

NEW ADDRESS: CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
Care of H. N. Beckwith
121 Dresden Row

The Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LXXVII.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME LVI.

Vol. XXI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, February 15, 1905.

No. 7

Reforming Criminals

An interesting discussion occurred in the House of Commons in connection with the consideration of estimate for penitentiaries. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, gave a most encouraging report of the extension of the ticket of leave system. There are now 122 men on parole in the Dominion, and the percentage of those who have relapsed into the ways of crime after being given a chance to return to the paths of rectitude is only seven per cent. of the total. The Minister of Justice thought this a very good record. He stated that there are employed in one institution in Toronto twelve men who are on parole, and he has received offers recently from a number of employers who were willing to take one or two of these ticket-of-leave men and give them a chance. In this connection Mr. Fitzpatrick criticized with severity and some degree of contempt police officers, who to his knowledge had been far too zealous and had gone around and made trouble for paroled men by informing their employers of the former career of men who were striving to lead honest lives. He had in his mind especially one case where a paroled man informed him that he was getting along well until a police officer went to his employer and told him that he was employing an ex convict, with the result that he was thrown out of employment. The Minister of Justice described this as an act of wanton cruelty, and he expressed his gratification at the opportunity afforded him of publicly expressing his disapproval of the tendency to hound men who were seeking to return to honest citizenship. The Minister explained the practice with regard to the release of convicts on parole. The report of the convicting Magistrate or Judge is invariably obtained, together with that of the Warden of the prison, before parole is granted. Any convict or his friends may apply for parole, and each case is considered on its merits. The Minister of Justice confessed to a decided leaning towards leniency in the case of first offenders, and said that the reports of the convicting Magistrate and the Warden would have to be strongly antagonistic to cause him to decline the request for parole in the case of a young man when he saw an opportunity to get employment. Men on parole are required to report monthly to the police officers.

Hon. Mr. Foster regarded the record submitted by the Minister of Justice as eminently satisfactory. He expressed satisfaction at the safeguards thrown around the granting of parole to convicts. At the same time he warned the Minister of Justice against a class of legal men who seemed to be particularly devoted to taking up the cases of men convicted of crime, with a view to obtaining a pardon or parole. These men made capital, and maybe money, for themselves out of their efforts in that direction. It sometimes occurred that it was not so much the justice of the cause or the merits of the particular case as the fact that the person taking it up has what he thinks is a large influence in the department which induced him to take it up. In reply to a number of questions Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke of the value of the work of Mr. Archibald who is connected with the Salvation Army in the way of encouraging men who had come out from the penitentiaries and assisting them to secure honorable employment. He was so well pleased with the results of Mr. Archibald's efforts that he had asked him to devote his whole time to the work, and Mr. Archibald had asked General Booth to relieve him from his connection with the Salvation Army for that purpose. When that was done the minister expected that no man would go back to the penitentiary for the second time.

The North Sea Incident

It is reported from Paris that the close of the testimony before the International Committee enquiring into the North Sea incident has been followed by a rather noticeable diminution of confidence in British circles concerned with the case and a corresponding elation on the part of the Russians. The French press, which is strong pro-Russian, gives marked prominence to statements that the Russians have virtually won their case, the usually conservative 'Temps' and 'Journal' asserting positively that the majority of the court now favors the Russian theory that torpedo boats attacked Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. Enquiry in well informed quarters does not show any real basis for these reports. On the contrary intimations are made that the tendency within the court is rather in the opposite direction. The reports favorable to the Russian

view appear to result mainly from the positiveness of the testimony of Captain Clado, and other Russian officers that they saw torpedo boats attack the squadron, whereas the strongest British witnesses did not swear that no torpedo boats were there, but merely that they did not see them. Impressions seemed to prevail among the audience in the courtroom that the commissioners were likely to accept the directness of the Russian witnesses rather than the qualified negative given by the British fishermen. However, those intimately familiar with the commissioners say this impression is not warranted, as the commissioners being skilled naval technicians are disposed to differ from Capt. Clado in a number of technical points. These pertain chiefly to the ability to see a torpedo boat at night two miles away, and his statements concerning the effects of searchlights. It is known that some of the commissioners consider Capt. Clado's statements to be at variance with the accepted principles of naval science. How far this will influence their ultimate verdict is not yet clear, but it appears to show that the commissioners do not share the prevailing idea to accept Capt. Clado's testimony as decisive.

At Helsingfors, Assassinated.

On February 6, Soisalon Soisalo, Procurator-General of Finland, who before he was enroled, was known by the name of Johnson, was assassinated by a young man who under the guise and name of an officer in the Russian service obtained entrance to the Procurator's apartments and shot him with immediately fatal results. Soisalo's son, seventeen years of age, fired upon the assassin and disabled him, receiving also a slight wound himself. The assassin whose identity has not been determined was apprehended. Though seriously wounded, he is expected to recover. The murdered official as Procurator-General was the advisor of the Finnish Senate, which incurred the enmity of the anti-Russian parties on account of its alleged subservency to the process of Russification, and Soisalo undoubtedly was selected as the representative and responsible victim. Laws in Finland have no validity without the assent of the Senate; and that body when it was ratified by the manifesto of the Emperor on Feb. 15, 1899, and by subsequent edicts applying to Finland, took the position on legal grounds that it was bound to assent to whatever was promulgated by the Emperor, uttering at the same time protests against the measures. This was felt by Finnish Nationalists to be a subterfuge; and the subsequent reorganization of the Senate, making it even more pro-Russian, increased its unpopularity. The present Finnish Diet, on the other hand, which was summoned by the Emperor Nicholas, after the death of Governor-General Bobrikoff, and upon his advice, stood firmly in opposition to the position of the Senate. Its first step was to adopt by the unanimous voice of all the Four Estates, a petition asking the Emperor to restore the liberties and constitution of Finland.

A Canadian Mint

The Dominion Government has decided on the establishment of a Canadian Mint, and Parliament has voted an appropriation of \$200,000 for that purpose. The mint however is expected to cost not less than \$375,000 and may cost considerably more. Some of the Opposition members in the House questioned the wisdom of the undertaking. The Premier defended it on commercial and political grounds. He pointed out that at present our mines are turning out about twenty million dollars' worth of gold per annum, every ounce of which finds its way to the United States because there is no market for it in our own country. The Yukon was turning out on an average ten million dollars' worth of gold yearly, and the fact that miners formerly had to take this to the American coast had resulted in the diversion of an enormous trade, which might have helped to build up Vancouver and Victoria, had there been any sale for the gold in these latter places. The government was not unmindful either of the fact that Canada, with a population larger than Belgium or Norway, Sweden, or several other of the world's nations, is still without a mint of her own. For fifty years we have been using the gold currency of the United States for our bank reserves. But are we to continue forever without a gold currency of our own. Possibly the minting of our own currency will not add much to the country's revenue. At the same time the

proposed mint in Ottawa will be able to turn out the sterling currency for the Home Government, and on this there will be a small margin of profit. Mr. Foster admitted that upon sentimental grounds there might be some warrant for the erection of a Canadian mint. At the same time he warned the government that from a financial point of view they would find it a very poor investment.

What

General Stoessel has been heard from in reference to certain criticisms of his action in surrendering Port Arthur and the statement that the surrender was not necessitated or justified by the conditions existing in the fortress. The ship which is conveying General Stoessel and other Russian officers homeward called at Colombo, Ceylon, on February 4, and in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press the General denied the correctness of the statement, which had been made in reference to his premature surrender of Port Arthur and was especially indignant at the statement, made by a London newspaper in a despatch from Peking, that there were at the time of the surrender twenty five thousand able-bodied men capable of making a sortie, hundreds of officers all well nourished, plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof, and that there was an ample supply of food for three months even if no fresh supplies were received. The General characterized these statements as unjustified and not supported by facts. Col. Reiss, who was among the negotiators of the surrender of the fortress, said: "The garrison could not have held out a moment longer. It would have been murder." Only fifteen roubles (\$750) remained in the military treasury, out of a million and a half (\$750,000), at the commencement of the siege. Four hundred men were dying daily in the hospitals, principally from wounds and scurvy. General Kondratenko was the hero of the siege. Col. Reiss further declared that the Japanese were admirable soldiers, but poor in the use of the bayonet compared with the Russians and the French.

Mr. Borden

Mr. R. L. Borden has returned to the Dominion House of Commons as member for Carleton, Ontario. This was made possible by the resignation of Mr. G. N. Kidd, the member for Carleton. The Government was apparently willing to facilitate in every way Mr. Borden's return to Parliament, and accordingly no opposition was offered him. The election was by acclamation on Feb. 4, and on the 7th Mr. Borden was introduced to Parliament and resumed his duties in the House as leader of "His Majesty's loyal Opposition." The Premier cordially welcomed Mr. Borden, saying that in anticipation of his early return he had reserved places on two committees, the only ones on which the Opposition leader last year consented to serve. Mr. Borden expressed his obligations to Sir Wilfrid. He said (amid laughter) that he had arrived a little later than he had intended, and in this he claimed that he was entitled to the sympathy of his right hon. friend, the Premier, who, he believed, had once had a similar experience. In our legislative system the function performed by the Opposition is in a high degree important, provided it is keen and intelligent, and not merely factious and obstructive. Able and honorable leaders of an Opposition, though without the honors and emoluments of office, may be giving to the country a service quite as valuable as that rendered by the Ministers of the Crown.

The New Government in Ontario

There has been a change of Government in Ontario. The Ross Government having resigned as a result of the general election held on January 25. Mr. J. P. Whitney, formerly the leader of the Conservative Opposition has formed an Administration the members of which took their oaths of office on Wednesday last. The personnel of the New Government is as follows: Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. J. J. Foy, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. A. J. Matheson, Treasurer; Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. O. Reaume, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary; Hon. W. A. Willoughby, Minister without portfolio; Hon. Adam Beck, Minister without portfolio; Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Minister without portfolio. A new department of Mines is to be created, but the prospective Minister for the department has not been named. Mr. Whitney has intimated that Mr. Foy who for the present is in charge of the Crown Lands department will in a few months become Attorney-General. Mr. St. John is named as the Premier's choice for speaker in the New House. The elections necessary for the confirmation of the members of the Government in their several departments will be held at an early day.

Keep Me True.

(A PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR.)

1. THE DEAR DEAD.

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Dead—Ah, heart, they are not few!
Who dwell with Thee above the Starry Blue.

Tho' long the Seasons since they passed away
At Thy blest Call, beyond the shadows grey,
When Thou saidst, "Come to me, My child, to-day."

My meagre hoard of gold I'll lightly lose,
Or what poor wreath the world may not refuse,
Their thought the fame, their love the wealth I choose.

Sweet beyond Song were they, methought, while here,
And Love fails not tho' year may add to year,
With Love and God there is no Far nor Near.

Oh, who would live if Love's sweet self could die!
And is Love less than Love beyond the Sky?
So think who will. Such thought abhor shall I.

Who walk the changeful earth may whiles forget,
So fickle we, e'en Love's most blessed debt,
But all who are with God are faithful yet.

In that Far Land, so near the feet of God,
We know them fairer even than when they trod,
Hand in our hand, with us the common sod.

For Death makes fair. How passing sweet they seemed
When in that last White Slumber sunk they dreamed!
God's Smile had risen upon their eyes, we deemed.

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Dead—Ah, heart, they are not few!
Who dwell with Thee above the Starry Blue.

2. THE DEAR DISTANT.

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Distant Ones I may not view.
Dear are they yet, tho' wide is Ocean's Blue.

So many years have fled since in their face
I saw Love glow, and won their warm embrace;
But still to-day I have them of Thy Grace.

Tho' thrice a thousand leagues between us lie,
Thought lightly leaps the Void. A common Sky
Of Sun and Stars enfolds and makes us nigh.

Hand in my hand by meadow and by sea
In Sabbaths of White Peace they walked with me
To House of God in joyous company:

Or watched with me beneath youth's happy skies
The fair Day fade, and the fair Night arise,
The Stars that shone more tender for their eyes;

Or stood with me where the Dear Dead were laid
Mid snowy bloom, in snowy vest arrayed,
In that deep hush the Hand of God had made.

Their Grief with mine, with mine their Joy was blent,
Their Face my Morn, their Smile my deep content,
Their Love my Life, their Tears my Sacrament.

When the red embers glow medreams I see
Again yon breezy slopes, yon daisied lea,
Yon good green wood ye wandered off with me.

Already on our heads the years have spent
Their silver rime. How far the day is spent!
How soon the evening and the low green tent!

The low green tent! Nay, yonder azure dome,
Where myriad myriad worlds unjoining roam,
Is none too wide if God shall make it Home.

Long, long the roads, nor smooth, our feet have trod,
And wide divergent on the Planet broad,
Yet may they all lead Home, the Home of God!

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Distant ones I may not view,
Dear are they still, tho' wide the Ocean Blue.

3. NEAR AND DEAR.

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Ones who still with me pursue
Their why this side the Sky and Ocean Blue.

No Death has crowned them with a halo bright,
No purple distance covers up from sight
That they are less than perfect or than white.

In the plain noonday of the present hour,
Not glamorous dusks of yore, your graces flower,
In whose true Love is my sufficient Dower.

Who dwell beyond the stars, beyond the sea,
Tho' white their names as whitest saints to me,
Were not more fair, are not more dear than ye.

These haply had their faults, and haply those,
Perchance have ye, for out of Eden flows
Even in friendship's field no thornless rose.

Their love and trust in faithful memory stored
Rich fragrance yield, but at life's common board
Yours is the daily bread His hands afford.

They are the evening shadows, when apart
Withdrawn from roaring street and vexing mart
I hear their voices echo in my heart.

Yours are the hours of all the dark and light,
The rosy morn, the sober noon of white,
The crimson eve, the sable vested night.

There is the pensive twilight of the year,
Yule's embers fading into ashes. There
The Dear Dead live, and sit the Absent near.

Yours all the rolling seasons,—Spring's green flush,
The various bloom of Summer, Autumn's blush
On wood and orchard, Winter's snowy hush.

They are the starlight, far and faint and fair,
The moonbeam soft on Vesper's dusky hair,
Ye the hearthglow beside my easy chair.

Tho' laborous hands should win the world my fee,
Lost! your Love how deep my Penalty!
How mean Toil's wage! How large His bounty free!

This is the Prayer I make: God keep me true
To the Dear Ones who still with me pursue
Their way this side the Sky and Ocean Blue.

POSTLOG.

God keep me true to Dead and Far and Near,
Until shall break for all Thy Glad New Year,
And we be gathered in Thy Hall of Cheer.

For what were life but vain and empty breath,
Without love's shining presence? What is death?
The going to Our Father's Home, He saith.

God keep me true to Love and true to Thee
Until beyond the sunset I shall see
Thy blessed Face, a face of love to me.

Thou Who art Highest Love, for Love's sweet sake
To all I love who sleep, to all who wake,
God keep me true. This is the Prayer I make.

C. K. HARRINGTON.

Yokohama, December 29th, 1904. Japan Mail, January 5, 1905.

Christ's Reception.

BY JUDSON KEMPTON.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not; but as many as received him to them gave he the power to become the Sons of God.

Let me repeat that text again. . . . I do not often speak from such an one. There are not many such. There are not many sentences in literature in which there roll such swellings of emotion, as in this text which tells us of the Christ's coming, of the Christ's rejection, and of the Christ's reception. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not." Those words, as I meditated on them, played upon my soul, as the sad solemn notes of a mighty organ might play on the spirit of one who sat alone in the nave of a great cathedral, until he should bow his head and press his hands upon his willing eyes; "He came unto his own and his own received him not"—and then as the organ music might grow grander until it was sublime, and it would lift up the head of the solitary listener—so that the light from the Cathedral window would stream upon his countenance, so I lifted up my spirit as this mighty text went marching through my mind, "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the Sons of God."—POWER to become the SONS OF GOD. His coming, think of Christ's coming.

Did you ever read the story which is older than the gospels of how the Greek hero Ulysses returned to his home in Ithica, from the nine years war in Troy? He came in disguise, as a beggar, clothed in coarse and ragged garments. But his dog, Argus, knew his master, as soon as he put his nose against his hand, and died with excessive joy. His aged nurse recognized him, and called him her boy and her King. When he revealed himself to his son, Telemachus, they wept tears of joy together, and Penelope, his faithful Queen, who believing that he would return, had used many devices to keep off all other suitors, when she was convinced that the beggars clothes concealed her Lord, first fainted away,

"And then recovering to his arms she flew

And strained him close as to his breast she grew"

and the Gods held back the steeds of day that their joy might be prolonged.

Ulysses came unto his own, and his own received him. Christ, too, came unto his own. "His own received him not." The most pathetic and sorrowful note in all the Bible, in all the earth, the minor key of all nature seems to wail it, "His own received him not." If there is any sadness in heaven, it might be expressed in these words, "His own received him not."

Oh! if his own had only received him! Paul would not then have groined in spirit for the salvation of Israel. The heaven would come down to earth, if his own would but receive him. The mists would roll in splendor from the beauty of the hills. The wind of God's spirit would scatter the clouds of sin, and sorrow and sickness. The dark and bloody pages of history would be a fair record, there would have been no dark ages. Cruelty, oppression, man's inhumanity to man, would have ceased. Satan would have fallen a second time from a second heaven, and the stampings of his cloven hoof, would have been no more seen in the gardens of the Lord.

But how, if all men had received Christ? Could the necessary sacrifice have been made for sin? Satan would gladly have yielded the earth and his power upon it, if by that bait he could have prevented the death of Christ, which makes propitiation for our sin, and not for ours only, but for the whole world. That thought, we know, came into the mind of the crafty archonemy, and he tried to carry it into execution. Then he took Jesus up into an exalted

high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and said, "All these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." I will let your own receive you. He pointed to a path of roses, with no thorns, or crown of thorns—to a hill on the horizon that was topped by no cross, to a victory without a battle. But Christ saw that such a victory would be more humiliating than utter defeat. It were better for him to do God's will if not a single soul were saved than to receive the homage and adulation of the whole human race, to be received by them at the instigation, or by the permission of the devil. So he answered sharply, "Thou shalt worship the Lord, thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

But if the race had received Christ, of their own accord, exercising their own God-given free wills, in spite of the temptations of Satan, and their own carnal minds, if all nations had come to the brightness of his rising—if all men had been gathered, of their own accord, by him, as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, if they had all exclaimed, as the aged prophetess, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," or even the less degree of devotion, which Thomas had when he cried, My Lord, and My God!—would not Christ's very chief object have been frustrated? If Judas had received him, who would have betrayed him? If Pilate had had the courage of his convictions, who would have condemned him? If before, instead of after the crucifixion the Roman soldiers and Centurions had cried out, "Truly, this was the Son of God," who would have pierced him? If the thousands of the Jerusalem mob with the chief priests and Pharisees had gladly received him, who, with wicked hands would have crucified and slain him? And how, without being slain could he be the Lamb of God, the sacrifice which taketh away the sin of the world?

Ah, the God who found a way, who discovered to Abraham the ram caught in the thicket, would have been able to have carried out his decree concerning the Lamb that was slain before the foundation of the world.

Let us never say it is necessary for any man to sin in order to carry out God's good purposes. I believe in God's decrees, but I believe that God's omniscience is not dependent on human sin to have those decrees carried into effect. It was necessary that Christ should die, but it was not necessary that his own should receive him not. If they had only received him! "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are, 'It might have been.'"

I see him standing with outstretched arms, and up turned face, on the mount that overlooked the city of Jerusalem, and as, through his tears, he sees in the spirit of prophesy, the awful scenes of the destruction,—scenes which the pen of Josephus would describe, and which succeeding ages would pronounce the most terrible that were ever recorded on the pages of history, bloody as those pages are. I hear him cry, not in anger, but in deepest sorrow, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, how often would I have gathered your children together as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not,—ye would not."

Flow gently, sweet Cedron, by thy silver stream
My Saviour at midnight, when moonlight's pale beam,
Shone bright o'er thy waters, did frequently stray
And lose in thy murmurs the toils of the day.

O, do you not think, children of God, that on some of those nights when, "cold mountains and the midnight air, that witnessed the fervor of his prayer? when his disciples slept, and there was no eye to see him, except the eye of his God, he stood on the mountain top, beneath the stars of heaven, with outstretched arms and upturned face, with eyes filled with tears, and soul baptized in anguish, moaning—as he looked with prophetic spirit, to the "great and terrible day of the Lord," when he, himself, should be compelled to divide those who would not hear his voice, from those that received him as a shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats, and say to them, "Depart, ye cursed," and send them away into everlasting punishment—"Ye would not come unto me that ye might have life. Ye would not—ye would not!" He came unto his own, and his own received him not! But as many as received him, to them gave he power to be called the sons of God.

There were some that received him. There are some that believe on his name, who were born, not of the blood nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man,—but of God.

Do not ask me how to look into the deep mysteries of regeneration, do not ask me whether there be many that be saved or few. All your questions shall be answered one day, when your enraptured eye shall gaze on ten thousand times ten thousand and thousand thousands, who have washed their robes and made them white in his blood, and the great multitude of his saints, which no man can number. Sufficient now for us to know that there are some who receive him; some who believe on his name; some who are born of God, and to be sure that we, and all we can influence belong to that number.

How came these to receive him? Because they could not do without him. He was to their souls what the sunshine is to the flower, what the rain is to the herbage. He was the light of the world.

He came to their thirsty souls as the rain on the mown grass, and as the showers that water the earth. Lord Alfred Tennyson was a man who talked little about his reli-

gious life. Once one of his visitors ventured to ask him what he thought of Jesus Christ. They were walking in a garden, and after a few minutes silence, the poet stooped over and touched a beautiful flower saying, simply, "What the sun is to that flower Jesus Christ is to my soul. He is the sun of my soul."

As many as received him, were they asked why, could answer with that good and gifted woman, Francis R. Havergal:

We could not do without thee, O Saviour of the lost,
Whose precious blood redeemed us, at such tremendous cost
Thy righteousness, thy pardon, thy precious blood must be
Our only hope and comfort, our glory and our plea.

We could not do without thee, we cannot stand alone
We have no strength or goodness, no wisdom of our own,
How could we do without thee, we do not know the way;
Thou knowest and thou leadest, and wilt not let us stray.

We could not do without thee, O Jesus Saviour dear!
E'en when our eyes are bolden, we know that thou art near.
How dreary and how lonely this changeful life would be,
Without the sweet companion, the secret rest in thee.

Is there a man or woman here who feels a dissatisfaction, an emptiness in life, that neither pleasure nor work will fill? It is the lack of Christ. Receive him, my dear friend, and you shall be filled. Let your soul delight itself in fatness. "He that drinketh of this water shall thirst again, whoso drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst."

To them gave he the right to be called the children of God.

No monument was ever raised to the memory of Jesus Christ. I do not suppose it ever entered the mind of any one to do such a thing for no lover of our Saviour ever thinks of him as dead. He is at the right hand of God, where he liveth and maketh intercession for us. So Christ never had an epitaph inscribed in stone.

But if I were to be asked to write what for another might be called an epitaph, a few beautiful words which would sum up his mission and his character, I would quote this text, "For them gave he power to become the Sons of God."

That word "power" has a legal signification. Legal power, authority, right. We constantly honor the men who have obtained for humanity the rights they now possess. The man who in all parts of the world were foremost in the freeing of the slaves and of granting the rights of free men to those who had been bought and sold like cattle; the honest burghers of the middle ages who defied the robber barons and made their cities independent and established the rights of citizenship; the men who compelled Kings to sign Magna Charta and to give the people their legal rights; the men who, by many long and bloody wars gained for the people the rights of self-government, the right to think and the right to speak, and the right to vote without the fear of molestation—all these receive, as they should, our highest praise, and we delight to do them honor and to pass their names from one generation to another.

But think of the right that Christ gave each member of the human race—to them gave he the right to be the Sons of God.

In ancient days, and today in semi-barbarous countries, kings claim to be descended from the immortal gods, by long ancestral lines—but to them, to us, to all who receive him, Christ gives the power to become, not far-away descendants, not great, great grandchildren, but Sons, Sons, born of God.

O, the dignity of the Christian! Would that we felt it more! In tales of life in the old countries, we have read of how some youth would walk alone into the gallery in his home, where hung the portraits of his ancestors, and how, as he held a sort of communion with the departed, by reflecting on their reputed prowess and their mighty deeds, those calm and sober faces seem to gaze at him from out the frames and from behind the canvasses, and to say, "Be worthy of the name you bear and of the blood that flows in your veins," and that youth would go forth too high-minded to stoop to what was low or mean, enabled truly by the true dignity of birth.

Christian, what a high, noble life would you live if you could always remember that you are a son of God!

Let us lift up our heads. Let us put on the royal purple. When temptation comes to us in any of its multitudinous forms, let us remember and say to it, "My father would despise you, and I am above you, I will not come down to you, I am a son of God."

When we meet Crying Need, we will not pass it by, but stop and say, "I am a Prince, I will give to this Crying Need as a Prince gives." When we see Misery, we will think, "I am a child of God who is full of compassion," and then we will say, "Misery, what can I do for you." When we fall in with Narrow Selfishness and Meagre Stinginess and Little Pettiness, we will say, "I am no relation of yours, not even a second cousin. I have none of your features. I am a Son of God. I will show it by being magnanimous." When you meet Hatred you will say, "I forgive you." When you come to Useful Work, though it may be hard and disagreeable, you will say, "This is my Father's business, I must be about it." And when you are with the unconverted and the sinful you will say, "To these Christ has given the right to become the sons of God. Can I not induce them to believe on his name?"

Muscataine, Iowa.

The Kind of Revival We Need.

2 CHRON. 29 : 16-17.

From these words we notice that, the first step, was the entry of the priests into the House of the Lord to cleanse it. They brought all the uncleanness out into the court. The passage just cited relates to Hezekiah, who when he came to the throne of Judah, found religion in a low and languishing condition. His father Ahas, had been not only an idolatrous king, but notorious for his impiety. With this state of things the heart of pious Hezekiah was deeply affected, hence he made a bold, persevering and successful attempt to affect a revival of religion.

It is worthy of remark, that the reason, why these pious designs began to be carried into effect, was the commencement of a new year. Success is not limited to the exertions of Hezekiah and his times, a revival of religion is within the reach of the people of God at the beginning of this new year. Let us then show

1. What a revival of religion is:

The languishing graces of God's people revived. Christians anxious and prayerful, the presence of the Lord felt, heart searchings, family prayer, parents bearing their children up to the throne of God, and believers labouring for the salvation of those around them.

2. The necessity for such a revival.

The necessity will appear from the worldliness of professing Christians, and their indifference to the power of Godliness on their hearts. The full tide of worldly prosperity seems to have set in with a resistless current. Thousands are floating on its surface. It is this that casts so dark a shade over the church of God.

What must be done in attempting so great a work.

The people of God must repent of their declension. There must be a spirit of deep humiliation, a mourning over departure from God, and a return to him with penitence and faith.

CONSIDER.

Our text says they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify themselves. The word sanctify means to make sacred or holy, to set apart to a religious use. This brings us to the thought, that before there can be a genuine revival, there must first be a cleansing. When the people of God get in earnest about their own souls and ask God to cleanse them from sin, and oh, how much this is needed. How we all need to pray with the Psalmist, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults," then may the believing children of God look for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, but not until then. And when the church of God awakes to this all-important work, there will be a genuine work of grace in the hearts of sinners, and souls will be found seeking the Lord. It seems we are resorting to many means to promote the work of the Lord, calling in a new pastor or evangelist. These cannot produce a revival. It is true by this means some good may be done, but where there is self examination and heart searching and true seeking God, God will bless them who seek Him in sincerity and truth. Let all who are laboring for a revival of God's grace read the words of this text and then let us all pray as we have not done before that God by His Divine Spirit will cleanse those who profess to be His children, so that the Church of our Saviour may get clear of all that are not His redeemed children, and stand before Him in purity and love. Then the Lord will pour out His spirit upon us from on High and many shall be brought into the fold that will arise and call Him blessed. The great need is for our churches to work and pray so that the conditions among those who profess to follow the Lord may be such, that, His smile may rest upon them, then shall there be a truly turning to the Lord. May our Lord who is the author of eternal life so work upon the hearts of men that there shall be a mighty turning to him, that He may receive the glory.

W. E. C.

The Christian Standard.

The story of the Brahman who had often been worsted in argument with a missionary is illuminating. Of keen mind, he was ever unable to obtain any advantage over the missionary in the discussions; and his faith in Hinduism was under a severe test. As a last resort he went to the original sources for a knowledge of Christianity. He read the New Testament, and was amazed at the height of its ethical and spiritual teachings. But his love for victory in argument overcame his appreciation of the gospel, and he went to the missionary and triumphantly cried, "You are not as good as your book."

The Brahman did not understand that to the standards of a book of divine origin no man could be expected to fully attain. The books of Hinduism present no moral principles to which he did not feel able to conform, and doubtless, after his discussions with the missionary, he could perceive that it was easily possible for a man to be better than the Veda or the Upanishads. Certainly the idea did not occur to him that the life of an adherent of any religion could properly be divorced from the moral and spiritual standards of the literature on which his religion was founded. It is the universal testimony that the followers of false religions are far more constant and particular in conforming to the teachings and requirements of their religious writings or authorities than Christians are in observing the teachings and commands of the Bible.

But it should be remembered that there are reasons which partially at least, explain this defect on the part of adherents of Christianity. In the first place there is the point already referred to. The moral standards of the New Testament are absolutely perfect and the spiritual ideals touch infinity. Try as he will no man is able to realize in his life its lofty and completely excellent standards. Anyone comparing the life and the Book will always and inevitably find failures and defects in the first when lined up with the infinite perfection of the last. Then it is important to notice that the impossibility of completely reaching the Biblical measure for life deprives the Christian of a rule to which he is able exactly to conform. It is easier to do a thing for which we have a measure than to approximate to the unattainable. The followers of other religions are able to do exactly the things commanded in their books, and to conform fully to the standards set before them, and they have a task far easier of performance than the Christian who can never feel the satisfaction of complete attainment to the ideals of his religion, but must ever be striving and rising higher and nearer to the sublime perfection of the life of his Lord. If, however, there is ever a disposition to question the wisdom of setting before the Christian ideals impossible of attainment instead of exact rules to which he may perfectly conform, it is only necessary to remember that no one ever rises higher than his ideal. A standard possible of exact fulfilment sets the limit of life.

Another reason for the failure of Christians to conform as closely to their Books as do other religionists to theirs, is in the motive to which appeal is made for obedience. In pure Christianity the impelling motive is love, in every other religion it is fear. The adherent of a non-Christian religion has a fixed standard to which he may attain and definite penalties are threatened for failure. He may at once satisfy his conscience and allay his fears by exact conformity. Christianity has no exact attainable standards, and love, its fundamental motive, by its very nature would be satisfied with none. Duty impelled by fear may be fully discharged, but the desires of ardent love can never be completely satiated. Like the religion of which it is the warm and throbbing heart, Christian love is measureless. It neither seeks for limits to devotion and service, nor would be satisfied if they were found. The infinite realities and ideals of Christianity find a fitting complement in the boundless possibilities of its motive in the hearts of men to which they appeal.

Yet it is a profound mistake for Christians to make use of the impossibility of attaining fully the standards of their religion to excuse themselves from the most strenuous endeavor. This is the certain road to dissatisfaction and the worst form of failure. The Christian's nature and the most essential principle of his religion unite in an imperious demand for an unceasing and unaltering striving after the unattainable. While he may never hope to fully arrive at the perfection of God, the Christian should certainly always make the impression that the New Testament makes on one reading it, and the most essential element of his life and his only hope of peace is that he should be with resolute and single mind, always intent to realize the standard of his Lord. "Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect." (Matt 5 : 48; Am. Rev. Version—Watchman.

* * *

The Order of the Smiling Face.

We've formed a new society—

"The Order of the Smiling Face";

An honored member you may be,

For every one may have a place

The rules say you must never let

The corners of your mouth droop down;

For by this method you may get

The habit of a sulky frown.

If playmates tease you, let your eyes

A brave and merry twinkle show,

For if the angry tears arise,

They're very apt to overflow.

If you must practise for an hour,

And if it seem a long, long while,

Remember not to pout and glower,

But wear a bright and cheerful smile.

The rules are simple, as you see;

Make up your mind to join to-day,

Put on a smile—and you will be

An active member right away.

—Lucy Foster, in St. Nicholas.

* * *

It will always be a stale thing to live if you are only allowed to work the surfaces of your nature and stifle its deeper throbs. The only thing that can preserve freshness for us in ordinary life and in religion is a liveness in the soul and fellowship with kindred souls.—T. Rhonda Williams.

Lord Jesus, who hast so graciously promised to be our portion in the next world, prevent us from choosing any other in this.—Horne.

Listen to the leadings of grace, then say and do nothing but what the Holy Spirit shall put in your heart. You will find that you will become tranquil, that your words will be fewer and more effectual and that with less effort you will accomplish more good.—Fenelon.

Messenger and Visitor

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

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. McC. BLACK

Editor

Address all communications and make all payments to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

If labels are not changed within reasonable time after remittances are made advise "Business Manager," Box 330 St. John, N. B.

Printed by Messrs. Black & Co., 107 Gormley Street, St. John, N. B.

REVIVAL WORK IN LONDON.

There is every indication that a wave of religious revival, as strong as that which followed the first mission of Moody and Sankey is spreading in Great Britain. The Revival in Wales has had something to do with this religious awakening, the greatest that the country has known since 1859.

A five months campaign under Messrs. Torrey and Alexander has begun in London in Albert Hall as a centre. At the first meeting this immense building was packed with an audience of 12,000 and on the Sunday following there were the same crowds in attendance, many of them from the highest walks of life. At the close of the evening service 300 people went forward for prayer.

No religious movement has ever been better advertised. The newspapers have given columns to details of the work and have printed interviews with and portraits of the missionaries, while all denominations have united in wishing them godspeed.

All branches of the crusade have been organized on a gigantic scale, and £12,000 has been collected toward estimated cost of £17,000. An enormous number of advertisements, posters and handbills have been circulated, 1,500,000 invitation tickets have been issued, and 150,000 houses have been visited. A choir of 3,000 voices has been trained by Mr. Alexander, and 250 stewards have been enrolled.

The mission is conducted under the auspices of the London Evangelistic Council, of which Lord Kinnaird is president, and it consists approximately of equal numbers of prominent Low Churchmen and members of the Free Church organizations.

Almost all the leading clergymen and ministers of London have expressed their sympathy with the mission and its objects, including the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Rochester, who gives the mission "all friendly and neighborly greeting. I shall watch with reverence and hope for blessing to come through it."

The Bishop of London has appointed an evangelistic council to arrange for independent mission services in various churches and halls in other parts of London.

Meanwhile there are signs of similar enthusiasm in parts of Europe. Gen. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who has just returned from a continental mission tour, says a religious fervor is arising in France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The Rev. Dr. Torrey, who has been on a brief holiday in Germany in preparation for his labors in London, says he is convinced that one of those religious upheavals which have periodically flooded the Christian world since Pentecost is now in its morning, and the high noon is not far off.

A NORTH AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

On Jan. 25th, there was held in New York City, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, a unique and notable conference.

It was notable for its object and also for the character of the men by which it was composed. Eighteen States were represented. There were not as many from the South as was anticipated. This was owing to the severity of the storm which swept the whole eastern seaboard from the Carolinas to Maine. There were seventy persons only in attendance; but these were all representative men. They were appointed by state organizations, general denominational societies, and educational institutions. Some few others were also present because of their personal interest in the gathering.

The Conference organized by appointing Dr. S. H. Greene of Washington, Chairman, Rev. Charles H. Moss, of Malden, Mass., Secretary.

The subject of greatest moment for the consideration of the Conference was, "Is there, apparently, a growing desire for some sort of a general organization of American Baptists?"

Dr. Morehouse said that from letters which he had received, the sentiment in favor of a general convention was quite unanimous. After a prolonged discussion of the main question without a dissenting voice the brethren urged the

organization of a convention which shall bring into its ranks the entire body of Baptist churches of the country, with certain well-defined limitations.

Having adopted the principle that it was desirable to have such a general conference, the question of details was then considered. These were referred to special committees to report. A committee of nine was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and to arrange for a meeting at St. Louis in May next.

The following is the report of the above named committee.

1. "That the name of the Convention be 'The General Convention of the Baptists of North America.'"

2. That this Convention can exercise no authority other than that which the weight of its opinions may carry, nor shall it interfere in any way with the churches, or with the missionary and educational or other agencies of the denomination.

3. The objects of this Convention shall be to promote closer fellowship between American Baptists and increased denominational efficiency; to discuss subjects having a bearing upon the missionary, educational, and philanthropic enterprises of the denomination, and upon the moral and spiritual welfare of society, and to promote spirituality and the evangelistic spirit in our churches."

4. This Convention shall be composed of duly appointed representatives from churches, local associations and territorial, provincial and State Conventions or General Associations. Each church may send one representative and one additional representative for every hundred members or fraction thereof above the first one hundred. Each local Association may send two representatives and one additional representative for every ten churches. Each convention may send ten delegates and one for every 10,000 above the first 50,000.

5. The officers of this Convention shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer and an executive committee consisting of these officers and nine other members all of whom shall be chosen by the Convention during which they are elected, to the close of the next convention or until their successors are elected.

6. The first meeting shall be at St. Louis, Mo. on Tuesday evening May 16, 1905, and Wednesday morning and afternoon, May 17.

7. In addition to the membership so provided in Sec. 4, the first meeting shall also be composed of delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Kansas City, Mo. May 12-15, 1905, delegates to the Baptist Societies holding anniversaries in St. Louis, Mo. beginning May 17, 1905, and such representatives of the National Baptist Convention, the Lott Carey Baptist Convention, the Canadian Baptist Convention, the Mexican National Baptist Convention, and of such other Baptist Conventions as may find it possible to attend."

8. That a committee of arrangements for the first meeting shall be appointed by this conference.

It will be seen by the foregoing that provision is made for Canadian Baptists to be present and take part in the deliberations of this Convention which is to hold its first session in St. Louis in May next.

By an oversight because of a want of knowledge of conditions in Canada the term 'Canadian Baptist Convention' is used. If the term 'Conventions' had been used, and not the singular form the term thus employed would have been correct. As a matter of fact the last clause of sec. 7 covers the ground. It reads, 'a d of such other Baptist Conventions as may find it possible to attend.' The difficulty however, on the part of Canadian Baptists will be that their Conventions are not held until later in the season and so are not in a position to appoint representatives if they should wish to do so. Some of our Boards might desire to send a representative or representatives. That such a Convention would be of great service to the denominations in North America can scarcely be questioned.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

H. K. Carroll, D. D., formerly connected with the Government's department of Statistics (United States) who has for several years past given an annual statement regarding the number and growth of the different religious bodies, has published the statement for 1904.

By this it appeared that the Roman Catholics gained most during the year and now number 10,194,219. The Methodist Episcopal church comes next, making a gain of 25,167 and numbering 3,847,932. The Northern, Southern and Colored Baptists made a gain of 84,000, which brings the total membership up to 4,850,234. The Northern Presbyterians gained 36,175; All Methodists gained 69,244; and all Baptists 85,050; the Disciples gained 26,498; and the Protestant Episcopal 25,371; the Lutherans made an increase of 73,856; the total number of Adventists is 92,418; Quakers 117,065; Dutch Reformed 401,001; United Brethren 273,000; Universalists 54,000; Congregationalists 667,951; Presbyterians, North, 1,060,170; Baptists, North, 1,070,206; South 1,850,889; Negro 1,920,139; Free Will Baptists 86,322; Christian Scientists 66,022; Cumberland Presbyterians 186,104; Presbyterians, South 239,988; Unitarians 71,000 the same as last year.

Altogether gained net 1,674 ministers, 2,310 churches, and 582,878 members.

The great increase of Roman Catholics and Lutherans is to be accounted for largely by immigration. Whether any names are removed from their church roll when they do not attend their services we do not know.

Baptists have grown more in the South than in the North, the increase in the former was about five times as great as the latter. It is difficult to assign a reason for this inequality.

The Disciples of Christ are a rapidly growing body in the United States. They now number 1,231,566. The accuracy of some of the above figures may be questioned by some, but they are as complete as can be obtained from the annals of the different denominations.

CHURCH UNION.

We learn from the press of the city that a desire has been expressed by some members of the Brussels St. and Leinster St. churches of St. John, for an organic union of these two churches. Negotiations with that end in view are in progress. What the outcome is to be is difficult to forecast. There are so many considerations to affect matters of such a nature. The most prominent being the associations of the past. To one who has the glory of God and the furtherance of His Kingdom uppermost in mind and heart there can only be one conclusion reached. Both churches are well and efficiently served by active and devoted pastors, and there is no doubt that good work is done by each of these brethren. But the question that is before them is whether one good strong church would not do more for the cause of Christ than can be done by the two weaker churches. Neither of them is well-filled, and both of them have a struggle to meet their current expenses. This they are doing, but the contributions for the work of the denomination are seriously interfered with by what the members are compelled to do in order to maintain the regular services of their churches. Is this right? Will a persistence in the present condition of things stand the test of the white light that streams from the throne of God? We hope for the sake of our common cause that the members of these churches will approach this question (more or less perplexing) with this one dominant thought, What is for the glory of God and the best interests of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour? If this question is approached from the closet divested of all personal considerations, the result will be what all lovers of our Zion most heartily pray for and desire.

Editorial Notes.

The Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board wishes us to remind the pastors, Sunday school superintendents and Mission Board workers that a very interesting exercise has been prepared for Foreign Mission Day, March 26. Copies of the same may be had by addressing Rev. J. W. Manning St. John, N. B. It is hoped that the exercise may be generally used. The offering is for our Foreign Mission work. The claims upon the treasury of the Board are constant, and on the increase. This is true of all growing work.

The *Congregationalist* says of the proposed North American Baptist Convention: 'It will promote Christian fellowship, increase spirituality, quicken evangelistic zeal, and relegate into the background out of sight divisions for which no warrant now exists, and in which few Christians today have any interest.' If this shall result let us have the convention forthwith. Anything that will help Baptists do the work which called them into existence should be hailed with joy by every lover of our Zion.

It is said that in the Cathedral of St. Marks in Venice there are two beautiful alabaster columns. Tradition declares that they were brought from Solomon's Temple. Light held behind them, shows through them, by which their strength and beauty are made plainly manifest. The church of Jesus is like those columns. Transparent with the light of her risen and glorified Lord upon her, yet strong as the "ever lasting hills." She shall not be moved for God is with her and in her. This is the Christian's confidence and strength.

Some once has said, 'The church is added to by subtraction.' This is a somewhat startling statement. We were never expert in figures, and so we have found it difficult to explain to our own satisfaction how anything can be added to by subtraction. A boat will sail better by having a clean bottom. Barnacles should be rubbed off if a race is to be won. A clean church is a conquering church, a faithful church is a forceful church. Stumbling blocks are to be removed or little progress will be made. Perhaps this is the explanation.

A letter from Dr. Trotter on the 'Day of Prayer for Students,' which came too late for insertion in our issue of last week, after referring to the importance of the churches observing such a day, says, we greatly need those blessings which come only in answer to prayer. The spirit of doubt, the secularization of life, the glorification of pleasure, and all these phases which mark the general life of our times, are felt as peculiar temptations in the life of the schools and col-

leges and nothing can save teachers and students from the blight except the power of the Holy Spirit shed forth in answer to prayer.

Jesus washed his disciples feet, that they might learn from that act to become servants in this world. He was not too great, though the greatest of all to take the actual place of a servant. He put the badge of honor upon the servant. The world reverses the order. It looks with contempt and scorn upon the toiler and the servant as beneath it. Those who can command others are the great and honorable in its sight. God says, 'he that humbleth himself shall be exalted'. Christ's greatest glory is that He became a servant that he might exalt men. Let us try to be more like Him, if we want to be most useful. There is no other way.

Not Lordship but service was the underlying principle of the new Evangel which John Wyclif proclaimed in his great controversy with the proud and arrogant prelates of his day. And so he taught the humble Evangelists who went about among the people, that Jesus was a serving Saviour. This is the very essence of the gospel. It is the spirit that animates every true minister of Christ, every devoted missionary of the cross, every faithful layman who enters upon any Christian work. But to do this, involves effort, decision of character, consecration of heart, the giving of ourselves in the same self-forgetting spirit in which Jesus gave Himself for us.

There is 'A Presbyterian Church in India' at the present time. This is a result of a union of the Church of Scotland, United Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church of England, Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, Reformed Church, (Dutch) of America, and Presbyterian Church of Canada. The Presbyterian Church in India will have 33 Presbyteries and 332 churches and a total membership of 74,000. This is a move in the right direction. There will be a conservation of strength, and a unity of endeavor which was impossible heretofore. The saving in men and money will be considerable, and there will be no overlapping of forces. The gain will be in many directions.

A writer in the Standard says: 'The church of to-day is making grave mistakes in practice. Too much pride, too little piety; too much competition, too little co-operation; too much cost, too little conquest; too much habit, too little holiness; too much show, too little service; too much ease, too little earnestness; too much excuse, too little exertion; too much form, too little force; too much froth, too little faith.' There is some truth put into this antithetical form. As these sentences are read the question will be asked by each reader, How much is the present condition of the church due to my faith and practice? Reforms are never made in a mass, but by the individual. The condition of the church is due entirely to the character of its individual members. These represent somebody and something. Who and what is it?

Baptist Union

Editor of MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

Dear Bro.—Your readers who have long prayed for the union of our denomination and the Free Baptists of N. B. will be pleased to know that thus far 26 churches have voted in favor of the same on the "Basis" as adopted by our Convention and the Free Baptist Conference of N. B.

This week we give the names of the following churches that have reported since our last communication.

From N. S.—Gabus, Forbes' Point, Sonora, Gasperaux, Barrington.

From N. B.—1st Springfield, 3rd Springfield, Gibson, Maryville, Buctouche, Bayside, Norton, Valley Hillsboro, Hillsboro 3rd, Coverdale 2nd, St. Andrews, North Esk, 1st Sheffield, Upper Gagetown.

The Committee now convinced that it is the wish of the denomination that this union take place will in the course of a few weeks come together for further action.

We have added to our number representative men belonging to the Convention. Our brethren of the Free Baptist Committee have done the same for their committee.

Our next step will be a joint meeting of the enlarged Committees when we hope to arrive at the door of the Union.

The next move being the calling a representative meeting of the two denominations to consummate the work carried on with much encouragement by the Committees. Some of our churches supposing that the Convention Committee would sit quietly and do nothing during the year and then report progress at the Convention, and on this account postponing any action on the part of their church will wake to find that the committee took their appointment seriously. We believe the Convention appointed us to do something and we have no intention of disappointing that body. Come brethren get your churches in line with this forward move. We have sent out our last appeal to you. For the sake of the cause, consider this matter and act. In behalf of the Committee. G. O. GATES. St. John, Feb. 13.

From Halifax.

ACADIA COLLEGE—THE FIRST FORWARD MOVEMENT.

NO. 1.

Rev. Edmund Albern Crawley at the Bar. Yes, for a number of years previous to 1827, this tall young man was a distinguished figure among the lawyers in Halifax, and many a prediction was made respecting his future. That this son of Crawley's should capture a judgeship would have scarcely been regarded as a prophecy. That his sobriety, his talents, his learning, his eloquence should make for him a place at the top of the judiciary of the Province, barring accidents, was a matter of course.

In 1827, word came that two lawyers in Halifax had cast in their lot among the Baptists. Young Crawley was one of them. He next appears as a student in theology among the young men at the feet of Moses Stewart of Andover. Not at the Bar of the legal profession do we now see him. It is at the Bar of the legislative we find him. To be seen aright the Legislative Hall, as it now is, must be transformed, and appear in its original shape. At the west end there was that little throne—the speaker's chair and to the right and left of it a row of benches running east, and meeting at an opening through which the members of the Assembly passed in and out of this enclosure. Across this opening the sergeant-at-arms—military in his uniform, his sword dangling at his side—put up and took down a bar as occasions made their demand. Sixty six years ago on the 14th of February, this sworded man put the Bar in its place and Edmund A. Crawley appeared before it to speak to the assembly on the red benches.

Let us take a look at his audience within this enclosure. Enthroned in the speaker's chair, well wiggid, sat S. G. W. Archibald, cultured, learned and moderate. At this time he was claimed by both political parties. He is soon to vacate the speaker's chair and take a seat on the bench.

A hymnster of the day said of him:

Up proud ambition's steep you go,
While party strife divides the throng,
And few pretend to guess or know
To which side you belong.

Then there was the familiar form of "Joe Howe," now thirty five years old, and a member of the House for three years. In that assembly is seen the stately form of James Boyle Uniacke, another learned and highly cultured member of the Nova Scotia Bar. Still with the Tories, but soon after a moderate reformer on young Howe's side. William Young, afterwards chief justice and Sir William, eyed the young man at the Bar closely. He is as full of ambition as his leader Howe; but is compelled to take a second place because of the popular talents of the people's idol which he lacked. Lawrence O'Conner Doyle must not be over-looked. He is a Stoneyhurst graduate—witty, convivial and polished—too convivial. His early public life full of promise was cut short by his unbridled humor and extreme social indulgence. William Annand, Howe's colleague as representative of Halifax county, is also one of the red-bench hearers. Fairbanks, afterwards master of the rolls is another. Herbert Hurlbington the stalwart self-reliant Yarmouth liberal, difficult of control even in Howe's hands, was another occupant of one of those benches which sustained the rank and file as well as the orators of that day. But time and space would fail us to tell of each of the forty nine men who had a right to sit and speak within that sacred enclosure. Among them are Samuel Chipman, A. S. DeWolfe, Holland Thorne, Gouge, Dickey, and Allison and other men equally substantial and true. There they are, forty-eight of them, all crowned with well brushed beaver hats. Mr. Speaker wears his wig. Exclude from the mind the raven glossed silk hats of today which venture out only at funerals; and think of hats of genuine soft beaver fur.

From the gallery above, John Ferguson, the sympathetic, astute editor of the Christian Messenger, doubtless was to be seen in that crowd of on-lookers. The Lobby, too, gave accommodation to favored spectators. Public interest had been aroused on the previous day. Dr. Crawley had been called to the Bar of the House, and was examined in respect to his exclusion from a chair in Dalhousie. But now he is at the Bar in the interests of Queens College. He is there pleading for a charter for this new institution. Immediately after his rejection from Dalhousie a college had sprung up at Horton as if by magic. Now it had two professors, and twenty students. But it owns no roof to shelter a student or professor. The work of the college was done in the Academy building. The college has been named; and Mr. Crawley as one of its professors, is before the House of Assembly asking that body for a charter.

Among the representatives of the people now before him no man was seen, more imposing, more cultured or holding broader and sounder views on education than E. A. Crawley. Neither was he lacking in power to impress his views upon such an assembly. He was timid, it is true; but at times his natural timidity left him. At such time his boldness was that of the lion. Such was the case on this occasion. The Speaker in the chair was one of the three Governors of Dalhousie who had broken faith with Mr. Crawley and the public. Not quite so, S. G. W. Archibald was in favor of the appointment. Michael Wallace, the treasurer of the Province, and Sir Colin Campbell, the Lieutenant Governor were the two who were responsible for the injus-

tice. So between Mr. Crawley and our Speaker there was no embarrassment.

What reasons did Mr. Crawley put forward in his address, called by Lawrence O'Conner Doyle, a good judge, "a literary address," why that body should vote for a Charter for Queens College?

The following are some of them: Queens College was not opposed to any similar institution, then existing or that might come into existence. The founding of Queens "was not from pique or disappointment." The defeat of public expectations in his rejection by Dalhousie turned the Baptists back to their original purpose—the developing of Horton Academy, now ten years old, into a college. He had favored Dalhousie as an independent college for all the people; but "the views of the great mass of the supporters of Horton Academy had never favored Dalhousie for all the people, and they had never changed. What was the state of the Higher Education in the country when Horton Academy was founded? This Mr. Crawley described, and, in view of it, showed that there was at the time of its establishment a loud and imperative demand for just such a school, especially for the western section of the Province. He reminded the House that, when on the previous day he was examined on the matter of his rejection from Dalhousie, it was made clear that the Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Wallace—two of the three Governors—did not regard Dalhousie as a free and unrestricted college: He also showed them that his own Alma Mater at Windsor was compelled to have for its professors only members of the Church of England, and that dissenters were not admitted to this college on terms of unquestionable equality, but were simply tolerated.

Indeed Halifax was not a suitable place for the constituency of Queens. The country was poor and could not afford to send its students to the capital. Already they had twenty students at Horton, more than could be found in either Dalhousie or Kings. Already the people had contributed for the Horton Schools \$16,000. Subsequently Mr. Howe said in the House that that sum was more than any other denomination had given for this object. In the United States colleges were multiplying remote from large towns. Queens had a hold on the affections of the people. This guaranteed its success. Windsor which for fifty years had been handsomely supported by public funds, had only two professors and 13 or 14 students. He reminded the House that Horton Academy had done more than was expected of an Academy. Some of its students had at other colleges taken rank with men who had been trained at Kings and other colleges. Withhold the charter and the students of Horton Academy would go to the States to finish their education, where they would likely remain. It was not a Baptist college in any sense except that members of that body would be the chief contributors to its support. The authorities would hold themselves bound to confine themselves to the literary, moral and religious training of the students. Nothing sectarian should be taught in the college. It should be as free as the air. It was objected, that other such colleges would spring up. Let them come into existence, and justify their claim for a charter. Mount Allison was not born at that time. The grand aim was the education of the youth of the country, and the spread of education among the people. The time for the education of the few had passed away—governments monarchical and republican were interested in the spread of education among the people. Queens would not injure Dalhousie. Let that college be made free to all. Both could go on in sympathetic, generous rivalry. The Government could appoint six of the twelve governors for Queens. It was thought that the Baptists were not good subjects, he repudiated the suspicion, as improper and unjust. The press had made insinuations which compelled Dr. Crawley to speak thus. The assembly might reject the petition, but there was an indomitable spirit in the country—a good humoured spirit and it could not be repressed. The people at the expense of their comfort would support the institution. Was it wise to attempt to put down such a public spirit. Such an injustice would be felt and resisted. Such an injustice could not be long tolerated by the country.

These are a few of the thoughts eloquently placed before the Assembly by Dr. Crawley.

So soon as Dr. Crawley retired, the subject was debated by a number of members. Mr. Howe said that because of Dr. Crawley's rejection by the Governors of Dalhousie he would vote for a charter for Queens. Mr. William Young would change Dalhousie and make it a college for all the people. Mr. Howe gave notice that he would introduce a bill to liberalize Dalhousie. At the end of a long debate a majority of one or two appeared against granting the charter.

REPORTER

Literary Note.

THE LIVING AGE is more full than ever of material indispensable to the reader who would keep himself informed on international politics. In the number for January 21 appears Alfred Stead's brilliant contribution to The Fortnightly Review, entitled "Why Japan Will Win," as well as a personal appreciation of General Kuropatkin by the distinguished explorer, Sven Hedin. Demetrius C. Boulger's statesmanlike article in The Fortnightly on "The Awakening of Afghanistan" will be found in the number for January 28; and perhaps most notable of all is Prince Kropotkin's survey of "The Constitutional Agitation in Russia," reprinted from The Nineteenth Century and After in that for February 4.

❁ ❁ The Story Page ❁ ❁

The Re-Union: A Thanksgiving Story.

BY M. C. P.

The snow was beginning to fall as night approached. It was Thanksgiving eve, and the streets were crowded with hurrying people. Every one, apparently, had something urgent in view, and the delivery wagons plunged in hot haste to their destinations, leaving with scant delay baskets containing turkeys and other important items for the morrow's feast.

Mrs. Innes-Page, who stood at a window watching the passing throng, was a very lovely young woman with masses of chestnut hair rippling low on her forehead. A wide, sweet mouth was ever ready with its little cherry laugh, and merry blue eyes flashed forth their trusting light from beneath unusually dark brows, seeming literally to light up a face which it did you good only to look at, so pure was it, so fresh, so very fair.

In the inner circle of friends that revolved about herself and her husband their hyphenated name was the subject of many pleasanties, which they lightly disregarded. Behind that name, however, there lay a story of a disinherited son whose name was the only link that bound him to his family, and suggested, in effect, the tragedy of their lives.

To-night the smile was absent from the woman's lips. A dread lay back in the azure depths of her eyes, a dread that she was trying to hide, yet could not hide. Her husband was ill. He was not strong; he had never been strong, and for six years he had been working beyond his strength, he who had never been brought up to work, who had been ordered by the doctors to take life easily, to worry over nothing, never to tire himself. His pastime of dabbling in colors had, during the last six years, turned to mere drudgery to gain a living. He was not and never would be even a moderately great artist. But his artistic talent was great; and this had sufficed to keep himself, his wife and his little son alive these six years. His father—the stern, proud old General Innes-Page—had cut him off without even the proverbial shilling on his marriage with Gertrude Morton.

"An artist's model!" he shouted, almost mad with fury. "An artist's model be received by me as the wife of my son! Never! I would see him die of starvation before he should enter my house, or take my hand again!"

In vain had his son explained to him that his fiancée was no artist's model in the real sense of the word; that she had but sat to one or two artists—himself among them—for her face and head, to earn a little money with which to ease the last days of a dying mother. The old General would not hear reason: He said cruel things and almost cursed his son. He swore never to see him again if he married Miss Morton. Practically, he shut the door in his only son's face, and left him outside—peniless.

And then the hitherto somewhat idle young man showed his mettle. Rather than give up Gertrude, he—the proud son of a proud family—would have done a laborer's work, and done it cheerfully. There was no humbug about him. He was ready to do anything if he could make a home, however little, however poor, to give beautiful Gertrude when her mother died and Gertrude would be destitute. And work came to him—artist's work—though not such as an artist would choose. And he got the little home, which soon became a little heaven by the presence of the sweet young wife who even in her orphaned condition, was so happy as to radiate her happiness wherever she went. And then a little son came. The father worked harder than ever in his pride and joy; and his face thinned year by year; and his tall frame took unto itself a permanent stoop; and grey threads lay amongst the almost black hair.

Gertrude had long noticed that her husband was looking very delicate. Now, in the dusk of this Thanksgiving eve it struck her more forcibly. They were alone. "Chip," as they called the little boy, was in bed. Gertrude suddenly knelt beside her husband.

"Charles," she cried, in a sudden passion of love,

"you are ill, for rest from work. Listen to me, my husband. And this time if you love me, don't say no. Let me go to your father! Dearest, let me go to him! He can not be so hard as you say. He will listen to me if I kneel as I am kneeling now, and tell him you are killing yourself. I am not proud, my darling. The General will hear me. He will forgive you. Let me go!"

But she spoke in vain. The young man's handsome face hardened as a flint.

"Never!" he said in a low concentrated voice of anger and determination. "He insulted me. He insulted you. Never, with my permission shall you seek his presence."

Charles got up, and gently took her in his arms. He was her lover, just as he was in those exquisite days of courtship. He pressed the chestnut head down upon his breast, and kissed the waves of hair. He murmured tenderest words of endearment, broken words of unutterable love. But she was over-wrought. She could not stop her tears. He began to grow alarmed. She was shaking all over. Then he tried another way. He put her into the low, comfortable armchair, which he had bought specially for her.

"I must go and have my usual peep at Chip," he said in an ordinary voice. "And I think I heard the postman a little while ago. I'll see if there are any letters."

He was gone some minutes. When he came back Gertrude was no longer crying. She was leaning back, very white in the face, and looking very exhausted. But she started as she looked at her husband.

"What is it, Charles?" she cried.

"Here is a letter from my father," he said quietly. "We will read it together."

His voice was curiously quiet. But Gertrude understood. None but she knew how Charles had loved and admired and almost broken his heart about his fine old father. His mother had died when he was a mere baby and all his love had been centered in his father. The hand which cut the envelope trembled visibly. Husband and wife read the letter together and in silence.

November 27, 1900.

"Although I have sworn never to speak to you again, I made no such vow with regard to your children. I know that you have a son. If you care to send him to me to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock you may do so. I do not wish any servant to accompany him. He must be left at my house alone, and I will see that he is returned to you in safety before night. If you do not care to send him there will be no necessity to inform me of that fact.

Your father,

Charles Innes-Page.

"Oh Charles!"

But Charles was silent. His hand covered his face. His father—his father—had written to him again.

"You will let him go, Charles? He is such a splendid boy—such a splendid boy."

"Of course he will go," was Charles's muttered response. And then, for some time, husband and wife sat hand in hand without speaking.

CHAPTER II.

"Promise me not to be shy or frightened, or cry Chip. No boy over five ought to cry. It is a terrible thing."

"Of course I won't cry, muzzie. I's never let the teeniest, weeniest little tear come out since I had my five year's birthday. I's going to be a soldier, like grandpa."

"Quite right; you may tell him so." And Gertrude patted her offspring approvingly. "And remember, darling your real name is not 'Chip.' That is only your pet name. Your real name is Charles Henry Innes-Page. And the first letter of each name put together make 'Chip.' So you must tell grandpa your real name if he asks you."

"Oh, yes; I can remember it quite well. And shall I give him your love, and daddy's?"

"You need not give my love. But you can tell him that daddy loves him, but did not like to send his love. Do you think you can remember that?"

"Oh, yes," again said the boy confidently. "I shall remember perfectly. Muzzie, isn't it time for me to go?"

"Yes, dear, it's nearly time to start now. And you will be very polite, Chip. Soldiers are always very polite. And another thing, be perfectly truthful, Chip."

"I will, Muzzie. I will do everything exactly as you say. And do let me go. It must be twelve ever so long ago."

Up a flight of richly carpeted stairs stepped the eager little boy, whose hand was clasped within the fat hand of the butler. In his other hand he carried his fawn-colored cap, which exactly matched his neat little covert coat and gaiters. They came to a door at which the man knocked and, dropping the child's hand, announced him in a pompous voice.

It required all of Chip's fortitude not to show the grievous disappointment upon entering the room. Ever since he had heard that he was going to see his grandfather he had pictured to himself how his grandfather would appear. And this was exactly as he appeared in the little painting of him which hung in his father's room. A tall, soldierly figure, in a magnificent uniform with a sword girded to his side, and a cocked hat in his hand, and spurs to his heels. Instead of which he saw a bowed figure in an armchair, with a ehrunken, almost yellow face, with a shawl across his shoulders, and loose carpet slippers on his feet.

As the door opened, the old man had put his hands on the arms of his chair, and leaned eagerly forward, and he, too, was surprised at what he saw. But in another way. Such a superb specimen of boyhood he had never expected to see. Anything so beautiful as the chubby, glowing face, the fearless eyes, the upright, well-knit little form of the child he had never seen. Oh, how his hard old heart suddenly yearned. But a long prepared precaution came upon him. He would consider before he took the child to his heart. He must see if any vulgarity from his plebeian mother rested upon him.

For one moment the old man and the child remained staring at each other in silence. Then the door was reluctantly closed. The pair were alone. The child suddenly remembered one of his mother's instructions. He was to be polite. He advanced a few steps till he reached the great armchair.

"How do you do?" he said, holding out a little hot hand to his grandfather. But the latter thought there was a suspicious unsteadiness in the tone of his voice. The General took the little chubby hand and held it firmly.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Charles Henry Innes-Page," answered the child, glibly. "The first letters make 'Chip' which is my pet name."

"Well, Charles, something is troubling you. What is it?"

The scarlet lips quivered. But the brown eyes were unflinching.

"I's a little—disappointed about something."

"Well, about what? You need not be frightened to tell me."

"I's not a bit frightened." (So proudly that the old man's heart thrilled.) "But I's a little disappointed. I thought you would be in the uniform."

"The uniform! What do you mean, child?"

"What soldiers wear—like you have on in daddy's picture. With a sword, and a cocked hat, and spurs. I was so in hopes of seeing you in soldier's clothes."

There was no mistaking the genuine disappointment in the child's voice. He was very gently drawn between the thin old knees.

"I'm too old to wear them now," said the General. "But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll show you the things some day. I have them in a box upstairs. And you shall try on the cocked hat."

"Oh, may I?" in the most joyful of voices. And may I—may I hold the sword?"

"You may, my boy. Do you want to be a soldier?"

"I's going to be one," decidedly. "And you can tell me exactly what to do, as you are one. I don't want to make any mistakes, so we shall have talk about it—you and I, shan't we?"

"That we will."

One thin arm rested round the sturdy shoulders now. The old General felt new life, new health, new interests and new hopes flooding his feeble frame. The hard old heart was fast melting.

"Will you kiss me, Charles?"

A sudden wave of scarlet dyed the little boy's face.

"Men don't kiss," he said, shyly. "Daddy and I only shake hands since my five years' birthday. Mother kisses me; but daddy and I 'gred not to kiss 'cept on birthdays and Christmas day, oh, and whenever dad's hurted himself. He made me promise that when we settled we oughter not kiss. And you wouldn't believe how often daddy does hurt himself. And then I always kiss him directly, and he says it helps to make him well."

The General was blinking and frowning very much indeed. Something was the matter with his eyes, thought Chip. The child felt something akin to remorse for his refusal to kiss his grandfather. And then the old man took a long, hungry look at his downcast face. Its exquisite youth, its innocence, its truthfulness, its purity struck the General in appalling contrast to his own worn-own frame. Yet he was once as this lovely boy.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked suddenly, perhaps a little harshly, for his heart was working strangely within him. "Of course I do," said the boy, looking up with his frank, bright glance. "You're the old Block."

It was no wonder if a cry of horror escaped the General's lips, and so startled the child that he slipped away from the encircling arm. He misunderstood the boy. He thought the words were 'The Old Block,' and a very madness of anger suddenly seized him. So that was what they called me at home—his son and his vulgar wife.

"Who did you say I was?" he asked, even more harshly than before, and looking hard into the truthful brown eyes.

"The Old Block," repeated the child, still with the same peculiar pronunciation. "Don't you see?" trying a little nervously to explain. "I'm the Chip, and you're the Old Block. You and I are like each other daddy says—though I don't think we're very like—and he always says I'm a chip of the Old Block, and then he one day explained that the Old Block was you, and that I'm so like you as to be like a little chip broken off. Don't you see?"

Did he see? How could he see with a blur like a mist across his sunken eyes—eyes which had once been so like those which now so curiously scanned his face. The latter took a frightened expression as they perceived a tear running down the worn old cheek. Compunction seized the childish heart.

"Oh, are you hurted anywhere?" he asked, anxiously. "Cause if so, I'll do as I do to daddy."

"Yes, I am hurt," cried the delighted old man, as he gathered the little fellow into his trembling arms. "But you are making me well now. My boy! My grandson! God forgive me!"

A few hours later a note was handed by the maid to the old General's son. A footman had left it, she said. It ran as follows:

"My Dear Son:—The 'Chip' has decided to stay the night with the 'Old Block' as he can not go with out seeing the uniform, which has to be fished out of a box in the attic. So if you and that noble little fellow's mother will forgive a cross-grained old curmudgeon, and come and stay the night, too, joining us tomorrow in our Thanksgiving celebration, you will add to the happiness which is already his in the discovery of such a grandson.

Your loving father."

And so it came to pass that night that three people instead of two took the usual 'peep' at Chip as he slept. Three happy people, with perfect peace in their hearts. And one had heard the words 'my daughter,' as she had never thought to hear them spoken again, and least of all by General Innes-Page.—Pictorial Review.

Miss Rural—And you were never in the country during the season for husking bees, Mr. Snappy?

Snappy—No. The idea! How do you husk a bee, anyway?

"Every year," said the professor, "a sheet of water, 14 feet thick, is raised to the clouds from the sea."

"What time of the year does it happen, professor?" asked the freshmen. "I should think it would be a sight worth going to see."

The Young People

EDITOR

BYRON H. THOMAS

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. Byron H. Thomas, Dorchester, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication. On account of limited space all articles must necessarily be short.

President, A. E. Wall, Esq., Windsor, N. S.
Sec.-Treas., Rev. Geo. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

There is a feeling among our constituency, that the missionary undertaking of our B. Y. P. U. has never been definitely placed before our readers.

In simplest form it is this—The Maritime B. Y. P. U. have undertaken to raise Bro. S. C. Freeman's salary. It need scarcely be stated that Bro. Freeman is now a member of our Foreign Mission staff, and on active duty in India. The Foreign Board are responsible for the salary of this brother, which amounts to \$600 at least for the present year. The B. Y. P. U. then of the Maritime Provinces have undertaken to raise this amount \$600.

A line from the Treas. of the Foreign Board, Dr. Manning, intimates that up to Jan. 24th the amount received from the B. Y. P. U. constituency totalled \$271 88, and of that amount Nova Scotia had raised \$196.88 and New Brunswick \$75, while nothing is reported from P. E. I.

I have a line before me from Bro. W. B. Crowell, of Liverpool, which intimates that the Queens Co. Quarterly Meeting of N. S. have undertaken to raise \$100 and that they are doing it.

Fellow Unioners of N. B. and P. E. I. especially will you not hurry your offerings into the hands of Bro Manning?

The full amount can be raised, the question for us to consider is, shall we do it quickly?

The copy with the treatment of Topic for Feb. 12th is before me. It does not seem best to send it. The copy for the 19th is not to hand. There has been no mails from Nova Scotia for more than 48 hours. We regret this delay, and we regret exceedingly that the able treatment from the pen of Bro. Crowell, given the various topics for January, was according to some postal cards before us too late for some unions. We shall endeavor, if we can find anywhere in the lower provinces brethren who will undertake to provide the copy, to have the topics discussed one full week in advance of the date. Will the brethren upon whom devolves this duty please make special effort to meet this invariable rule. Copy in my hands later than Tuesday night, cannot be used that week.

We send the following lines from a dear brother in the Lord, who for 30 years of the 32 years of his life has been a helpless invalid. The editor suggests that the lines, with the history of their author be used in the regular prayer-meeting of our various unions.

A GOSPEL INVITATION.

O sinner, now return to God,
Accept His free salvation;
And then to you forevermore,
There'll be no condemnation.
He will answer when you pray,
He will pardon you today,
And go with you all the way,
To your home in Heaven.

While God is waiting to forgive,
O come and be forgiven;
He longs to wash your sins away,
And lead you home to Heaven.
Sinner, trust his boundless love,
Now His loving kindness prove,
Then with him in bliss above,
You shall dwell forever.

There through eternity you'll sing,
The love of God your Saviour,
And render praise forevermore
For His eternal favor.
He shall be your dwelling-place,
You shall see His smiling face,
And rejoice in boundless grace,
Through eternal ages.

New Canada, N. S. DIMOCK N. MADER.

A GRAND THING TO LIVE TODAY.

My Dear Editor:—I hasten to reply to your request for a short article on some topic of special interest to young people.

Anything that relates to our young people is of the greatest importance, and I want to do my share to help. I am persuaded we do not begin to value the young people around us. Parents are not half alive to all that is wrapped up in their children. At least they do not seem to take time to consider their highest interests. A parent owes his child more than the food he eats and the clothes he wears. The life which he brought into this world demands as its right, opportunity to make the most of itself in this life and in the next. If the parent thinks his duty ends with supplying the bodily needs of the child, he is unworthy of children, one of God's greatest gifts.

I want to emphasize the importance of giving our young people a fair chance. The day school teacher has my sympathy. I was once a public school teacher myself, and know something of the wear and tear of it all. I thought it a good work and enjoyed it very much, because I love children; but I am persuaded now that I did not half understand the greatness of the work, and did not begin to feel the tremendous responsibility resting upon me to mould those lives aright. The public school teacher if he be of the right stamp, is one of the saving factors of the nation. Upon the Canadian teachers who went to South Africa devolved a task not less important, and perhaps not less arduous than that of the soldiers in karki, who opened the way for his coming, and gave opportunity for the peaceable conquest of the Boers to contented citizenship under the Union Jack. I believe in the school teacher and his mission in life. It is a noble one. It deals with noble material. I am sure you agree with me that I have not overstated the value to society of the public, private or Sunday School teacher. The hope of the nation is wrapped up in the child as the flower is in the bud. We ought to cultivate this flower so carefully that no canker shall destroy the bud. Anything which pertains to youth is of the utmost importance.

It is a grand thing to live to-day. We are most highly privileged people. Possibilities glitter all around us. Underdeveloped resources are clamoring for release. Air and earth and water are impatiently waiting the call of a master. Wealth stands with open arms to welcome the willing worker. Health longs to live in our lives. Happiness seeks congenial companions. Before each one of us is a wilderness of wealth; and we can possess it. The forests have not yet been cut away by the woodsman's axe or destroyed by fire. The lumber has not yet all been manufactured in our mills. The fertile farms of Carleton County are as yet undeveloped. This deep and resourceful soil, in spite of bad usage, has in it yet great possibilities. Our mines are practically untouched. Deposits are lying idle which one day will cause the pockets of stockholders to bulge out. The oil wells in Albert and Westmorland Counties are just beginning to arouse public notice. We are living in an undeveloped province, which is just beginning to feel its magnificent future. Farmers are waking up to the fact that something more than fate is required to get everything out of the fertile fields.

It is a grand thing to live to-day. It is a grand thing to be young. I do not mean by that simply the number of years in a man's calendar; for a man can be young when he is old. I pity an old man who is not young in spirit, who takes no interest in things as they are to-day, and who is constantly living in the past. I pity the man who does not enter into the hopes and ambitions of the young people to-day, and who is not the most hopeful and ambitious of them all. He may not have the bodily strength, but he can have the glowing spirit.

Ah, yes, it is a great thing to be young to-day. There never were such opportunities for strong men and women, with the glow of health on their cheek and the fire of righteous ambition in their eye. I pity the man whose blood does not quicken at the mention of the great harvest fields in our North West. A statistician has computed that a single train carrying all this grain crop to the eastern market would be 405 miles long. Think of that! It would reach from Galt, Ontario, to Montreal. From Fredericton to Halifax. We have not yet begun to realize what a great country we have in this Dominion of Canada. The people to the south of us are awake, and more than 50,000 crossed over the line last year into the Canadian North West, not to speculate but to become citizens, and they are rapidly buying the best lands.

We ought to be glad of this, for it means the coming back at last of some of the good blood we have been pouring into the republic to the south of us. Turn about is fair play and our turn is coming at last. The eyes of the world are upon Canada. Bankers in Montreal have received numerous applications from young men in the United States who are convinced that young men of brains and brawn have a better chance in this country than in their own boasted land. I repeat it. It is a grand thing to live to-day and to live a Canadian citizen. I am proud of the fact and that is why I am pastor of a church in Canada to-day.

Young men of strong moral fibre are needed in the country to-day. Great problems are coming upon us and we need the best blood we have to help solve them. It is a great pity that so many of our young people have to go out of the country. There is satisfaction, however, in that they are going somewhere to make things better. They could only stay at home and grapple with hard conditions a little longer they would mightily benefit the native land. But the line of emigration is the bread of life. People must go where they can live. If they cannot find a living here they must leave. We are certain, however, that the day will come when instead of emigration going out of Canada it will be all in our favor. You and I and our people have something to do with bringing in that day the way we do our work to-day and to-morrow.

(Continued next week.)

Foreign Missions

W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs J. W. Manning, 240 Duke St., St. John, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JANUARY:

Bobbili, its outstations, helpers and missionaries, remembering the interesting girls' school at Bobbili and the work at Raggahda.

NOTICE.

The book "Things as they are in Southern India" given to the circulating library by Mrs. I. C. Archibald has been in such demand that it is engaged one year in advance, so we have ordered from England our more copies that the sisters may be more speedily supplied with this most thrilling and deeply interesting book.

A Mission "Exercise" has been prepared by Mrs. Coboe of St. John that will be suitable for Sabbath school or Mission Bands on Sunday or a week evening. It is suggestive and elastic. Changes can be made to suit the varied circumstances of own, village or country.

So many Mission Band leaders have asked for some thing of this kind, we hope now they will not fail to secure and use this "Exercise." It would bring \$1000.00 into the Mission treasury, enough to support a Missionary for one year.

THE FACE OF JESUS CHRIST.

What is the ultimate motive of giving for missions? Is it the sad condition of the world without a gospel? Is it the devotion to those who carry a message? Is it the wonderful success that has often attended the work? All these things move to some extent, but there are times when they all fail, because they are connected with the weaknesses and mistakes of human nature.

MEDITATION.

Thou art the reigning Lord; thou rulest earth and heaven. Thou holdest all things in thy grasp; there nothing without thee, that lives or moves. All things are thine—for thou hast made them. We rest in thee, O God, our King.

W. H. GRISTWEIT.

The W. M. A. S. of Bridgewater observed Crusade Day on Jan. 19th in the Vestry of the church, a short program, consisting of readings and music,

was given after which came the pleasant task of opening the envelopes. The collection amounted to \$7.78, \$5.00 of which goes toward the amount pledged on Mr. Glendenning's salary. Light refreshments were served and the evening passed quickly and pleasantly in social intercourse.

THANK OFFERING SERVICE.

The three societies of the Revwick Church held their annual "Thank Offering" on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8th. Our president, Mrs. Raymond led the meeting. The exercises opened by singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," followed by responsive Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. P. R. Foster.

Mrs. J. H. KOSHAY, Sec.

THE SUNSHINE MISSION BAND OF APPLE RIVER.

Our Mission Band which was organized last March is still doing good work for the Master. Although the members are quite young, consisting chiefly of the school children, they are quite anxious to work. We held a fancy sale last June, raising the sum of thirty-four dollars. Since then we have been making an autograph quilt which is not yet complete, but have already forwarded \$23 to the treasurer.

ALBERTA PATTON, President of Mission Band.

MONIES RECEIVED BY THE W. B. M. U. TREASURER FROM JAN. 21ST TO FEB. 6TH.

Sheffield, Miss Bessie McGill, F. M. \$1; Cambridge Narrows, F. M. \$5.90, H. M. \$1. Reports, 15c; Steeves Mt., F. M. \$2.50, H. M. \$2.50; Forbes Point, F. M. \$7; Berwick, F. M. \$17, to constitute Mrs. Duncan Reed a life-member, F. M. \$15, H. M. \$12; Weston, F. M. \$6, Reports, 10c; Sumerest, F. M. \$9, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 15c; Surrey Valley church, F. M. \$4.50, H. M. \$2, Reports, 20c; East Ragged Island, F. M. \$2.75, H. M. \$2.50; Dartmouth, F. M. \$81.40, H. M. \$20, Reports, 40c; \$40 of this money is proceeds of Thankoffering Crusade Day; Ingram River, Mrs. J. P. Webber, to constitute herself a life member, F. M. \$25; Upper Gaggetown, F. M. \$8; Billtown, F. M. \$5.10, H. M. \$6, Tidings, 50c, Reports, 20c; Lakeville, F. M. \$5.75; Aylesford, F. M. \$8.50; Halifax, North Church, F. M. \$15.25; Middleton, F. M. \$12.75; Bridge-water, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$3, Reports, 15c; Weymouth, F. M. \$3; Liverpool, Riverside, Chéogoggin, Green Road, each Tidings, 25c; St. John, Dartmouth each Tidings, 50c; Linden, F. M. \$5.75; Springfield, F. M. \$5, H. M. \$1, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 15c; Mt. Hanley, F. M. \$10.20, Reports, 10c; Hampton, leaflets, 24c; New Germany, F. M. \$3.75, Reports 25c; New Canada, F. M. \$3.75, proceeds of concert, F. M. \$6.75, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 10c; North River, F. M. \$23, H. M. \$7; Doaktown, F. M. \$13; 3rd Yarmouth, Deerfield and P. Valley, F. M. \$4.35, Indian Mission \$1, H. M. \$1.10 Reports, 15c; Hebron, F. M. \$11.13, H. M. \$1.50, Reports, 15c; North Sydney, F. M. \$13.50, H. M. \$3.40, Reports, 20c; Amherst, F. M. \$3; Springfield, F. M. \$4, H. M. \$3.50; St. Stephen, F. M. \$11.25, Reports, 50c, Tidings, 25c; St. John, Germain St., F. M. \$10 Reports, 30c; Lower Canard, F. M. \$8, H. M. 2.50, Reports, 25c, Tidings, 25c; Athol, F. M. \$5, Christmas Coll., H. M. \$10, Reports, 10c; Charlottetown, F. M. \$35, H. M. \$9.50, Reports, 45c; Springfield, Mrs. Israel Nobles, Mrs. G. Grandall, Mrs. W. S. Perkins, Miss W. G. Perkins, F. M. \$4, Miss H. Nobles F. M. \$1, H. M. \$1; Windsor, H. M. \$6.40, G. L. \$7; Amherst, F. M. \$90, H. M. \$6; Halifax, Bible church, F. M. \$6.36, H. M. \$5.10, Reports, 35c; Windsor, F. M. \$34; West Jeddore, F. M. \$4; Halifax, 1st church, F. M. \$10, H. M. \$5, Mrs. Samuel Perry to constitute herself a life member, F. M. \$25; Chipman, F. M. \$9.44, to constitute Mrs. H. B. Hay a life-member, F. M. \$12.50, H. M. \$12.50, (a gift from a sister) to constitute Mrs. H. A. Brown a Life-member, F. M. \$25; Mission Band Treasurer, F. M. \$310.17, H. M. \$7.70; Brookfield, Leaflets, 9c; Lower Economy and F. Islands, F. M. \$6, Tidings, 25 cts; Clementsvale, leaflets, 45c; Lower Aylesford, H. M. \$5; toward Rev. R. E. Gullisons salary, \$9; North Range, F. M. \$9; Bear River, F. M. \$4; Westport, F. M. \$21, H. M. \$12; Lunenburg, F. M. \$8.45, H. M. 45c; Advocate, Leaflets 42c; Centerville, F. M. \$8; proceeds of supper, Home Missions in New Brunswick \$15; H. M. \$1.15, Tidings, 50c; Woodville, F. M. \$7.54, H. M. \$1.50.

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

W. B. M. U. TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING JANUARY 31ST, 1905.

Table with columns: F. M., H. M., Total. Rows include Reed from W. M. A. S., N. B., N. E., P. E. I., Donations, Tidings, Reports, Leaflets.

Table with columns: F. M., H. M., Total. Rows include Paid Treas. F. M. Board, Block engraving L. M. Certificates, printing, Leaflets, Tidings, Pro. Sec. New Brunswick County, postage Mission Band Leaflets, Drafts and postage.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, Feb. 4th, 1905.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MISSION BANDS FOR QUARTER ENDING JAN. 31ST, 1905.

Table with columns: F. M., H. M., Total. Rows include Reed from Bands, Nova Scotia, S. S., Bands, New Brunswick, P. E. Island.

Table with columns: F. M., H. M., Total. Rows include Paid Mrs. Mary Smith, F. M., H. M.

MRS. ADA G. GRANDALL, Treas. M. B. Chipman, Queen's Co., N. B.

The Baptist World Congress.

What are we in the Maritime Provinces going to do about it? We lack effective organization such as some other bodies—even other regular Baptist Conventions—have; and so nothing definite has yet been done. In compliance with a request from the general Secretary in England (rec'd Jan. 7), and agreeably to my suggestion, Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, M. A., of Orillia, Ont., Sec'y of the Baptist Convention of Ont. and Que., is acting as general Secretary for Canada. Three letters from him, received Jan. 21, Feb. 1 and Feb. 2, lie before me.

HERBERT C. CREED.

School Home. It is sought to make this college a helpful Christian home for every girl entering it. Thorough courses in Preparatory and Collegiate studies, as well as in music and art. For Calendar, address MADULTON COLLEGE, MADULTON, ONT.

Recreation and study are both essential to proper education. This residential collegiate school neglects neither for the other. Moral influences are of the best. For 48th yearly calendar address A. L. McCrimmon, WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

FIFTY CENTS

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

Notices.

OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND
\$30,000.

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

Rev. J. H. P. ... Wolfville, N. S.

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

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

Field Secretary, Rev. H. F. ADAMS, Wolfville, N. S.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS CO. BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

The next session of the Conference will meet with the church at Annapolis Royal on Feb. 20th and 21st. Earnest prayer is requested that these meetings may bring this church a large spiritual blessing.

J. H. BALCOM, Secy.

COLCHESTER AND PICTOU CO. QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Quarterly District Meeting of the Baptist Churches of Colchester and Pictou Counties, will be held with the New Glasgow Church on Feb. 27th and 28th. An interesting program has been prepared—On Monday evening there will be a sermon. During the session, two addresses, on 'Soul Winning' and 'Women's Indebtedness to Christianity' will be given. The W. M. A. Soc. will hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The evening will be given to a platform meeting, when Education and Missions will be the subjects discussed.

The Quarterly Conference of Cumberland County will meet at River Hebert on Feb. 21 and 22. H. S. SHAW, Sec.

The Queens Co., N. S., Quarterly Meeting will be held in the Caledonia church, on the 20th, and 21st, of February. There will be a symposium in the church, a Bible Reading by a sister, and a part of afternoon session on Tuesday, will be given to the W. M. A. Society. Addresses and sermons by pastors in the county.

A little kerosene on a sponge or cloth will clean the outside of your windows in freezing weather; polish them well with a clean dry cloth after.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinzy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone and I attribute the warding off an attack of Quinzy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

NOURISHMENT

is better than medicine for the weak and debilitated.

PUTNER'S EMULSION

contains all the elements of healthy nutrition. It restores wasted vitality, produces rich new blood, builds up the flesh, tones the nerves, clears the brain, and makes the sick well.

PUTNER'S is the original and BEST EMULSION.

In the 'Western Baptist' of Victoria, B. C., congratulations are extended to Mr. C. S. Stevens, first vice-president of the B. C. Baptist Convention, upon his election to the Mayor's Chair in Kamloops. We learn that Mr. Stevens is a native of Belmont, N. S. He is the openly avowed enemy of the saloon and all forms of vice. The MESSENGER AND VISITOR joins with the 'Western Baptist' in congratulations.

The city of Honolulu has a woman policeman and she is not only young and pretty, but wealthy. She is Miss Helen Wilder, and her father is one of the great sugar kings of the Pacific, worth several millions. It was her love of children and animals which caused this young woman of 24 to seek this appointment. She is a mounted officer, and wears on her soft felt hat the silver badge of her calling. She carries a revolver. Not long ago this unusual young woman found that the captain of a vessel which had lately put into port had for some slight offence locked his two little girls in a cabin and kept them on bread and water for three days. Alone she went aboard the vessel and ordered the protesting ruffian ashore, where he was duly punished.

To keep sweet potatoes wrap each in paper, and hang in bags in a rather warm place. Allow no moisture.

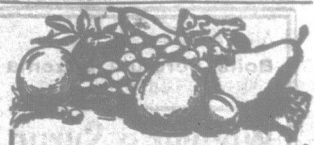
It is a good plan to burn pine tar occasionally in a sick room, as it is an excellent disinfectant, and it also induces sleep.

Keeps a Cow in His House

A well known Halifax clergyman surprised his friends recently by stating that he kept a cow in his house. With a smile he then related that his "cow" was a Truro Condensed Milk Co. tin of JERSEY CREAM, and that it always assured him a cup of good tea for breakfast whether the family's milkman made the rounds or no.

JERSEY CREAM is sold by all grocers and is not too expensive for people of ordinary means.

It is of course much purer than milk which has not been sterilized.



Just Fruit.

There's no "medicine" in 'Fruit-a-tives'—no drugs—no poisons. "Fruit-a-tives" are the curative principles of fruit juices, compressed into tablets. It's the secret process of preparing them, that makes "Fruit-a-tives" so much more effective than the fresh fruit.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets
cure Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Biliary Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, just as nature intended them to be cured—with fruit. Cure yourself with Nature's cure that never fails.
At your druggist's, 50c. a box.
FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

STATEMENTS

Made by persons who have used Dr. Blosser's catarrh and asthma cure. Mr. James R. Stuart, of Cumberland Bay, says: "I have had a trial package, and it has helped me; please send me a box of it."

Mr. Harry R. Hall, of Cardwell, says: "I got that catarrh cure, and like it well. Send me a box of the powder, I think it is best."

Wesley Lane, of Forest Glen, West. Co., says in a business note, "Dr. Blosser's catarrh cure is helping me wonderfully."

Mrs. Thomas Jeffrey, says, "I received the catarrh cure and it has done me a lot of good."

Mrs. L. A. Jonah, of North River, West. Co., says, "We were all much pleased with the sample of Dr. Blosser's catarrh cure you sent Arthur. It seems very good. Please send one box of it for pipe use."

Mrs. Priscilla Gormly, of Hardwood Ridge, Queens Co., writes for a box for smoking, saying "The sample you sent did me great relief."

Revd. W. Camp, of Sunsex, says, "I received the catarrh cure alright, so far it is doing good."

Mr. John Wilbur, of Lutz Mountain, writes, "I received the sample of catarrh cure, and I must say I never had anything to help me so much. In fact it helped me the first time I used it. Before I used it I could not breathe through my nose, there was a lump that would come down in it and stop up the passage. But now I have none of that trouble."

If this statement is of any use to you, you are at liberty to publish it, for this is the best catarrh cure I have ever tried, and I have tried a great many.

Yours truly,
JOHN WILBUR.

Ammon, West Co.
The above are extracts from some letters I have been receiving for the last three months.

J. H. HUGHES,
2 Cunard street,
St. John.

VIM TEA

Has no peer and but few equals.

Lead Packets and Bulk.

Bulk Vim Tea in Vim Tea Bags.

All those suffering with
Bolis, Scrofula, Eczema
will find

**Weaver's Syrup
and Gerate**

invaluable to cleanse the blood
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Save your Horse

BY USING
**FELLOWS'
LEEMING'S
ESSENCE.**

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

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

T. B BARKER & SONS, LTD
ar. Jons, n. s., Sole Props.

**SNOW & CO.,
Limited.**

UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS
go Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Fire Insurance

effected on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and
other insurable property.

**WHITE & CALKIN,
General Agents,**
Office phone 67a. 3 King Street.
House 126a.

**BUSINESS
MAXIMS.**

A good thing is worth a fair price and is
the cheapest.

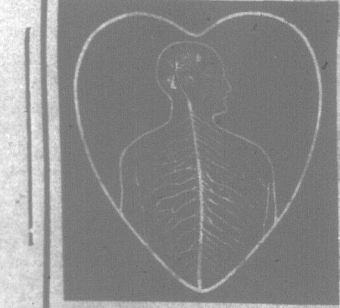
BUT

An inferior thing is dear at any price.
Compare our Curriculum, equipment,
individual instruction, experienced teachers
and large patronage for trained help with
any other school, and we know which school
you will attend.

Students admitted any time.
Send for Calendar to

**KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants,
MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGES
Halifax and New Glasgow, N. S.**

**MILBURN'S
Heart and Nerve Pills.**



Are a specific for all diseases and dis-
orders arising from a run-down condi-
tion of the heart or nerve system, such
as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous
Prostration, Nervousness, Sleepless-
ness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog,
etc. They are especially beneficial to
women troubled with irregular men-
struation.

Price 50 cents per box, or \$1 for 125.
All dealers or
**THE E. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.**

The Home

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Keep all pieces of clean tissue paper,
no matter how wrinkled, to polish
mirrors or windows.

Turpentine sprinkled among clothes
or put about a closet will prevent
moths abiding as well as exterminate
cockroaches.

Clean the keys of the piano with a
soft cloth dampened with alcohol, and
wipe quickly with a clean, dry cloth.

Take a day to overhaul the door and
window screens, if they were not cleaned
and mended when put away last fall.

It is said a few drops of oil of pep-
perment placed in mouse holes will
keep the pests away, since the odor is
offensive to them.

Drive nails through spools to hang
cloths on in the attic or woodshed. It
will prevent many a torn piece when
things are taken down in the dark.

A large packing box, having the cover
hinged for a lid that will fit
closely, provides a desirable chest for
winter clothing, if carefully lined with
tar paper throughout.

Bagdad portiers unless cleaned in
gasoline, should be ripped apart when
washed. Soap should not be rubbed
on them, and the stripes should be
washed separately, quickly rinsed and
dried.

Not soap, but ammonia, should be
used in the water with which windows
are washed, if clear, bright glass is
desired. It is stated that lamp chim-
neys rubbed with dry salt, after wash-
ing, will acquire unusual brilliancy.

Sacks made of several thicknesses of
newspaper pasted together are moth
proof for clothing, provided the gar-
ments are thoroughly brushed and
shaken so no moth eggs are lodged in
them. These sacks should be paired
together, not tied.

Never use corn meal to clean a car-
pet, as it will attract vermin. Instead,
for the weekly sweeping try handfuls
of damp salt. Matting is best cleaned
by wiping with cloths wrung out of
warm, not hot, salt water.

Clean the stray matting with warm
water, in which oxalic acid has been
dissolved, applying it with a scrubbing
brush, then rinse carefully with clean
water, using a soft cloth and wipe dry.
Clean but a small space at a time.

In patching cracks in plastering, if
plaster of Paris is mixed with vinegar
instead of water it can be handled
better, as it will not set so quickly as
when water is used. Strong hot vine-
gar will remove paint from window
glass.

Exact copies of sooty brocades of the
three French Louis periods can now
be obtained in cretonnes from 30 cents
to 65 cents a yard, in linen taffetas, 25
cents to \$1.25, and art-flockings at 25
cents, which make charming cushion
covers, window and door draperies.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Carrot Pudding—One cup of grated
raw potatoes, one cup of raw carrots,
grated; one cup of brown sugar, one
cup of powdered suet, a pinch of salt,
one cup of cleaned currants, one and
a-half cup of flour, one teaspoonful of
soda and a dash of spice. Steam from
three to four hours.

Old-fashioned Brown Betty—Two
cups of chopped-up apples, one cup of
bread-crumbs, a couple of teaspoonfuls
of butter. Put a layer of apples over
the bottom of a pudding dish, one you
can bake and serve in, and sprinkle
sugar and then butter, either melted or
in tiny dabs, and cinnamon or nutmeg;
then sprinkle bread-crumbs, and con-
tinue until you wind up with a layer
of crumbs. Bake for three-quarters of
an hour and brown.

NEEDS OF THE HAIR

The first and greatest needs of the
hair are cleanliness, friction and ven-
tilation. Give your halo a sun bath
once in a while and the silky strands
will fairly laugh with happiness. For
some crazy reason there are many in-
dividuals who will not wash their
heads often enough to keep the hair
decently clean. We are not water ani-
mals and do not need to soak our top-
knots every day, but it is a pretty plain
fact that once every week or two the
hair should be carefully washed. If
there is an inclination to dandruff or

if the hair is subjected to an unusual
amount of dust a weekly shampoo is
an absolute necessity.

By using eggs instead of soap there
is no danger whatever of causing the
hair to become harsh or brittle. Eggs
are as clean as soap, and the sul-
phur contained in them acts as a tonic
to the growth. When eggs are used
the water should be very hot and the
hair rubbed vigorously so that the
eggs will make good live suds. No
soap is necessary.

When the hair persistently suffers
from loss of vitality it is usually from
one or more of the following causes.
Uncleanliness, lack of care, anxiety,
worry, late hours, overstudy, want of
exercise or disease. Dyspepsia is re-
sponsible for many thinned-out halos.
The hair, being the most delicate of
the body's formation, is the first to
show that the body is not receiving
sufficient nourishment. The use of
harmful restoratives or dyes will fre-
quently cause the hair to become gray
and broken. One cannot be too care-
ful what one rubs into one's thought
dome.

The coloring matter of the hair is
made up of the mineral ingredients in
the pigment of the cells. These min-
erals change with age and health, and
vary greatly in individuals. Blond
hair contains a large proportion of
magnesia, while iron predominates in
black hair, and sulphur rules supreme
in brown and chestnut. When these
minerals fall the hair becomes white.
It is impossible to retard these changes
by applying pomatum containing
these minerals.—Exchange.

A small quantity of borax added to
the cold starch in starching shirts,
collars, cuffs and pillow shams, will
give them additional stiffness.

AT FIRST GLANCE.

It Would Appear That Local Remedies
Would be Best for Cure of
Catarrh.

It would seem at first glance that
catarrh being a disease of the mucous
membrane, that salves, sprays, etc.,
being applied directly to the membranes
of the nose and throat, would be the
most rational treatment but this has
been proven not to be true.

The mucous membrane is made and
repaired from the blood and catarrh is
a blood disease and any remedy to
make a permanent cure must act on
the blood, and when the blood is puri-
fied from catarrhal poison, the secre-
tions from the mucous membrane will
become natural and healthy.

In this climate, thousands of people
seem scarcely ever free from some
form of catarrh; it gets better at
times but each winter becomes gradu-
ally deeper seated and after a time the
sufferer resigns himself to it as a
necessary evil.

Catarrh cures are almost as numer-
ous as catarrh sufferers, but are nearly
all so inconvenient and ineffective as to
render their use a nuisance nearly
one who has used douches, sprays and
powders will bear witness to their in-
convenience and failure to really cure.

There are a number of excellent in-
ternal remedies for catarrh, but prob-
ably the best and certainly the safest
is a new remedy, composed of Red
Gum, Blood Root and similar antiseptic
remedies and other valuable catarrh
specifics.

This remedy is in tablet form, pleas-
ant to the taste and sold by drug-
gists under the name of Stuart's
Catarrh Tablets, and anyone suffering
from catarrh may use these tablets
with absolute assurance that they con-
tain no cocaine, opiate nor any poison-
ous mineral whatever.

A leading druggist in Albany speak-
ing of catarrh cures says, "I have sold
various catarrh cures for years, but
have never sold any which gave such
general satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh
Tablets. They contain in a pleasant,
concentrated form all the best and
latest catarrh remedies, and catarrh
sufferers, who have used douches,
sprays and salves, have been aston-
ished at the quick relief and perman-
ent results obtained after a week's use
of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." All
druggists sell full sized packages for
fifty cents.

**Get the Doctor
Quick!**

When accidents happen in the home
quickly get the bottle of Pond's Ex-
tract—the old family doctor—always
ready—always sure, at any time, day
or night. A bottle on the medicine
shelf is like having a doctor in the
house. When pain racks the body it
relieves and cures. Impurities are
weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Ex-
tract is pure, powerful, precious.

Sold only in sealed bot-
tles under our wrapper.
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Treated by Three Doctors

for a
Severe Attack of

Dyspepsia.

Got No Relief From
Medicines, But Found It At

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hurr, Morrisburg,
Ont., was one of those troubled
with this most common of stomach
troubles. She writes:—"After
being treated by three doctors, and
using many advertised medicines,
for a severe attack of Dyspepsia,
and receiving no benefit, I gave
up all hope of ever being cured.
Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so
highly spoken of, I decided to get
a bottle, and give it a trial. Before
I had taken it I began to feel better,
and by the time I had taken the
second one I was completely
cured. I cannot recommend Bur-
dock Blood Bitters too highly, and
would advise all sufferers from
dyspepsia to give it a trial."

**The King of Terrors
is Consumption.**

Any Consumption is caused by neglect-
ing to cure the dangerous Coughs
and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly
cut pine heals and invigorates the
lungs, and even consumptives im-
prove and revive amid the perfume
of the pines. This fact has long
been known to physicians, but the
essential healing principle of the
pine has never before been separated
and refined as it is in

**DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP.**

It combines the life-giving lung-
healing virtue of the Norway Pine
with other absorbent, expectorant
and soothing Herbs and Balsams.
It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-
ness, Bronchitis, and all affections
of the bronchial tubes and air pas-
sages. Mrs. M. B. Lisle, Eagle
Head, N.S., writes:—"I have used
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for
coughs and think it is a sure remedy,
the best we have ever used. A num-
ber of people here have great faith
in it as it cures every time."
Price 25 cents per bottle.

**New Announcements From
FREDERICKTON
BUSINESS COLLEGE**

A complete new outfit of Typewriters.
Seating capacity increased by one third.
Largest attendance yet in history of
College.
Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a
handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Short-
hand Student making highest marks.
YOU may enter at any time. Send for
Catalogue. Address
**W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, New Brunswick.**

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes. First Quarter, 1905.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson IX.—February 26.—The Miracle of the loaves and fishes.—John 6: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I am the living bread which came down from heaven.—John 6: 51.

EXPLANATORY.

SCENE I. JESUS LEAVING GALILEE FOR PHILIP'S KINGDOM BEYOND JORDAN.—Vs. 1; Matt. 14: 1-3; 13; Mark 6: 50, 37; Luke 9: 7-10. 1. AFTER THESE THINGS. How long the interval between John 5, our last lesson, and John 6, depends on the feast alluded to in John 5: 1. If it was Purim, only a month had elapsed; if it was Passover, a year. JESUS WENT OVER THE SEA OF GALILEE. R. V. "A way to the other side."

SCENE II. THE GATHERING MULTITUDES.—Vs. 2-5. 2. AND A GREAT MULTITUDE FOLLOWED HIM. The multitudes came from two sources. (1) The multitudes at Capernaum and the other villages on the Galilean shore of the lake, restless and excited by the political atmosphere, followed him because they SAW HIS MIRACLES (R. V. "the signs") WHICH HE DID ON THEM THAT WERE DISEASED. This motive must have taken many forms. Some were attracted by mere curiosity and wonder; some, doubtless, because the miracles were signs of the truths which Jesus taught, and they wished to know more of him and his teachings; others probably saw in Jesus the possible leader of the people in revolt against Rome, and the attainment of national freedom, others still had need of healing and help for themselves or their friends.

Jesus did not repulse any because they came to him from the lower motives; but he sent them away with better ones. The motives that lead men to goodness, are not necessarily the motives of those that live goodness. They are steps to the house, not the rooms of the house. They are the roads to the city, not the city itself.

The statement in vs. 4 that the PASSOVER WAS NIGH, gives the reason why such great crowds assembled so easily. Great numbers had left their homes and were on their way to Jerusalem where, as we are told by Josephus, sometimes as many as two million were gathered at this feast.

READ THE BOOK.

"The Road to Wellville" Pointed the Way.

Down at Hot Springs, Ark, the visitors have all sorts of complaints, but it is a subject of remark that the great majority of them have some trouble with stomach and bowels. This may be partly attributed to the heavy medicines.

Naturally, under the conditions, the question of food is very prominent.

A young man states that he had suffered for nine years from stomach and bowel trouble, had two operations which did not cure, and was at last threatened with appendicitis.

He went to Hot Springs for rheumatism and his stomach trouble got worse. One day at breakfast the waiter, knowing his condition, suggested he try Grape-Nuts and cream, which he did, and found the food agreed with him perfectly.

After the second day he began to sleep peacefully at night, different than he had for years. The perfect digestion of the food quieted his nervous system and made sleep possible.

He says: "The next morning I was astonished to find my condition of constipation had disappeared. I could not believe it true after suffering for so many years; then I took more interest in the food, read the little book "The Road to Wellville," and started following the simple directions.

"I have met with such results that in the last five weeks I have gained eight pounds in spite of hot baths which take away the flesh from anyone."

"A friend of mine has been entirely cured of a bad case of indigestion and stomach trouble by using Grape-Nuts Food and cream alone for breakfast.

"There is one thing in particular—I have noticed a great change in my mental condition. Formerly I could hardly remember anything, and now the mind seems usually acute and retentive. I can memorize practically anything I desire." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The second source of the multitudes is shown in vs. 5 when Jesus SAW A GREAT COMPANY COME UNTO HIM, "not the same crowd as was mentioned in vs. 2, else that article would have been inserted, but a Passover caravan coming from some other direction," perhaps from the roads east of the Jordan and the lake, on their way to Jerusalem.

SCENE III. A DAY WITH JESUS.—Vs. 3; Matt. 14: 14; Mark 6: 34; Luke 9: 11, (1) JESUS WENT UP INTO A MOUNTAIN. The mountain that rises from the plain back from the lake. He and his disciples came into this region before the crowds could reach the plain by the long road around the shore. It is probable that Jesus also called the disciples apart from the multitudes in the afternoon, after his busy work for the people. AND THERE HE SAT WITH HIS DISCIPLES. Here in seclusion they could rest, and report more fully what they had done on the evangelizing tour from which they had just returned; could talk over their plans, their successes, their mistakes, and receive the instruction they would soon need as to the true way of preaching the gospel to the world, and as to the gospel they should preach.

SCENE IV. THE HUNGERING MULTITUDES.—Vs. 5. WHEN JESUS THEN LIFTED UP HIS EYES. On the mountain side where he was talking with his disciples. AND SAW A GREAT COMPANY COME. Apparently another one in addition to those who had come from Capernaum and vicinity.

SCENE V. JESUS AND HIS DISCIPLES CONSIDERING THE SITUATION.—Vs. 5-9. Jesus SAITH UNTO PHILIP. Why was Philip the one singled out from the disciples for this purpose? In vs. 6 it is stated that HE SAID THIS TO PROVE HIM, to test him, not for counsel or advice. Jesus was in no perplexity. "It was not bread he sought from Philip, but faith," says Augustine. It was to lead him and the other disciples to understand Jesus better and to trust him more. The process of testing both showed him himself, and then strengthened the good. The question thus gives us "a glimpse of the educational method of the great teacher."

Jesus (speaking to Philip, whose home was at Bethsaida, and who, therefore, was acquainted with the region and the people) "WHENCE SHALL WE BUY BREAD THAT THESE MAY EAT?" (John.)

Philip. "TWO HUNDRED PENNYWORTH (\$32.00) OF BREAD IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR THESE, THAT EVERY ONE OF THEM MAY TAKE A LITTLE" (John.)

The Apostles. "Send the multitudes away, that they may go into the towns and country round about, and lodge and get victuals" (Luke.)

Jesus. "Give them to eat" (Luke.) The Apostles. "Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?" (Mark.)

Jesus. "How many loaves have ye? Go and see" (Mark.)

Andrew. "THERE IS A LAD HERE, WHICH HATH FIVE BARLEY LOAVES, AND TWO SMALL FISHES."

9. FIVE BARLEY LOAVES. Or round, flat cakes like large crackers. Barley was the poorest food of the people. The lad probably brought them for his own lunch, possibly to find a market for them. TWO SMALL FISHES. The Greek (opsaria) is a diminutive; it properly means what was eaten along with the bread, and especially refers to the small and generally dried or pickled fish eaten with bread, like our 'sardines,' or the 'caviar' of Russia, the pickled herrings of Holland and Germany.

SCENE VI. FEEDING OF THE MULTITUDES BY THE MIRACULOUS POWER OF JESUS.—Vs. 10, 11. 10. MAKE THE MEN SIT DOWN FOR three reasons: (1) That there might be no unseemly crowding, with the disasters and crushing of the weak, which would naturally follow a rush; (2) "that they might understand they were to have a full meal and not a mere bite they could take in their hand in passing;" (3) for the convenience of distribution, so that none should be overlooked. NOW THERE WAS MUCH GRASS IN THE PLACE. The grass was luxuriant at this season of the year.

11. JESUS TOOK THE LOAVES, which were in the form of thin cakes or crackers GIVEN THANKS. In Mark the Greek word means "praised, celebrat.d with praise." HE DISTRIBUTED TO THE DISCIPLES. Jesus conferred a great privilege on the disciples in making them the instruments of conferring his bounty. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Jesus could have rained manna from heaven, or summoned angels to help, but he gave this privilege to his disciples. The fountain that gives forth what it receives is fresh and clear and beautiful.

AS MUCH AS THEY WOULD. No one went away hungry. So even with God's gospel, there is enough for all and to spare. No one need imagine that others will have to go without because he receives all he needs.

SCENE VII. GATHERING UP THE FRAGMENTS.—Vs. 12-14. GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS. R. V. "Broken pieces."

13. FILLED TWELVE BASKETS. The wal-

lets or hand baskets of the twelve apostles, such as Jews usually carried on their journeys.

"This was for these Orientals a most important lesson in thrift. The poor are proverbially thriftless everywhere; but nothing could exceed the lavish wastefulness of the poor Oriental when a moment of good fortune had filled his hands with plenty.

Let nothing be wasted or lost in God's work. Using well or wasting the fragments of time, of opportunity, the nooks and corners of life, makes all the difference between success and failure.

The effect of this miracle was to convince the people that Jesus was (vs. 14) THAT PROPHET THAT SHOULD COME INTO THE WORLD, the expected Messiah and deliverer; and they tried to make him a worldly king, and compel him to fulfil their ideas of what the Messiah should be. Where else would they find a king who could feed his army without expense or trouble, who could cure his wounded soldiers by a word, who had wisdom and power divine? Such a king could easily overcome the Roman power. Jesus resisted the temptation, and spent the night in prayer. For such a kingdom as they expected was necessarily a failure. The next day at Capernaum he met many of these people and taught them about the Bread of Life.

It is both a daring and a dangerous thing to try to live secretly for Christ. It breaks off the sprouting tendrils of the new life, and so there can be neither bud, blossom, nor fruit. A light shut up tight in a lantern only soots and burns that which contains it. So it is with the soul. It is its nature to shine forth, but turned back upon itself it dimes and dies. There are some in every congregation who are trying in a half hearted sort of way "to be good." That is too indefinite. There are no sharp outlines to it. It does not mean anything that is humble or heroic. The result in almost every such case is disastrous.—E.P. Ingersoll.

Be resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.—Henry D. Thoreau.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of consumption will be held in Ottawa on the 15th March next. The afternoon will be devoted to the routine business of the Association. In the evening a lecture will be delivered by Dr Adams of Montreal on some phase of the crusade against consumption. His Excellency the Governor-General will preside on the occasion.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, November 21st, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN and TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

General Manager D. POTTINGER. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18th, 1904. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Telephone, 1053. GEO. CARVILL C. T. A.

Church Bells in China or Stately, None so satisfactory as McShane's. McShane's Bell Foundry, Boston, U. S. A.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Time Lost is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired, all the time!"



More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhoea. These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "For several years I have suffered with a female weakness which proved a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing-down pains and a general worn-out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I tried many medicines, but did not see permanent relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In two months I was much better and stronger, and in four months I was well; no more disagreeable discharges, no more pain. So I have every reason to thank the Vegetable Compound, and I consider it without equal for the ills of women."

O. J. McCally, M. D., M. R. S., London. Practise limited to

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OUT AT LAST—Ladies hat fasteners. Does away with hat pins, which makes new hole every time used, no so with Handy Fasteners. Mailed anywhere 25c. a pair. Agents wanted. Big profits. MERCANTILE AGENCY, 74 Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.

Beware of the fact that White Wave disinfects your clothes and prevents disease.

From the Churches.

DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

From thousand dollars donated from the churches in the South during the past Convention year. Contributions, whether for districts according to the plan, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to John H. Miller, Treasurer, Windsor, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. Manning, D.D., St. John's, N. B. and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is Mr. A. W. Stearns, Charlottetown. All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to Dr. Manning; and such contributions P. E. Island to Mr. Stearns.

GRAND LAKE ISL.—I baptized 8 persons on Lords day in Grand Lake, where there is much water. There are twenty more received for baptism. The power of the Holy Spirit was felt in our midst. One man who is received is over sixty years old. We begin next week at the Nazareth. J. A. MARPLE.

RICHTON, SOUTH.—A few days before Christmas this little church made us a donation visit which amounted, materially, to nearly \$50. A clean sum not cropped from the fully paid salary. Sickness, severe cold weather and heavy storms impede our activities but the interest continues good. God is blessing our weak night cottage meetings. F. N. ATKINSON.

HUBBARD'S COVE, N. S.—During the holiday season our faithful little band of workers here placed a nice organ in their church and also a beautiful pulpit chair which supply a long-felt need. And the best of it all is they are paid for. The Baptists here are few in number, but they are "the salt of the earth." L. J. TINGLEY.

INDIAN HARBOR CHURCH.—This church has just received "a refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Many who had been following Christ "afar off" have consecrated themselves afresh to the Master's service, and have taken their place again in the church. Ten have been received into our fellowship, nine of whom were baptized Feb. 6th. We expect to visit the baptismal waters again in the near future. We thank God and take courage. L. J. TINGLEY.

Feb. 8, '08.
SCOTTS KINGSCLEAR and PRINCE-WILLIAM. Snowstorms, furious winds, huge snow-drifts, and almost constant zero weather, are the conditions amidst which we are struggling for existence both spiritually and temporally. We have not failed however, to hold all our Sunday services thus far. There are encouraging signs in our meetings. The spirit of union between the two Baptist bodies seems to be growing stronger. We earnestly pray that it may continue to grow. CALVIN CORNIE.

HARVEY, ALBERT CO.—Under the pastorate of the Rev. Adolphus F. Brown, the 1st, Harvey Baptist Church have been holding special meetings, during the month of January. The church has been greatly revived and about twenty have applied for baptism. Our pastor has not had any evangelistic help from outside, but has preached the gospel to large audiences. The people as a New Year's gift gave over two hundred dollars towards the parsonage fund. Every department of the church work is in a most prosperous condition. We thank God and take courage. A. F. BROWN.

KINGS COUNTY, N. B.—The Conference which is to be held in New Minas, Feb. 20 and 21 promises to be one of interest and profit. From the program which lies upon our table, we learn that the special subject for discussion will be that of "Christian benevolence." Addresses will be given by Rev's. C. H. Day, L. D. Morse and M. P. Freeman. The H. M. Board will be represented by Field Sec'y Brown. The devotional exercises will be under the leadership of Rev's. C. H. Morse and J. D. Spidell. The closing session will be an evangelistic service conducted by Rev. D. E. Hatt.

AMHERST.—Deep spiritual power continues to mark all of our services. In almost every meeting of the church there are some to respond to the invitation to accept the

Christ. Thirty seven have professed conversion since the first of the year. Seventeen of these are men. Eleven adults were received for baptism at the last conference meeting. Others are awaiting the opportunity to present themselves. William Cummings of Truro preached to a congregation that overflowed the auditorium into the vestry, last Sunday evening. It was a telling message; the pure gospel and produced results. Samuel Freeman was re-elected to the office of supt. of the Sunday school at a recent meeting. He holds the affection and respects of all who know him. S. W. C.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—Five months have passed since we came to this historical town. We find ourselves in the midst of a kind and appreciative people. One discouraging feature of our work has been the number of dismissals which we have been asked to grant to our absent members; but to off-set this, we have had the privilege of receiving four by letter and at least three or four have expressed a desire to unite with us by baptism. Our congregation has also considerably increased since we came, so that upon the whole we feel that the outlook is very bright. Our pastor was made the happy recipient last week of a very handsome roller-top writing desk which was presented by the members of Annapolis and Round Hill. For this, and many other expressions of kindness he and his family have received he wishes to give to them his sincere thanks. We are glad to have to the County Conference meet with us this month, and we trust that their coming will prove a great blessing to us and to them. N. A. WHITMAN.

CANSO, N. S.—The annual business meeting and roll call of the church was a time of rejoicing for the Baptists of Canso in that it marked the extinction of the debt of \$2500.00 with which the church had been burdened for years. At the conclusion of the report of the finance committee the copy of the mortgage was burned while the congregation stood and sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Four years ago the church undertook to pay the debt in five years but, succeeding each year better than anticipated, the happy goal has been reached a full year in advance of the proposed plan. The reports from the various departments of church activity were full of encouragement and were indicative of increasing interest in the work of the kingdom. The church took occasion to surprise the pastor by a very hearty vote of one hundred dollars increase in salary. The people are fortunate in having for a few weeks the presence of Rev. P. S. MacGregor, who is assisting the pastor in a series of special evangelistic meetings. Bro. MacGregor's record as a soul winner needs no comment. The interest is deepening, backsliders are returning and we are looking for a blessed work of grace. O. N. CHIPMAN.

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to the sore throat or swollen tonsils, or any swelling, lameness or painful part, convince you of its power to relieve promptly.
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\$3.50—BLUE FRIEZE RUSSIAN COAT, with fancy Brass Buttons, Slash pockets and Velvet Collar.
\$4.50—BLUE FRIEZE RUSSIAN COATS, with Brass buttons, Velvet Collar and Black Leather Belt.
\$5.00—GREY CURL CLOTH RUSSIAN COAT, with a cloth belt at the back, Slash Pockets, Velvet Collar and Cuffed Sleeves. Gun Metal Buttons.
\$6.00—GREY VICUNA RUSSIAN COATS with a naval badge on the sleeve; two pleats down the back, with a Cloth Belt, Gun Metal Buttons, Velvet Collar. Fancy stitching around the Cuffs.
\$3.75 BOYS BLANKET COATS, of Blue Blanket Cloth, trimmed with Scarlet, Detachable Hood and Deep Collar. Lined through the shoulders with Red Cloth. Very warm and comfortable. A \$4.50 size also.
BOYS OVERCOATS in all sizes and styles—Coats that can be relied upon.
Boys' Durable and Stylish Clothing of All Kinds.
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FREE A \$50.00 Solid Gold Watch



For you, or we will pay you \$50.00 spot cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler; if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our liberality to rapidly introduce the greatest remedy of the age—to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We don't want your money. Send us your name and Post Office address, and agree to sell only to bearer of our Marvellous Remedy at \$5.00 a box. We will then at once send you the remedy by mail. Which you send us the \$5.00 received from the sale of our Remedy, and we will send you at once, by mail prepaid, one of our Splendid American pocket watches. Now is your chance to get a fine watch without spending a cent, and you will never regret having helped to introduce our Remedy. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and as we said before we will pay you \$50.00 in cash to buy a solid Gold watch from your own jeweler; if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We send a guarantee with every watch. Write to-day.
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FIRST CHURCH, HALIFAX.—A word from the 1st Baptist church of Halifax may be of interest to some of your readers. At an unusually interesting business meeting in Jan., the Annual reports of all standing committees were received and among them was a very encouraging report from the finance committee. The income on current accounts from all sources using the committee's own words was so far as your committee is aware the best in the history of the church. After paying all bills there was a small balance left on the right side. Then our contributions towards the convention fund was also the largest in our history. We began the year with a mortgage debt of \$8000, and we end it with a mortgage of \$2000. This was accomplished by a contribution of \$1000 from the church and \$8000 received from the estate of the late Mrs. Allison Smith. So that we enter the year 1908 full of hope so far as finances are concerned. These results may be accounted for very largely through the faithful and efficient work of our Pastor, Rev. H. F. Warring. Our congregations on Sunday are steadily growing, and our prayer meetings are seasons of great interest and power. At our communion service last Sunday 7 received the hand of fellowship and we are expecting more in the near future. Altogether we feel that we have been the special object of God's mercy and loving kindness and we trust the future has much more of grace and blessing in store for us. A. L. WOOD.

SUSSEX, N. B.—On Sunday evening, the pastor gave the hand of fellowship to three and baptized three persons. Those received by letter were Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Ganong, and Mrs. Valentine. The candidates bap-

tized were, Mr. and Mrs. John Friars, jr., and Mr. D. A. Vail. Since coming to Sussex, Mr. Ganong has stirred up new life in the Sunday Schools of the town. He is an indefatigable worker. Nearly every night of the week he has a meeting in the interests of Bible Study. His addresses are exceptionally fine and helpful. He has taken his place in the church as an earnest Christian worker; and his testimonies in the prayer and social services are instructive, spiritual and intensely sympathetic. We thank God for the presence and help of this consecrated brother. For nearly three weeks Rev. W. H. Jenkins has been assisting us in special services. Mr. Jenkins is a powerful preacher. He has an exceedingly resourceful mind. His sermons which he has preached every night of the week, are scholarly, spiritual and practical. The writer can say that he has received a great up lift by Mr. Jenkins' addresses. The spirit of brother Jenkins is sweet and brotherly. He is a delightful and true yoke-fellow. It is an inspiration to work with him. He is a man of prayer and therefore a man of God. He does not leave the pastor to carry the burden for souls; but enters into the work with all his soul and takes the burden for lost sinners upon his heart and day and night labors for their conversion. Mr. Jenkins has special aptitude for the work of arousing and stimulating church members. He speaks out fearlessly against sin and constantly proves his positions by an appeal to God's Word in which he has unbounded confidence. His coming has proved a blessing to our church. The spiritual life of many has been deepened and some have been led to Christ. Our pastor who feels the need of special services in his church and needs a helper can scarcely do better than call to his assistance brother Jenkins. W. CAMP.

Rev. E. H. Sweet

The Surest Remedy Is
Allen's Lung Balsam
 It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.
 Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c. Small or Trial Size 25c.
 Endorsed by all who have tried it.

MARRIAGES.

CUMMINGS-SMITH—At Woodstock, N. B., on Feb. 8th, by the Rev. I. A. Corbett, Burns W. Cummings, to Miss Alma C. Smith, both of Woodstock.

ESTEY-KENNEDY—At Green Road, N. B., Feb. 1st, 1905, Harry Ellsworth Estey and Mabel Helena Kennedy, both of the parish of Richmond, were married by Rev. F. W. Atkinson.

HUBLEY-O'CONNELL—At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1st, by A. J. Vincent, Wesley Harrington Hubley, of St. Margaret's Bay road, to Grace O'Connell of Halifax, N. S.

PIERCE-FOSTER—At Hillside Farm, North Framingham, Mass., the home of the bride's parents, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. F. Newcomb, a relative of the bride, Mr. Owen Pierce of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Grace Young Foster, formerly of Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

DEATHS.

GUNTER—At Queensbury, York Co., Sept. 19th, 1904, George Gunter aged 78 years, leaving numerous relatives and friends, to mourn the loss of one highly respected by all who knew him.

WEBBER—At New Germany, Jan. 6th, Mr. Prescott Webber, aged 57. Brother Webber was baptized by the late Rev. W. E. Hall. He lived the life of the righteous, and died the death of the same. To the widow and adopted daughter we extend our heart-felt sympathy.

HUBLEY—At Seabright, N. S., Feb. 4th, Mrs. Ellen Hubley, aged 86 years, leaving a large family and many friends to mourn. Our sister was ready when the change came. For her "to live was Christ and to die was gain."

COLPITTS—At Forest Glen, Albert Co., N. B., Feb. 1st, Emma De Mille Colpitts, aged 32 years, wife of Warren H. Colpitts. Our sister leaves, besides her husband, one little child, and a brother to mourn their loss. May the Lord comfort them in the prayer of their many friends.

MOSHER—On Feb. 3rd, at Mosher's Island, Halifax Co., N. S., Peter Mosher, aged 88 years. Our brother never made a public profession of his faith in Jesus Christ, but died trusting in Him for salvation. He leaves a son and daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure.

WORTHYLAKE—At Cape D'or Advocate, N. S., on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1905, Zenas Worthylake, in the eighteenth year of his age. After a brief service at the home, the body was taken to the meeting house at Advocate where the regular funeral service was conducted. His early death was greatly regretted by a wide circle of friends. He gave evidence of a genuine faith in Christ.

PATTERSON—At McNauque, York Co., Jan. 28th, Mary Patterson, sister of the late deacon Luther Patterson, aged 90 years and 3 months. Through injuries received many years ago, our deceased sister was unable to move about, but she was tenderly cared for in her brother's home where everything was done that could be to make her comfortable. Her end was peaceful. The funeral was largely attended.

BROWN—Moses Brown, Esq., a much respected citizen of Waterville, Kings Co., N. S., recently died at his son's residence, after a sickness of about six months. Brother Brown was born seventy-four years ago at Black Rock, this county, from thence, he moved to the old Rev. William Chipman residence, Pleasant Valley and subsequently to Waterville. He was twice married, his first wife having preceded his decease quite a term of years. He leaves as relatives, one son, two daughters, and a sister. Brother Brown was a deacon of the Berwick Baptist Church, to which he was much attached. He was a man of more than average mind, and quite gifted in prayer and exhortation; he was also much interested in Sabbath School work, and long a teacher. The cause of Temperance and every good cause received his interest and advocacy. By those who knew him in active life, he will be much missed. He has passed to his heavenly reward.

WHITMAN—At Canso, N. S., Jan. 26th, Mrs. Abram N. Whitman passed to her eternal

rest, in the eighty-second year of her age. Her's was a long and useful life spent in the service of the Lord. Fifty-five years ago, under the ministry of the Rev. Anthony Martell, she united with the Baptist Church and from that time to her death, the interests of the church occupied the uppermost place in her heart. When the first Woman's Missionary Aid Society of the Maritime provinces was organized in Canso, in 1879, Mrs. Whitman became one of the charter members and for a good many years previous to her death, she continued to be its zealous president. In many respects the life of Mrs. Whitman was that of an exemplary Christian. In the home she was a model mother and with her guests she was the soul of hospitality. She was a warm friend of the poor, ever ready to give of her sympathy and her means. To her pastor she was a wise counsellor, a sympathetic helper and, through her own unswerving faith, an inspirer of confidence in God. During the last few months of her life, the special burden of her prayers, seemed to be that the Holy Spirit might come in reviving and saving power to the community. The funeral services, conducted by her pastor, were participated in by Rev. P. S. MacGregor of Oxford, and Revs. J. Donlin (Meth.) and R. M. Leigh (Eps.) of Canso. Three sons, Arthur N. Whitman of Halifax, C. H. and E. C. Whitman of Canso, and four daughters, Mrs. Wiley Smith of Halifax, Mrs. W. P. King of Truro, Mrs. J. C. Torey of Montreal, and Miss Julia Whitman of Canso, cherish the memory of a devoted Christian mother.

SWEET—Rev. E. H. Sweet, pastor of the Baptist church in Chino, California, passed away to the better land, Sunday, Jan. 29th, 1905. Lagrippe was the cause of his death. Mr. Sweet was born in Newport, Nova Scotia, May 17th, 1855. He professed faith in Jesus as his personal Saviour, at the age of seventeen, under the ministry of Rev. D. G. McDonald, and was baptized by Rev. Jeremiah Bancroft, Sept. 8th, 1872. When twenty years of age he became a ministerial student at Horton Academy. After two years there of preparatory work, he entered Acadia College, but on account of ill health he was shortly obliged to give up study, and went West in search of a drier climate. While in the West, he studied a year in Wash College, and two years in Franklin College, both in the State of Indiana. Then he returned to Nova Scotia and spent two years in Acadia College and took his B. A. degree with the class of '84. During his junior year at Acadia he was also pastor of the church at Port Lorne, where he was ordained and had an extensive revival. During his Senior year he was pastor of the Middleton church, where his labors were abundantly blessed. During those two college years he baptized about two hundred converts. He took his theology at Newton. His pastorates since then have been Ayer, Brockton and Mansfield in Mass., Windsor in Vermont, Las Vegas in New Mexico, and Fullerton in California. He had just recently taken charge of the church in Chino, Cal., but has not been permitted to engage in his loved work there, God having something better in store for him. Mr. Sweet has had poor health for many years, and frequently his physicians have recommended a change of climate in hope of recovery. Notwithstanding this he has labored on with good success in all his pastorates, not only in the erection of parsonages and churches, for which work he was especially adapted. Mr. Sweet was a strong preacher, and a wise pastor. He rests from his labors and his work to follow him. He leaves a widow, and three children; one brother, and three sisters; and many loving friends to mourn his departure. One of his sisters is the wife of Rev. A. T. Dykeman of Fairville, N. B. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of Ruggles street Baptist church, of Boston, will come to St. John and hold meetings in the Germain street Baptist church on Feb. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

CAREFUL MOTHERS.

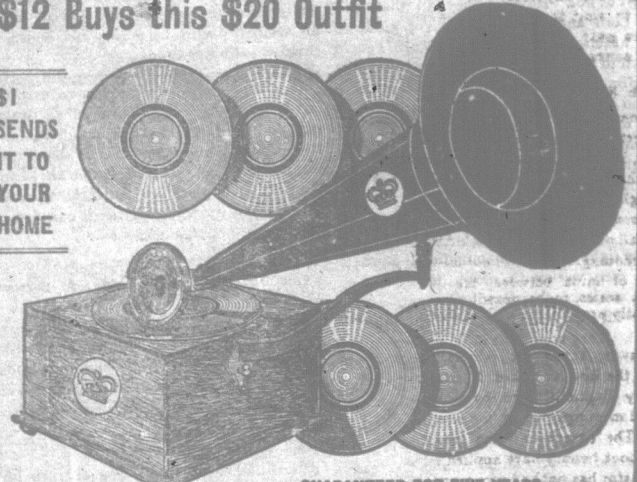
The little troubles that afflict children come without warning, and the careful mother should keep at hand a medicine to relieve and cure the ailments of childhood. There is no medicine does this so speedily and thoughtfully as Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother knows this medicine is safe, because it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. These Tablets are colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever, and teething troubles. They break up colds, prevent croup, and bring natural sleep. Mrs. Mary Fair, Escott, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the very best results, and would not be without them in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. William's Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A foaming glass of
Abbey's Effervescent Salt
 in the morning drives away the indigestion, biliousness and constipation of yesterday—brings health, strength and energy for the days to come.
 AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c AND 60c A BOTTLE

STAMMERERS
 THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, Ont. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

The largest bakery in Halifax sells 40,000 loaves of bread per week. It built its remarkably large trade by supplying bread of excellent quality. The flour it uses is ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and it has used no other kind for several years.

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit



\$1 SENDS IT TO YOUR HOME

Our \$1 Offer A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half-monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-Inch, 50 cent records—paid \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments of \$2 each.

Description The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and as simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gearing. It has the new combination tone and speed regulator, the regular standard full size sound box. The horn is 18 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. It is wound with improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tone beautifully, so that when they leave from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell.

The Records Are noted for their superior quality, great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. There are hundreds of titles to choose from, including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental and comic songs, hymns, choruses, ballads, sacred music, duets, quartets, sextets, minstrel, talking, whistling and dialect records.

What an entertainment have you for those long dull evenings? Just think for a minute how happy one of these outfits would make your family! What a treat to have in your home—the finest music ever played—the sweetest songs ever sung, the best stories ever told. It keeps the young folks home at night.

A Last Word We have been receiving many orders lately that the factory had had hard work to keep up with the demand, so if you wish your outfit filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a picked and well tested instrument. We intend you run no risk. If the outfit does not come fully up to your expectations you may return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$12 in cash, and we will ship the outfit O.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges.

COUPON D. P. W.
 JOHNSTON & CO., Toronto, 191 Yonge St., Toronto.
 Gentlemen:—Enclosed find one dollar, as first payment on one Crown Melophone and Outfit. It is perfectly satisfactory in every particular. I agree to pay you \$2.00 a month for five and a half months. If unsatisfactory, it is my return that I can return the Outfit and this order will be cancelled.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Occupation.....
 Age.....
 Nearest Express Office.....

JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street
 TORONTO, CANADA
 CANADA'S LARGEST AND LEADING TALKING MACHINE DEALERS

Society Visiting Cards
 For **35c.**
 We will send To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 35c and 3c. for postage.
 These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c by other firms.
PATERSON & CO.
 107 Germain Street,
 St. John, N. B.
 Wedding Invitations, Announcements
 A Specialty

Mayme—Well, she told Mr. Van Rox that I was a "nice, good-hearted girl," when he asked what I was like.—Cleveland Leader.
 Mayme—That horrid Mrs. Kutta and I was ugly!
 Grayce—Why, when did she say that, dear?

HOW CAN THEY KNOW.

The other day a little child lost sight of her mother some where in one of the crowded Boston streets, and wandered out into the street crying bitterly and sobbing out that she had "lost her mummy."

"No" said the policeman; "she's not hurt. There's nobody hurt. There's nothing the matter. She can't find her mother; that's all."

It was nearly in front of Park Street Church, and the crowd grew and grew as the big belted policeman stood his ground, while the poor little frightened baby cuddled her tiny hand in his firm grasp.

Suddenly a woman dashed into the shifting outer edge of the onlookers. She had been crying, and her face was wild and anxious. "That's my baby!" she cried out in a voice that made everybody's heart give a glad jump.

But the policeman pushed her off coolly, and never offered to let go of the child's hand.

"How can I tell that belongs to you?" he asked keenly. "Tell!" she stammered, utterly taken back. "I guess actions will show!" and actions did show.

"Oh, mamma! mamma! mamma!" she kept crying. "I found I losted you!" "Can you tell now?" asked the exultant mother.

"I guess you'll do!" said the policeman; with a satisfied look at the two as he moved away on his beat, and the crowd cheered and laughed and cried a little—the fathers and mothers in it.

"Actions will show!" I said to myself as I walked on thoughtfully. Not any loud words or claims, but actions. Sometimes people don't know whether we belong to Christ or not. How can they tell that he is our Lord and Saviour? Signs of gladness and affection go for a good deal.

BLESSING UPON THEM.

The right kind of denominational journals come every week with news, thoughts, pictures, stories, suggestions, hopes and plans, garnered from the fields of the religious world. They are bright in spirit, hopeful in the atmosphere they bring, attractive in appearance, broad in vision, tender in sympathy, strong with helpfulness.

The more you come into communion with God catch His spirit understand His life; the more quick your eyes become to detect the spiritual life of other men though it be

1,800,000 People Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can-

not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- Asthma, Abscess-Anemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs-Colds, Consumption, Colic-Croup, Constipation, Cancer, Dandruff-Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Eczema-Erysipelas, Hay Fever-Influenza, Kidney Diseases, Le Gravel, Leucorrhoea, Liver Troubles, Malaria-Nervousness, Many Heart Troubles, Piles-Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Scourge-Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scourge-Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis.

Fever-Gall Stones, Gout-Guns, Gonorrhoe-Gleet, Tumors-Ulcers, Venereal Diseases, Women's Diseases. All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammations—all attacks—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. My disease is... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it. Give full address—write plainly.

NONE Has a better record than WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. Nearly half a century has passed since it was first manufactured and it is yet unexcelled.

ON A POST CARD. Please send me two dozen of Gates' Acadian Liniment. That liniment sells fast. It is good. Yours, JAMES S. NICKERSON

Gates' Acadian Liniment is well-known as being without an equal. After exposure to cold a few drops in a cup of sweetened hot water will effectually break up a Cold or Cough.

For Rheumatism when applied hot it brings relief. Diphtheria and Sore Throat are quickly and efficiently cured by it.

IF YOU HAVE PIGS TO SELL, WRITE US. We pay highest market prices. F. R. WILLIAMS CO., LIMITED. St. John, N. B.

COWAN'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE. They are the choicest of all. Try them.

WANTED. BOYS and GIRLS to sell our household specialties. Cash commission or premiums given. Address: MERCANTILE AGENCY, 74 Stanley Street, St. John, N. B.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Direct Line the Short Route to MONTREAL. THROUGH FAST EXPRESS. LEAVES HALIFAX 8.40 a. m.

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE RESUMED. Leave Montreal 10.10 p. m. Passengers may remain in Car until 9 a. m. For particulars and Tickets call on or write E. R. PERRY, ACTING D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FERROVIM TRADE MARK. A TONIC FOR ALL. It makes new blood, It invigorates, It strengthens, It builds BONE AND MUSCLE. Used with the greatest advantage by all weak people. Prevents fainting, makes pallid cheeks into rosy ones. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

This and That

THE SHOPWOMAN SCORED.

Their love for joking once led the Rev. Francis Pigou, Dean of Bristol, and the late Dean Hole, who was one of his dearest friends, to figure rather ingloriously in a picture deal at Whitby.

They were both struck by the dreadful daub supposed to represent "The Death of Wolfe."

"Let us go in and buy it," said Dean Hole.

Inside the shop they proceeded to examine the picture critically.

"Who do you think painted it," said Hole.

"I think I detect Rubens in the general pose," replied his companion.

"Do you trace the hair of Murillo," continued Hole, "in that surgeon and his sponge?"

Said Pigou: "That nose is undoubtedly Rembrandt's work."

"These giants," said Hole, "must be painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds."

The woman who kept the shop stood by deeply interested, and quite awed by the criticisms.

"What do you want for the picture?" asked one of the clergymen.

"Well, gentlemen," she replied, "I have marked it at a shilling; but after that you gentlemen have said, and I take you to be what they call 'connoisseurs,' I shall ask five shillings."

"She had added a shilling," says Dean Pigou, who relates the story in his reminiscences, entitled "Odds and Ends," or every fresh artist named as having hand in its production.

LORD KITCHENER A STAGE MANAGER.

Mr. Hermann Klein, relates the following incident in his "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London":

"At Drury Lane, on one occasion, actively assisting the manager in training an army of superns in an imaginary fight with African natives, was a gentleman in a frock-coat and tall hat, of undeniably military appearance, who impressed me both by his quiet, masterful manner and the imperturbable patience with which he directed manoeuvres, to be repeated over and over again until they were satisfactorily executed.

"After the rehearsal Sir Augustus Harris beckoned me to approach.

"Klein," he said, "I want to introduce you to my friend, Major Kitchener, who has been kind enough to come and help me with a little soldiering work."

HE HATED TO BE CORRECTED.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

"Of all the people who provoke me," said a woman on a Westport car to another yesterday, "the person who is always trying to correct my grammar makes me maddest. At Mrs. Blank's the other afternoon I chanced to see the word 'ain't,' and immediately young woman then took occasion to form me that the word is a bad one. was quite mortified as several other women heard her instructing me."

"Oh, I wouldn't feel badly about that," said the other woman.

"By the way," came from the first woman, "you used 'badly' improperly in. 'Badly' is an adverb and can only be used properly to modify the verb 'feel' when you speak of feeling 'badly' in the fingers or something like that. As she should have said, 'I wouldn't feel bad.'"

"Then she wondered why the people nearby in the car smiled."

THE 'BOASTER'

A grim legend tells of an inflated goose, the usual type of the boaster, who wanted to accompany a brood of old geese on their migration from the old north to the sunny southern lanes. As he heard the geese planning their trip in his northern pool, he proposed to them to accompany him. But they said: "How can you go with us? We are provided with wings, and you can only croak and swim." "Oh, but," said he, "I have brains; and you will carry out my directions, you will be surprised at the ingenuity of my plan."

The geese consented, and immediately the frog directed them to a strong reed in the swamp, which they pulled

up and brought to him. "Now," he said, "you just take hold of this reed in your mouths, one at each end, and I will hold on with my mouth in the middle, and you will carry me without any difficulty."

And so they started. But, as they flew over the village the people were attracted by the strange sight of the aerial caravan, and with open mouths and eyes they began expressing their wonder and admiration at the strange contrivance, and asking, "Who ever could have thought of such a bright idea?"

This was too much for the frog. He was in danger of losing the credit of this splendid scheme, and so, without stopping to think, he shouted, "I did it!" But, of course, the moment he opened his mouth he lost his hold, and down he dropped among the villagers as the penalty of his vainglory.—Baptist Commonwealth.

SUCCESS SUMMED UP.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Tush," said the Button.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

HIT THE OLD MAN THERE.

(From Life.)

"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"Perhaps not. But I can support her in the style to which her mother was accustomed during her early married life."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores and although in some sense a patent preparation yet I believe I get more said better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

FREE ADVICE ON CURING CATARRH



DR. SPROULE, B. A. Successful Catarrh Specialist.

Read these questions carefully, answer them yes or no and send them with the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Dr. Sproule will study them thoroughly and write you in regard to your case, without its costing you a cent.

- Is your throat raw?
- Do you sneeze often?
- Is your breath foul?
- Are your eyes watery?
- Do you take cold easily?
- Is your nose stopped up?
- Does your nose feel full?
- Do you have to spit often?
- Do crusts form in your nose?
- Are you worse in damp weather?
- Do you blow your nose a good deal?
- Are you losing your sense of smell?
- Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
- Do you have pains across your forehead?
- Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
- Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
- Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
- Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
- Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail to me as soon as possible. 'Twill cost you nothing and will give you the most valuable information. Address Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, 276 Trade Building, Boston. Don't lose any time. Do it now!

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself.

Don't waste any more time—energy—money, in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.

Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Not merely for a day, a week, or a year—but permanently. Let me explain my new scientific method of treatment, discovered by myself—used only by myself.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than an unclean disease—more than a brief ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. If you don't check it, it's bound to become Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand now—before it's too late.

I'll gladly diagnose your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—today they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my nineteen years of experience—my important new discoveries—my vast knowledge of the disease.

Catarrh Specialist SPROULE, FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON, 276 Trade Building, Boston, please send me, entirely free of charge, your advice on the cure of Catarrh.

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

Surprise Soap

It makes child's play of washday—and every day a happy day. The pure soap just loosens the dirt in a natural way and cleanses easily—without injury. Remember Surprise is a pure, hard Soap



"HEADLIGHT"

Is the Best and most Popular brand of PARLOR MATCHES ASK ANY GROCER FOR THEM.

MADE IN CANADA BY THE E. B. EDDY CO. SCHOFIELD BROS., SELLING AGENTS.

When answering Advertisements please mention the Messenger and Visitor.

ACUTE INDIGESTION

A Trouble That Causes Unfold Suffering to Thousands Throughout Canada.

"I suffered so much with acute indigestion that I frequently would walk the floor through the long nights," said Mrs. Thomas Vincent, residing at 98 St. Peter street, Quebec. "I had been afflicted with the trouble," she continued, "for upwards of twenty years, but it was only during the past year that it assumed an acute form. There were times when I was almost distracted; everything I ate disagreed with me and the pains in the region of the stomach were unbearable. When the attacks were at their worst my head would grow dizzy and would throb violently, and sometimes I would experience severe attacks of nausea. As time went on I was almost worn out either through abstinence from food or the havoc it wrought when I did take it. I tried many much lauded dyspepsia cures, but they did me no good. In fact I got nothing that helped me until my nephew urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had used them himself with the greatest benefit, and assured me that they would help me. After I had taken three or four boxes of the pills there was some improvement, and I continued to take the pills regularly for about three months, and at the end of that time I found myself cured. I could eat a hearty meal and eat it with relish; I slept soundly at night, my weight increased, and my constitution generally was built up. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of dyspepsia, if they are given a fair trial such as I gave them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure cases like Mrs. Vincent's, simply because they fill the veins with that rich, red blood that enables every organ of the body to do its work properly. That is the reason why the pills cure all blood and nerves troubles such as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, skin diseases, St. Vitus dance, paralysis and the special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The First Baptist church at Calgary was burned on Thursday; loss, \$10,000.

The White block at Moosomin, N. W. T. occupied by a number of business firms, was burned on Thursday; loss, \$40,000.

For the first time within the memory of men who navigate St. Croix waters, St. Andrews bay was on Thursday morning frozen clear across from the Perry shore to Clam Cove head, making one unbroken glare of ice from that point to the head of tidewater.

Sarah Goodfellow, mother of Walla Goodfellow, who died recently of typhoid fever, and Elizabeth See, Isabella M. Grant and W. A. Brundette, Christian Scientists, who were in attendance upon Goodfellow during his illness, have been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter at Toronto.

Sir William Ramsey, the famous chemist who is cited as being convinced of the great possibilities of Snell's process for recovering gold from the sea water, writes that he disclaims responsibility for such an opinion. He says that experiments at selected places on the coast showed one-thirtieth of a grain of gold is obtainable from a ton of sea water, but nothing is yet proved by the experiments to warrant belief that the process is potentially profitable.

After many years of trials, the introduction of rubber in a commercial sense has been established in Hawaii. Six years ago a rubber plantation was started at Nalghu, but little

had been heard of the venture until recently. Now the trees have been found in a condition to produce rubber, and the work of gathering sap probably will soon begin. Those interested are among the wealthiest Hawaiians. More than five thousand saplings have been planted.

Fred. Doull, of Sloughton, Assinboia, writes to his parents at Sackville that on February 1st the King-Edward Hotel, at which he and Mrs. Doull, nee Bishop, of Dorchester, N. B., were boarding, was burned to the ground. The thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero, and many were badly frost-bitten. Doull saved valuable books and papers belonging to the firm, but lost all personal effects, including wedding gifts.

Johann Lewalter has traced the tune of "Yankee Doodle" to 1776, at Wasenberg, the central depot of the Hessian troops employed as mercenaries in the War of American Independence. Lewalter is an eminent authority on folk-songs. He says "Yankee Doodle" is a dance tune the Hessian troops picked up, and adds that in the district to-day, numerous tunes may be heard which closely resemble it in lift and rhythm.

This is the season when businessmen are planning the year's work, and deciding what help will be needed. Inquiries are now pouring in to the St. John Business College for bookkeepers and stenographers, and Messrs. Kerr & Son are kept busy at their accustomed work of qualifying their students and placing them in good positions.

The annual report of the public works department shows that the telegraphs cover more than 6,000 miles and the cable 402 miles. The total expenditure for the year reached \$7,392,289, including \$900,000 advanced to the Montreal harbor commissioners. \$3,389,936 was spent on harbor and river works, \$1,890,281 on public buildings. Telegraphs cost \$385,093. The dredging and plants cost 374,181, bridges and roads \$103,795. The revenue collected by the department was \$273,203, a decrease of \$2,000.

C. Bennett Shaw, aged forty years, died at Windsor, N. S., on Thursday from the effects of the accident which befell him on Jan. 28th, when about 10 o'clock in the evening he went to the cellar for some kindling wood, taking with him a lighted lamp. He was returning to ascend the steps and had placed his foot on the second step when he fainted, the lamp falling and breaking and igniting the dry wood. Mrs. Shaw, hearing the noise, hastened to the cellar and found her husband unconscious, and in order to quench the flames had to use a bucket of water. Mr. Shaw was terribly burned about the face, and also on the arms and hands, especially the right one, which was so badly disfigured that amputation was at first thought necessary. He also received a nasty cut over the right eye, in which several stitches had to be taken.

Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry

A Lubricant to the Throat.
A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co., Ltd. Gentlemen—Your TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY is one of the best cough remedies we sell. Our customers are all satisfied with it. E. HARMER.
Norton Sta., N. B.

YOU CAN USE TIGER TEA

and not only enjoy it but benefit by its purity.

THIS FEBRUARY SALE.

affords unusually good opportunities for the buyer who desires to obtain the very best Ready-to-Wear garments at money-saving prices.

OVERCOATS, regular prices, \$10.00 to \$19.50, now \$5.75, \$8.50, \$12.00.

20TH CENTURY SUITS, at 20 per cent discount. TROUSERS, regular prices \$3.00 to \$5.00, now all \$3.00 per pair except black.

PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS; in several sizes, regular price \$18.00 now less 20 per cent.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, \$25.00 now \$20, silk lined.

A GILMOUR Fine Tailoring and Clothing
68 King Street. St. John.

Dr. Mackay's SPECIFIC For the Treatment of Alcoholism.

Used in connection with the Province of Quebec Probation System with Unvarying Success.

The City Council of Montreal has endorsed this marvellous discovery. The Finance Committee of Montreal recently voted \$500 to defray the expense of placing the medicine in each of the city Police Stations, as prompt application of the Treatment to bad cases will prevent the fatalities continually occurring in the cells. No Sanatorium is required. The Treatment can be taken at home. No special diet required. The desire to reform is simply necessary and spirits avoided for a few days.

This medicine is now within the reach of all, the price having been reduced. The wonderful results obtained with the worst class of drunkards coming before the Judges of the Recorder's Courts in Quebec and Montreal warrants the statement that the disease of Drunkenness can be cured—readily and surely—under ordinary circumstances and with the reasonable desire upon the part of an inebriate.

This treatment is simply the medicine of the medical profession—the only secret is as to its administration.

Dr. Mackay's discovery is the result of 25 years of practice as a specialist and expert. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The Government of Quebec through the Judges ordered over 500 boxes of the medicine for prisoners appearing in the Courts in 1904—Official Reports establish 80 per cent of cures with these cases.

With the public and official endorsement and the record of results published it is unnecessary to waste money experimenting further. All communications private.

THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Dr. Mackay's Specific for

Drunkenness.

Baptismal Suits

Best Quality Black Alpaca When ordering state size of foot. **ESTEY & CO., St. John, N. B.**

Hot Water Bottles

The kind that gives service, and are guaranteed.

2 Quart. \$1.25
3 " 1.50

Mailed to any part of Canada on receipt of price.

ESTEY & CO., Rubber Goods of all kinds. **St. John, N. B.**


Two Prizes. **GOLD MEDAL** **GOLD WATCH**

For best marks in 1905. Only two persons can take these prizes. Still better prizes are the positions we secure for our students, and these are open to everybody who will fit himself for taking and holding them.

Catalogues free to any address. **S. KERR & SON.**

Odd Fellows' Hall.

USE DEARBORN'S PERFECT BAKING POWDER



ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED.
SOLD IN QUARTER, HALF AND ONE POUND TINS.

Red Rose Tea Is Good Tea