

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LXV.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LIV.

Vol. XIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.

No. 4;

The Armenian Patriarch While conducting service in the Cathedral at Constantinople on the 19th inst., in celebrating the Armenian Christmas, the Armenian patriarch was shot by a drug clerk. Happily the wound is not supposed to be fatal. The shooting is believed to be the work of agitators. Malachias Ormanian has been the head of the Armenian church for six years. He began his ecclesiastical career as a Catholic priest, but joined in a secession when a number of Armenian Catholics entered the national Armenian church. He is scholarly, preaching fluently in our languages, and has enjoyed the confidence of both Turks and Armenians. The Armenians belong to that part of the church which separated from the Greek church in the year 596, at the council of Chalcedon. They recognize as their highest religious authority the patriarch who resides in Russian Armenia, but the patriarch at Constantinople occupies an equally important position as he is the acknowledged representative of the Armenian nation and church, at the Sublime Porte.

The Archbishop of Canterbury The appointment of Dr. Thain Davidson, the Bishop of Winchester, to be Archbishop of Canterbury is an event of some significance. Compared with some of his predecessors he is still in the prime of life. At fifty-four he ought to be able to do his best and most vigorous work. The condition of the Church of England will give ample scope for the exercise of his executive ability. The Education Bill which has recently passed both Houses of Parliament, and its inauguration will call for all the skill and tact which he can command as the head of a clergy who are supposed to have much to say as to the teachers who shall be employed in the schools as well as those who are to control them. The Archbishop has earned for himself a good name as to his fairness in dealing with conflicting opinions in his own church and with opponents without. The position he fills is one of commanding influence and power. All good men will hope that he may use both in such a way as shall be for the highest and best good of all.

Argentina and Chili Last year the difficulties between these two republics which had been of long standing were referred to King Edward for arbitration. Both parties agreed to abide by his decision. It was the old trouble about boundaries. The action of these republics is worthy of special commendation, since they are not supposed to be in such an advanced state of civilization as many other countries in the world. They have reached the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of both nations to cease spending millions on armies and navies, and to devote these millions in developing their splendid resources, and so they have agreed to put an end to competition in armaments, stop the purchase of war ships, already in course of construction, and turn their attention to the formation of a United States of South America. They have an immense territory covering the whole of the temperate zone of that great continent. This is good news and augurs well for the future of South America.

The Irish Land Question The settlement of the Land question in Ireland is a necessity. It is expected that at the next session of Parliament the Government will introduce a Bill with this object in view. The report of the conference between Irish landlords and the Nationalist members of Parliament will form the basis of such legislation. If this vexed question,

which has been before the world for centuries can now be satisfactorily settled, it will give Ireland a chance for self development which she sorely needs. The committee does not advise the direct purchase of the land by the State, and its resale to the present tenant-holders, but that the State shall confine its intervention to the fixing of a fair valuation, on a basis agreed upon, by which the rights of the landlord are guaranteed, and the purchaser assisted either with a loan or a government guarantee. All lovers of British institutions and those who desire the welfare of Great Britain will hail with delight any Act of Parliament which will heal this open sore and give continued health and strength to the British body politic.

Russia and China. The establishment of custom posts in Manchuria by Russia is being stoutly resisted by China. That country has at least the moral support of Japan and Britain in her resistance to Russian encroachments. To permit that country to establish these custom houses in her territory is practically to give up Manchuria and make that state Russian to all intents. It would be the death knell to the "open door" policy to which the powers are pledged. Once allowed, Britain, France, Germany and Japan might be justified in stepping in and claiming similar rights in their respective spheres of influence. The time for making this request is a most inopportune one for China. Several of her provinces are in rebellion, and while the Imperial troops are not making much headway in quelling the turbulent spirits of unrest, they are adding fuel to the flame by their flagrant excesses upon innocent villages and towns. The situation is serious in that great country. A strong government at Peking is the need of the hour in this time of stress and strain. With foes without and open hostility within the future is not streaked with a coming dawn. The demand of the powers to be paid their indemnity in gold and not in silver, increases the difficulties which confront the Chinese government today. There are many prayers ascending to heaven for China. May the God of nations interpose His strong arm and save it from a far worse trouble than the Boxer uprising.

M De Blowitz. The death of this eminent man a few days ago, removes from the ranks of journalism one of its most prominent members. For thirty years he was correspondent of The London Times in Paris, and considered one of the most noted newspaper correspondents in the world. He was an Austrian by birth and was born in 1832. In 1870 he was naturalized as a citizen of France, and formed one of the National Guard at Marseilles. By a private wire from a house belonging to his wife, he remained in communication with Thiers at Versailles, when all other communication had been cut off by the Commune. He entered the service of The Times in 1871, inaugurated constant telegraphic communication and obtained the concession from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m. of a special wire for The Times. He is credited with having obtained more items of great interest for his paper than any other correspondent. He was the friend and confidant of many French and European rulers and statesmen. He was entrusted with many grave secrets and was never known to betray a trust. In a letter to The Times in May 1875, he revealed the intention of the German military party of another invasion of France; he predicted the march of Russia to Herat; sent the treaty of Berlin to The Times before it was signed, and it is estimated that he has written more than 4000 columns in The Times. It is thus seen what an important part he took in the stirring events of his day.

Mr. Chamberlain on South African Finance. One of the problems which confronted the British Government at the close of the war in South Africa was how to dispose of the war debt. By whom was this to be borne, by the British tax-payer, or by the colonies, or by both, if the latter, in what proportion to each? In a speech at Johannesburg last week, Mr. Chamberlain outlined the course which would be pursued and which met the approval of representative men of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony. The proposal he said was, first, that the government undertake to submit to the Imperial Parliament a bill to guarantee a loan of \$175,000,000 in the security of the assets of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, which were being united for this purpose. The loan would be raised as soon as the Imperial Parliament shall give its consent, the money being devoted to paying the existing debts of the Transvaal, buying the existing railways, providing for the construction of new lines, allowing the necessary expenditure for public works and also providing for the land settlement. This part of the plan will enable the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to carry out the development of their country. The second part of the agreement provides that as soon as possible after placing the first, another loan of \$150,000,000 shall be raised, to be called up in three annual instalments of \$50,000,000 each. This second loan is to be treated as a war debt and will be secured on the assets of the Transvaal. It is said that a number of Transvaal financiers have subscribed the first \$50,000,000 without receiving preferential security. They have the greatest confidence in the resources of their country. This augurs well for its future.

Rice Culture. It is said that nearly one-half of the human race lives upon rice. Chemical analysis has shown that this most important grain contains a larger amount of nutriment than any other fruit product. Rice is a native of Southern Asia. It was first cultivated by the Chinese, and until within a few years little effort has been made outside the Orient for its cultivation. It is truly the agricultural marvel of the age. It was introduced to America as early as 1694, but was not cultivated to any extent until many years after this date. There are fourteen hundred varieties of the rice grain known, of which fifty or more are cultivated. Its capacity for spreading is simply wonderful. From 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of rice are consumed in the United States. Last year all but 50,000,000 pounds was grown in that country. Louisiana and Texas are two states where this grain grows most readily, and out of a possible 3,000,000 acres capable of growing this cereal, only 350,000 are as yet under cultivation. This shows to what proportions it may yet attain. The full possibilities of rice are only realized when it is affirmed that in the Orient the people live on the kernel and with the by-products do everything else. The houses are decorated with it inside and out; furniture, picture frames, hats, shoes, paper, currency, clothing, glue and saki, the wine of the country, are made from it. Rice is of chief commercial interest to the people of the far East. The success or failure of the crop in any year is of the utmost moment to one-half of the population of the globe. The quantity of the grain raised by the Orientals is simply beyond comparison. In one single year between 2,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 pounds are raised. It exceeds the crop of the United States more than 2000 times. Japan alone has 86,000,000 acres under cultivation. The bulk of this enormous growth is consumed at home. It is said that in China from four to nine barrels of rice to the acre are produced, while a usual American crop is from ten to eighteen barrels. Hunger ought to be unknown in America.

Nations and Their Rulers.*

I Tim. 2, 1.

Introduction.—A great subject for prayer to-night is thanksgiving that we are what we are, and that we are where we are. If we take into consideration the natural dispositions and tendencies of human nature, we are compelled to admit that there is an unseen power, somewhere, waving the nations on to a higher life. The piling centuries of the early history of the race, have fashioned their history slowly and painfully. Progress can be marked only by comparing one age with another, and now we find that a decade of modern life is greater than a cycle of mediævalism. The dynamics of modern life are mighty. Anyone who is as old as the nineteenth century, has seen a very large proportion of the progress of the human race. When seven years old he might have seen the first steam boat on her trial trip up the Hudson. At 20 he could not find an iron plough in all the world. At 30 he might have travelled on the first passenger train. At 35 he was still using his tinder-box. He was 38 before the first steamboat crossed the Atlantic, and 44 when the first telegram was sent, while to-day a million miles of telegraph line is in operation.

At the close of the 18th century, slavery was practiced in one form or another, in nearly every portion of the world. But to-day we find that slavery among the nations is wiped off the list of modern practices. But perhaps the one thing, which next to Modern Missions, reveals the greatest progress of the day, is the emancipation of woman. So late as 1815, 39 wives were exposed for sale in one year in Smithfield, England. How changed is all this to-day. In the short space of 88 years we have advanced millenniums beyond the possibility of the repetition of such a thing.

To-night we stand in the light of all this, and what a record it is! When Napoleon drew up his soldiers before the Mamelukes he said, pointing to the pyramids, 40 centuries look down upon you. But a greater assemblage than that is here. We have all the records of all time before us, and in the light of all that these records stand for we have met to pray.

"Heaped and pent,

Friend, foe, rider and horse"

We pray for them all. For nations and their rulers.

I. Pray for the Rulers.—Little do we realize the peculiar needs of our rulers. If we did we would pray for them oftener.

Their position is unique. They dwell alone. They are compelled to do this, since they are at once the envy and jealousy of high and low. They have few that will lend them a hand to hold them up; less that they can consult with; and none they dare confide in, lest that confidence should be betrayed. They need our prayers, yes, they need our tears, too. While you are basking in the light and love and solid comfort of your modest homes; think of that broken-hearted, half-frozen wretch up there in his royal palace. He is seared in heart and conscience until his blood is frozen. He is scorched by criticism, and his manhood is withered by relentless partizanism, until the man is no longer a man. Pray for him? Yes, we will pray that heaven may open and that some fair angel of peace may comfort him; since man and hell are both conspired against him.

I am not so sure whether is the happier, the ruler, that is an aristocrat, or the one that is a democrat. In democracy the man that rules comes up from the common people. In a measure he forsakes his home and his friends. To the happiness and peace of a quiet citizen he bids adieu. Henceforth these will be to him like the haunting memory of a lost love, or a disappointed hope. He leaves behind the sphere where he can be himself, and act the man without restraint. He must assume a mask, and fight all men. Henceforth his friends are leeches. Few care that he shall succeed, and great delight is shown on every side if he fail. Pray for democratic rulers, and let us so pray that God will quicken in them the consciousness that they are men.

On the other hand the aristocrat "born to the purple," has born with him the conscience of an aristocrat. He knows naught of the luxury of being poor, and free, untrammelled by artificial ties. He lives in an artificial world. He thinks in a cypher code. He eats, sleeps, rides, shoots, and dances diplomatically. In time he will develop a nose like a pointer's and a conscience like a street car indicator. I know not whether to pity more the man who has never experienced the joy of living near to nature's heart on one of our Canadian hills, wild and free, or the man who has gone out from a humble sphere, leaving it all behind, to climb the ladder of fame. Each needs our prayers, and we gladly give it to them to-night.

My heart also goes out to our statesmen diplomats. What wonders are wrought by these patient men, in the far east, in South Africa, and in near-by South America. What are not far-sighted men accomplishing, as they sit in their offices in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Capetown, Cairo and Washington. How much of the bungling of the Eastern Question is chargeable to

diplomats, who at each successive failure have consoled themselves that at the next move they would be more adroit. Who blundered at Balacava? They saw that some one did. Did any one blunder at London, Pretoria, or Capetown? so that our Canadian boys had to go 8000 miles around the earth, to lay down their lives on the South African veldt! Were there on couches, made soft by the home love of Canadian mothers on which to lay their dead, the pride of their own hearts, and the hope of their fatherland? Must our boys die in that manner? God knows; but we shall pray for our statesman diplomats, lest through blundering, as they cast up a highway for civilization they lay not down our boys as ties for the rails of commerce. We prefer, if it should be ours to choose, to give our boys for freedom, for right and for God, but, O God! we cannot barter them for gold; neither can we give them as the price for political vanity, personal pique, revenge or intrigue; but as I read history, that is its record. There are statesmen, like Lincoln, who have led a nation in a struggle of right against wrong. In that awful civil war, half a million of the best sons of America laid down their lives, but was it for right? Was it not rather, to pay the price of half a million wrongs? For the law says, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." It has always been so. Was it not that in the crucifixion of freedom, wrong was slain, and in her resurrection from the grave, life from the dead has been given to us again? Look, and you will see that it was so at Ararat, at Calvary and on St. Bartholemus', it was so at Gettysburg and at Paardeburg; and the victims for the altar was the best of the flock, without spot or blemish." This was all the harder because these were my own mother's sons. For these reasons let us pray for the diplomat, and the statesman to-night.

Again we may pray for the rulers, since if they would the people will not let them rule in righteousness. There are times when the minister must decline to lead the nation. These occasions are few. There are times when statesmen choose to take a certain course but the people thinking differently, lag behind and decline to be convinced. It is then that the statesman needs grace. He must bide his time lest he lose his opportunity to guide, and lead them in the path of righteousness. At times such as these the statesman must sacrifice himself, but not his principles. He must go on straight through, until the nation catch up, if they ever do; but he need do this only when great principles are at stake. In legislation the government should keep just a little in advance of the people, but if in their enactments they swing away from the people, then the nation as a mob will arise and smite them. And so these men are in trying positions, and in the midst of great temptations. It is so easy for them to go wrong. Let us pray for them now.

II. Let us pray for the Nations. Wise rulers can be said to make the people happy and prosperous. A wise man in authority in Mexico, makes that people prosperous and contented. At present the condition of that country is an improvement on many of her South American neighbors. A Roosevelt in the capitol at Washington in the stead of a Cleveland gives a different aspect to the Venezuelan question. But the people are the same. No amount of wisdom in the palace can always insure the same in the cottage. In the cottage lies the real power. The great power back of the Britain of the last decade, was not a Salisbury, it was not a Chamberlain. It was mightier than these, sometimes controlling them and sometimes controlled by them. The common people are the power of England, and the power within the people is that of the governing ideas of the race; it is the permanent feeling within the breast of peasant and baron, it is the 100,000 great personalities of the people; it is their habit of thinking and praying. Together these form the mighty force potentially and dynamically in the people. It is this which seizes new situations and master them, creates new positions and fills them. It is by the law of this might, that her empire is created, extended and maintained.

Standing one day on the shore of the basin of Annapolis I watched the tide gradually fill the basin, the creeks and the estuary of the river, until it had filled the dykes to their very brim. In a few places where the dyke was a little lower than other parts the sea came pouring over. It poured over in a thousand places at Windsor, and soon the dykes were swept away and valuable property was destroyed. Some one might say could it not be stopped, and easily shut out again? They have been trying to for years in places and have not succeeded in doing so yet. Here was power, but it was not in the wavelet that laved the shore it was in the bulk and character of the mighty tide overbrimming from the great ocean. To have dipped it dry one would have balled out the ocean. That cannot be done until the day when God shall say "there shall be no more sea." There is only one hand that can dry up the sluiceways of the tide, and that is the only one that can control the thoughts of men. These ideals and feelings, these personalities and moral and religious habits of Britain, are world forces and "come not forth except by prayer and fasting?" To-night we are praying in the

face of world forces and how shall we pray for the nations.

Pouring in successive cataracts down the side of the hills is a beautiful mountain stream. Man has dammed and harnessed that for milling purposes. It has all been done in accordance with a law to which water is everywhere subject, viz., "Water runs down hill." There is power in the mountain stream, but it needs to be caught, held and utilized for the most perfect use. No human hand can hold or stay the nations. There is only one hand that can do that, and it has been somehow arranged that human prayers can control that. Therefore we pray.

Before the nations there is the question of the far East, of the nearer East, of the distant Africa, and the nearby America. Interwoven with all of these is the still greater question of the voodoo of man, the salvation of the race, the solution of which is entrusted to the nations, therefore let us pray.

We ought to pray, "Thy kingdom come." The Jew was praying that prayer on that starry night at Bethlehem 2,000 years ago, the same night on which that young tradesman and his wife, soon to be a mother, were turned away from that eastern caravansary to herd in the stable with the cattle. Later Herod tried to crowd Him out of the world by the slaughter of the innocents. The Jew, as a nation, rejected Him and hung him on a cross, but was that the end to His Kingdom? That Cross, O that Cross! As its beam was upreared on Calvary, its topmost end pierced the black canopy of superstition, and through the rift the earth was deluged with glory. That cross' lower end as it was dropped into its place on that hill, overturned every throne and shrine on earth. It shattered every heathen sceptre, and shivered every pagan chalice, and low every prince and potentate trembles as the Gospel net riddles, and separates the nations as with a sieve. But that kingdom did not remain with the Jews. Across the pages of their history let us write "Ichabod"—the glory of the Lord has departed. But the kingdom was cosmopolitan, and its rejection by Israel did not prevent its coming to others.

One of the world's great religious leaders, as if sent providentially grasped the universal idea, and carried it as far and as high, as it could be carried. He presented to the nations and rulers of the Roman Empire. It took quick root. Thus He came pressing in. Paul was but the first of a long succession of illustrious ones of whom the world is not worthy who withstood persecution bore the shame for his namesake. And still he comes pressing in. Let us pray that none shall crowd him out.

Pray for them. Yes for every monarch on earth who has the grace to know that there is one king and Lord over all. Let us pray for every ungracious Herod though he be eaten with the worms of remorse or envy. We shall pray for the peoples for this is the Day of the Lord and Christ comes pressing in. We shall pray with thanksgiving for He has blessed them.

Progress in Palestine.

BY REV. GEORGE H. RAGER, D. D.

Jerusalem and Joppa are now connected by railroad, and for some years the scream of the locomotive has been daily heard awaking the echoes in the Holy Land. One of our religious newspapers is "too previous," however, in announcing that telephones and electric cars are in use in the Holy Land. The whole land, east and west of the Jordan, is connected with Constantinople and the outside world by a telegraph system, owned and operated by the Government, but the Sultan is too wily and suspicious to consent to a telephone system, which might prove the nursing mother of the promoter of all sorts of conspiracies and rebellions. In Egypt, under English auspices, electric car lines are in full use, and I had the pleasure of riding, not only about the crowded streets of Cairo, but, unromantically enough, even to the foot of the Great Pyramid, on a full-fledged, up-to-date electric car. Of course, it is only a question of time—and of the will of the Sultan—when both of these innovations also will be found in Palestine on roads and in places deemed suitable for their use.

At Beyrout, one of the most progressive cities of the East, as well as the greatest centre of Christian education and missions in the Levant, not only the locomotive and the modern rubber-tired carriage are in use, but the automobile, too. Our consul there told me last May that he had placed orders for five automobiles to be put in use at once—two of them to be used by native physicians who do a large practice in the country of the Lebanon district. There was even talk, he said, of introducing the McCormick reaper for use in the Buka's, the rich and splendid plain lying between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges. The Beyrout and Damascus railroad, a superb piece of engineering and road-building skill, running through seventy-four miles of country as picturesque in parts as the Swiss Alps, scaling the heights of the snow-capped Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains, has been doing a fine business for years, and branches have been extended, one through the Buka's, or Coele-Syria plain, from Malaka to Baalbek, in operation since last June; one from Damascus direct to Baal-

*Delivered in the Congregational Church, St. John, N. B., by Rev. Howard H. Rorer, Union Week of Prayer, service Friday, January 9th, 1903.

bek, Hams and Tripoli, now completed and in operation since last July, and one from Tripoli down the coast to Beyrout. A narrow-gauge road extends from Damascus south toward Mecca along the great pilgrim route to Mazerib; but it is said it is not a paying investment, the Arabs of that region preferring still the slow-going and inexpensive camel or donkey to the cars and their traffic.

Other roads have been projected; the most important of which has been surveyed and partly finished—the Haifa-Damascus railway; or, as it is called, after the Sultan, Hamid II, the Famidieh. If ever completed, it is bound to prove a source of great profit to the shareholders, for it will run through the rich plains of Esdraelon and Jezreel and the upper Jordan valley, over the loamy highlands above the Sea of Galilee eastward, and then tap one of the most affluent grain-producing districts of all the East, the rich volcanic region of Hauran.

I had the privilege of riding over a good part of the territory covered by this line, including the fifteen miles of the road completed at the western extremity, and of seeing for myself the facilities it offers from an engineering point of view, and the inviting riches of the lands it will penetrate and link with the sea.

Starting from the Mediterranean with two branches, one leading from Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and the other from Acre, situated on the curve of the bay ten miles north of it, the proposed road crosses "the ancient river Kishon" on a fine stone bridge, passes through the narrow gorge which separates Mount Carmel from the foot-hills of Galilee, debouches into the Plain of Esdraelon, and traverses its entire length. The rise from the sea-level during the first twenty miles is only about 20 feet, so that the grade is imperceptible. Then it crosses the water-shed, and descends through the Plain of Jezreel into the valley of the Jordan at Beisan, the ancient Bethshear. Every acre of the land thus far traversed is rich and fairly well cultivated. It is owned by two great proprietors, the Sultan, who has lately acquired the eastern portion of it and the best of the lands of the Jordan valley, and the Surssocks, of Beyrout, the richest bankers in Syria, who own nearly all the villages and lands from the foot of the Nazareth hills to the sea. Some idea of the richness of the soil and the amount of grain grown in the plain at large is suggested by the fact, vouched for by Mr. Surssock himself to Lawrence Oliphant a few years since, that the cost of transporting one year's crop to Haifa and Acre was \$50,000! This suggests, also, the importance of having a railroad across the plain and how desirable it has become to the proprietors.

In Haifa and vicinity, largely because of the improved carriage roads now connecting it with Jaffa and Jerusalem, Tiberias, Beisan, etc., and because of the prospect of the completion of this important railroad some day, land has risen threefold in value, the export and the import trade has greatly increased, and the population has doubled within the last few years. The population of the whole of Palestine, indeed shows marked increase of late, owing chiefly to immigration.

So far as security for life and property is concerned, there is, of course, much yet to be desired, but great progress has been made and is making, and, with a good and efficient government, the country might be rendered as safe as any in the world.

The Bedouin are being pushed east of the Jordan. It is rare to find an Arab camp now in the more settled and prosperous parts of the country. There are villages whose inhabitants have a bad repute, and naturally new-comers and colonies avoid these; but fertile lands and peaceable villages, removed from risk of Arab incursion, are there in plenty, and much good land can be had at low price. Of course, purchases are to be made only with difficulty. Land is held either by villages in a communal manner, by sheiks, or in small patches, many of which have several owners. A purchase of land, as a rule, involves negotiations of months, and those unused to the ways of the country are sure to meet delays and disappointments. On the other hand, immense tracts of land may be had from the government, owing to official corruption, through favoritism and backsheesh, for a nominal price.

Few travellers even yet go east of the Jordan, owing to the traditions of danger industriously kept up by interested parties, and few see more than the beaten routes of West Palestine, where the hills are, of course, quite stony and barren; but the facts I have given, and the extent of the population which once inhabited the country, afford ample evidence of what it is still capable of supporting. The resident population of Jews devoted to agriculture in Galilee alone is now over 1,000, and there are several large colonies elsewhere in the land, like the one we visited near Jaffa.

Three prejudices, however, have operated against the colonization of Palestine by Jews—first, that the Jew cannot become an agriculturist; second, that the country is bleak and barren; and, third, that it is unsafe for Jew or Christian. The real obstacle does not lie in any of these directions, but in the fact that the Turkish government is suspicious of it and relentlessly opposed to it. This effectually blocks the Zionist movement and every kindred movement for the present.—Religious Herald.

The Day I Heard Dr. Parker.

BY REV. FRANK B. CRESSEY.

I heard Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, England, preach on Sunday evening, July 28th, 1901. The previous Thursday afternoon three Baptist pastors had arrived at Liverpool from Boston; the other two were, Emory W. Hunt, of Boston, now of Denison University, and Herbert J. White of Beverly, formerly of Joliet, Ill. On the day in question Dr. Hunt was still wandering amid the lads and lassies, the castles and cathedrals of Scotland, while Mr. White had joined the third member of the party in London. By agreement we together attended Spurgeon's tabernacle in the morning, sat in the first of the two galleries on a level with the preacher, heard "Son Tom" preach to perhaps 800 people in a 3,000 capacity house, and visited him in his study, there also examining with interest the fire blackened bust of his father, the incomparable Charles H. Spurgeon.

Then a London omnibus ride of a mile or more back to the "City," including the crossing of London bridge on whose predecessor houses were built, stores were kept and the heads of criminals were "exposed" until only whitened bones were left to rattle in the wind. After the ride, dinner; a real English dinner, which included a mammoth roast of beef and anglican plum pudding, the beef carved by a typical buxom and voluble English landlady in the presence of her half dozen "native" guests—one of the latter of whom, a very young man, grew red in the face and vociferously affirmed that every person who attended or sympathized with the London pro-Boer meeting of three days before "ought to be taken out and shot!"

After dinner, and the "three-six" (three shillings sixpence) left with the landlady for services rendered, another on-top omnibus ride. This time through Fleet street and the Strand and of course past the Victoria-Prince of Wales shaft which marks the old time boundary between the "City of London," or London proper, and "London, E. C.," or east of the city and where for centuries stood gates of separation between city civilization and country barbarism, and on which even Queen Victoria was for years compelled to knock before permitted to pass in annual royal pilgrimage to St. Paul's cathedral, a quarter mile east. The omnibus ride speedily brought the Beverly-Weymouth pastors to Westminster Abbey, place where living men worship, where dead men sleep; seats on top the marble floor, graves underneath. We necessarily entered through the south transept, the "Pat's Corner," which also includes graves and memorials of eminent writers. The "pews were all filled, a great crowd was standing, the American outlook for hearing and seeing (worship?) was dimly discouraging. But a Yankee will cast about for a way. A verger, sort of priestly clothed usher came near. The traveler of the two whose initial letter comes first in the alphabet, said to him, "There are two American clergymen of us who have just arrived from Boston, and would esteem it a special favor if," etc. Of course we had on white neckties, and of course the word "clergymen" was purposely used; never say minister in an established church if you wish Anglican favors. The scheme worked; in less than three minutes the verger came again, his voice was imperative. "Come this way; we had seats in the choir! That afternoon hour at Westminster—cold, sterile walls, cemetery floor, vaulted ceiling of stone, richly carved screens, immense organ, far distant celestial organ, choir of widely varying and yet harmonious male voices, deeply mellowed prayer and Scripture reading, and thoroughly evangelical sermon by Archbishop Wilberforce—can never be forgotten.

After Westminster came a hasty glance at St. Paul's cathedral, earthly centre of England's ritualistic faith, historic centre of England's religious hope. Then came the evening. Mr. White went his chosen way; with me the desire of years culminated in the opportunity to hear Dr. Parker. My hotel informant said that City Temple was only two or three blocks away. The time of services was seven-thirty; I would not hasten. The lack of hastening was almost fatal. The Temple floor was thronged; many were on the sidewalk pushing their way. A London City Temple crowd is much like a Boston Tremont Temple crowd, possibly a little more so. I got in, I was pushed to the front, a friendly camostool met me, never was a camostool more welcome. I looked around; the house of old fashioned shape, "plain as a pikestaff," possibly fifteen hundred people were present. The pulpit platform was about five feet high, quite low down for a London "chapel." The platform was some 20 feet square, the pulpit slightly raised in the centre, elders and youngers crowded around it. The singing was led by a choir, everybody sang, go to a non-conformist service in England if you wish to hear the people sing—"the sound of many waters."

The preacher arose; a man 70 years old, very heavy in physical build, smooth face, shaggy eyebrows, eyes set deep that they might have most intimate connection with the brain behind them, nose strongly built, mouth large and with the corners slightly dipping that the mouth might have larger opening for its utterances, the chin massive and strong, while the determinations of the

soul, it helped to serve the voice profoundly deep and sonorous—a voice of imperative thunder, or like the whispings of an aeolian harp, its owner its master. In the morning Thomas Spurgeon offered an invocation six minutes long; in the evening Joseph Parker offered an invocation one sentence long. The "long" prayer of the morning occupied nineteen minutes; the "long" prayer of the evening occupied four minutes—both were prayers which helped the American hearer. The text of the sermon was Psalm 13:6, "I will sing," the remainder of the verse, "unto the Lord because he hath dealt bountifully with me," was not announced and had only incidental place in the sermon. Men have much in the world to make them glad, when glad they naturally sing. The sermon had wide and soulful sweep. Well nigh everything which goes to make human experience was marshaled and made to join the choir of the heart and to sing as with the gladness of heaven on earth; and the song was lifted up and laid as a part of privileged service at the feet of him who made men, blessed men, crown men. What wonder that a man who could preach such a sermon had many hearers, and for many years had grown yet stronger and stronger in the heart of London.

After the benediction I was privileged to meet Dr. Parker alone in his study, taking my turn with other visitors. To have heard and met Dr. Joseph Parker is now a memory of exceeding helpfulness.—Christian Herald.

The Religious Asset.

It is one of the judgments of history which will be least challenged that the fertile asset which a man can have, the personal resource which makes for the most things and makes in them for good, is the resource of a personal religious faith and life. It supplies for one thing a sufficient and a permanent motive for every appropriate activity in which a right-minded man can engage. It is not an accident, that historically the most religious nations and in later centuries the distinctively Christian nations have outstripped the rest in power, prosperity and strength and in the rulership of the world. It is not without a similar significance that the Christian manhood of the land holds so conspicuous a place in the government of the nation, especially in its large and world-wide aspect. Religion supplies the only sufficient motive to produce the needful sacrifice and industry and attention to detail which are the absolute requisites of an effective life. Men undertake under the influence of the religious motive what they would not dare to attempt under any other.

Religion, moreover, as a personal resource for an effective career supplies the factors of restraint and correction which are necessary to all growth and stability of life. Its moral restraint prevents the increment of falsehood and hence decay in the powers of discrimination and clearness of vision. Its spiritual uplift maintains a reserve for the hours of depression and seemingly failure and gives recuperation and hope when the visual aspects of the case are disheartening and barren. The human mind needs nothing more in its moments of victory like a restraining power which scrutinizes every act and passes judgment on every motive that seeks to employ the energies of the heart and mind. In a similar way, when the burdens and the heaviness of failure or possible failure lie upon the mind nothing has ever appeared in the history of man for recuperative power like the belief that God lives for men and that through failure he can and does guide them to success and power.

In Christianity these motives, which are inherent in the nature of all religion, are made concrete through the personality of Jesus Christ. Here we see a life utilizing all its powers at the same moment. Here we see the motives which we call religious, embodying sacrifice, self-forgetfulness and obedience to the higher will producing a singular, exceptional and well-poised life which has been from his day to ours the wonder of man. Here is unselfishness producing the most magnificent selfhood the world knows. Here is a personality appearing in an obscure corner of a forgotten and lost empire centuries ago, filling the whole world with hope and ambition because it supplies all the needful concrete illustrations of a perfect life in all relations. The study of such a model, the mastery of the motive that governed it, the patient imitation of it, are among the most powerful resources which a man can weave into the organization of his life. As knowledge of the Bible is the most useful knowledge in the world, so the personality of Christ is the most fertile and productive resource which man can bring into his life.—A. A. Berle.

A base friendship is of a narrowing and exclusive tendency, but a noble one is not exclusive; its very superfluity and disinterested love is the humanity which sweetens society.—H. D. Thoreau.

"I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do."

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

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.

The Pastor's Great Work.

The remark is often heard that the Christian pastor is engaged in a great work; but not all who have made the remark have grasped its meaning. Indeed it is doubtful if even those who have thought most deeply upon this work have fully grasped the idea of its magnitude and importance. Certain it is that the conception of its greatness has grown upon all such, and at the end of a long ministry they have seen in it a sacredness and a grandeur which were not apparent at the beginning, and they have then felt more like saying "Who is sufficient for these things?" It may be worth while to consider some of the reasons for this greatness.

The Christian pastor is an ambassador of God to men; the ministry of reconciliation has been committed to him. He belongs to the divinely appointed embassy which has for its object the proclamation of the terms on which this alienated world may be brought into a state of peace and fellowship with God. God might have converted the world by the preaching of Christ; He might convert it now by the exercise of His power. But this would not be according to His plan and method of operation. Comparatively speaking, Christ has but few followers, and though nearly 2000 years have passed since He set up His Kingdom in the world, the majority of its peoples are still heathen. But the consummation, however distant or however delayed by the apathy of the church, is to be secured through the church's agency. It is no more the Divine purpose that the gospel shall be given to the nations than that it shall be done through human instrumentality. When the Saviour ascended to heaven He did not give the work He was leaving into the hands of angels. Most gladly would they lay aside their crowns and harps to engage therein if such were the Divine will. So holy is the rapture with which they contemplate God's great gift to men that most joyfully would they become the instruments of its world-wide proclamation. Not to angels, but to men, redeemed men, indeed, still to frail, imperfect men—He said "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." They were to wait, indeed, in Jerusalem, till the power should come upon them from on high, but the power was not to operate independently on them, but in and through them. The Holy Spirit descending and sitting upon them in the form of seven tongues, so that they spoke in other languages the wonderful works of God, was a symbol and a prophecy—a symbol of the use which they should make of their tongues in preaching the gospel, and a prophecy of the future proclamation of the gospel in all the languages of the earth. Thus, as men they went among men, that by human speech—a mighty instrument in itself of affecting and moulding men, but in this case rendered especially so by the accompanying influence of the Spirit—they might turn men from darkness to light and from Satan unto God.

The Christian pastor is a steward; a very solemn trust has been committed to him, for the faithful execution of which he will be held accountable. The treasures of spiritual knowledge have been put into his hands, that he may dispense them to whom he ministers, according to their various needs? He is a steward of the mysteries of God, that is, of those truths which were hidden for ages in God, which human research could not discover, but which were finally revealed in Jesus Christ, those truths

which make up the preacher's message, as he seeks to make known to his fellows' the unsearchable riches of Christ. What earthly treasure can compare for a moment with the soul-saving truths of which the Christian minister has been made the depository and dispenser! If God has been pleased to magnify His Word above all His name, then indeed, no more honorable or responsible place can be filled by mortal, than is filled by him who is the transmitter of God's Word to the world. Moreover it is required in stewards that one be found faithful. He may not have shining talents, nor even success, as the world understands the term, but he must be faithful if he would hear the final "Well done!" of the Master. Fidelity to God, to the souls of those committed to his care, and to himself require that he preach not himself, but Christ Jesus the Lord; not the products of his own fancy but the divinely revealed truth of God, "Blessed is that servant, whom the Lord, when He cometh shall find so doing."

The Christian pastor labors in behalf of souls. He has been appointed to feed the flock of God over which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer, and the food that he employs for this purpose must be suited not only to the sheep of the flock, but to the lambs as well. The importance of this work is seen from the fact that He has purchased it with His own blood. The feeding of the flock cannot be a trifling act to be rewarded by an un fading crown. No more pleasing sight comes under the eye of God than to see His people growing into the likeness of their Lord and Master. But the conversion of souls is also to be sought after by the Christian pastor, and the importance of this work is evident from the priceless value of the soul. It is intrinsically valuable. The soul of the meanest savage is of greater worth than the material universe. And it is convertibly valuable, for such soul may be changed and transformed by Divine grace into a gem to sparkle in the Redeemer's crown forever. And, so it was fitting that Jehovah should give His Son the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession.

"You may measure the universe span by span
But who can measure the soul of man?"

From these considerations it is seen that the work of the Christian pastor is the greatest that was ever committed to man.

A Need.

In these days of combines, when capital is uniting to swell its gains, and the public is bled to sustain monopolies which grind the poor most unmercifully, it is well for the pulpit to give no uncertain sound in its message to the pews. To this end the systematic exposition of the Scriptures would be a great help, because it would give every portion of Scripture a chance to be heard. As things go now there are many passages which are diluted and diluted without stint; while there are other passages which do not have any show at all. Many classes are preached to and some of them most effectively. It would be refreshing to have a sermon addressed to employers of labor from James 5:4. "Behold the hire of laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

It would be refreshing to have the minister explain "The hire of the laborers," how it is kept back by fraud, and how by force. Suppose he should be led to say something like this. "The hire of the laborers is not necessarily the amount that has been agreed upon between the laborer and his employer. The hire of the laborer in the sight of God is a laborer's fair share of the wealth he has helped to make. A woman may be compelled by poverty to make shirts for 50 cents a dozen on which the dealer or sweater makes a profit of 100 or 200 per cent., but it does not follow that 50 cents a dozen is her hire in the sight of God."

Suppose the minister in the course of his sermon should explain that when a merchant gives a woman less than she can by any possibility live upon, he knowing that the remainder of her living she must secure by ways we do not care to name, he keeps back her hire, and her cry day and night enters into the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth. Suppose, too, he should explain to employers in the course of his sermon that when they pay their employed in or-

ders upon a store, which store is run, either openly or secretly by the employer, orders, which are worth only three-quarters of the face of them, and which are good for nothing anywhere except at the store, *the hire of the laborers is kept back.* Suppose that he should further explain that, when the employer is living in luxury, knowing no want that is unsatisfied, while the employed, after the most painful effort and the most frugal economy, are able to secure the barest maintenance, and must see their children pursuing the same weary road as themselves, then, though the employed have been regularly paid the stipulated wages, yet their hire is kept back. If now the pulpit should speak out along this line occasionally, there would be less talk of the church losing its hold of the working-man—and there would be more of the latter sitting in the pews on Sunday morning. The relation of capital and labor is a difficult problem to solve—but its solution is given in Christ's sermon on the mount.

Editorial Notes.

—Lyman Abbott says, "It is important to think right, more important to feel right, still more important to do right, but to be right is most important of all." And why? Because it is the source and root of all. To be right will lead to right thinking, right feeling and right doing.

—At the last Conference of the Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada held at the Bible House, New York, a fortnight since, Rev. Dr. Dennis, the author of *Christian Missions*, reported that there were in the mission fields of the world, ninety-five universities and colleges, 384 theological seminaries and training schools, 886 high schools, 188 industrial and sixty-eight medical schools, 122 kindergartens and 18,742 elementary or village schools. The total number of educational institutions is 23,485 and students attending 1,518,811. Under missionary supervision there are besides 395 hospitals, 789 dispensaries and 258 orphan asylums and homes for infants with a total of 17,821 inmates. This is a great work in the cause of missions, and yet only the fringe of the great garment is touched.

—Sometimes there are references to Baptist bigotry that are not at all pleasant reading. We are glad to note that such references are not so numerous as they have been. Perhaps this is owing to the Baptist position being better understood, or to a growing feeling of brotherliness which is commendable. This is the way "The Church Times" in a recent issue talks because an Episcopalian asked a Baptist, not to preach in his pulpit, observe, but to address a meeting in his parish. "Rev. H. D. Lampen has been exhibiting his distrust of his brother clergy, and his confidence in the Anabaptist anti-clergy by inviting the President of the Baptist Union, Rev. J. R. Wood to address a large gathering of the communicants in St. John's parish." This is certainly stimulating reading. Perhaps the writer of the "Times" would be helped by a course in I Cor. 13th chapter.

—Under the caption of "Beer and Bible" the Guardian of Charlottetown refers to a sermon preached by Rev. James Simpson in St. Peter's Cathedral. "The clergyman placed himself squarely on record as opposed to prohibition and in favor of the licensed traffic in strong drink. Rev. Mr. Simpson's temperance sermon will be read with delight in every illegal rum den in the city. . . . The same discourse will cause sorrow in many Christian homes when the rum blight has fallen with deadly effect." That a preacher of righteousness could be found defending a traffic that has ruined more bodies and souls than any other agency known to man, is passing strange. We are glad to know that the sentiment of the country in favor of prohibition is rising. But the activity of the liquor interests is marked, for they perceive that their craft is in danger. Open advocacy of an evil may be a greater gain to the cause it opposes than half-hearted support. Let Christian men and women stand true to their principles.

—The call of the First Baptist church of Dayton, Ohio to Rev. Dr. Trotter, President of Acadia University is a splendid tribute to the worth of Acadia's President. The Dr. is to be congratulated upon this mark of appreciation of his ability and worth. It is not known what he proposes to do with this call to a work that is most congenial to him. The friends of Acadia will be anxious until the question is decided. Dr. Trotter has been a hard worker for the College over which he was called to preside some four years ago. That he has met the expectation of his friends goes without saying. Should circumstances be such as to lead him to choose the more congenial sphere of a pastorate, his many friends in these Provinces could desire for him no more splendid opportunity for the exercise of his rare pulpit and pastoral gifts. We hope for Acadia's sake that he may see his way clear to stay in

the Provinces and help the Baptists to work out the ideals which they have ever had before them, and which were so admirably set forth at the last convention: Many prayers will, no doubt, be offered that Dr. Trotter and the Board of Governors may be divinely guided at this juncture.

—Rev. Dr. Cuyler in speaking of the ministry of to-day says, 'They have far greater difficulties to encounter than I had when I began my work. They are surrounded with an atmosphere of intense materialism; the ambition for the 'seen things, increasingly blinds men to the 'things that are unseen and eternal.' Wealth and worldliness, unspiritual hosts of professed Christians. The present artificial arrangements of society antagonize devotional meetings and special efforts to promote revivals. The zealous pastor of to-day has to contend with a lowered popular faith in the authority of God's Word, a lowered reverence for God's day, and a diminishing habit of attending upon God's worship.' Admitting the truthfulness of Dr. Cuyler's statements, What is the remedy? Is there need for a new gospel or a new revelation? By no means. Let there be a stronger faith in the gospel and the revelation we have. If 'Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever,' so is his gospel. It has lost none of its power and efficacy by the passing centuries. As of old so now. It is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.' Preachers need, Christians need, to know the old paths and to walk therein.' Sin is in the world. It has taken on subtle and attractive forms but the God-provided-remedy is at hand Preach it brethren! Live it, day by day!

—The missionary loan exhibit which was held in Halifax on the 20th and which was continued for three days was an event of no small moment in the religious life of that city. It was gotten up under the direction of the rector of St. Paul's church. It was confined however to no one church. All friends of missions belonging to any denomination were laid under tribute from whom curios were sought and obtained, which illustrated all the manners and customs of the different countries and peoples to whom the churches of these Provinces send the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. The exhibit was arranged in a series of courts, including African, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, South Sea Islands, Mohammedan, Jewish and medical missions. These courts were in charge of returned missionaries whose services it was possible to obtain, and others who were untiring in their efforts to explain and to answer the many inquiries which were made. Each court had its own particular claim to attention and preference. The educative effect of such an exhibition can scarcely be over-estimated. The work of our missionaries to heathen peoples was brought vividly before the mind so as to deepen any interest which had been felt in world-wide missions. Daily programmes were provided so that visitors might know at what hour and place any special attraction could be found. Speakers well acquainted with all the work in the different fields gave ten or fifteen minutes' addresses at frequent intervals during the day. We noticed the name of our own L. D. Morse as one of the speakers and also that of Miss Payne so long connected with the American Baptist Missionary Union. The good resulting from such exhibits is simply incalculable.

Churches and Revivals.

The subject of a general revival in our churches is worthy of earnest and prayerful consideration for surely we have reason to hope for times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

I was much pleased with the position taken by the MESSENGER AND VISITOR concerning our churches themselves spending the first week of the New Year in prayer, when a special effort should be made to have as many members as possible participate therein for I verily believe that confessing Christ with the month helps to honor Him with the life as honoring Him with the life ever gives power to confess Him with the lips. "Ye are my witnesses."

In a few union services, I was permitted to attend where seven pastors and their churches united, although the pastors were above the average in talent and consecrated service, although no discordant note was heard, but a spirit of brotherly love seemed to characterize all, yet I do not think one of these pastors could feel their churches were revived, for of the four thousand or more church members represented in that union not twenty of their voices were heard in prayer or testimony. It is a good, a blessed thing, for brethren to dwell together in unity, but by worshipping together where we can receive the greatest strength to our needy souls we best glorify our common Lord and keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace.

If Bro. A. T. Robinson's pen picture of the rural churches, as given in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Jan. 7th, be not overdrawn surely we are in a sad plight, so sad "the pot cannot call the kettle black." I will answer for only two rural churches into which I

have baptized less than seventy. Of that number more than fifty will testify or pray in any service where proper opportunity affords

Discipline.—Any member failing to contribute or respond to church claims for two consecutive years is not recognized as in good standing and is not so reported to the Association nor can he get a letter of good standing to join another church. We excluded three last year because they went and participated in a dance. One dance was to raise money for "church purposes" (not a Baptist church). No member could hold membership in these churches one month if he was known to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage or cause it to be used.

Contributing.—Bro. R. speaks as though his church was giving only fifteen to twenty cents per member; not so with these churches. After my salary was paid Hillsdale church gave me a donation that averaged (\$2.00) two dollars per resident member while the contributions by Fairfield church for church building and repairing, pastor's salary, missions, etc. will average more than \$10 per resident member. When we consider the income of many of the members of our rural churches in comparison with salaries of some others would it not be better to assail "spiritual wickedness in high places?" Many of our church members are giving one-tenth, some more. The best workers in our city churches are from the rural districts where it is to be found the old-time Baptist experience of deep conviction and conscious conversion, of prayer meetings that are prayer meetings and religion that is Christ's. God bless our rural churches and multiply them a hundred-fold.

R. M. BYRON.

Halifax.

The public service held Thursday night, the 15th, in the First Baptist church to extend a welcome to the new pastor, Rev. H. F. Waring, was well attended, and the addresses by ministers representing the various denominations were cheering and inspiring. Dr. Saunders acted as chairman and also extended, on behalf of the church, an address of welcome to the new pastor. He referred to the welcome which the church extended to Mr. Waring as hearty and full. He was welcomed as a seer to discern the needs of the church and congregation; and then to bring from God, as his ambassador, messages to meet the needs which he saw. He was welcomed as a leader of the church in Christian education and in missions especially. In a word, he had a welcome to the open hearts and doors of the entire church and congregation.

Rev. J. W. Falconer, pastor of Fort Massey, whose work in Truro had for a time synchronized with that of Mr. Waring reviewed with pleasure their experience there, and spoke in the highest terms of his friend and co-laborer, whose scholarship, breadth of view and brotherly kindness had won a large place in the esteem of his contemporaries.

Mr. Falconer strongly emphasized the importance of the ever increasing unity of the evangelical denominations.

Rev. W. J. Aarmlage, Episcopalian, referred in sympathetic language to the work of the late pastor, Rev. Dr. Chute and to the interest he always felt in the welfare of the First Baptist church, "the daughter of old St. Paul's." He trusted the daughter would follow as nearly as possible in the footsteps of the mother. He concluded his interesting address with a warm welcome to both Mr. and Mrs. Waring. During his address he spoke in high praise of the foreign mission of the Baptists.

Rev. Dr. Kempton in behalf of the Baptist church of the city and Dartmouth, expressed great pleasure in the fact that the pastorate which had been too long vacant was now so satisfactorily filled and sincerely hoped the term of the new incumbent would be even longer than that of his predecessor, whose memory was lovingly cherished. After speaking of the many ways in which the pastors were called upon to work together in the broader interests of the denomination, the speaker foreshadowed a bright future for the church over which the new pastor had been called upon to preside.

Rev. R. W. Weddall, pastor of Grafton street church, in brief and well-chosen language, conveyed in behalf of the "seven churches of Methodism" in Halifax a warm greeting to the Rev. Mr. Waring, whom he had known and esteemed while he was pastor of the Brussels street church in St. John.

Pastor Waring briefly replied to the various addresses, referring especially to the thought given expression to by some of the speakers, that the pastor should be a leader of the people. This he felt to be the true position of the pastor, who should ever seek to lead in realms of thought and Christian activity. He liked the designation of "minister," and sought for the highest position in the church, which, according to the statement of the Master, was to be the servant of all. He happily referred to Mrs. Waring as his prime minister, and expressed the hope that he and his beloved partner might be made very useful in the new sphere into which they had been called.

During the evening several appropriate hymns were sung by the congregation led by the choir, with Professor Logan as organist, and solos were admirably sung by Miss Jean Wood and Mr. Sawton, members of the choir.

Acadia Seminary Notes.

1. Attendance. Twenty-one new students have been registered as residents, giving a total registration of resident students (exclusive of college students in residence) of ninety, an average of seventy-five for each week in the year as against seventy-two last year. This increase is encouraging.

2. The latest appointment to the musical staff is Miss Mary L. Connell, a graduate of Syracuse University with degree Bachelor of Music. Miss Connell is a very strong addition to the school. The arrangement of work in what ought to be known as the "Acadia Seminary School of Music" is as follows:—

P of. W. H. A. Moore, (Stuttgart) Director Piano, Theory, Harmony.

Louise T. Churchill, (Leipzig), Piano, History of Music.

Mary Louise Connell Music, Bach, Piano.

Emma F. Denham, Elementary, Piano.

Mabel Marvin, (Syracuse University), Vocal Culture, Glee Club.

Mary Louise Connell, (Syracuse University), Assistant in Voice; Sight Reading, Chorus.

Emma F. Denham (Pupil C. U. Allen), Violin.

Minnie E. Chipman, History of Art, (required for graduation).

Our constituency ought to know, and may rest assured, that nowhere in the Lower Provinces can their daughters secure more thorough, intelligent and artistic training in music, and at less expense than at Acadia Seminary.

3. On Tuesday afternoon last, Miss Archibald gave a demonstration of the work of the Domestic Science Department before a large gathering of the ladies of Wolfville. A class will be organized on Tuesday next.

4. Miss Martha Kirkpatrick, who has been appointed resident nurse, is a graduate of the Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, where during the last year she has been head nurse. Her fitness for the position now occupied is being demonstrated daily.

5. The Students' Recitals for the winter term have been arranged for and dates appointed. The first of these, the Pianoforte Recital will take place on the evening of Feb. 18. Fuller notice and program will appear later.

6. The Principal desires to express thus publicly his hearty appreciation of the work and cooperation of all his teachers. It is difficult to conceive how a stronger, more faithful or more interested staff could be gathered together. He feels that they are one with him in all the work of the school, thus lightening materially a burden that is not always easy to bear.

With the material reduction of our indebtedness, the increase in attendance, resident and daily, the growing strength of all the departments, the future of Acadia Seminary ought, under the blessing of God, to be secure and prosperous, as its past has so eminently useful.

H. T. DeWOLFE, Principal.

Literature for India.

Will the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR kindly remember our request for second hand books, magazines and papers? We circulate this literature among the Hindus, and also among Eurasians. There are quite a number of the latter in the employ of the railway and we have a fine opportunity to help them in this way. Please remember that newspapers are of little value. We want papers that contain good, wholesome stories, and religious articles, the standard magazines such as "Harpers", "The Century", "Cosmopolitan", "St. Nicholas", etc., would be useful. If we had the "Review of Reviews", "Boys Own Paper", "Girls Own Paper", etc., we could use them to advantage.

Good books in cheap binding would also be helpful. I am sure there must be a great many second hand books lying around in the homes of our people, for which they would be glad to find a use. In sending Dr. Manning a list of desirable books, the name of Marie Corelli was included. I doubt, however, if we would put her books into the hands of the Hindus. Some of her novels are not worth reading, others contain much that is helpful, and perhaps most all of them have some objectionable feature. I find that opinions widely differ in regard to her books, but on the whole it seems doubtful if the general reader would obtain much real good.

W. V. HIGGINS.

Tekkal, Ganjan Dist., India.

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❁ ❁ The Story Page. ❁ ❁

Fruit After Many Days.

A snowstorm is more unwelcome in the city than in the country. It is especially unwelcome in the city of which I write, since it is too far south to expect much in the way of sleighing, and snow means only bad walking and the detention of street-cars. But one evening, in an unusually cold winter, certain people were to be found merry enough and rich enough to take advantage of a few inches of snow, and to add to the comparatively tame performance of attending a party the novelty of going to it in sleighs.

The party was given in the suburb, and the six mile ride seemed all too short. No wonder that the fair cheeks grew rosier and bright eyes brighter with the unaccustomed pleasure.

"I never enjoyed myself so much in my life," cried lively Mrs. Crocheron.

The young man who had just been introduced to her, while making some decorous reply, was asking himself, "Is she handsome because of her dress, or in spite of it?" Alfred Davenport was new to such scenes. He found the combination of blue and cardinal satin rather startling; yet certainly it was a most effective costume that the lady wore.

"I haven't had a sleigh ride since I was married," she went on, while her eyes and her diamonds sparkled in rivalry. "If we could only have an adventure of some sort! But I suppose there is no hope of anything of the kind so near civilization as this."

She went on raving merrily and carelessly at the monotony of life; but even while she spoke Romance and Tragedy stood beside her, ready to cross her path. The destinies of two human beings hung in the balance, awaiting her very next action.

Mrs. Crocheron was suddenly joined by her husband, a tall, proud-looking man; he drew her aside for a moment's consultation, ignoring Mr. Davenport, who found himself so hemmed in by the crowd that he could not avoid overhearing the conversation.

"They will have wine here, of course. Now, Edith, I hope you will put aside your notions for once, if only to please me. It will make you very conspicuous to refuse; and what harm can come thereby in doing as the rest do?"

Into the laughing brown eyes came a look of earnestness, of which one would hardly have believed them capable.

"I will not make a fuss, Henry," said a low voice, "but I certainly shall not drink wine."

Mr. Crocheron was excessively annoyed, but he was too well bred to show it just then.

"Oh, you can carry it out, if any one can," he said, lightly; "but I think it very absurd."

Davenport was a chivalrous young fellow; he took a sudden resolution that the lady should not stand alone. Accordingly, later in the evening, when the gaiety was at its height and healths were being drunk, the glasses of two of the guests were filled with water.

Mr. Davenport received a charming smile from a charming woman in return for his championship. She would have spoken to him, but Mr. Ashley claimed her attention. Mr. Ashley was one of those cold, critical men whose words always carry weight. His courteous tone scarcely concealed his sneer.

"Ah! Are you a teetotaler, Mrs. Crocheron?"

"Yes," said a clear voice. "I am a teetotaler. Could I be anything else, with three boys to bring up?"

"Bravo!" thought Davenport. "Who would have dreamed that a fashionable woman would make herself singular for the sake of a principle! I hope she will give us more of her sentiments."

But he was disappointed. Mr. Ashley paid her a laughing compliment on her youthfulness, and Mrs. Crocheron gracefully turned from the subject. She did not care to talk about it; she was willing to concede as much as that to her husband's sensitiveness.

Davenport was bantered a good deal by his friends about his sudden whim; but his was a character rendered obstinate by teasing. To his secret amusement, he all at once found himself committed on a question to which he had never given a thought. But he was not the man to retrace his steps.

As the jingle of the sleigh bells died away on the frosty air the incidents of the evening slipped from the minds of those engaged in them—from all save one.

Years later two officers of the navy were sitting in a hotel in Constantinople. The younger—a mere lad—was gazing listlessly from the window at the exquisite view of the palace-crowned heights of the shores of the Bosphorus. Domes and minarets, pavilions and towers, rose from amid the cypresses. The strait itself was crowded with shipping, while nearer at hand the eye was caught by one picturesque costume after another as the Jew jostled the stranger Frank in the narrow street, or made for the Turkish grandee, and the swarthy Nubian strode

unconcernedly by the carriage of the veiled Circassian beauty.

The young midshipman did not appear to enjoy the variety spread out before him. Could a week's experience of such scenes have exhausted their novelty? He turned away from the window with a smothered sigh, and, picking up a paper, pretended to become absorbed in it.

"Excuse me, Crocheron," remarked his companion, without looking up from the table where he was writing; "will reading improve your headache?"

Harry Crocheron threw down the paper petulantly, irritated by the very gentleness of the tone.

"What makes you talk to me in that way?" he demanded. "Why don't you lecture me and have done with it? I'm sure I'd rather you would."

The elder man vouchsafed no reply to this outburst, but went on with his writing. Presently, however, he pushed it aside and came to the window.

"It's a pity to lose such a beautiful day. If you feel better, suppose we take a trip to the Sweet Waters of Europe? All the world goes there today. Do you think you can balance yourself in one of those ticklish crafts down yonder?"

Harry made some bantering retort. He looked surprised and very much relieved. "He means to pass last night's performance over, then," he said to himself.

On the steps of the hotel the young man's misgivings returned, and he stood a moment irresolute. "I've half a mind to make some excuse and leave him," he thought. "What right has he to interfere with me in this fashion when I'm off duty?"

At that moment however, the lieutenant directed his attention to a fantastic figure threading its way composedly through the throng.

"That is a costume you do not often see now. The Turk is fast adopting European fashions, and is parting with his picturesqueness in consequence. Let us step into this bazaar a moment. There is a Moslem here with whom I exchange civilities every morning with a view to the purchase of a certain antique. He confidently expects that I shall some day give him the fabulous price he asks for it, and I am quite as hopeful that I shall weary him into accepting reasonable terms."

Harry Crocheron was not much interested in antiques, but he could not fail to be amused at the dialogue which followed.

"I should think," he said laughingly when it was over "that you had wasted enough words to buy out his whole stock."

"Oh, no," replied the lieutenant with an answering laugh, "we are only on the outside edge of our bargain. There is time enough; there is always time enough in Constantinople."

He took care to keep his young companion interested until they reached the water's edge, and embarked on one of the slender caiques. From this point on their excursion could hardly fail to be entertaining.

It was Friday—the Mohammedan Sabbath—and a general holiday. Hundreds of carriages on the land and thousands of boats on the water were bound for the Sweet Waters of Europe, the inlet of the Golden Horn. On landing there the lovely vale was found to be gay with the beauty and the fashion of both Occident and Orient. Among the English and Americans present, Lieutenant Davenport found old acquaintances, and in the unwonted pleasures of ladies' society the afternoon passed quickly and agreeably to Harry Crocheron.

When he stepped blithely into the boat that was to return then to the city, he was in a very different mood from that of the morning. They were practically alone, for the boatman understood nothing of English.

"Harry," said Lieutenant Davenport, abruptly, "did I ever tell you about the only time I saw your mother?"

The young man's face lighted up with eager interest.

"No, indeed! I didn't know you knew her at all."

"Very slightly; she wouldn't remember me, I presume. She was a very beautiful woman fifteen years ago."

"She is so still," said her son, warmly.

"I have no doubt of it. We met at a party, where she refused to take wine, giving her anxiety for her boys as a reason. I suppose she little thought that she was influencing a stranger as well. I confess I had no very definite motive for joining the ranks of the temperance army that night, but I have seen enough since to make me deeply grateful to your mother for deciding me then and there. And, Harry, God helping me, the son of the woman who saved me shall not die a drunkard."

A great wave of color swept over the handsome, boyish face.

"That's a harsh word, Lieutenant. Can't a man be overcome with liquor once or twice in the course of his life without your holding up such a fate to him?"

"Call things by their right names, Crocheron," said the other, coldly. "You were dead drunk last night

when I picked you up in the graveyard."

"In the graveyard!" repeated Harry in a tone of horror.

"Certainly. It was right on the street, and there was no wall. See here, my boy, if you can be overcome, or whatever you choose to call it, to that extent at your age, the only thing for you to do—mind, I don't say the best thing; the only thing—is to turn short around. When we get back to the hotel, I am going to ask you to sign the pledge—not to please me, of course, and not even for your own sake, Harry, but for your mother's sake."

For his mother's sake! Harry's eyes grew dim as he looked away over the shining water beyond the domes and the minarets of the strange city to the familiar moon that was also shining upon his beautiful mother so far away. Well he knew that her love for him was equalled by her trust in him; sure he was that from no lips save his own would she ever believe the story of last night's shame and wrong. He was silent for a long time; and when, later in the evening, his friend carried out his intention and placed a paper before him, Harry did not long hesitate.

"Suppose I don't keep it?" he demanded, looking up with one of his quick frowns.

"With God's help you will keep it," returned Davenport, quietly.

He saw through Harry's mocking manner better than most people did.

The youth on his part, felt a thrill of pleasure at being trusted by such a man. He determined to deserve that trust, and with a firm hand he wrote his name.

Thus to the unconscious sower the bread cast upon the waters was returned after many days.—Exchange.

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Gretchen.

BY FLORENCE E. WELD.

Gretchen was sitting under a plum tree 'n the garden, knitting a long brown stocking. The ground was beautiful all around her with the white petals of plum blossoms, and her brown, braided hair was flecked with them too.

She was a little German girl, but she did not live in the "fatherland"; here in America had she been a whole year, with the father and mother, the old grandmother, little Hans, and Karl. The new home was on the outskirts of a manufacturing town, at the foot of a green wooded hill. The father had work now, and they all tried to be happy in this queer, breathless country.

"Gretchen!"

It was the mother who called from the open doorway. "Ya, mütterchen." (Yes, little mother.)

"Gretchen, where is little Hans? Go and seek him, my child."

Gretchen put her knitting in her workbag and hung it on the arm of a wooden chair. Where, indeed, was Hans? Not in the porch, not in the front yard; not in the back yard, but the gate of the latter was open. And where was Karl, also? Karl was not another little brother—only a large, strong dog; very gentle, very amiable, but, alas! not very intelligent, was Karl considered.

"A big, big heart, but a tiny bit of brain in thy head, my Karl," the old grandmother used to say.

"Karl has carried Hans up the hill," thought Gretchen; and she ran swiftly along the ascending path.

Karl dearly loved to carry the baby about. He would seize his clothes at the waist in his mouth, and carry him as safely and carefully as a cat does her kitten. Hans thought it was great fun generally; but when Karl bore him too long, or held him too tightly, he would begin to cry, and then Karl would put him down and kiss his face with his red, wet tongue.

Gretchen followed the path until she came to a ravine, over which the ground above hung like a miniature precipice. The path became steep here and she turned aside and ran along the lower edge of the chasm, calling; "Hans, Hans, come. Come, Karl, Karl!" Pausing an instant for breath, she glanced up the hill for a sight of the truant: then, with a shriek, sprang down the bank of the ravine, through the briars, over the stones. There, on the highest part overhanging, just ready, seemingly, to roll from a height of nine feet or more down upon sharp stones and stinging nettles, lay Hans, fast asleep. The moment she saw him, with the soft sunlight shining across his face, Gretchen thought of a wonderful painting she once looked at over the sea, of the Christ-child lying in his mother's lap. The Christ-child? "O, the good Jesus was once a helpless baby like Hans. He will never let him fall," thought Gretchen. "Only let me spread my wollen skirt to catch him—only be in time to spread my wollen skirt, dear Christ."

Gretchen was in time. She stretched wide the skirt of her gown and waited. Hans did not fall. He moved the least bit nearer the edge, perhaps, as he tossed one little arm, but slept on peacefully.

"If I only dared leave, to climb and scratch him," muttered Gretchen. "What shall I do? Shall I call to the mother? She would scarcely hear."

Still Gretchen did cry, with all her might. "Mutter! Mutter!" No one came. With straining eyes fixed on the little sleeper, with widespread arms that began to ache, stood Gretchen. The sun rose higher and higher, and beat upon her head; she grew thirsty and faint, and her eyeballs burned. Hans looked more and more like the Christ-child, as he smiled in his sleep and in Gretchen's dazzled vision the shadows of the branches waving above his seemed to form the figure of Mary, the mother and rays of sunlight to make a shining crown about his head.

Ah! that was a welcome sound from away up in the woods—Karl's deep bark, coming nearer all the time. Presently Gretchen heard a bound, and saw his fluffy tail, waving like a graceful feather; then his shaggy head, mouth open, red tongue rolling from one side, was thrust over the ravine. Gretchen smiled up at him, and begged faintly, "Do help me some way, good Karl!"

Karl took in the situation at once. He snuffed at Hans, barked, seized his gown, dragged him back, raised him in his strong jaws, and trotted slowly down the hill with his burden. Little Hans, awakened so suddenly, kicked and screamed, but Karl held on firmly, and dropped him only at the cottage gate. Gretchen ran on behind to tell the story.

Whether Karl deposited Hans near the chasm or in some safe place, no one could tell. In the end he had rescued Hans, and that was enough. Stupid Karl! Never never!

"A big brain in thy head, as well as a big heart in thy body, my Karl."

And Gretchen? Gretchen laughed and wept, and the mother soothed her and bathed her burning face. She told how the light and shadow had made the picture over the sea, and the old grandmother solemnly nodded her head.—Christian Work.

What Thomas Missed.

Will disciples who don't go to prayer-meetings please read John xx. 79-29? Here an account is given of the first Christian prayer and conference meeting.

The ratio of attendance was much greater than is usual now, as all the disciples—Judas having gone to his own place—were present, except Thomas. He was absent, and apparently not excused. Perhaps it rained, or possibly he had an important business engagement; he may not have felt very well, or after a tiresome day may have felt the need of physical relaxation. At any rate, he was absent; and he missed a great deal.

In the first place, he missed seeing Jesus. For the Master came to that first prayer-meeting, and spoke at it.

In the second place, Thomas missed the mysterious gift of the Holy Ghost, which those present received from the Saviour.

In the third place, he lost his faith in Christianity. When the disciples next met him he had blossomed out into a full-fledged agnostic. He flatly refused to accept their united testimony, and declared that nothing short of full scientific proof could ever convince him of the resurrection. What a price to pay for neglecting to go to one prayer-meeting!

But it is substantially what the Christian of nowadays loses if he absents himself from the more intimate meetings of Christ's disciples. He, too, misses the vision of Jesus, the unction of the Spirit, and the assurance of faith.—Church Economist.

What Have We Done To-day?

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give to-day?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer;
But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after while
But what have we been to-day?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought to-day?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth;
But whom have we fed to-day?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown to-day?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built to-day?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we our task?
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
"What have we done to-day?"

—C. E. World.

There are sweet surprises awaiting many a humble soul fighting great odds in the battle of a seemingly commonplace life.—Henry van Dyke.

The Young People

EDITOR W. L. ARCHIBALD.

All communications for this department should be sent to Rev. W. L. Archibald, Lawrence town, N. S., and must be in his hands at least one week before the date of publication.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday.—Decide to-day to serve Jehovah and not Baal or Mammon. I Kings 18 : 21-39.
Tuesday.—Decide to-day to serve the true God without any admixture of idolatry. Joshua 24 : 14-28.
Wednesday.—Decide to-day to worship God in deep sincerity and genuine faith. Psalm 95 : 1-11.
Thursday.—Decide to-day to give thanks and sing praises to God for his loving kindness and truth. Psalm 57 : 1-11.
Friday.—Decide to-day to return unto God, if you have fallen into sin. Hosea 14 : 1-9.
Saturday.—Let the prodigal decide to-day to return to his Father. Luke 15 : 11-24.
Sunday.—Decide to-day to hold fast the beginning of your confidence firm unto the end. Hebrews 3 : 1-4.

Tabernacle Church, St. John.

The C. E. Society of the Tabernacle Church, St. John, has taken up the Sacred Literature Course, under the leadership of the pastor. We feel that this course of study is calculated to be of great value to our young people. If such a course could be undertaken by societies who are at present trying to keep body and soul together by the prayer meeting it would be a revelation to them. There are many who claim that as a prayer meeting the B. Y. P. U. is a failure in many localities and to substantiate this, they present a strong argument. We have found that the studies of the Christian Life has brought new life to one society at least. We started this study in December, and at present writing have had four lessons. We would advise others to undertake the lessons now. "Better late than never." We will report progress later. H. H. R.

Prayer Meeting Topics, Feb. 1.

"Decide to-day." Hebrews 3 : 7-13.

I. Decide today, unconverted friend to choose Christ as your personal Saviour! All your life you have been learning of Christ. But knowledge of Christ without choice of Christ is the basis of all condemnation. "And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light."

The Word of God, the Holy Spirit, the church, preaching, the Sunday School, special providences, and other agency in the kingdom of Christ exist, so far as you, my unconverted friend are concerned, to aid you to make a personal choice of God, but if the heart is hardened through unbelief and the choice is not made then these privileges become tongues of fire to condemn. Therefore decide for God since "He is thy life." Deut. 32 : 20.

Decide today, for fear thy mortal life may be cut off, before the eternal life of God be joined to it.

II. Decide to-day, Christian to be Spirit filled! "Be filled with the Spirit," Eph. 5 : 18, is as truly a command as believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

The normal Christian in the New Testament was the disciple filled with the Holy Ghost; and this gift was expected to follow naturally on belief in Christ Acts 2 : 38. Neither youthful enthusiasm, personal magnetism, nor any other influence whatever can take the place of the Holy Spirit in the life of the Christian.

Our Young People's Societies need clear teaching on this subject and the fact emphasized that this gift is not an unusual mystical power, reserved exclusively for a few great and good men and women, but is for every child of God, even the humblest.

The great sin of the Israelites was their unresponsiveness to the Holy Ghost. They resisted Him, and grieved Him and were not easily led of Him until God swore that they should not enter into His rest.

We are in danger of the same sin today. Let us remember that our bodies are Temples of the Holy Ghost. Let the whole temple then, be filled with His glory, for with the fullness of the Spirit come joy and peace, and power in service. He will come today, if we harden not our hearts, but give Him a sincere and urgent invitation to come and sway the sceptre of the regnant Christ over our lives.

SUGGESTED SONGS.

"There is a fountain filled with blood," "Just as I am," "All for Jesus," "I surrender all," "I'll live for Him," "Come Holy Spirit," "Trust and Obey."

C. H. DAY.

Kentville, N. S.

Decide not to Tempt God.

The children of Israel tempted God repeatedly. They would not wait patiently for Jehovah to bring them out

of their distresses, but murmured and grumbled and insulted God. They were hungry, and Jehovah must feed them; thirsty, and Jehovah must give them water. If he tarried, they broke out into discontent and open rebellion.

How can we keep our hearts tender and sensitive to the divine touch? God abominates a proud and hard heart; a broken and contrite heart he will not despise. We are in danger of getting so used to the displays of God's goodness and kindness that we take them as a matter of course. Happy the soul that counts God's mercies fresh every morning and new every evening!

DECIDE TO FIGHT AGAINST UNBELIEF.

If unbelief is the mother of disobedience, no wonder it is so hateful to the holy God. A mind full of unbelief is evil in God's eyes, for it causes men to fall away from the living God. Such men usually turn to some worn-out superstition, displaying crass and stupid credulity instead of intelligent faith and loving trust.

We do well to doubt our doubts, to challenge on the threshold of the soul any notion or conceit that threatens our faith in the Son of God. This does not mean that we shall not face the realities of life, however hostile to our faith in Christ, but that we shall seek God's help in prayer and the study of the Bible, and not let unbelieving men or skeptical books usurp the time and attention which should be given to higher and holier things.

Feed your faith? It is your most valuable asset for time and eternity!

DECIDE TO EXHORT OTHERS.

Turn loose on yourself first, and give your better self the finest talk you can compose. Then go forth to cheer and exhort others. We need to talk oftener with believers of our common hopes. Let this be our daily business; if we can avoid all cant by putting our very soul into religious conversation."

DECIDE TO HOLD ON.

Why not? If we really mean to do so, God will give us the grace and strength we need. It is not presumption to get down on our knees and tell the Lord that we mean to be true to the end of life, and then ask him for daily help.

SUGGESTED SONGS.

"This loving Saviour stands patiently," "Jesus, gracious One, calleth now to thee," "Almost persuaded," "Come to Jesus, come away," "At the feast of Belshazzar," (solo), "God calling yet," "Come, great Deliverer, come," "Take me as I am."

JOHN R. SAMPER, in Baptist Union.

"Decis'ion"

We ought to decide. The matter of our relation to Christ and our service of him cannot be kept an open question. On that question we are bound to take sides. There is no room for shuffling or evasion. Men are for Christ, or they are against Christ. Which are we? Perhaps we have said, "We will not decide now. When we are older or our circumstances change we will consider. When we have a more convenient season." This was the mind of Felix. But each postponement is decision. Those who are not actively for Christ are against him. Their place is not by his side. Decide. Decide.

Decide. Because indecision is adverse decision. Because indecision is weakness. Because indecision is uselessness. Because indecision is cowardice. Because indecision is ingratitude. Because indecision is paralysis. Decide.

Decide to-day. There is no time but to-day. Yesterday was not. To-morrow will never be. When yesterday was here, it was to-day. When to-morrow comes it will be to-day. To-day is the day of salvation, and the only day. As Marcus Aurelius says: "Though you were to live three thousand or, if you please, thirty thousand years, yet remember that no man can lose any other life than that which he now lives, neither if he possessed of any other than that which he loses." What we do not have now we never have in the now. The only sure way to have the thing forever is to have it now.

What it is right to do, it is right to do now. What it is right to be, it is right to be now. It is wrong not to do it now and to be it now. Our characters are not what we promise to be or to do. They are what we do and are. Now is the only time that character knows. Be Christ's follower to-day. Do Christ's will to-day.

We may never have another day. Dr. Purves and Dr. Babcock began their work in New York in the prime of their days two years ago, and they are not. But yesterday Hugh Beaver, Henry Rose, Forace Pitkin, William Holabird, were standing on the threshold of their rich and useful lives. And they are not. We trust in our strength, and have no fear. But the strong man falls like a leaf. He is but a wisp of mist across the sun, and he is gone. Boast not thyself of to-morrow. It may never come. Decide to-day. —Selected.

Foreign Mission Board

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

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

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.

For Bimilpatm, its missionaries and native Christians, the boy's school and teachers that they may learn of Christ the only way of salvation. That consecrated Bible women may be called to labor at this station. For the officers of the W. M. A. Societies.

Are Foreign Missions A Failure?

These old sayings "Missions are a failure" and "Nothing has been accomplished," are so very true that it might seem like time wasted to answer them again. Yet there are so many people who live in utter ignorance of what has been accomplished that we have over and again to give the facts. Let us say here just this plain truth, if up to this time there were no visible results, and not one convert, the command to us from the Master would be just as imperative to go and disciple all nations as it is today with all the visible results. God never tells us to be successful, but ever to be faithful. There are however, most blessed results which cheer and strengthen us in the work.

RESULTS IN THE HOME LAND

See what has been accomplished in the churches at home. The Word of the Lord has taken hold upon the people, so that prejudice and opposition have been swept away. Those who have read the early history of modern missions know somewhat of the cruel wit, biting sarcasm, and depressing opposition, both in and out of the church, which were heaped upon the movement. Today all this is changed. The man who opposes Foreign missions, confronts facts and figures which stun and stupify him. Dr. Pearson has said: "The same England that sneered at Carey is today prouder of him than Macedonia was of Alexander, Athens of Pericles, or Rome of Cicero." Dean Farrar publicly said: "The British Empire owed more to the despised Baptist cobbler, Carey, and the poor contribution of £20, 2s. 5d. of the Baptists than it owed to the genius of Warren Hastings and the fiery battle spirit of Clive—men who added the larger part of the East Indies to the British crown."

Information has been disseminated, arousing interest more and more. Hundreds of books have been written; millions of tracts have been scattered abroad. As the people learn more about the work, more earnestly are they praying, giving, and toiling for its advancement.

This work has awakened our churches to higher, holier living, and more consecrated zeal for God. The Sunday school and revival movements came along with the missionary movement. Reaching out for those afar, makes us reach for those at our door. See how the spirit of the work has developed. At first it was difficult, very difficult to get men and means. Sixty-five dollars and one man, whose wife was opposed to going, stand out conspicuously. Now we have annually over \$15,000,000 and 12,000 missionaries on the fields, and at home over 5,000,000 connected with the Student Volunteer Movement, besides others, who are getting ready to go.

Schools, colleges, newspapers, and governments are finding out more and more that the great Book of all is God's Book, and that the teaching of that is Christ for the world, and the world must be won to Christ. All that works to that end is in harmony with God's purpose. He is to rule. His kingdom must be supreme.

Telegraphs, railroads, swift steamships, international laws and commerce, are all tending to draw the nations together and hasten the progress of the gospel.

RESULTS OF MISSION WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS.

See what has been done on the foreign fields. Less than one hundred years ago the nations were inaccessible. Pride, lust, avarice, and iniquity joined with ignorance, superstition, and idolatry to keep out or destroy the missionary. Today this has greatly changed and the missionary goes everywhere the harbinger of peace, light and life. Bishop Thoburn, of India, said in an address not long ago that, since he had gone out, the door of access had been thrown open to over 700,000,000 people, about half of the human race.

Formerly ignorance of language stood in the way; now 300 languages and dialects join in cadence of praise to Jehovah, and the confusion of Babel is giving way to unison with the note, Jesus. Some of these languages were not even reduced to writing until the missionary rendered that useful service to teach of God and his truth. A part of the whole of God's Word has been translated into all of these languages. This itself means much for the future of the nations.

It is impossible to tell how hoary superstitions have

been broken down, how heathen temples and religions are going to decay, and are now toppling, ready to fall. Surely the undermining process is going on. It is expressed in the Mohammedan lands in the terse but meaningful sentence, "Where a Christian school goes up, a mosque goes down."

Judson prayed that he might be able to translate the Scriptures and see 100 converts. He not only translated the Scriptures, but saw 7,361 converts. That is not failure.

Among the Telugus, in 1866, there were 11 baptisms and 8 members; in 1889 there were 6,000 baptisms and 40,000 members. That is not failure.

In Africa it is estimated that there are over 17,000 converts annually, and the work is only fairly begun. Henry M. Stanley recently said, while speaking of the religious growth in the region of Lake Victoria Nyarza: "When I was at the lake eighteen years ago there was not a missionary there; now there are 40,000 Christian natives and 200 churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts. They would spend their last penny to acquire the bible." That is not failure.

India formerly furnished forty women a day to be burned with their dead husbands; all this has been done away, and the religion of Christ has gone into thousands of hearts and homes. That is not failure.

In the Fiji Islands the natives of sixty-five years ago were cannibals; today there are 830 churches, and it is said over four fifths of the inhabitants have accepted Christianity. That is not failure.

Micronesia had her first convert to Christianity only about twenty-five years ago, and today has 47 self-supporting churches and thousands of church members. That is not failure.

In 1872 the first church was organized in Japan; twenty years after, there were 365 churches, 35,000 church members, 359 theological students, and 233 ordained native preachers. That is not failure.

Rev. William Ashmore, D. D., writes: "Among our mission assets today we reckon not only the number we already have, but also the multitudes we are soon certain to have. Here in China, for example, it has been long work and hard work and uphill work; but now the abundance of those Gentiles is beginning to come in. In one province alone—that of Fukkien—the applicants for admission in the past year amount to 20,000. Of these some five thousand have already been accepted. A little while, yet a little while, and we shall see marvelous grace in China."

The time would fall to tell of the wonderful work in Madagascar and other isles of the ocean; of the work in South America, Mexico, yet, all over the world.

To-day, with 12,011 foreign missionaries, 60,164 native assistants, 1,251,175 communicants in the foreign lands, and the number of communicants doubling in less than every ten years on an average, who can say the work is a failure and nothing has been done?

People like ourselves cannot say Foreign Missions are a failure unless we admit that we ourselves are a failure. It was through the blessed truths of Christ, brought by missionaries to our forefathers, then savages in the wilderness, that we received our Christian civilization, with all it means. What Christianity has done for us, it can and will do for others.

Middle Sackville.

Perhaps you are not aware that the old society in connection with the Sackville Baptist Church, like the church's past history, and now two societies exist, made up by dividing the old one geographically. The one in connection with Middle Sackville Baptist Church, began with a membership of 30 with Mrs. I. C. Harper as President and Miss Julia Hicks, Treasurer. They observed Crusade day by meeting in a social capacity at the home of our president, an hour was spent devotionally after which, we participated in a repast provided by the members, a collection of \$4.00 for missions was taken. On Friday evening last we met at the home of our secretary, and after our usual meeting, a choice musical and literary programme was rendered, consisting of readings, recitation and interspersed with music led by Mrs. M. A. McLean of Truro, who was ably assisted by Miss Lena Anderson, James Anderson and our pastor, Rev. A. T. Robinson. The selections both literary and musical were well chosen and were listened to with pleasure by the large number present. A collection of \$5.00 for missions was taken up and a very enjoyable evening was spent without any very great effort on the part of any one. It was especially cheering, when our president asked all to stand who were willing to unite and help to carry on the work of our society; to see all of the old members and three new ones immediately respond and still we hope for more.

Yours in the work,
Mrs. W. ESTABROOK, Secretary.

Cavendish.

The "What I Can" Mission Band held a concert in the church on Sunday evening, Jan. 11th. The program consisted of music by the choir, recitations and an address by Miss Martha Clark, who also had four of the young girls dress in native costume, and sang "I gave my life for Thee," in Telugue. A collection was taken, amounting to six dollars, the Band hopes to support Amelia this year. We feel quite encouraged now having a nice comfortable vestry to meet in, ever since I came to the field we have had to hold our meetings in the sitting room of the parsonage, but we thank the Lord and take courage. The Aid Society is at work on a silk quilt which we expect to send out by Miss Clark in September, the proceeds of the quilt will be in aid of Chicacole Hospital, our meetings are very interesting at the present time as we have Miss Clark with us quite often, and we are learning so much from her of Ind'a and its people. Cavendish society is and always has been a working society.

Mrs. C. P. WILSON, Sec. W. M. A. S.

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

FROM NOV. 30TH. TO DEC. 16TH.

Maccan, F. M. \$3; Hazelbrook, F. M. \$3 17 H. M. \$1.58, Tidings, 25c; Advocate Harbor, Is. fleets, 27c; Oklands, F. M. \$1; Sommersid, F. M. \$5 25 H. M. \$5 25, Tidings 25c; Jordan River, F. M. \$1 75 H. M. \$2; Midgie, F. M. \$13 60; Salisbury, F. M. \$5 75, Tidings and Reports 30c; Parkdale, F. M. \$5, Reports 5c; Windsor, Mrs. Dimock's S. S. Class for Chicacole Hospital, \$5; Aylesford, F. M. \$5 50; Apple River, Christmas Offering, H. M. \$2; Greenville, F. M. \$5 90, H. M. 55c; Hantsport, F. M. \$3, H. M. 75c; Reports 20c; Gavelton, F. M. \$3 25; Moncton, F. M. \$65.73, H. M. \$12, special H. M. \$6 95; Forest Glen, F. M. \$4 54, H. M. \$1 54; Ludlow, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$3; Lockeport, F. M. \$8 75 H. M. \$3 77, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 5c; Parrsboro, F. M. \$3 H. M. \$2 25; Bridgewater, F. M. \$6, H. M. \$2 60; Clarence, F. M. \$25.35, H. M. \$3 95, Tidings 15c; Falkland Ridge, F. M. \$3 75 H. M. 25c, Is. fleets, 9c; Mira Bay, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$5; Lewisville, towards support of four girls in Mrs. Churchill's School, \$12; Harpers Brook, toward Miss Flora Clark's salary \$10 H. M. \$5; Torbrook, H. M. \$2; Fairville, F. M. \$7 50; Kentville, F. M. \$7 50, H. M. 50c; Mrs. Charles Rockwell, F. M. \$1, H. M. \$2, G. L. W. \$3; Bear River, H. M. \$8 part of which is Christmas offering; 1st Springfield Mrs. Israel Nobles, F. M. \$1, Miss Augusta Nobles, F. M. \$1, Mrs. W. S. Perkins, F. M. \$1, H. M. \$1; Mailaud, Tidings, 25c; Sydney, Tidings, 50c; Surrev, F. M. \$9 15, H. M. \$2; Hopewell Cape, F. M. \$3 45; Gasperon, F. M. \$6 53, H. M. \$3 94, G. L. 70c, Report, 15c; St. George, F. M. \$10; Arcadia, F. M. \$1 25 H. M. \$2 25; Brookfield, F. M. \$10, H. M. \$2, Reports, 15c; Halifax Tabernacle, F. M. \$1, H. M. \$4, Tidings, 25c; Chester Basin, to constitute Mrs. John Edridge a life member, F. M. \$25, and toward Mr. Glendinning's salary; New German F. M. \$6 Christmas offering, F. M. \$12 50 H. M. \$2 50, Reports, 20c.

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

Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

What would you think, if there were to be an insurrection in a hospital, and sick man should conspire with sick man, and, on a certain day, they should rise up, and reject the doctors and nurses! There they would be,—sickness and disease within and all help without! Yet what is a hospital compared to this fever-ridden world, which goes swinging in pain and anguish through the centuries, where men say, "We have got rid of the atonement, and we are rid of the Bible?"—Becher.

The kindly man is the patient man. It is a familiar fact that the great successes of the world have been won by hard and patient work, and not by inspired flashes. So in the spiritual realm. Spiritual self-mastery, full command of the deepest self, possession of all the soul's resources of faith and hope and sanctified will—all are born of discipline and struggle working in the atmosphere of patience.—S. L.

Run Down

That is the condition of thousands of people who need the stimulus of pure blood—that's all.

They feel tired all the time and are easily exhausted.

Every task, every responsibility, has become hard to them, because they have not the strength to do nor the power to endure.

William Ross, Saraja, Ont., who was without appetite and so nervous he could not sleep, and Leslie R. Swink, Dublin, Pa., who could not do any work without the greatest exertion, testify to the wonderful building-up efficacy of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies the blood, gives strength and vigor, restores appetite and makes sleep refreshing.

It is the medicine for all debilitated conditions.

Hood's PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents

If you have Wind or Pain in your STOMACH

Don't Experiment. Get the latest Book on Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and the proper way to treat them. It is fully illustrated and very interesting.



SENT FREE By Dr. SPROULE, 7 Doane St., Boston.

Yarmouth County Quarterly Meeting. It convened with the North Temple church, Ohio, on 13th of this month (Jan). Considering the severity of the weather there was a good representation. At 10 a. m. the first session opened with devotional services led by Pastor Brown. At 10.30 chair was taken by the president. A cordial welcome was extended to Pastor H. C. Newcomb, who met for the first time with us. First item of business was report from churches.

Following churches reported, North Temple, Ohio, Deerfield, Valleyfield, Arcadia, Chebogue Hebron Milton, Temple, Yarmouth, West Yarmouth. The representatives of Zion, Port Maitland did not arrive until the afternoon session. The week of prayer has been observed by most of the churches but there have been no additions by baptism to any of them except one, Forest Glen, where evangelist Bater McLean had been laboring. Our great need is the manifestation of the power of God in our midst. Close with prayer by Pastor H. C. Newcomb. Afternoon session was opened by Pastor J. Miles, subject for discussion was 'Personal work in the churches'. It was introduced by pastors Adam and Grant and a profitable discussion followed. At 3.30 our sisters took charge led by Miss Allen, county secretary of W. M. A. Society and Mission Bands. A portion of John 15, and 'Throw out the life line' was sung. Then followed reports from Aid Societies and Mission Bands. These reports showed that faithful work is being done by some of our sisters in the churches. A paper was read by Mrs. Brown giving 'Some reasons why every Christian should be interested in missions. The remainder of session was spent in discussing various aspects of the subject: How to hold our young men to our churches, closed with prayer by Pastor Rutledge. Evening session opened with sweet music by the choir. Preliminaries were conducted by Pastors Miles and Adams. Then a sermon was preached by Pastor Newcomb from Heb 12: 24: 'The Blood that redeems justifies, saves, pacifies, glorifies'. This sermon contained the heart of the gospel. It made a strong impression upon every one that, there is no salvation without 'The Blood' of Christ. After a few testimonies from the pastors present this interesting and profitable Quarterly was closed with prayer and the benediction by the president.

J. MILES, Sec'y.-Treas.

HARMLESS AS MILK

Look out what you put into the child's stomach! Children are especially sensitive to the action of medicine. But you need never fear Scott's Emulsion. That is one reason why it is so popular as a children's medicine.

"As harmless as milk"—that is saying a good deal. But we may go even further and say that Scott's Emulsion will stay on the child's stomach when milk will not.

A little added to the milk in baby's bottle and a little after meals for older children is just the right thing for the weak and sickly ones.

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

York and Sunbury Quarterly.

The York and Sunbury Quarterly Meeting convened with the Lower Kingsclear Baptist church, Jan. 16th, at 7.30 p m. Pastor N. B. Rogers preached the opening sermon, taking for his text "Rejoicing in hope." The four foundations of hope were, the stonement, the eternal choice of the Father, the possibilities of humanity and the final consummation (1 John 3: 2.) after which a testimony service was held.

At 10.30 Saturday morning, in the absence of the Moderator (B. W. Mauzer), Bro. M. S. Hall was elected pro tem. After a service of prayer the business of the Quarterly was attended to until noon, when the meeting adjourned until 1 p. m. The business was concluded in afternoon session with much enthusiasm, while much of denominational interest was discussed.

The Conference was led by Bro. Mallory of Jacksonville. A season of refreshing was enjoyed.

In the evening Rev. W. R. Robinson gave a stirring address on Home and Foreign Missions which was followed by Rev. G. H. Howard on Temperance. At the close of the service a unanimous vote was given in favor of the appointment of a Scott Act Inspector for York County, also that the Council be requested to proceed at once to appoint the same.

Devotional service at 10 a. m. Sunday morning led by Bro. D. F. Knight.

Quarterly sermon at 11, by Pastor Howard. At 3 p. m. Bro. Howard fed his flock with sincere meat of the word.

At the evening service Pastor N. B. Rogers spoke from II Kings, 5: 13. The meeting closed, with prayer by Bro. Howard. Collections for Home and Foreign Missions \$10.55

At the above conference the following resolution of condolence was passed:—

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence, to remove, from our midst and the work of the Christian ministry, our friend and co-laborer, the late Bro. P. R. Knight.

Resolved, That we desire to express our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our late brother, in furthering the interests of the denomination and the cause of the Master.

Further Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to, and prayers in behalf of the bereaved widow and family in this their sad hour of trial.

N. B. ROGERS, Sec'y.-Treas.

Notices.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Shelburne county Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the church at Lewis Head, February 10th and 11th. First session Tuesday at 2 p. m. A good programme has been prepared and a large attendance is hoped for. S. S. POOLE, Sec'y.

At the call of the President the Executive of the Maritime B. Y. P. U. is urgently requested to meet in the Baptist church at Doby, N. S., on Feb. 3, at 6 o'clock p. m. Let all concerned endeavor to be in attendance as there is much and important business to be attended to. W. J. RUTLEDGE, Sec'y. Treas. Port Maitland, N. S., Jan. 23, 1923.

The Quarterly Meeting for Queens Co., N. S., will convene with the Kempf church on Feb. 9th and 10th. First meeting Monday evening. A good representation is requested. H. B. SLOAT.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND \$50,000.

Will subscribers please send all money from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B. All in Nova Scotia to Rev. H. R. Hatch, Wolfville, N. S.

"All communications intended for the Home Mission Board of N. S. and P. E. I should be addressed, Pastor E. J. Grant, Arcadia, Yarmouth, N. S."

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publishers and the advertiser by stating that you saw the advertisement in MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

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

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus.

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

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

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists, 25c. a bottle. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

At the request of President Vasquez, United States Minister Powell had a two hours' interview with the chief executive January 24th with the result that it is probable that an arrangement will be made within the next few days for all the pending American claims. The political situation in San Domingo is still unsettled.



The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo J. Casanova of hotel Griffin, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

A Little Girl's Life Saved.

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

MRS. J. G. FENLEY, Tampa, Fla.

BOWEL TROUBLES.

Dr. Radway—For 30 years we have been using your medicine (Ready Relief and Pills) always getting the desired result, and we can truly say that they are worth ten times their weight in gold. Especially so in a climate like ours where all kinds of fevers are raging the year around, and where bowel troubles, such as dysentery, are epidemic. I have converted hundreds of families to the use of your remedies, and now they would not more be without them than their family Bible. I am now 73 years old, hale and hearty, and would like your advice regarding my hearing, that has been troubling me lately, etc., etc.

S. FULDA.

1704 Edward Street, Houston, Tex.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists, 25c. a bottle. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORT LINE to MONTREAL Through Fast Express, leaving Halifax at 8.40 a. m. St. John at 6 p. m. Daily except Sunday. First and second-class Coaches and Sleepers. Halifax to Montreal Dining Car Truro to Mattawamkeag.

Toronto, Niagara, Detroit, Chicago. Leave Montreal 9.30 a. m. daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily.

PACIFIC EXPRESS to the COAST Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 a. m., carrying first and second-class Coaches Dining Car, Palace Sleeping Cars, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers Montreal to Vancouver without charge.

EMPRESS STEAMSHIPS From Vancouver every 2 weeks for Japan, China and around the world.

CAN.-AUS. STEAMSHIPS From Vancouver every four weeks for Honolulu and Australia.

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

I. T. KIERSTED Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE City Market, St. John, N. B. Returns Promptly Made. fbr8



The Originator of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

The original kidney specific for the cure of Backache, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and all Urinary Troubles.

Don't accept something just as good. See you get the genuine

DOAN'S

They cure when all others fail. Not a Cure All, but purely a Kidney Pill. See how big, or 2 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS Co., Toronto, Ont.

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 wince hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS MAKES PERMANENT CURES

Of such severe diseases as scrofula, running sores, salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas and cancer, as well as boils, blotches, pimples, constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.

Burdock Blood Bitters always does its work thoroughly and completely, so people know that when B.B.B. cures them they're cured to stay cured.

Joggins Coal

This FIRST CLASS COAL

can be purchased by the Cargo in ROUND RUN OF MINE and SLACK sizes by communicating with P. W. McNAUGHTON, at 20 Orange St., St. John, or Joggins Mines, N. S. We guarantee the quality to be of the best for steam purposes.

CANADA COALS & Ry. Co., Ltd.
Joggins, N. S.

BEST WISHES

For a HAPPY CHRISTMAS to all who may or may not be users of one of the best BAKING POWDERS made during the past half a century—

WOODILL'S GERMAN

THAT

The incoming year may be one of happiness and prosperity to all who do or do not use one of the best BAKING POWDERS of the past half a century is the wish of the manufacturers of

WOODILL'S GERMAN.

COWAN'S PERFECTION

Cocoa.

It makes children healthy and strong.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made to legislature of this Province at the next session for the passage of an Act to further amend the Act 41 Victoria, Chapter 113, relating to the Whittaker Trusts to authorize James E. Whittaker in his capacity as Trustee of the estate of Charles Whittaker, deceased, to renew the mortgage now standing against the property of said estate, situate on the south side of King Street, in the City of Saint John, but for a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, for a further term of ten years, or to pay off the same and substitute another or other mortgages thereon for said sum or under.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 15th January, A. D. 1903.

JAMES E. WHITTAKER, Applicant.

The Home

CHICKEN SOUFFLE.

Chicken souffle by the following rule is very excellent: Melt a rounding tablespoonful of butter, add an equal quantity of flour and gradually two cups of milk. Stir until smooth, add half a cup of bread-crumbs, two cups finely-chopped cold cooked chicken, and salt, pepper, chopped parsley and onion juice to taste. Take from the fire, add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, rub a little butter over the top so it will not form a crust and set aside until it is time to bake it, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake thirty-five minutes in a slow oven. Serve immediately after it comes from the oven, or like all souffles it is very apt to fall. The same mixture may be baked in paper boxes or ramequin dishes and served as an entree.—What to Eat.

SUGGESTIONS.

If your hands become roughened from housework, whenever you wash them rub on some cornmeal, as well as soap, and rinse in clear water; at night supply a lotion made of glycerine, two ounces; rosewater, one-half ounce, and acetic acid, one dram.

Vinegar and rock salt will get off stains from the inside of flower glasses. Dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in a gill of vinegar. Rub with this, or pour in and shake till the stains disappear. Then rinse in clear water.—Ex.

HOW TO CLEAN A CLOCK.

Every housekeeper has had an experience with a clock that had refused to run evenly and smoothly, and has found herself kept awake by its erratic tick, tick, that presages a full stop. It may seem a little thing but it certainly gets on one's nerves, and she finds herself listening intently for that last tick. The usual remedy is a visit to the clock-maker's. Good Housekeeping has kindly given a simple remedy for this annoying situation, and it is certainly a unique one. It is this:

"One of my clocks began to give jerky ticks, and then refused to go altogether. I placed a cloth saturated with kerosene in the bottom of the clock and the fumes arising loosened the dirt, oil, and grit from the works, precipitating them to the bottom. I used a clean white bit of old muslin, so, when the dirt began to drop, I knew it by the soiled color of the rag. I removed it, and in a day or two placed another saturated rag in the bottom of the clock. The fumes this time, as the dirt had all dropped, lubricated the works, and my clock has ticked along right merrily ever since."—Ex.

THE SECRET OF A CHRISTIAN HOME.

To be the mother of a Phillips Brooks, a James Hanington, or a Reginald Heber; to be the father of an Adoniram Judson, a David Scudder or a John Paton, is there any comfort or joy or splendor that can rest on any Christian home comparable to the knowledge that a son had entered into such a fellowship with the Master? It is in such lives that college and church reach the zenith of their glory, but it is in the Christian home that such lives must take their impulse; in the Christian home that the heart must be so filled with, and the eye so fixed upon, Christ, the true goal, that love for men and women shall at last know no bounds. A truly Christian home can send a boy into college to be an attractive force for good for all who know him. To be cheerful, but not flippant; gentle, but not compromising; loving, but not yielding; pure, but not austere; reverent among the careless, serious among the frivolous, and studious among the distracted, self-denying among the self-indulgent. Shall we not all agree that the holiest, loftiest success in life is that enjoined by these relations; that no failure in all the reach of effort or knowledge can be compared to that which may

be unfolded within the circle of a Christian home.—Ex.

WASHING FLANNELS.

The cold season brings up again the question of washing flannels so that they will not shrink beyond a comfortable condition. That they will shrink somewhat with the best of care must be allowed; but that it shall be as little as possible is much to be desired. The most reliable experience in this matter insists upon having all of the washing waters of the same temperature; that is, if the first water is hot, then the succeeding waters must be hot also. If cooler water is used for the first, then let all the others be of like heat. A good white soap is best to use, of which make a lather, not rubbing it directly on the flannel. A little ammonia added will soften the water and loosen the dirt. The flannel should be squeezed through the hands instead of rubbing on a board. If necessary, have two soapy waters, followed by a clear rinsing water. Shake well and pull into shape, drying as quickly as possible. Flannels should never be hung where they will freeze. Stockings, vests and drawers are often dried on forms which with care in the washing will keep them almost to the original size and softness.—The Examiner.

INWARD BEAUTY.

Heroism, purity, tenderness, devotion to duty, weave a halo round the brow and plant an angel on the face. Milton and Dante, Keats and Wesley, Robertson of Brighton, and James Martineau, all illustrate this law. The body is the soul's interpreter, and there is a gospel of the face as well as a gospel of the printed page.

How often we have marked the fact that tenderness and truth have refined and transfigured plain faces, while envy and discontent have made faces, which were naturally finely modeled, unlovely and unattractive.

If we were asked what was the loveliest thing we ever saw, and if we thought deeply enough, we should answer, the face of our sainted mother—her eyes beaming with tenderness, her hair whitening with the blossoms of the tree of life.

And this is the beauty which wears—the beauty caught from the inner spirit which death cannot touch, but which in a diviner world will behold the King in his beauty and grow toward that perfect loveliness forever and forever.—Great Thoughts.

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publishers and the advertiser by stating that you saw the advertisement in MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

A MOTHER'S DELIGHT.

Is to See Her Little Ones Healthy, Rosy and Happy.

All mothers delight in seeing their little ones bright, rosy and happy, but unfortunately all mothers do not use the best methods to gain this result. When baby is cross and fretful they give him "soothing stuffs," believing they are aiding him—but the result is just the opposite, as these soothing stuffs are poisonous and dangerous. Baby's Own Tablets should always be used and they will be found a prompt relief and speedy cure for all the minor ailments from which little ones suffer. All experienced mothers use these tablets and all mothers who use them praise them. Mrs. S. M. Black, St. Peter's N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for most of the ailments from which little ones suffer and I find them the best medicine I have ever tried. No mother should be without them in the house."

These tablets are good for children of all ages and can be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Send us your name on a post card and we will mail you a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children.

Poison—

In the Blood brings Humors and Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Will cure them permanently by purifying the

Blood.

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

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LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Stomach Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Distress, Blotches and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Bloating or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Company's factory at Delhi, Ont., was burned to the ground Thursday; loss \$4,000; insurance \$30,000.

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Pelonbets' Notes.

First Quarter, 1903.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

LESSON VI. FEBRUARY 8 Acts 18: 1-11.

THE CHURCH AT CORINTH.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.—I Cor. 3: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

PAUL TRANSFERS HIS FIELD OF LABOR FROM ATHENS TO CORINTH—Vs. 1. AFTER THESE THINGS (described in the last lesson) PAUL DEPARTED FROM ATHENS. He seems not to have made any determined effort to stay in that city, probably because he could do better work, be more successful, and reach many more people elsewhere than there. AND CAME TO CORINTH. About forty miles west of Athens.

THE CITY OF CORINTH. The origin of the city is veiled in obscurity. Located on the isthmus of the same name, Corinth commanded by its position the Ionian and the Aegean Seas, and held, as it were, the keys of the Peloponnese. The advantages of its situation were so pre-eminent that it became the seat of opulence and arts, while the rest of Greece was sunk in comparative obscurity and barbarism.

As the seat of a proconsul, as a place delightful for its climate and, above all, as the spot where the Isthmian games were held, it attracted many strangers, including a multitude of Greeks from every part, to which contests Paul refers twice in his letters to the Corinthians (I Cor. 9: 24, 26; 2 Cor. 2: 14).

It contained a population, according to Farrar, of four hundred thousand, but of the most heterogeneous nature possible. It was the seat of every kind of licentiousness and excess. Vice and profligacy here held high revels, with a shamelessness consecrated by the rites of their false gods. Its very name had become a synonym for reckless debauchery.

PAUL'S WORK IN CORINTH—Vs. 2-8. I. HIS FELLOW LABORERS—Vs. 2. AND FOUND A CERTAIN JEW. Paul always worked first among the Jews. They were easier of access at first, through their synagogues and their scriptures. AQUILA. PRISCILLA, diminutive from "Prisca." These were common Roman names. As "Aquila" is called a Jew, but "Priscilla" is not, it has been inferred that she was a Gentile. BORN IN PONTUS. A small province in the north-eastern part of Asia Minor, bordering on the black sea. The Jews were numerous there (I Peter 1: 1), and some of them were at Jerusalem when the Holy Spirit

TO THE ROOTS.

A School Boy Digs Down to Find Food to Build Him Right.

A good, straightforward letter was recently sent by a bright clever youth, which shows his ability to go to the bottom of a trouble and rectify it.

He says: "I attended High School for three years but made little progress. I did not enjoy good health; my food was not properly digested; this caused headache and hence I could not study. I tried taking exercise in the foot-ball field but was unable to stand it as it always increased my headache.

During the summer holidays I began eating Grape-Nuts and the benefit was immediate, the headache stopped, my food digested properly so that I had no more stomach trouble, my general health improved, my weight increased and my brain was clear and bright.

The result was that this summer I procured Junior Leaving and Junior Matriculation Standing. I also took my place on the football team as half-back and played in all the games of 1901.

This wonderful increase in mental and physical health I attribute to no other cause than the nourishment I got from Grape-Nuts. I recommend them to everybody who desires health. I am only a boy of 17 years, but my weight is 148 pounds and this weight was procured solely by the use of Grape Nuts." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason why Grape Nuts should correct a delicate, physical, or a sluggish mental condition. The food is highly nutritious and is predigested so that it helps the digestive organs to assimilate other food. It is also rich in the phosphates that go directly to make up the delicate gray matter of brain and nerve centres.

PART FROM ROM. This took place early in A. D. 52.

II. PAUL SUPPORTS HIMSELF BY TENT-MAKING.—Vs. 3. BECAUSE HE WAS OF COME ON PENTECOST. BECAUSE THAT CLAUDIUS (the Roman Emperor at this time) HAD COMMANDED ALL JEWS TO DRESS SAME CRAFT *i. e.*, a trade requiring skill, dexterity, practical ability, especially with the hands. HE ABODE WITH THEM, AND WROUGHT. Worked at their common trade, belonging to the same guild (see on v. 2) FOR . . . THEY WERE TENTMAKERS. Not weavers of the goat's-hair cloth of which the tents were made . . . but "makers of tents" used by shepherds and travelers, and also, according to Van Lennep, by Roman soldiers.

III. PAUL'S SABBATH LABORS IN THE SYNAGOGUE.—Vs. 4. HE REASONED, "was discoursing," PERSUADED "was persuading," KAM'EY, marking the imperfects, translates "He used to discourse, and tried to persuade." GREEKS. Greek proselytes, for other Greeks would not be worshipping in the synagogue.

Note the two ways by which we are to bring men to Christ. (1) We are to show that his service is a reasonable service, that it is not a matter of mere feeling, but of intelligent choice. (2) We are to use every right motive to persuade men to do that which their intellect declares to be duty.

IV. PAUL REINFORCED BY HIS FORMER COMPANIONS.—Vs. 5 AND WHEN SILAS AND TIMOTHY WERE COME FROM MACEDONIA. They had been left at Berea, when Paul was compelled to leave (Acts 17: 13-15.) Paul's friendly heart was cheered by their presence. Timothy also brought him glad tidings of the faith and love of these churches and of their longing to see him, so that he was comforted concerning them in all his distress and affliction through their faith.

V. PAUL PRESSED IN THE SPIRIT.—Vs. 5. PAUL WAS PRESSED IN THE SPIRIT. The verb means literally, "to hold together" anything lest it come to pieces.

VI. OPPOSITION FROM THE JEWS.—Vs. 6. AND WHEN THEY OPPOSED THEMSELVES. The word implies very strong opposition, as of a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.

SHOOK HIS RAIMENT. Shaking off the dust as a testimony against them (Matt. 10: 14; Mark 6: 11.) A sign that he was relieved of all responsibility for their failure to be saved, and all share in their character or conduct. YOUR BLOOD IN THE SENSE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION, BE UPON YOUR HEADS. You alone are responsible. This is not a threat, but a warning, a new effort to stop them in their mad career. See Ezek. 33: 4.

Paul did not entreat, he only changed his point of attack.

VII. A CHANGE OF WORK.—Vs. 6, 7. FROM HENCEFORTH I WILL GO UNTO THE GENTILES. He had done all he could for the Jews in their synagogue. They were stony ground hearers and he must sow his seed in better soil, even though it be near the thorns. And this was the best way of reaching the Jews in the end.

7. AND HE DEPARTED THENCE. From the synagogue (vs. 4) not from the city or from the house of Aquila. A CERTAIN MAN'S HOUSE, NAMED JUSTUS. "He used this house for the purpose of teaching and worship. We may suppose that for his own lodging he still remained with Aquila and Priscilla. ONE THAT WORSHIPPED GOD. That is, a proselyte, not a born Jew. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus, JOINED HARD TO THE SYNAGOGUE. This was probably the reason for the choice of this house. Its proximity would make his preaching a standing invitation to the Jews, while, being a Gentile's house, the Gentiles would feel welcome to go there.

VIII. A MEASURE OF SUCCESS.—Vs. 9, 10. THEN SPAKE THE LORD (Jesus) TO PAUL IN THE NIGHT BY A VISION, as at other crises of his life (Acts 16: 9; 22: 17; 27: 23.)

BE NOT AFRAID, BUT SPEAK. As we have seen in verse 5 and 6, there was much to trouble and discourage Paul at this time. See I Cor. 1: 10, 11, 12; 2: 3, 4; 5: 1, 2; 6: 1; 10: 7-10; 11: 18-22. Especially did all these things have double power over him on account of his physical condition.

SPEAK. Keep right on preaching the gospel. HOLD NOT THY PRACE. Keep right on, for you are right, you are doing my work.

10. FOR I AM WITH THEE. "One with God is a majority." When the Son of God was in the seven-times-heated furnace with the three worthies, the fire did not harm them. Paul was like the burning bush Moses saw, uninjured by the flame. So Elijah in Dothan was surrounded by an invincible army of defence.

I HAVE MUCH PEOPLE IN THIS CITY. Paul could not be harmed till his work was done. So a great man once said, "I

am immortal till my work is finished." 11. AND HE CONTINUED THERE, he took his seat, *i. e.*, as a teacher or Rabbi; or he settled down there, dwelt. A YEAR AND SIX MONTHS. Probably the whole period of his ministry at Corinth.

A WINTER SCOURGE

La Grippe or Influenza Responsible for Hundreds of Untimely Deaths.

La grippe starts with a sneeze—and ends with a complication. It lays a strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. You can avoid la grippe by fortifying your system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They protect you; they cure you; they up-build you; they banish all evil after effects. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ward off all winter ailments. They cure all blood and nerve disorders. They are the greatest blood-builder and nerve tonic that science has yet discovered. We know this to be the solemn truth, but we do not ask you to take our word alone. Ask your neighbors, no matter where you live, and you will learn of someone who has been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after other medicines had failed. It is upon the evidence of your neighbors that we ask you to give these pills a fair trial if you are sick or ill. Mrs Emma D. Uet, St. Eulalie Que., says: "Words can hardly tell how pained I am with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had an attack of la grippe which left me a sufferer from headaches and pains in the stomach. I used several medicines but nothing helped me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began them I was weak and very much run down. The pills have completely cured me and I not only am as strong as ever, but have gained in flesh." The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the label round every box. Substitutes can't cure and to take them is a waste of money and endangers life.

HEREDITY AND CRIME.

An article from the Medical Press, compiled by Professor Reiman, of the University of Bonn, relates the career of a notorious drunkard who was born in 1740 and died in 1800. Her descendants numbered 834, of whom 709 have been traced from the 1800th. Of these 7 were convicted of murder, 76 of other crimes, 142 were professional beggars, 64 lived on charity, and 181 women of the family led disreputable lives. The family cost the German Government for maintenance and costs in the courts, almshouses and prisons no less a sum than \$1,250,000; in other words, just a fraction under \$1,500 each. It would probably be difficult to find a more remarkable example than this of the evil effects of the transmission of heredity defects.—Medical Record.

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

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUTILLIER, French Village.

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J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth

JOSEPH A. SNOW, Norway, Me.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
will positively cure deep-seated
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.
A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

A LETTER:

Dec. 30, 1902.

"I am not to get an increase next year. My employer said I was getting all I was worth, but if I would take a course at the MAKITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX,

I would be worth more to him and he would promote me. When can I enter your classes?"

OUR REPLY:

"Come at any time. Individual instruction by eight experienced teachers."

KAULBACH & SCHORMAN, Chartered Accountants,

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of St. John in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the seventh day of March, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1902, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Rita L. Aitken on behalf of herself and all other unsatisfied creditors of Montague McDonald, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit are Plaintiffs, and Clara L. McDonald, Administratrix of the estate and effects of Montague McDonald, deceased, the said Clara L. McDonald in her own right, William S. McDonald, Charles H. McDonald, Kenneth E. McDonald, Annie L. McDonald, Nellie B. McDonald and Jean McDonald are Defendants, the following lands and premises described in the said decretal order as—"All the right, title and interest of the said Montague McDonald in and to that certain tract of land or island known as Manawanish Island, situate, lying and being in the City and County of Saint John, aforesaid, on the northerly shore of the Bay of Fundy, and about three miles southwesterly from Partridge Island at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, together with a small island and islands connected therewith or joined thereto by a beach or shore dry at low water, being the same island or property as is described and mentioned in the grant thereof dated the twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, one to William Pagau, John Colwell and others; together with the buildings and improvements thereon standing and being, and all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto appertaining and belonging.

For terms of Sale apply to the undersigned solicitor.
Dated this twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1902.
AMON A. WILSON, J. JOSEPH PORTER, Solicitor. Referee in Equity.

After Christmas

A large number of Young men and women of the Maritime Provinces are coming to Fredericton Business College and we are enlarging our already spacious and well equipped quarters to accommodate them. Hundreds of graduates of this institution are holding good positions throughout Canada and the United States. Your chances are as good as theirs. Send for Catalogue. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the seventh day of February, A. D., 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, so called, in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the 1st day of November 1902.

In the matter of Leonora Gertrude Francis of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America—An insane person—and according to the provisions of the Fourth Chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick made and passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act respecting Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" the interest of the said Lunatic in—"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the City aforesaid, fronting on Leinster Street, and known and distinguished on the Map or Plan of the said City as No. 486, and heretofore conveyed to George W. Masters by Henry Calhoun and Lydia Jauz his wife."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Solicitor or Referee.

Dated at St. John, N. B., the 1st day of December, A. D., 1902.

R. G. MURRAY, E. H. MCALPINE, Solicitor. Referee in Equity. T. T. LANTALUM, Auctioneer.

From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

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

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

Contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick to denominational funds should be sent to Dr. Manning; and all such contributions in P. E. Island to Mr. Stevens.

WAKEFIELD, CAR. CO.—The Baptist church in this place is enjoying a refreshing from the presence of God. Five have recently been baptized and others are awaiting the ordinance. There is an earnest cry going up from many hearts that God will carry forward his work strengthening His children in the most holy faith and saving precious souls.

J. D. W.

NORTH RIVER, N. B.—I have been assisting Bro. McNeill for the last two weeks at this place. We are having a blessed time, some 30 have expressed a desire to be saved, 9 were baptized, one was received for baptism and others have professed conversion. The meetings will continue this week. My prayer is that, this may be a year of God's right hand of power to save in all the churches. God grant that it may be the best year we have ever witnessed let us help to make it such.

Jan. 17th 1903

J. A. MARPEL.

FAIRFIELD.—The members and adherents of the church here met in the hall in this place on January 19th. A good program was given and refreshments served. Deacon W. R. Floyd, who had acceptably filled the chair, then presented the pastor with a donation of \$39.50. This people, although building a place of worship at Westview which we expect to open Feb. 13th, have kept my salary paid ahead as indeed they have ever since I came here. In addition they have given me a donation every year as has Hillsdale. May the Lord richly reward them for all their kindness.

R. M. BYNON.

ISAAC HARBOR, N. S.—There is a cheering measure of activity in the various departments of our church work. Our social meetings are well attended. The Sunday school shows no sign of declension; and our temperance workers are moving forward steadily in their crusade against strong drink. We have started fairly in our new plan of gathering denominational funds; and we hope to reach the goal of our expectations. Much harmony prevails among our brethren, and the outlook is very promising.

W. H. WARREN.

PRINCE WILLIAM AND KINGSCLEAR.—On Sunday, Jan. 18th, at the close of the morning service at Prince William, a large congregation gathered on the St. John river to witness the ordinance of baptism being administered to fourteen happy believers, the ordinance was administered by the pastor C. W. Sables, assisted by Rev. A. H. Hayward 12 of the candidates united with the Prince Wm. Church and 2 with the 2nd Kingsclear and others are inquiring the way. Bro. Hayward has been assisting the pastor in special work at Prince Wm. during the past two weeks. We are about to begin special work at Kingsclear and trust we may have an ingathering there.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Sunday evening Jan. 11, I baptized one. Another has been received for next Sunday. Our annual business meeting, Jan. 14, found us with a balance in the treasury and all bills paid to date. During the year the church has paid off \$700 of floating debts. It is our purpose now to burn the mortgage before this year ends and be entirely free from debt. The pastor was able to announce that 27 had been added to the church by baptism during the year. He thanked the people for their numerous gifts and sympathy and then confessed his complete surprise and thanks for the beautiful far lined coat they were having made for him at the tailors.

Z. L. F.

TRVON, P. E. ISLAND.—Perhaps a word from this church will not be out of place. We are still holding on our way led by Pastor Clark, widely and favorably known as the "Poet Preacher" many of whose sermons are Poems in themselves. Pastor Clark is now on his third year with us, and has proved himself "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Our congregations are good, and the best of attention is given to the word. At our annual meeting held on the 23rd ult., our financial condition, was shown by reports presented, to be the best for a number of years. Pastors salary fairly well paid, im-

provements on church property all paid for and a balance on the right side of the current expense account. May the Lord grant us a time of refreshing from his presence and add many to our number "such as are saved."

W.

DIGBY.—An interesting service was held on the evening of the 13th inst. for the purpose of formally recognizing Rev. A. J. Archibald as pastor, after a feast of reason and flow of soul' in the shape of music and addresses. A large number of the congregation and other citizens of the town were introduced to the new pastor and his wife. Mr. Archibald is entering enthusiastically upon his work and is already proving himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. That the union formed under such favorable conditions may be abundantly blessed is the prayer of many hearts.

F. H. BEALS

FALMOUTH, N. S.—God is wonderfully blessing us on this field. In the early part of the winter we were greatly revived in the upper section of this church, seven were received by baptism. But this does not tell it all, three others were converted whose family connections were in other churches; several others are now assisting our prayers, and there appears to be more to follow. At Lower Falmouth God is now manifesting His power, backsliders are returning souls are being saved, four have already been received for baptism, as many more have professed conversion, still others coming. We are sorry to add that our senior Deacon, Chas. Thomas is confined to his home, suffering from a broken collar bone, was accidentally run over last Monday night of the "old year" on his way home from S. S. Christmas concert. We at first despaired of his getting around. He is now slowly improving. We miss him much in our church work especially in our Sunday school of which he has been for many years the loved and faithful superintendent.

S. H. CORNWALL.

Jan. 20th.

LUNenburg, N. S.—It has been a long time since anything has appeared in the church news from this part of the Master's vineyard; so a few lines may now be of interest. Early in Nov. we began special services which lasted three weeks. Rev. C. R. Freeman of Bridgewater was with us for two weeks and preached the old Gospel with very much power and very great acceptance. As a result of these meetings the church was much quickened, many were deeply moved and some decided for Christ. On the evening before Christmas the pastor and wife received another expression of the people's appreciation, when a large number gathered at the pastors home and after spending a very pleasant evening departed leaving behind them a substantial token of their good will. Four of our brethren made special acknowledgement of God's favour to them during the past year by making each a generous contribution toward the debt on our parsonage. Capt. H. Wynacht \$50; Thomas Heckman, \$25; Nathan and Jonas Levy each \$12.50. This leaves only the small sum of \$50 remaining and this we hope soon to wipe off.

AUSTIN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHICAGO.—Sunday, January 18th was an eventful day in our history. After a year of self-sacrifice, unremitting labor and financial worry, we had the joy of dedicating our new church building. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Theodore Soares, D. D., pastor of Oak Park Baptist church; and in the evening, Professor Galusha Anderson, whose name is a household word among the Baptist of the West, preached. The services were largely attended and the offerings for the day exceeded one thousand dollars. Our building, when complete, is to cost in the vicinity of twenty thousand dollars. For the present, we have simply erected a chapel in the rear of the lot at a cost of six thousand dollars. It is of white brick and is so arranged that the room we now use as an auditorium will be the lecture room of our future building. Beginning Friday, Jan. 23rd the evangelistic Band of the University of Chicago will assist the pastor in conducting a series of special services. Perhaps a note concerning myself would not be out of place here. In addition to my work as pastor I am still taking full work at the University of Chicago and am hoping to get my degree in a year's time. I am glad to learn from the press and through private sources that my old church in St. John, the Tabernacle, under the faithful leadership of Brother Roch, is meeting with good success. I have not ceased to pray for that church whose burdens I helped carry at a somewhat critical time in its history.

PERRY J. STACKHOUSE.

Denominational Funds, Nova Scotia.

FROM JAN. 1ST TO 23RD.

Windsor church, \$61.37; do, special, \$38.63; Upper Steviacke, \$15; Brookfield, Colchester county, \$5.70; Pleasant Valley and Deerfield, \$13.56; Brazil Lake, \$8.49; Wolfville, \$85.50; do, special, \$20.06; Tracadie, \$7; Great Village, \$10; Antigonish, \$20.07; do, Sunday School, \$19.72; Lake George, \$5.10; D gby Neck, 2nd, \$5; Mahone and North West, \$11.50; Westport church, \$10; Aylesford and Morristown, \$80; "Insurance Policy," \$5; Amherst, \$27.50; Maccan, \$24.50; Port Williams, \$1.82; do for Glendonning Fund, \$2.82; Pitt Street Mission Band, Sydney, for Glendonning Fund, \$10; 1st church, Halifax, \$72.81; Manchester, \$9; Lower Steviacke, \$2; Musquodobit, \$2; 2nd Sable River, \$3.60; Jeddore, \$1.25; West Jeddore, Sunday School, \$4.40; Kempf church, Hants county, v 2 (Cambridge, \$4. Brookville, \$3.22; Sherwood, \$5.10; New Ross, \$5; do, special, \$2.25; Antigonish, \$18.04; Mira Bay, Sunday School, \$5; Windsor, Sunday School, \$3.63; Hawkesbury, \$11.14—\$615.69 Before reported, \$,768.74. Add amount sent direct to Treasurer Foreign Mission Board reported to me, \$638.33 and amount sent direct to Treasurer Annunity Association, reported to me \$75.74. Making a total to date, \$3,128.50.

REMARKS.

The 2nd Quarter of our Convention Year ends this month. A number of the churches have not remitted anything. Notices are being sent to all the churches showing the amounts contributed, if anything. We hope that all will be heard from very early in February, if not before.

The \$3128.50 above reported is divided as follows:

Home Missions	\$ 703.70
Foreign Missions	1488.39
Acadia College	369.58
Ministerial Education	37.19
Annunity and Ministerial Aid and Relief	226.25
North West Mission	202.69
Grande Ligne Mission	100.70
	\$3128.50

A. COHOON, Treas. D. F., N. S.
Wolfville, N. S., Jan. 22nd.

Acknowledgement.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to express through the columns of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR my sincere thanks and best wishes to the kind friends of Mauderville who met at the parsonage on the evening of January the 5th. After spending a pleasant evening they returned to their homes having left a generous gift of \$26.00 in cash which has been increased by others, who were unable to be present. These tokens are highly esteemed in that they show an interest in the cause of the Master.

N. B. ROGERS

In the obituary notice of Deacon N. B. Cottle's death the text from which the sermon was preached is found in Proverbs 23: 23. "Buy the truth and sell it not."

CONSUMPTION Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

- Do you cough?
- Do your lungs pain you?
- Is your throat sore and inflamed?
- Do you spit up phlegm?
- Does your head ache?
- Is your appetite bad?
- Are your lungs delicate?
- Are you losing flesh?
- Are you pale and thin?
- Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

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 to Toronto. Mention this paper.

INSIST ON Abbey's

Take Nature's Tonic—Fresh Fruit Salt.

Nature has its panacea for all our ills—if we've been slow in finding it out, that's not Nature's fault. — In "Abbey's" (crystalized fresh fruit juices) she gives us the best of tonic laxatives—it stops headaches—stimulates digestion—prevents dyspepsia—keeps the body's natural channels, the bowels and kidney's, healthy and responsive—drives out poisons—purifies the blood—and insures the blush of health 365 days every year.

All Druggists sell

Abbey's Effervescent Salt—

The petition against Hon. E. J. Davis, commissioner of crown lands, and the cross petition against T. H. Lennox in North York, were dismissed at Osgoode Hall January 24th without comment and without costs, neither side offering any evidence. It is expected Mr. Davis will resign forthwith in accordance with his agreement for dismissal of the petition.

NOTICE!

There will be (D.V.) a special meeting of the Board of Governors of Acadia University in the library of the College on Wednesday the 4th of Feb. at 10.30 a.m. It is very desirable that there should be a full attendance. S. B. Kempton, Sec.



Backaches of Women.

Not one woman in twenty has a strong back.

Backache is the cry of Weak Kidneys for help.

Backache is the warning note of much more serious trouble to come, if not attended to immediately.

Backache can be cured quickly and permanently by using

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

The great and well known Kidney remedy. They have cured thousands of women. They will cure you.

Mrs. R. L. Lane, Mapleton, N. B., writes: "I was greatly troubled with Backache and pain in my side. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, so thought I would give them a trial. After the first box I began to feel better and I took two more to make a complete cure. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a good, honest, reliable medicine for all kidney troubles and can highly recommend them."

50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or The Great Eastern Drug Co., Toronto, Ont.

Lace Curtains

I have used Pearl-line to-day for washing lace curtains and like it very much. Washed easier and cleaner than with any soap used before. I like it very much.

Mrs. Rev. J. D. E.

One of the Millions.

685

MARRIAGES.

MCGAGHEY-HAMM—At the Narrows, Queens Co., N. B., Jan. 2 by pastor F. N. Atkinson, John W. McGaghey and Mary Hamm.

HUPMAN-MCKENZIE—At the Rockland Baptist church, Jan. 15th, by Rev. S. S. Poole, Alonzo Hupman to Blanche McKenzie, both of Rockland.

GOODICK-DOWNIE—At the Baptist Church, Sandy Point, Shelburne Co., Jan. 14th, by Rev. Joseph Murray, Lewis Goodick and Lillian Downie, both of Sandy Point.

CUMMERS-DIAMOND—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 14, by Pastor C. P. Wilson, Levi Cummers of Rustico Road to Grace P. Diamond of Winslow Road, P. E. Island.

HARDY-MURPHY—In Bridgewater, N. S., January 20, by Rev. Chas. R. Freeman, Clifford G. Hardy of Liverpool, N. S., and Ida May Murphy of West La Have, N. S.

BRADSHAW-PHILIP—At the residence of Robert Phinney, Esq., Middleton, N. S., Jan. 1st, by Rev. A. C. Archibald, assisted by Rev. W. L. Archibald, nephews of the groom, Rev. Frederick Joseph Bradshaw, missionary in Kiating, China, to Dr. Martha A. L. Philip, daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Philip of Halifax, N. S. They spend three months in Europe "en route to China.

DEATHS.

BURNS—At Woodstock, Ontario, on Dec. 20th, 1902, Rev. George Burns, aged 87 years.

KELLY—At Kingsclear, Jan. 3rd, at the home of Mr. Duncan Kelly, Mrs. John Kelly aged 76 years, leaving a husband, one son and one daughter.

MOSEHER—At her late residence in Windsor, N. S., on Jan. 2nd, Mrs. Sophia, widow of the late Tonge Mosher, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, aged 82 years. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

LEANEY—At Little Tanook, Lun Co., N. S., Jan. 12th Melton Leane, son of Mr. Jeremiah Leane, aged 18 years. Cause of death a heavy cold. The young man leaves his father and mother, five brothers and five sisters to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

ALLAN—At Brall Lake, Yarmouth Co., N. S., Jan. 3rd, Laura, daughter of Albert and Mary Allen, aged 26 years. Our departed sister was a member of the 3rd Yarmouth Baptist church. She died trusting in Christ. She leaves a father, mother, brother and sisters to mourn but not without hope. May the dear Lord comfort all mourning hearts.

WIER—At Dartmouth, Dec. 7th, Oskar Wier, aged 37 years. He made a profession of faith in Christ when young in years, uniting with the Rawdon Baptist church of which he was a consistent member till death. For some time previous to his death he did not enjoy the much-coveted blessing of good health, and without doubt, death to him was a great relief and eternal gain.

WIER—At South Rawdon, Oct. 8, of drops of the heart, Mary Caroline, wife of Benjamin Wier, aged 73 years. Sister Wier made a profession of faith in Jesus, and was baptized on the same day with her husband, about forty-five years ago. Her life was beautiful and consistent and her death triumphant. She leaves a sorrowing husband and several sons and daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

SPIDLE—In Bridgewater, N. S., Jan. 15, George F. Spidle, aged 67 years and 8 months. Bro Spidle was for years a faithful member of the Bridgetown Baptist church. He was a regular attendant at all services and will be greatly missed especially in the prayer services of the church. During his last illness he frequently expressed a desire to be at rest with Christ and said he was only waiting his Master's will.

DYKEMAN—At her son's home, Lower Queensbury, on Sunday, the eighth of Jan., Mrs. Malca A. Dykeman, relict of the

late Deacon Joseph Dykeman in the 83rd year of her age. Sister Dykeman will be greatly missed by the church of which she was a consistent member and liberal supporter. She leaves one son and one daughter to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.

MCLROD—On 18th December, at Big Intervale, N. E. Margaree, C. B. Rhodrick McLeod, at the age of 82 years. This sturdy man was a native of Scotland having come to this country about 1840. His strength of body was known proverbially, and the end came only after several weeks of intense suffering. He leaves a widow well stricken in years, who lives in the home of a son, waiting her release.

LEADBETTER—At N. E. Margaree, C. B., on Dec. 22, after a brief illness of only a few days, Ellen, wife of William Leadbetter. None had felt the end near, and so her departure seemed the more sudden and the stroke the more severe. She leaves a husband and family of six girls behind, while she goes to join five other children who have gone before. The whole community feels the stroke, and the text of the occasion, Ps. 20:1-3, is the prayer of many a friend offered in behalf of the bereaved.

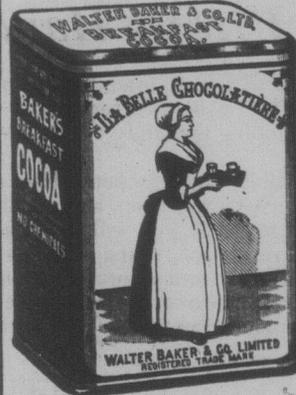
FISHER—At Southern Pines, North Carolina, Jan. 5, Miss Fisher died of quick consumption. She was instructor in typewriting and shorthand at Acadia Seminary. A year ago last Christmas she contracted a severe cold while returning to Wolfville after spending her holidays in her home at Woodstock, N. E. She never recovered but went into rapid decline. Eleven weeks previous to her death she went to Southern Pines in the hope of partial recovery at least. She was suddenly translated instead. She was a bright, ambitious young woman with a host of friends. She had a living faith in Jesus and is now with him.

GIFFIN—In California, on Dec. 19, in the 22nd year of his age, Stanley A., son of our esteemed brother, Simon Giffin, of Isaac's Harbor, N. S. The bereaved family mourns deeply the loss of this highly esteemed young man, and the entire community shares in their sorrow. He had gone west in search of health, but the hopes he and his many friends cherished for his recovery were doomed to severe disappointment. It is but another solemn lesson to our young people to "be ready, for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh." The remains were interred in a quiet spot far away from home and friends to rest in peace till the great rising day.

JENNEX—At Lakeville, on Jan. 19th, aged 32, the beloved wife of Wellington Jennex. Sister Jennex had been sick for more than a year of consumption; last spring she was taken from her home near the salt water, to that of her sister's at Lakeville and for a while the change of air seemed to give hope of her recovery, but as winter advanced she failed rapidly.

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She was baptized about ten years ago by Rev. D. W. Cradall and was a faithful member of the church at East Jeddore. She leaves to mourn their loss a husband and four children, also many friends. Not dead but gone before.

WAGNER—At New Canada, Lun. Co., N. S., Jan. 17th, in the 82nd year of his age, Deacon William Wagner passed away to his eternal rest. Several sons (one a deacon) and daughters, and a large number of grandchildren are left to mourn their loss. The deceased was one of the first settlers in this place. He was also one of the pioneers in opening up the way for Bible truth. Through his Christian life, faith in God, and loyalty to Christ. He was used by the Holy Ghost to kindle a fire which has grown brighter and brighter as the years have rolled away. Our brother had been afflicted for nearly a year before his departure and could not leave his house to attend the means of grace, but he rejoiced in the fact that the Lord had already raised up earnest, faithful Christian workers to continue the work in the church which had been his home for so many years. The funeral took place on the 13th. The service was conducted by the pastor who preached from Heb. 11:16. "But now they desire a better country, that is, a heavenly."

WHITMAN—Our beloved young brother, Vernon L. Whitman, departed this life on Christmas morning last, aged 32 years. For several years that terrible disease, consumption continued to undermine his health. It seems but a brief time since the father, mother, two sisters and our brother made up the happy family group. Now they are all gone except the youngest sister. Vernon was a general favorite—a patient quiet sufferer, always ready to meet callers with a smile. At first it was a great struggle for him to leave his wife and his only sister; but grace triumphed and then it seemed that he quietly waited for his change to come. The Nictaux church will miss him and the Division of which he was a member. He did his work as a Christian in a quiet unassuming way; but his every day life told more plainly than words whose he was and whom he served. Rev. Wm Smallman his pastor delivered a very appropriate address at his late home, founding his remarks on Deu. 33 ch. 17 verse—"The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms" and he was laid away to rest in the family plot at Nictaux. Absent from the body he is present with the Lord.

STONE—At the residence of her son, on the 14th inst., Mrs. David Stone fell asleep in Jesus. Had she lived to see the 16th—the day on which she was buried—she would have reached the age of 87 years. Her sickness was brief and she passed away peacefully and calmly. About fifty-nine years ago, Mrs. Stone, whose maiden name was Miss Renton, was baptized by Rev. Mr. Harit. She did not at the time unite with any church, but afterwards when the Cardwell Baptist church was organized she became a charter member. During her long life she was a faithful and consistent member and

in her younger days attended faithfully to the services of God's house and assisted greatly in carrying forward the interests of the Master's kingdom. During her declining years she lived with her son, Albert Stone. In this home she received every attention kind and loving hearts could prompt. From her son she received the true affections of a kind and devoted heart; and from Mrs. Stone the love and care of a devoted daughter. Her funeral sermon was preached by her pastor, Rev. W. Camp from Rev. 14:13. She leaves several children and many relatives to mourn her loss.

KNIGHT—The Rev. P. R. Knight fell asleep in Jesus on Sunday, the 11th of Jan., after a severe and protracted illness, which he bore with great resignation. Bro. Knight had for some years been unable to preach steadily, but labored in the good work as much as his strength permitted. Like many of God's servants he started life as a shoemaker. Brother Knight was a native of St. Peterport, Isle of Guernsey and came to New Brunswick with his parents when about fourteen years of age. His father is still well remembered as a missionary to the French people in Madawaska. Bro. Knight was ordained at Woodstock about thirty years ago. His principal pastorates were at Nashwaak, Cardigan and Kingsclear. He was a good pastor and he has left many to mourn his departure, besides a loving wife and three children. He also leaves one sister. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Howard. The Rev. J. H. McDonald and the Rev. W. R. Robinson and Manzer were present and assisted in the services. He was buried at Kingsclear, where he had spent so many years in the service of his Master. Bro Knight was in the 74th year of his age.

SCOTT—At his home in Queensport, January 8th. In the death of Rev. James Scott on the day mentioned the whole community lost one of its most valued friends and helpers. Bro. Scott was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He came to this country in the year 1858 and was at the time of his death 70 years of age. For 20 or 25 years he was pastor of one of the churches, after which he joined the Baptist church of Canso where he preached the gospel. For some years he has devoted his life and energy caring for the bodies of men and women. He possessed a great amount of medical knowledge and skill, and in this particular he will be missed more than any other, for he lived about 15 or 18 miles from any other doctor. A large number attended the funeral and the cry is constantly heard "None can take his place." After visiting a sufferer some few weeks ago he was thrown from his sleigh and up to the time of his death which was not expected he seemed to improve. He was eating breakfast when he expired. His passing away was peaceful and quiet, not a sign of pain or struggle, his eyes closed upon earthly things to open in the city of our God. He leaves widow, three daughters and one son with a host of friends to mourn his loss. We earnestly commend them to the God of all comfort and grace.

ABOUT BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGELO.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace And saw within the moonlight in his room, Making it rich and like a lily in bloom, An angel, writing in a book of gold. Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold, And to the presence in the room he said, "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head, And with a look made of all sweet accord Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord." "And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so," Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low, But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then, Write me as one that loves his fellow-men." The angel wrote and vanished. The next night It came again, with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had blessed, And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

—Leigh Hunt.

SAVED IN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

It has been almost a year ago now that a man came into our evening service and at its close, as is my habit, I was greeting the people at the door and after passing a few commonplace remarks with him I asked if he was a member of any church, and he said, "No, I have no time for such things." This gave me my text and we sat down and had an earnest talk together and I found he had been a "rank" infidel for about fifteen years and had even lectured in its defense. After he went home I called a few of the people together and we

all promised to pray each day for this man by name. The next Sunday evening he came again and we had another long talk and I noticed that he had been fighting the Holy Spirit all week. We kept on praying. The third Sunday he came to all three services and in the evening he yielded to God. At a cottage prayer meeting the next Tuesday evening—two days later—he stood up and said, as near as I can recall, "For two weeks, friends, I have been in torment and had no peace at all, but I want to say tonight that I am trusting the Jesus you all trust and I am believing the Bible you all believe, please don't stop praying for me." A few weeks later I baptized him and also his wife, and since that time it has been a steady growth, in character and service. There are some things, thank God, that we know experimentally about God's Word which all "modern findings" cannot in any wise cause to tremble. There are some who would try to dispute with us about this power of prayer and often the conversion of our friend referred to as evidence. "For the man was above forty years old, on whom this miracle of healing was showed." He is striving now to win his brothers to the Saviour and his firm, manly life and quiet confident words are giving great confidence in God—S. V. Whitmore, in the Commonwealth.

OPPOSITION TO THE LORD'S DAY.

In the lapse of a generation we have seen enough to give us heart about Sunday and all the questions related to it, or bound up with its fortunes. It is a remarkable fact, so far as my experience goes, that nothing that has ever been deliberately organized in opposition to Sunday has ever succeeded. For a time it has made a splash, but the day of grief has sooner or later darkened upon it. This fact cannot be put amongst the superstitious; it is too bulky a fact to permit of such

easy disposal. For a time, as I have admitted there may be much hilarious shouting and mighty bragging of unspiritual men, but the laugh of the derisive heavens has always announced the rout of the assailant and the filing of his petition in bankruptcy. I put my hand to this as to an affidavit. I will go further and testify that within my personal observation no heterodoxy permanently thrives. Even magic-lanterns have their day and cease to be. They are toys for a season only. Old practices, eccentric doctrines, fads, megrims, and all sorts of intellectual curiosities may flourish for a time, but having no deepness of earth, they soon wither away. False doctrine, however eloquently expounded, hardly ever pays its own rent. Many a startling heterodoxy intended to bring in an intellectual renaissance has had its light cut off by some sordid gas company, callously indifferent to modern speculation and the artistic temperament. Account for it as we may, it is the Gospel old and undified that alone can stand the wear and tear of time and grow younger with the wasting years.—Joseph Parker.

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS.

When gold was first discovered in California, they used to saw timber in New England, and frame it into buildings ready to put up, and stow them into the holds of ships, and carry a whole village in one ship, to be put up in that new-gion. Had you gone into that ship and peered into the hold to see what the village was like, you would have been disappointed at seeing a confused heap of planks and boards. But if you had taken them out, fitted part to part on a green hillside, shaded with trees and surrounded with gardens, you would then see what that work was that had been done far away. Such was the work done by the early church. They were working at plans, foundations, making beginnings making experiments, and we enter their labors.—Ev.

Sore Throat!
Don't delay; serious bronchial trouble or diphtheria may develop. The only safe way is to apply
Painkiller
a remedy you can depend upon. Wrap the throat with a cloth wet in it before retiring, and it will be well in the morning.
There is only one Painkiller,
"PERRY DAVIS."

Gates' Acadian Liniment
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HALF A CENTURY.
While it has long been recognized as one of the best, it is now taking its place as the
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For bruises, burns, cuts and abrasions on the skin it is unexcelled. It removes the soreness, aids the healing process, and acts as a thorough disinfectant, killing the bacteria which enter the wound.

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IF YOU have had any difficulty in deciding on your choice of occupation this year, here is a golden opportunity for you to let us give you the benefit of our eleven years experience in
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GENTLEMEN:—Please explain how I can qualify for the position which I have marked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Machine Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridge Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Machinist	<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Tinsmith	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Patternmaker	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Blacksmith	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Miller	<input type="checkbox"/> Mine Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Mine Foreman
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton Mill Supt.
<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Woolen Mill Supt.
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Machine Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railway Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Letterer
<input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Wireman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamo Tender	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Motorman	<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Engine Runner	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher

LANGUAGES TAUGHT WITH PHONOGRAPH

French	German	Spanish
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City..... Province.....
M.-V.

Brains First---Hands Afterward!
Did you ever hear of a man, intending to become a doctor, hunting up patients upon whom to experiment before beginning the study of medicine and anatomy?
Practice is invaluable, but it is better first to learn the principles of your profession, and get the practice afterward. Otherwise you will never advance, unless as a result of years of ill-paid drudgery; but, if you will store your mind with technical information and then seek practical experience, you will progress as much in months as others do in years.
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Sydney, C. B., J. J. Norris
Halifax, N. S., Room 8 Roy Building, W. R. Richards
Windsor, N. S., Frank R. Cook
Bridgewater, N. S., Box 55, A. W. Cunniff
Yarmouth, N. S., Box 114, B. C. Shaw

This and That

HER REASON.

"A Christmas dinner at grandpa's—what fun!" the children cried. Seated all round the long table, nine cousins side by side.

And grandpa was carving the turkey, and saving the wishbone for Flo; For Flo was the youngest granddaughter and grandpa's pet, you must know.

But as Dinah was passing her plate Flo refused with an air so wise, And, "No, thank you, I don't care for turkey.

How wide grandpa opened his eyes! "No turkey!" said mamma, "why, darling, you're not feeling well, then, I know."

While aunts and uncles and cousins and grandpa, too, stared at poor Flo.

"O no, I'm not sick—not 'zactly; but I've been with the cook," she said, "And I—saw—that turkey—naked!"—she blushed as she hung her head. —E. L. Gowdy.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Guthrie was equal to any emergency, physical or other-wise. While engaged in visiting the poor, he came to the door of an Irish Roman Catholic, who was determined that the doctor should not enter his house. "You must not come in here," said he; "you are neither called nor wanted." "My friend," said the doctor. "I'm going round my parish to become acquainted with the people, and have called on you only as a parishioner." "It don't matter," said Paddy, "you shau't come in here." And lifting the poker, he continued, "If yer come in here, I'll knock yer down!" Most men would not have entered or tried to reason; the doctor did neither, but drawing himself to his full height, and looking the Irishman in the face, said: "Come now, that's too bad. Would you strike a man unarmed? Hand me the tongs, and then we will be on equal terms." The man looked at him in great amazement, and then said: "Och, sure, you're a square man for a minister. Come inside." And feeling rather ashamed of his conduct, he laid down the poker. The doctor entered, and talked in a way so entertaining and instructive as to win the man. Pat, when the doctor rose to go, shook his hand warmly and said: "Be sure, sir, don't pass my door without giving me a call."—Sel.

A HARD RNOCK.

"In knocking down his wife the man knocked me out of the liquor trade." In these words Mr. F. N. Charrington, so well known in connection with religious and temperance work in East London, closes his account of the way in which he was led to sever his connection with the head of the great brewing firm of Charrington, Head & Co., of which he was a partner. The man in question was drinking in a public house which Mr. Charrington happened to be passing. His wife just at that moment pushed open the door, and appealed to her husband for money to buy bread to feed her starving children. By way of answer her husband felled her to the ground. Mr. Charrington noticed

COFFEE AGAIN.

An Old Philadelphia Physician Tells the Truth About It.

A physician of Philadelphia, of many years practice, during which time he has carefully watched the effects of coffee drinking upon his patients, writes:

"During my practice in Philadelphia, I have had many serious cases of stomach, kidney and liver disorders which I have traced to the use of coffee.

"Last year a fellow physician called my attention to the merits of Postum in the place of coffee. In many severe cases of torpid liver, various kidney diseases, etc., since then I have forbidden the use of coffee and prescribed Postum.

"In many cases the results were almost miraculous and in all there was marked improvement due solely to the use of Postum in the place of coffee.

"If you wish it I will furnish you the names of my patients so cured.

"Owing to the feeling that exists among the medical fraternity against physicians using the columns of the papers to advertise themselves, I request that you withhold my name, but you may refer any inquiries to me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

that the sign-board bore the name of his firm. He reflected that this particular house probably furnished many such cases, and that the same was true of hundreds of other houses owned by the company. The responsibility was more than he could bear, and from that hour he resolved to give up his partnership, worth about £20,000 a year.—Searchlight.

CONSCIENTIOUS OFFICIAL.

"There is nothing like the authority of even the lesser officials on the continent," said a tourist who had just returned from Europe. "In Germany the least clerking in the employ of the government assumes the right to interfere with your smallest private affairs.

"When I was in Paris," he says, "I had a little joke with a friend of mine about an old felt hat I wore on our walking tours. A month or so after, when I was in a little town in Germany, it happened that my part of the joke was to send the hat to him. So I tied it up and took it to the post-office, a small box of a place with one old German in attendance. He asked me what was in the package.

"'Merchandise,' I said. "'What kind of merchandise?' he asked, and then put more and more questions, until I told him it was an old felt hat.

"'How much is it worth?' 'I thought this was part of the regulation, so I told him it was not worth anything.

"'And are you going to send it by mail?' 'Yes.'

"'When it has no value?' 'Yes. But it has a certain kind of value.'

"'How much?' 'Nothing that I can estimate.'

"'Then it is not worth the postage, and you had better not send it.'

"'But I want to send it.'

"'It is folly, mein herr, and I cannot allow it.'

"So I had to go to an express office and send it that way. Now that is a paternal government for you."—Youth's Companion.

EXPECTANCY.

BY WILBUR DUBOIS.

The distant hills were misty gray, A special outline in the east; Sere were the woods, and, sealed in frost, The brooks their melody had ceased.

The heavens were veiled in gentle gloom— And yet the spirit felt a glow, A rapture wild that leaped to meet The coming glory of the snow! —Sel.

TRUST.

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the wrong go right. But only to discover and to do With cheerful heart the work that God appoints

I will trust in him That he can hold his own; and I will take His will, above the work he sendeth me To be my chiefest good." —Jean Ingelow.

ALCOHOL A DESTROYER.

In the thesis of Matti Helenus for the degree of Ph. D. University of Copenhagen, 1902, it is stated that in Europe during the past thirty years alcohol has directly destroyed 7,500,000 lives. This is more than the loss of life resulting from the whole of the wars of the nineteenth century. In America during the same period it has been proportionately destructive. In Denmark every seventh man who dies between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five dies of alcoholism. The annual number of deaths from alcohol in the countries of Europe he gives as follows:

Great Britain	40,000
Belgium and Holland	20,000
Russia	100,000
France	40,000
Germany	40,000
Scandinavia and Switzerland	20,000

860,000

A Very Satisfactory Report.



Mr. E. Allison Powers, who recently visited the properties of the "Union Consolidated Oil Company" at Los Angeles, California, and the "Union Consolidated Refining Co" at the same city, on behalf of the Montreal and St. John shareholders, has presented a very satisfactory report. Mr. Powers found both Companies in a flourishing condition.

The Oil Company is actively pushing the work of development, and with a steadily increasing product and with the conditions of the market constantly improving, a higher rate of dividends in the near future is assured, and the directors are confident that within a reasonable period of time the stock of the Company will not only be in ready demand at its par value of a dollar per share, but will even command a higher figure.

The "U. Cons. Refinery" is now in full operation, with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels, and is one of the most complete and extensive Refineries West of the Mississippi River. It has a tankage capacity of 50,000 barrels, and Mr. Powers states that in the opinion of men competent to speak upon the subject the plant is, in economical operation and efficiency, second to none in the United States. While the Refinery stock is largely held by the stockholders of the Oil Company, yet the Companies are separate organizations.

The Oil Company has been paying dividends regularly for nearly two years and has already returned to the shareholders \$67,717.00.

The Refinery in April will pay its first quarterly dividend, and figuring Oil at present prices, whereas the price is steadily increasing, the profits for the Company for the current year will be between \$90,000 and

\$100,000.

A condition that is benefiting both of these Companies very materially is the fact that the consumption of Oil in California is rapidly outgrowing the production.

For instance the total consumption of Oil in the State in 1900 was 4,000,000 barrels; in 1901, 8,000,000 barrels, and in 1902 (estimated) 12,000,000 barrels.

The authorities predict that the consumption for the present year—1903—will be 20,000,000 barrels. The consumption for 1904 will unquestionably show a still larger increase, and the compilers by a careful estimate confidently predict that the demand for 1905 will amount to at least 50,000,000 barrels.

No other industry in California, or any other State of the Union, can show so remarkable an increase as the Oil industry. In 1900 the total local consumption was 4,000,000 barrels; the coming year the railways alone will consume 8,000,000 barrels, so it will be seen that the demand created by the railways, an entirely new source of consumption, has already reached a point where it twice exceeds the previous demand from all sources. And along with this increased demand from the railways the demand has increased quite as rapidly from other users of Oil, so that while it is estimated that the local demand, right within the State, for the present year will amount to 20,000,000 barrels, a careful estimate places the total production, with every well now in the State pumping to its full capacity, at 16,000,000 barrels, or in other words a home market that will not only require every barrel that the State can produce, but for the requirements of which it will become necessary to import 4,000,000 barrels from other sections.

Under such favorable conditions it can readily be seen that the price of Oil is bound to increase greatly in price, thereby yielding large profits to the possessors of Oil lands, so that the stockholders of the "Union Consolidated Oil," and of the "Union Consolidated Refining" Companies, with their magnificent Oil properties, capable even at this stage of development of producing nearly 500,000 barrels of Oil per annum, seem to have good grounds for the firm confidence that they possess in the ultimate great success of their Companies.

The Companies named above are under the management of Douglas, Lacey & Co., and the stocks were placed in Canada by W. M. P. McLaughlin & Co., through their offices in the Temple Building, Montreal, and the McLaughlin Buildings, St. John, N. B.

ONE OF SEVEN

GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE

OGILVIE'S FLOUR.

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Because it is milled from No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat—the best in the world. This is the kind of wheat the best American Millers covet. They recognize and appreciate its qualities and would like to have it for their own higher grades of flour.

THE KIND THAT'S USED IN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

THE KIND THAT YOU KNOW BY THE BARKER WITH THE PURPLE HOOPS.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

The D & L Emulsion

Trade-mark.

Puts new life into you.
Builds up Nerve and Muscle.
Adds pounds of solid flesh to your weight.
Positively cures Anæmia, General Debility, Lung Troubles, including Consumption if taken in time.
Be sure you get "The D & L."

SURPRISE SOAP

Up-To-Date

Surprise Soap possesses all the qualities that go to make an up-to-date soap.

It removes the dirt with the least amount of rubbing, keeps the hands soft and smooth, and saves the temper of the laundress.

It differs from other soaps in that it gives superior quality at a price asked for poorer soaps.

Remember the name—SURPRISE.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.
St. Stephen, N. B.

Not Only Relief; A Cure.

ASTHMA

Many discouraged Asthmatics who long for a cure or even relief lack faith to try, believing a cure impossible. HIRMROD'S ASTHMA CURE is truly a grand remedy and possesses a virtue unknown to other remedies that not only instantly relieves but cures.

The late Sir Dr. Morrell McKenzie, England's foremost physician, used HIRMROD'S ASTHMA CURE constantly in his private practice. If you are discouraged send for a generous free sample. It will not disappoint you.

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INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K. D. C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM

News Summary

Prof Tizzoni, of the Bologna University, Rome, has announced to the Royal Academy of Sciences the discovery of a serum to combat pneumonia.

After a brief spell of inactivity, the volcano Stromboli, in Rome, is again in eruption. Great quantities of lava and stones are being thrown up and to an immense distance from the crater.

Professor Prince will leave for Halifax in the morning and will hold a conference at Halifax in connection with more protection for salmon and trout and also to consider the question of close season.

President Roosevelt, New York, has contributed \$100 to the Christian Herald's famine fund for the relief of the suffering peasantry of Finland, 400,000 of whom are reported to be on the verge of starvation. The fund now exceeds \$20,000.

Eight more cases of smallpox have been reported to the provincial health department, Toronto, one in Deseronto, one at Tankleek Hill, one at Almo, in Rainy River district, two at Pembroke, and three at Brantford.

C. E. Perry, civil engineer, Montreal, has arrived to begin an extensive survey of country north of Winnipeg for 350 miles east and west in connection with trans-continental lines projected by Grand Trunk and Quebec Trans-Canada Railway.

A great fire broke out January 25th in Armagh, Ireland, and spread so rapidly that the local fire brigade was unable to cope with it, and assistance had to be sent for from Belfast, 35 miles distant. Ten of the largest warehouses and shops in the centre of the town were destroyed, the damage being estimated at \$300,000. The trade of the town is paralyzed.

News from Fez dated Tangier, Jan. 21 states the pretender, Bahamara, was then advancing at the head of large forces and had arrived 25 miles from Fez. A decisive battle was expected and should the Sultan's main army which is posted on the Sebou river be defeated, it was thought that the city of Fez would inevitably fall into the hands of Bahamara.

The board of health has resolved not to admit into port the Kormos line steamer Hermonthis, San Francisco, Dec. 31, for Hamburg, which has arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The board also asks President Plass to recall the Honduran consul at San Francisco and to request Dr. Felicitimo Lopez, of New York, to go immediately to San Francisco and act as consul until the plague disappears from that city.

The signature of the Anglo-American treaty to settle the Alaskan dispute at Washington Saturday has given great satisfaction to the English press on the ground that it gives at a critical moment in the Venezuelan trouble an undoubted proof of the uninterrupted friendliness existing between Great Britain and the United States. This is the point which is elaborated in all the editorials on the subject almost to the exclusion of discussion of the intrinsic merits of the arrangement concluded.

What may be regarded as the first move to prepare for rivalry of the projected Grand Trunk Pacific has been made by the C. P. R., which has registered plans to build a line from Toronto to Sudbury, a distance of 200 miles. The preparation of the C. P. R. to build this line is to protect itself rather than to obstruct the new trans-continental line. At present the C. P. R. uses the G. T. R. line from Toronto to North Bay, but would be shut out if the G. T. R. extended to the West. The route of the new line will be along the northeastern shore of Georgian Bay.

British emigration returns for the past twelve months indicate increased emigration to Canada of 59 per cent. Emigration to the United States increased .0 per cent, and to South Africa 82 per cent. Emigration to Australia declined 6 per cent. The British board of agriculture is awaiting the issue of the Argentine decree enforcing the new Argentine laws in regard to cattle disease. When the decree was issued the board expected to place Argentine cattle on the same footing with Canadian. There is no sign of the board yielding to the Canadian demands for the free entry of store cattle.

FITS Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred ailments is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from **EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,** or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail, prepaid, if it has cured who ever. If it has failed, please send the bottle back. When writing mention this paper, and give full address to **THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.**

IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA



Dr. Sproule, B. A.

NOW is the time to cure it. It's a poor thing to have and a good thing to get rid of. Few diseases cause greater trouble—few are regarded as of so little account. You can suffer untold torments with it and your friends say, "Oh, only dyspepsia." Then it takes the life out of you so! It spoils all your good times, it makes the bad ones worse. It troubles you day and night. You get impatient, irritable, anxious, melancholy. Who wouldn't when undergoing torture—and that's just what Dyspepsia is.

Don't suffer any more! It's absolutely unnecessary. You might just as well be cured and happy, as to worry along with Dyspepsia for your constant companion. Perhaps you've tried to cure it with some of the widely advertised dyspepsia cures of the day. Lots of people do that—and get disappointed. Such things sometimes relieve for a while—but in the end you're worse off than ever. The trouble is this: Dyspepsia affects some people one way, some another. That's why what helps one person will not help the next. It's a disease that demands individual treatment. It can be cured only by one who is familiar with it in every form, who realizes its various causes and effects.

Now I do understand it, because for years I have studied it unceasingly; I can cure it as thousands of patients will testify; and, if you wish it, I will cure you. I will examine your case minutely and give it the exact treatment it needs.

WILL HELP YOU FREE

with consultation and advice. Write to me today and receive the benefit of my offer at once. Do not be discouraged. Patient after patient, after having tried everything, suffering from the worst forms of dyspepsia, has come to me and I have restored them to perfect health. Read the convincing letter of Mr. Barney Dolon of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

- Do you feel weak?
- Does your head ache?
- Are you constipated?
- Do you tire out easily?
- Does your stomach swell?
- Does your stomach bloat?
- Is your sleep disturbed?
- Are you tired on rising?
- Is your appetite variable?
- Does your heart palpitate?
- Does your stomach pain you?
- Does what you eat nourish you?
- Do you have pain under the ribs?
- Are you distressed after eating?
- Do you crave food that hurts you?
- Do you have a "all-gone" feeling?
- Does your food sour in your stomach?
- Are you unable to eat certain foods?
- Do you sometimes have an empty feeling?

Answer the above questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Services) 7 to 11 Beane St. Boston. He will give you valuable medical advice absolutely free of charge.

DEAR DR. SPROULE:—I have just finished that course of medicine which you sent me three weeks ago. Then I was in poor health and today I am a well man. Never have I felt any better during my whole life. I have a good appetite. Not only that but I can relish what I do eat and I feel as though it does me good. No more of that tired feeling when I get up in the morning! No more stomach trouble! No more of those dreadful dull pains in my stomach that I used to have for at least two or three hours at a time! No more pains under the ribs, nor back of the ribs in my right side! In short I am wholly out of that dreadful indigestion. Wishing you many years of prosperity I remain, Your obedient friend,
BARNEY DOLON,
1546 South St., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Literary Notes.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

There is no secular paper with which we are acquainted which exhibits a higher ideal in respect to the moral character and influence of the matter which it supplies to its readers than the *Montreal Witness*. The *Witness* has long stood for what is purest and most edifying in journalism and has amply deserved the success which it has achieved. While a first class newspaper, the *Witness* does not consider that anything that has happened and anything that will be eagerly read is fit reading for the home. It recognizes a responsibility in this matter, and persistently declines to print news or other matter of a demoralizing character. Rev. W. D. Reid, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Toronto, says of the *Witness*: "The *Witness* makes for righteousness and truth regardless of cost and consequences. It stands four square to every wind that blows. It has principles (which is a somewhat rare thing for a newspaper to have in these days) and by these principles it is prepared to stand or fall. Personally, I value the *Witness* for many things. I like it because of the reliability of its news. I am also partial to the *Witness* because of its educative influence. Every subject of interest is there discussed in strong, vigorous, fearless editorials, and better still, all are dealt with from a Christian standpoint. These editorials bear the stamp of a high order of literary merit, and almost a painful conscientiousness. It is indeed a refreshing thing in these days, when men talk of the 'almighty dollar' as if it were Almighty, to find a newspaper whose principles go right down through the pocket, and whose owners are willing to sacrifice for conscience sake. There are papers that publish religious things because these may secure for the paper an entrance into homes from which they would otherwise be excluded. But the religion of the *Witness* permeates the whole paper. Long may it live abundantly may it prosper and long may it be spared to inform, educate, inspire and uplift humanity."

WORLD WIDE.

A weekly reprint of articles from leading

journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

World Wide is a marvel of interest and cheapness as a high class eclectic; it will compare favorably with anything at several times its price. For the small sum of one dollar a year it brings every week the best articles that appear during the week in the leading British, American, and Foreign publications. Of course it appeals to the thinking element in each community, those who want to know what the world thinkers are thinking; but these will find it as full of rare entertainment as of wisdom. It is absolutely world-wide in its interests and has no axe to grind.

It will be sent free of charge to any address for a short time. The annual subscription price is \$1.00, and the publishers John Dougall & Son, of Montreal.

"MESSENGER" STORIES.

Stories, illustrations and anecdotes are perhaps the main features of attraction in The Northern Messenger. But the stories are so carefully chosen that the exercise is a sweet influence in the lives of old and young. Then there are special departments devoted to Temperance, the Sunday School, the Little People and the Home. The paper is a popular that a vast number of Sunday Schools in Canada and the United States are using it to great advantage, insuring a more regular attendance, besides extending their influence for good in the homes of their scholars. The Northern Messenger is probably read every week by well on to a quarter of a million people, and for that reason the price is extremely low.

12 16 pages weekly 30c a year S. S. Clubs 20c. a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

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SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
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