FARMERS
OF
Kings and Annapolis,
are respectfully requested to send their
Berries, Fruit, Butter, Eggs,
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VOL. 16. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1889. NO. 43.

New Goods,
—AT—
R. D. BEALS!
—Comprising—
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery ware,
SHELF HARDWARE,
Best Groceries.
TIN WARE, ETC.
EXTRA CASH DISCOUNT ON ALL LINES.
Eggs for Goods or Cash.
Butter and all Other Produce in Exchange
Nictaux Falls, May 9th, '87.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DO YOU WANT
Bargains
IN CLOTHING?
IF SO,
Try the Subscriber.
JUST RECEIVED, A FINE STOCK OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
Suitings and Trouserings,
WHICH I WILL SELL FOR CASH AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.
H. J. BANKS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Murdoch's Block, ... Up Stairs.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. S. Bowlby, Haddon Balcom, and Ernest L. Balcom, of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, doing business under the name, style and firm of BOWLBY BALCOM & CO., Lumber Manufacturers, has, by deed of assignment, dated the 31st day of August, 1888, assigned to us all their property in trust for the general benefit of their creditors, subject to certain preferential claims. Creditors desiring to execute the same must do so within forty days from the date thereof, said deed lies at our office where the same may be inspected and executed by creditors.

Dated at Lawrencetown, this 31st day of August, 1888.

L. R. MORSE,
ALEX. OSWALD,
Assignees.

NOTICE.—The above mills of Bowlby, Balcom & Co., will be run as usual until further notice.

L. R. MORSE,
ALEX. OSWALD,
221tf Assignees.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great medical work of the Age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4, Bulfinch St.

USE DEARBORN & COS'
Absolutely Pure SPICES & CETARTAR
See our guarantee on every package.
(Best is Cheapest)
Ask your Grocer for them

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882.

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
03mpd BRIDGETOWN

LAWRENCETOWN
PUMP COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.
THE CELEBRATED
Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,
—ALSO:—
FORCE PUMP
with Hose attached if required.
We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for underdraining or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

INSPECTION
is Invited of our Terms and Prices for all Description of Work in
Monuments, Tablets,
HEADSTONES, Etc.
Also, Curbing, Posts, Steps, Etc.
Drysdale & Hoyt Bros.,
OPPOSITE RINK. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

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Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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ANTIGONISH HEARD FROM.
ANTIGONISH Co., October 11th, 1888.
MESSRS. C. GATES, SONS & CO.,—
Dear Sirs,—I feel it my duty to make known to the world the wonderful things that your medicine has done for me. For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia, and, though during that time I employed a physician and tried many kinds of medicines, I found nothing that gave me more than temporary relief. I became reduced to almost a skeleton and thought that death must soon intervene and put an end to my suffering—a deathly weakness would often seize me. By the advice of a friend I was induced to try your
LIFE OF MAN BITTERS
—AND—
Invigorating Syrup.
It built me right up, and after taking five bottles I felt sufficient for my work and have remained so ever since, a period of six years. I thank God that your medicine has been the means of restoring my health. It has done more for me than all the rest put together. No tongue can tell its real worth. I would recommend it to all the sick and afflicted.
Yours very truly,
JOHN J. TAYLOR.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises in Clarence, in the County of Annapolis, on

Tuesday, February 19th,

next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

BY virtue of a license to sell, granted on the fifty day of January, A. D., 1889, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest of the late James E. Munroe, of Granville, in the County aforesaid, deceased, in and to the farm on which he lived at the time of his death, bounded and described as follows:—

On the north by land of James Hall on the top of the North Mountain, so called, on the east by lands of Brenton Griffin, on the south by lands of Arthur Brown, and on the west by lands of Charles and John Saunders, containing by estimation one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, together with all and singular the house, barns, buildings, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

DORA C. MUNROE, Executrix,
HOWARD I. MUNROE, Executor.
Clarence, January 14th, A. D., 1889. 41tm

SPLENDID!
—One of the—
Finest Stock of CLOTHS,
For Men's Suitings, to be found in the Western Counties, is now shown by
JOHN H. FISHER,
Merchant Tailor,
Bridgetown, N. S.
Having secured the services of MR. JOHN GOLDIN a strictly first-class workman in every respect, and with an able staff of assistants, I am prepared to turn out custom tailoring second to none. Call and inspect.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of DANIEL MESSENGER, late of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA MESSENGER, } Administrators.
HENRY MESSENGER, }
J. H. G. PARKER, Proctor of Estate. 3m

Poetry.

Then and Afterward.

These lines, by Mrs. Mulock Craik, probably enter on a new career this month, being quoted by the London papers in their reviews of the author's "Poems"

Two hands upon the breast,
And work is done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest—
The race is won;
Two eyes with coin-weights shut,
And all tears cease;
Two lips where love is mute,
Anger at peace;
So pray we oftentimes, mourning our lot
God in his kindness answereth not.

Two hands to work address
Aye for his praise;
Two feet that never rest
Walking his ways;
Two eyes that look above
Through all their tears;
Two lips still breathing love,
Not wrath nor fears—
So pray we afterward, low on our knees;
Pardon those erring prayers! Father, hear these!

Select Literature.

Paid the Mortgage.

The bright sunshine of a June day shone with peculiar splendor over the fields and woodlands of old Lincoln county. The shad and salmon schooled thick in its tide waters, and the speckled beauties swam lazily in the brooks and sported in tempting wantonness before the country boys, who sought every opportunity and excuse to quit work on the farm and seek the fascinating employment of fishing, either with net or line.

Ben Grover, a stout-limbed, hand-some boy of seventeen, worked in the broiling sun all through the long summer day; the birds sang in the woods back of the corn field, the gray squirrels leaped among the branches of the old oaks, or chased each other along the stone wall, the trout in the brook which ran through the field showed their speckled sides as the lad passed to his work. Sad faced and patient, the boy went to his task, hoeing the long rows of corn. None of the animations of nature could break the spell of sadness which brooded over the mind of the young farmer. His little brother Bertie brought him a lunch in the afternoon. A colt frisking beside its dam, only served to deepen his melancholy and cause him to drive his hoe deeper into the mellow soil which he hesped around the hills of corn.

Only once had he stopped from his work, when his little brother Bert, returning from bringing the lunch, stopped at the bridge over the little field brook, and with a pin hook caught five or six fine trout. Holding them up, his child's voice rang out as happy as the day as he shouted; 'See, Benny! See what I have caught!'

Catching an inspiration from his brother's glee, he resumed his labor with a determination which never faltered. Ben's ambition was to clear the farm from incumbrance. 'Perhaps I can make a trotter out of the colt. Father said it would be fast, because the mare's mothers were great goers way back to the old Cotter mare' So Ben mused to himself until the last row was nearly done, when he was startled by a strong voice, 'How d'ye do, Benjamin? Yer corn's looking well; plenty of manure, that's half the crop, then tend it well. I used to tell y'er father that labor and manure was the secret of success in farming'

The speaker was Deacon William Dickinson, a neighbor whose practical judgment and help had kept many of his townsmen on their feet when they would have fallen but for his wisdom.

The cheerful words of the old man rested Ben as he finished his day's work. 'I see the old mare has got a coltr It is a good one, fair size, strong and perfect limbs. Now work the mare carefully, and give the colt some bran every day, and when it is weaned give it oats and some of those carrots you are raising. If you have to buy oats come to my bins, and I will let you do some work for us when the select-men make out the town reports, I want to see a large horse there, and if he makes what I think he will, you can get a big price for him.'

Other advice the deacon gave as to the management of the farm. By his sagacity he had managed to have the mortgage run a long term of years at a low rate of interest. Ben followed the counsels of the old man. Summer and winter the colt grew until it was two years old. It was broken on the barn floor during its first winter, and pulled a hand sled up and down the road without any thills. When two years old past it had raked hay and was jogged along a smooth country road to a heavy road gig. The colt had been christened Lancaster, after a sturdy townsman and the old English house of that name. Ben's careful handling had developed Lancaster's speed, and in August, after he was two years old in June, he had trotted on the road a full mile in 2.50. 'Keep still,' said the deacon, 'and enter him in the two-year-old class at the Ponalboro fair. If he does well you can sell him for a good price and get out of debt.' Horse-breeding had taken a great start in Lincoln county, and a fine half-mile track had been built in the old town of Ponalboro, close to the Eastern river. The association had offered a large purse for all two year olds, and Alibretta, which had won the State stake, was coming down to win the rich purse and five hundred added, if the best time ever made in the State, 2.31, was beaten.

Ben entered Lancaster, but gave him all his work at home on the country road, the deacon sometimes driving the old mare for company.

The day of the race came, and easily Ben drove over the hills in his old gig to meet the pride of the State, whose paternal ancestor was raised in the luxuriant blue grass country. All the other colts had been with drawn when it was found that Alibretta had entered. Ben determined to start, and the old deacon ordered a new sulky from Boston, which should have been on hand the day before. An hour before the race Ben drove into the track without a decent harness and in the old gig. The country boys noticed the uncouth rig and derided the finely-patterned form moving so free and easy up and down the stretch.

The jaunting work cut Ben, and the old sad look came back. As he left the track a pleasant-faced man stepped up to him and said: 'See here, my son, you have got a good colt, take my sulky and harness and let me fix some boot on him.' The man was Gatling, the renowned driver who had a few weeks previously marked a Morgan trotter in 2.20. Ben got a few instructions from the old driver after he had approved of the manner of Lancaster's fittings.

Some one suggested that Gatling should drive. 'No,' said the old turfman, 'a boy who is capable of bringing a colt out in such form is competent to drive. Lancaster before his new hitch was a different appearing horse, and as he passed before the grand-stand received applauses for his beauty. Albretta's friends thought they could distance the inbred Morgan, whose grandsires bore the name of the ancient almanac maker, and to help them a the start Albretta had the pole. As they came down Albretta, which was piloted by an expert and crafty driver, was in the lead. Ben jerked his head and the word was given. The country boy had no idea of prolonging the scoring, he could trail as well at first as at any time. The quarter was reached in 89 seconds with Lancaster a length behind, where he stayed until the half was passed, in 1 17. When around the lower turn Ben called on the namesake of Red Rose and went to Alibretta's head; up the back-stretch they went like a pair. The third quarter was trotted in 38 seconds, and at the three-quarter Lancaster was in the lead; thus they swept into the stretch for home and came very fast, Lancaster holding his advantage. Ben sat erect in his seat and drove with his arms and voice. When at the distance he glanced at the grand-stand he saw a little form lean out over the track holding on to a post for support. It was Bert, who shouted, 'Benny's a beating! Benny's a beating!' The sight of the little fellow nerved his arm anew, as it had done that day in the June sunshine. On he came, faster every stride, and swept under the wire winning the heat in 2.32. Lancaster was now the favorite, and Gatling tended to the cooling out. While the heat was in progress the old deacon had arrived with the sulky, and when he learned what had been done he threw his hat into the air like a school boy.

The colts came out well for the second heat, and head and head they were sent away. Ben was determined that Lancaster should not lose the pole, and was contented to let the Kentucky scion go at his side, which he did from the start to third quarter. When Alibretta got to Lancaster's head Ben would rally him, and in a stride would draw away from his rival. Ben was confident he had speed to spare, though he was riding faster than he ever had before in his life. Down the home stretch they came every step seemingly faster. Up in the stand the same little voice shouted the same words, and as Ben said, 'I felt I was going to pay the mortgage just as soon as the heat was finished.' Lancaster kept his lead, and swept under the wire winner of the heat, race and added money in the wonderful time of 2 30, the fastest for a two-year-old ever made in Maine. Ben got his purse, and before he left the track Gatling introduced a gentleman who paid the fabulous price for a two-year-old of $5,000. And though Gatling was well paid in the end for his kindness, Ben could not refrain from asking the deacon, 'why he should so befriend me?' 'Because,' said the old man, 'he is a christian man; you will find them, boy, amongst horsemen.'

The mortgage was paid and a goodly sum was left over which was duly banked.

Ben thought best to keep the old mare although he had tempting offers for her. She was a good mother, and then she was his father's last gift. Ben's success did not turn his head; he was content to follow the plow behind oxen and to cultivate the soil. When Thanksgiving came, which Ben had been preparing for, a couple of fine turkeys and a pair of chickens were carefully packed and sent to the man who had so kindly helped him when with the colt he accomplished what he dreamed of that fair June day, 'paid the mortgage on the farm.'

The Seventh Commandment, or the Law of Purity.

A SERMON PREACHED IN THE BEAR RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH, DEC. 2ND, 1888, BY THE PASTOR, REV. J. L. N. YOUNG.

An immense congregation is assembled together.

The greatest preacher that ever addressed a congregation is to speak. Greater than Joseph Parker, greater than Beecher, a greater than Spurgeon.

Remarkable preparations are made for his coming.

The people stand in an audience chamber that will hold millions.

A pulpit, wonderful to behold, is before them, it is black as the wings of midnight. Curtains, loose and light, as the tapestry of the skies fringe its borders. Through and through and around these curtains flashes the light brighter than ten thousand candles.

A call, louder than a thousand bells, louder than ten thousand drums, louder than myriads of trumpets, announces the speaker present and about to begin.

The congregation is the millions of Israel.

The pulpit is Mount Sinai.

The preacher is the Almighty Jehovah, God of Truth and Righteousness.

He introduces himself—'I am the Lord thy God.'

He declares what he has done for them—which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt out of the house of bondage.'

He commands them what to do—what not to do.

'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.'

'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image'——

'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain'——

'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy'——

'Honor thy father and thy mother'——

'Thou shalt not kill.'

'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'

From each one of these commandments I have preached, except this last, and that one claims my attention this morning—'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'

There may be a question in the minds of some of my congregation, whether, in a series of sermons upon the Decalogue, a discourse upon the seventh commandment would be delivered or not? Whether because of the nature of the subject, it were not prudent to omit that altogether? While this may be the thought in some minds, the prime question with me has been, whether I shall be able to treat it well and wisely, to the satisfaction of myself, to the instruction and profit of my congregation, and to the honor of Him who has enjoined purity of heart and of life upon all persons everywhere.

I am perfectly sensible of the fact that the subject is a delicate one, or is regarded so by many, that very seldom indeed it is treated in the sacred desk. In all the sermons to which I have ever listened I have never heard one upon this topic. [Here one of the members of the church rose and went out.] But is it any less the duty of the minister of righteousness to rebuke that sin against which the seventh commandment is pointed, because, by some persons, it is considered indelicate to do so? Is it improper to repeat God's commandments, and to expound them? As to the *duty* of preaching from that text of Scripture I am well satisfied. The LORD THE ALLWISE ONE, whose ambassador I am, has given commandment against adultery, against fornication, against all lewdness in act, in word, and in thought. May He give me the grace to speak in wisdom always.

Prophets of God, and wise men of old, have frequently rebuked this iniquity. Moses, Solomon, Jeremiah, John the Baptist, Peter and Paul have spoken strongly and clearly upon this subject. And Christ himself, taking this same commandment for his text, as I do to-day, has given it an interpretation, which is worthy of being known, worthy of being repeated by every follower of His, which is worthy of being remembered by every son and daughter of Adam.

With this command before me, with the examples which I have mentioned, with others not named, and with the Bible example to declare the whole counsel of God, the DUTY is placed upon me, of speaking against wantonness, as well as against every other evil.

Now I do not purpose to offend the taste of any of you any more than the Lord offends. Still, if any others wish to retire they are welcome to do so. If any one is offended the responsibility is with the Lord, not with me.

Besides the *duty*, I perceive also that there is a NECESSITY of preaching upon this seventh commandment. The licentiousness of the age calls for plain talk on the part of those who are set for the defence of righteousness, who are the guardians of the morals of the people. In the white-winged messengers of the press, you have read, or can read, of the shame and degradation of others, of women fallen from the path of virtue, of men doubly guilty of their fall. In our county courts, in the trials held there, you can see what I say is true, that there is NEED of *instruction* and *warning* and *rebuke* to men relative to this command, or the Lord.

Were the parents of William Millman, and Mary Tuplin, of Prince Edward Island, responsible for the startling tragedy, lately committed there? Were they in any way responsible for those double crimes that brought a bewildering sorrow to their own homes, and consternation and horror to a whole Province? Had those parents—Christian men and women—been more faithful, had their pastors given prompt warning and instruction, expounding and emphasing the law of the Most High, (Deut. xi: 18 21) that shameful tragedy might never have been enacted. Two families plunged into mourning more bitter than death! A daughter dishonored and cruelly murdered!! A son tried, condemned, and hung, as the penalty of his lechery and cold blooded assassination!!!

If all persons were naturally and practically chaste, there would be no need of this law. And if the honor, the character, the life, the souls of men were not precious, I would not feel so concerned to preach the truth to them. But, with the Statute of the Lord and the carnality of mankind in full view, with the *duty* and *need* both resting upon me, how can I be faithful to God, and to man, and pass by this part of the decalogue in silence?

It is a sound principle of moral philosophy that where instruction is most needed, there should the most be said. Now, judging from the frequent warnings given in the Bible against concupiscence, it may be said, that man is liable to yield to this sin, and must be warned and instructed. The maxims, the Proverbs of Solomon are especially full and forcible on this topic. And should I give a fair exposition of only the teaching of Sacred Scriptures, I should but follow in the steps of a wiser than myself, the wisest of all men. I believe I have courage enough to do anything that God requires of me. All I ask is WISDOM sufficient to do it aright.

Webster defines the term adultery as an infraction of the marriage relation, the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage vow. He defines fornication as the incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons. And while this distinction is marked plainly enough in the Scriptures, yet it is not always followed, neither by the secular, nor the religious press.

This commandment forbids bigamy, 'the crime of having two wives or husbands at once.'

It also forbids polygamy—a plurality of husbands or wives at the same time, as seen in the unlawful practices of the Mormon combination.

But without dwelling upon definitions or specifications, let us look, for a time, at the prevalent causes of the violation of this law, and, if possible, find a cure for it, or a preventive, for with this sin, as with some other evils, a pound of prevention is worth a whole ton of cure.

Granting the truth that the heart of man is prone to evil, that the minds of the young are very susceptible to the evil examples and teachings of their youthful associates, at the same time, the want, the lack of timely judicious instruction on the part of parents, leaves many an innocent boy or girl wholly under the tutelage and at the mercy of some wicked companion, who may sow seeds in their minds that will ripen in time into a large harvest of impurity and salacity.

One fertile cause of their sin, which the Lord forbids, is found in the influence of *wicked associates*. One rotten apple in a barrel is sufficient to spoil all others that come in contact with it. One case of small pox or yellow fever is enough to infect a whole neighborhood. One boy in a school community—one single boy of impure heart and evil mind is enough to corrupt every boy of the school or community over whom he can gain an influence. Let him whisper in the ears of your boys, that which, if repeated to you, would bring the blush to his cheek, and a seed is sown there of most ungodly growth. Let him teach your sons the lessons learned of some vile instructor, and happy will they be if they do not learn the lesson. Happy, thrice happy they whose father has forestalled the lessons of the vulgar, planting seeds of divine growth, and fencing their young hearts against the Devil's cattle.

Another fruitful cause that in time, may lead on to secret sins, is the power of evil books—books that ought to be cast into the bottomless pit, as fast as published, and with them a multitude of obscene pictures which find too ready a market in this and other lands. Some of our schools and seminaries of the west, no longer publish catalogues. They fear to give the address of their scholars, lest these 'cancer planters' put into their hands advertisements of their abominable trash. What an excitement was there in St. Louis, in press, in pulpit and home, a few years since, when it was known what vile books came through the mails to the scholars of that great city. Says one, who knows whereof he affirms—'The ten plagues have visited our literature. Water is turned into blood. Frogs and lice creep and hop over our most familiar things—the couch, the cradle and the bread trough. Locusts and murrain and fire are smiting every green thing.' Why, the *"Day's Doings"* and the *"Police Gazette"* have a popularity among its patrons that is not accorded to many religious papers by Christian men. I will not mention the green books sent for by boys, and girls too, the pamphlets that are hidden in trunks, to be kept under lock and key, hidden away from the eyes of father and mother. Waggon loads of these books have been seized by the police in New York and other places, and committed to the flames, themselves burned fortunately instead of heating and firing the imaginations of young people to a hellish blaze. Free religionists, rational Liberty Leagues cry out against the law forbidding the mails to carry such shameful literature. In 1873 the Congress of the United States published this wholesome law, but foremost among those trying to break it down, stood the noted infidel of Illinois.

In the EVIL THOUGHTS awakened by evil companions and evil books can be found the further incentive to the transgression of the seventh commandment. Evil thoughts are the eggs of a venomed serpent, hatching into a satanic brood, crawling among men like a burnished adder. As a man *thinks* so is he. Let me say to you young people, you to every one, guard your heart, guard well the doors of your mind—the eye, the ear. Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. Break your watch, delicate as it is, and art can repair it. Crush it, and beneath your feet, and who can restore it? Break the bone of your arm, and a surgeon can set it, but cast abroad the perfume of the rose, and what man or angel can bring that back to you? Lose your purity of thought and life and when can you ever regain it? Then 'keep the heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.'

I have shown you some of the causes which lead to a reprehensible evil. I could mention others, as some of the customs of society patterned after infidel France. May the Lord defend us, when we are led to copy the manners, the habits, the customs—the general customs of Parisian society. Why, Paris can count 48 illegitimate births to the 1000, while old England reports only four. Rome reports 243 illegitimate births to the 1000, while old England can find only four to the 1000.

Let me now mention briefly some cures for this iniquity, or better still, some good preventions.

First I will note the parent's wise, judicious instruction. Children are born in ignorance with a tendency to wrong doing. They are ignorant of themselves, ignorant of the dangers that surround them, ignorant of Satan's wiles and the snares of his emissaries. Parents have knowledge. They have interest too, beyond all others, in their children. Teach them the law of their own being. Make confidants of your children that they may make confidants of you.

Make them your companions. Know where they are day by day and by night. Red flags and red lights on all our railroads tell the engineer where lies the danger. Tell your children of the dangers along the road in which they are to travel. Lighthouses on our coasts show the mariner not only where there is danger, but also where there is safety. Be lighthouses to your children. Warn them early, and direct them surely.

Teach them kindly the laws of Jehovah, expound it to them, and let them make that the sole guide of life. Teach them of Christ, for there is no preventative like the grace of God in Christ Jesus, no cure for sin like the blood of the Redeemer, and nothing like faith to apply that blood to the hearts of us all. And may the God of Sinai and of Calvary help us to be faithful in living, faithful in teaching, for to him are we all responsible, and must give account at the last great day.

Church Entertainments.

WHAT LEADING DIVINES HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THEM. ENTRETAINMENTS PROPER AND IMPROPER.

The great question which is agitating considerable discussion just now is in regard to church entertainments of various kinds. The stand taken by a clergyman against his own congregation in these matters has tended to heighten the belief that many of our local soirees are snares for the unwary. With the view of obtaining the various opinions held by the clergymen throughout the city a St. John *Gazette* reporter went the rounds and found but one opinion prevalent that there are entertainments and entertainments; that these have their advantages, and disadvantages, and could in many ways be improved upon.

'What do you think of church entertainments anyway?' asked the reporter of Rev. L. G. MacNeill.

'Well,' replied the gentleman, 'naturally there are different kinds some of which are praiseworthy others not. Entertainments, whose promoters, at small cost of labor, and a few dollars worth of advertisements succeed in bamboozling the simple minded public and swindling them out of their money, are evidently under the patronage of the 'prince of the world.'

'What do you think of church lotteries? Do you approve of them?'

'Lotteries are a species of gambling and gambling is a species of theft, and I have yet to learn that ecclesiastical theft is any more respectable than that of which the police take cognisance.'

'What is there about ordinary entertainments that you object to?'

'I object to dishonesty and immorality, and it is always dishonest and immoral to take a man's money without giving him an equivalent for it. The cleverness by which you take it, or the excellency of the end for which you take it, does not make it any the less a violation of the eighth commandment. But when the ladies of a church, or any body of Christian people, wishing to raise money for church debt, or for missionary purposes, or for worthy ends, form themselves into a band of industrious workers, labor for weeks, in providing a stock of useful and fancy goods and then sell them at fair prices, then I believe they are doing a praiseworthy thing. The mere fact of the sale being held in the church building does not vitiate it; as honest work for the Lord's cause, so far from desecrating the church is the best way of consecrating and hallowing the building.'

'What about high teas and soirees?'

'That depends. If you provide a tea worth the money, and the guests feel satisfied with their investment there is no harm done—and good results follow, just in the promoting of church sociability, a much needed thing—second in the pleasant contribution of a sum that otherwise would be grudged—I can see no harm in enabling otherwise parsimonious christians to give with as little grumbling as possible. If there are jealousies and irritation sometimes awakened, that is only what may be expected in any human society.'

'But is it religious? And is not the church only for religious ends?'

'Religion is a broader and more catholic thing than some suppose. Christianity aims not merely to save souls, but to save and develop body and soul and intellect and social nature. A church is a place for God's worship, and for man's growth—whatever promotes man's growth physically, intellectually, socially, morally and spiritually cannot be out of line of church work.'

'Are church entertainments then the true way to raise money for church purposes.'

'By no means. The ideal as I conceive it is a plate at the church door into which men are invited to put their contributions for all church purposes, without personal solicitations, without subscription papers, without envelope system, without pew rents or bazars or soirees or any other human contrivance. That is the ideal. But we live not in ideal dispensation. We may and must employ such instrumentalities for obtaining money as commend themselves to us as honest and efficient.'

'It is my impression,' remarked Rev. Dr. Macrae on the reporter's broaching the subject. 'That the question of duty in this matter is a highly essential one, in every man's realizing that he owes something to the church, and in his acting accordingly. As far as I am personally concerned, I am not adverse to bazars or any entertainment that contains innocent pleasure; and mind you, I give innocent a wide range. Anything, however, in these entertainments that savours of gambling I am strongly against. Ladies who by industry and energy procure articles for sale and who by this sale materially aid the church are to be thanked for doing good. Good associations are formed, and I cannot see the slightest harm in bringing young men and young women old men and ladies socially together. But there is one objectionable feature in fancy sales. Contributions are solicited and many articles got gratis. These are exposed for sale and may be sold and may be not. If the latter then at the closing of the bazaar they are auctioned off. This naturally interferes with the legitimate trade of fancy-good dealers and is a very decided objection indeed, being the one that counteracts much of the good that is attached to bazaars.' Regarding high teas and suppers of various kinds the reverend gentleman was satisfied that many were conducive to good.

'I cannot see,' he said, 'that it is any harm to raise money in this way, provided everyone gets his money's worth. There is now prevalent amongst humanity, a fatal asceticism. One thinks that he must be a christian if he mortifies the flesh. We are all endeavoring to balance between two extremes, and morality is being raised to a high pitch. There can be no moral sins entertainments to us unless we make them. Many are prone to shun that in which they think sin alone exists, utterly forgetful that the sin is in themselves.

'It is difficult to discriminate in these soirees, but naturally there are entertainments, and if it were possible that enough money could be collected through other means, than the fewer entertainments the better.'

The sentiments of these eminent divines seem to be echoed by others. No sweeping assertion could be made in regard to doing away with them entirely for they have their good points and their bad points. But it was the general opinion that moderation in these as well as in all things would be appreciated by the majority of mankind.

—"Smoker's heart," a condition of the vital organ caused by the constant and excessive use of tobacco, has long been commonly known, but the "cigarette eye" is a new form of disease occasioned by use of the weed. It is said that Henry Hatcher of Amsterdam, F. Y., a constant cigarette smoker, has his eyes affected by smoke to such an extent that it is feared he will lose the sight of them. His eyes will have to be removed and scraped to remove the substance formed there. Physicians say the disease is technically known as "cigarette eye." Hatcher suffers greatly.

—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "American couples about to travel in Australia ought to take with them their marriage certificates. An American lady recently gave birth to a child here, and the father, accompanied by witnesses, went to register the birth. Owing to the absence of a marriage certificate, the clerk said he must record the birth as illegitimate, and the only concession made, after much expostulation, was the substitution of the word "doubtful" for illegitimate. Further, on being told that the parents belonged to the Anglican Church, the clerk wrote no religion."

—There recently died at Loch Lomond, Cape Breton, a Mrs. Margaret McDonald who had reached the remarkable age of 104 years. The *Advocate* is reliably informed that the deceased was born at North Uist, Scotland, in the early part of the year 1785, and emigrated to Cape Breton with her father and mother in 1828. She finally settled at Loch Lomond, where she has lived over half a century. Up to within a short time of her decease she was active and in possession of all her faculties.

—A creaking hinge can be cured by the use of a black-lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the hinge, reducing it to silent smoothness as if by word of command.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—David Wingrove, a marble worker, of Baltimore, not long since found a valuable diamond embedded in a block of Italian marble and has had the gem set, without cutting, in a heavy gold ring. Lapidaries say that, though such finds are unusual, this is by no means the first one on record.

—A diamond owned in Buffalo, and known as the 'Buffalo gem,' weighs sixty carats and is supposed to be the largest in the United States. It is about the size of an almond, and before cutting weighed ninety-five carats. It was bought in Amsterdam for $30,000.

—'If you don't want to buy, come in any how and pet our cat,' is a friendly invitation which a sign in front of a Sedalia, (Mo.) store holds out to passers by.

Corn Sowing
Is a process conducted by the agency of tight boots all the year round. Corn reaping is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure-pop corn cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous or sore producing substitutes.

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Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases.—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.
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"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.
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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Just received, a fine stock of ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
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