the present sessions of the Legislatures. Our own belief is that it will be wisdom on the part of prohibitionists not to press for such legislation at the present time. The temperance sentiment in both Provinces is strong and is strongly reflected in the Legislatures. If the temperance people of the country make it plainly understood that they want prohibitory legislation along the lines which have been followed in the enactments of the Manitoba and Ontario Legislatures, they will doubtless be able at almost any time to obtain what they demand. It is, however, we believe the opinion of a good many prohibitionists, and it is certainly our own opinion, that it will be wise for us not to be hasty in this matter. It is well to remember that it does not lie within the power of the Provincial Legislatures to prohibit the manufacture or the importation of liquor, and whether such prohibitory legislation as the Provincial legislatures can enact will prove an effective means of prohibiting the local traffic is a question that admits of reasonable doubt. We therefore believe it will be wise for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to await developments in P. E. Island, Manitoba and Ontario. Whether the prohibitory legislation introduced by those Provinces shall prove a success or a failure, their experience can hardly fail to be valuable to us. Meanwhile such amendments as will make the Scott Act and the other liquor laws of the Provinces as effective as possible should be sought and obtained, every effort should be put forth to develop and educate the temperance sentiment of the country, and when the time shall come, as we trust it soon will come, for these Provinces to take a forward step in temperance legislation, it will be taken so intelligently and with such unanimity as to forestall any danger that it will have to be retraced.

The Imperial war office has offered two prizes of £500 and £200 for the best type of ambulance. The high commissioner for Canada is sending the conditions of the contest, but as the entries are to close on the 15th inst., Canadian firms intending to compete will have to cable their desire to enter. They have the privileges of withdrawing after they receive.

A Lesson From the Optimism of Browning.

MARY R. CRANDALL.

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp
Or what's a Heaven for?"

Thus sings Browning whose strong, broad, bracing views of life, invigorate one like a breath from the mighty free Atlantic.

The subject of the poem, Andrea del Sarto, "the faultless painter" has failed to achieve in his own work the success that crowns the work of others less gifted than himself in his chosen art. He knows his abilities but realizes his limitations;

"But all the play, the insight and the stretch,—
Out of me! Out of me!"—

is the pathetic plaint of his soul. Still he takes the long view, and hopes for "more chances perhaps" in the larger life beyond.

In this matchless monologue, Browning has given us the portrait of many a human life, and the thought expressed in our first quotation is a truth that the discouraged of earth would do well to grasp and hold to the heart. Well is it that ambition exceeds achievement in this world. Man, with his finite limitations, needs to realize that beyond any success or any failure, are possibilities of still greater achievement, for it may safely be said that no man could bear continued and complete success, and still go on to nobler effort.

Unalloyed satisfaction must, in the nature of things, bring surfeit, and man so surfeited would cease to aspire and strive, and become a mere clog upon the wheels of human endeavor. So there come to the world's workers times of discouragement, that we with our short vision call failure.

"But what is our failure here, be it a triumph's evidence,
For the fulness of the days?"

A great poem, work of art, or scientific discovery is given to the world, but the world is not prepared for it, and the men who have poured out their great talents for the blessing of their fellow-men, see their work neglected or scorned by an unthinking or ungrateful public. But their failure is but the prelude to the success of later days, and were they gifted with prophetic vision, they would not "wither and agonize," seeing that in future years great multitudes should feel the beneficent and uplifting influence of their gifts to humanity.

Browning himself was an illustration of this truth. For years his work was practically unrecognized; still he wrote on, producing year after year his "Pomegranates," awaiting with cheerful optimism the time when "the heart within blood-tinctured of a veined humanity," should be discovered.

Today he is recognized as a great Christian poet, whose influence tends to lead men away from low, sordid, narrow views of life to the larger view which regards the "here" but as the portal to the hereafter, and man's efforts and achievements, his failures and successes, as alike part of the great whole, which includes Eternity as well as Time.

To the view of his contemporaries, was there ever a more conspicuous failure than the life and mission of the Christ? "He came to His own and His own received Him not." With all His omnipotent power, with the evidences of His Divine origin upon Him, He was still hindered and thwarted "because of their unbelief."

Despised, outcast, betrayed, crucified,—who at the close of the earthly career of Christ, would have ventured to predict that to-day millions of men and women should find in His name, all their inspiration to noble living and self-sacrificing effort for the amelioration of earth's woes, and that the great of earth—monarchs, rulers, ambassadors, princes,—would bow the head, and humble the heart, at that Name once rejected.

It is true that defeat is often but the prelude to glorious victory, so with our Poet, speaking in the person of Rabbi Ben Ezra, we say:

"Then welcome each rebuff,
That turns earth's sweetness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit, nor stand, but go!
Be our joy three-parts pain,
Strive and hold cheap the strain
Learn, nor account the pang,
Dare, never grudge the throes!"

"For thence a paradox
That comforts while it mocks,
Shall life succeed in that it seems to fail."

To look at one's life and work from the personal viewpoint merely, which is not necessarily a selfish one, but narrow, is as though one should be content with standing in the valley, shut in by hills to a limited view of the beauties of nature, while from the mountain-top may be obtained the grand, broad outlook upon plain, river, forest, and ocean, receding farther and farther in the distance, until vision is lost in the boundless horizon.

The broad impersonal view of life will enable the man to regard himself as working in conjunction with forces outside and beyond himself, and to realize that his work, great and noble though it be, is but one part in the accomplishment of God's plan. "The one great, Divine event, toward which the whole creation moves"—the final triumph of good over evil, and the elimination from the universe of all that is opposed to God's will.

Another cause of discouragement is the failure of men

and women to realize their own ideals. Having set before them the Christ-type, they have strenuously striven to live nobly, lives of high mental and spiritual achievement. But the conditions of their environment, or some inherited tendency in their own temperament, make the strife an unequal one, and daily conflict brings daily a sense of defeat or only partial victory, and with Paul they cry from the depths of a soul crushed with unfulfilled desire and thwarted ambition toward all that is noble and beautiful in human character. "To will is ever present with me, but how to perform that which is good I find not; for the good I would that I do not, and the evil I would not, that I do."

To souls so burdened Browning has his invigorating words of hope and cheer, bidding them remember that man's estimate is a low one, taken only from "Things done that took the eye, and had the price;" while God takes into account.

"All that the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main account:
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount."

"Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act
Fancies that brake through language and escaped:
All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This was I worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

Still others lack opportunity for the fullest development of these powers, and chafe and fret, because of their narrow and uncongenial environment. Fitted by nature and training for large activities, and to adorn any circle, they are placed in circumstances to human vision wholly unsuited to them. With every pulse of their nature keyed and responsive for the harmonies of life, to the refined and beautiful, they pass their lives amid cordial surroundings in some obscure village, on the farm, or engaged in uncongenial occupation; and the slow years pass, leaving them with the heart-sickness of hope deferred and desires ungratified. In view of such lives we say with the disciples of old, "why this waste?" But the Master permitted the costly ointment to be as the disciples thought, squandered, and Mary's act has come down to us sanctified by the approval of Him who sees "the end from the beginning," and we must believe it is by His permission and to work out His own purpose of good, that the thing that seems so dark with mystery exists.

"He fixed thee midst this dance
Of plastic circumstance
This Present, thou, forsooth, wouldst vainly arrest:
Machinery just meant
To give thy soul its bent
Try thee, and turn thee forth, sufficiently impressed."

In this stanza Browning carries out the metaphor of the Potter's wheel, which he has with such wonderful effect, introduced into the poem. In the next he bids us look up and forward to the time, when the Potter having had his way with us, the cup finished and perfect shall be fit for use at the "festal board" of the Master.

"Look not thou down but up!
To uses of a cup,
The festal board, lamp's flash, and trumpets peal.
The new wine's foaming flow,
The master's lips aglow!
Thou, heaven's consummate cup what needst thou with earth's wheel?"

One more note of triumphant faith from our poet, as expressed through the great musician, Abt Vogler.

Then let the beauty and significance of life bare its way with us, calling us from our mean and narrow conceptions, to the broader, fuller vision that may be ours from the "mount of God's love."

"There shall never be one lost good! what was shall live as before,
The evil is null, is naught, is silence implying sound;
What was good shall be good, with for evil so much good more,
On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven, a perfect round."

"All we have willed or hoped, or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not its semblance but itself; no beauty, nor good, nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist,
When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.
The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,
The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,
Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard,
Enough that we heard it once, we shall hear it by and by."

Spelman Seminary.

BY MABEL H. PARSONS.

Georgia, named in honor of George II., was one of the thirteen original colonies; the youngest of the sisterhood. It is the largest of the United States east of the Mississippi, having nearly half the area of the British Islands. The State contains 59,000 square miles being more than three times larger than Nova Scotia. It lies between the 30th and 35th parallels of north latitude.

Topographically, every variety of landscape is found from salt marsh and glittering sand dune to rugged mountain peaks. Between these extremes are many varieties in climate and much wealth of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. If Georgia were entirely cut off from the rest of the world, her people would not suffer want. In the Sixties, when her broad acres so bountifully supplied the southern armies, Georgia was known as "the granary of the Confederacy."

Atlanta is the capital with a population of 125,000 about half of whom belong to the Negro race. During the Civil War, the city was burned. Sherman's famous march to the sea began here. Rising from her ashes and adopting the phoenix as her emblem, Atlanta has an interesting history of rapid growth and development. In Greek mythology, Atlanta was a great huntress, skilled with the bow, a noted wrestler and a swift runner. The admirers of this "imperial city of the South" claim that she too is swift and though in the intellectual and commercial struggle, she neglects no opportunity to pluck the golden apple, her pace increases with her age. There are nine colleges here belonging to the State and various religious denominations. In the many contests with friendly rivals, she is never beaten. Men now living recount the delights of the hunting parties headed by Chief Neck-a-Jack and his Braves, when the deer and bear were tracked on the hills now crowned by this city. A glance at the map shows that Atlanta lies at the foot of the Alleghany Range some three hundred miles from Savannah and the Sea. Looking west and north, the bold outlines of historic Kennesaw and other mountain tops are visible. Situated 1,100 feet above sea level, the climate of Atlanta is most desirable, malaria and yellow fever being virtually unknown. Roses bloom all the year, only occasionally is snow a visitor. The Chattahoochee River, which flows south to the Gulf of Mexico two hundred miles away, supplies the city with water. It passes eight miles east and can be visited by a trolley line.

Atlanta is called the "Gate City" because eleven lines of railroad meet in its one "carshed," as the depot is termed down south. A magnificent capital graces the center of this town-giving name to the finest avenue. There are also many notable public buildings, churches, schools and colleges, hotels and theatres. A Carnegie Library, now in course of construction, promises to be an imposing edifice. Handsome residences, on broad avenues, shaded by stately trees, flower gardens, beautiful and fragrant with the luxuriance of southern foliage and blossom, add to the beauty of the place. The wife of a physician, who entertains the Spelman teachers, has in her spacious, old time garden, a mile of violets, besides a profusion of other flowers. The drawing room in her ante bellum mansion was used during the sad war, as a blacksmith's forge. Traces of that strife are still evident in many hearts and homes.

Westward, on high land and two miles from the Post Office is the campus of Spelman Seminary, a school for colored girls and women, the largest and finest of its kind in the world. Two lines of electric cars passing our gates go to the business portion of the city and to all the Parks and suburbs. Within a neat iron fence are enclosed twenty acres of ground well laid out with walks and driveways of crushed stone. We have thirty varieties of trees among which are the fig, magnolia, osage orange, persimmon, sweet gum and Georgia pine. Cotton is grown for the delectation of teachers, pupils and northern visitors. Flower beds, blossoming shrubs and rose trellises make beautiful the place of our abiding.

Owing to the princely generosity of Mr. Rockefeller we have nine magnificent edifices. The four latest are the President's Residence, Dining Hall, Hospital and an extensive Dormitory. Packard, Giles and Rockefeller Halls, fine large brick buildings, have been in use some years. The Laundry is a good sized house containing a washing room, with eighty-six set porcelain tubs, also drying and ironing rooms. The Steam Plant furnishes heat, electric light and hot water night and day to all those within our gates. Our artesian well supplies water so that the Seminary is fairly well contained. Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., while our guest last spring inspected the buildings and grounds and was as pleased therewith as with the bright pupils and numerous classes.

Our school is large this year with 678 pupils varying in age from four to seventy-four representing eighteen different states, South America and Africa. Names of scholars are often fantastic; some are geographically inclined and are called Georgia, or Florida, Arizona, Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Nevada, Missouri. A meek little maid mildly gave her cognomen as, "Ophelia Evelina Savannah Fort Sumpter Smith. When asked her choice of these as an every day name, she preferred the last so was known as Fort Sumpter. The fitness of things is not closely observed; Lillie White is a very dusky damsel.

(To be Continued.)

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.

The Radius of Life.

BY S. C. MITCHELL.

We are accustomed to rate men according to their intellectual acumen or according to their strength of will; but shall we not find in the reach of their sympathies a truer measure of men's greatness? We value woman for what she is; we value man for what he does. I fancy that the rationale of the judgment concerning woman—namely, being—is by far the more correct method of fixing human values. That was the secret which the life of the late Dr. William D. Thomas taught me. He put being far above doing, and hence that gentle courtesy and lofty spirituality which ever characterized him; those genuine fruits of the spirit—love, kindness, and self-control. "To be spirituality minded is life." Now, in gauging a man according to his sympathies, aside from any work (in the physicist's sense of the word) which his life yields, we are laying stress upon being as the essential thing in character and achievement. Sympathy which wells from such a rich and mellowed heart and which bespeaks confidence in men, however low they may have fallen, excels in real helpfulness all bustling activities. It was this power in Jesus that raised up Zaccheus from moral death as truly as his divine word had called Lazarus from the grave. Men suffer from the feeling of mean-spiritedness, said Aristotle. Hence their craving for consideration and encouragement. We are apt to be wholly external to one another. "Charity" is so easy, and sympathy so hard. Sympathy is indeed costly. Every pastor, every physician, every teacher, every mother knows what Jesus experienced when, at the touch of the hem of his garment, he perceived that virtue had gone forth from him.

MANY SYMPATHIES, MANY SENSES.

File upon a man's having only five senses. At how many points do you touch life? Just so many senses have you. That was a beautiful figure of Sir William Hamilton's, in which he likened the universe to a prism of a thousand sides. Here we know five; heaven, perhaps, means that we shall be so endowed as to know them all. But is it, after all, necessary to postpone this enlargement of our powers to so distant an existence? Is it not possible to multiply our faculties even in this world so as to embrace a wider circle of diverse objects, interests and men? As the ascent of the vine is surer in proportion to the tendrils which it throws out to clasp the oak, so is man stronger in proportion to the number of feelers which he sends forth to take hold upon life. "The most commonplace service," writes James Seth, "the cup of cold water, any deed done for another, takes us quite out of ourselves, idealizes our life, breaks down its limitations; for a true ministry to any human need implies a perfect sympathy and identification of ourselves with the needy one, and we know the enlargement of the spirit's life that comes from such a sympathy. It opens up other worlds of experience—the world of poverty, of sickness, of sorrow, of temptation, of sin; it unlocks the secret chambers of the human heart."

SYMPATHY IS ALLIED TO STRENGTH.

Let us not suppose that sympathy is inconsistent with strength. The light that shines farthest also shines brightest. Paul is a classic example of intensity of purpose: "This one thing I do." Yet mark the range of his sympathies: "I am become all things to all men." One has said that, instead of sympathy with men, some have a sympathy—so to speak—exclusively with God; others only with ideas, a system of truth. Paul mothered all. Leibnitz, the codiscoverer with Newton of the calculus, was as versatile as he was potential in the interests—literary, scientific, philosophic, and political—to which during his eager life he gave himself. Some one, alluding to the multifarious activities of Lord Broughman, said: "Science is his forte." "Yes; and omniscience is his foible," replied the reverend wit, Sydney Smith. In spite of that caustic criticism—deserved, no doubt, in part—many a gifted man might well covet the power which Broughman displayed in a half-dozen different fields of progress. One of the three founders—Jeffrey and Sydney Smith were the others—of the "Edinburgh Review," the prototype of all such periodicals, he was a Parliamentary orator of no mean repute and a gallant friend of freedom the world over.

GLADSTONE VS. BISMARCK.

Mr. Gladstone, as the financier of the British Empire, was without a peer; yet how ramified were his sympathies! He was a denizen of Homer's world, the appreciative translator of Horace, a strenuous defender of Christian truth, the admiring interpreter of the American Constitution, a leader of reform and liberal thought, and the greater wonder because he started out as a conservative and was educated at staid Oxford, "whither German theories make their way when they are about to die." On a pleasure jaunt to Naples, he was moved to righteous indignation by King Bomba's iniquitous rule, which he lashed with that scorpion phrase, "the negation of God erected into a system of government." The Ionian Isles, torn like the lost Pleiad from the bosom of its sisters, he restored to Hellas. In behalf of the massacred Armenians and against the policy-cowed governments of Christendom, he raised his voice; and the present Sul-

tan, though he may live long, will ever bear Mr. Gladstone's brand as "the great assassin." His last political hour was spent in a courageous effort to right the centuries of England's misrule in Ireland. Every generous movement found a response in his many-chambered heart. No better commentary on the many-sidedness of Gladstone's nature can be found than such as Bismarck, the self-centred giant, furnishes. Bismarck has his counterpart in Germany's Constitution, which is little more than the lengthened shadow of the Iron Chancellor, not at all to be understood aside from his impelling personality. Yet, in the powers aggregated, he overreached himself, was humbled by a cocksure youth, and spent his later years in a retirement almost as tragic as St. Helena. By wresting Alsace and Lorraine, he drew upon his fatherland the passions of France, like avenging furies. It is to-day problematic just what lease of life is to be granted to the flushed empire which we welded together. All his towering work was supported by a single column, self. Granite though that was, it is already discovered to be too frail. The present industrial depression of Germany is possibly symptomatic of deeper causes.

SYMPATHY BRINGS INSIGHT.

Besides giving strength, sympathy purges the soul of the dross of our nature. As perfect love casts out fear, so lively sympathy abates recrudescing passion. Callous cruelty, such as the Romans displayed, disappears before a quickened imagination. Lecky attributes the chief cause of sectarian animosity to the incapacity of most men to conceive hostile systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm which they inspire. "The severity of our judgment of criminals," he adds, "is also usually excessive, because the imagination finds it more easy to render an action than a state of mind."

This subtle remark of Lecky, himself a historian, lays bare the first requisite in all who aspire to be historians. For the pursuit of history is less a matter of study (i. e., the conning of naked facts and dates) than a sympathetic state of mind. It requires the metamorphosis of one's personality. The intellect can tag the doings of men, but only the soul can enter interpretatively into the secret of their zigzag sequence. A cold-blooded mortal, however brilliant a rhetorician he may be, cannot construe history, because he is estopped by his immobile temperament from transmuting himself into a Cæsar Borgia or a St. Francis of Assisi. A past age can be seen only through eyes that viewed it. Only for a mind thus magnetized by the truth—to change the figure—do the facts of an era, like iron filings, assume orderly positions. If your spiritual affinities reach to the circumference of human experience, you can comprehend those distant worlds, just as the sun by attractive power lays hold of Neptune and guides it in the encircling course. For the pursuit of history, therefore, there is needed a preparation of the heart, a charity and catholicity of spirit, hardly discoverable elsewhere. As Lady Macbeth prayed to be unsexed, so the scientist must depersonalize his mind, letting it reflect as a mirror the lineaments of nature. But this is only half of the difficulty of the historian, who must not only rid himself of blurring prejudices, but must be ready at will to make himself into another being—one living perhaps, in some remote clime amid strange circumstances. The scientist eliminates the personal equation, the historian substitutes the personal equation. What has been said of history applies with equal force to the critic. Sympathy is his divining rod. In St. Beuve's charming book, "Monday Chats," you marvel at his luminous judgments, his out-of-the-way guesses at truth, until you discover the phantom existence of that consummate critic. He is a sprite that inhabits all eras. Shakespeare had incarnated Hamlet long before that mystic Dane was seen on the stage of the Globe Theatre.

The distinctive greatness of our age lies in the wealth of its sympathies. Trans-oceanic messages, whether with or without a wire, are tokens of world-responsiveness in this day. The peoples of the earth are huddling together like sheep—not through fear, but rather in sheer joy at the discovery that we all belong to one flock. The Hebrew, the Greek, the Roman, each creative according to his own impulse, has had his day; at last the Teuton, the common carrier, the missionary, has come to his own and enjoys an unchallenged primacy. A new luminary has shot rays of sympathy into the darkest recesses of nature, into the remotest ages of the past, and into the most barbaric nations of the earth.—Religious Herald.

Crumbling Characters.

Our growth is by littles, and so is our decay. We are not overcome in one great effort, but in a constant endeavor, lasting through the years of life. We are not often overthrown by a sudden wind of trial, unless we have weakened our souls by yielding to the power of evil in a thousand small temptations. When a storm-wind sweeps over the forest, it is the weakened trees that fall. Character grows or crumbles; and God helps the growth as he permits the decline.

Every age, every faithful church, every careless disciple needs a Nathan to point out sin and say, "Thou art the man." Community of life and social service, which the Christian thought of the time exalts, can never be allowed to obscure the need of individual growth in holiness. The ancients built with clay for mortar, moistening and kneading it until it was of an even consistency. But the prophet denounces those who build with dry clay (untempered mortar), which crumbles from beneath the stones, leaving them ready to fall at the first unusual strain.

It is by neglects, and often small neglects, that the crumbling of character usually begins. "Omissions opened the way for commissions." The ordinary duties of study, prayer and worship are not mere arbitrary requirements; they are practice ground for the attainment of strength. Mere neglect of thought hinders many a man's growth and helpfulness. He is kind at heart, but seldom thinks to bring his kindness to the front and watch for opportunities of putting it in exercise. He believes in the power of prayer, but his petitions are perfunctory, mere creatures of an old routine of habit. He neglects to give charity, reverence faith, a foremost place in his mental activities, and the unnoticed deterioration of his character shows at last that they have no real place at all. The sap of vital strength has run down out of the branches, and the first strong wind shows the weakness of the tree.

It is a sad but hopeful awakening when the crumbling of character through sins of neglect and sins of evil choice is recognized. For truth is best, even though it breaks our pride and drives us from our heights of self-satisfaction to take the lowest place. The dry clay must be picked from the wall, the crumbled blocks thrown down, and we must build again from the one foundation. Then the words of the Psalm are sweet: "He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake." Let the thought of God be brought to the front, and kept there in all the duties and enjoyments of life. Let the motive for service be the constraining love of Christ. Let self, so far as possible, be forgotten in the thought of God's fatherhood and the brotherhood of man, and character will build itself again in Christ-like strength. The vision of a passive holiness belongs to far-off ages and unchristian faiths. Christ's disciples attain to power and symmetry of character in action.—Congregationalist.

Winter Early.

Blessed snow thou art come to take in thine arms
The worn and trampled earth;
To hide her away from the iron clad hoof
Of the creature that knows not her worth.

Thou art come to cover her rugged form—
By the winds and the frost laid bare—
As a garment of pure and spotless white
Which none but the worthy may wear.

Men called her beautiful months ago,
And accepted her numerous gifts.
But now they are glad that her careworn face
Is hidden away in thy drifts.

Oh winter! thou lover of other years,
Thou art come to be wedded to earth,
And to deck her in sparkling ancestral gems
Because of her royal birth.

For was not her creator the King of Kings?
And did he not let thee know
That thou shouldst wed her, ah winter bold—
And wreath her in beautiful snow?

Then we will sing merrily gay wedding bells,
As we dash away in our sleighs.
For men are sure to take all they can
Out of the first wintry days.

Marysville, N. B.

E. A. M.

Winter Late.

The earth still enshrouded in eider-down
Lies tranquilly taking her rest,
So weary is she with the travail of months
In which she has brought forth her best.

In her deep and unbroken sleep,
She hears not the woodsman's axe
As he wakens an echo and strikes down her pride
To defray her annual tax.

And she heeds not the miner's probe
As deeply her bosom he wounds
In his burglarous effort to pilfer the wealth
Of her coffers and ancient tombs.

Tho' the subterranean forces at times
With indignation protest
And with an artillery ever at hand
The invaders progress arrests.

And a tremor runs through her form
And sometimes her bosom may heave
Still she slumbers unconscious of friend or foe
And of contest she does not conceive.

Thus she lies in a dreamless repose
By Winter Late's dominant will,
Till she wakens in spring at the call of the birds
And the ripple of many a rill.

Take heed to the Earth, oh man!
Whose seasons decree she must rest,
And deprive not thy health of its greatest need
Because with thy liberty blessed.

Marysville, N. B.

E. A. M.

Messenger and Visitor

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

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. MCC. BLACK Editor.
85 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

Address all communications and make all payments to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.
For further information see page nine.

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

Christianity in Japan.

The alliance recently announced between Great Britain and Japan naturally at this time attracts special attention to the "Sunrise Kingdom." Few countries have had a history more interesting and remarkable, and from a Christian point of view the more recent history of Japan is particularly significant, while its present is full of hopeful interest. For however wonderful is the awakening of national life, which the last half century has witnessed in Japan, with the adoption of the methods and the appropriation of the results of modern civilization, still more significant for the most profound and vital interests of the nation is the opening of doors long shut and barred against the gospel of Christ, and the work which, during the past thirty years, has been accomplished by the Christian missionaries in Japan.

After the fierce outbreak against the Roman Catholic missionaries, which culminated, about the year 1637, in the virtual extermination of those who professed the Christian faith in Japan, there was a period of some two centuries during which Christianity was practically extinct in the country, and notice boards stood beside the highways, and in other public places, prohibiting Christianity in such terms as follows:

"So long as the sun shall warm the earth let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that, be he the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God or the Great God of all, if he violate this commandment he shall pay for it with his head." It was not until the year 1872 that the interdiction against Christianity was finally removed, although for some time previously it had fallen into practical abeyance and mission stations had been established in the country by a number of Societies. That year, however, marked the beginning of a new and remarkable development of missionary enterprise. It was in 1872 that the first Protestant Missionary Conference was held in Japan, and the delegates in attendance numbered less than twenty. Eleven years later another Conference was held, when the delegates numbered 106. There were then in the country 145 Protestant missionaries and the Japanese converts connected with Protestant missions had grown to the number of five thousand. The next decade was one of rapid development in missionary work, and in 1892 the number of Japanese Christians was given as 40,000. This, in a nation of 40,000,000 souls, would be one in a thousand of the population. But there is good evidence that Christianity had become influential in Japan far beyond the numerical proportion of its adherents. That it had taken a strong hold upon the educated classes was demonstrated when the first Imperial Parliament of Japan was opened in 1890 and it was found that, besides several Christian members in the House of Nobles, twelve of the three hundred members of the Commons or popular branch of the Legislature were Christians. The influential character of Christianity in the nation received further demonstration in the fact that from three men nominated for the position of Speaker, the Emperor selected one who was a member of a Christian church.

A Conference of Missionaries in Japan was held in Tokyo in October, 1900, and the report of it, which was published only a few months ago, affords much valuable information as to the progress made during the last ten years of the century and the present situation in respect to the work of Christian missions in Japan. The Conference did not embrace all Protestant Missionary Societies in the country, and we are

unable to say just what and how many Societies were represented in it, but it included 400 missionaries laboring in Japan, besides some 50 others who were mostly refugees from China, and three-fourths of the whole number were Americans. A historical paper by Dr. Greene, published in connection with the report, shows that between 1884 and 1898 the population of Japan had increased by about six and three quarter millions, the population at the latter date being in round numbers 43,750,000. In that year more than four millions of children were attending the Primary Schools. It was also stated that there were 150 daily newspapers and 745 periodicals in the country, and that Japanese editors are familiar with the writings of some of the great masters of English and also with some of the leading English magazines and newspapers. The forward movement of Christianity for the last ten years of the century had perhaps not been quite proportionate to its advance in the preceding decade. There had been something of a conservative reaction, due to various causes. But the statistics show that the work has not been checked. The enrolled Christians in Japan, according to the latest figures, numbered—Protestants 41,808, Greek Church, 25,231, Roman Catholics, 53,924. This is estimated to imply a Christian population in Japan of not more than a quarter of a million—a mere drop in the bucket indeed as compared with the total of nearly, if not quite forty-four millions. But this numerically insignificant element of the population has furnished one Cabinet Minister, two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Speakers of the Lower House and two or three Vice-Ministers of State, besides several heads of bureaus and Judges of Courts of Appeal. The indirect influence of Christianity on the nation is especially seen in the army in which 150 of the officers are Christians and many also in the Navy. The late Rear-Admiral Serata is said to have been a most ardent Christian and prominent in the activities of the church. There can be no doubt that by its influence upon the educated and ruling classes of the country Christianity has had much to do in securing for Japan that position of dignity and influence which she enjoys to-day among the nations. But the profoundest need of Japan, in reference to its material and political, as well as to its spiritual interests, is the evangelization of the great masses of its population. Then the permanency and strength of its government shall depend not on any alliance with other powerful nation, but upon its government being broad-based upon the will of an intelligent and really Christian people and its policies inspired by Christian principles. If Japan do not become Christian, it would seem inevitable that she become infidel, and in that case the last state is likely to be worse than the first.

Question.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be so kind as to tell me, what class of persons who usually attend prayer-meetings, had better not speak in said meetings, after all had been invited to do so, on the ground of privilege or duty. Where shall we draw the line, or who has the right to draw it, is it wise for a minister of the gospel to make such a statement in public on the Lord's day?

CONSISTENCY.

"Speaking in prayer-meeting" is rightly regarded as the privilege or duty, or both, of those who are living in fellowship with their Lord and their brethren. If any are not so living there are plainly imperative duties which should take precedence of their taking part in the public exercises of the church, unless their doing so be for the purpose of a sincere confession of their wrong-doing and as sincere profession of amendment, in which case certainly no one should presume, or wish, to hinder them. It is quite true, we fear, that in many instances the lives of church members are so inconsistent with a Christian profession that speaking in meeting, except in the manner just indicated, is far from being their first duty. This is a matter in which every person with a healthy conscience can best draw the line for himself. There may however be cases in which it is the duty of the church to exercise discipline in reference to those whose failure to make life and profession harmonize is bringing reproach upon the cause of Christ.—Ed. MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Editorial Notes.

—"The Autobiography of Gypsy Smith" is announced by the Revells for immediate publication in this country. There is an introduction by Dr. Alexander MacLaren, which in itself is an excellent guarantee of the value of the book. The first large English edition was exhausted before publication. In answer to the question, Who is Gypsy Smith? we are told that he is the son of gypsies, born in a gypsy tent, brought up under gypsy limitations and degradations, who turns out to be the foremost and most successful lay evangelist of England—some say of the English-speaking peoples. Smith has little or no school education, but he has an amazing power of reaching men's hearts. He is not a sensationalist but he is himself the evangelistic sensation in England, crowding the largest houses wherever he speaks. The autobiography of this extraordinary character could not but be romantic, picturesque and even pathetic. As a witness to the transforming power of Jesus Christ it cannot be exceeded in interest and importance.

—Mr. John R. Mott has lately returned from an extended visit to the mission fields of India, China and Japan. From previous knowledge of the missionaries and their work, Mr. Mott possessed special qualifications, as well as excellent opportunities, for the study of the general missionary situation in the East. It is his opinion that while the work of missionaries is far from being accomplished, Christianity is so surely planted in Japan, China, Ceylon, India and some other nations of Asia, that, were the missionaries obliged to withdraw, it would live on and spread as a self-propagating force. In each country, he says, the native church has leaders who possess the spirit of independence, consecration and real leadership. Moreover, apart from those who are occupying positions of leadership, there are many native Christians who impressed him as comparing favorably with Christians of the West in respect to their grasp of the essential doctrines of the faith, depth of spiritual insight, exemplification of the spirit of Christ, unselfish devotion and burning zeal. The fact that in each country the number of self-supporting churches is steadily increasing is further proof that Christianity is anchored in the different communities.

—There appears to be a growing feeling among a certain class of Unitarians that the traditional teaching and preaching of Unitarianism has lacked much of expressing the full content of Christianity and of meeting the profoundest religious needs of mankind. A contributor to *The Register*, of Boston, the leading Unitarian newspaper of America, urges the need of the preaching of repentance. This, he shows, was the dominant note in the preaching of John the Baptist and of Jesus, and asks how it can be explained "that in the rare and varied literature of which the Unitarian body is so justly proud, repentance has so small a place." In fifteen volumes, containing three hundred and thirty-two sermons by thirteen authors, all of them among the foremost leaders and preachers of the Unitarian denomination during the last half century, this writer says, "I find nowhere a single topical treatment of repentance." And he adds: "The exact manner and verbal message of either the Baptist or Jesus are unimportant; but if repentance is a natural and salutary experience for the self-accused and sin-laden of our race, if it is a part of the regenerative process that is mightily at work in making for universal man a new earth and a new heaven wherein dwelleth righteousness, the Christian ministry and all allied forces can ill afford to minimize its necessity or utility."

—In a recent issue of *The Religious Intelligencer* Rev. David Long, pastor of the Victoria Street Free Baptist church, St. John, expressed regret that in his own denomination no young men are at present offering themselves for Foreign Mission work, and suggested that, under the circumstances, it would be well for Free Baptists to unite with the Baptists who had men ready to go but lacked the means necessary to send them. To these remarks, as our readers will have seen, Dr. Manning, Secretary of our Foreign Mission Board, referred in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of February 26th, warmly seconding Mr. Long's suggestion and inviting the Free Baptist brethren to join hands with us in sending to India a brother who, having about completed his studies, is ready to go next autumn. *The Intelligencer*, editorially comments favorably on these suggestions, saying:

"We are glad to print Dr. Manning's remarks on the situation, and his appeal for co-operation. Aside from the foreign mission situation dealt with by brethren Long and Manning we believe that the time must come when the Baptists, of all names, in these Provinces should be one people. Of course, no one desires it except as it is made clear to be the way of the Lord's will. But for indications of his will we should all watch, and be ready to obey."

We hope that the day for the grand reunion of Baptists in these Provinces may not be too far off. Some of our readers will remember that at our Convention last August a resolution was adopted inviting the co-operation of our Free Baptist brethren in Foreign Missions and educational work. United effort along these lines might easily ripen into closer fellowship and organic union.

—Of the Student Volunteer Convention which lately met in Toronto, the Canadian Baptist speaks as "one of the most remarkable that this city, or indeed the world, has ever seen." It was remarkable for the great audiences which filled and overflowed the spacious auditorium of Mossey Hall, for the number and quality of the delegates—students, professors, secretaries and other representatives of Foreign Mission Boards, the missionaries from every quarter of the world; for the large number of really forceful and effective speakers, and for the genius of its management." The Baptist was impressed with the sanity and matter-of-fact character of the meetings. "No one could doubt that the leader, and most of the speakers, meant business. Banner and handkerchief waving, and all such trifling, was utterly absent, and even applause was not permitted. The problem of the world's evangelization was faced with the same clear, calm survey of the whole situation with which great business enterprises or the campaigns of war are planned. The thing to be done was defined, the obligation recognized, the difficulties stated, resources estimated, methods discussed, and hope of success inspired.

The whole spirit of the Convention, with its emphasis on the new birth, the new life, the living Christ, the power of prayer, the triumphs of faith, the Word of God, and the Holy Spirit, was a glorious contrast and a joyous rebuke of the crass materialism of the age. When such missionaries as Thoburn, of India, Underwood, of Corea, and Hotchkiss, of Africa, tell their story, one feels that the Christ of the first century is the Christ of the twentieth, the reality and the supremacy of the spiritual is vindicated afresh, and the hope of ultimate victory for the Kingdom of truth and righteousness burns brighter in the soul."

Noblesse Oblige.

I haven't the faintest idea what the above title means, but I suppose that it is something very good. My daughter has a French Principles, part 1, and she is beginning to put on such-like airs, but if she ever becomes light-headed enough to air her French, in a paper like the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I shall be ashamed to let any body know that I am her father.

Critic, who wrote that unique article on "Noblesse Oblige" in the issue of Feb. 10th, asks for a MESSENGER AND VISITOR Department with a Professor of Deportment as editor, for the purpose of instructing ministers how to use their knife and fork, and to inform them as to the right use of the dinner napkin, etc.

If critic had written the article over his real name we could all have a look at him, but, as it is, we must measure him up by his words as we would measure a load of hay.

I shon'd conclude, from his talk, that he is a college-bred gentleman—of the Freshman year—perhaps the third week of the term, for no college student of more than three weeks would have enough French to fling around like dust as Critic does.

Critic would like to have a Ministerial Chesterfield as Professor of Deportment. Perhaps a lesson from that person would do him a little good. When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters, the word "oblige" was, by many of the polite speakers, pronounced as if written "obleege," as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language. In one of his letters, that learned, and polite gentleman strictly enjoins his son to avoid that pronunciation as "affected."

Critic, being a young man and a collegian, was very naturally elated when he heard that "great gentlemanly preacher" say that "Provision should be made in our college (what college?), whereby prospective ministers might receive preparation for the hard and rough things that life had in store for them, in their contact with the "great unwashed." Now, if that quotation had been given in French with the others we might have remained in blissful ignorance as to when and how we were insulted. But, unfortunately for us, we understand what that ancient aristocratic term "unwashed" means. It means farmers, laboring men and servants. We, of the working class, who are not of the so-called professions, consider it a gross insult to be called the "great unwashed;" and we think it was very ungentlemanly on the part of the great preacher, and we do not think Critic is any better for quoting him. The Lord Jesus never insulted the working people like that.

Critic is also very ungentlemanly in whispering in the ear of the editor in such a stage-like whisper that everybody in the world could hear. I for one, would very much rather not have heard it. But perhaps Critic does not know that it is ungentlemanly to whisper in company, especially when such information is slyly intended for all ears; and worse still, when it is to slander the ministers, and belittle them in the eyes of those to whom they have to minister. Does critic suppose that we are going to believe all the spiteful things that he said in that article? I have known nearly all the Baptist ministers of the Maritime Provinces and have followed them up for a good many years, and if age can speak, I must

say that a purer and more devout class of men cannot be found, no, not in any of the professions. And I fail to see that "our denomination has suffered at any time through an illiterate ministry."

We must not, however, take the article in question too seriously, and we would not discourage this very, very young aspirant, for perhaps when he grows tired of floating among the stars and basking in the smiling, dancing sunbeams, and comes down to this earth to stay, and gets in touch with the "great unwashed," he will gather up a little common sense, which will help him a good deal more than a course of training, through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, in ministerial deportment.

We shall be anxiously looking for this young gentleman who is not a "rough-and-ready, half-fellow-well-met, go-in-at-the-back-door style of man," but a ring-the-bell, wait-at-the-front-door, kid-gloved, card-case-in-hand gentleman, at the next convention. We shall surely know him by the way he wears his eye-glasses, how he uses his knife and fork, and by the use he makes of his dinner napkin.

ONE OF CRITIC'S GREAT UNWASHED.

Lord's Day Week—April 6-13.

"Lord's Day Week," is now recognized in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. All the Societies, having for their object the preservation of the Christian Sabbath, are uniting to ask all ministers and Christian workers to assist in making the best possible use of this opportunity to arouse the public conscience in the interests of the better observance of the Lord's Day. Ministers are requested to preach on the subject; Sunday School and Young People's Society leaders to have the subject in some way brought before the children and young people; and all Christian people to do what they can by example, effort and prayer.

The need is great. Godlessness, greed and selfishness are increasingly bold in profaning the Sacred Day.

The time is opportune. The Lord's Day speaks specially of redemption completed in the Resurrection, whose anniversary just precedes the time fixed upon as Lord's Day Week. Besides, the summer with its special temptations to Sunday pleasuring, etc., is just in sight.

There is much advantage in special united instruction, appeal, prayer and effort. The whole community is set thinking on the subject. Its importance is thereby greatly emphasized.

But let us not think that such an effort once a year is enough. The time is when this great question should be frequently brought—in sermon, public prayer, or by other means—before the people. Nothing less will reveal the dangers, arouse conscience, and stir the hearts to worthy interest in this great and burning question.

There is evidence of the beginning of the needed public awakening. There is growing interest in pulpits and press. All the churches—including the Roman Catholics—are uniting, as in no other direction, to strengthen the Lord's Day Alliance. The workmen have begun to realize the special cause they have to be interested in defending the integrity of the Sabbath.

But these evidences of progress—promises of ultimate success—only add to the responsibility of all Christian leaders to redouble effort in order to make actual what is thus shown to be possible.

A strong, united, persevering effort will enable us at least to "hold what we have." To fail, therefore, were to incur most serious guilt!

J. G. SHRERR.

"Acadia" at Toronto.

The great Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, held in Toronto Feb. 26th to Mar. 2nd has passed into history. More than three thousand young men and women students of the Colleges and Seminaries will ere this have returned to give to their several Institutions some report of the work done by the Convention, and of the impressions received. The student life of nearly six hundred institutions will receive a new stimulus to Christian living and Christian activity from the power of the Toronto meetings reflected by the delegates whose high privilege it was to be present. The influence of such meetings may not soon fade out from the lives of us who enrolled ourselves as student delegates. We must ever be stronger men and women for experiences of those few days; and the student life of the schools we represent ought to feel some enrichment, some new incentive to higher and larger service from us who have received clearer and wider visions of the world's great need, and a fuller understanding of the sufficiency of the gospel of Christ to meet that need.

One experience of the Convention days (and yet scarcely a part of the Convention) which for those present from the Maritime Provinces, will add its own peculiar sweetness to the memory of that great occasion was the "Acadia Rally." Acadia men now pursuing their theological studies in McMaster University were the moving spirits in providing for this most delightful gathering. A banquet was arranged for Saturday evening to which were invited all those who at any time had been connected with our loved Alma Mater. More than a score of us came together, and after enjoying to the full the material part of the programme, other refreshments, the product of thought and fancy, were indulged in. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, Chancellor of McMaster University, took his place at the head of the table and acted as Master of Ceremonies.

An hour and a half was most enjoyably spent in brief speeches and reminiscences interspersed with Acadia songs and one or two admirable exhibitions of the Acadia yell. We felt ourselves especially happy in having with us Dr. Wallace and Dr. D. M. Welton, another of Acadia's distinguished sons, now Professor of Hebrew in McMaster. Their reminiscences of Acadia life a generation ago were thoroughly enjoyed by us, all who have passed through those halls more recently. The true Acadia spirit of deep appreciation of the high ideals and noble achievements of our beloved Institution characterized every sentence.

Brief speeches were also made by Miss Rita J. Yull,

Miss Bessie E. Cooper, Miss E. O. Johnson, Sebra C. Freeman, H. G. Colpitts and H. L. Kempton, in behalf of the respective schools from which they were delegates. A humorous reading by Jno. Glendenning in the dialect of the French habitant varied the programme and added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Others present were Mrs. Dr. Wallace and Mrs. Dr. Welton, Miss Mabel C. Hall, C. D. Schurman, (Ac. '97), G. Whitfield Elliott (Ac. '99), Wm. H. Dyas, (Ac. '00), F. L. Cann (Ac. '00), Irad Hardy (Ac. '99), Miss Edith Corning, Miss Edith C. Adams, A. LeRoy Chipman and C. S. Eaton.

The singing of "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts" and "God be with you till we meet again," followed by the benediction spoken by the sweet-spirited Professor of Hebrew, brought to a close an experience the memory of which will make richer the life and add no sorrow with it.

H. G. C.

New Books.

THE SANDALS, A TALE OF PALESTINE. By Z. Grenell. Illustrations by Freeland A. Carter.

A beautiful little idyl of sacred story. "The sandals" referred to were the foot covering of the "blessed feet" which were "pierced for our redemption," and the story tells what were their wanderings and who were their wearers from the time that they fell to the lot of a Roman soldier when Christ's garments were parted among his crucifiers, to the day when they came back to Mary the mother of Jesus. The little book exhibits both strength and beauty of literary style. The initial scene, where the soldier pawns the sandals at a drinking shop in Jerusalem, is written with masterly vigor, and the love story of Zerah and Eilihu, the shepherd lass and lad into whose possession the sandals shortly come, is told with the delicate touch of a true poet.

—Published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York and London; Price 40 cents net; postage 5 cents.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF. By Adelaide L. Rouse, Author of "The Deane Girls," "Westover House," etc. Illustrations by Harrie A. Stoner.

A story of a "nesting" impulse and what came of it. A newspaper woman determines to build a home for herself in a Jersey suburb. The story of its planning is delightfully told, simply and with a literary-humorous flavor that will appeal to lovers of books and of the fire-side. Before the house-building details are allowed to tire the reader, a love story is begun, and catches the interest. It concerns the home builder, an old flame, and an old friend, the third of whom has become a next-door neighbor. With this romance are entwined a number of heart affairs as well as warm friendships. The style is bright, and the humor genial and pervasive. The "literary worker" and "the suburbanite" particularly will enjoy the book. Women of culture everywhere should appreciate its delicate style.

—Published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York and London. Price \$1.20 net; postage 13 cents.

THE COURTSHIP OF SWEET ANNE PAGE. By Ellen V. Talbot. Illustrations by Sewell Collins.

There is no more grateful task in literature than the completion of a tale half told or but hinted at, in olden drama or romance. Ellen V. Talbot has laid lovers of Shakespeare under especial obligation to her by filling an inviting gap in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" with the charming romance of Sweet Anne Page and her courtship by the three lovers; Abraham Sienler, the tallow-faced gawk chosen by her father; Dr. Caius, the garlic-scented favorite of her mother; and the "gallant Fenton," the choice of that "youthful under-plotter," her own wilful self. How the second suitor was played against the first, and the third, bantered and coquetted and finally eloped with, is made the matter of a cleverly constructed plot.

—Published by Funk and Wagnalls Company. Price, 40 cents net; postage 5 cents.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO. By Earnest Crosby. Twenty five illustrations by Dan Beard. 12mo, cloth, ornamental cover. Price \$1.50. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The author of this book is the son of the late Howard Crosby, D. D., and has become well known as a writer against American "militarism." He denounces all war. He is a friend and correspondent of Tolstoy, and well and favorably known among English socialists, anti-imperialists, and other radicals. He is the author of "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," a book of Whitmanesque verse. "Captain Jinks, Hero," is a satirical novel upon the military history of the United States since the outbreak of the Spanish War. Sam Jinks, its hero, is first shown as an innocent country lad whose taste for military affairs is planted by a chance Christmas gift of lead soldiers. It is cultivated by his training in the "John Wesley's Boys' Brigade," and firmly established by a career at "East Point," in which institution he obtains a cadetship. "Hazing" at West Point is satirized in a most complete and clever fashion, and its incidents are furthermore made to serve a vital purpose in developing the motif of the entire story, viz, the similarity of militarism and savagery. A love romance, too, is started at East Point, which gives to the book the heart interest of a novel. Sam meets Marian, a "college widow," and is captured by her. She foments his ambitions. The "Cubapino" War breaks out. Sam leaves East Point and becomes a volunteer soldier. Cleary, a classmate, accompanies him as a correspondent of the Lyre, the leading "yellow journal." A plan is arranged by the paper to make Sam the hero of the war, and the Lyre's special property. So he secures all the laurels of war. He becomes the hero of every battle, the subjugator of savage tribes, the captor of the chief insurgent general, etc., etc. (He is really a composite hero of the Cuban and Philippine Wars—the type of the "perfect soldier.") He returns home; is kissed by all the girls from St. Kleco (San Francisco) to St. Lewis (St. Louis), where the jealous Marian meets him and marries him to save him from the occupation. Here begins a revulsion of popular feeling. He is flouted. His spirit is broken, and his health, impaired in the Cubapino, fails. He ends his days in a lunatic asylum, playing with his lead soldiers.

* * The Story Page * *

The Little Red Diary.

BY CLARA SHEPHERD.

"Now you understand, John Henry Hopkins, that, if I find your little red diary lying round loose, I shall read every word of it. Is that a bargain? Say quick, before I give it to you."

John Henry thought people needn't keep rubbing it in about a fellow's forgetting things now and then, but he laughed. "Yes, I'll agree; but I shall keep it in my desk safe enough. What would I leave it around for? It's different with caps and handkerchiefs. But say, you won't go to my desk for it, will you?" he inquired rather anxiously.

"Of course not, no more than I'd read your letters. I never lock my own desk, and I wouldn't live in a family where a fellow had to," Arthur replied magnificently, as becomes a boy who is talking to a brother three years younger.

John Henry had wanted a diary for Christmas, but didn't happen to get one. So on New Year's Day Arthur spent thirty-five cents of his Christmas money for his little red diary, and gave it to John Henry with this brotherly presentation speech. John Henry took it gratefully, and went straight to his desk to make the first entry, noting first the height of the mercury in the window thermometer.

About three weeks afterward, when Johnny's zeal for keeping records had somewhat abated, he took the diary to a skating match at the rink, that he might record the scores on one of the leaves intended for memoranda. Arthur had entered the competition, and John Henry, sitting with the less skillful younger boys, watched his big brother with pride, as he performed one wonder after another on those shining silvery skates. How it happened that, when it was all over, the little red diary was left lying on the bench while Johnny scampered off home, he could never explain; but there it was, when Arthur, flushed with victory and tingling with the applause of his schoolmates, stepped up from the ice, his skates slung over his shoulder.

"Hullo, boys, if there isn't John Henry's diary! Now I must keep my promise, sure. He gave me fair leave to read it, if ever I found it lying round. I'm trying to break him of his carelessness, you see."

The boys laughed. "Read it out loud," said one. "Let's see what the little fellows say about us."

Arthur did not stop to think; and in the excitement of the moment he opened the book, and read these entries at random:—

"January 13. Got up, brushed my teeth, wore my new trousers to school, got a hundred in my history, coasted." (Nothing extraordinary there!)

"January 14. Got up, brushed my teeth, failed in algebra, wore my red necktie and it looked stunning, for Hettie Mills said so." (This was better, and the boys shouted.)

"January 15. Was almost late. Didn't brush my teeth. We had a new teacher and she was awful pretty, much more so than Miss Smith." (The boys laughed again.)

"January 16. It was Sunday, got up, brushed my teeth and took a bath. I forgot to say that I took a bath yesterday and day before at night. Studied my S. S. lesson. Went to church but forgot the text. Lost my gloves. Wish I was a better boy. Am going to try to be good and make mother happy."

As Arthur read the last entry, the boys looked a bit ashamed, and Harold Bent sung out, "Oh, come on, boys, we'll all be late for supper." And Arthur started for the house, feeling desperately sorry that he had been betrayed into doing something childish, as he said to himself. He left the little red diary on John Henry's desk and John Henry himself neither missed nor noticed its reappearance until the next day.

Arthur felt no disposition to rough John Henry about his carelessness; and perhaps nothing would have been said had not a group of the older boys met John Henry on his way to school the next morning.

"Why didn't you wear your stunning red necktie?" asked one.

"Oh, don't you know?" interrupted another. "Hettie Mills has a cold, and can't come to school. Johnny isn't going to waste it on us."

John's cheeks flushed but he did not quite understand until a third took up the word.

"I'm going to tell Miss Smith that you don't think she is very pretty."

Then Johnny knew, and his heart swelled with helpless rage. He clenched his fists wrathfully and ran straight up to Arthur, who had come up in time to hear the last words.

"All right for you, you big coward!" he said in low, angry tones, such as Arthur had never heard from him before. "You read my diary to those fellows, did you? I'd hit you in the face if I was the kind of fellow you are. I'll never forgive you, never, never, never!" His

voice broke, and he went into the school-house biting his lips, while Arthur offered not a word in his own defence.

Johnny gave Arthur no chance for explanation, and in the afternoon Arthur wrote him a little note, asking him in a manly fashion that the trouble be forgiven and forgotten. John Henry deigned no reply; and when Arthur came home to supper, he found that the little fellow had gone to his grandmother's for a short visit. Their grandmother lived in the adjoining town and the boys often visited her, attending school just the same by coming over in the electric cars.

For four days the boys did not see each other outside of school hours; and then Arthur made up his mind he could stand it no longer, so he went over to his grandmother's to see John Henry and try and make it up. His grandmother told him that John Henry had started home about an hour before, going by way of the river.

"Why, grannie," he said, "there's no skating now. This thaw has weakened the ice, so that they have posted warnings."

"Well, maybe Johnny didn't go that way, then; but he sat after luncheon writing in his little red diary, and then he put his things in the bag and picked up his skates, and started home in that direction. See, there's the diary now. You'd better take it home to him." And she picked it up from behind the sofa pillow.

Arthur looked at it mechanically, though it seemed like a messenger of evil, thrusting itself forward just as he was hoping for complete reconciliation. He went out, and, after taking a few steps in the direction of the river, he opened the little book, feeling that he deserved nothing better than to read what Johnny had said of him in the last four days.

"February 3. I will never forgive Arthur. I think I will run away from home. It's pretty tough on you when everybody is mean to you. Almost everybody, anyway."

Then for two days there were blank spaces. The last entry was made that same day, as his grandmother had suggested.

"February 6. I can't stand it any longer. I am going to put an end to this thing, somehow. I'm dead sick of it."

A cold chill ran down Arthur's back. He knew how sensitive Johnny had always been to ridicule; but, surely, he wouldn't run away from home for a little thing like that! Yet sometimes Johnny had said, "If I were to run away from home, I know just what I would do, I have it all planned."

In ten minutes, Arthur had reached the distinct conviction that Johnny had run away, especially after he remembered that a schoolmate of his own, who always had a liking for the younger boy, was planning to start for New York that very afternoon. What more likely than that Johnny should try to accompany him? What if Johnny had tried to skate down to the railway station, to avoid going home at all! He would never get there alive, if he had, Arthur ran to the river, but saw at once that no boy in his senses would think of trying to skate there. The ice was cracked and seemed, while in the centre a clear stream of water was flowing almost unencumbered.

Then he turned and raced to the electric cars. If he could only catch John Henry at the station! The bit of a scare about the river was enough to show Arthur what a terrible sorrow it would be to have his brother in danger of any kind; and he resolved that, if he had but one more chance, no misunderstanding should come between them again.

Passing on the car the avenue that led to the house, he saw his mother, and jumped off to speak to her.

"Johnny's just gone to the station," she cried placidly, "with Jim Fairbanks. Jim wanted to know if you weren't coming to see him off, too, but you will have to hurry if you want to get there before the train starts."

Then it was doubtless true that Johnny was going! Arthur cast a despairing look at his unsuspecting mother, who had turned, intending to hurry home out of the cold wind; but he didn't stop to explain. He had never made better time in a sprinting contest than he made from there to the station. As he neared it, he heard the whistle of a train in the distance.

"Johnny! hi, Johnny!" he shouted, as he saw his brother, bag in hand, waiting on the platform by the side of sturdy Jim Fairbanks. Johnny put down the bag and ran to meet him.

"Why, what's the matter, Arthur? Is anybody sick? You are as white as a ghost."

"Oh, don't, don't go to New York, John Henry! Don't run away! I will be good to you, truly I will," gasped Arthur, almost exhausted.

"Run away? Why, I never thought of such a thing," exclaimed John Henry, indignantly. "What ails you?"

Arthur tried to catch his breath. "Why, I read your diary over at grandma's and I thought—I thought—"

John Henry started in round-eyed amazement. "I

didn't suppose you cared—about me—like that," he said slowly. "I didn't mean to leave that diary round again, but I suppose I forgot it. I was writing in it; and I felt so bad to think we'd been mad all these days that I guessed I'd come home as quick as I could, and try to make up."

"Was that what you meant by saying you couldn't stand it?"

"Yes, of course; but there's Jim's train!" Arthur pulled himself together enough to say a decent good-bye to Jim, while John Henry tossed the small bag up to him as he stood on the steps; and then the two brothers turned homeward, happier than they had been for days.

And the next entry in the little red diary stood thus:—
"February 6. Arthur is the best brother any fellow ever had, and I have made another new resolution about leaving my things round."—Christian Register.

Jack's Mother

"Time to go, Jack."

"I'm not quite ready yet."

"We'll be late."

"You go on without me. I don't mind if I'm not exactly on time."

"I thought you had finished the lesson."

"I have; but I have a letter to write."

"Can't the letter wait?" asked James, a little impatiently.

"Well, I suppose it might, if I wanted it to. But I don't. You see," with a smile and eyes bright with the light of a loving thought, "I'm one of the calculating sort. I always did have a head for mathematics, they say. Now, I know perfectly well that the happiness that some one will feel in receiving this letter will go a long way ahead of the small annoyance it might be to me to wait and write it. So you see there is a gain on it."

"My mother isn't exacting," said James, still a little impatient, and, knowing well to whom Jack referred, feeling a little rebuke in his words which was not intended.

"My mother isn't. It's only," still with the light in his eyes, "that I know how glad it makes her when I'm careful about writing, and how it hurts her when I'm not. When it's such a little trouble to take to give her comfort I think I should be a brute not to."

"A good many boys are brutes, according to that," said James.

"Oh, they don't mean to be. It's only that they don't think. My mother has such a way of making us boys think that we can't help ourselves, somehow."

"Well, I think my mother is about as well worth thinking of as yours," said James, with a little laugh accompanying the pricks of conscience given by the words of his room-mate. "I'll write, too. We'll both be late, if necessary."

"Good," said Jack. "But it'll not take long. I am going to be short. Mother says there's many a time when she knows I have plenty to occupy me, when just a line to let her know I think of her is enough."

A little later the two, away from home at a preparatory school, set out for an evening's diversion, with the light heart belonging with the sense of fulfilled duty.

"I'm not going home for the holidays," James said to his friend, a few days later.

"No trouble, I hope?" asked Jack.

"Well, nothing unexpected. My mother's been ailing for a long time, and now she's gone to a health resort. She does say," he went on, "that if I could make up my mind to come and be near her, there is plenty of good accommodation. But I don't want to spend my holidays at a place full of sick people. I'd rather stay here."

"You shan't do that," said Jack, heartily. "You shall go home with me. No, you wouldn't be in the way, at all. I'll write to mother and tell her you're coming. She never thinks anything of one boy, more or less. I don't mean at all, you know," with a laugh, "that she thinks they don't amount to anything, though it sounds like it—but just that she doesn't think it any trouble."

"I know what you mean," said James, gratefully. "It's good of you, and if you are sure—"

"I am sure," protested Jack, and so it was settled.

As a guest in Jack's home, James soon learned what was meant by his assertion, "Mother makes us think." In the large, rollicking household there seemed a prevailing consciousness of the duty of one toward the other. Without any appearance of exacting, each member seemed to expect kind and loving consideration from each other one.

"Your letters were always a comfort to me, dear boy," said mother, in the course of a little twilight talk, when it was the rare privilege of Jack and his friend to find her alone for a short time.

"They were a comfort to me," was his reply. "I am getting so I couldn't get along without writing you about so often." She laid a tender hand on his

The Young People

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, March 17.—Philemon. How a slave became a brother (vs. 16). Compare I Cor. 7:22, 23.
 Tuesday, March 18.—Colossians 1:1-23. "He is before all things" (vs. 17). Compare John 1:1.
 Wednesday, March 19.—Colossians 1:24-2:7. "Christ in whom are all the treasures of wisdom" (vs. 3). Compare Rom. 11:33-35.
 Thursday, March 20.—Colossians 2:8-3:4. "Let no man rob you of your prize" (vs. 18). Compare Phil. 3:14.
 Friday, March 21.—Colossians 3:5-4:1. "Do all in the name of the Lord Jesus" (vs. 17). Compare I Cor. 10:31.
 Saturday, March 22.—Colossians 4:2-18. "Let your speech be always with grace" (vs. 6). Compare Eph. 4:29.

Prayer Meeting Topic—March 16.

A Noble Purpose. Daniel 1:8-20. (Temperance Meeting.)

1. Daniel was a man of conviction. Touching the King's wine, though the vintage may have been unexcelled, was to him defilement. He might have argued: "Now that I am in Babylon I must do as Babylon does," but to him it was wrong to imbue himself with strong drink. "What is physically wrong cannot be morally right."

"The age wants men who can front the stars
 With their manhood's gaze undaunted,
 And keep white lives from the evil scars
 The world's vile code has granted.
 Bold ones of brains, in whose veins the blood
 Runs warm with a hero's yearning,
 Like the martyred sires who unblinking stand,
 All the tyrants' thunder spurning.

2. Daniel took the initiative. He did not wait till the king's wine was sent to him when it might be impolite to decline a drink, but he anticipated the overtures of the prince by requesting that he might not defile himself. No wonder he gained the favor of the officials. Such manliness could not pass unrecognized. Brooks said: "In the early days people were afraid young men would be thrown to the lions, and we are afraid of them going to the dogs." If our young people are to stand true they must take the initiative. "The war must be carried into the enemy's country," then no young man can say as an apology for his fall: "I was tempted and I could not very gracefully decline." Daniel's position is the only safe one. The devil tempts us all, but some people try their attitude toward everything that is questionable, tempt the devil.

3. Daniel demonstrated the superiority of an abstemious life. There are too many apologies offered for a life of godliness. We are here to prove to the world that a life of self-denial and cleanness is infinitely superior to one of doubtful morals. Godliness is profitable unto all things having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.

J. H. MACDONALD.

The Sonship of Believers.

II. THE PRIVILEGES OF SONSHIP.

Sonship in a human family carries with it unique and gracious privileges; sonship in the family of God through faith in Jesus Christ, secure to the sons privileges unspcakably great and precious. I shall enumerate some of these privileges.

I. Free Access to the Father. We become sons of God when, on condition of our faith, the eternal and redeeming Son of God casts the shield of His righteousness over us, communicates His life to us, and "introduces" us to the Father. "By whom also we have had our access, (introduction), etc. (Rom. 5:7).

Then having had our introduction, and having come to the consciousness of sonship, the first sequent privilege is that we now know ourselves as no longer strangers and foreigners, outside, and with a barrier between us and God, but as "children at home." We have found the door of entrance, and have passed within; we have seen the Father's face, and received His welcome; ours now is the permanent privilege of free access to God. It is this present, perpetual, assured access to God, following upon the first "introduction," that is referred to in Eph. 2:18 and 3:12.

II. The second great privilege of sonship is Fellowship with the "household of God."

Fellowship means "partnership," "communion," "joint experience." This is the privilege on which the apostle John dwells so profoundly and suggestively in the first chapter of his first epistle.

The basal thought of fellowship is partnership. The Christian is one who, by virtue of his sonship, is in partnership with God the Father, with his Son Jesus Christ, and with all the children of God. This partner-

ship is threefold. (1) It is a partnership of *Life*. Life was with the Father; it was revealed in Christ; and it is imparted to us. Our life, therefore, as sons of God, is a possession which we have in common with the Father and the Son, and with all who believe in Jesus. (I John 1:3-4; 4:15; 2 Peter 1:4; Heb. 2:11; John 15:1-8). Then (2) it is a partnership of *Thought and View*. Revealed truth is the expression of the life that was in the Father and was manifested in the Son. The perfect identity of the life in the Father and the Son makes their partnership of thought and view perfect. They think always the same thoughts, and speak the same things. (John 6:63; 8:26-30, 38). But believers, as sons of God, also share this same life, and so it comes to pass that they instinctively respond to the truth which expresses the life of the Father and the Son, and become partners with them in their views of God, of Christ, of sin, of righteousness, of salvation, (John 8:47; I John 2:27; 5:20), and, of course, partners with one another. (3) Thirdly, it is a partnership of *Character and Experience*. Those being already a common life, and common views, the common character and experience follow; and no sooner do human souls come into union with Christ, than the love, joy, peace, longsuffering, goodness, etc., which dwell in perfection in the Father and the Son, begin to well up in these souls, and put upon them the family mark. (Gal. 5:22).

Now the privilege of the children of God is consciously to realize this partnership more and more fully and blessedly. At the beginning, the life in them is but a germ, their apprehensions of divine truth are limited and imperfect, and their conformity in character and experience is correspondingly slight. But having been born into the household it is their privilege not only to have life but to have it more abundantly. (John 10:10); to grow in divine knowledge and wisdom, (2 Pet. 3:18); and to experience more and more the blessedness of union with God, and with all the members of God's household. (I Thes. 3:12; Rom. 12:2; 2 Cor. 3:18).

The three great means by which the privilege of conscious fellowship may be progressively realized are: (1.) The devout thoughtful study of God's word, in which we shall hear the Father and the Son speaking to our souls, and hold communion with them; (2.) Trustful, earnest prayer in which we may tell all our heart into the ear of the Father and the Son, and thus add communion with them; (3.) Loving companionship with our human brethren who belong to God's household, and are themselves in communion with the Father and the Son.

III. The third great privilege of sonship is Heirship. As Paul puts it in Rom. 8:17, "And if children then heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ." In this world, children are, in all nations, heirs of their parents' possessions. God's children are His heirs.

This is a familiar conception in the New Testament: "Heirs of the promise," Heb. 6:17; "Heirs according to promise" Gal. 3:29; "Heirs of Salvation," Heb. 1:4; "Heirs of the grace of life," I Peter 3:7; "Heirs according to the hope of eternal life," Titus 3:7; "Heirs of righteousness," Heb. 11:7; "Heirs of the Kingdom which God hath promised," Jas. 2:5. They are the heirs of "an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that faded not away," I Pet. 1:4.

That great word, however, "joint heirs with Jesus Christ" reminds us that we have no separate, independent, personal rights in our inheritance. The inheritance is Christ's, and because we have become partakers of His life we share it with Him.

What is the inheritance? (1) Grace here. When Jesus was upon the earth as the ideal Son of God, God gave not the Spirit by measure unto Him," John 3:34. The unmeasured grace that was upon Him forearmed Him for every temptation, illumined His path in the darkest hour, comforted Him in the deepest sorrow, nerved him for duty and self-sacrifice, and sustained Him to the uttermost in His redeeming mission. And now that we have become sons with Him, we in turn are heirs to all of God that we are capable of appropriating. Think of the multitude of glorious promises of grace to help in every time of need, all of which are "yea" and "amen" in Him, 2 Cor. 1:20.

(2) Glory hereafter. Many of the passages quoted above have in view particularly the heavenly glory as the consummation of the inheritance. It is foolish and hollow talk which treats contemptuously the hope of heaven. Such is not the temper of the New Testament. The thought of heaven in the apostolic mind often overtops, outshines and obscures everything merely earthly and temporal. What will the heavenly inheritance involve? (a) A blessed place. John 14:2, 3. (b) An exalted spiritual state, in which the glory of the Father and the Son—their holiness, and wisdom, and love—will be disclosed to the uttermost and be apprehended in glorious measure; in which the consciousness of sonship will ripen to perfection, and we shall be like unto our Elder Brother when we shall see him as he is; in which all the children shall live in happy union as one great family in the Father's presence, delighting in the balanced employments of their exalted state. John 17:24; II Cor. 5:8; Phil. 1:23; I John 3:2; Rev. 21:3, 4; Rev. 22:3; I Cor. 13:9, 12. T. TROTTER, Wolfville, N. S.

"There will be more comfort in it than you now realize, dear, as the years go on. You will be laying up and laying up the memory of the blessing your loving thought is to others, and the blessing will return to you fourfold. There will come a time in your life when there will be no more writing of letters home. Then you will realize the joy of looking back with the consciousness that while you had opportunity to bless those you love you did it."

"What's up with you, Jim?" asked Jack the next morning, as, entering the room shared by the two, he found his friend packing his trunk.

"I'm going to say good-bye to you Jack."

"Not to-day!"

"Yes. It's short notice, I know, but I've explained to your mother, and she thinks the sooner I quit, the better—although she didn't put it just that way."

"But I don't understand," said Jack in dismay. "Why, all the jollification is right ahead. We're going to make a regular week of it."

"I know. But the fact of it is," with a laugh and an expressive shake of head, "I can't stand it—that terrible way your mother has of making boys think. She puts it all before me—the undutiful, selfish, hard-hearted creature I've been—"

"Why, I didn't know mother had been talking to you in that way;" Jack spoke in a little consternation. "I'm sure she didn't mean to be severe—"

"She hasn't said a word to me. It's only what I've seen and heard and, well—felt. I'm going to my mother, Jack, and I'm going to try to show her it's time some one was doing a little thinking for her."

The friends separated on entering college. A year or two later Jack received a letter from his old room-mate, which ran thus:

"I don't write to my mother any more. She is beyond where my letters can reach her. But I want to tell you how exactly I find things as your mother—God bless her!—said. It will stay with me all my life, the satisfaction of remembering what a comfort I was in my nearness to mine, and my thought for her while I had time. I owe it to you, not because of any preaching or talking you did, but just because you made the loving and doing a part of your life.—United Presbyterian.

Lonely St. Kilda.

An English census officer has recently made his regular trip to a spot in the British dominions about which the ordinary persons knows very little.

Forty miles off Uist is the Island of St. Kilda, the most westerly point of Great Britain. Modern events have had little effect upon the life there. For eight months in the year the island is absolutely shut off from the world, and even in the summer months there is little intercourse with the mainland.

The gunboat which carried the census officer will take the islanders the first news of the deaths of their Queen; but even were it the bearer of more cheering news it would be inhospitably received, for the people of St. Kilda believe that strange vessels landing on their coast always bring the "Hoast," a dreadful epidemic, which carries off a large proportion of the island's population and is particularly fatal to children.

Superstition and tradition run riot in St. Kilda; and the surroundings are certainly calculated to foster wild legend. The islands are little more than a group of rocks, the largest being only three miles long, and rise in great cliffs above the open Atlantic, whose waves roar and beat continuously against the ragged rocks.

On the cliffs sea birds in countless numbers live and breed; and the screaming of the birds and the roar of the waves fill the air perpetually, driving a stranger on the island almost to insanity before he can accustom himself to the sound. The birds are the staff of life for the people.

About forty acres of land are cultivated on the islands and produce potatoes and oats and a few cattle graze on the cliffs; but the sea birds furnish light, fuel and food for the islanders. Tens of thousands of them are killed every summer, and the oil from the birds is burned for fuel and light, while the flesh is eaten. The young birds are so full of oil that it is the custom to skin and dry their bodies and attach them to sticks for use as torches. Of course, the smell of these torches is worse than Stygian darkness, but no one objects to it in St. Kilda.

In the old days there were about 200 inhabitants on the islands, but the last census registered only seventy-seven, and in time the bleak place will probably be left to the waves and the birds. More than once St. Kilda has figured in romantic history, and one most exciting episode in which the island played a part was the kidnapping of Lady Grange.

In the days of the Jacobite rising Lord Grange, like many another Englishman with an eye for the main chance, was trying to keep one foot on each side of the fence. His brother, the Earl of Mar, was at the head of King James' army, and Lady Grange was the staunchest of Jacobites. Her husband's double dealing and cowardice infuriated her, and at last she told him flatly that she owed more to her king than to her husband, and that she would expose his treachery.

She never had a chance to carry out her threat, for the next day Lord Grange kidnapped her in High St., Edinburgh, and sent her to Skye. Later it was thought safer to make her place of imprisonment still more remote, and she was taken to St. Kilda, where she was kept in desolate exile for eight years.

The McLeods have owned St. Kilda for 500 years, and it now belongs to McLeod of McLeod, though Lord Dunmore owns the feudal rights and receives each year the feudal duty of one shilling.—New York Sun.

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 MARCH.

For Bimilipatam, its missionaries and native helpers and for those who amid persecution are striving to follow Christ. Pray that the effort now being made for raising the Century Fund may be a great success.

The Wrongs of Indian Womanhood.

The Key to the Wrongs of Indian women is Mahomedanism and Hinduism. As long as the Koran is obeyed will the zenana and polygamy exist among Mahomedans. The former is commanded by the prophet, and the latter permitted, for a Mahomedan can have four wives at one time, and yet obey the Koran and be a pious Mussalman. It has ever been contended by some writers that the Koran allows no place in heaven for women. This is not the case, but, says Muir, "the condition fixed by Mahomet for women is that of a dependent, inferior creature destined only for the service of her lord, liable to be cast off without the assignment of any reason." But arbitrary divorce is not the only privilege (?) man has. In Sura IV. it is written: "Men stand above women, because of the superiority which God hath conferred on one of them over the other, and because of that which they expend of their wealth. Wherefore let the good women be obedient, preserving their purity in secret in that wherein God preserveth them. But such as ye may fear disobedience (or provocation) from, rebuke them, and put them away in separate apartments and chastise (or beat) them. But if they be obedient unto you, seek not against them an excuse (or severity): verily God is lofty and great."

On the other hand, Hinduism, which is the greater oppressor of women of the two religions, is the great interpreter of these wrongs. "The Vedas are believed by the devout Hindus to be the eternal, self-existing word of God, revealed by Him to the different sages. Beside the Vedas there are more than twenty-five books of sacred law, ascribed to different authors, who wrote or compiled them at various times, and on which are based the different customs and religious institutes of the Hindus. Among these the code of Manu ranks highest, and is believed by all to be very sacred, second to none but the Vedas themselves. Although Manu and the different law-givers differ greatly on many points, they all agree on things concerning women."

Says Dr. Wilson: "Much of the favor shown to woman by the Hindu shastras—when indeed, they do show her favor—is founded on the low idea that she is the property of man, as his ox or his ass. It is on this understanding, and that she may bear to him a son, without whom, natural or adopted, he can have no salvation, that her life is to be preserved, and that she is to have that degree of comfort which may be allotted to her. Her general debasement, according to the Hindu shastras is extreme."

Rambal confirms this by saying: "The wife is declared to be the 'marital property' of her husband, and is classed with 'cows, mares, female camels, slave-girls, buffalo-cows, she-goats and ewes.'" But she adds in regard to the favorable passages: "These commandments are significant. Our Aryan Hindus did, and still do honor women to a certain extent. Although the woman is looked upon as an inferior being, . . . she is the queen of her son's household, wields great power there, and is generally obeyed as the head of the family by her sons, and her daughters-in-law."

Says Dr. Wilson again: "Of the original constitution of woman, as distinguished from that of man, the Hindu sages and legislators, the authors of the Hindu sacred books, have thus written: 'Falsehood, cruelty, bewitchery, folly, covetousness, impurity, and unmercifulness are woman's inseparable faults.' Woman's sin is greater than that of man, and cannot be removed by the atonements which destroy his; women are they who have an aversion to good works; women have hunger two-fold more than men; intelligence (cunning) four-fold; violence six-fold; and evil desires, eight-fold.' Through their evil desires, their want of settled affection, and their perverse nature, let them be guarded in this world: ever so well; they soon become alienated from their husbands. Manu allotted to such women a love of their bed, of their seat, and of ornaments; impure appetites, wrath, weak flexibility, desire of mischief and bad conduct. Women have no business with the text of the Vedas. This is the law fully settled. Having therefore no evidence of law, and no knowledge of expiatory texts, sinful women must be as foul as falsehood itself, and this is a fixed rule. To this effect, many texts which may show their true disposition are chanted in the Vedas.' It will be observed that it is the sex, and not the race that is here condemned. The idea that woman is a helpmeet for man, seems never to have entered into the

minds of the Hindu sages. They uniformly treat her as a necessary evil, and a most dangerous character. Her position, according to them, is that of a continuous slavery and dependence. "By a girl," they enjoin, "or by a young woman, or by a woman advanced in years, nothing must be done, even in her own dwelling place, according to her mere pleasure; in childhood must a female be dependent on (or subject to) her father; in youth, on her husband; her lord being dead, on her sons; a woman must never seek independence."

"The Hindu shastras have made no provisions of affection and regard for a daughter. She is viewed by them, as far as her parents are concerned, merely as an object to be 'given away,' and that as soon as possible. She is declared by them to be marriageable, even in her fancy, to a person of any age, and of course without her own choice, or intelligent consent. According to the letter of the law, the parents are not to sell their daughters, but they may receive valuable gifts, the equivalent of a price, on her behalf."

"The Hindu wife is placed under the absolute will of her lord, without any reference to moral distinctions; and even in religious matters, he intervenes between her conscience and her God. 'A husband,' says Manu, 'must constantly be revered as a god by a virtuous wife. No sacrifice is allowed to women apart from their husbands, no religious rite, no fasting; as far only as a wife honors her lord, so far is she exalted in heaven.' 'Let a wife,' it is said in the Skanda Purana, 'who wishes to perform sacred ablution, wash the feet of her lord, and drink the water: for a husband is to a wife greater than Shankar or Vishnu. The husband is her god, and priest; and religion: wherefore abandoning everything else, she ought chiefly to worship her husband.' The husband is actually cautioned against allowing his affections to rest upon her in the degree that is lawful in the case of others of his kindred. 'Let not a woman be much loved,' it is enjoined: 'let her have only that degree of affection that is necessary. Let the fulness of affection be reserved for brothers, and other similar connections.' When kindness to the woman is urged, it is recommended principally as calculated to promote the husband's benefit. A rope and a rod are expressly mentioned as the ordinary supports of a husband's authority. . . . on trivial grounds, even for an unkind word, she may be superceded, or divorced. For polygamy and licentiousness on the part of the husband, there can be pleaded, not only certain laxities of legislation, according to which they appear as matters comparatively trivial, but even the alleged examples of the gods themselves.

Dark are the shadows and drear is the day,
Hard is the journey, and thorny the way;
Pity their souls in their lonely despair;
Greater their burdens than mortals can bear.

Vainly to idols they pleadingly cry,
Vainly they murmur, "Oh help or we die!"
What is before them as blindly they grope?
Life without Jesus and death without hope.

Children of God, in His image are they,
Breath of His Spirit, to live and for aye;
Children of God, yet they know not His love,
Know not He calls them to glories above.

Pity them, pity them, Christians at home,
Haste with the bread of life, hasten and come!
Pity their souls in their lonely despair;
Greater their burdens than mortals can bear.

Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY.

It will be good news to the friends of our Foreign Mission work—and these are many and the number is constantly increasing—to learn that there have been 77 additions by baptism to the little churches in India, during the past year. This brings the entire membership of these churches up to 500. For these tokens of the Divine favor we are grateful to our Father. These additions make an average of about 10 for each church, which is very far ahead of the average in the home land under far more favorable circumstances. Neither the workers at home or abroad are satisfied with what has been received. There is an earnest desire for yet greater blessings. And these are coming. They are sure to come. The seed-sowing will be followed by a ripened harvest. Let us thank God and take courage. There is to be in India yet, among the Telugus a body of believers enrolled in churches of the same faith and order as ourselves who shall stand for the faith and zeal and patient endeavor of the Baptists of these Provinces, in such a manner as shall convince the most skeptical of the wisdom of the work that was undertaken 25 years ago.

It will also be learned with great satisfaction that our sister, Miss Helena Blackadar has passed her final examination with great credit to herself, and within the time appointed. After the Conference at Chicouole she

accompanied Miss Harrison to Parla-Kimedy, where she is to be initiated into the work of touring. It is for this that she has applied herself so diligently during the past two years. And if her health continues there is no doubt that this sister will prove a most efficient worker. Brothers, let us pray for these young ladies whose position is a confessedly difficult one to fill, that they may be greatly used by the Lord in the work to which they have consecrated their lives. We have a fine body of young women and they are worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the churches of these Provinces.

Our pastors and leaders of our B. Y. P. U.'s, superintendents of our Sunday Schools and all workers in our churches will please not forget that the last Sunday in March is Foreign Mission Sunday. It will be a season of refreshing and one of great spiritual profit if the day shall be observed in some special and distinct manner so as to bring before the church and the varied agencies under her direction the great work of world-wide evangelization. And if it could be so arranged that special offerings were taken on that day it would be so much the better. Usually greater interest is felt in that for which we give something.

Let it be borne in mind by the thoughtful that while this canvass for the 20th century fund is on there will be more or less shrinkage in the general work.

Please brethren do no less for our regular work which has to be carried on just the same. Enlargement calls for increased giving, and the work is growing year by year. Save us from a big deficit. Thus far we have received \$10370 73, but we have expended \$11335 33 and the next quarterly remittance has to be made this week. This calls for about \$4000. The quarters make their appeal to our treasury with unremitting regularity. They are like bank drafts.

The appeal made by Mr. Harrington of Sydney has already borne some fruit. At one time since the new year \$1500 or thereabouts were needed. Mr. H. saw that, and offered to provide the last \$300 of that sum. It has been reduced to less than \$1000, a little more than \$900. There have been a number of 'fives' that have come in the last three weeks and more will come. Next week, however, \$4000 will be needed to make the regular quarterly remittances to the workers on the field and there is not enough in the treasury with which to do it, by about \$2000. This is not at all discouraging because when this is paid then the workers are paid to June 30. The trouble with us is that we begin our year handicapped by embarrassing deficits. And this is felt more and more as the weeks and months roll by. We want to change all this if possible.

* * *

Rev. Felix Adler, in Carnegie Music Hall, New York, Sunday, in his second lecture on "Twentieth Century Morality," said: It is not true that it is necessary to emancipate woman, nor, is the corresponding assumption true that woman have heretofore been held in slavery. In some things woman is inferior—in others superior. The thing to do is to watch and try to develop them in the line of the greatest strength. The tendency to the present fashion of women asserting their equality was perfectly natural as a reaction, but it cannot last. I imagine that women will live in the future very much as in the past. The most gifted will go into the professions and a considerable number will have to be money getters. But unless the race is to perish the great majority will be homekeepers. But they will be on a higher grade than heretofore. Our life problem is to do our job well. To have a large and wise influence upon her children is the special problem of most women and to see that it does not cease until the end.

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.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert county Quarterly Meeting met at Turtle Creek, March 4th, as announced. From the first meeting the Holy Spirit was present with power and our meetings were seasons of great joy. The delegation was not large, only five pastors and two visiting pastors being present, but the people of the place came out in large numbers and so we had a full house. Bro. A. C. Horsman (11c.), is the pastor of this church and 3rd Coverdale as well as being a good work for the Master.

In the absence of the brother appointed to preach, Rev. Milton Addison preached Tuesday evening from the text, "Be sure your sin will find you out." The word was delivered with power and in the afternoon over a dozen rose for prayers.

Rev. J. B. Ganong arrived Wednesday morning and was welcomed to the quarterly by Pres. Saunders. He took an active part in the services and made a most favorable impression on all.

The paper by Rev. H. H. Saunders on "How to cultivate a country field," provoked a friendly discussion that we all felt would result in great good. All the brethren spoke highly of this paper. Wednesday afternoon and evening was taken up with Sunday School work. In the evening, Rev. J. B. Ganong spoke on Evangelism in the Sunday School; and Rev. Mr. Bynon followed along the same lines. Rev. Mr. Addison conducted an evangelistic service of great power, at the close a large number rose for prayers, and some declared to us that they had found peace in believing, and had given their hearts to the Lord Jesus.

Thursday morning, notwithstanding the storm, quite a number came out, and the Secretary preached a short sermon, and Brother Ganong led a social services at the close of which several started for the Kingdom.

The hospitality of the people was unbounded and all voted this the very best quarterly ever attended. Bro. Horsman continues special services and we hope to hear of many giving themselves to Jesus Christ. F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

Personal.

We were pleased to have a call from Rev. H. F. Adams on Saturday who was on his way to Havelock to spend Sunday on Pastor Brown's field. Mrs. Adams' efforts on behalf of the Century Fund in New Brunswick have resulted so far in receiving pledges amounting to over four thousand dollars. It is his intention to spend some weeks now in a canvass of the churches in the eastern part of the Provinces.

Many sympathizing friends will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Todd, wife of Rev. F. S. Todd of Brunswick, Me. Reference to the sad event appears in our obituary page.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon, of Prince Edward Island, has been the means of saving \$4,000 a year or about \$40,000 in ten years, to his province. There is a decrease of 5,000 in the population of the Island, and consequently the claim was made that the subsidy to the province should be reduced \$4,000 a year. Mr. McKinnon looked carefully into this and has pretty clearly shown to the government that in the terms of union, while an increase in subsidy was arranged for if the population, as shown by the decennial census increased, no provision was made if the population decreased.

An engagement of federal troops and the warlike Mayas, near Merida, Yucatan, is reported, in which the rebels lost 80 killed and 150 wounded.

Literary Notes.

The generous, spontaneous appreciation of an artist's truly great work, by his peer, has never been more conspicuously demonstrated than in Gilbert Parker's acknowledgment of Ralph Connor's new book. Gilbert Parker who thus far is considered better known as the writer of good stories than as a member of Parliament, recently took occasion to pay the following very handsome compliment to the author of "The Man from Glengarry": "I have seldom read anything that has given me a greater thrill than the history of the fight between Macdonald's gang and Murphy's gang on the Scotch River. Also, I have seldom been attracted to characters once more than to the two Macdonalds—Macdonald Blain and Black Hugh." "The Man from Glengarry," since it was published in November last, has been issued to the extent of 140,000, of which 110,000 were published in America, 20,000 in Canada, and 10,000 in Great Britain.

No religious book of recent years has been so much noticed and commended alike by literary critics and Christian critics of all Churches as the Rev. Hugh Black's "Culture and Restraint." It has already in a few months gone through four editions in this country and in England. The book is itself a splendid evidence of the author's culture and restraint as well as of his constructive, impelling, stimulative power. It is issued by the Revells.

Is it an act of defiance to the foreigner and to Christianity that Prince Ching has authorized the dismissal of President W. A. P. Martin and all professors of the Imperial University of Peking? Dr. Martin has been in China for over fifty years and has been on intimate relations with the government and life of the Empire. That he is one of the intellectual giants of our time is agreed by statesmen, educationists, scholars and literary critics. His prodigious powers and original learning are no where better attested than in his two magnificent volumes "A Cycle of Cathay" and "The Lore of Cathay" published by Revell. Dr. Martin will shortly return to New York.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, will not attend the coronation of King Edward VII. The reason is because it has been found practically impossible for her to go simply as a young American girl travelling privately in the household of Special Ambassador. When Miss Roosevelt's status became a matter of international discussion the president first considered the advisability of cancelling the visit, but not until it was found that an invitation to visit the Emperor and Empress of Germany was on the way to America was it decided that in view of the extreme youth of Miss Roosevelt and the international conditions as well as courtesies she would be called on to meet, the English visit would have to be relinquished.

By the death of his uncle, Lieut. General John Patrick Sutton Redmond, John Redmond, M. P., inherits large but heavily encumbered estates in Ireland.

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good climate, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubted fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

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

Acknowledgement.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of my many friends; all acts of kindness should be acknowledged, but some more publicly than others. My old friends at Gaspereau where I labored for eleven years; through the suggestion of their present pastor, Rev. J. D. Spidell, concluded to make me a donation. I not being aware of it and having no claim on their generosity whatever. They had their meeting, and as a result, sent me a post office order for sixty dollars. The same can be said of the good people of Brookside, a part of the Onslow field, where Brother Jenkins now labors with good acceptance, (and where I had my last pastorate), who encouraged his people to present me with twenty-five dollars in cash. These are evidences of kindly feeling toward your unworthy servant, and don't sound as if my strong doctrines were offensive to the people, as some of our little men in the ministry have tried to impress on the minds of the people. I thank God for strong doctrine, strong enough to save men and women from their sins. With gratitude to God and by many kind friends, and a prayer for the "wee sma" men, I remain, yours truly, J. WILLIAMS.

Truro, March 5th.

An ingenious method of obtaining a reputation for patriotism cheaply has been invented by certain Berlin publicans. On their shop fronts they hang legends to this effect: "So long as the war in South Africa lasts I forbid any Englishman to enter my premises." The use of this placard, it is said, entirely confined to houses that never entertained an Englishman in the course of their existence.

Notices.

March 23rd will be temperance Sunday and the teachers in the Sunday Schools of our land will have another opportunity of presenting this most important subject to the young and old who attend this department of the services of the church. Any Schools wishing programmes for the 23rd can have them by writing to Mrs. Lara Wrigley, 293 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario. The subject for this quarter is Prohibition, and the price is ten cents per dozen. That Temperance Sunday be productive of the greatest good the Temperance department should be organized in every school. There can be no better opportunity than the 23rd of March to do this. Any information can be obtained by applying to MRS. LAURA J. POTTER, Prov. Supt. of Temperance in the Sunday School.

Canning, Kings County, N. S.

The next meeting of the Hants County Baptist Convention will be held in the Baptist church at Windsor, N. S., on Monday and Tuesday, March 17th and 18th, first session at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday. L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y. Scotch Village, N. S., Feb. 28.

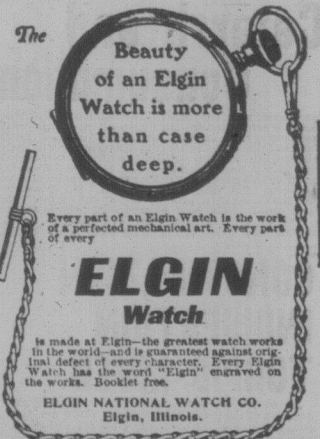
The P. E. I. Baptist Conference will meet at Alberton on March 17th and 18th, instead of 10th and 11th as previously announced. G. P. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

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.

The next session of the Quarterly Meeting of the counties of Colchester and Pictou will be held at Belmont, Colchester county, March 17th, 18th. Introductory sermon by Rev. W. A. Birch, D. D., on Monday 17th at 7:30 p. m. Will all the churches in the district appoint delegates? A. E. INGRAM, Sec'y.

The Beauty of an Elgin Watch is more than case deep.



Every part of an Elgin Watch is the work of a perfected mechanical art. Every part of every

ELGIN Watch

is made at Elgin—the greatest watch works in the world—and is guaranteed against original defect of every character. Every Elgin Watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO. Elgin, Illinois.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing March 1st and until April 30th, 1902.

SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

To North Pacific Coast and Kootenay Points.

From ST. JOHN

To Nelson, B. C.
Trail, B. C.
Rossland, B. C.
Greenwood, B. C.
Midway, B. C.
Vancouver, B. C. \$56.50
Victoria, B. C.
New Westminster, B. C.
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.

Proportionate Rates from and to other points.

Also Rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and WASHINGTON.

For Full Particulars call on W. H. C. MACKAY, Ticket Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, St. John, N. B.

Cough! Cough! Cough!

Do not cough any more but use a bottle of **PUTTNER'S EMULSION**, the old established favourite remedy. Whether your cough is of long standing, or from recent cold, **PUTTNER'S** will do you good. It will allay irritation, attack and dispel the germs of pulmonary disease, tone up your system and help to cure you. Your doctor will tell you so. Your neighbors will say so too. Thousands have been cured by it.

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

Of all dealers and druggists.

Use the genuine

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

"The Universal Perfume."

For the Handkerchief Toilet and Bath.

Refuse all substitutes.

PURE GOLD TOMATO CATSUP

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

Tomato and crushed Spice only—try 't.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA OR MONEY IS FOUND IN K.D.C. REFUNDED

Highest endorsement. Write for testimonials and guarantees. K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

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. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

Catarrh and Consumption

I have spent nearly 30 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 34th 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.

You May Need

Pain-Killer

For
Cuts
Burns
Bruises

Cramps
Diarrhoea
All Bowel
Complaints

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one PAIN-KILLER
PERRY DAVIS'
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

9'S 10'S

of the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by the accumulation of impurities in the blood.

The greatest of all blood purifiers is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

It cleanses the system from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

If you are troubled with Boils, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Scrofula, Eczema or any trouble arising from disordered Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. We guarantee it to cure or money refunded.

The **OLL** *Emulsion*
of Cod Liver Oil
(Trade Mark.)

Will GIVE YOU AN APPETITE!
TONE YOUR NERVES!
MAKE YOU STRONG!
MAKE YOU WELL!

Dr. Burgess, Med. Supt. of the Prot. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, prescribes it constantly and gives us permission to use his name.
Miss Clark, Supt. Grace Hospital, Toronto, writes they have also used it with the best results.
50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

The Home

MORE HUNGER AND LESS RHEUMATISM.

A well-known physician, writing in the Medical Record, declares that the most prolific cause of rheumatism is indigestion. "If only such food," he says, "as can be easily digested were put in the stomach, there would be little heard of rheumatism." It follows, as a matter of course, that one of the most effective methods of treatment for rheumatism is through the dietary. "The longer I can stand hunger, the less rheumatism I have," says the writer; "but in many cases the remedy is worse than the disease. In other cases, however, a perpetual hungry condition is the lesser evil. I have taken this cure partially, but never have been quite able to do so fully. It is not a popular treatment. In acute attacks, active elimination by brisk catharsis, and restricted diet, along with decided constitutional sedation, shorten an attack two-thirds."—Lealie's Weekly.

READING FOR GIRLS.

It is absolutely indispensable that the modern girl, in whatever position she finds herself, whether that of one of the world's workers or that of the girl of leisure, should give every day a portion of her time to reading. In this way only can she keep abreast of the times, sharing its best thoughts, understanding its important movements, and learning her own attitude toward the world and the duty which she owes to it. She must read her daily paper carefully, selecting with discretion and conscience the one which she will read regularly. She wants to read one whose editorial opinions are recognized and quoted, whose attitude is fair, and which treats large questions with tolerance and honesty. If she lives at a distance from the large centres where these daily papers are published, she may subscribe for a weekly or semi-weekly edition of such a paper, in which she will find all the best features of the daily editions, it being, in fact, a sort of abridged edition of the dailies in point of news, with the reviews, the best editorials, the criticisms of art, music, the drama and all the choicest correspondence from abroad and centres at home. This paper, well read, with a good standard magazine, and a review which will be both entertaining and instructive, with a few well-chosen books, may constitute her intellectual bill of fare, and will prove as much as she can digest without becoming a mental dyspeptic.—Salie Joy White, in Woman's Home Companion.

DEATH IN DISH-TOWELS.

Dish-towels are an important item in most families. One may have cheap and woolly hand-towels, very ordinary sheets and pillow cases, and many other things of inferior quality, but the good housekeeper knows, to her sorrow, what cheap dish-towels mean. Their use entails almost double the labor required if one has those of poor quality. The lint and dust from cheap goods cover the china and glass, and lodge in every nook and corner of her belongings. Round-thread Russia crash is far and away and always the best dish-towel that one can use. It absorbs water almost instantly, and can be used a long time before becoming unavailable because too wet. Who has not worried over the ordinary checkered glass towel in common use, rubbing and twisting and patting, trying to make it absorb the water from the dishes, while it is yet new? This sort of goods acquires value when it begins to grow old. Russian crash is in perfect condition after the second or third time of using. Dish-towels should be thoroughly boiled whenever they are washed. Scalding does not answer the purpose. The intense heat of boiling is absolutely necessary if one would have health and cleanliness in the kitchen. A merely scalded dish-towel is unfit for the use of any woman. It takes more than just hot water to remove the disease germs

and impurities that may lodge in these domestic necessities. Because a dish-cloth looks clean it does not in any sense follow that it is clean. Many a family has had its number reduced by death because of the persistent refusal of the maids to boil the dish-towels as they should be done and remove the incipient cause of disease.—The United Presbyterian.

A SICK-ROOM HINT.

In a recent case of illness in which a trained nurse was employed the pleasant air of the sick-room was noticeable. When comment was made, the nurse explained how it was managed. A few pieces of brown paper had been soaked in saltpetre-water and allowed to dry. When occasion required, a piece of this was laid in a tin pan kept for the purpose (a coal-scuttle would do as well,) a handful of dried lavender flowers laid upon it, and a match applied. The aroma was particularly refreshing and agreeable. Another suggestion in the same line applies to the use of lavender in another form. A few drops of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air of a room almost instantly. This bit of knowledge is useful to the hostess whose dinner must be served in a small dining-room near the kitchen. If the mixture is made just before dinner is announced, by the time the company enters the room will be filled with a faint, intangible, but thoroughly acceptable odor of freshness, and all disagreeable stuffiness removed.—Harper's Bazar.

A person whose work is chiefly mental requires as food, according to an expert, much less carbon than another. Beef, mutton, poultry and game are recommended. Sugar or starch in excess should not be eaten. Rice is a better form of starch than potatoes. For breakfast a little sub-acid fruit, a cereal, if it is liked, a soft-boiled egg, and a cup of coffee made in the French way and taken without sugar or cream, or at least without cream. At noon a bowl of cream soup, with some pieces of pulled bread, and at six, when the day's work is over, a good, simple dinner—a soup, broiled steak or chop or a roast, and two vegetables, one starchy, the other a green vegetable, a salad with French dressing, and a little cheese, and a wafer or a few nuts, and a seeded raisin or two. The breakfast may be varied with a chop or a little piece of broiled fresh fish instead of an egg.—Commonwealth.

A MOTHER'S ADVICE.

She Tells How Little Ones Can be Kept Well, Contented and Happy.

When baby is cross and irritable you may rest assured he is not well, even if you are unable to see any symptoms of his illness other than fretfulness. It is not natural for a baby to be cross and he is not so without reason. He has no other way of telling his troubles than by crossness and crying. When baby is cross give him Baby's Own Tablets, and they will soon make him good-natured and happy, because they will cool his hot little mouth, ease his sour little stomach and help his obstinate little teeth through painlessly. These Tablets are just what every mother needs for her little ones—and for her older children too.

Mrs. Clarence McKay, Roseway, N. S., says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine I have ever used for my little ones. When my baby was four months old he was very much troubled with indigestion. He would vomit his food as soon as he took it, no matter what I gave him and he seemed to be always hungry and kept thin and delicate. He also suffered from constipation. After giving him the Tablets a few days the vomiting ceased and his bowels became regular, and I must say that since I began the use of the Tablets I have had less trouble with this baby than I had with any of the rest of my children." Every mother should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house at all times—there is no telling when an emergency may arise.

These Tablets are a certain cure for all the minor ailments of little ones such as constipation, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, sour stomach, and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug, and dissolved in water may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box, or sent post paid on receipt of price by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Your Faith

will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents, and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a Cough or Cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years.

S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea cures Indigestion

The Surest Remedy is

Allen's Lung Balsam

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c.
Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

Women's Ailments.



Women are coming to understand that the Backaches, Headaches, Tired, Feelings and weak Spells from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are the most reliable remedy for any form of kidney complaint. They drive away pains and aches, make women healthy and happy—able to enjoy life to the fullest.

Mrs. C. H. Gillespie, 204 Britain Street, St. John, N.B., says:

"I had severe kidney trouble for which I doctored with a number of the best physicians in St. John, but received little relief. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I began their use. Before taking them I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and at times suffered such torture that I could not turn over in bed without assistance. Doan's Kidney Pills have rescued me from this terrible condition, and removed every pain and ache."

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826
HAVE FURNISHED 25,000
SCHOOL & OTHER
MENEELY & CO. PUNNETTS, BELLS
GENUINE
WEST-TROY N.Y. BELL-METAL

Larger Than Ever

is the attendance at the

Fredericton Business College!

WHY? Because more people are learning of the advantages gained by attending this Institution.

Send for Free-Catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.

Fredericton, N. B.



CHURCH BELLS

Chimes and Peals,
Best Superior Quality and Tone. On order from
MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Baltimore, Md.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubets' Notes.

First Quarter, 1902.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson XII. March 23. Eph. 5: 11-21.

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.—Eph. 5: 18.

EXPLANATORY.

4. **FOOLISH TALKING.** "This means more than mere random talk; it is that 'talk of fools' which is folly and sin together." **JESTING.** Profligate, unclean jokes, which bring a blush to the cheek of innocence.

11. **UNFRUITFUL WORKS OF DARKNESS.** Good fruit cannot grow in darkness. But that which should bring forth good fruit in the light, when placed in darkness brings forth corruption, poisons, insects, death. **REPROVE THEM** by word and by example.

13. **ALL THINGS THAT ARE REPROVED,** etc. Public reproof brings to light the sins of darkness, and this tends to destroy the evil. Evil loves secrecy. To look it in the face tends to make us hate it. To expose it to others shames sinners.

14. **AWAKE THOU THAT SLEEPEST.** Unconscious of the realities around you, like Jonah asleep in the storm, dreaming of happiness and heaven, while dead in trespasses and sins.

15. **WALK CIRCUMSPECITLY.** With accuracy, strictness, looking on every side to see that the right path is taken. **NOT AS FOOLS.** Who go carelessly through life, running into temptations and dangers, visiting saloons and places of evil, going with bad companions, not intending to go far astray, but just to sail into the edge of the maelstrom of sin, to see how it looks. Such are fools. **BUT AS WISE.** Keeping in the right way; avoiding temptations; looking carefully for the ways that lead to the right end.

16. **REDEMPTING THE TIME.** Redeem means to buy up, to get possession of; time here means opportunity, the right or fitting time. The words therefore mean, improve every opportunity; use your time to the best advantage; make every opportunity yield its utmost of good. **BECAUSE THE DAYS ARE EVIL.** Because there are many temptations and dangers, hidden currents, secret pitfalls, enemies on every side. These 'evil days' are largely connected with intemperance and its accompaniments.

17. **UNDERSTANDING . . . THE WILL OF THE LORD.** By studying God's Word, and his works of nature, and his book of Providence. Learn what the Bible says of intemperance. See the effects of its evil, and the value of temperance in the experience of those around you.

18. **AND BE NOT DRUNK WITH WINE, WHEREIN IS EXCESS; BUT BE FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT.** First: the kingdom of intemperance. "Drunk with wine," then the usual intoxicating liquor. "Wherein is excess," that which is opposed to salvation; wastefulness, dissoluteness, profligacy; that which wastes body and soul. The adverb is used in Luke 15: 13, where the

GOD WORK.

Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes.

Providence is sometimes credited with directing the footsteps by so simple a way as the reading of a food advertisement.

A lady out in Shelbina, Mo., says, "About two years ago I was compelled to retire from my school teaching because I was completely broken down with nervous prostration.

I suffered agony in my back. My hands and feet would swell up nights. I was in a dreadfully nervous condition, irritable, with a dull heavy headache continually, had no appetite and could not digest anything if I tried. I was unable to remember what I read and was, of course, unfit for my work.

Some said I had consumption, others said dropsy. One day, as if by providence, I read the testimonial of a lady whose symptoms were much the same as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has cured her, so I concluded to try it.

I left off the old fashioned breakfast and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That was 8 months ago and I have steadily improved in both body and mind. Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food has done more for me than all the medicine I have ever taken, and I am now well again and able to return once more to my school duties and able to do anything necessary in my work.

My mind is clearer and my body stronger than ever before. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

rodical is described as wasting his substance in riotous living. The nature of all intoxicating drinks is to lead to excess. Riot, dissoluteness, anger, hate, intemperance, vice, murder, all lie in the bottom of the wine cup.

19. **SPEAKING . . . IN PSALMS AND HYMNS . . .** Conquer evil by the religious life, inwardly felt and outwardly expressed, in private and socially.

20. **GIVING THANKS.** This is right in response to favors. It helps one to continue on the side of God. What a man is really thankful for is a test of his character, and a maker of character.

21. **SUBMITTING YOURSELVES ONE TO ANOTHER.** Not seeking to rule, but to help each other. We must lose our own life in the larger life of the church, the society, the organization. Still it must be in the FEAR OF GOD, only in those things which are right.

"A story is current in the Orient of a wise old sheik, who gave to a young Arab prince, from whom he was about to part, a list of crimes, and bade him choose the one which seemed least harmful. The young prince turned in horror from murder, theft, the loss of virtue, and told the patriarch he would choose intemperance. 'You have chosen that,' said the wise man, 'which will bring you all.'"

This is the way Mr. Amos R. Wells, in his "Three Years with the Children," teaches temperance, under the caption "Tripped Up":—

Jack Collins, with his "six" friends, stepped into the rum shop one evening. As they went out, late that night, walking very unsteadily, the saloon keeper put a big stone right in the way of one of Jack's comrades, and tripped him up. The comrade fell and was killed. That comrade was Jack's "Health."

The next night Jack Collins, with "five" friends, went to the rum shop again, and again they all got drunk—so drunk that another friend was tripped up, as he went out, by the saloon keeper. That friend was Jack's "Reputation."

The third night in just the same way, another friend was lost, this time Jack's "Wealth." The fourth night the stumbling block tripped up Jack's "Happiness," and the poor fellow from that time on had nobody to keep him cheerful. The next friend to go was Jack's "Mind," so that Jack hardly had wit enough left to call for a glass of whiskey when he came back on the sixth night. And that evening, as he and his sole remaining friend left the rum shop, that friend was also tripped up and slain. It was Jack's "Soul."

The next night was the seventh, the holy Sabbath, and Jack lay alone in the gutter, his six friends all fallen over the rum shop's stumbling blocks. And Jack himself was dead.

Smith—Jones feels hurt about your saying he is nearly seventy.

Brown—But he is, isn't he?

Smith—He says not—only sixty-seven last July.

Lord Kitchener gives the details of the disaster which befell the British convoy near Kerkedorp on Feb. 24. Sixteen officers, including Colonel Anderson, the commander, were captured, as were also 431 men. One officer and 105 men have since been released. Lord Kitchener makes no mention of the loss of guns. Mr. Broderick, Secretary of War, referring to this matter in the House of Commons, said the British casualties were 120.

Sir Edward A. Sassoon, in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce on the Telegraph Lines of the empire, said: "I cannot bring this letter to a close without bearing testimony to the great efforts made by Canada to advance the cause which I have had the pleasure of interpreting to you. But for the tenacity of purpose shown by Canada and the sacrifices she has willingly made, there is little doubt but that the Pacific cable scheme would have come to nothing."

In the report of the Hon. Richard Harcourt, on the public schools of Ontario, there is evidence of the decline of the birth rate. The statistics show that in 1900 there were in the province 530,105 persons between five and twenty-one years of age, a decrease of 6,245. There were 420,077 persons of all ages registered in the public schools, a decrease of 9,130, while the average attendance was 377,376, a decrease of 6,019. The average attendance in the Catholic separate schools was 25,875, an increase of 108, and in Protestant schools 238, a decrease of 8. The number attending kindergartens was 11,234, but the average attendance was only 4,639. These figures are in accord with the general opinion that there is a steady decrease in the number of births in Ontario.

The following is related of an auctioneer who was provokingly annoyed, while in the exercise of his profession, by the indi-

vidual bids of a fellow whose sole object seemed to be to make sport for the buyers, rather than himself to buy. At length, enraged beyond endurance, the knight of the hammer, looking around the room for a champion to avenge his wrongs, fixed his eyes upon a biped of huge dimensions, a very monarch in strength, and cried out: "Marlow, what shall I give you to put that fellow out?" "I'll take one sovereign," "Done! Done! You shall have it." Assuming the ferocious, knitting his brows, spreading his nostrils like a lion's and putting on the wolf all over his head and shoulders, Marlow strode off to the aggressor, and, seizing the terrified wretch by the collar, said to him in a whisper that was heard all over the room: "My good friend, you go out with me and I'll give you half the money." "Done! Done!" cried the fellow. "Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted the audience. The auctioneer had the good sense to join the laugh, and coolly handed over the sovereign.—London Tit Bits.

A quaint and interesting custom was observed the other day at the Guildford Town Hall, Eng'nd, when two domes servants threw dice to decide which should be the recipient of what is called the "maid's money," left by John How, two centuries and a half ago, to reward the female servants who remained at least two years in one situation within the borough and who should throw the highest number with two dice in competition with another aspirant for the money. Clara Howard and Florence Ansell, both of whom had been in one service over eight years, entered the lists, and the former—who threw seven against the latter's five—was declared the winner, and received a check for twelve guineas. A somewhat similar award, amounting to £13 7s 6d, for the apprentice who had served for seven years and had taken up his certificate as a freeman of the borough, was presented to Sidney Fowler, Fairman.

Nervous Troubles

MAKES LIFE A SOURCE OF CONSTANT MISERY.

The Sufferer is Constantly Tired and Depressed, Will Startle at the Slightest Noise, and is Easily Irritated.

There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise; is oppressed by a feeling that something awful is going to happen; is shaky, depressed, and, although in a constantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still.

If you are nervous or worried, or suffer from a combination of languor and constant irritation, you need a nerve food and nerve tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best thing in the world for you. You will find after taking them that your feelings of distress and worry are being rapidly replaced by strength, confidence and a feeling that you are on the road to full and complete health and strength. Get rid of your nervousness in the only possible way—by building up strong, steady nerves.

Miss Ina Duncet, Bathurst, N. B., says: "Words fail me to adequately express what I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: I was attacked by la grippe, the after-effects of which took the form of nervous exhaustion. The least noise would startle me and I would tremble for some time. I used several medicines, but they did not help me, and as time went on I was growing worse and was so nervous that I was afraid to remain alone in a room. I slept badly at night and would frequently awake with a start that would compel me to scream. The trouble told on me to such an extent that my friends feared for my recovery. At this time my aunt urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using eight boxes I was completely restored to health. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I sincerely hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

These pills never fail to restore health and strength in cases like the above. They make new, rich blood with every dose, strengthen the nerves and thus drive disease from the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a certain cure for rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, and the ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and an elastic step is certain to follow a fair use of this medicine. Be sure that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box you buy. All others are imitations. If you do not find these pills at your dealers, they 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.

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE. 100

There are no

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS, therefore you can enter at any time.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION from CANADIAN BOOKS by CANADIAN TEACHERS qualify candidates for CANADIAN OFFICES, and none are more exacting.

Now is the time to enter.

Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN, Proprietors.



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

Wanted Everywhere

Bright young folks to sell Patriotic Goods. Some ready, others now in preparation in England.

Address to-day the

VARIETY MFG CO.

Bridgetown, N.S.

Mary's ointment was wasted when she broke the vase and poured it upon her Lord. Yes; but suppose she had left the ointment in the unbroken vase? What remembrance would it then have had? Would there have been any mention of it on the gospel pages? Would her deed of careful keeping have been told over the world? She broke the vase and poured it out, lost it, sacrificed it, and now the perfume fills all the earth. We may keep our life if we will, carefully preserving it from waste; but we shall have no reward no honor from it, at the last. But if we empty it out in loving service, we shall make it a lasting blessing to the world, and we shall be remembered for ever.—J. R. Miller.

President Roosevelt is not the only young ruler in the world. In fact, he is older than at least nineteen rulers of the great nations of to-day. William of Germany is three months younger; Nicholas of Russia is only thirty-nine years of age, and the Emperor of China is ten years younger still. Possibly he might not be counted as a ruler by some people, but still his name is recognized, no matter who pulls the strings in the Chinese court. Victor Emmanuel of Italy is twenty-eight and Wilhelmina of Holland only twenty-one. Alfonso of Spain is probably the youngest ruler of all, as he is not yet sixteen. Charles I. of Portugal is under forty, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria is not yet forty-one. Abbas II., Khedive of Egypt, is not more than twenty-seven, Alexander of Serbia but twenty-five, Thank-Tai, King of Siam, twenty-two, and Prince George of Greece, Governor of Crete, thirty-two.

The most telling illustration of the practical weakness of the ultra-Nationalists is the fact that enlisting for the British army has been unusually successful in Ireland generally and in the Dublin district especially.

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. Cohoon, Treasurer, Wolfville, 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.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Three candidates were baptized Sunday evening, March 2. Others have been received. Z. L. F.

CHESTER, N. S.—I baptized one young man on Sunday, March 2nd. Large increase in Sunday School that day. R. OSGOOD MORSE.

LIVERPOOL.—The friends of the cause will be glad to hear of the spiritual refreshment that has come to this church. We have recently held twelve special services. The blessing of the Lord was with us from the beginning. About thirty from our Sunday School have professed conversion. About 40 in all have given evidence of desire for the new life. We have been greatly refreshed.

C. W. COREY.

March 5.

AVLESFORD, N. S.—Sunday, the 2nd, I baptized ten believers, seven of whom came from the Morristown section of this church. Considering the fact that there are but a comparative few who are not already allied to the cause of Christ at Morristown, we think that the special effort lately put forth there resulted in a good work. We believe that two or three more will follow Christ in baptism later. The church itself was wonderfully revived and quickened.

A. S. LEWIS.

March 6.

DOAKTOWN, N. B.—We are right in the midst of a glorious work of grace. The church is being greatly roused. Backsliders are returning and sinners are coming home. The blessed Spirit came down with power at our regular Wednesday evening meeting two weeks ago. We have had meeting from evening to evening since. Our prayer is that the work so well begun may continue until it spreads far and wide.

PASTOR M. P. KING.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.—Our service on Sabbath evening, March 2, was of more than ordinary interest. It was the privilege of the pastor in the presence of a full house to lead down into the baptismal waters four of our young people, three of whom were grandchildren of deacon C. B. Widden, and one was a grandson of Mrs. Judson Harris formerly of Canard. The prayers of parents and grandparents are thus being answered. We are praying for others.

W. H. ROBINSON.

MONCTON FIRST, N. B.—On Lord's Day morning, Feb. 2nd, Pastor D. Hutchinson preached to an audience that crowded the house. Some indeed went away not being able to get seats, while many stood all through the service. An earnest and practical sermon was preached on the subject of Confessing Christ. At the close of the sermon Pastor Hutchinson baptized thirty-one. In the evening these with eight others were given the hand of welcome and fellowship. Fifty since the new year have been baptized and many more are now ready to follow Christ.

GOLDBORO, N. S.—Last Thursday evening, the 27th, we were assailed by a surprise party numbering upwards of sixty. After the baskets and pies were bestowed in the pantry, Captain S. R. Giffin presented the pastor, on behalf of the church and friends present, with a purse of fifty-one dollars. Other articles worth upwards of eleven dollars were also left up for us. For these tangible tokens of their kindness we give them our most hearty thanks, hoping we may be able yet in some measure to repay them in spiritual things.

O. P. BROWN.

March 3rd.

LOWER COVERDALE, N. B.—Since last writing two others have been received into the church here and others are coming. The work prospers all along the lines. The ladies of Lower Coverdale held a successful basket sociable on the 6th inst. A good programme had been prepared and was successfully carried out.

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

It consisted of a good selection of readings, piano solos and solo accompaniments, which were finely rendered in good form and were well received and enjoyed by the many guests present. Proceeds, \$45 cash.

C. S. STEARNS.

LEWISVILLE.—On the evening of the 7th the mission band of this place under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Wm. Snow invaded our humble home, taking complete possession of it in a lively, most pleasant and happy manner, for the evening. Games for the children and pleasant amusement for older people were entered into with right good will, until grave deacons and solemn preachers felt the mirth of childhood coming back. It does one good to re-enter, for a little while, youthful days and ways and live over again twelve years of boyhood in one evening. We ought surely to live it better and teach youth how they ought to live. So our invaders tried and succeeded. Then came the ordeal of climbing up from those days to years of age and speech making, after which we were presented with cash and groceries to the amount of \$21. This was a genuine surprise. May the Lord richly bless the donors and the children.

C. S. STEARNS.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Pitt street Baptist church had a red letter day Sunday, March 2nd. At the close of the morning service twenty persons, seventeen of whom had been baptized during February and three uniting by letter, received the right hand of fellowship. At the communion service that followed seventy attended, being over double the number attending this service at any one time since Pastor Vincent came among us. During the present quarter twenty-four have been added and the outlook is bright for many more. God is richly blessing the faithful preaching of his Word and earnest, devoted service is being rewarded openly in the salvation of many souls. Much sympathy is expressed for the family of Sister Reynolds Harrington whose death occurred at Toronto last week.

CLERK.

CENTRE VILLAGE, WESTMORELAND CO., N. B.—We are glad to be able to report further blessings from this place. Nine persons have confessed Christ with the mouth since the meetings began here. On last Lord's Day six were baptized in the afternoon by Brother Hurst. Although the roads were very soft and unpleasant, the church was full, and it is said more than 50 teams were present. The hand of fellowship was given in the evening and a nice after-meeting was enjoyed in which more than 30 spoke for the Saviour, one for the first time. Five gave a standing testimony. Some of these were for the first time. Others asked for the prayers of God's people. One young sister was not baptized, as her mother desires her to join the Methodists. Another from Springhill, N. S., visiting friends here, was converted and had to return home, but intends joining the church there. Two of those received on Sunday were married men and we expect they will be a great help to the Lord's work here. We praise our God for his blessing upon this people and yet we trust the harvest is not past.

—BRAMAN.

ALBERTON AND SPRINGFIELD, P. E. I.—While many are reaping in other sections of the great harvest field we are sowing the seed believing that we shall "doubtless" return again with rejoicing bringing in sheaves for the Master. Since sending our last report to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR the work here has been advancing along some lines, at least, and already mercy drops have fallen upon us. The church services have been well sustained. Two Home Departments have been organized in connection with the Sunday Schools. The churches of this field having tired of the old system of paying rent have resolved to build a parsonage and about \$500 has been subscribed toward it to date. On every hand there are marked manifestations of kindness. On Friday, the 21st of Feb., a company of our friends representing the Springfield section of the field met at the home of Dea. W. T. Costain, Cape Wolfe, and after spending a very pleasant evening presented the pastor and his wife with a purse of money and other useful gifts. These with what we have received

You're killing two birds with one stone when you use PEARLINE.
"Work" and "Wear" are both avoided by washing without rubbing.—the PEARLINE way. More economy. You save health, strength, and money when you use PEARLINE. Facts never disproved. The common sense, up-to-date way of getting things clean is the **Pearline Method** 600

recently from others, amount in value to \$50. May God bless the givers and send showers of spiritual blessing upon them.

A. H. W.

PORT LORNE, N. S.—The clerk has reported from the Wilmot Mountain church from time to time, the results of special evangelistic services begun at Port Lorne the 14th of January and continued about six weeks. As reported, fourteen have already professed faith in Christ and followed the example and command of the Master in baptism. Others still are ready to follow. The church has been greatly revived, members who had turned away back, have returned rejoicing to the Shepherd's fold. The spiritual condition of Christians here is cheering and we expect further conversions. On the evening of Feb. 24, one hundred and fifty or more of our friends met at the parsonage and gave a donation amounting to \$82.65, (\$71.90 cash, \$10.75 mose); the largest we have ever received at one time. But the spontaneous expression on all sides of Christian fellowship and good will was more highly prized by their pastor and his family than even their generous gift. This was a genuine donation and not to pay the pastor's salary.

L. J. TINGLEY.

The Parsonage, Port Lorne, March 3.

Receipts for 20th Century Fund.

Middleton, in memory of Rev T H Porter, Sr., \$5; Ledge, Dufferin, \$2; Frederickson, D M Saunders, \$1; Alice Clark, \$10; Fred Porter, \$5; R B Wallace, \$5; Mrs C Parsons, \$5; Mrs A P Moore, \$1.25; Chipman, 2nd, Sunday School, \$3.55; Tabernacle, Rev H H Roach, \$5; Leinster Street church, N Cameron, \$2; Mrs J F Masters, \$1; H D Everett, \$5; Geo W Weldon \$5; Mrs F D Mallory, \$1; Uriah Hasfield, \$1; Thos Upham Hay, \$10; Martha J Hay, in memory of Mrs A Pettigall Hay and Sarah A Hay, \$15; Brussels Street church, Mrs Annie Hamm, \$10; Mrs Mhea D Christie, \$1; St. Andrews, 1st church, \$2; St. Andrews, 2nd church, \$3; Rev Calvin Currie, \$2; Jacksonville church collection, \$2.65; Mrs Charlotte Sherwood, \$10; Jacksontown church collection, \$2.66; Geo Good, \$1; Fred Estey, \$1; Hartland, G C Watson, \$1.50; Upper Gagetown, Rev R Mutch, \$2; Gibson, J H Bradley, \$1; Bristol, Dr E Churchill, \$1; Mattie Bell, \$1; Mrs Belle F DeLong, \$5; Woodstock, Mrs Jas F Sutton, \$1; Miss Minnie Grant, \$1; H E Burt, \$4; Union Corner, J R Barton, \$5; Rev C N Barton, \$5; Marysville, Mr and Mrs Chas Fisher, \$2. Total, \$147.61. Before reported, \$267.85. Total to March 8 per H F Adams, \$414.46.

J. W. MANNING,

Treas. 20th Century Fund
St. John, March 8

Acadia University Forward Movement Receipts.

FROM FEB. 15TH TO 28TH.

Layton McCabe, \$2.50; W H Williams, \$4; J H Ganong, \$4; Joshua S Miller, \$10; O P Goucher, \$5; Mrs A Cohoon, \$5; W J Gillespie, \$250; Mrs William McMillan, \$1.25; Fred Bentley, \$5; J E Oakes, \$1; Annie I Mohr, \$12.50; Mrs Alice McAdam, \$5; Jeremiah Craig, \$1; G F McLeod, \$3; Peter McDougald, \$1; David Nichols, \$1; Daniel Campbell, \$1.25; Miss M P Russell, \$1; H V Dewar, \$25; Mrs Thos Le Cain, \$3; A B Brown, \$5; J Avarad Black, \$100; S H Flewelling, \$10; James Bain, \$5; R Cummings, \$2; W H White, \$12.50; Anstin Boyard, \$1.50; Jos McCudy, \$2; D H Bates, \$12.50; Frank George, \$5; Mrs

Brown's Bronchial Troches give prompt and effectual relief in all Throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peachy, Hungerford, Berkshire, England, writes: "Change of climate from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as it produced the greatest prostration from Ulcerated Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

John Robb, \$25; T R Constantine, \$2; John S Seaman, \$8; Rev A S Lewis and wife, \$5; Alex W Reid, \$2; Mrs W H Manser, \$5; "A Friend," \$50; Donald Forbes, \$4.75; Mrs Donald Forbes, \$1; and James Rourke, \$1.25.

A. COHOON,
Treas Acadia University.
Wolfville, N. S., March 1st.

MEANER NOT TO DO IT.

Some years ago, in Edinburgh University, there was a fine, manly fellow, a medical student, a very Hercules in strength, but as gentle and lovable as he was strong. He was immensely popular, the captain of the football team, and not a cricket match was considered complete without him. He was a man of good intellectual gifts as well. He caught typhoid fever while attending the infirmary, and soon he lay dying in a private ward.

One of the house physicians—an earnest Christian and successful soul-winner—spoke to him about God, and eternity. The dear fellow listened, became anxious, and eagerly heard the story of redeeming love. "Will you give yourself to Jesus?" asked the doctor.

He did not answer for a space and then, earnestly regarding the man of God, he said, "But don't you think it would be awfully mean just to make it up now, at the last gasp, with One I have rejected all my life?"

"Yes, it would be mean; but, my dear fellow, it won't be far meaner not to do it. He wants you to do it now, for he has made you willing; but it would be doubly mean to reject a love that is pursuing you even to death."

The dying man saw the point, and, apprehending the greatness of that exceeding love, he cast himself upon the eternal heart of mercy, and passed away in sweet blessedness and peace.—Sel.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper. You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.


Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples in Toronto. Mention this paper.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.



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.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1790.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

MARRIAGES.

STEVENS-CHURCHILL.—At the Baptist church, Freeport, Digby county, N. S., 25 ult., by the Rev. E. H. Howe, Frederick Stevens, to Eva Churchill, both of Freeport, N. S.

WILBUR-LOUIS.—At the Baptist parsonage, Harvey, March 3rd, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Harvey Wilbur to Annie F. Louis, both of New Horton, Albert county, N. B.

NELSON-BOSS.—On March 5th, at Rodney, by Pastor H. G. Estabrook, Aloa Lorenzo Nelson of Springhill to Janet Boss of Rodney.

MCINNIS-LANTZ.—At the residence of the bride's father Cambridge, Hants Co., N. S., on March 5th by the Rev. D. W. Crandall, Palten McInnis of Greenfield, Kings county, N. S., to Philena Lantz of Cambridge, Hants county, N. S.

MUNROE-STALLING.—At Clementsport, Annapolis county, N. S., March 5th, by Rev. Ward Fisher, Charles E. Munroe to Jessie Stalling, both of Milford, N. S.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN.—At Douglas Harbor, Queens county, N. B., Sarah Jane Balmain, aged 81 years. Deceased was relict of late Charles Henry Balmain, and a member of the Scotch Town Baptist church.

ARMSTRONG.—At Smith's Cove, Digby county, N. S., on Feb. 28th, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong. The interment was at Bridgetown, where Dr. Armstrong had been for many years pastor of the Baptist church.

HURST.—At Port Hillford, Jan. 25th, Mrs. Olivia Hurst, widow of the late Isaac Hurst, in the 82nd year of her age. She had been a humble follower of the Master for many years. Her life was such as would recommend her religion to all who knew her. She was the mother of ten children, two of whom preceded her to the other shore. The remaining eight, in whose affections she was deeply entrenched, miss her greatly. There remains the consolation of a happy meeting in that country where separation is unknown.

MOFFIT.—At Hawkeahaw on Friday, Feb. 21st, Mrs. Thomas Moffit, aged 54 years. The funeral service was held on Monday the 24th, service at the residence of the deceased at 8 o'clock in the morning, after which the remains were taken to Lower Prince William and the sermon preached by the Rev. C. W. Sables, pastor of the Baptist church. Sister Moffit was baptized and received in the 2nd Kingsclear church by the Rev. J. A. C. Hill about 25 years ago and since that time had been a faithful consistent member, always taking a great interest in church work especially in the Sunday School. The deceased leaves a husband, one son, besides brother and sister to mourn their loss.

CLARK.—On Feb. 1st, at the home of her daughter, Margaret Muscels, widow of the late Deacon John Clark, passed on to her eternal rest, triumphantly and peacefully, aged 87 years. This dear mother in Israel was baptized 70 years ago and united with the Lower Granville Baptist church and continued faithful in service to the end of life—rooted and grounded in the faith of the gospel. The church has lost a true friend and her only child, Mrs. Edward Wilson, who cared for her in the closing years of her life, mourns the loss of a noble Christian mother. At evening tide it was light with her. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

SOLEY.—On Feb. 30th, after a brief illness, our dear sister, Mrs. Josiah Soley, wife of Deacon Josiah Soley of Lower Economy, N. S., was called home to her eternal reward and we are led to say:—The Lord's hand hath been heavy upon us in removing so many standard-bearers in the last few years. In our Sister Soley the church lost one of its best friends and most zealous and faithful workers. In the small band of sisters in W. M. A. S., her place is vacant and she will be greatly missed. The Sunday School has lost an earnest and faithful teacher, but most of all she is missed in the Christian home where our brother and sister have labored together in keeping the family altar burning. Ever since it was a home Christ has had a place in the family circle, and like Martha and Mary our sister had ministered to the servants of Jesus, to which so many of our Baptist ministers can testify. But we know that what is our loss is her eternal gain. Many have been the expressions of sympathy to our brother and his family. May the Lord strengthen that which remains and cause us to be faithful unto death.

TODD.—On Tuesday, March 4th, after several months of weariness and pain, Sarah E., wife of Rev. F. S. Todd. She was born in the year 1847 in Cambridge, New Brunswick. At the age of twenty she listened to the call of God as it came through his devoted servant, the Rev. Allen Corey. Soon after her conversion she united with the people of God and became an active worker in the church; and, as many can testify, she was a wise winner of souls. When twenty-three years of age she married Rev. F. S. Todd, and for more than thirty years she was a help meet indeed. In each and all of the parsonates, both in the Provinces and in the States, she was a very efficient and successful worker, but the earlier years of her ministry were especially effective. In Sunday School and missionary work she was specially happy and apt, finding it easy to reach the people and win their confidence. Her home life was pure and sweet and strong for good. Two sons were given to her special care, and she sought to train them for God and the truth. Each has been an active force in the church, the eldest, Thomas, being now a teacher in the West, and the younger, Harry, a practicing physician in Brunswick. She loved life and enjoyed the work of life, and for a time she could not be reconciled to the thought of dying, although she never murmured nor complained; but for several weeks before death came she rested sweetly in her faith and confidence in God, talked easily of death and the approaching change, made plans for others for the future, and some of the sweetest experiences of the lifetime were during the last weeks. She will be greatly missed by her husband and sons, as well as by a large circle of friends. She died in Brunswick, Maine; a short and simple service was held at the home of Mrs. Ward, and the body was taken to St. John, New Brunswick, for burial.

Denominational Funds, N. B. and P. E. I. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Leinster St church, F. M., \$15 74; Marysville church, F. M., \$4 35; Hopewell church D. W., \$9 63; Moncton 1st church, support of Miss Clark, \$208 63; Dorchester 1st church, coll. F. M., \$3 84; Dorchester 2nd church, F. M., \$3 10; (Sabbath church S. S., Grande Ligne, \$2; St. Martins 1st church, S. S., \$3 15; Rigin 2nd church, S. S., 41c; Fredericton, S. S., \$3; Lodge (Dufferin) S. S., \$1; Sackville, S. S., \$3 51; Cardwell, S. S. do Branch, \$1 35; Valley church, S. S., \$2; Marysville, S. S., \$2; Newcastle Bridge, S. S., \$1 50; Havelock S. S., \$2 75; Campbellton, S. S., \$3; Hillsboro 1st church, S. S., \$3 65; Hillsboro, 2nd church S. S., \$6; Cambridge 1st church, Narrows, S. S., \$1; Petticodiac church, S. S., \$1 25; Leinster St S. S., per R. G. H., \$5, per E. Bosworth, \$1; S. L. Colpitts, F. M., \$5; Rigin 1st church, (H. M., \$4 35; S. H. M., \$1 85; Forest Glen church, H. M., \$6 15; Brussels S. S. church, F. M., \$16 26; Norton church, H. M., \$5 10. Total \$334 22. Before reported \$1426 29. Total to March 1st \$1760 51.

P. E. ISLAND.

North River church, D. W., \$8; Montgoache, D. W., \$10; (Hazelbrook church, S.

Maxlester, Robertson & Allison
St. John, N. B.

**GLOBE-
WERNICKE
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.



An Ideal Book-Case for the Home.

After Work or Exercise

POND'S EXTRACT

Soothes tired muscles, removes soreness and stiffness and gives the body a feeling of comfort and strength.

Don't take the weak, watery witch hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

our churches will see that regular offerings are taken at least quarterly for the work of the Lord outside of local church needs.

Brethren, some have done well as you have seen by the facts and figures just given, and now let all join and make this year the best of all the years. Will not every church seek to have a hand in our work?

J. W. MANNING.

RENEW YOUR

Lesson Help Orders

FOR SECOND QUARTER

Beginning April 1st. Order at once from

GEO. A. McDONALD,
120 Granville Street,
Halifax, N. S.

A court martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton, W. T. Waller and Lieut. John H. A. Day, of the U. S. marine corps, on March 17 next, on the charge of executing natives of the Island of Samar without trial and under the most atrocious circumstances. Friends of the two officers attribute their actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered in the Island of Samar.

Nursery Rhymes No. 3.

Sing a song of sixpence, What a sight to see,
Four and twenty ladies drinking good VIM TEA,
When their cups were empty, they all began to sing,
"Tis Nectar for the Gods, and fit for any King."

The King was in his parlor, trying to get a wink,
The Queen was sitting by him wishing for a drink,
When in came all the ladies, what a sight to see!
Each within her hand a cup of good VIM TEA.

VIM TEA "Sold on Merit."

Lead Packets Only. All Grocers.

BAIRD & PETERS, Tea Importers and Blenders, ST. JOHN, N. B.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

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, Frostbite, 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 Constipation, 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, Bow 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 Malarial, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25c 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, 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, and 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., 17 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

The collection of books which the Chinese government is to present to Columbia University is the most comprehensive ever gathered in the Celestial Empire. It consists of 6,000 volumes, divided into thirty-two heads or classes, and treats of every subject known to Chinese literature. Some of the works to be given to Columbia were collected by a commission of eminent Chinese scholars appointed by Emperor Kang Hsi, who reigned from 1662 to 1723.

A special from Dawson tells of one of the richest finds reported for a year in the Klondike. Richard Butler, owner of a claim on Bear Creek, was about to abandon his property when he discovered an old bedrock many feet below the first one, from which he took out \$ 5,000 in one day. One pan of earth alone washed out \$600 in gold. Other claims are now being prospected for this bedrock.

When Washington was President, He saw full many an icicle; But never on a railroad went, And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp, Nor heard about the Yellowstone; He never licked a postage stamp And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at the knees, By wire he could not send dispatch; He filled his lamp with whale oil grease, And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass, All work is with such dashing done, We've all these things; but then—alas! We seem to have no Washington.

—Robert J. Burdette.

News Summary.

The Germans of Chicago—490,000 in all—outnumber every other nationality, even the Americans, by 200.

The Bisley team will leave for England, June 14th. The annual D. A. R. matches would commence Aug. 25th.

Two hundred and thirteen aliens applied at the court of general sessions at Toronto Tuesday for naturalization papers.

King Edward will abandon his visit to Ireland, it is understood, on account of the aggressive action of the United Irish League.

The preferential tariff question will be discussed by the British ministry, with Laurier and other colonial premiers at the coronation conference.

President Roosevelt has threatened with dismissal all government employees who attempt to influence legislation in their own behalf.

A Florida man has built a forty-foot launch, with a glass bottom. The purpose of this is to enable his guests to see the wonderful sea flora.

Another American girl becomes an English peeress. The Marchioness of Dufferin is a New Yorker and was formerly Miss Flora Davis.

The Canadian Mining Institution considers the government does not do enough for the mining industry and asks that a bureau of mines be established.

In a prize declamatory contest at the Academy, Beloit, Wis., the winner was a colored boy, George H. Walker. The spectators were surprised and delighted.

According to the New York Commercial Advertiser, the various steamship lines plying between New York and Europe have finally united in agreement as to passenger rates.

John Tucker, a Canadian, was murdered Monday at Hamilton's Bluff, Alabama. The police arrested a negro named James Jackson, who admits that he killed Tucker, but in self-defence, he says.

It is said that the oldest man in London is Jas. McNally, of South Lambeth, who on Feb. 19 was 105. He was born in Kings county, Ireland, and was all through the American civil war.

Joseph Larkin, of Toronto, a former employe of the customs, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing \$586 in gold from the vault of the customs house some months ago.

Harold N. Gregory, telegraph operator at Gibson, was injured Tuesday evening while splitting wood. The axe came in contact with a clothes line and rebounding struck him on the forehead, inflicting an ugly gash.

A despatch from Harrisburgh, Orange River Colony, says the Boer prisoners report that General De Wet was shot in the arm during the recent break through the block house line held by the New Zealanders in the vicinity of Harrisburgh and Van Reenan.

In his report on army remounts, Lieut.-Col. Birkbeck, assistant inspector, says of the Canadian horsers: Many were regular barouche horses, high on leg, slack, corn-made beasts, though with some quality. They were too slack to carry a man, yet too high for general draught purposes.

The annual report of the Ontario bureau of mines shows the total mineral output in 1901 was \$11,822,525, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the previous year. The largest increase is in nickel, copper, pig iron and steel, which increased about 100 per cent.

By an agreement reached Wednesday between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Works and the officials of the American Tin Plate Co. the mills of the American Tin Plate Company will secure uninterrupted operation during the summer months, when the annual scale of wages is formulated.

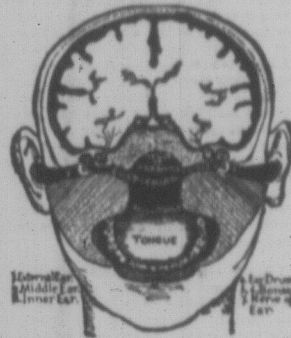
Statistics apparently show that of the 10,648 business failures in the United States last year 3,223 were for lack of capital, 2,032 the result of incompetence, 1,755 from special causes not the fault of the proprietors, only 322 from want of attention to business, and only 101 from extravagance. But who decided in each case what the exact reason for the failure was?

The Publisher of the Best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has out-lived dozens of would be competitors and imitations.

DR. SPROULE,

ON CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.



There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease. The treatment that cures the majority of cases of any diseased condition is a great boon and a god-sent man.

Nearly every case of deafness results from catarrh. Many, many are the patients afflicted with deafness that I have cured after they have tried ear specialists in vain, simply by curing the catarrh.

Until within a few years most of the diseases of the ear were pronounced incurable, and even today this belief is widespread. Fortunately there is an error, for nearly all the diseases of the ear are curable.

Do not listen to the advice of those who tell you that your deafness has lasted so long that nothing else can be done for it. Very many who have been deaf for years can be entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business, or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them useful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

Therefore, TAKE NO RISK! Do not let a trouble of the ear of any kind run on from week to week, month to month, or perhaps, year to year, until the parts are so completely destroyed that there is little hope of regaining its valuable and important sense.

The Symptoms of Disease of the Ears.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

- Is your hearing failing?
- Are your ears dry and sorely?
- Do your ears discharge?
- Do your ears itch and burn?
- Have you pain behind the ear?
- Is there a throbbing in the ears?
- Do you have ringing in the ears?
- Are there crackling sounds heard?
- Is your hearing bad on cloudy days?
- Do you have ear ache occasionally?
- Are there sounds like steam escaping?
- When you blow your nose does your ears crack?
- Do noises in your ears keep you awake?
- Hear better some days than others?
- Do you hear noises in ears?
- Is hearing worse when you have a cold?

Answer the above questions, cut them out, and send them to me. I will then diagnose your case free, and will write you out a plain description, and tell you what to do to get well.

Dr. Sproule, English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

How A Woman Paid Her Debts.

I am out of debt, thanks to the Dish-washer business. In the past three months I have made \$600.00 selling Dish-washers I never saw anything sell so easily. Every family needs a Dish-washer and will buy one when shown how beautifully it will wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes. I sell from my own house. Each Dish-washer sold brings me many orders. The dishes are washed without wetting the hands. That is why ladies want the Dish-washer. I give my experience for the benefit of any one who may wish to make money easy. I buy my Dish-washers from the Mound City Dish-washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write them for particulars. They will start you in business in your own home. L. A. C.

THE SHINIEST DIME.

One little girl had five little dimes; She had counted them over a good many times, And again and again she had left her play To plan how to spend them for Christmas day.

For papa and mamma and baby boy And grandpa and grandma would all enjoy Her little gifts as much as a score Of other presents that cost far more.

Four of the times were dull and old, But one was shining and new, I'm told; And once the little girl said to a friend, "This new one is almost too pretty to spend."

At last the Christmas shopping was done; The dimes were spent—yes, every one— And Annette seemed the happiest girl alive.

She had a secret for mother's ear, "I bought a nice present for papa dear, And for grandpa and grandma and baby, too; But I spent the shiniest dime for you?"

—St. Nicholas.

WATSON ON CHAMBERLAIN.

William Watson, as laureate of the anti-imperialist section, does not strike so hard as Kipling does for the other side, but he keeps pegging along in season and out of season, and sometimes he scores. Here are his latest remarks about Chamberlain, whom he describes but does not name:

A SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE.

How describe him? 'Midst a million he were easily discerned; You shall know him by the orchid in the coat that he has turned; You shall know him by the feather in the cap that he has doffed; Unto all the brazen deities at whom of old he scoffed; By the grace of his allusions to the sponge that was outwring; Or the spoon that seems allied to something forkish in his tongue; By the charm of that urbanity our German kin recall; By those suave and noble manners he has taught the grateful Gaul; Seer and sage, there is none like him, Britain's, Brummagem's High Priest; Peel and Fox and Burke and Chatham were not like him in the least; Spare him, Fate, to light and lead us and fresh flowers of speech to cull, And the annals of the nation he adorns shall not be dull.

A CANDID CRITIC.

(Chicago Record Herald).

"Ah," said the fashionable caller, who was being conducted through Mr. Meatenland's splendid new picture gallery, "what have we here?" "That," said the proud millionaire, "is a Shay Doover by a painter that I forgot his name now, but it always looked more like a hay stack to me."



Cured of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$50 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one so cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

This and That

THE CRIMES OF THE TONGUE.

The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun—the first is the human tongue. The gun merely kills bodies; the tongue kills reputations, and oftentimes ruins character. Each gun works alone; each loaded tongue has a hundred accomplices. The havoc of the gun is visible at once. The full evil of the tongue lives through all the years; even the eye of Omniscience might grow tired in tracing it to its finality.

The crimes of the tongue are words of unkindness, of anger, of malice, of envy, of bitterness, of harsh criticism, gossip, lying, and scandal. Theft and murder are awful crimes, yet in a single year the aggregate sorrow, pain, and suffering they cause in a nation is microscopic when compared with the sorrows that come from the crimes of the tongue. Place in one of the scale-pans of justice the evils resulting from the acts of criminals, and in the other the grief and tears and suffering resulting from the crimes of respectability, and you will start back in amazement as you see the scale you thought the heavier shoot high in air.

At the hands of thief or murderer few of us suffer, even indirectly. But from the careless tongue of friend, the cruel tongue of enemy, who is free? No human being can live a life so true, so fair, so pure as to be beyond the reach of malice, or immune from the poisonous emanations of envy. The insidious attacks against one's reputation, the loathsome innuendoes, slurs, half lies, by which jealous mediocrity seeks to ruin its superiors, are like those insect parasites that kill the heart and life of a mighty oak. So cowardly is the method, so stealthy the shooting of the poisoned thorns, so insignificant the separate acts in their seeming, that one is not on guard against them. It is easier to dodge an elephant than a microbe.—William George Jordan, in "The Kingship of Self-Control."

**THE ART OF LOOKING AND KEEP-
ING WELL.**

The carriage and position of the body, during both the day and the night, have much to do with one's figure, health, and appearance. How quickly one can distinguish an army or navy officer on the street, though he is a stranger!

Always, standing or walking, hold yourself as erect as possible; throw shoulders back and down, elevate the chest a little, and draw the chin in a trifle. When standing the weight of the body should fall upon the ball of the foot, neither upon the heel nor the toe.

No one can have a good figure without throwing the chest well forward, the shoulders back and down, and carrying the body in an erect position. Follow

WIFE'S INGENUITY

Saves Her Husband.

The author of the "Degeneration of Dorothy," Mr. Frank Kinsella, 226 W. 25th St., New York City, was the victim of a little by-play—but he can best tell the story himself. "I must confess that I have been the victim of an innocent deception which turned out all for the best, however.

I had been resting under the belief, for some years, that coffee served as a lubricant to my cerebral convolutions, in other words, 'made the wheels go round,' and I had an idea that I could not work without it as a stimulant.

I soon paid the penalty in nervousness, loss of flesh, insomnia and restlessness, none of which troubles would yield to any or all medicines. I finally got in rather a bad way and my wife took a hand in the affair all unknown to me. She purchased a package of Postum Coffee and first gave me one half Postum and one half coffee. In a little time she had me down to clear Postum, and I was none the wiser.

I noticed that I was getting better, my nerves were steadier, and I began to gain flesh and sleep nights. My work was performed far better than in my old condition.

Commenting upon my greatly improved health one morning I was told the truth. 'Tis to laugh, so I submitted gracefully and joined the Postum ranks.

Experience teaches that boiling is one-half the game. When the directions are carried out the result will be as fine a cup of rich, fragrant coffee as ever delighted the senses without ruining the nerves."

these simple rules strictly, and you will greatly improve your figure and bearing.

Do not bend the legs too much when walking; and let the weight fall slightly more on the heels first. Swing the arms naturally, but not too much.

Be careful not to bob up and down when walking. A graceful walker seems to glide easily along. Curves are always graceful, and an angular, jerky movement is always ungainly. Grace is an acquireable quality, and we must remember that nature abhors angles and spasmodic movement; she always uses curves which are most graceful and delicate.

Most people, when sitting, slouch at the waist; in fact, this fault is nearly universal, except in those whose who have been trained.

It is impossible to slouch on chairs or on a sofa all day, and then expect to have a good bearing and poise when standing or walking. Again, slouchy positions will very soon react upon the mind, and produce mental shiftlessness and slouchiness in thought.

A habit of reading in bed, or lying down, or in a careless position, slouching down in one's chair with the feet up, will very soon tell upon the quality of the thoughts. It is impossible to do good thinking in these positions. The body must be in an erect and dignified posture without being cramped by position or dress. No one can think well without freedom and ease of body.—Selected.

PROOFS OF SONSHIP.

Mr. Mack, a Baptist minister, who had been separated from his mother in his youth, sought her after an absence of many years. He knew her instantly, but she would not believe that the tall, grave, fine-looking minister could be her boy. When a child she accidentally wounded his wrist with a knife. To comfort him she had said, "Never mind, my bonny bairn, your mither will ken ye by that when ye are a man." When his mother would not credit his identity he bared his arm and said, "Mither, mither, dinna ye ken that?" In a moment they were in each other's arms. God never wounds us by mistake, but the marks of his rod are the proofs of your sonship.—Sel.

LOVE'S GREATEST GIFT.

That was a touching story of sick-room ministrations which Mr. Gladstone gave in Parliament, when announcing the death of the Princess Alice. Her little boy was ill with diphtheria, and the mother had been cautioned not to inhale the poisoned breath. The child was tossing in a delirium of fever. The princess stood beside him and laid her hand on his brow to caress him. The touch cooled the fevered brain and brought back the wandering soul from its wild delirium. He nestled a moment in his mother's lap; then, throwing his arms around her neck, he whispered: "Mamma, kiss me." The instinct of mother-love was stronger than all the injunctions of physicians, and she pressed her lips to the child's. The result was death.

You say she was foolish. Yet where is the mother who would not have done the same? There may be peril in the sick-room for those who minister there for Christ; but love stops at no peril, no sacrifice. There was peril in Christ's own mission to this world. In his marvelous love for us he put his lips to the poison of our sin—and died.—J. E. Miller.

Never a sincere word was uttered lost. Never a magnanimity fell to the ground. Always the heart of man greets and accepts it unexpectedly. A man passes for what he is worth. What he is engraves itself on his face, on his form, on his fortunes, in letters of light which all men may read but himself. Concealment avails him nothing, boasting nothing. There is confession in the glances of our eyes, in our smiles, in salutations; and the grasp of hands.—Emerson.

Miss Nellie Ross, granddaughter of the veteran James Ross, of St. Martins, a few days ago, while in the act of removing some article cooking from the kitchen range, caught a kettle of boiling water, turning it over, scalding her entire arm and partly down her side.

What I dull, when you do not know what gives its loveliness of form to the lily, its depth of colour to the violet, its fragrance to the rose; when you do not know in what consists the venom of the adder, any more than you can imitate the glad movements of the dove. What I dull, when earth, air and water are all alike mysteries to you, and when as you stretch out your hand you do not touch anything the properties of which you have mastered; while all the time Nature is inviting you to talk earnestly with her, to understand her, to subdue her, and to be blessed by her! Go away, man; learn something, do something, understand something, and let me hear no more of your dullness.—Sir Arthur Helps.

Lord Lansdowne has informed the secretary of the German ministry for foreign affairs that the British government has taken note of the publication by Germany of the despatch from Dr. Von Holloben, the German ambassador to the United States, concerning the meeting of ambassadors held in Washington April 14, 1898, without following the usual procedure of obtaining the consent of the other governments interested. Lord Lansdowne and the British government desire Germany to know that it has misunderstood the action of Lord Pauncefote, the ambassador to the United States, in the meeting of April 14, 1898. Lord Pauncefote's part in that meeting was simply that of the senior member of the diplomatic corps and nothing that he did was prompted by unfriendliness to the United States.

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.



The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack pepsine, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

PURE GOLD
Jelly Powder
Joyfully, Quick,
flavored with
PURE GOLD EXTRACTS
always true to name.
AT YOUR GROCERS.

January, 1901, 100 per cent.

January, 1902, 141 per cent.

Forty-one per cent. increase of patronage for January, this year, as compared with January, 1901, is encouraging, considering the fact that last winter's classes were the largest we ever had. Our Catalogue gives the reason for our success. Send for copy today.



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.

During these six decades

GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT

has been in public use with ever-growing popularity. All classes of workmen are now recognizing that it is the handiest and best application they can get in case of accident or colds, and the greatest pain killer in the world.

Lumbermen carry it with them in the woods for emergencies.

Fishermen and Miners have discovered that they require its aid. Farmers can get no superior liniment for ailments of horses and cattle.

Householders should keep it constantly on hand for burns, bruises, cuts, colds, coughs, etc.

It should be applied to a cut at once, as it heals and acts as a disinfectant, killing the disease germs which enter the wound. If you have a cold or other use for a liniment, get a bottle at once and you will be convinced that you have got the best. Sold everywhere at 25 cents.

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

MAGICAL

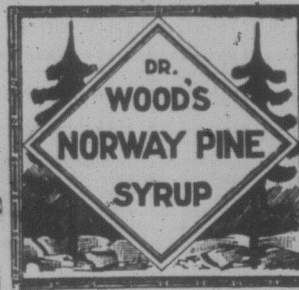
is the effect produced on a big family wash by a single cake of SURPRISE soap.

The housewife's labor is reduced one half; the original snowy whiteness is restored to the linens without boiling or hard rubbing and the disagreeable odors so noticeable with other soaps is done away with entirely.

And yet it costs no more than ordinary soaps.



Read the directions on the wrapper.



Cures Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial affections that other remedies won't touch.

MR. THOS. J. SMITH, Caledonia, Ont., writes: "A year ago I had a very severe cold which settled in my lungs and in my throat, so that I could scarcely speak louder than a whisper. I tried several medicines, but got no relief until I used one and a half bottles of Norway Pine Syrup, which completely cured me."

25c. a bottle or five for \$1.00.

At the Shanghai police court recently a curious object was handed up to the bench for inspection. It was contained in a square yellow box, and resembled nothing more than a piece of black wax. It weighed about two ounces, and the policeman in charge of the case explained to the court that it was a Chinese medicine compound of monkey's toenails boiled down and hardened by being buried underground for a number of years. It had been stolen from a native apothecary's shop in Nanking Road. Monkey's toenails, it appears, are a well known remedy among the Chinese for stomach troubles.

The city council of Montreal some time ago passed a resolution that all city printing should have the union label. The city attorneys reported that the provision was illegal.

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

News Summary.

The prohibition bill passed its second reading in the Ontario legislature by 13 majority.

A despatch from Lahore says 3,000,000 acres of wheat in the Punjab are suffering from total drought.

Jean Baptiste Fortier, postmaster at Frontenac, Que., was killed Wednesday by his horse running away.

The Dominion government, at the request of the Canadian Mining Institute, will establish a bureau of mines.

An explosion in the Catsburg mine at Pennsylvania, Thursday, resulted in the death of five men and serious injury of several others, two fatally.

A broken rail caused a frightful wreck on the Southern Pacific Railroad near Maxon station, Texas, on Friday. Fifteen people were killed and twenty-eight were more or less injured.

It is reported that an amalgamation is being arranged between the Toronto Electric Light Company and the Canadian General Electric Co., and the Toronto street railway.

Official information was received at the office of the Thomson line in Portland, Me., Friday, from Montreal, announcing that the summer service from Portland will be abandoned.

The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the rainfall has been light and scattered, and of no benefit to the affected districts. About 359,000 persons are now receiving relief.

The total amount of the subsidies given to railways by the Ontario Legislature is \$613,000, distributed among seven companies. Nearly half of this amount is for the proposed James Bay Railway.

The mission of the Boer delegates to the United States government is ended so far as the officials know. They presented no credentials and made no formal application for relief. Their future movements are not known.

The money that was given to the legation children by the Dowager Empress of China at her reception last Thursday, amounting to \$100 each, has been returned by the various legations to the board of foreign affairs.

The Berlin papers say that Commandant Kritzing (who was captured by General French in December last) was, after being tried by court martial, condemned to death, but that his sentence was commuted to banishment for life.

The Birmingham Post says the United States government has conveyed to the Marquis of Lansdowne cordial assurances that it welcomes the Anglo-Japanese alliance in regard to the Far East. Similar assurances have been conveyed to Japan.

The railway committee of the Quebec Legislature reported favorably on the Matane and Gaspé Railway Company's bill, with amendment, providing that work on the road be commenced in four years and completed in ten years, under penalty of forfeiture of the charter.

We notice that the circulation of Young People, the successful illustrated weekly paper published by the American Baptist Publication Society, is almost up to the 100,000 mark. The editors are striving in every way to make this an ideal paper and that the public recognize its merits is shown by the rapidly increasing number of subscribers. It is the best young people's paper we have seen, and should be used in every Baptist Sunday school.

The London Times has published a violent article on the growing power of the United Irish League, and urges the cabinet to invest the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Earl Cadogan, with power to enforce all the dormant clauses of the Crimes Act, to enable him to proclaim the League as a whole and to deal with it by a change of venue and special juries.

Bandit soldiery have captured a priest at Jehol, China, about 100 miles northeast of Peking. Both the French and Russians are anxious to send troops to rescue this priest but as Jehol is a rich gold mining district, the court has ordered Gen Mai-Uk-Wan to hurry and release the priest in order to forestall the entry of foreign troops into the district.

It is reported that the Dominion Coal Company has closed a five years' contract with the Canadian Pacific railroad for a minimum of 500,000 tons of coal and a maximum of 800,000 tons per annum at an increase of 35 cents per ton in the price. The existing contract, which expires next year, was for 250,000 tons of coal per annum.

BAPTIST PERIODICALS

PRIMARY QUARTERLY

OUR LITTLE ONES

INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY

BOYS AND GIRLS

ADVANCED QUARTERLY

SENIOR QUARTERLY

YOUNG PEOPLE

BAPTIST STUDIES FOR OLDER SCHOLARS

BAPTIST TEACHER

BAPTIST SUPERINTENDENT

SENIOR HOME DEPT. QUARTERLY

Form a Thoroughly Graded Entrance to the Temple of Truth

QUARTERLIES		ILLUSTRATED PAPERS	
Senior	4 cents	Young People weekly	13 cents per quarter / 50 cents per year
Advanced	2 "	Boys and Girls weekly	8 " 30 "
Intermediate	2 "	Our Little Ones weekly	6 1/2 " 25 "
Primary	2 "	Young Reaper semi-monthly	4 " 16 "
	per copy / per quarter!		monthly 2 " 8 "
HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS		LESSON LEAFLETS	
Senior Home Dept't Quarterly	5 cents	Bible Intermediate	1 cent each
Advanced	3 "	Primary	per copy / per quarter!
	per copy! / per quarter!		
MONTHLIES		Picture Lessons 2 1/2 cents per set / per quarter / 75 cents per quarter!	
Baptist Superintendent	7 cents	Bible Lesson Pictures	
Baptist Teacher	10 "	monthly, 7 cents each per quarter, 25 cents each per year!	
	per copy! / per quarter!		
(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)			
Good Work (monthly). Price, 25 cents per year! - 16 clubs of ten or more, 20 cents per year!			

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



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**

No Body Wants to Die

poor, How may a POOR man die RICH? answer: Take out a policy on your life in the

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

A very small proportion of your yearly income will pay the premium. Then when DEATH comes your mind will be easy about the future of your wife and family.

Your HOME will remain secure, your children receive the education which you meant they should have, that mortgage on your house will be paid off, and incalculable suffering will be saved those whom you have left behind.

WANT AND PENURY

are the portion of the widow and orphan children of the UNINSURED man.

CONFEDERATION offers policies under which you may LIVE and WIN.

Write for rates and particulars to

GEO. W. PARKER 45 Canterbury St. **A. McLEOD**
Gen. Agent ST. JOHN, N. B. City Agent

The lumber business in the United States during the past year has been prosperous, prices have been unusually high, because of the growing shortage of the supply of lumber.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Johannesburg says that two irregulars who were convicted by a court martial of shooting a Boer after he had surrendered, were shot last week at Pretoria.

RED ROSE TEA

is composed solely of the pure and delicious teas of Ceylon and India.