

Messenger and Visitor

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

—For several years, Carleton, St. John, has been without a licensed liquor saloon, to the great advantage of the people who reside on that side of the harbor. Now a vigorous attempt is being made to have a place licensed. The temperance people are making a strong, and we hope it will prove a successful, fight against it. If the liquor business should be banished from both sides of the harbor, it would be a mighty gain for the best interests of St. John.

—The labors of Evangelists Crossley and Hunter in Amherst, we are pleased to learn, were attended with excellent results, the spiritual life of the churches has been quickened, and their membership very considerably enlarged. The Baptist church has shared largely in the blessing. On Sunday evening, Jan. 19, about fifty persons were baptized. Dr. Steele being assisted on the occasion by assistant pastor Gehring. The Methodist church, we understand, received the same day about an equal number.

—There was a good attendance of the St. John Baptist ministers at their regular meeting on Monday morning. Bro. McLean, who sings the gospel with great sweetness and power, was present, having just come from North Sydney. There he has been assisting Pastor McDonald. Bro. McLean is assisting Pastor Gordon, of Main Street this week, in a series of services. Rev. J. H. Hughes presented an exposition of Heb. 4, 14. His very interesting paper was followed by an animated discussion on the same subject. At the next meeting, Pastor Gates is to present a paper on "The purpose of the Epistle to the Hebrews."

—We had intended to call attention to the letter of Rev. A. T. Kempton, assistant pastor of the Stoughton Street Baptist church, Boston, which appeared in the Messenger and Visitor of Jan. 15, asking the co-operation of the churches in these provinces which may have members now living in Boston, with a view to bringing such members into active connection with the Stoughton Street Baptist church in that city. No doubt there are many of our churches who have members so situated. It certainly would be doing a good thing for such members to send their names, and the address, if known, to Mr. Kempton—who is himself one of our Maritime men—that he may look them up and if possible get them into active fellowship with a Baptist church where they now reside.

—Dr. THOMAS ARMITAGE who was for many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York city, and prominent among the leaders of the denomination in the United States, and who is also widely known through his history of the Baptists, passed away on Monday of last week at the age of 75. The following facts in connection with Dr. Armitage's life and work are given by Zion's Advocate:

"He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born in 1819. He commenced to preach in his sixteenth year, and as a local preacher was exceedingly useful. In 1838, he came to this country and entered the service of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1839, he was so much impressed by witnessing a baptism in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. S. Daley, that he at length decided that his place was with the Baptists. He was accordingly baptized by Rev. Dr. Welch, of the Pearl Street Baptist church, Albany. Accepting a call to the pastorate of the Norfolk street Baptist church, New York, he spent the remainder of his ministerial life in that city. He was one of the most earnest members of the Bible Union. His chief literary work was his "History of the Baptists," published in 1887. Dr. Armitage was a strong, forceful preacher, and, after a long and faithful service, he has entered into rest."

—It has been recommended by the Evangelical Alliance of Halifax, that, for the relief of the terrible distress which exists among the persecuted people of Armenia and as a manifestation of prosocial christian sympathy, collections be made in every church in Nova Scotia and that where such collections cannot be made, other means be taken to gather up and forward the gifts of those who are willing to contribute. Contributions are to be sent to Rev. Robert Murray, of the Presbyterian Witness, who is treasurer of the fund. Mr. Murray reports that he has sent \$200 to Dr. Strong of the American Board, Boston, which amount was immediately telegraphed to Constantinople. Mr. Murray is also informed by Dr. Strong that the Sultan had forbidden the distribution of relief, but through the energetic intervention of the British Ambassador, at Constantinople, the way has been reopened, so that those who send relief may do so in the assurance that it will reach those whose need of relief is so great and urgent. No doubt, many Baptist churches and individuals, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will gladly accept an opportunity to send a contribution. We have not heard that any agency has been opened in St. John. It seems desirable that there should be, but we presume, that Mr. Murray would be willing to receive and forward any contributions that might be sent him from this province for his truly christian and philanthropic object.

PASSING EVENTS.

IT is remarked by the New York Tribune that the Cambridge athletes who visited the United States last fall made a most agreeable impression upon all with whom they came in contact. This, it is to be presumed, is due partly to the fact that the Englishmen were so fortunate as to be worsted in most of the contests into which they entered in America and partly to their good sense in being able to take their defeats with the heartiest good nature. It is a thousand pities certainly that Lord Dunraven was not able to command the same philosophic temper. By making charges which he had no power to substantiate, his Lordship has not only placed himself in a humiliating position, but has done not a little to foster ill-feeling between the people of the two nations at a time when any such cause of irritation was especially to be deprecated. Mr. Horan, captain of the English athletic team, is credited by the Tribune with having shown "a modesty, manliness and excellent judgment in athletic matters" which disposes that paper to give a very favorable reception to an article, contributed by Mr. Horan to *Bachelor of Arts* for January, in which he expresses some opinions not altogether favorable in reference to athletics as practised in the United States. "The keynote of the article," says the Tribune, "is the statement that 'athletics in America are treated as a business, both in the universities and the outside world.' But Mr. Horan is careful to show that he does not mean to convey an imputation of trickery or any unfairness. He intends merely to emphasize the indisputable fact that too generally the motive of American college athletes is not pleasure in exercise and satisfaction in its effects upon the body and mind, but an insatiable longing to capture trophies and break records. In England, on the other hand, even when a man has found that he is fit for a university competition, 'athletics do not become anything more than his special form of recreation.' Mr. Horan acknowledges frankly that the American system has some special merits, or at least produces some remarkable results; but, on the whole, he is convinced that the advantage of all is best promoted when a large measure of liberty is preserved to the individual members of a team. In any case, however the details of training and discipline are managed, the main thing is a firm adherence to the principle that a sound mind in a sound body is the end and object of true athletic sport, and that 'we shall attain this end in proportion as we regard athletics as a pastime, not as a business.' "There is no doubt," the Tribune concludes, "that college sports are more generally valuable to the students of English universities than to ours. They are less feverish there, and they have a more healthful effect, not only upon those who become especially skillful, but upon the whole academic community. The highest proficiency, qualifying its exponents to represent the college of the university in some branch of sport, is developed naturally out of a general invitation and impulse to enjoy salutary exercise, and every participant feels that he has got the chief advantage out of physical discipline when he has appropriated its personal benefits. We do not mean to say that there is none of this feeling in the United States, but there is certainly too little of it. It is a significant fact that an English observer who cherishes only kind and grateful sentiments toward American college athletes should have been so strongly impressed by the spirit of "business," as distinguished from the spirit of "pastime," which characterizes our amateur sports."

AT a banquet given on Tuesday last in London, to Baron Langington, who is about to assume the governorship of Queensland, Australia, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies made a somewhat notable speech. As was natural on such an occasion, the speech bore on the relation of the home land to the colonies and the bonds of union in which the different parts of the Empire were held together. Alluding to the threatening aspect of international affairs, and to what had been said respecting the isolation of England, he remarked that long standing difficulties appeared suddenly to have assumed threatening proportions, and that in quarters from which friendship and consideration were to have been expected, "we were confronted," said the speaker, "with suspicion and even with hate, and we had to recognize that our success itself, however legitimate, was imputed to us as a crime, our love of peace was regarded as a sign of weakness, and our indifference to foreign criticism was construed into an invitation to insult. The prospect of our discomfiture was regarded with hardly disguised satisfaction by our competitors, who must be forced to admit that we alone hold our possessions throughout the world in trust for them all, and admit them to our markets as freely as ourselves. While regretting the existence of such a feeling toward Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain held that, as it did exist, it was a matter of congratulation that it had found expression, since it had shown the necessity that existed that the Empire be able to depend upon its own resources and had called forth from the colonies, as well as from the people of the motherland, an outburst of national feeling which was proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world. "Let us," said Mr. Chamberlain, "cultivate this sentiment. This is the lesson to be derived from recent events. In the words of Tennyson:

"Let Britain's myriad voices call,
Her sons be welded one and all
In one imperial whole."

HON. James I. Fellows, Agent General of the province of New Brunswick, died at his residence, London, G. B., on the 22nd inst. Mr. Fellows was in his 68th year, having been born at Granville, N. S., in July 1828. He studied for a time at Horton Academy, and, coming to St. John when quite young, entered the drug business. He obtained some knowledge of chemistry which he turned to account by compounding popular medicines. One of his medicines especially—the syrup of hypophosphites—met with great favor, and the constant and increasing demand for it brought its inventor wealth and fame. Having succeeded in inducing certain capitalists to invest in it, Mr. Fellows went to reside in London to open up trade there. The business was greatly extended and Mr. Fellows is said to have become a millionaire. Mr. Fellows was a man of attractive personality, and a public-spirited citizen. He was the projector of the Highland Park, of St. John, was a generous donor to the funds of the public library and was otherwise active in

promoting important enterprises. Mr. Fellows was twice married, and the members of his large family are much scattered over the world, one being in India, another in South Africa, another in Paris and others in London. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick not long previous to the abolition of that body.

THE Royal Family has been thrown into mourning by the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, which occurred on the night of January 20th, on board the British cruiser *Blonde* off the coast of West Africa. Prince Henry was the husband of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Queen; the Prince had joined the Ashantee expedition, but was stricken down with fever during the march through the country and was obliged to return to the coast reaching Cape Coast Castle in a very low condition. He was placed on board the *Blonde*, with the purpose of being taken to Madeira, but died shortly afterwards and the cruiser put into Sierra Leone, whence the news of his death was despatched to England. The prince, though not a favorite with the English people on account of his German birth, is said to have been a man of fine athletic appearance and estimable character. He was highly regarded by the Queen, who, a court circular says, "is most deeply affected at seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted." The announcement of the Prince's death in London was followed by the closing of many business houses, the flying of flags at half mast and other popular tokens of respect.

Can the editor, or any of the readers of the Messenger and Visitor, give us any information concerning a man by the name of G. W. White? Mr. White claims to be a licentiate of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, but cannot produce a license. He is laboring among some of our parishes churches. If such information be given we will kindly publish it in Messenger and Visitor.

Jan. 15, 1896.

We have no information to give in this matter further than that we have heard of Mr. White holding meetings at various times and in different parts of the country. A note published in our Denominational News Column this week refers to Mr. White as if he were an ordained minister. His name, as our correspondent says, does not appear in the Year Book. It is certainly highly desirable that any brother who goes from place to place, holding religious meetings, should be able to present credentials to satisfy his brethren that he is a worthy minister of Christ.—Ed. M. & V.

THE word sleep, is often used in scripture, to express thoughtlessness or indifference, and it is this apathy, this mental slumber, from which we are so frequently admonished to awake. But when we look upon men in the present day, in their relations to time merely, we at once see that this is one of the very last injunctions that needs to be pressed upon them, for in this respect they are already wide awake. Indeed so far are men of the present generation from being asleep in reference to the things of this world, they are actually taxing their powers both of mind and body to the very extremity of endurance, and in many cases beyond this point. To whatever point of the compass we look we still see this restless activity, this unintermitting diligence in science, in literature, in the arts, in commerce, in jurisprudence, in politics, in every department of human skill and industry all is wakefulness and activity and men are everywhere thoroughly in earnest.

But while persons are thus awake to the present, may they not be asleep in reference to the great future? While they are looking so fixedly, so intently on the things that are seen, may not their perception of the things that are not seen be comparatively dim and obscure? While they are making so rapid, so gigantic strides in the paths in which men walk by night, is there not danger of failure in their walk by day? In a word, is it not to be feared that the present, the visible, the temporal are in a great measure eclipsing to our view the future, the invisible, the eternal? This, doubtless is the danger and it is from spiritual sleep we are so emphatically taught that "it is high time to awake."

Jan. 21, 1896.

A despatch from Cape Town says a telegram received there from Pretoria states the majority of the political prisoners have been released on giving bail of \$10,000 each. The release of the despatch gives the names of twenty-three men who are still in custody, including that of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer. Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him on his raid have started under an escort for Natal, where they will be turned over to the British authorities for trial.

Foreign Missions.

Missionaries who have been supported by the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces:

NAMES	WHEN SENT OUT.
Rev. R. E. Burpee	1845
Mrs. B. Burpee	1845
Miss M. B. DeWolf	1867
Rev. Wm. George	1869
Mrs. Wm. George	1869
Miss H. M. Norris	1870
Rev. R. Sanford	1873
Mrs. R. Sanford	1873
Rev. W. F. Armstrong	1873
Rev. Geo. Churchill	1873
Mrs. Geo. Churchill	1873
Mrs. Maria Armstrong	1873
Miss Flora Eaton	1873
Rev. W. B. Boggs	1874
Miss C. A. Hammond	1874
Rev. J. R. Hutcheson	1881
Mrs. J. R. Hutcheson	1881
Rev. I. C. Archibald	1883
Miss A. C. Gray	1883
Miss H. H. Wright	1884
Rev. W. V. Higgins	1889
Mrs. W. V. Higgins	1889
Mrs. J. Morse	1889
Rev. M. B. Shaw	1890
Mrs. M. B. Shaw	1890
Rev. J. H. Bars	1891
Mrs. J. H. Bars	1891
Rev. L. D. Morse	1891
Mrs. L. D. Morse	1891
Miss Kate McNeil	1891
Rev. H. Y. Corey	1894
Mrs. H. Y. Corey	1894
Miss Martha Clark	1894

In all since 1845 there have been 13 males and 29 females in fifty years. Since 1870 when the Baptists of these Provinces began their Independent Mission there have been 11 males and 17 females in 25 years.

STATIONS.

I. BIMPITAM.—Established 1878. Population of town 3000. Population of field 105,000. Outstations, Raigee, Missionaries at this station, Rev. L. D. Morse, Mrs. L. D. Morse, Miss A. C. Gray.

II. CHICOCOLE.—Established 1878. Population of town 18,000. Population of field 400,000. Outstations, Tekkali, Coasibugge, Calingapatam. Missionaries at this station, Rev. I. C. Archibald, Mrs. I. C. Archibald, Miss H. H. Wright.

III. BOUALI.—Established 1879. Population of town 18,000. Population of field 250,000. Outstations, Pedda Pankie, Rajam. Missionaries at this station, Rev. George Churchill, Mrs. George Churchill.

IV. VIZIANAGRAM.—Established 1889. Population of town 27,000. Population of field 255,000. Outstations, Gajapatnam, Chepurapalli, Bhimasingi. Missionaries at this station, Rev. H. Y. Corey, Mrs. H. Y. Corey, Rev. R. Sanford.

V. PARLA-KIMDI.—Established 1892. Population of town 15,000. Population of field 430,000. Outstations, Akulamam, Varamanali, Gunipur. Missionaries at this station, Rev. W. V. Higgins, Mrs. W. V. Higgins, Miss Martha Clark.

VI. PALCUNDAR.—Established 1892. Population of town 10,000. Population of field 300,000. Outstation, Viraghotam. Missionaries at this station, Rev. I. C. Archibald in charge.

These are our six principal stations and the missionaries in charge of the same. It will be seen that there is no station fully occupied. Palcundar is yet unoccupied. Five stations are occupied. There ought to be sixteen which would give a population of 100,000 people as a charge for one mission family. This would be sufficient to tax the energies of even a most extraordinary man. The Chicocole field ought to have 4 mission families, the Palcundar field 2, the Vizianagram field 3, the Parla-Kimdi field 4, the Bobbili field 2, and the Bimpitum field 1, sixteen in all.

There are 288,000,000 of people in all India. There are 20,000,000 of Telugus. Of this number the American Baptist Missionary Union is caring for 17,000,000. The Baptists of Ontario and Quebec with 9 mission families and 10 single ladies are looking after the spiritual needs of 1,300,000, while the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces have undertaken to give the gospel to 1,700,000. These people live in upwards of 4,000 villages, covering an area of 5,456 square miles. And we have five stations occupied, when we ought to have sixteen. Eleven waiting to be supplied with laborers.

An immediate advance is an urgent need, because where stations are not, missionaries are not, and where missionaries are not, the gospel is not. At the present rate we cannot expect to reach more than quarter of the people. This leaves three quarters to die without knowing that Jesus Christ came to save them. Think of it dear brethren these quarters of the land which we have pre-empted, which we claim as our own and to which we have pledged ourselves to give the gospel remains to this day without any hope of hearing of Christ. It is enough to make the head reel, the heart faint and the nerves thrill to learn of these things for the first time. But some of us have known them for some years. Is there no hope for them? Must we let them go on and go down? Surely! surely! there will be a forward movement soon. Surely this great need will be held of our hearts as never before. Surely this trumpet blast that comes to us from over the ocean wave will arouse us and send us forth on this grand errand of salvation, of peace and good will to men, who are in deepest, deepest darkness and will continue in that state until the good news comes of them. Brethren this day is the day of our opportunity. We do not well to hold our peace.

J. W. MANNING,
Sec'y. Treas. F. M. B.

In a fire at New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, three lives were lost.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR:
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.
For Miss Clark (and her health) the Lord continued and that she may be greatly blessed in her work.

Will the W. M. A. S. of New Brunswick please notice that our Provincial Secretary has changed her address? Instead of Chipman, address Mrs. Margaret Cox, Cumberland Bay, Queen's Co., N. B. A special request is made that every sister in N. B. will write to Mrs. Cox, giving the names of officers in your society, the post office address of the Secretary, the number of members and any items concerning your work that would be a help to her. Please state whether you have a Mission Band in connection with your church and are the B. Y. P. U. engaged in mission work? Our Provincial Secretary is anxious to have a correct record of all W. M. A. S. and Mission Bands in New Brunswick and this is the only means by which the necessary information can be obtained. It is a small thing for you to do, my sisters, please do not neglect it as it means very much in the prosecution of our work.

Is Your "Aid" Society a Success?

My sister President of the "Aid Society" in Backlands church, is your society a success?

"No," you say. Why not?

"The sisters do not attend." That is discouraging, it is true, but that, perhaps, can be remedied.

Try some new method of work in your prayer meeting, induce every sister to take some part in the service if possible. Send to Miss Black, Amherst, for some of that unused literature we heard so much about at the convention last August, a few cents will get so much, you will be surprised.

Your society "will not vote money." Oh! yes they will if you make the benefit of such reading clear to them. Take a few cents, say twelve or fifteen, even such a small sum as that will get you four or five little books such as "Ears and Me and the Boards," "Thanksgiving Ann," etc. Have one read occasionally in meeting. Let the sisters take the books home and read. Where will you get the fifteen cents? My dear sister just do without something you think you need, and send it out of your own pocket book.

Of course you read "Findings" at your meeting, and Mr. Morse's letters, "Signs and Sounds in India." Do you not find them helpful?

You do not always have time to go yourself. My sister, if the Lord were to come today and personally ask you if you had done all that you could, would you reply? Would you say, "Lord, I was so busy doing my own work, I had no time for you, I love you very much, dear Lord, but I had so much to do—visiting and receiving visits, dressmaking, house work, we set such an elaborate table, and the children! Oh I am sorry but I had no time." Do you think the excuse would find favor in the eyes of our Lord. John left his heavenly home to come on a mission to our earth.

"The healing of His seamless dress—
Is by our hands of pain,
We touch it in the throng and press,
And we are whole again."

We know that in our lives there have been hours which we could not bear even to think about, only for His loving help and strength. Hundreds of thousands of our sisters know not this Jesus our blessed Lord. Your society "cannot do much at the best." It is the many, little things that make the great sums. Now is the time, at the beginning of the year, that we should make our plans for larger sums from each society than ever before. "Work while it is called today, the night cometh!" "The president has not all to do" you say. No, our sister the secretary has very much that she can do better than any one else, and every other officer in the society—yes, every member in the Aid Society has her share of responsibility. Will we not each work with a will. If we ask the Lord to show us what we can do, the prayer will be answered. Perhaps the society in Backlands is doing more work than societies in towns and villages. Let each remember our motto "We are laborers together with Him." May we all solemnly ask whether we are "laborers" or "idlers"?

It is at our next meeting, or at your next meeting, we remember that the Master is there, we bring our so-called "work." We will surely be interested when we know He is present.

"He hath sounded with the trumpet
That shall never call retreat
He is sitting out the hearts of men
Before His judgment seat,
Be swift my soul to answer Him,
Be swift my feet,
For God is watching on."

MARGARET COX, Prov. Sec. of N. B.

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BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peloubet's Select Notes.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson VI. Feb. 9 Luke 6: 41-49.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Read Luke 6: 12-49. Commit Verses 47-49.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" Luke 6: 46.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

This lesson naturally follows the miracles of our last lesson.

Synopsis.—The Principles of the Kingdom of Heaven.

An Epoch.—Jesus had now, by his gracious teachings and his divine works, gained so many disciples, and some of them had reached such a degree of his spirit, that the great teacher could begin the organization of the working force of his kingdom, and lay down the Platform of its Principles. This marked a new epoch, a new development of his mission.

"Not," therefore, its place in the life of Christ.

"Read."—See that the scholars read the whole discourse in Matthew as well as in Luke.

"The two reports" in Matthew and Luke are apparently selections from the same discourse. But, doubtless, Jesus repeated these truths many times, "thine upon line, precept upon precept."

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE PRAYER PREPARATION FOR THE NEW MOON.—6: 12. It was the habit of Jesus to spend long seasons in prayer.

Each great crisis or marked change in the progress of his mission,—at his baptism, his transfiguration, the institution of his supper, in Gethsemane (Heb. 5: 7).

II. THE SELECTION OF TWELVE APOSTLES.—6: 13-16. Matt. 10: 2-4; Mark 3: 13-19. We now come to the beginning of the organized church, in the inauguration of a system of trained workers.

THE KIND OF MEN CHOSEN. They were plain men who had not been perverted by the false philosophies, traditions, and morals of the day. They were mostly working men, business men, practical men, but of great variety of early training and of life. Some were poor; some were comparatively well off; some belonged to country villages, some to the city; several were fishermen; one was a publican, one a zealot.

III. THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.—"The Sermon on the Mount." Jesus, having begun the organization of the working force of his kingdom, comes down to a level piece below the summit, but still upon the hill, and speaks to his disciples and the multitudes who had come to obey him. Here he lays down the principles according to which all who are members of the new kingdom must live. If every one lived according to these principles, the millennium would have come, paradise would be regained, heaven would be on earth.

What, then, does Christ do more than these? (1) He brings together the scattered fragments, and adds to them what the others never knew. (2) He sets them in a new light; he breaks up the incrustations of the ages; he polishes the rough stones into gems, so that they reflect the light of heaven; he reveals their spiritual nature. (3) Above all, he gives the power by which men are able to obey them. They are no longer mere ideals, mere pictures of what men should be, but living realities.

IV. BEATITUDES AND WORK.—"The two ways." 6: 20-26. Both here and in Matthew, Jesus begins with the pathway to a blessed life. The Ten Commandments are the negative, the beatitudes positive. The one forbids, the other enjoins. The one was delivered on Mount Sinai, cold, bleak, barren, inaccessible,—a type of law-morality; the other on Mount Hittin, built of solid rock, but covered with fertile soil, beautiful shrubs and trees, a picture of the morality of the gospel of love.

V. LOVE THE LAW OF THE KINGDOM.—6: 27-40. Jesus shows that not force but love is to be the moral power of his kingdom. In these verses there are certain applications to the law of love to daily life, which not only show us how to live, but are tests by which we can know whether we really possess love. Love seems beautiful and easy in dreams and theories, but in the greatest and most difficult of all virtues, because it comprehends them all, as a ray of sunshine has within it all possible colors. Love is to be exercised, not only to the good, but to active enemies, to those that are bad and dangerous, to the unjust, to those who have needs of any kind. It is to be shown by doing good, by kind words and deeds, by giving, by lending, without hope of reward. Then the blessing of God shall come to those who have God's character. Compare 1 Cor. 13, Rom. 12: 18-21.

ILLUSTRATION. "You have seen a man of science take a beam of light, and pass it through a crystal prism, and you have seen it come out on the other side of the prism broken up into its component colors,—red, and blue, and yellow, and violet, and orange, and all the colors of the rainbow." "The spectrum of love has nine ingredients,—patience, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, good temper, guilelessness, sincerity."

VI. TRUE REFORM BRINGS AT HOME; OR "THE TEST OF SINCERE HAIR OF WINGS."—Va. 41, 42. "And why beholdest thou the mote, when thou art taking notice of 'the mote,' a splinter, a little particle or chip, from the same material as the beam. This represents some small fault in others. "And perceivest not the beam?" the log, the rafter, representing a great fault. "The Saviour draws a picture, and shows how morally grotesque the conduct of the fault-finder is."

43. "Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, 'Brother, let me see thy eye, that I may take it out, and thy eye be clean, and thou shalt see?'" "Thou hypocrite, thou shalt see thine own beam that is thicker than thy brother's eye."

44. "Every tree that is not good, shall be cut down, and cast into the fire." "The tree that is not good, shall be cut down, and cast into the fire."

45. "If ye have peace with your enemies, ye shall be perfect." "If ye have peace with your enemies, ye shall be perfect."

46. "If ye love them that love you, what reward shall ye have?" "If ye love them that love you, what reward shall ye have?"

47. "If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than the heathen?" "If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than the heathen?"

48. "If ye give to the needy, ye shall be perfect." "If ye give to the needy, ye shall be perfect."

49. "If ye have peace with your enemies, ye shall be perfect." "If ye have peace with your enemies, ye shall be perfect."

an actor, one who professes one thing, but is another. "He diagnoses his want of charity for his brother under the garb of compassionate zeal." "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye."

"The man with a great beam in his own eye, who therefore can see nothing accurately, proposes to remove a little splinter from his brother's eye, a delicate operation, requiring clear sight."

"No one can rightly or successfully help others to escape from sin who does not at least, with earnest sincerity, try to overcome his own faults and sins."

"Then shalt thou see clearly." "With eyes purified by sincerity, with true undistorted vision, sincerely, he realizes not only the eye of the habit, but the difficulty of getting rid of it, and the greatness of temptation."

"(2) He will approach the faulty person in a gentle and sympathetic spirit."

"He knows the way of victory, and, therefore, can help others. "To cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." Here is a higher motive for overcoming our own faults, because there was we may successfully aid in the restoration of the world. For in the very condemnation of the false way of helping others to get rid of their faults it is implied that we should use the right way."

CANON OF THE TESTIMONY. (1) We know the excuses for our own failures, while in others we see the fault in its native ugliness intensified by its unpleasant effects. "Granted, the ship comes into harbor with shrouds and tackle damaged, the pilot he is trustworthy, he has not been all-wise and all-powerful; but to know "how" blameworthy, tell us first whether his voyage has been round the globe, or only to Hamagat and the Cape of Dogs." (2) We are apt to comfort ourselves by making out that others are as bad as we, or worse. A fault in ourselves where every one else was perfect would make life intolerable. (3) We are apt to magnify the fault of others, so that our consciences will not compel us to reform the bad habits we wish to keep. Our own faults are so natural, so in harmony with our disposition, that they come without effort, almost without our consciousness, while the unaccountable faults of others grate upon our feelings."

VII. RIGHT HEARTS NECESSARY TO A RIGHT WOOD.—Va. 43-45. "For a good tree, etc.; better in s. v. This was a matter of common observation. It is a very strange thing to find the same soil, by means of the same sunshine and rain, under the same culture, different fruit will be produced by different trees. So that, as they well knew, the only way to get good fruit was to have a tree which naturally produced good fruit. The only way to have good fruit in our lives is to have good hearts and principles of righteousness. All changes in government, in society, in circumstances, in the world, are brought forth more truly and better fruit, as often seen by experiments in fields and gardens. Grapes grow in certain sunny positions are much more luscious than others. But no soil or sunshine can make grapes grow in a bush. There is no hope of reformation in the world by any means that does not include new hearts."

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B. Y. P. U.

OUR OBJECT.

The unification of Baptist young people; their increased spiritual and moral education; their Christian service; their education in scriptural and practical Christianity; their preparation and training for their future life in the Kingdom of God, through existing denominational institutions.

OUR FOLLOWERS.

All Young People Societies of whatever name in Baptist churches and Christian churches, having no organizations are entitled to representation. We depend for our unity not upon any young people's name or method. Our common bond is in the New Testament, in the full affirmation of those teachings.

WE ARE ONE PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION.

Kindly address all communications for this column to Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N. B.

Prayer Meeting Topics for Feb. 9.

B. Y. P. U. Topic.—"Justification by Faith"—Rom. 5: 1.

C. E. Topic.—"Laborers together with God."—1 Cor. 3: 6-23.

Will correspondents note that if in addition to your manuscript for this column you ask the editor some questions, or request him to do something for you, it will necessitate your putting a three-cent stamp on your envelope instead of a one and thereby save the unfortunate who has charge of this column resorting to ways and means for his payment of double postage.—*Verbum Sat Sapient.*

The Christian Endeavor Topic this week is chosen in connection with "Christian Endeavor Day." Dr. Clark in the Golden Rule, says, "If anybody had lived in the fifteen years ago, on the second day of February, 1851, that day by the records of the year 1850, there would be more than 43,000 Christian Endeavor Societies in the world, with more than two and one-half million members. I should have considered him the wisest dreamer on the planet. I do not suppose that any one in the Williston paragon that evening seriously supposed that there would ever be another Christian Endeavor Society beside the Williston Society."

It is a very strange thing to find the same soil, by means of the same sunshine and rain, under the same culture, different fruit will be produced by different trees. So that, as they well knew, the only way to get good fruit was to have a tree which naturally produced good fruit. The only way to have good fruit in our lives is to have good hearts and principles of righteousness. All changes in government, in society, in circumstances, in the world, are brought forth more truly and better fruit, as often seen by experiments in fields and gardens. Grapes grow in certain sunny positions are much more luscious than others. But no soil or sunshine can make grapes grow in a bush. There is no hope of reformation in the world by any means that does not include new hearts."

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MARY ANN'S PIECE.

Afternoon of a winter's day, many years ago. An old-time, low-ceiled room, not a bit artistic in its furnishings, but suggestive of comfort and industry, and family affection, was brightly lit by a gas lamp, and when that light fell on other description is needed.

A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

Across the drowned lands which the old Dutch settlers called the "Vlaie" road follows a narrow tongue of land, crosses the sunken meadow and the deep channel of the creek by a causeway and bridge, and remains the higher and not far beyond. When the flood comes down the river it flows over into this great natural reservoir, backing up the streams which empty into it and turning the whole region into vast shallow lake.

BILL MASON'S RIDE.

Half an hour till train time, sir, and a fearful dark time, too; take a look at the switch lights, Tom. Fetch in a stick when you're through. On time I will, yes, I guess so. Let the last station all right—she'll come round the curve a flyin'!

THE THIMBLE.

The thimble was originally a thumb-bell, because it was worn on the thumb, as sailors still wear their thimbles. It is a Dutch invention, and in 1883, in Amsterdam the bi-centennial of the thimble was celebrated with a great deal of formality. This very valuable addition to my lady's work-bag was first made by a goldsmith named Nicholas Van Benschoten, the ancestor of the American family of Van Benschotens.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

My eleven-year-old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, when the dislocation and swelling was removed, and in a few minutes the foot was ready for any emergency.

DR. TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR COLIC.

For colic (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains in the bowels, indigestion, flatulency, gas, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels, Dr. Taylor's Remedy for Colic is the best and most reliable remedy in the world.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.
Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The oldest and largest manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
For all ailments of the head, throat, chest, and lungs, Radway's Ready Relief is the most effective remedy in the world.

MANCHESTER, FOTHERSTON & ALLISON.
27 and 29 King Street, ST. JOHN, N.B.
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CLOTHS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

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Dr. TAYLOR'S ANTI-SPASMODIC
ASTHMA
It cures all night
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Hood's Cured After Others Failed. Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now. Sangerville, Maine.

Sea Foam. A Pure White Soap. Made from the finest oils and the purest of the finest soap-makers in the world.

Intercolonial Railway. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 31st (1st) of October, 1904, the TRAINS will run only (Sunday excepted) as follows:

STAMPS. We say that and paid terms, C. O., 14, Leinster Lane, Dr. TAYLOR'S, 118

DR. TAYLOR'S ANTI-SPASMODIC ASTHMA. It cures all night coughs, whooping coughs, and all other ailments of the chest and lungs.

MANCHESTER, FOTHERSTON & ALLISON. 27 and 29 King Street, ST. JOHN, N.B. DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CLOTHS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

- 5 gross Prussian Oil.
- 5 gross Puttner's Emulsion.
- 5 gross Wythe's Liquid Malt.
- 2 gross Paine's Celery Compound.

Quotations and Letter orders solicited. Prices and terms right.

S. McDIARMID,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

473 & 49 KING ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Baptist Young People
WATCH THIS SPACE

AND SEE WHAT THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WILL OFFER FOR THE

B.Y.P.U. Convention

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JULY '96,
before making arrangements for your Summer Vacation Tour.

Printing

BECAUSE you are not located in St. John is no reason why we should not do your printing. We are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Everybody is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—the matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.

PATERSON & CO.,
Masonic Temple,
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50 YEARS.

For the last 50 years Cough Remedies have been coming in and drying out, but during all this time

SHARP'S BALM OF HOREHOUND
Never left the Front Rank for Curing CHOPPS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

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J. HAMBLET WOOD,
Rubber and Metal Stamps
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OUR solid Rubber Type with Patent rollers is particularly adapted for Churches and Sabbath Schools to print Tracts for Social Gatherings, etc. Samples free on request. In writing please mention MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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We pay highest prices for old Post Stamps used before 1870. From \$1.00 to \$10.00. Write for catalogue and prices. Hamilton, Ont. or Montreal, Que. H. F. USMANN & CO., 100, Leader Lane, Toronto, Canada.

DR. TAPP'S ASTHMALINE CURES ASTHMA
All night gasping for breath for need of relief. Send for name and price. Sample impressions of type and price cheerfully furnished. In writing please mention MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

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You want **Scott's Emulsion**. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," you will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Robertson & Allison,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

pathy.

"The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources, and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

THE HOME.

THE BABY IS ASLEEP.

BY ELLEN THORNTON POWELL.
They knew not whence the tyrant came, They did not even know his name; Yet he compelled them one and all To bow in bondage to his thrall; And from their lips allegiance wrong, Although a stranger to their tongue.

What he was wrapped in royal state, Their hours of toil were long and late; No moment could they call their own, Within the precincts of the throne; And when they dreamed their work was over, He only made them slave the more.

Although the conquering king was he Of people who had once been free, No word of praise or promise fell From him to subjects served so well, And none of those who crowned him lord Received a shadow of reward.

Obedience to his behest Destroyed their peace, disturbed their rest; Yet when his drowsy eyes grew dim, No mortal dared to waken him; They stole about with stealthy tread—"The baby is asleep," they said.

FIGURES TO CONJURE WITH.
1896.
Those who love to conjure with figures have something to interest them in the digits which compose the date of the year into which we are now entering.

Mr. Albert P. Southwick has wrought out the following computations: The peculiarity of the date is its involved connection with the digit 3. The number 1896 is equally divisible by 3. So is the sum of its digits, 1 plus 8 plus 9 plus 6, equaling 24, which, again united, 2 plus 4, equals 6. Separating its hundreds from the tens, 18 and 96 or 81 and 69, they are all multiples of 3. The sum of the first and second figures, 1 plus 8, equals 9. Added to the two middle figures they produce 96, which is the last two units of the date, being equally divisible by 3, as is the sum 9 plus 6 equaling 15.

The centuries 18 are divisible wholly by 9, 6 and 3; the number reversed, 81 by 9 and 3 by the product of these two numbers (9 multiplied by 3) 27, and the sum of the digits, 1 plus 8, equals 9. The sum of the first two figures in the date, represented as digits, equals the third. Eighteen plus 96 equals 114, and 96 minus 18 equals 78, over which the mystic 3 has full control, as it does over the sum of the digits in these latter numbers 1 plus 1 plus 4 equals 6 and 7 plus 8 equals 15. And 25 minus 6 equals 9, while 15 plus 2 equals 17, the sum of whose digits, 2 plus 4 equals 6. The product of the digits, 1 multiply 8, multiplied by 9 by 6, equals 432 a multiple of 3, and the sum of the unit figures, 4 plus 3 plus 2 is 9. Eighteen minus 9 equals 9, and 9 minus 6 equals 3.

From this can be derived the infallible rule that when the sum of the digits of any number is equally divisible by 3 the number itself is a common multiple. For instance the numbers 361 (equals 3) and 3,441 (equals 12) must necessarily be divisible by the mysterious factor 3.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.
"What does that mean, mamma?" said little Mary, just as she was ready for school one morning.

"That is a proverb, and although not one of Solomon's, yet a very sensible one. But you have not time to wait just now. I will explain when you get home. I am very sorry to see that you did not mend your dress last evening, and fear that you will have a practical demonstration of that which you wish to know, before you return."

"Oh, yes, dear mamma! but you see I was chucked full of play last evening; besides it is only a wee bit of a hole, and I can mend it when I come home." So Mary tossed her curls, kissed mamma and was off.

At recess, the children had a gay romp; but as May was hiding among some shrubbery, a naughty little twig concluded to teach her a lesson. It took firm hold of her dress, and she had to be pulled away, gave it a long, ugly tear.

Mary hastened to the school room in answer to the bell. She met the teacher at the door, who exclaimed: "Mary, how is this? Your pretty new dress!" "Ah, Miss Brown, you see there was a twenty, twenty hole, and a great ugly rip here, did the rest!"

"It is too bad," said the teacher, "but I think a 'stitch in time would have saved nine,' and in this case a good many more."

"There it is again," said Mary; "everybody seems to know that old proverb!"

After school, Mary hastened home with her pinafore dress, and went directly to her mamma with her troubles. Her mamma said, "I am not surprised, but am very sorry, my dear little daughter; but if it has taught you a profit lesson, will not regret it. Now can you explain to me the proverb?"

"Yes, mamma, I think I can. If I had mended the little wee hole last night, one or two stitches would have saved me more than nine, and I should not lose half of my play time today. I will write the proverb on a slip of paper and place it in my new work book, and profit by this day's experience."—Lucy H. Lawrence.

AN ORIENTAL STORY.
An Eastern king was once in need of a faithful servant. He gave notice that he wanted a man to do his work, and two men came and asked to be employed. He engaged them both for certain fixed wages, and set them to work in a basket with water, and a siphon. One of them would come in the evening and see their work. He then left them to themselves, and went away. After putting in one or two bucketfuls, one of the men said:

"What is the good of doing this useless work? As soon as you put the water in on one side, it runs out on the other."

The other man answered: "But we have our day's wages, haven't we? The use of the work is the master's business, not ours."

"I am not going to do such fool's work," replied the other; and throwing down his bucket, he went out.

The other man continued his work till about sunset he exhausted the well. Looking down into it, he saw something shining at the bottom. He let down his bucket once more, and drew up a precious diamond ring.

"Now I see the use of pouring water into the bucket," he exclaimed to himself. "The bucket had brought up the ring before the well was dry, it would have been found in the basket. The labor was not useless, after all."

But he had yet to learn why the king had ordered this apparently useless task. It was to test their capacity for perfect obedience, without which no servant is reliable.

At this moment the king came up to him; and, as he bade the man keep the ring, he said:

"I have been faithful in a little thing; now I see I can trust thee in great things. Henceforward thou shalt stand at my right hand."—The Sunday Hour.

THE PARTS THAT DO NOT GROW OLD.
In his work on the senile heart, Dr. Balfour tells us, "The 'Medical Times,' New York, 'that there are two parts of the human organism which, if wisely used, largely escape senile failure. These two are the brain and heart. Persons who think have often wondered why brain workers, great statesmen and others, should continue to work with their unimpaired activity up to a period when most of the organs and functions of the body are in a condition of advanced senile decay. There is a physiological reason for this, and Dr. Balfour tells us what it is. The normal brain, he affirms, remains vigorous to the last, and that because its nutrition is especially provided for. About the middle life or a little later, however, a series of the body begin to lose their elasticity and to slowly but surely dilate. They become, therefore, much less efficient carriers of the nutritive blood to the capillary areas. But this is not the case with the internal organs, which, when they are the organ of the brain. On the contrary, those large vessels continue to retain their prismatic elasticity, so that the blood pressure remains normally higher than in the capillary areas of any other organ in the body. The cerebral blood paths being thus kept open, the brain tissues is kept better nourished than the other tissues of the body. Who is there, therefore, who have passed middle life that will not rejoice to find such admirable physiological warrant for the belief that the brain may continue to work almost to the very last hour of life?"

GLYCERINE.
Glycerine is one of the most useful and misunderstood of every day assistants. It must not be applied to the skin undiluted, or will cause a severe eruption, but if rubbed well into the skin while wet, it has a softening and whitening effect. It will prevent and cure chapped hands; two or three drops will often stop the baby's stomach ache. It will allay the thirst of a fever patient and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat. Equal parts of bay rum and glycerine applied to the face after shaving makes a man rise up and call the woman who provided it blessed. Applied to shoes, glycerine is a great preservative of the leather, and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet. A few drops of glycerine put in the fruit jar that is used before sealing them helps to keep the preserves from moulding on top.—Lutheran Observer.

PIESAPPE AND ADAM CHEESE should be cut so that the top will fit the other; thus exclude the air and keep the cheese in good condition. A large piece of another kind of cheese is preserved by wrapping it well in a large square of cheesecloth, dipped and then wrung out of cider vinegar.

RHEUMATISM BEATS RICE!
When there is lactic acid in the blood, rheumatism and lotions will be no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Hood's Pills not only, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels.

THE FARM.

A DAIRYMAN'S EDUCATION.

In connection with the co-operative dairy system there are two important factors concerned—the individual who supplies the milk, or, as he is usually called, the patron, and the individual who makes that milk into butter or cheese. The education required by these parties to a large extent, is the same. Each one, however, has his special duties to perform and to that extent he requires a special education or training. We will discuss the education of the maker first.

At the outset it may be worth while to state that it will not make the cheese or butter-maker less skillful in his work the less educated and many lines not directly connected with his own line of work. In fact, we believe that a maker ought to do much better work, other things being equal, if he has a good mastering of that kind of education that may be said to have for him only an intrinsic value. But to come to the practical side of the question. It goes without saying that a cheese-maker should be thoroughly skilled in the science of cheese-making, and a butter-maker in the science of butter-making before their practical education can be said to be complete. But as to how much further he should go in the sciences of any market. There is always room, will, no doubt, be a difference of opinion. Of course, the essential or practical must come first; but while acquiring it, he will become a better workman and have a more comprehensive knowledge of his business if he widens out a little and finds out something about the sciences which treat of milk and the conditions which affect it.—"Dairyman" in Farming for January.

SHEEP ON THE RANGES.
Sheep raised on the ranges will, no doubt, influence the market for the immense numbers in which they are grown. But they cannot compete in quality with mutton that is grown on the farm. Sheep on the range must take what nature gives them. They can go just so far and no further. There may be a few instances which form exception, but they are not many. On the farm artificial foods may be furnished to the full extent of the desires of the grower. He can introduce any infusion of blood that may seem good to him for purposes of improvement. It is not so on the range, where only sheep possessed of a certain degree of hardihood can be maintained. The ranchman must make his sheep at a certain season of the year, for at other seasons they are not in condition to take to the market, while the farmer can grow his to suit the wants of the market. There is always room for the best product at the time of the market, and it will command the very best price. It is common stuff that must needs come to grief when markets are glutted. Grow sheep, farmers, but grow good ones.—"Jason" in Farming for January.

WHY LEAVE THE FARM?
Farming is one of the most independent of occupations. The farmer is the most independent man in the world. He can go where he wants during a large portion of the year with less hazard than the men of other callings. This liberty is one of the greatest privileges ever bestowed on man. He naturally longs for the freedom which independence or liberty to do as he pleases gives him, and nowhere else can he enjoy this freedom so fully as on his own farm. The independence man is the slave of his customer; the farmer is the slave of no one. So far as concerns the manner in which his time shall be spent, he is absolutely free to determine. Of course this does not imply that he has no license to neglect his business, but it does imply that he can modify it to suit his convenience. Generally speaking, he can do tomorrow, without any serious inconvenience, what he may not have been able to do today. And farming is more remunerative than any other calling under heaven. The farmer who is at all provident and simple in his mode of life is sure of a good living for himself and his family. Over and above this, he is able to provide something for a rainy day. This is not true of the men of other callings, that is to say, it is not true of the rank and file of them. In business some make fortunes, but the many go the way of some period of their business career. There is no calling in the world which is pursued by the many where the increment of earnings is so great if the living of the farmer is considered, and of course, it ought to be.—"Agricola" in the Farming for January.

FARMING, NOT LAND-SKINNING.
Farming is no longer land skinning, but land culture. This reminds me of a story told by Hon. Charles R. Dabney, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. A German called upon him who had been studying the agriculture of this country for the sake of what he could learn and carry back home, and Mr. Dabney was startled to hear the foreigner say: "You have no farmers in this country." The foreigner had been visiting some of the large cornfields of the West and cotton plantations of the South; and had jumped at the conclusion that American agriculture was not farming, but simply "land-skinning." The German's idea of farming was scientific cultivation of the soil in such a way as to produce the largest possible crops at the least possible cost, and at the same time leave the land in better condition.—Coleman's Rural World.

A Smart School Teacher.
Miss Kate Hall, Bathurst, N. B. took six lessons in PERNIN-SNELL shorthand, by mail, (\$10) then came here and qualified for office work in one month—paying only \$10 more.

Try a "real business" school.
S. B. SNELL.
Truro, N. S.

Safe, Soothing, Satisfying

It positively cures croup, colds, coughs, colic, sore lungs, kidney troubles, lame back, chaps, chilblains, ear-ache, headache, tooth-ache, cuts, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore muscles, stings, cramps and pains. It is the best. It is the oldest. It is the original. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is the great vital and muscle nerve. It is for internal as much as external use. It is used and fully endorsed by all athletes. It is a soothing, healing, penetrating Anodyne. It is safe, trust that which has satisfied generation after generation. It is loved by suffering children when dropped on sugar. It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere. It is the Universal Household Remedy from infancy to old age. It is safe, trust that which has satisfied generation after generation. It is made from the favorite prescription of a good old family physician. It is marvellous how many ailments it will quickly relieve, heal and cure.



The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six 1.25. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

A BROAD-MINDED DIVINE.

Does Not Hesitate to Speak For The Good His Words Will Do.

A Scholarly Christian and a Beloved Pastor Who Believes in Training the Body as Well as the Mind.

The twenty-ninth day of April is a notable day in the history of the May Memorial Church in Syracuse, as it is the anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, D. D. the eminent divine who so long has ministered to them spiritually as pastor of the church.

Dr. Calthrop was born in England and received his preparatory scholastic training at St. Paul's School London. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, he soon became a bright figure in that brilliant coterie of scholars, literary men and wits that followed in the traditions of Macaulay and his associates at the university.

In the middle of the century he visited Syracuse and received his first impressions of the young city that nearly a score of years later he was to choose as his home and in which his labors have been so long and effective. The matter of pulpits and parishes Dr. Calthrop has had their fundamental drawn from the deepest research. His people have been instructed by him, not only in things spiritual, but in the elements of the broadest culture, in literature, in art and in science. His young men have been taught a muscular system of morality. In these and in many other ways he has endeared himself to his congregation, which is one of the most highly cultured and wealthy in the city.



REV. DR. CALTHROP, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Dr. Calthrop has a striking personality. To the eye he is a most picturesque figure. His head and face, framed in luxuriant masses of silky, snow white hair and beard, are of the type of Bryant and Longfellow. Although over seventy years old his rather spare figure is firm and erect and every movement is active and graceful. His whole life long he has been an ardent admirer and promoter of athletic sports, and even at his advanced age, plays tennis with all the vigor and skill of a young man. To Syracuseans, perhaps, this remarkably versatile man is most widely known, apart from his profession, as a scientist.

On a bright April morning a reporter followed the winding driveway that curves around the hill, looking for Dr. Calthrop's Lodge, an old-fashioned red brick mansion, surrounded by a grove of oaks and chestnuts. Wearing a black skull cap and a black coat of semi-clerical cut, the master of Calthrop Lodge graciously received the reporter who called to inquire about his health, for, though manifestly repressing all possible evidence of his suffering, Dr. Calthrop in many years had been the victim of a distressing affliction, until he had been cured by the medicine he had used.

During more than half of his pastorate in Syracuse, Dr. Calthrop has been troubled with rheumatism, and at intervals he suffered excruciating agony from it. At times the pain was so great as to prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success and he and his friends had given up hope of permanent cure, or, more than temporary relief when he took the preparation that drove the disease completely from his system.

In a letter written to the editor of The Evening News, of Syracuse, last year, Dr. Calthrop told of his affliction and its cure. This is Dr. Calthrop's letter:—

To the Editor of The Evening News:—Dear Sir: More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint. This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely and the swelling would commence. It was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other.

About 15 years ago, the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. The trouble came so often that I was obliged to carry an opiate in my pocket everywhere. I had gone only a pocket in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference in Buffalo, I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold, before I got to Buffalo, my knee was swollen to twice its natural size. I had seen the good effects that Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself with the result that I

To Levi H. Young and Catherine his wife and all others whom it may concern:

I HEREBY give you notice that in default of payment by the virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage executed by you to me, bearing date the twenty sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for Kings County, in Book No. 1 of Record-books 33, et. al. I shall, on SATURDAY the first day of FEBRUARY next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the County Office in the City of New York, in the City and County of Kings County, at the Public Auction, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned and described in said Indenture, by virtue of the Power thereby vested in me.

Dated the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1896.
THOMAS M. BELLY, Esq., Mortgagee.
de 59 101

I am not sure that I ever told you what a safe and excellent, as well as palatable cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all Wasting Diseases is made in Halifax, Nova Scotia. If not, let me now say that there is no other Remedy quite as good for these ailments as Pette's Emulsion. I need not enlarge—a word to the wise is sufficient—remember it is Pette's Emulsion—for sale in your town by all the first class Druggists, in large eight ounce bottles for 50c.

Champion Liniment

Has no superior for the cure of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Try it for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Hysteria, Coughs, Colic and Cholera.

Manufactured by
The Champion Medicine Co.
(LIMITED)
South Ohio, Yarmouth Co., N. S.
Oct. 20, 1896. Y.

have never had a twinge of a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I took one pill at my meal three times a day. I gladly give you this statement.

Yours,
S. R. CALTHROP.

"Since writing this letter Dr. Calthrop has not had any visit from his old enemy and is even more cordial now in his recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than he was then. To the reporter he said:

"I am continually recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to acquaintances and those I chance to meet who are troubled with rheumatism or locomotor ataxia or any impoverishment of the blood."

Agitation in the world of homoeopathic medicine has been its very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. As with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-renowned remedy for general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine,"—and which when obtained in its genuine strength, is a marvellous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has risen from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonic and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which attend observation and scientific analysis has pointed out in the less pure preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



NUMERARY NEWS.

The Keystone Fire Insurance Company is paying its shareholders this year a dividend of six per cent, on its paid up capital.

John C. Winslow, postmaster at Woodstock, N. B., died on Wednesday.

Mr. Patrick Doherty, proprietor of the Queen Hotel, Sussex, is in jail at Hampton for eighty days for selling liquor in violation of the Scott Act.

The British Columbia Legislature convened on Thursday. Governor Dewdney's message dealt principally with the internal development of the province.

An Italian knife-grinder has died at the Toronto Hospital from injuries received by being knocked off his machine by a roadster. The police expect to locate them.

By an explosion at Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons' foundry on Monday, Henry Dick had his wrist broken and John Graham had an arm hurt and was somewhat scalded.

A team of horses belonging to Abel Root, and a trotting horse named Gloucester, the property of Andrew Reid, were drowned in the St. Lawrence at Hochport on Tuesday.

The various insurance companies who hold policies on the life of the late Mrs. Arthur Dick, of Toronto, have paid her husband the sum of \$18,000, the total amount of the insurance carried by her.

It is not yet known what will be done with the steamer Monticello when the Dominion Atlantic Railway's lease expires. There is a belief the railway will purchase her, but there have not been any negotiations with that object in view.

The annual report of the Toronto Chief of Police, issued on Wednesday, shows seven murder cases during the year, and sixteen suicides. The number of persons apprehended or summoned during the year was 7,658, as against 8,447 in 1901, and the indictable offences committed, 1,183.

Halifax, N. S., P. E. A. authorities have investigated and found out that Mrs. Covey, who recently told the Boston authorities that her husband had deserted her and five children, did not state the facts correctly. The man is doing well in Halifax and has been ready to give his wife and children a good home.

Rev. J. A. Gordon was the recipient on Thursday evening of a handsome dressing gown and of an address of appreciation and good feeling from the members of the Main street Baptist church Bible class. A rocking chair was presented to Mrs. Gordon. The presentations were made at Rev. Mr. Gordon's residence.

A THOROUGHLY DIGESTIBLE BREAK.—Break made from Dyspepsia Flour is acceptable not only to the most delicate stomach, but to the fastidious palate as well. It is a wheat flour and contains all the life giving elements of three kinds of wheat. A small portion of the wheat kernel is used, the non-nutritive parts being separated and discarded. It is endorsed by physicians as a valuable nutriment for all suffering from stomach and intestinal diseases. Though of the highest quality and purity, its price brings it into the reach of nearly everyone. Those who wish can secure cooking samples and pamphlets by addressing the manufacturers, Farewell & Fines, Watertown, N. Y.

Neil Campbell, a young Nova Scotian, was accidentally killed near Ashland, Me., a few years ago. The Arnsstock Times says he started to join a crew and carried a sharp axe on his shoulder. Suddenly his foot caught in the underbrush and in endeavoring to preserve his balance the axe slipped from his grasp, blade uppermost. The unfortunate man, not being able to recover himself, fell with his whole weight upon the upturned blade, which entered the back of his right leg, passing the hip, penetrating the lungs and severing an artery. At his cry for help a number of the crew ran to his assistance. Nothing could be done for him and although a doctor was summoned all possible haste from Smyrna Mills, Campbell died before he arrived.

Smith & Stoughton, of Boston, one of the largest firms in the shoe trade in the country, made an assignment Monday. The liabilities are estimated at more than \$200,000.

The Venezuelan confusion has invited the governments of Great Britain and of Venezuela to submit to it all of the evidence in her possession to further the work of the commission and to be represented before it by attorneys.

Mr. Mahony of New York, on Tuesday, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives requiring Canadian sailors seeking employment in this country to have had a fiftieth of at least six months in the United States before they can be employed.

In the House of Representatives on Monday the President's message in answer to a resolution of the House asking for information in regard to certain speeches made by Ambassador Bayard in England, was read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

In the Senate on Monday the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine and condemning the President's message on the subject, was taken up. Mr. Sewell, in addressing the Senate, argued that Mr. Cleveland's position was in advance of what was contemplated in the Monroe doctrine, and that the effect of it would be the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico and each of the South and Central American States. The South and Central American States would be hated,

reckless and violent, if they found that they were to be protected by the United States. This country would find itself thoroughly involved in interminable trouble. It appeared to him the action of the executive was unseasonable and premature. The resolution was allowed to remain on the table.

Polson was put in the coffee at the home of Mrs. Mary McGregor at Altona, Pa., Wednesday. Her son, William McGregor, drank the liquid and expired in a short time. Mrs. McGregor and two other persons were dangerously poisoned. A fourteen-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. McGregor is accused of putting the poison in the coffee.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, accompanied by assistants, sailed from New York this morning for Southampton en route for Armenia on their mission of mercy. The mission has reached Miss Barton through the department of state whether the Sultan has consented to permit the party to enter Armenia.

British and Foreign.

Sir Henry George Calcraft died at London on Wednesday. He was born in 1836, and in 1862 was appointed to the Board of Trade, of which he was permanent secretary.

The Chronicle says the drawing up of the legal aspects of the British case in the Guiana boundary dispute has been entrusted by the government to Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford University.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in a speech on Wednesday evening, said the horse and field artillery would be raised as speedily as possible to its full strength, making a total of 318 guns besides the army reserve forces.

A party that went in search of Eyvind Astrup, the Norwegian explorer, who was with Lieut Peary on his first expedition to Greenland, found him dead in the Doverfield mountains, Norway. Astrup left Jerkn on Dec. 27th, and it is supposed he became fatigued and was overcome by cold.

The Morning Post says the law officers of the crown are unable to find an offence in English law for which Dr. Jameson, leader of the raid into the Transvaal, can be either civilly or criminally liable. The law officers, the paper claims, advised the government to appoint a commission of judges similar to the Parrell commission.

The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs is preparing a note demanding the immediate restriction of the Island of Trinidad, which has been occupied by Great Britain. It is stated that a refusal on the part of Great Britain to restore Trinidad to Brazil will lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Brazil.

The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for North Belfast, made vacant by the death of Sir Edward James Harland, Bart., Conservative, resulted in the return of Sir James Hailey, the Conservative candidate, by a vote of 3,595 to 3,432 for William Murray, Independent. At the last election Sir Edward James Harland was returned without opposition.

MARRIAGES.

LAKE-HALEY.—At Falkmouth, Jan. 8, by Rev. Joseph Murray, Osmond Lake to Alice Haley, both of Windsor.

FESTER-HENSON.—At Port Lorne, Jan. 15, by Rev. E. P. Colwell, William H. Foster to Alice M. Henson, both of Hampton, Annapolis Co., N. S.

BELIND-CARNS.—At Prince of Wales, St. John Co., Jan. 22, by Rev. J. D. Wainmore, David F. Belind, of Chance Harbour, to Ida May, daughter of the late Robert Cairns.

PENNY-ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, at the parsonage, Gungahoro, by Rev. W. Gardner, William S. Penny, to Olivia Armstrong, both of Cross Harbor, Guysboro county.

DEATHS.

SMIDEL.—At New Germany, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, Donald H., son of Obadiah and Agnes Spidel, aged 6 years and 6 months and 4 days.

RUHSTON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, Oct. 1, at Great Village, Col. Co., after a long illness borne with christian patience, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Rushton, aged 66 years.

CHUTE.—At Melvern Square, N. S., Jan. 21, Gilbert R. Chute, aged 78 years. Brother Chute was a member of the Lower Granville Baptist church. He leaves two sons and many friends to mourn.

MORE.—Mary More, widow of the late Daniel More, of Kentville, departed this life at Pearsau, Kings Co., Jan. 9, 88 years of age. Her remains were brought to Falkmouth by her relatives, Mr. John Sanford and others, and interred beside her first husband, Mr. John Manning. Rev. Joseph Murray attended at the grave. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

EDGETT.—At Edgett's Landing, Albert Co., Jan. 17th, John Edgett, aged 47 years. Bro. Edgett was a member of the Valley church, made a profession of religion during the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Corey. He was a faithful and devoted christian, an earnest and whole-souled in his exhortations to sinners to seek salvation; we shall miss him very much in connection with our church. He leaves a wife and three children, and many other relatives to mourn for him. But they have the best assurance that he is safe at home with Jesus. The family in their bereavement have the heartfelt sympathy of all the community.

Cox.—At Sanborn, Dakota, U. S., Jan. 28, William Cox, aged 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cox, Truro, N. S. He had a lovely disposition, and was a favorite wherever he went. His body was brought to Truro by a brother who travelled over 100 miles to see him alive only one hour and a half before he died. A very large circle of friends assembled to pay their last respect to the deceased and sympathize with the sorrowing family. The news of his death reached two sisters, mourn the loss of a very genial, generous, beloved son and brother.

BOLESTER.—At Gibson, N. B., Jan. 19, of pneumonia, after a sickness lasting four weeks, William Bolester, 29 years of age. Our young brother made a profession of faith in Christ and was baptized by the present pastor Feb. 11, 1894. His walk was consistent, and he was very faithful in the discharge of his religious duties. All through his sickness he manifested a strong faith and died with a full assurance of a glorious resurrection. His funeral was very largely attended. The news of his death reached two sisters, mourn the loss of a very genial, generous, beloved son and brother.

DEWITT.—At Scotch Town, Queens Co., N. B., Jan. 9, Frederick Dewitt, aged 76. He was, though not a member of the Baptist church, had in early life experienced a change of heart, and when in health was an attendant on the means of grace and ever ready to show his sympathy with efforts for good. He was married two years he has been acutely afflicted mentally; and his death while lamented by a large number of friends, was a blessed release. His funeral was numerously attended. It was conducted by Rev. W. B. Ross, who preached an appropriate sermon.

NICKERSON.—At Woods Harbor, Shelburne Co., Jan. 19th, Ephraim, son of the late Josiah Nickerson, passed away at the age of 66 years. He was a great sufferer, his death being caused by an intestinal ailment. He was a most public his trust in Jesus, on account of which he expressed great regret. He earnestly entreated his loved ones not to put off the acceptance of Christ as he did. The last time he spoke to his wife, he said, "sweet, sweet Jesus." He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters to mourn. These with his other friends have our sympathy.

Suddenly, (cause unknown) on Thursday the 16th inst., at Foster's Settlement, Lunenburg Co., Sophia E. beloved wife of Herman Rafuse, aged 25 years, five months and twenty-one days, leaving a greatly beloved husband and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her sudden and sad removal from earth. She had no premonitions of disease or death, but in a moment she was snatched away. She was, however, a most affectionate wife and mother, a dutiful daughter, and an exemplary christian. The funeral services were largely attended on Sunday last, Rev. S. March preaching a solemn and earnest sermon from 2 Cor. 5: 4. To her, sudden death was sudden glory.

BLANEY.—Ellen Jane, beloved wife of Rev. J. E. Blaney, of New Ross, Lunenburg Co., N. S., departed to be with Jesus on Friday evening, Jan. 17. She was born at Woodstock, N. B., 55 years ago, and born again and baptized by her husband about 18 years ago, at Port Lorne, Annapolis Co., during a great revival when 175 were added to the church. A faithful wife and mother, and a most humble christian, she will be greatly missed by the loved ones left behind. She had been in feeble health for about four years but had held her own against death, and was a most devoted wife, her death, and then it was not thought she was near her end except by herself. The afternoon before she died she prayed repeatedly that it might be the Master's will to take her soon, and that she might go to sleep and never awake here. Her prayer was answered for in the evening she went to sleep and after a little, without a movement, without a struggle, passed into the spirit world. Thus she gave to her loved ones sleep. May God shield our dear brother and the five children, two of whom were at the time away in the United States, in this hour of deep affliction.

VAUGHN.—Our Heavenly Father has called us to sympathize with our esteemed and beloved sister, Mrs. William Vaughn, of Vancouver, B. C., in the sudden death of their eldest son, William Eugene, who died at his father's home, Dec. 24, '95. Bro. Vaughn was a young man, 21 years of age, of good ability and high talents. He was loved by all who knew him. He was born at St. Stephen, N. B., and in 1882 moved with his parents to St. Martins, N. B., where he found the Saviour and became a member of the Baptist church. He moved again with his parents from St. Martins to this city in '91 and united with the First Baptist church in Dec. of the same year, and remained a consistent member until God called him home. His sickness, which only lasted seven days, home in great patience and submission to the Master's will. And when it became evident that the end was near he assured us that he could rest his soul upon the promises of Jesus. Brother and sister Vaughn who will be remembered by so many friends, especially in St. Stephens and St. Martins, have felt the pain of separation keenly, but have said "Thy will be done," and are resting in the sublime hope of a blessed reunion in glory.

W. T. S.

By day care to acknowledge the following additional amounts received from the Sunday Schools in aid of our Building Fund: Isaac's Harbor \$1.25, Lewis Head \$1, Homeville \$1, Lower Canard \$1, Moncton \$1, Truro \$1.10, Westport \$1. On behalf of the friends of the Jersey Sunday Schools have responded, out of the three hundred and sixty to whom our circular was mailed; and of the larger and richer of our churches, we have only mentioned a few—St. James North, Moncton and Truro, numbers of whose churches have contributed generously, and have sent such kind words and wishes with the gifts, that they are doubly appreciated by our school. We hope on behalf of the friends of the Jersey Sunday Schools have responded, as even a dollar from each school written to will mean a great deal to us in our struggle with this debt.

On behalf of Baptist Sunday school, Sydney. SAUL HARRINGTON.

Advertisement for 'BLACK BEAUTY' fabric, featuring a decorative border and text: 'SAMPLES OF "/>

The orders are a surety, for the prices and qualities of the goods are strong agents. An importation of Black Dress Goods just received, contains the following, all of new design and beautiful finish. Black Lustres and Sicilians, 30, 43, 50, 55, 60 and 65 cents. Fancy Sicilians, 55 and 60 cents. Fancy Tulle Serges, \$4 to 75 cents. Black Satin Brocades, 55 cents to \$1. Black Granite Cloth, 60 cents. Black Cashmeres, 50 cents.

Advertisement for 'Special-CREPE CLOTH, For Mourning', by F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 97 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B. Text includes: 'We pay expressage on orders amounting to \$3.' and 'DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS FROM NOVA SCOTIA'.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill, which is Represented to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of This Great Medicine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Bear in Mind. In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of Fullert v. Secretary was heard. It was a case of libel, the plaintiff being a man who had been suffering from a disease of the blood, and who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The defendant had been selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and which he had advertised as such. The plaintiff had written to the defendant, asking him to stop selling the pill, and to give him credit for the money he had spent on the pill. The defendant had refused to do so, and the plaintiff had brought the case to court. The court found in favor of the plaintiff, and granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from selling the pill, or from offering an imitation of it. The court also ordered the defendant to give the plaintiff credit for the money he had spent on the pill.

Paris Kid Glove Store. LADIES! If you want a perfect fitting Kid Glove, any size or in any shade, send direct to Kid Glove Manufacturers, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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IT IS BRACING. When we go abroad on a crisp winter morning we say the air is bracing. That is also what the weak, nervous, or debilitated person says of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic after giving it a trial. It is bracing. But it is more than that. It is a health restorer in the fullest sense. It enriches the blood, ensures a healthy digestion, and promotes restful sleep. It rebuilds the wasted tissues of the nerves and makes them strong again. It restores and invigorates the whole system and is just the remedy needed by the sufferer from nervous dyspepsia, nervous debility, general prostration or the "run down" condition following an attack of grippe or other disease. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic grows in favor year by year as a great flesh and blood builder and nerve and brain invigorator, the friend of the over-taxed human system. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50c. per bottle or six bottles at \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co. (Ltd), St. John, N. B., and New York City. A den containing 17 full grown skunks was discovered by Will McLanders, at Brule, N. S., under the roots of a fallen tree.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The Rev. C. W. Townsend gladly and gratefully acknowledges the gift of a handsome fur coat presented to him on Saturday, Jan. 11th, by Mr. L. F. Ferris, on behalf of the friends of the Jersey and Mill Cove churches. As at his former church in Sherbrook, Que.; he received from the people a beautiful fur cap, he is now well equipped for his winter drives.

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Advertisement for 'NATURE LESSONS' by J. A. McMillan. Text includes: 'Teachers' Manual of NATURE LESSONS. For the Common Schools. BY JOHN BRITAIN, Instructor in Natural Science in the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, N. B. Will be mailed to any address on receipt of price. J. A. McMILLAN, Publisher, St. John, N. B. Show up or mention this paper in writing.'

Advertisement for 'Paris Kid Glove Store' by W. H. Fairall & Co. Text includes: 'Paris Kid Glove Store. LADIES! If you want a perfect fitting Kid Glove, any size or in any shade, send direct to Kid Glove Manufacturers, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,