

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Continued from page 4.

them unto you?" Wait eighteen centuries to give light, and truth, as to that which Christ came to reveal? But if Mrs. Eddy "discovered"—Divine Science—and Divine Science is the Holy Ghost, then Mrs. Eddy could only find that which existed. And, if for 18 centuries the "truth," the "light," was hid until discovered by Mrs. Eddy, as to life and salvation, after Christ came to reveal the way of life, and salvation, what a heartless God to worship, and what a reflection on His wisdom!

In closing, the ideal of righteousness, purity in "Christian Science" is high and good—if—we are saved by knowledge. "By faith are ye saved through—grace" is New Testament teaching.

"Science and Health" is unlike any other book I ever met with, both as to form and contents. Of sequence of thought there's none. No progression of ideas, and scarce a page that does not do violence to the most elementary principles of logic. But the remarkable feature of the book is, as Miss Sturge so well observes, "that the existence of the body is denied, yet 600 pages are taken to show how the body which does not exist can be kept in perfect health." Then take Mrs. Eddy's view of the cardinal principle of "Christian Science:" "All is mind." "In the beginning God created, etc." "Created"—made. God—self-existent, "created"—made what? The self-existent. In other words God "created" Himself.

Brethren, I trust I have not trespassed the bounds of fairness, truth and justice. I should hate myself to wrong those I esteem, who to me have "erred," missed the mark; and my hope is the light of other days will yet be the harbor light of peace, hope, rest and joy.

Let us, who claim to be in the true light walk worthy of our high calling; prize the faith as it is in Christ Jesus our Lord, hold fast the tried, sure paths of our one and only Master; and God grant that ours may be: "The path of the just . . . which shineth more, unto the perfect day."

NO LANGUAGE OF THEIR OWN.

Among the peoples of the world the Swiss are alone in having no language they can call their own. According to a recent visitor to the little country, about three-fourths of the people of Switzerland speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them, mainly French and Italian, the languages varying, as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to each country whose tongue they speak. Public documents and notices are printed in both French and German.

In the Swiss Congress or national parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both languages. The orders of the president are translated by an official interpreter and furnished to the newspapers in both languages. Probably it would puzzle even Macaulay's learned school boy to name the president of the Swiss republic. He is M. Adolf Deucher, a name that will be strange to many even of those who are familiar with the names and titles of every other European ruler.

How a Tuberculosis Patient Lives Out of Doors.

No matter how cold it is, no matter how stormy, feel perfectly safe in staying out; but be sure of two things. First, that you do not get chilled. Put on extra comforts until you are warm enough, and a hot-water bag for the feet is good, although I have never needed one. Secondly, that it does not rain or snow on you. Moisture is not harmful unless one suffers from rheumatism. For that this same cure is used, with the exception of staying out when it is damp. With fifteen inches of snow and the thermometer at eleven degrees I laid out on my porch eight hours a day, and it was glorious.

A Kenwood rug is laced across the bottom, so that one can slip into it as though it were a bag, and no cold air can penetrate. It hooks down the front with openings for the arms, so that a book can be held with ease. Thus one is literally as "snug as a bug in a rug." Before I get in I put on a heavy coat and mittens and wrap a woolen scarf around my head, and in extreme weather I tuck a steamer rug around me, over my Kenwood. If one doesn't have these rugs, comforts will do, but he should be sure to use enough. At first I felt helpless, as I did not know how to wrap up enough to keep comfortable.

Sometimes the glare of the sun hurts the eyes. Tie the handle of an umbrella to the arm of your chair, and by using little devices for keeping it in place you will soon learn to tilt it at the right angle.

At ten o'clock take a walk, beginning with five minutes a day and increasing to an hour. Do this very gradually, for the one point with lung trouble is never to become fatigued. Go back to your chair until luncheon. After that the chair again. It sounds monotonous, but one soon becomes used to it and can be even happy; in fact, cheerfulness is essential, for nothing can cure you if you constantly meditate on yourself and your sacrifices.—From "How to Live Out of Doors," by Evelyn Hart, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*.

RADIUM AND MUSK.

Radium was the subject matter under discussion, and a lawyer said: "I do not see anything so very wonderful in radium. Admit that it does throw off light and heat, in a kind of perpetual motion, without any loss of weight or energy,—well, will not a grain of musk do the same thing? One single grain of musk (this has been demonstrated) will scent for several years a room twelve feet square, and in the end the grain will still remain entire. Consider what this means. A room twelve feet square contains 2,985,984 cubic inches, and each one-tenth cubic inch, at least, must have its little molecule of musk, or otherwise all the air would not be perfumed. One grain of musk, that is to say, will radiate millions and millions of musk fragments for years, and still it will remain whole. Can radium beat that?"—*Philadelphia Record*.

Alexander Graham Bell is especially notable among inventors for having acquired great wealth from his inventions. The validity of the Bell telephone patents have been fiercely and repeatedly tested in the courts, even to the highest in the land, and the decisions have uniformly been in Professor Bell's favor. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847, and received his education at the Edinburgh high school, the Edinburgh university, and the London university. In 1870 he removed to Canada, and two years later he settled in the United States and became a teacher of deaf mutes in Boston. Professor Bell has devoted the remainder of his life to the education of "children having defective hearing, sight, or mentality."

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Individual Communion Cup Fad.

Replying to some one who urged the use of the individual communion cup as a "check against the spread of contagious diseases," Dr. McGarvey, President of the College of the Bible, at Lexington, Ky., speaks these plain words:

About two years ago, I think, I published an article under the head of "Microbes," in the manner which I thought it deserved, the pretense by which the use of individual cups in the Lord's Supper is defended. The "sanitary feature," as Bro. Keeler styles it, is proven to be a pretense by the fact that though the use of cups in common has been universally practiced for nearly two thousand years, not a single instance has been produced of persons contracting contagious diseases from it. And even if there had been a few instances, or a few thousands among the multiplied millions, what is that compared with the strict observance of an ordinance appointed by the Lord Jesus Christ? Shall we dare to change or modify such an ordinance for fear that one of us may prove to be the one out of millions who shall thus suffer the "sanitary feature," as everybody knows, has been arrayed with great pertinacity against the ordinance of baptism as it was instituted by Christ, and it has been paraded as a justification of those who modify this ordinance. The shallowness of the reasoning in both instances forces the suspicion that want of faith, and not real fear of disease and death, lies at the bottom of it. If there is danger of swallowing microbes by drinking from the same cup with consumptives, what about being baptized in the same pool of water? Shall we have the baptistry emptied, washed and chemically disinfected after every baptism? If not, shall we always resort to a running stream, in which a dead dog may be floating some distance above us? Or shall we abandon baptism altogether, for the sake of keeping our immaculate persons from coming in contact with the invisible bugs which exude from our neighbors. Some people are too nice for this world. They ought to carry a smelling-bottle all their days and pray the Lord to take them as soon as possible to a healthier country. It is my opinion that when the Lord instituted the Supper he knew as much about microbes as does any modern medical alarmist. . . .

No ordinance, not even baptism, has been more grossly perverted in the course of ages, than the one which, on account of its pathos and solemnity, ought to be the last that men should dare to tamper with. When innovations upon such an ordinance begin, no man has foresight enough to tell where they will end. Better far to die in following strictly the example of Christ and the apostles, and to die for doing this, than to lay un sanctified hands on this ark of the Lord. I solemnly protest against this innovation, but expect to protest in vain; for it is a well known fact that innovations, being the favorite children of the innovators, are never driven out of the house.

—The Presbyterian church of England reports in its Formosa mission field 79 Christian congregations with 2,325 adult members, 1,832 baptized children, and 10,620 candidates preparing for baptism. "The Japanese magistrates guarantee us against persecution, and even encourage our work, as helping to the establishment of good order and higher cultivation. There is in all quarters a more friendly acceptance given to the preaching of the gospel, and at most of our stations the attendance is considerably increased."

—The editor of the *Indian Witness* believes that Hinduism is fast losing its hold upon its enlightened sons, and says: "Strenuous endeavors are being made to prevent, counteract and neutralize the influences which are at work to alienate educated men from their ancestral faith. Spasmodic successes of a temporary character have been gained here and there. But it is clear as the noon-day sun that Hinduism no longer reckons with honest educated minds as a force from which the moral regeneration of India may be expected. Were many candid enough to speak out their convictions, they would declare that the true hope of India lies in the acceptance of Jesus Christ as Lord and Master, and in the supremacy of the principles he taught as recorded in the Holy gospels."

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