

Mark Twain on Christian Science.

There is a deal of thoroughness about Mark Twain. When he sets out to relieve his mind he is apt to relieve it fully. He stops not at the end of the page, nor at a convenient point, but when he gets through. When that happens it is usually found that he has made a mark that will stick. The reader may differ with his views, but he does not forget them. They are too well pounded in for that.

Mark is publishing in the "North American Review" a series of discourses on Christian Science and the future before. These discourses were written in Europe in 1899, and have been seasoning for three years. This month's chapter is mainly devoted to the amazing profitability of Mother Eddy's monopoly. Mark insists that the old lady will be worshipped in due time by her following; meanwhile he guesses how much money she must have made, and what are the financial prospects of what he calls the Boston Christian Science Trust. He can find no evidence that this trust ever gives anything away. It sells many things—the great Eddy book, hymnals, manuals, miscellaneous writings of Mrs. Eddy, and the like, "always at extravagant prices, and always on the one condition—cash, cash in advance." From end to end of the Christian Science literature, says Mark, "not a single (material) thing in the world is conceded to be real except the dollar. But all through its advertisements that reality is eagerly and persistently recognized."

Mark has a keen scent for money-changers in the temple, as readers may recall. The trust, he finds, now collects a fee of three hundred dollars for a finishing course of seven lessons at its metaphysical college in Boston, and a tax of one dollar a head, annually, from all members of Christian Science churches. He thinks its revenues from all these sources—books, souvenir spoons, fees and taxes—must already be very large, and bid fair to be enormous. And he cannot find that it has any serious expenses, or that it supports any charities. He is very deeply impressed by Christian Science as a commercial enterprise in the hands of a small trust, not accountable to anyone for its receipts. He insists that it is destined to win an enormous growth. He guesses there will be ten million Christian Scientists in America in 1910, and that they will be a political force. He guesses that they will be politically formidable in 1920, and in 1930 "the governing power of the republic—to remain that permanently." "And I think it a reasonable guess," he adds, "that the trust will then be the most insolent and unscrupulous and tyrannical politico-religious master that has dominated a people since the palmy days of the Inquisition."

As for the curative branch of Christian Science, Mark declares that the power which a man's imagination has over his body to heal it or to make it sick is a force which none of us is born without. But because, if left to himself, a man is likely to use only that half of the force which invents imaginary ailments, it takes two imaginations, his own and some outsider's, to help him.

The outsider must imagine that he is doing the work, and the patient must imagine that this is so. "I think," says Mark, "that it is not so at all; but, no matter, the cure is effected, and that is the main thing." The outsider's work, he says, is unquestionably valuable. He likens it to the work done by the engineer when he turns on steam and starts the engine. The power is in the engine, but if left alone the engine would never start of itself. Whatever you call the engineer—Christian Scientist, Mind Curist Hypnotist—he is simply the engineer, and turns on the same old steam and the engine does the work. The reason why the Christian Scientist engineer beats all the others is partly, Mark thinks, because he has the takingest name and wears religious overalls, but chiefly because he has organized the business, backed it with capital, and concentrated it in Boston in the hands of a small and very competent trust. It is on the existence of this trust that Mark has based his expectation of the vast spread of Christian Science. If it were loosely conducted, as such enterprises usually are, it would do no better than "unorganized great moral and commercial ventures" usually do. "But I believe," he says, "that so long as this one remains compactly organized, in a trust, the spread of its dominion will continue."

The Alaskan Boundary.

It is announced that a treaty has been signed by Great Britain and the United States for the adjustment of the Alaskan boundary. Though the text of the treaty has not been published, it seems certain that the whole question will be referred to a committee of six arbitrators—three of whom shall be appointed by each power. The lack of a deciding vote is doubtless intended to enable a deadlock and a failure in case a complete agreement cannot be come to. All depends on the treaty of 1825 defining the boundary between the British and Russian possessions. The boundary in the territory now in dispute was to follow a line ten marine leagues from the ocean and parallel to the winding of the coast. The coast is broken by long, narrow indentations, the most important of which is

Lynn Canal. The contention of the United States is that the ten marine leagues should be measured from the inner extremity of these indentations, thereby completely excluding Canada from the sea. The Canadian contention is that the ten leagues should be measured from the general outline of the coast, which would place Skagway and Dyea and a large part of the Lynn Canal in Canada. The bone of contention is access to the sea. Canadian merchandise on the way to the Yukon must pass at present through United States Custom houses. The restraint is no doubt serious.

Account must be taken of the political difficulties always associated with a question of boundary. If national feeling is to be kept in check, a good deal of freedom of compromise must be allowed to those who negotiate. Whatever the result of the commission now arranged, the formal discussion of the case by a competent tribunal will do much to allay public apprehension on both sides. If a way be found to remove the disabilities of Canadian commerce, Canada might be persuaded to regard with indifference the abandonment of her claims to sovereignty over the villages in dispute.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

"Don't you think that a newspaper in smaller, more compact form would be appreciated?" asked the publisher. "No," answered his wife. "It must be large enough for a man to hold in front of his face when there are women standing in a street car."—Washington "Star."

Points of Excellence That Make
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
The Most Perfect Color.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color never turns a reddish or bricky tinge; butter colored by it always retains the lovely golden June tint.

It is the only butter that is chemically pure and harmless.

Leading experts vouch for its wholesomeness and freedom from taste or smell.

Its keeping qualities are perfect; it never becomes rancid or sour.

It is the strongest color made, therefore the most economical.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color is reliable at all seasons, because it never varies in purity, or quality.

The United States Government has just erected a sixteen-inch gun at Sandy Hook which has the distinction of being the heaviest piece of ordnance in the world. When raised to its extreme elevation the gun will send a projectile of 2,400 pounds twenty-one miles. The force of the gun is equal to that of an express train weighing 500 tons, and going seventy miles an hour. The cost of each shot in powder and projectile is over \$1,000. So great, however, is the strain on the gun that its life is estimated at only 125 shots.

CUTTING TEETH.

A Trying Time to Both Baby and Mother.

There is no time when baby requires more attention than during the teething period. At that time the little one is always cross and fretful, subject to stomach disorders and sometimes convulsions. Often mothers are absolutely worn out caring for baby, and the whole household is in a condition of anxiety. This condition can be easily remedied by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cool the sour little stomach, allay the inflammation of the gums and give the little one healthy, natural sleep. A mother's word can always be depended upon where the health of her little ones is concerned, and thousands of mothers praise this medicine. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says:—"In my estimation, Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for children. They are invaluable at the teething period, and I would not be without them as they keep my baby healthy and happy."

The Tablets relieve all the minor ailments of little ones; are guaranteed to contain no opiates or poisonous "soothing stuff," and may be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or sent post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

The Hand-Made and the Factory Product.

One of the many economic changes going on around us, viz., the reversion from the factory product to the hand-made, is the text of Miss Clara E. Laughlin's paper in the Miladi series, in The Delineator for March. There was a time when practically everything consumed was made by hand; but presently the factory came to supply nearly all our wants. Now the signs indicate that we are returning to the previous conditions, and the reverence for the woman who is capable with her fingers is being reinstated. The "new woman" idea, it is realized, does not represent true womanliness; and the old conception of woman as queen of the hearth is obtaining once more. The "feminine" woman, after all, is our ideal.

Little boy: "Father, may I have that big encyclopedia a little while?"

Proud Father: "Of course you can, my boy. Your thoughts are turning to higher things I see."

Little Boy: "Yes, father."

Boy's Mother (to herself, two hours afterwards): "Humph! More of that jam gone. I can't understand how that boy can reach it."

THAT OLD PAIN AGAIN.

Gnawing, Piercing Pains That Almost Make You Scream.

It is your old enemy, rheumatism, come again with the winter to torture you. These pains, remember, are caused by bad blood, you may ease them by rubbing with liniments and outward lotions, but cannot get rid of them in that way. Rheumatism is caused by bad blood and the only certain way to drive it out of the system, is to enrich your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is no case of rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure if given a fair trial. By making new, rich red blood and strengthening the nerves they strike at the very root of such diseases as rheumatism, sciatics and lumbago. We give one case out of thousands to prove the truth of this statement. Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: "For five years I was a victim to the tortures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hips were almost past endurance. Often I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried many medicines but I never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used altogether eight boxes, and since taking them I have not had a twinge of the trouble, and I feel better in every way than I did for years before. I would strongly advise every rheumatic sufferer to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Remember that only the genuine pills will cure—imitations can't cure, therefore see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is found on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO "NEW FANGLED" FARMING.

Now the farmer dons his go-to-meetin' suit And he hies him to a grangers' institute, There to hear, in learned lectures, Agricultural conjunctures And to harken to professorial dispute.

On the platform sits the experts, wise, sedate, Each with hoards of useful knowledge 'neath his pate, And they tell the farmer how He should milk the speckled cow In the fashion most approved and up to date.

There are papers on "Rotation of the Crops," Dissertations on "The Proper Poles for Hops," And a long intense debate On the question grave and great "Should the Barn Be Cleaned with Pitchforks or with Mops?"

"How to Trace the Willy Weasels to Their Sources," "Helpful Hints on Painless Dentistry for Horses," "How to Build a Stack of Oats As a 'Winter Shed for Goats'— There are many more such edifying courses.

Now the farmer sagely nods at all they say, And at sundown, having spent a pleasant day, Homeward hastens to his toil And proceeds to till the soil In the very good old-fashioned Jersey way.

—Newark Evening News.

MARRIED.

MORRELL-CLARKE.—In St. John, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. C. T. Phillips, S. L. Tilley Morrell to Lena L. Clarke, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Clarke.

MERRITT-DIAMOND.—At Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 21st, by the Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., Stephen W. Merritt, of Hodgdon, Me., and Charlotte Elizabeth Diamond, of Woodstock.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

WEDDING RINGS.

Marriage Licenses issued and Wedding Rings sold, guaranteed as stamped U. S. assay, at

W. B. JEWETT'S.

JEWETT'S CORNER, WOODSTOCK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. M. CAMPBELL

Has purchased the well-equipped business of Mr. John Connor in the Grocery line, situated next door to the Royal Bank of Canada, where he will carry on a general Grocery business. He extends a cordial invitation to all to call whether on business or not. He will guarantee satisfaction in price and in quality of goods.

CURE-A-COLD TABLETS

(Chocolate Coated)

Two or three of these tablets cures a cold in a few hours.

PRICE, 15 CENTS.

Ask your dealer.

At wholesale only by

THE BAIRD CO'Y, Limited.

You Will Admit

After having worn a "FIT-REFORM" SUIT OR OVERCOAT, that

The original platform of "THE FIT-REFORM Co." viz: Clothing Ready-to-Wear, Equal to the Custom Tailor, at one half the cost, will be proven beyond doubt.



FIT REFORM

has become more and more popular. "IT'S WEARERS KNOW THE REASON."

B. B. MANZER



The Style in Our Overcoats

Gives an individuality which the well-dressed man appreciates. There is a variety of styles this season for you to choose from. We have all the best materials and a big variety of extensive designs. Don't put off too long. You need one now.

W. B. NICHOLSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

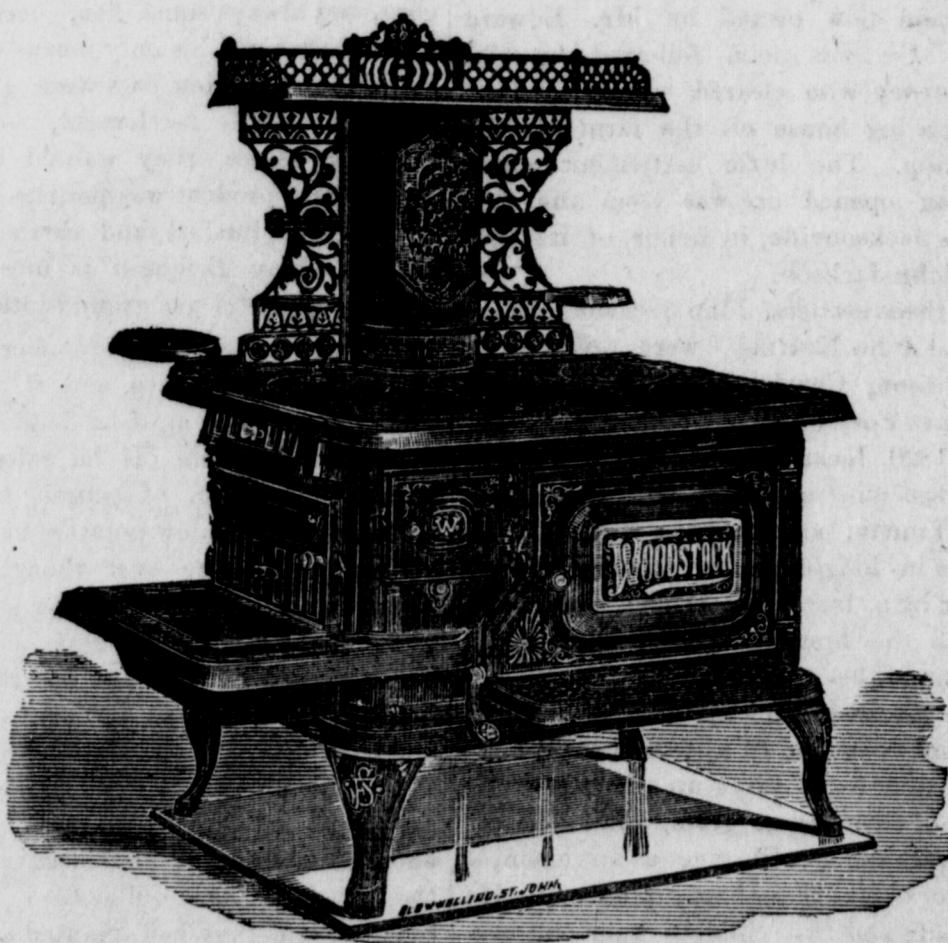
Corner KING and MAIN STREETS.

Busy at keeping out the cold these days. Storm Doors and Windows are a specialty with us. Better order these in time. Remember the high price of fuel.

Woodstock Woodworking Co.

WOODWORK of all kinds.

THE WOODSTOCK RANGE.



The Methodist Parsonage, Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 11th, 1902. Messrs. Small & Fisher, Woodstock:

Gentlemen,—After upwards of thirty years experience with a large variety of cook stoves, none has ever given the satisfaction derived from your "Woodstock." It is a perfect heater and baker, keeps the water tank hot day and night, with less fuel than any stove we have ever had in our parsonages.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. BERRIE.

P. S.—I kept the fire going night and day from the 1st of October to the end of March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

SMALL & FISHER COMPANY, Limited,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. MANZER, DENTIST,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.