

dles that are the pleasure, as well as the sorrow of women's lives, we went to the Custom House, and had our array of boxes exposed to the eyes of the custom officer. He seeing only two timid women, made a kindly search through one trunk the most harmless of the lot, and we started for the Hotel. Some of our young Indian friends, had in the meantime gone out to the Bermuda, to meet us, but found we had already landed. Soon after breakfast Mr. H. Morton and his brother called, then Mr. Macrae came in and we did not feel quite so desolate as at first, but there is no place like home, no faces so dear as our own friends.

We came to Tunapuna, found a kindly welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Sudeen. spent Sunday with them and on Monday came to Tacarigua.

We found our house nicely painted, so we only had to have the place washed and the grounds put in order. Then we got some new articles of furniture, and Sungree and I are as comfortable settled as possible. All the other orphans are grown up men and women now, so I do not feel like undertaking the charge of any more orphans.

Our churches and schools are well attended considering the fact that the Mortons are away. There have been some baptisms in Tunapuna and Arouco. We have none here as yet. There is a good deal of sickness in the Island, and there have been several fatal cases of dysentery.

I had a short visit to San. Fernando, found the Grants and Miss Copeland hard at work as usual. Success all along the line. Miss Copeland has had great success in her work.

I went to Princetown, found many changes there, so many faces gone. I attended a prayer meeting in the Indian church, found those I had known years ago, small children, now young men and women. Three of the young men made touching and beautiful prayers. Our church has been fortunate in obtaining such workers as the Macraes, and Miss Semple.

The school was closed, so I did not see that, but the average last year was larger than that of any previous one.

We expect a visit from Mr. Fraser next week. We have had many to see us. Our old pupils, and those who used to be with us in the home have all called to pay us their respects. Some of them bringing dear little children with them to show us.

I have sent clothes to Couva, also to Mr. Sudeen, sent garments to Red Hill, Orange Grove, Arouca, and Tacarigua.

Will you still remember us in prayer, we need it so much.

Yours Sincerely,

A. L. M. BLACKADDER

Tacarigua, Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1889.

TALMAGE AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Talmage of our own day and Lord Chesterfield of a century and a half ago have not much in common, but their opinions upon the liquor license law and prohibition appear very similar. We give below two extracts from their speeches, one by the former not very long since, one by the latter in the House of Lords in 1749.—Ed.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

"Luxury, my lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulty be what it will. Would you lay a tax upon a breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous? Would it not imply an indulgence to all those who could pay the tax?"

Vice, my lords, is not properly to be taxed, but suppressed, and heavy taxes are sometimes the only means by which that suppression can be obtained. Luxury, or that which is only pernicious, by excess, though not strictly unlawful, may be made more difficult. But the use of those things which are simply hurtful in their own nature, and in every degree, are to be prohibited.

None, my lords, ever heard, in any nation, of a tax upon theft or adultery, because a tax implies a licence granted for the use of that which is taxed to all who are willing to pay it.

Drunkenness, my lords, is universally, and in all circumstances, an evil, and therefore ought not to be taxed but punished. The noble lord has been pleased kindly to inform us that the trade of distilling is very extensive, that it employs great numbers, and that they have arrived at exquisite skill, and, therefore, he says, the trade of distilling is not to be discouraged.

Once more, my lords, allow me to wonder at the different conceptions of different understandings. It appears to be that since the spirit which the distillers produce is allowed to enfeeble the limbs, vitiate the blood, pervert the heart, and obscure the intellect, the number of distillers should be no argument in their favor, for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed because thieves were numerous.

It appears to me, my lords, that really, if so formidable a body are confederate against the virtues or the lives of their fellow-citizens, it is time to put an end to the havoc, and to interpose while it is yet in our power to stop the destruction.