e not too busy, dreamer, with thy dr To see the world about thee, for it b

olowing.

of ioo buy with thy work and care
look to God, to chap thy hand in His.

se thon all clae, but fall thou not of th
a need's not all alone thy burdens bee
en and wait, obey and learn His will,
love and asvice all thy life shall fill.

—Olive E. Dana in the Portland Transcrip

THE HOME.

Bound Feet.

I was much interested in a recent letter from China in the Christian Advecate, written by Bishop Warren, in which he speaks of a woman of sixty who had unbound her feet because sho had lately "wividly realised that she would be abnused to go toddling up the golden streets or mutilated feet." I fell at once to thinking whether there are not women outside of China who had better "vividly realise" the same thing with reference to themselves. "Will you take the place of president in our auxiliary, Mrs. A. """Really, you mist excuse me. It would be impossible for me to attend the meetings, and I have not time to look after the interests of the society." Yet Mrs. A. has time for frequent-diopting excursions, and for anything else that she really wisher to the Self-women the control of the society." "Really, you will excuse me. I never could getter courage to stand before an audience."
"Really, you will excuse me. I never could getter courage to stand before an audience."
Self-consciousness and timidity blind with the refer from frightly know

Sold gaster courage to stand before an audience."

Self-consciousness and timidity blind Mrs. R.s. feet. Yet her friends know that if she were only "free in Christ Jesus" she could do great things for him in her quiet, agreeable way.

Illustrations are numerous. Self, tmidity, unbelief (perhaps all varieties of fetters are included in these three), hold back many a child of God who ought to be walking in free and gladsome service.

o be walking in free and gladsome serice.

The Lord gives much encouragement or our feet. Even though we have ravelled painfully and slowly up to kity years, we may take example of our hinese friend, and unbind at once, that is the work of the stope of the bolden streets to the throne," and we ollow with liming tread; "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace—that ving good tidings of good things!" (as a stand, therefore, your feet shod with he preparation of the gospel of peace."), "h. vi. 15.

Eph. vi. 15.

"He maketh my feet like hinds' feet,"
2 Sam. xxii. 24. (That is, they have a grip that never slips in difficult or uncertain places.)

"I will make them of the synagogue of Satan to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee."

These are wonderful

Rev. iii. 9.

These are wonderful promises. But they are not for "bound feet"; they are for those who "run" in the way of his commandments, because he has "en larged" the heart.

"Take my feet and let them be Swift and beautiful for thee."

Mrs. J. H. Knowles, in Heathen Wo

Good Manner and Good Manners.

BY BELLE Y. CHISHOLM.

There is a world of difference between a good manner and good manners; not to possess the latter is to be vulgar and ill-bred, and yet ong may be both well-born and well-bred while wanting in the former. "She has such a winning manner," "He has yuch a taking manner," are phrases one hears frequently, while "She lacks a pretty manner," are phrases one hears frequently, while "She lacks a pretty manner," are cxpressions applied with equal justice to those who are loss fortunate.

In the political, Ricrary, artistic and social worlds this nameless charm of a winning manner is the foundation of the most lasting and truest friendships, as well as the source of the influence and popularity gained by its possessor. On the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner has been constructed by its possessor. On the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner is an interest of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner of the coastrary, a lack of the coastrary is a compared to the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner and the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner is a coastrary of the coastrary, a lack of a charming manner is a coastrary of the coastrary, a lack of the of the coastrary, and the coastrar down for its acquisition. With some is used by partly acquired, but in the same fear for the substration and refinement in the highest degree, but hashed chicks, but they do wish the heave the impress of cultivation and refinement in the highest degree, but they do wish the heave the substration must pelluled manner becomes the impress of cultivation and refinement in the highest degree, but they do wish the heave the substration must pelluled manner becomes the impress of cultivation and pelluled manner becomes the impress of cultivation and the properties of the

not in the habit of criticising the phleg-malic for hesitating or the hasty for thoughtless speech, but no sympathy is lavished upon the one who speaks much concerning himself in promiseuous gath-erings—no matter how worthy he may be otherwise.

avanace upon the content of the concerning himself in promisences and reinga—no matter how worthy he may be otherwise.

Kindness and truthfulness are two vory important characteristics of good mismers. It is very effensive to know that smooth words are feigned, and the little sweet courtesies of fite must be sincere to be appreciated. Faisehood is never an element of good behavior. To be pleasing good manners must be uniform, not complacent to-day and harsh tomogrow, nor lively one hour and surfy the acxt. Such moods are inexcusable and are east to give offence, even when no liberifit is felt.

What delightfully winning ways do go with native good manners sometimes! How such favored beings warm and cheer us in our dark hours! How refreshing a glimpse of their sunny faces!

Good manners and a good manner make winning ways, and there is a nameless charm in this essential. It is worth striving for. Besutiful faces—fair and cellcate as a lity—displace and amiling seem very much out of place when not graced by the gurlteness and lovely manner of their possessor. Sometimes the really kind and self-denying diposition is unrecognized and misunderstood, on account of the rough exterior it presents, even intimate friends being grooms of its intward fairness and sincerity.

Simple courtesy to the people one meets, it may be but a bow of recognition, simple schowledgment of a

ignorant of its inward fairness and sincerity.

Simple courtesy to the people one
meets, it may be but a how of recognition, a simple acknowledgment of a
trivial favor, a kind enquiry concerning
an absent friend, a profice of halp in a
time of need, in short, a winning way, is
of the utmost value in society, the key
that opens the door to the hearts of the
people whose patha cross ours at every
step in life. In our intercourse with
others let us try to be sincere and
genial and bright and cheerful and
grank and, above all, sincere in expression, and then the manner that springs
from this will be good and winning and
sure as the flower from the bud.—Christion at Work.

Keeping Hens for Eggs.

TEMPERANCE.

Why Take Offence?

Something to drink and a good cigarare with some men leading cenentials towards sociability. Other men have a matural antipathy to both and yet can be acciable and polite. The following anecdote illustrates the way one gentleman took to teach another that such was the case.

Mr. Perry was an old Southern gentleman, exceedingly polite. He would go out of his way any time to avoid oftending a neighbor or a friend. One day a neighbor met him on the street with: "Hallo, Mr. Perry! I was just goingrious thing."

"Thank you, Mr. — I don't care for anything," was the answer.

"But come in and take something, just for sociable, I'll go without drinking."

"Now, I want to be sociable, but I can't drink with you."

"All right, if you don't want to be sociable, I'll go without drinking." growled the friend, and he silently walked along in the direction in which Mr. Perry was travelling.

Presently the pair drew near a drug.

the friend, and he silently walked along in the direction in which Mr. Perry was travelling.

Presently the pair drew near a drugstore, when Mr. Perry broke out with:

"Mr. —, 'I'm not feeling at all well to-day, and I think I'll go in this drugstore and get some castor oil. Won't you join me?

"What, in a dose of castor-oil?"

"Yea."

"Now, I hat the stuff," saying which a chill went over the man as visible in its effects to Mr. Perry as if the sauch had seized him on the street.

"But I want you to take a glass of oil with me, just to be sociable, you know."

The friend still refused, when Mr. Perry said; "Your sociable whiskey is just as distasteful to me as my sociable oil is to you. Don't you think I have as much reason to be offended with you as you have with me?" I'm pair heartily shook hands, the dialogue was circulated in Covington, and Mr. Perry was never invited to drink again...... Oinchnati Times Star.

Not True.

so others let us try to be sincere and genial and bright and cheerful and regretation and the product of the state of the

The world is hollow, ambitious, vain.

'Come now!" said his chum, "I know
the symptoms;
It's all your liver—that's very plain.

You need not suffer, for help is easy;
Pierce's Pellets go right to the place.
A friend to the bilious, 'I well might
call them—
There's nothing better; they'll suit
your case."

Potts ceased his sighing and bought

The Vasiness of India.

For eighty years at least writers hendeavored to bring home to the outs world a knowledge of the vasiness India, but, so far as can be perceiv have failed. The average man, says Fortnight Review, reads what they searns up their figures, try to und stand their descriptions, but fails, for his labor, to realize what India is—a c tinent large as Europe west of the tula, and with thirty million more peof tuller of ancient nations, great cities varieties of civilization, of armies, nobies, priesthoods, organizations of every conceivable purpose, from the spread of great religions down to systems murder. There are twice as many B galese as there are Frenchmen; Hindostanese, properly so-called, counber the whites in the United Stat the Mahrattas would fill Spain; people of the Punjab with Scinde, double the population of Turkey, an have named four of the more sail divisions.

double the population of Turkey, and I have named four of the more salient divisions. Everything is on the same bewildering scale. The fighting people of India, whose males are as tig as ourselves, and more regardless of death than ourselves, and more regardless of death than ourselves, number at least 120,000,000, equal to Gibbon's calculation of the population of the Roman Empire. There are 400,000 trained brown soldiers in the native service, of whom we hear, perhaps, omee in tengerars, and 2,000,000 men who think that their proper profession is arms, who would live by arms if they could, and of whom we in England never heard a word. If the Prussian conscription were applied to India, we should, without counting reserves, or landwher or any force not summoned in time of peace, have 2,500,000 actually in barracks, with 800,000 recruits coming up every year.—a force with which not only a single the summer of the peace of the potter. As a summer of the potter of the potter of the potter. The proper proper of the potter.

Every occupation which exists in the summer of the potter.

Every occupation which exists in the proper summer of the potter.

Every occupation which exists in India, with a population in places packed beyond the European precedent, imports nothing to either eat or drink, and but for the European swould find volumes, the tude of life flows as vigorously as in Europe. Thore is as much bariety of careers, hopes, fears, and hatreds. It is still possible to a moneyless Indian to become visier of a dynasty older than flastory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hatory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hatory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hatory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hatory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hatory or finance minister of a new prince whose personal fortune in hard transported the army which conquered the Furipa.

Ten Thousand Bollars a Year.

through, my boy, whether you know anything else or not."

Vanderbilt pays his cook \$10,000 a year.

He might have known how to cook fairly
well and known a little of a thousand
and one other useful employments, but
he could not have gotten fen thousand a
year salary for all of them.

He gets that just because he knows
thoroughly how to cook, and it wouldn't
make a cent's difference in his salary if
he thought the world was flat and went
around its orbit on wheels. The cream
always rises to the top and stays.

As with individual avocations, so it is
with every branch of business, or-every
class of goods or article of use or necessity, they live the life of the butterfly,
and are forgotten as soon as something
else appears that is new, or else they
become so firmly fixed in the minds of
thousands that they become a part of life
itself.

We were foreibly impressed with the

else appears that is new, or else they become so firmly fixed in the minds of thousands that they become a part of life itself.

We were forcibly impressed with the above idea from a remark made by a gentleman in our office a few days since. He said, "Any article of merchandise that has been on the market since 1810, and still selfs the old Johnson's Ano dyne Liniment, must have extraordinary merit." The manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., have in their office and will send to any one, testimonials from old people who have used it in their family when young, and whose children's children have used it very many years. This is not at all remarkable when we think of the amount of good this remedy will do; thousands of cases of pneumonia and consumption have been prevented by using this remedy for internal inflammations, such as colds, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, as well as cramps and pains innumerable. It is totally unlike any other remedy used, and called liniment. It was a great mistake ever calling it anything but Johnson's Anodyne. The information on the large four page wrapper around each bottle is worth much to every family. Johnson & Co. send a pampblet free to any one, containing much valuable information upon diseases and their cure.

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le Seinit Julia.

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D. POTTINGER.
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Railway Office, Moneton, N. B.,
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