

THE SIXTH SENSE.

By Dr. John Willey

The Rev. John H. Willey, Ph. D., pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, Ocean Avenue, Ellsworth, preached last Sunday morning on "The Sixth Sense." The text was from II Kings 19:10. "If thou see me when I am taken from thee, it shall be according to thy wish." Dr. Willey said:

The great prophet of Israel knew that the end was nigh, and he prepared to part from his young associate. And Elijah said unto Elisha, "Tarry here, pray thee, for the Lord hath sent me to Bethel." But Elisha had his own suspicions, and he refused to tarry behind. Then it dawned upon Elisha that this keen-witted young man knew what was about to take place, and he said: "It is true, I am about to depart, my work is done; ask what I shall give thee as a parting gift." And the answer was ready: "Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me."

This is not a demand that the young disciple be more highly endowed than his teacher. Such a demand would have been neither modest nor courteous. But "let me as the eldest son receive a double portion of the spiritual inheritance which will be divided among the successors." This was according to the prevailing law of inheritance, and such a request was proof that this young farmer, who had left his oxen in the furrow; this young neophyte of but a few days experience, was fully committed to the life he had chosen. Then answered the gratified Elijah: "Thou hast asked a hard thing; nevertheless if thou see me when I am taken away from thee, it shall be so unto thee, but if not it shall not be so." There are then two kinds of power, sense power and spirit power; power to see Elisha in the ordinary occupations of every day life, and power to see him when, borne upward by the spirit, he is seen in the spirit realm.

It is by no means of the sense power we hold communication with the world. Our soul dwells in a castle with five gates. And through these gates come the messengers and messengers from the outside. Without the life would be in the dark. The light which floods the radiant world, the colors that change in the changing sky, would make no impression upon the soul. Without ears, the whisper of the evening breeze, the crash of the hurricane, the blare of the war trumpet, the love tones of a friend, would awaken no echo in the still caverns of our being. With these senses we are in touch with life. They indeed make life full and resonant. They make us citizens of a splendid world.

And yet, with all these marvelous capacities, we are conscious that our senses are incomplete. They each tell but one story. The eye can tell of sunset gold; and meadow green and mountain purple, but the eye gives no hint of sound or taste or smell. It delights us with the money foam of the sea, but it is oblivious of the majestic tones of the booming surf. It shows us the flashing plumage of a thousand birds, but it knows nothing of the sweet melodies of the simplest songsters. It can interpret the blush on the cheek of the rose. Give us eyes alone and the world would be fair, but it would be a dead world, a shadow world, a world of spectral shapes and unsubstantial dreams.

Moreover, not only is it true that each sense can tell but one story, but there has come to us a suspicion that it is not telling all of it. That we do not even reach all the things that are in the world, that there are thousands of things in every drop of water, tens of thousands of living beings in the air we breathe and in the simplest atom of food; there are millions of glances swinging through the heavens, yet the unaided eye refuses to give notice of their presence or of their existence. We do not see electricity, the master spirit of this master age, though we may hear the deaf touch of its finger in the clicking instrument, or its dangerous shout in the thunder-pell-may even see the lightning strike from the startled air in its swift passage—but the fluid itself is invisible. We cannot hear the sound of the sunbeams as they break upon our vision, although we are well aware that sunbeams come to us heralded by a blast of music. Our senses, then, are either selfish, or they are ignorant. They either know a great deal which they refuse to tell, or there are vast territories of knowledge which they have not yet explored.

And still another impeachment have we for these senses of ours. They are false witnesses. They are shamers and habitual jugglers with the truth. There is not a single sense but that tells us again and again that what we know to be false; not one but will bear the closest watching, not one but calls for the constant exercise of the most careful judgment in order that we be not deceived to our hurt.

So much for sense power, the exponent of beauty and the interpreter of song, without which our lives would be blank. Yet when we remember the unexplored remainder of which our senses bring no tidings, the continents of reality unseen by the eye, the ranges of sound unheard by the ear, the uncatalogued myriads we cannot touch nor taste nor smell, we are bound to admit that even at its best life would be a sad and fragmentary and incomplete if these were all the powers of the soul.

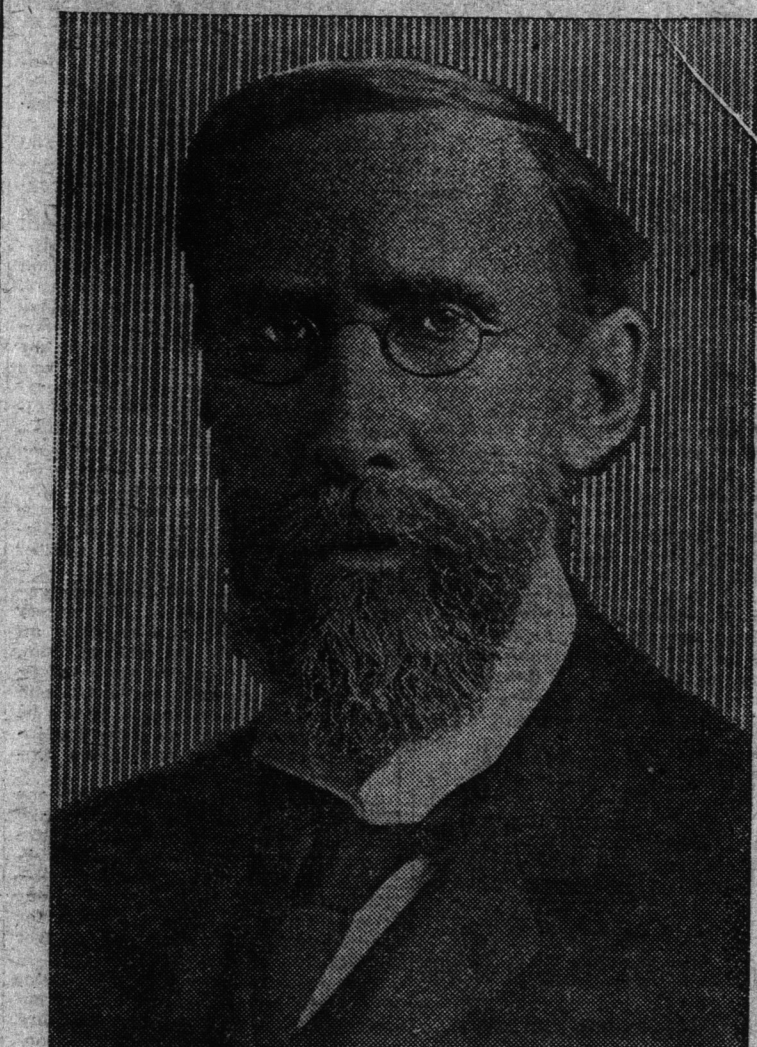
Thus it has always been. Men who see when the world is blind are fanatics; men who hear when the world is deaf are cranks. But all birds are not owls; and if the eagle claims to see the wandering lamb on the far mountain slope, if he claims to see the nest and the nestlings there in the dim eyes beyond the reach of man, shall we discredit his claim because the owl is blind? If some rare, ripened souls enjoy an added sense, by which they discern the spiritual power which they know God, shall we discount this new faculty or dispute its findings because other men have but five senses and not one of these touches eternity?

Once upon a time the religious world was greatly exercised by a new persuasion, a new phase of belief, or, shall I say, unbelief, a new Richmond in the field, and they called its name agnosticism. It was a sort of religious know-nothingism. According to an American humorist an agnostic is a man who loudly declares that he does not know anything, and who gets very angry with you if you believe him.

MR. FOSTER TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

His Explanation of the Deals With Union Trust Company's Funds.

Transaction Was Approved by Directors — He Shared With Fowler in Profits of Lumber Deal, but Had Nothing to Do with Arranging It — Oronhyatekha Got 100 Shares for Nothing — George W. Fowler Will be Heard Soon.



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 3.—Having waited silently since Monday morning when he was called to the witness stand by G. P. Shepley to give his testimony, Mr. Foster was called by Peter Ryan, kicked over the traces this morning. He electrified the insurance commission, by turning a six minute explanation, at first almost before they had taken their seats. Shepley did not put to him again the question Ryan refused to answer, as to the men with whom George W. Fowler said he had to divide the \$5,000 handed back to him after he paid for the Kamloops lumber property.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster closely followed Mr. Ryan on the stand, and he also was given an opportunity to explain his connection with the syndicate that purchased properties, while he was manager of the Union Trust Co.

Mr. Foster said he came out of politics poorer than he went in. During a spell of hard luck he applied to many friends for assistance. Among them was George W. Fowler, to whom he loaned \$5,000 and \$7,000. He said he was not a partner in the deal, but he was a witness to it. He said he was not a partner in the deal, but he was a witness to it. He said he was not a partner in the deal, but he was a witness to it.

The result of the examination of the books of the Bank of Nova Scotia disclosed the manner in which some of the \$5,000 received by Fowler from Peter Ryan in connection with the Kamloops Lumber Company's purchase was distributed. The names of "Foster," "Clare," "Berrett," "Lefebvre," "MacKenzie and Mann," "Pardee," "Rufus," "Pope," and "Peuchen" appeared in the bank ledger as recipients of money from Fowler, or Pope and Fowler.

Foster volunteered the statement that the \$2,500 which, according to the account produced, he had received from Fowler, was not the only amount he had obtained. The aggregate advances made by Fowler to himself he placed at between \$5,000 and \$7,000. He had contra claims against that gentleman which were fully equivalent to the total of the advances and there would be an accounting between them.

Foster stated that Fowler was acting in the negotiations for the purchase of the lumber properties in pursuance of an understanding between McComber, Irwin and Fowler, on one hand, and the Union Trust Co. on the other, and while declining to define the relationship of Fowler as that of "agent," he admitted that he would be likely to ask for an accounting of any profits made by a person in Mr. Fowler's position.

Foster emphatically denied that he had any interest in the transaction when it was made, but stated that after the deal was closed Fowler had given him an option on a portion of his interest in the Kamloops Lumber Company and that the option was still outstanding.

Foster also explained how he and his associates, Wilson and McGillivray, acquired first a half interest and finally the entire interest in the Kamloops Lumber Company.

BENCH WARRANT FOR SCOTT ACT WITNESS

Several Interesting Cases in the Hampton County Court Docket—St. John Lawyers Present

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Oct. 2.—The October session of the county court of Kings county opened this morning at eleven o'clock and was adjourned until 2 p. m. when B. R. Chapman on behalf of Mr. Foster asked his honor to name a day when the case of Fowler vs. Fowler could be heard in chambers in St. John, the counsel having been called away to Montreal. His honor decided to stand it over until Friday, Dec. 7th. In the Scott Act case of the King on the information of H. Cusick v. George Meyers, Amon A. Wilson appeared for the inspector, and Messrs. Jonah and McIntyre for the defendant. Mr. Wilson said the two witnesses for whom warrants had been issued are still out of the county, one now living in New Hampshire and the other coming and going in the service of the customs on the border line. Sheriff Fries returned two warrants which he had tried to serve on George Penneult and Robert Crandall, but without avail. Mr. Wilson consented to have the case against Penneult dismissed, and that a new bench warrant be issued for Crandall. This was opposed by Mr. Jonah. He asked that if the case stands over till the next term the case against Penneult be allowed. His honor did not concur in the latter but stood the case over till next term, issuing a bench warrant for the recalcitrant witness, Crandall.

In the case of the King on the information of Harris T. Cusick v. William Cumming, Ora P. King, attorney of the court, informed his honor that Mr. Fairweather, the attorney and counsel in the case, was prevented by illness from appearing, and thereupon the case was allowed to stand over.

In the case of Mary Quirk two of the three children were allowed to appeal, and in one case the conviction was confirmed.

Court adjourned sine die.

AUDITOR GENERAL BECK SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED

Government Will Oppose Exclusion of Public by Game Company Which Has N. B. Ry. Lands

FREDERICTON, Oct. 2.—It is reported tonight that Auditor General Beck has tendered his resignation to the government, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year '07. A London, assistant auditor general, is said to be slated for the position.

At the government meeting tonight a protest of the ratepayers of the village of Perth against the issuing of a proclamation to bring into force the town incorporating act in that place was under consideration. J. H. Barry, who appeared for the opponents of incorporation, claimed that irregularities had been permitted by the returning officer. Action was deferred for a month to allow all parties to be heard.

Premier Frederic, as acting-surveyor of Labor, was requested by the government to make inquiries in regard to the action of the New Brunswick Railway Co. in leasing hunting rights on their lands to newly organized fish and game clubs in the exclusion of the general public. The government will strongly oppose the move of the company, and if hunting rights now enjoyed by the general public are cut off may retaliate by asking authority from the legislature to tax the company on these wild lands.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the Home for Incurables was held yesterday afternoon. The matron reported that there are at present twenty-five patients in the Home—ten male patients, while the male ward, and seven female patients; and eight patients in private wards. Two female applicants were accepted and another application was read, which if accepted will fill the female ward. The board decided on the admission of a male patient was read and laid on the table for future consideration. The remainder of the session was taken up with routine business. The month the Home has been remembered by generous donations from several friends.

THE KING LIKELY TO VISIT CANADA

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is probable that the royal subjects of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, resident in Canada, will be favored with a visit from their Majesty during the summer of 1907, in which year the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec will be celebrated. Notwithstanding the fact that His Majesty was obliged to decline the invitation of the Canadian Parliament to visit the Dominion this year, there is every reason for believing that a royal tour of Canada will take place in 1908.

When His Majesty declined the invitation of the Canadian Parliament, he unhesitatingly expressed the hope, through his ministry, that at some future time it might be possible for him to visit the Canadian dominions, and it is thought that, providing affairs of state will allow of his temporary absence from the heart of the Empire, he will avail himself two years hence of the opportunity of seeing one, at least, of its outlying sections.

It is understood that the Tercentenary Committee at Quebec is anxious that their Majesty should be present at the celebration, they are arranging in honor of the founding of Quebec by the chivalrous French explorer, the great Champlain.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—Dr. Savignac appeared before Mr. McNab, J. P., and was remanded for a week. It will be several weeks before his wife and mother-in-law will be able to appear against him.

It is said that his wife does not want to appear. She says that she will be punished in the other world. Under the law she is not a compulsory witness.

SPRINGHILL MINES, Oct. 1.—At a regular meeting of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 1, held this evening, the questions at issue between the lodge and the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company were further discussed. The managing committee, and Grand Sub-secretary Moss again interviewed Assistant Manager Stewart, and reported to the lodge that all advances asked for were conceded. This means a leveling up to averages throughout the province.

There is still the hour question with the bank hands. They ask for a full day when the pit gets done at 3 p. m., but the manager stated he could not consider this now. The lodge after discussing this point decided unanimously to return to work tomorrow.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—A special London cable says: "The Minister of Labor, who is expected to return to Canada tomorrow, will have an interview with the war office and the admiralty authorities tomorrow."

Sir Frederick Borden has returned to London from the continent and will have an interview with the war office and the admiralty authorities tomorrow.

Sir Frederick will visit Coventry on Thursday. He says he is greatly surprised at recent utterances in Canada regarding militarism. And expressed his intention to seek an opportunity on his return home to dispel from the minds of the people any such idea that militarism was getting the upper hand.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, who arrived in England yesterday, will confer with the Imperial Government to pass legislation making it a criminal offence to induce parties to emigrate to Canada by false and fraudulent misrepresentations. This trip is the outcome of the complaint of certain English printers, who were induced to go to Winnipeg by Charles Brunning, of Liverpool. Earl Grey, in forwarding the report of the Privy Council of Canada upon the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed out, in his despatch of April 18th, "That, as the scope of the Dominion Act, chap. 15, of 1905, is restricted to offences committed in Canada, Mr. Brunning appears not to have rendered himself liable to any penalty under that Act."

Lord Grey suggested, however, that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion Act.

A discussion on the Winnipeg case took place in the House of Commons on May 8th. Earl Grey immediately sent a copy of the Hansard to Lord Elgin, and the verbatim report of the discussion, together with all of the previous correspondence upon the subject, appeared in the Parliamentary paper just published. The Government, in his last despatch, says:—

"I would beg leave to call your Lordship's special attention to the speeches made by the Minister of Labor (the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth) and the leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden). You will observe that these gentlemen, representing the two sides of the House, are united in the view that it is desirable, in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom, no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom, in order that such cases can be dealt with. Until such legislation is provided, men like Mr. Brunning would appear to be exempt from any penalty for fraudulent representation."

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arrived here to attend a large political meeting at the Parish of Lorette this afternoon in favor of Amyot, liberal candidate in the Quebec county bye-election.

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This distressing and unfortunately very common malady easily takes rank among the very "meanest" of the diseases to which people living in this climate are liable.

La Grippe is no respecter of persons; it attacks the young and the old, the rich and the poor with the utmost impartiality.

Except in the cases where Pneumonia develops, La Grippe is seldom directly fatal; the real danger lies in the after effects. Even when the patient has fairly recovered from an attack (and it is very hard to tell just when he has fully recovered) the muscles are relaxed, the nerves unstrung, the heart and lungs weak, the throat and bronchial tubes irritable and tender and the whole system depressed, run-down and in no condition to resist the attack of any other disease to which it may be exposed.

This condition is fraught with danger and demands instant and intelligent attention, the system must be built up and restored to a normal and healthy condition—advice easy to give, often very hard to follow.

The appetite is liable to be poor and the digestion impaired so that it is almost impossible to consume and digest sufficient ordinary food to do the work quickly and effectively. What is required is a concentrated food, palatable, easy to digest and containing the elements necessary to repair the waste which La Grippe has committed.

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a scientifically prepared emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus, palatable, digestible and effective. FERROL contains just what the run down system needs and all it requires. Cod Liver Oil to restore the lost flesh and make what is left firm and healthy, Iron to enrich the impoverished blood and restore elasticity and firmness to the relaxed muscles, Phosphorus to tone the nerve and brain as nothing else will.

Two or three bottles of FERROL, taken after the acute stage of La Grippe has passed, will do more to repair damages than can possibly be accomplished in any other way. Try it and see.

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