HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Joseph Northwood, of Chatham, Ont., has been called to the Senate in place of the Hon. George Brown, deceased.

Montreal has had some trouble with the ship laborers, striking for 20 cents an hour. The different lines have given from 15 to 20 and no further trouble is feared.

At Springfield, Illinois, on Thursday the Republican State Convention adopted amid considerable confusion, a resolution declaring Grant the choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

Mrs. Weldon, wife of Judge Weldon, has presented a valuable collection of old china, numbering 353 pieces, to the museum of King's College Windsor. The collection is worth several thousand dollars. Many of the articles in the lot were brought to St. John by the Loyalists, and several of the bowls were used by them for baptismal fonts.

Another Chicago Presbyterian minister is wandering away from the Westminister Catechisms to the Gospel of Christ, and he is accursed of unwitting ignorance. Dr. Kittridge says: "Jesus died for the salvation of all. . . . . There are some who tell us that while God desires the salvation of all, yet the cleansing blood was shed only on the elect; but let us be careful to shape our view of the doctrine of election by the cross of Calvary, rather than contract the cross so as to get it into our narrower view of this doctrine." And just what we would expect the *Christian Instructor* says: "We wot that through ignorance he did it."

The Imperial Parliament re assembled on Thursday last. The Queen's Speech refers to the cordial relations with all the powers, and hopes for the speedy execution of the whole Treaty of Berlin. It says the efforts to pacify the Afghans and establish a strong and independent but friendly Government will be unceasing. A policy of confederation in South Africa is advised, but the Transvaal will be retained. Imports and exports and other signs indicate the revival of trade. The Peace Preservation Act in Ireland will expire in June, and will not be renewed. The loyalty and good sense of the Irish people will justify reliance on the provisions of ordinary law, firmly administered, for the maintenance of peace and order.

The "Congregationalist" thinks it is all right to provide for a united communion service in the Sunday School Centenary, notwithstanding the attitude of the Baptists, because "no harm whatever can be done, for no close communion Baptist will be compelled to be present. But let it be considered that under the circumstances, the proposed communion would be an act not of fellowship, but dis-fellowship; not of unity but division. Under the circumstances, it appears to us that it would be an act of unchristian rudeness to thrust before our Baptist brethren this bit of reproof for their exclusiveness. It is true that "they are not compelled to be present" but that is no excuse for putting them where they would be compelled to absent.

What an Englishman sees in America depends somewhat on his eyes, and somewhat where he goes. A correspondent of the London *Times* lately rode in the cars from Boston to New York, and reported that the New England houses are neatly washed over every year with lime! It did not once occur to him that they were painted with the best of white lead. Probably a search through the six states would hardly discover a house more pretentious than an Irish squatters's hovel that was whitewashed. Mr. Potter, member of Parliament for Rochdale, reported, after coming home from a visit to America, he only saw four drunken men while in the country. But Mr. Read, another M.P., who was here for a careful enquiry into our agricultural prospects, declares that he: "Saw six men together, and all carried pistols!" We can believe both witnesses. But we surmise that Mr Read went to the very confines of civilization.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Presbyterian Church in Swallow street, Piccadilly, London, which at one time was largely attended by the adherents of the National Scotch Church there, had to be closed about a year ago, through a lack of worshippers. The building has now been sold for the moderate sum of £1,600, and will, it is understood, be forthwith converted into the headquarters of one of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps.

GENEROUS LIVING—There died a few years ago, and a few weeks ago, two men who made a strong mark on English literature. Each fell suddenly, "died in harness, as is said, at a little past 50, in what should have been the prime of life. Both lived generously, both worked upon stimulants, both ate and drank too much—far more than was good for them. Gifted with powerful constitutions and high vitality, both as a physiologist can judge might have lived 50 years longer—50 years of useful, honorable life.

The just published letters of Charles Dickens show how his life was thrown away. We see how he ate and drank and worked up to the last moment. Wise as he was in many things, and kind and generous as we knew him to be, he was ignorant of the science of life. And never was a valuable life more recklessly wasted and destroyed. The world is full of such examples; and though there are now a few medical men like Sir William Gull, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Richardson and Dr. Kerr, who see the evils of stimulation and have some proper notions on diet, the great mass of the medical profession prescribes beef and brandy, excess of food and continual stimulation, with the results which we see around us.

Stimulants may quicken life for the moment, but they do not prolong it. All stimulation is a waste of vital power. There is no one who uses stimulants of any kind who would not, other things being equal, live longer without them. This law applies to tea, coffee, tobacco, opium, hasheesh, as well as to alcoholic stimulants.—*Phrenological Journal.*

The same paper says: "English disestablishment is on its way and not very far distant. When it does come it will be probably like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, and Churchmen ought to be getting ready for it."

The *Church Times* says that the difference between the church of Rome and the Church of England as to the right way of speaking about the bread and wine after the consecration is "only a quarrel over words." This is modern Anglican divinity.

A professor lately in a British Roman Catholic College has renounced his Romanism, and allied himself with the Methodist New Connexion. He has been led to take this step through reading the works of the Rev. Dr. William Cooke; and he lately preached in an English Methodist New Connexion place of worship. God has yet a great work for Methodism to do in the world.

The late Henry Vincent, the English lecturer, once related to a correspondent of the Troy *Times* that he was driving with John Bright when the news of Abraham Lincoln's death was told them by a man who stopped their carriage by the wayside for that purpose. Neither of the two Englishmen spoke a word in response. They drove on in utter silence; and bye-and-bye when each looked up at the other's face, the eyes of both were full of tears.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* mentions a revival of Mussulman fanaticism and the efforts of their newspapers to excite hatred against Christians. The correspondent cites an article published in a newspaper known to be in intimate relations with the Grand Vizier, denouncing Europe in bitter language as the author of outrages and persecutions against the Mussulmans in East Roumelia, and venting a million curses against such civilization as that of Europe. The correspondent thinks that such incitements are sure to increase the assassinations of Christians, which are already frequent and are not punished.

GOSPEL IN FRANCE.—Rev. Mr. McAll, in a letter to the London *Record* speaks of the progress of the gospel in France thus: "Looking back to the time when, between eight and nine years ago, we were privileged to devote ourselves to evangelization in Paris, we recognize a marked progress in facilities for action while a measure is now before the government which, if enacted, will give complete freedom for religious meeting. Along with this, in spite of the tremendous opposing forces of Ultramontanism and anti-religion, much prejudice has, evidently, been overcome, and a desire is widespread to learn what the pure Gospel of Christ really is. Who can estimate the immense importance of seizing the present crisis, the duration of which none can predict, in order to pervade the land with God's truth?"

W. M. Blackburn, D. D., Professor of Church History in his History of the Christian Church edition 1879, in speaking of the schisms of the church, about the year 249, says: (page 48) "They took up the older Africa notion that those who committed gross sins after baptism should be forever excluded from the church. This was enough to cause infant baptism to be neglected."

In speaking of the questions that disturbed the Church he says: "The validity of baptism did not depend on the mode for-immersion, pouring, and sprinkling were recognized; nor upon age, for the most orthodox baptized infants. The question put to Cyprian in regard to infant baptism was simply this, Whether it should be administered before the child was eight days old? He thought there need be no such delay, and the council of Carthage (in the year 255) fully agreed with him."

Blackburn in a note, on page 73, says: Origen wrote, "The Church had from the Apostles the tradition (injunction) to give baptism to young children." "According to the usage of the Church it (baptism) is given to young children." So also, says Blackburn, said Basil, Ambrose, Jerome, Chrysostom, Augustine, Pelagius, several councils and other witnesses.

The following communication appeared in a recent number of a New South Wales paper:

SIR—Seeing in your last issue a mention made of a correspondent writing from Blayney, stating that large numbers of children are being carried off with diphtheria in that district and Carcoar, a member of my family was attacked with diphtheria about four weeks since. As soon as the disease appeared it was treated with the best known remedies. The disease gained ground in spite of all efforts and on the morning of the fourth day it seemed to be master of the situation. Both tonsils and the soft palate was completly covered with it She could hardly lift up her head, very weak, eyes sunk back, in fact termination. She asked for some honey. The first spoonful gave relief. I mixed honey, sulphur, and borax, and applied it to the diseased part. The effect was wonderful. In two hours she was able to sit up in the bed, and took spoonfuls of honey at intervals. I applied the mixture every two hours That night there was not a vestige of the disease to be seen—tonsils quite clean. The next day she was able to get up, and the third day able to resume her household duties. I was astonished at the rapidity of the cure.

It appears so simple that most people may doubt its efficacy, but I have the fullest confidence in it. Any one attacked with this disease wants their strength kept up with plenty of beef-tea, brandy and egg, port wine, and stimulating remedies. Lemon-juice is a very good drink. Quinine is very good to keep down the fever.

My publishing the above facts in your widely circulated journal may be the means of saving many valuable lives.

JAMES FARRAHER,

Charcoal Post Office, West Dapto.

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The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

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Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

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SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: *66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.*

GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, platable and efficacious. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE—*Gentlemen*—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases.

October 12, 1879. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE—*Gentlemen*—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

December 10th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

MESSRS SCOTT & BOWNE:— *Gentlemen:*—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronouncedit spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grew worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better, I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H F SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literary starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours R W HAMILTON, M.D.

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