

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME XL.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XXXIX.

VOL. III.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

NO 46.

**—NOTES.**—The New England Baptists are meeting with heavy losses in the death of prominent ministers, Dr. Hagen, Dr. Lincoln; and now we have to record the departure to the better land of Dr. A. K. Potter, so long pastor of the State street church, Springfield, and more recently of the Dudley street church, Boston. He will be remembered of many for his ray of correspondence in the *Examiner*, over the signature of "Sis."

**—POLITICS OF NONCONFORMITY.**—At the Baptist Union of Great Britain, one of the speakers mentioned Gladstone and then Salisbury. At the first name, the whole assembly burst forth into vociferous cheering; at the second, there were groans and hisses. It is no wonder that Baptists generally are the warmest supporters of Gladstone. They never have had any favor from the Tory party in England, and their bishops and peers. All the concessions made to Nonconformists have been from the Liberals. Gladstone has accepted disestablishment for Wales and Scotland as a plank in the Liberal platform. He has just as decidedly taken his stand on the side of temperance men, and will have the temperance vote as surely as the Tories will have the ram vote.

**—STILL AGAIN.**—The English Baptist Mission on the Congo has met another loss. Mr. J. B. Biggs, missionary to Stanley Pool, died of fever August 17. Scarcely do our English brethren recover from one blow before another falls upon them. There are plenty to face death and volunteer to fill up the gaps, thus showing that the heroic days of Christianity are not ended.

**—BEECHER'S SUCCESSOR.**—Plymouth church has given an informal call to Rev. G. A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, to become its pastor. The successor of Mr. Beecher is a matter of continental interest. It was supposed that Dr. J. M. Parker might be the coming man at Plymouth church. The minds of the people did not seem, however, to turn to him. Mr. Berry has supplied the church for a few Sabbaths, and has met the expectations of the church so well as to lead to a call. He is a young man, comparatively, being only thirty-five years of age; but he has had a good deal of pastoral experience, having begun to preach at twenty-two. He has been the means of establishing a large number of missions in connection with his church, and has won a leading position among the Congregational ministers of England. It is not known whether he will accept. It is noticeable how many of the principal pulpits of the United States are being filled with imported ministers.

**—SCILLA AND CHARIBDIS.**—At the recent jubilee of the Baptists of Kentucky a brother, in making a presentation to the senior pastor of the State, congratulated him that he had served two churches for over thirty years, and they had not killed him, nor he them. This double danger threatens every pastor. Churches do kill their pastors. By refusal to co-operate they let them break themselves down, and worse, by discord and censure, they send them away with the brand of failure affixed to their reputation, to destroy the confidence of other churches in their ability and faithfulness. Pastors also kill churches, as they seek self rather than Christ, and give vent to personal feeling to the rending of the brotherhood into opposing factions. May the Lord preserve our pastors and churches from wounding and killing each other. Each should help the other.

**—POPULAR POLITICS.**—The governments of Catholic countries even are not desirous to see the Pope again a secular ruler. The government of Upper Austria has been placed on half pay for attending a meeting at which a resolution was carried in favor of restoring the territory and once her authority of the Papacy.

**—BRASS FURSION.**—Eleven detective officers in Russia were found guilty of conspiring at the crime of notorious robbers. The Czar sentenced five of them to hard labor in the mines of Siberia, and the rest to penal servitude almost as severe. In America it is next to impossible to get the notorious robbers themselves punished. We are not enamored of the political rule of the Czar; but it would be a blessing to have him at the head of the criminal department.

**—SIGN OF THE TIMES.**—Dr. Magee, bishop of F. Scarborough, and one of the most far-sighted and eloquent of English prelates, recently gave an address to his clergy, which has attracted wide attention. He prophesied that "the next battle ground of English parties will be the English Establishment." He is not satisfied with the present state of his church, and seems to prefer disestablishment to the continuance of the present state of things. He does not agree with those who think the establishment can be saved by making it broader enough to include all kinds of beliefs within its pale. Very justly he declares that this would save the establishment, it is

not worth saving. He is especially grieved because of the patronage system by which godless men have appointments to church benefices. Rather than have this continue, he would let the property and the abuses go together. The fact that this far-sighted prelate discusses this question, is very significant of the sweep of public opinion.

**—BAPTIST BIBLE.**—This is what a Pedobaptist contemporary calls Judson's Barmese New Testament, because *baptizo* is translated "immerse." Just so. Our Pedobaptist friends do not deny that this is the true and exact translation of the word. That is just the kind of a Bible for a Baptist, with every word giving the meaning it had when it was dropped from the lip or pen of inspired men. Do our Pedobaptist brethren need a Bible with some of the words untranslated, or translated wrong, in order to support their practice? We wish they could see what is implied in this shrinking from having scriptures terms translated into what they admit to be their equivalent English words in our Bible. Sprinkling and pouring would shortly be driven from the practice of evangelical churches were but one little word translated as all who are capable of judging say is correct. The practice that cannot stand one true word in place of a Greek one, which leaves the true meaning unlost to English readers, should certainly cease.

**—RUSSIA'S BANKRUPTCY.**—Since the Crimea was the debt of Russia has increased ten-fold. During that time she has had but one great war. Since the Russia-Turkish war she has had to borrow \$100,000,000 annually. For the last ten years English capitalists have been shy of Russian securities, and now she can secure no loan from them. Bismarck has just destroyed her hope of getting accommodation from German capitalists by publishing in the semi-official papers alarming accounts of her insolvency. France is the only country where Russia can get loans, and even here the influence of the French government will not long be sufficient to keep up her credit. What she will do then remains to be seen. It is hoped she will be unable to continue as a great threat to Europe and India much longer.

**—PRESBYTERIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The strength of Presbyterianism in the United States is in the Middle States. Half of the whole membership is in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They number only a few thousands in the whole of New England, and are not much more numerous in the South.

**—THANKSGIVING SERVICE.**—The Baptist churches of this city intend holding a united thanksgiving service in the Brussels Street Church, on Thursday, 11 a. m. Bro. J. A. Gordon is to preach the sermon, and the choirs of the different churches are to lead the music. We hope the Baptist forces will rally on that occasion, and that the brotherly feeling which already exists will thus be intensified.

**—TREASURES.**—The price set upon rare books can be judged of, as can also the grand storehouse of literature the British people have in the British Museum, from the following extract from a correspondence in *Zion's Herald*:

In two bookcases there are books to the value of five million dollars. I saw the original Magna Charta, and very readily and reverently removed my hat. The dome of the Museum is the largest in Europe, with one exception, it being 140 feet in diameter. Four thousand tons of iron were used in its erection. The books of the Museum, if placed side by side, would reach twenty-five miles, there being about two million volumes.

**—WANTED, A BISHOP.**—The Episcopalian of Nova Scotia are unable to get a bishop. They have called two to the position, but both have declined. They have asked the Archbishop of Canterbury and two brother prelates to select them a bishop; but at the Synod meeting held to receive their appointment, they received a cablegram stating that through some informality no appointment or nomination had been made. So the Synod had to adjourn till February with nothing done. Why not put a notice in the papers, "Wanted, a Bishop," as churches do that desire a bishop, and choose the best man among the applicants.

**THE BAPTIST YEAR BOOK OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES** is becoming quite a bulky volume. This year it contains 256 pages, 24 more than last year. The minutes of the Convention, with the reports other than of denominational boards, occupy 46 pages. The Foreign Mission Board's reports occupy 24 pages, and those of the Woman's Societies 21. The Home Mission Board's reports take up ten pages, our institutions at Wolfville 16, the Finance Agent's report 10. The minutes of the various Associations occupy 94 pages. The Year Book is a complete history of our work during the past year, and should be attentively studied by all our people who wish to have an intelligent idea of their own denomination.

## Proposed Union.

### No. III.

We come now to what seems to us inseparable barriers in the way of union between the Baptists and F. C. Baptist bodies.

The Baptists hold that the Lord Jesus gave to his church, two ordinances: baptism and the memorial Supper. They hold also that the wording of the commission in Matt. 28: 19-20, and the uniform practice of the apostles, so far as that practice is mentioned in the New Testament, fix beyond the possibility of a doubt the order in which these ordinances are to be observed.

We hold that baptism is unquestionably the first duty of a believer, and that it therefore necessarily precedes all church fellowships and church privileges. Once admit that baptism is not pre-requisite to church fellowship; and there is left absolutely no reason why we should insist on baptism at all, for if one is entitled to the most exalted, the most sacred privilege of church fellowship—communion at the Lord's Table—without first submitting to the ordinance of baptism; what possible reason can there be for his doing so at all?

Give up this position that baptism scripturally and logically precedes communion at the Lord's Table, and you surrender one of the fundamental principles of the Baptist body.

Here, then, is one point of doctrine at which the two bodies are as far apart as Scripture teaching can separate them.

The one body holding that baptism scripturally precedes communion, and the other body denying that, it is so, and therefore practicing inter-communion with the unbaptized—for our F. C. Baptist brethren deny as positively as we do, that sprinkling is baptism, or that infants are proper subjects for baptism. They insist Pedobaptists to commune with them, on the ground that baptism is not a necessary condition of church fellowship; a position which the Pedobaptists themselves utterly repudiate. Here is a simple statement of the case: Baptists are restricted communists because they believe that the Word of God fixes the order of the two gospel ordinances.

The F. C. Baptists are inter-communionists because they deny that the word of God so fixes the order. Is this not a sufficiently serious matter to keep them apart until one body or the other changes its belief?

We are glad that our F. C. Baptist brethren think so, and glad indeed that they have voted so. It is not pleasant to reflect that the Baptist body should have deserved, and received such a humiliating slap in the face, but as our friends could not consistently do otherwise, we honor them and sincerely thank them for the rebuke.

It may help to rid our Convention of the unwholesome sentiment, which on this union question has several times been generated by the few, and caught up by the many. It seems unnecessary to refer to any other points of doctrinal disagreement between the two bodies, as this one, of open or close communion, is quite sufficient to show that organic union is out of the question until one body or the other shall have changed its belief on this point at least.

We wish to say at this point, that we think both bodies might justly complain of the action of the Joint Committee, in submitting what claimed to be a satisfactory basis of union, while every member of that Committee knew perfectly well that this doctrinal disagreement existed.

We would like for the Committee to explain how they disposed of this point about communion. So far as we can see it must have been in one of two ways. Either the matter was given the go-by altogether, which would be, to say the least, a very singular proceeding on the part of a body of intelligent Christian men,—or else it must have been agreed that each body should be at liberty to continue its former practice. The trouble with the latter alternative is to understand how intelligent men could regard it as a satisfactory basis of union. Such a basis was not large since proposed by Rev. C. Parrington, a Free Will Baptist minister in Illinois, in a letter to *Zion's Advocate*. After noticing some other points of doctrinal disagreement, he comes to the one on communion, which he regarded as the most serious, but he suggests a way 'out of the difficulty, that is, that "Free Baptist ministers should accept the Baptist principle of inviting none but baptized believers to the Lord's Supper; while the Baptists, on the other hand, should tolerate the Free Baptist brethren in the silent practice of open communion."

On this proposal the *Examiner* comments as follows: "The mere statement of this 'basis' of union is sufficient. We have all heart of the man who was in favor of 'Maine liquor law; but let's' in enforcement." "We are unable to understand

Baptists who believe in restricted communion, but are 'agin' its enforcement."

We commend the *Examiner's* word to the Baptist portion of the Joint Committee. We noticed that those of them who attempted in public meetings to defend their notion in agreeing to the basis of union, were always very careful to state plainly that they were restricted communists from conscientious convictions. What bothers us is to understand what they did with their consciences and their convictions while they were voting for organic union with an open communion body. Some of us are so dull that we cannot see through these things, and we would like to have more light thrown on them if possible.

We are not so much surprised that the Convention should have voted as it did, because a large body is always in danger of being carried away by a tide of sentiment, and those who were present can testify that there was no lack of it when the union question was under discussion. It would have been amusing if one could have forgotten for the time being, the seriousness of the question that was being dealt with.

One speaker, mounting the sentimental stool and trotting off at moderate speed, declaring that he would rather lose his right hand than put a straw in the way of the union. Not a word as to whether union was practicable or not.

Another speaker has his spurs on by this time, and gallops off shouting "The Baptists have no creed." By which, of course, we are to understand that one may believe anything, or believe nothing, and still be a Baptist. Another rides off more moderately assuring all present that it would be better for the F. C. Baptists to give up their inter-communion with Pedobaptists for the sake of the larger advantage of fellowship with their Baptist brethren. Not much of a compliment, by the way, to the F. C. Baptists, for it assumes that they are not sincere in their open communion practices. In the whole discussion, not one of those who spoke in favour of the union, so much as attempted to grapple with the doctrinal differences known to exist between the two bodies. The impression that would have been made on the mind of a disinterested listener would be, that there was nothing of any great moment involved in the question. Union would be a good thing, therefore let us have union; was about as far as the discussion reached.

The only Baptist paper coming to our study that has taken any notice of the action of Convention in the matter, is your very worthy contemporary the *Canadian Baptist*. Its comment is very significant. It is evidently on the principle, that if you can say nothing commendatory of your friends, you can at least keep silent. Here is what it says:

"Maritime Baptists are now one body. At least so far as the action of the Regular Convention is concerned. The basis of union which has been under discussion so long was adopted heartily. And now not even a clause such as the following can keep Free Baptists and Regular Baptists apart:

"We believe that persevering attachment to Christ is the grand mark which distinguishes real Christians from superficial professors. If any who have been born of God altogether lose the grace received at regeneration, there is for them no renewal and eternal life. This does not mean, however, that the regenerate may not become backsliders."

This doctrine of final perseverance is the only point of difference between the two bodies with which the joint committee attempted to deal, and no intelligent man will pretend to deny that the result is a compromise.

If a theologian in his junior year were asked to frame an article of faith, and should produce such a thing as that above quoted from the "basis of union," I think the Faculty would be likely to consider the matter of dismissing him from the "school of the prophets."

But the Baptist Convention, in its zeal for union, votes to have it go forth to the world as an embodiment of its most matured thought and of its doctrinal belief. It would be interesting to know what some of them think of it now, since the cold weather has set in.

We are puzzled to understand how it was possible for the joint committee to agree upon a basis of union until we are informed of the principle on which they acted, namely, to embody in the basis only the points of doctrine on which the two bodies were agreed.

Is that a sound principle? If so, then there is surely no reason why all Evangelical bodies of Christians should not unite at once; for not only is it true that there are many points of agreement between them all, but it is also true that there are some Pedobaptist bodies which touch us doctrinally at more points than do our F. C. Baptist brethren.

Why should we not unite with them?

If it be answered that the points of difference between us and the Pedobaptists are more important, I reply that in both cases we are separated by what we believe to be the plain teaching of God's word.

Shall we then begin now to discriminate and say, this part of the word is important, and the other part not so important? That certainly is what it means.

If I am right in stating the principle on which the committee acted, I feel sure that many will agree with me in pronouncing the principle unwise and dangerous, and one on which Baptists will not long continue to set.

We would like very much, Bro. Hitor, to renew your report of the discussion of this matter in the F. C. Baptist Conference, but refrain from it at the present, and will say only this, that we are more than surprised at your editorial predilection in the same issue, that the consummation of the union is only a question of time, and that in the face of the fact that nearly all the speakers proclaimed themselves open communionists, and never expect to be anything else.

We are taking for granted, of course, that you are a restricted communionist. Are we right? If so, then it seems to me a dull mortal like me, that your convictions would have led you to say, not a question of time only, but a question of change also, on the part of one body or the other.

Dartmouth, Oct. 24. E. J. GRANT.

## The Bird of the Air.

The bird has picked up a few little seeds. Here is one that will grow: The whole number of Baptists now in Sweden is about 31,000. That is about a thousand for every year that the Baptists have been laboring in Sweden. Surely the Baptists are pushing out into all the world, fulfilling the command to "preach the gospel to every creature."

"With my little eye" I see reminders that somebody ought to remember a Baptist College in a beautiful valley in this country.

J. A. Bostwick, Esq., of New York City, has done another noble thing. He has given \$50,000 towards the further endowment of Richmond College.

"Further endowment." "Yes," I overheard a Governor say, "we want \$50,000 towards our further endowment; and we must go on to further endowment still. I wonder whether there are \$50,000 lying around somewhere in a lump, that could be put alongside that other fifty thousand we are to get next year by drib-drib? Oh, oh, oh!" Curious how these governors groan, at least I know some of 'em do.

I perched upon a bracket in a meeting-house in the States, and heard something like what is spoken of in this scrap. Of course I never heard anything of the kind down in the Provinces. Hops I never shall. Don't like the style. I never care to have family reminiscences mixed with preachin'.

It is well known that there are men who seldom preach a sermon or make a public address without having sundry scraps in it of their own personal history or idiosyncrasies—so many of them that it would be an easy matter to make a complete history of their lives and personal tastes by simply noting down what is heard from themselves in their speeches or sermons. The habit is a vicious one, and comes of thoughtlessness or of excessive self-esteem. As a rule, hearers do not care a fig about such scraps of personal information. There are preachers and public speakers from whom not a word is heard about themselves, and we earnestly commend their example to every young man who means to become a minister of the gospel.

And yet I suppose some men will talk of their "sweet wives," of "the dear, little, shabby-faced fellows," and how "old Mr. Carew used to lick them into shape when they were poor, defenceless, barefooted boys." When a man talks that way in a meeting of any kind, it always make me feel as if he hadn't been licked enough—into shape.

The little bird listened to a complaint the other day from a good christian person, who appeared to have been through trouble. She looked peaked-like and wrinkled. She said, "the ministers nowadays were not so attentive as they used to be. Father Black always knew who was sick, and trotted right off" (on horseback, if the bird remembers very well) "to see him; but she had been very sick and her pastor had not called. Not a word of consolation for the poor sick saint in these times. 'Fears as if the ministers were more worldly now."

"It is getting so cold! I think I will get into a cage in some warm room for the winter." But then there are those great ones! "Where shall I poor little bird go for shelter in winter?"

## This, That, and The Other.

—The German Roman Catholic population of New York city is estimated at 185,000, worshipping in twelve churches.

—Sinner; so long as you feel that you can do without Christ, "the Son and the Sent of God," to-day, he will not give himself to you to-day. Whenever you feel that you must have him now, in that instant he will give himself to you. The reluctance, the delay, is on your part, not on his.

—"Gain all you can," was the maxim of John Wesley, "gain all you can without hurting your soul, your body, or your neighbor; save all you can, cutting off every needless expense; give all you can."

—Among the imports from Germany into the Cameroon region of West Africa, last year, were 1,524,928 litres of rum, 37,100 bottles of gin, 1,588 old muskets, and 1800 cartridges. Next to these requirements for intoxication and bloodshed we get 1,112,000 kilograms of sugar, 56,039 kilograms of tobacco, and finally, 399,200 yards of cloth.

—The mayor of Boston is getting roasted for attending the presentation of a bell to John L. Sullivan. The mayor of a great city might be in worse business than patronizing a prize-fighter, but we don't know what it might be—*Alta California*.

—The very idea of our life is that in every realm of human activity it should be the forth-showing of the life of the Holy One, so that we can say, by no mere figure of speech, but in simple truth, "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me."—His life (so to speak) pouring through all the channels and working all the machinery in my being.

—The library of the British Museum now contains more than 2,000,000 books, which occupy three miles of book-shelves eight feet high. The library has increased to such an extent that the disposition of the books has become a serious difficulty to the authorities.

—When a strong brain is weighed with a true heart, it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.—O. W. Holmes.

—In 1880 the wealth of the United States was \$43,641,000,000, more than enough it is claimed to buy the Russian and Turkish empires, the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Italy, together with Australia, South America; lands, mines, cities, places, factories, ships, docks, birds, jewels, money, thrones, scepters, diadems, the entire possessions of 177,000,000 people. "Great Britain is by far the wealthiest nation in the old world, and our wealth exceeds hers by \$276,000,000."

—The cost of China are five times as large as those of all Europe, with gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, iron, marble and petroleum are found in the greatest abundance. Owing to the prejudice of the people, the mines have never been worked to any extent, it being the popular belief in China that if these mines are opened thousands of demons and spirits would come forth and fill the country with war and suffering.

—JUST A LITTLE FUNNY.—Mr. Sargeon says: "When I was in Rome a priest came to one of my meetings and asked what authority I had to preach. I said, 'Two horses ran a race on your Corso. One had a grand pedigree, but he was lame in three legs and could not stand on the other. The second horse had no pedigree, but quickly ran over the course. Which should have the prize? Can you show thieves made honest, drunkards sober? Come to my tabernacle and I can show you hundreds. These are my certificates.' The people cheered vociferously, and the priest, a notorious prodigal, beat a retreat."

—Missionary societies engaged in Africa have made a thorough investigation of the liquor trade in that continent, and find that in a single year 8,751,527 gallons of spirits were imported from Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Portugal. Drunkenness is spreading at a frightful rate, and the missionaries think it a cruel thing that the agent of so much evil should come from so-called Christian lands.

—Adoniram Judson said "his hand was nearly shaken off, and his hair nearly shorn off for moments, by those who would willingly let missions die."

—"There are thousands in the world who might have a 'first chance' to hear the gospel," says the *Gospel Age*, "if those who are arguing for a 'second probation' would only obey Christ's commands; and there is no need to go to so-called heathen lands to find them."

—The surprising fact is noted that while the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain had but 1770 ministers, it had 24,579 lay assessors, and 15,000 accredited local preachers last year, so that the greater part of its pastoral and preaching work is done by laymen.

Church Fellowship

SELECTION FROM AN ADDRESS BY DE LINDERA, AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWFIELD.

TWO THINGS ARE OBJECTS

First, that wherever the relation exists and is realized, it must be influential in determining the intercourse and actions of Christians with and towards each other...

Second, that wherever the relation exists and is realized, it must be influential in determining the intercourse and actions of Christians with and towards each other...

What Christian who has a proper conception of church fellowship can be satisfied with a state of things by no means unconnected with the agreement of thought...

Church fellowship is a free and voluntary interchange of thought, especially on all matters pertaining to spiritual experience...

Among those who are so closely related, how appropriate is the apostle's appeal and exhortation: "If there is, therefore, any consolation...

Steepling Bitter Tings

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUTLER, D. D.

Every day theological religion often has to be passed in the "passive voice" as well as in the "active."

When God's people had just entered upon their winter journeyings, they came upon a very startling fact. Baskins was eagerly to in their burning thirst, they were provoked to find that the water was too bitter for either man or beast.

This scene is often repeated in the experience of God's people. Right in the midst of joy and successes and of high hopes, we sometimes suddenly upon the ground of most unexpected disappointment.

and afterwards turned out to be a fashionable rake. She bore her disappointment so meekly that it was the admiration of a young lawyer with more brains than money...

Observe that God did not create that tree whose branches sweetened the fountains at that moment; He only blessed them after the fact.

New Messengers as Messengers

BY REV. FRANCIS M. ZABRISKIE

Here is the advantage of what are known as revival efforts, and still more properly, by the now discredited and almost disused name of "new messengers."

The Dominie's Wife

BY REV. FRANCIS M. ZABRISKIE

A few triumphs in the matter of opinion have a most salutary effect in giving a woman the respect of her husband.

In London

Dr. Mochnow, writing to the Presbytery from London, tells of one scene he witnessed as follows:

On the other side of the avenue, under another clump of trees, was a crowd quite as large, but boisterous—sometimes cheering, sometimes hissing, and most of the time doing both.

not by special measures and in revival seasons. I do not say that they would not have taken this course sooner or later without such intermission.

Independent Thinking

BY REV. HUGH SWELLBROOK

I am not an admirer of the crochety man who always has some strange whim of his own, and seems to be proud of differing from everybody else.

Humors

BY REV. HUGH SWELLBROOK

I have suffered with Erysipelas, and I have tried various remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a few weeks it was cured.

Erysipelas

BY REV. HUGH SWELLBROOK

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that I could not eat, and I have tried various remedies, without relief.

Catarrh

BY REV. HUGH SWELLBROOK

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that I could not eat, and I have tried various remedies, without relief.

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and afterwards turned out to be a fashionable rake. She bore her disappointment so meekly that it was the admiration of a young lawyer with more brains than money...

Observe that God did not create that tree whose branches sweetened the fountains at that moment; He only blessed them after the fact.

On the other side of the avenue, under another clump of trees, was a crowd quite as large, but boisterous—sometimes cheering, sometimes hissing, and most of the time doing both.

The speaker replied, "Well, stranger, as you know so much about dogs, let us know how you get on with your own dog."

Somebody else said, "You had better go to a ragged school and learn to read your Bible before you undertake to show that it is false."

He was evidently, in the eyes of the majority, a well-to-do, educated, and handsome, scholarly man of about fifty.

"I thank you, Mr. President, you have said what I intended to say when I was interrupted. I said, according to my idea, that I was not a Christian and the next is a gentleman."

"Hear, hear," shouted the Atheists. "I will not detain you. If I show you that any one of the positions of this young man is absurd in the light of revelation and reason, will you accept that as settling his case against me?"

"Well, then, is it an effect nothing?" "Be quiet, gentlemen; I do not do justice to the young man and you interrupt me. Have I stated your words correctly? Am I correct, Mr. President?"

And the Dominie confessed, with a grim and somewhat chagrined smile, that possibly sometimes he did. But he loved her the better, and respected her the more, because she had been so bold as to have an opinion of her own, and had the power to maintain it.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Erysipelas. It is pleasant to take its strength to the body and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.

I have suffered with Erysipelas, and I have tried various remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a few weeks it was cured.

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The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are perfectly innocuous in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and can be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

IMPROVED. My bowels were regulated, and by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to us for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach, and indigestion.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For several I suffered from indigestion and headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth.

WATERBURY & RISING. 54 KINGMAN 212 UNION STS.

The Boy and the Bird.

"Go, weed in the garden till half after ten," Rob's mother said, sharply, "I'll not speak again."

"Dear me," said Rob, sighing, "I wish I could be the robin that's singing up there in the tree."

"Birds never weed gardens—they never bring wood, they do as I'd like to, and would if I could."

"They're nothin' g to trouble them, only to sing."

"See here, little boy," said the robin to Rob,

"Thou'st you think I'm idle, I'm planning a job."

"Four nestlings to care for—such great, hungry things!"

"The cats try to catch us—the boys are as bad, birds have work, wants and worries like others, my lad."

"Be content as God made us—as bird, boy, or man, and do what needs doing the best way we can."

Selected Serial.

IN BLACK AND GOLD.

A STORY OF TWIN DRAGONS.

BY JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

THE QUEEN BEE.

The father never made his appearance till noon, when he had breakfast in his room, Maggie conveying it to him with a forenoon broken and forever renewed pledge that she would see to his dinner that day again.

"Among all passions of which mortals are capable, none is so absolutely incurable, as the passion for play."

"Young man," said a gambler to me, "preserve always in memory what I say: Fifteen years ago I entered for the first time into this hell, and witnessed the suicide of a man that lost his life and honor beside this fatal table. May that example, which did not correct me, suffice for you. And this very man committed suicide a few minutes after, just as that unhappy one whose self murder he had witnessed fifteen years before."

"And how did it happen?"

"About eleven o'clock, Doro, having devoted her usual morning care to her wax, and knowing that Whim was safe in his room with his new treasure, put on a tidy little muslin gown and a wide hair, and, chattering under a little gingham umbrella, knocked at the study door, and seeing a gentle little child before him, courteously led her in, and, noting her face flushed with the extreme heat of the day, gave her a seat, a fan, and a glass of water, and told her to lay her hat and get cooler."

"The child's face seemed familiar to him, and he began to talk himself to task. 'If you please,' said the silver-tongued voice, 'I am Doro, and my brother Whim and I come every Sunday to your church and sit in the left hand gallery.'

"Yes, yes, I remember your face quite well, my child—Doro, the name is rather a new one to me."

"Dorothea Granby my name really is; but I suppose it is too long for such a small person, and so I am called Doro—Doro Granby. We are in wax, you know. Three years ago, very nearly, you remember, you came to see my sick mother, and buried her."

"Yes, my dear child, I remember," said the pastor, sadly. He was upbraiding his fate that gave him a cure of nearly a thousand souls, with a parish cropping up in spots over all the city—no coadjutor thought necessary either in pulpit or pastoral work; six meetings a week—two of them required to be great efforts for Sabbath; his door daily besieged by demands of all sorts—each week funerals, baptisms, marriages; and with all this shepherding, here was one of the lambs of the flock, a faithful and gentle little lamb, whom his Master had hidden him to feed, and whose name and face he hardly knew, and if the lamb were fed, it had been by stray nibblings taken of its own accord. If the lamb had wandered and been lost, who would have missed it? This under-shepherd had thought of his Chief Shepherd who knoweth his sheep by name, and he felt that there had been something wrong in the conduct of the flock.

"My little girl," he said, sadly, "I should have visited you many times before this."

"Doro knows that pastors were expected to visit the people. She was a humble little person; she found no fault."

"Oh, sir, I did not expect it. You have so much to do and we are in wax, you know. We go on very well, and now when I needed to ask some one to advise me, I cannot."

"Very right of you, my dear. I am glad you have come."

Then this under-shepherd remembered that he was not left alone in ministering to the lambs. There was the Sabbath-school, the nursery of the church; and how often he had publicly praised his Sabbath school. The teachers there were understood to be the guides and visitors and friends of all the little lambs. He felt revived.

"You go to our Sunday-school, my dear."

"Oh, yes, sir."

Which Do You Believe?

I have been thinking of a design of Babes in the Wood. If I could get five dollars each."

"I'll undertake to sell ten for you at that price," said the pastor, eagerly. "The Babes in the Wood, by all means."

"And Whim has a violin that is too good for him to see now. When he goes out to give entertainment it will make his fortune. It was our grandfather's—all he left us—a beautiful instrument, worth as much as two thousand dollars."

"What are you not mistaken?"

"No; it is marked, and is a famous violin."

"I must show it and your brother to the Director. But, my child, do you know your risk in keeping such a treasure in your house? Until your brother is grown it should be put in some trust company's vault, and have an insurance on it. Suppose it should be burned or stolen?"

"I have thought, sir, sometimes, that I might have to raise money on it for Whim's tuition. Perhaps he ought not to live at home. Perhaps he should stay at the school."

"It seems to me he would be best off in staying with such a good wise sister as you are."

"Doro was silent."

"Is your father living?"

"Yes, sir, almost inaudibly."

"What does he say about these plans?"

"He doesn't know anything of them!" cried Doro, distressed.

"Have you hidden your brother's talent from him?"

"The golden head bent lower and lower—but no word."

"Is it to get the boy away from his father you think to send him from his home?"

"Skill lower bowed the head under its golden crown."

"Is your father unkind to you?"

"Oh, no, sir!"

"Profane, perhaps?"

"No, sir; I never heard him."

"Has he been led away to drinkness?"

"He drinks some, sir. Not as much as many. I have hoped he would stop that. But drinking is such a very disgusting vice, sir. I hope Whim will not take to it; he can see what that is."

"He never talks about such things before any of us."

"Can you not trust me with what is wrong, so I may advise you? All that you say is closely confidential."

"Oh, sir—he is a gambler! And has always been."

"And is that incurable? More so than drinkness?"

"I think so, sir, almost. For if a man drinks, he may see how the drink is killing him; but the gambler looks every day to the gambling itself to give him back all he has lost, and all he wants. The drunkard may say, 'If I drink any more, I may die.' The gambler says, 'One more game and I am safe. The drunkard may have long times when he stops drinking, and gets room to love people; but when a man gambles, he never stops, for every day he expects the lucky throw or cast that will make him rich. Perhaps the drinking man only thinks of drink while he takes it; he may have some time to think of his danger or of other people. But when a man gambles, all the time his mind is on the game, and he thinks of this and that and this that will make him win. The drinker has a vice in what is ruining him, and the gambler is as sure it is not the game but the bad luck in it that has hurt him, and always he is sure the luck is just going to change. Oh, sir, don't think I am wicked, and do not think I am a gambler; but he does not care at all for any of us. He broke his mother's heart; he has lost all we have except the wax, which is so mine he cannot sell it. He wastes Whim to go with him; he says boys bring luck. Because my poor Whim is as innocent as you, he never calls him by these names, but the papers call 'a hell,' and cast his poor heart out with a fire that, once it is lit in the soul, is never quenched."

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THE BIBLE.

According to "Bartholomew's National Atlas of the Census of 1890," there was not a single death from kidney disease in the entire United States from 1875 to 1890!

Why, then, such a discrepancy? Fortunately for these people their statements are confirmed.

The suspicion is nourished by them, and we confess with good reason, that because the medical profession is not able to cure extreme kidney disorders, the profession officially disguises from the public the fact of their prevalence; meanwhile its journals are filled with regrets at this prevalence and the impotency of the profession to treat it successfully!

Why is the public misled? These advertisers already say it is because the profession, if it concedes what they claim, that kidney disease is universal, fears that the people will desert the powerless doctors and use the advertised preparation!

We do not know but they are right! But what should the people do? Do? Read the evidence and guide themselves accordingly!

The advertisers claim to have cured hundreds of thousands of cases of Bright's disease and all lesser forms of kidney, liver and blood derangements. They offer \$5,000 for proof that lower statements of cures, in every quarter of the globe, are not true, so far as they know. These statements are from prominent men and women all over the world, and the closest scrutiny is invited!

If a physician cures a man and he knows it and says it, people believe him. If Warner's safe cure cures a man and he knows it and says it over his own signature, it is just as conclusive evidence in the latter case as in the former.

A few years ago, after having broken down prejudices in England, Canada, the United States, Australia, India and China, the owners of this great remedy applied for the privilege of its management by the German government. The laws of that great country are very stringent, and nothing can be manufactured or sold until it was permission from the government, and this will not be granted until the government is satisfied that the best interests of the public and the individuals will be served by such a preparation.

The medicine was chemically and microscopically analyzed (as accurately as possible), the formulas were examined (with perhaps a secret prejudice against them), by the government chemist, searching inquiry was everywhere made at home and abroad to verify his past record and reputation. Finally, it was pronounced even under the most critical examination, and full permission was given to make and sell Warner's safe cure in the Fatherland—the only life privilege of the kind ever granted to any American proprietary preparation.

Unprejudiced people will say that this favorable consideration of the merits of Warner's safe cure by the German government was a very significant, as well as a very distinguished compliment to its merits, and so it is.

The evidence is all in favor of these intelligent advertisers, who have certainly won universal public approval, because of their high character and purity in proclaiming the merits of their remedies.

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets!" said a lecturer, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident which had witnessed. "I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience who is always mistaking her glasses."

"CAUTION.—A young man was showing a lady some parcels. This young man had a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the best points of goods. As he picked up a parcel from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admission, and holding it up to the best light would be had, he said, 'Now, there, isn't it lovely? Look at it! You would, your tears, your guardian will instill in the boy's heart a prejudice against gambling, which prejudice will in good time grow into a principle. If you see it needful to send your brother from his home, it can be done; but so long as he is not in instant danger, keep him with you, sir. I have made some of my papers call 'a hell,' and cast his poor heart out with a fire that, once it is lit in the soul, is never quenched."

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

CURES PAINS—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Sprains, Swellings, Contractions of the Joints, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Cuts, Bruises, and Hemorrhoids.

BEST STABLE REMEDY IN THE WORLD. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Sprains, Swellings, Contractions of the Joints, Spasms, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Cuts, Bruises, and Hemorrhoids.

THE HOME.

Smile whenever you can. When things don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don't waste your time in fretting, But drive away that frown...

THE BOYS.

What do you think is the most important time of life? Boys will probably answer, When we go to business, or to college. Girls will say, When we go into society or get married.

THE FARM.

—Fine carriages should never be kept near the stables, as the ammonia fumes will kill the varnish in a very short time. Nor should oil be rubbed over the varnish to brighten it up.

TEMPERANCE.

—Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, use only fermented wine in the observance of the Lord's Supper. —Kansas, a Prohibition State, has 100,000 more people than Texas, but Texas has more than three times as many saloons.

STORAGE.

—In view of the near approach of the time for storing apples, the following hints as to how they should be stored are given. Every one thinks he can store them, and a good many of them are "buried" without any formality about it.

EGGS IN DECEMBER.

The fact that eggs usually command during the last six weeks of the year from thirty to thirty-two cents a dozen is good evidence that, as a rule, hens do not lay at this season of the year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

—Do not neglect to give your child a good night's sleep. It is the best of all remedies for the colic and other troubles of infancy. It is the best of all remedies for the colic and other troubles of infancy.

have begun to think for ourselves, to feel the pressure of right and wrong, to determine by the intelligence—his friends have more to do with the making of us than all the rest.

Have you been in the Adirondack woods hunting and fishing? If so, you remember that your guide, when he came to the rapids in the stream, did not dash "cleverly down it."

Those who are the most successful in the production of eggs for profit are one of their principal points to be their hens lay the most when eggs are the highest, thus securing a very large profit on what they feed out.

Boys and girls entering their teens, you are at the head of life's rapid. Your craft is already catching the drift of strong desires, ambitions, passions. You feel them. They almost frighten you sometimes.

The symptoms of Biliousness are unappetite but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast-eater.

It creates new blood faster than any other preparation known, and has a marvellous effect in restoring the strength and quieting and regulating the nervous system.

It is particularly applicable to women's and children's troubles and diseases of the stomach and intestines, as the weakest stomachs are easily retched.

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How does the use of these drinks affect crime? The testimony of magistrates, chaplains and prison-keepers, goes to prove that forty-five of the crimes are their origin in intemperate drinking.

What loss does intemperance bear on property? On the same authority it is the cause of seven-eighths of the pauperism that exists.

What does it cost the United States every year by intemperance and crime? Sixty million dollars, according to statistical reports.

How much imported liquors are consumed? Twenty million gallons—making a total of 535,000,000 gallons.

What is the amount of revenue received by the government on manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? Officially stated at \$50,420,000 annually.

More than \$10 to every dollar received as revenue. How long would it take to pay the national debt if this sum were applied to its payment? Less than three years.

What are the material wastes and mis-chiefs to the entire country, of the liquor traffic and drink, when expressed in a single aggregate? At least \$200,000,000 annually.

In view of these stupendous facts relating to both the body and the soul, to time and eternity, what shall we say? I do earnestly pledge myself never to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and do what I can to suppress their use as such.

Sometimes a neglect of a few days will stop a hen from laying several weeks. There is a great difference between the price of eggs in December and in March that it pays to make an effort to get eggs in the first part of winter.

It costs about the same to keep a hen a year that lays most of her eggs when they are the cheapest as it does when they are the highest price; but there is a great difference in the worth of the eggs; six dozen of eggs at 20 cents per dozen would be \$1.20, while six dozen at 15 cents would be but 90 cents, a difference of 30 cents, which would make a good year's profit; yet the price of eggs is frequently more than 30 cents in December and less than 15 cents in March.

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C. E. BURNHAM & SONS, 10-12 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

was given up by the Doctors but am nearly cured by Gates' Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 3rd, 1881. Your preparations give you a true picture as a cure for Asthma and Consumption may be considered reliable in my opinion.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES, HAVING received our collection of London dyes, Double Extra Quality Seal Skin, we are now prepared to receive orders for Seal Skin Sacques.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES, to be made from these Choicest Quality Seal Skin, and can guarantee the Quality, Perfect Fit, and Entire Satisfaction.

C. & E. EVERITT, FURRIERS, 11 KING STREET.

N. W. BRENNAN, UNDERTAKER, 77 CHARLOTTE ST., PORTLAND, N. B.

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There is no Better Medium for Advertising, From time to time we issue Special Editions illustrating the industries and business opportunities of cities, towns and localities throughout the country.

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LEADING HOTELS OF THE COUNTRY.

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Why powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and uniformity. More than 100 years of experience. It is the only powder that is made in Canada and is sold in competition with the multitude of foreign brands. It is the only powder that is made in Canada and is sold in competition with the multitude of foreign brands.

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**Oxford & New Glasgow Railway SECTIONS.**

1st. - Birch Hill Road to Pugwash Junction. 13 miles.  
2nd. - Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Station. 5 miles.  
3rd. - Pugwash Station to Wallace Station. 1 mile.  
4th. - Wallace Station to Kings Road. 12 miles.

Trains for Standing Bridge and Culbert's Ferry, Pictou, N. S.

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**Intercolonial Railway.**

**87. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. '87.**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887, the trains of this Railway will run as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express	5.00
Afternoon Express	11.00
Express for Halifax and Quebec	12.15
Express for St. John and Quebec	12.15

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Day Express	6.30
Afternoon Express	12.00
Express from Halifax and Quebec	12.00
Express from St. John and Quebec	12.00

**Baptist Book and Tract Society,**  
No. 94 Cranville St., HALIFAX, N. S.

**PANSY'S BOOKS**  
Cloth, gilt edges and back, 50c. each.

**BIG XMAS REDUCTIONS**  
The books mentioned below are put up in different bindings and sell from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

**OUR LITTLE ONE** - 60 cts. a large book, illuminated covers.

**WORK FOR ALL** - 50c. a work and explanatory free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

**News Summary.**

**DOMINION.**

The statement of Canada's public debt at the end of October shows the gross debt to be \$273,072,133, assets \$45,987,284; net debt \$227,084,849, being a decrease of \$256,626 on the debt at the end of September.

At a meeting of the Protestant clergy of St. John, on Thursday, Nov. 10, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, (1) That in consideration of the unseemly character of the reply of the street car company, this convention deem it their duty to take all possible steps with the view of having the law of the land bearing upon this case duly enforced. (2) That a society be formed for the purpose of prosecuting the aforesaid and other cases of what may be deemed on consideration contrary to the right observance of the Lord's day before the proper tribunals.

Thomas B. Crosby has been nominated by the liberal conservatives of Yarmouth, N. S.

Counterfeit Dominion \$2 bills of the issue of 1878 are in circulation. They can be detected by the emission of the date over the letters "I" in the name British American Bank Co., at the bottom of the bill.

The steamer Belair, G. H. Dunlop, master, sailed from Caspary for Annapolis on Nov. 10, having taken in at Kingsport over 5,000 barrels of apples. The arrival of this, the first ocean steamer at this port, has proved the practicability of ocean steamers taking cargoes here rather than at Annapolis and Halifax. This is only the beginning of a trade at this port which will assume larger proportions in the near future. - *Hz Herald.*

At a banquet at Toronto, on Saturday, Hon. Mr. Laurier referring to the inter-provincial conference at Quebec, said it had certainly exceeded all his expectations. The resolutions which had been adopted were such that the Liberal party as a whole in all provinces of the Dominion must rejoice at their adoption. He saw in them a brilliant future for the party.

W. H. White has been convicted at Fredericton, of the third offence under the Scott act and sentenced to two months in jail. But White cannot be found.

That epidemic flourish in Montreal is not surprising. The other day 18 families were found in one building from which the water supply had been cut off, while the sanitary conveniences were extremely filthy.

The insured must die to win, so says the *Opinion*. The insured must die all the same, and doesn't win; but in many instances he leaves, in the "annoying type" with which his wife ekes out a living for his children, a monument to his self-love, on which is inscribed the words of St. Paul, "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." You can best escape this reproach, by letting The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B., provide for your household when your own power ceases to last.

St. Charles Tupper is to leave for Washington this week, and the following will comprise the Canadian contingent who accompany him: Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, as consulting counsel for the British plenipotentiaries; Mr. Wallace Graham, O. C., assistant secretary; Col. Cameron, G. M. G., official secretary to the Canadian commission; G. G. Chipman, private secretary to the Canadian commissioner; Douglas Stewart, private secretary to the minister of justice; and George Johnson, government statistician, as secretary. Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of marine, will probably present the historical side of the case later on.

Several steamships laden with cattle for England are detained at Montreal on account of bad weather.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

Mr. H. J. Burling, the famous war correspondent, was hustled off to a police station in London on Wednesday, because he didn't step fast enough when ordered to "move on" in Trafalgar Square.

Sir G. Stephen has left for England to make arrangements for building three new mail steamships for service on the Pacific Ocean in connection with the anti-aidy grant by the imperial government.

The lord mayor's procession on the 9th inst., was of the tamest description. There was a heavy rainfall. The threatened demonstration by ruggies did not take place.

On Sunday there was considerable excitement in London, over the attempt of the socialists to make a demonstration in Trafalgar Square. The press dispatches give the following particulars: The scene in Trafalgar Square was not equalled since 1866, when the people, asserting the right to public meetings, destroyed the railings around Hyde Park. Four thousand policemen to the possession of the approaches to the square early today. They had been on the ground but a short time when various societies of Socialists, Radicals and Irish approached from every direction, headed by bands carrying banners. The police attacked and dispersed each group as it arrived. A force of 100 men placed in Whitehall, Pall Mall and other adjacent streets. One society succeeded in entering the square, but were repulsed after a bloody fight, in which commoner Graham was seriously injured. Graham was subsequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4.30 p. m., the people in the vicinity of the Square numbered 100,000. The police were powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the police. The people began to disperse at dusk. About 200 citizens and 40 policemen were injured; 50 persons were arrested.

A Dublin despatch says: Tully, National agitator of Woodford, organizer of the rent war on the Clonard estate, has been stoned and severely injured. The assailants are supposed to be tenants who were excited in consequence of having adopted the plan of campaign. Other local agitators have received warning that they too will be summarily dealt with.

Le Voltairre advises the Republicans to prepare for a congress of disputes and questions for the election of a president of the republic. The Irreconcilables have resolved to form a committee of control and construct barricades in the streets if M. Ferry is elected to succeed M. Grvy, in the event of the latter resigning the presidency.

83 thousand Jews have been expelled

from Tiflis. In a short time the work of expulsion will be extended over the whole of the Caucasus.

The floods in Hon-Nan are increasing. Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of that province are destitute. In one place five thousand men who were repairing embankments were overwhelmed by the flood and 4,000 of them drowned. Another terrible inundation has occurred at Sze-Cauas.

**UNITED STATES.**

Anarchist Lingg blew his head off with a bomb, in the Chicago jail, on Thursday. The death sentence of Schwab and Fisher has become committed to imprisonment for life. Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer were hanged on Friday, 11th.

The village schools at Winn, Maine, have closed on account of the appearance of the measles there.

The Florida crop of oranges this year is estimated at 1,800,000 boxes, or 200,000 less than last year, but a large proportion will be of excellent quality.

A brilliant meteor of remarkable size passed through the northern sky, at Portland, Wednesday evening, at 10.15. Pedestrians upon the streets in Portland, were startled by the brilliant flash of its light and watched it until it disappeared below the horizon. Its course was due north.

One of the prosperous farmers of Wilkeson county, Ga., is W. H. Daniel, who is 64 years old and has 19 children. He rises at four o'clock in the morning, and never took a dose of medicine in his life.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad company have not paid their help for the month of September, and the section men propose to blockade the road.

One hundred and sixty-five head of Vermont merino sheep have been forwarded from Vermont to New York for shipment to Australia. Each animal is valued at from \$50 to \$600. They are intended for breeding purposes.

James Sullivan, of Galdaboro, Maine, 15 years old, tried to shoot a partridge and drive a horse at the same time. He succeeded in frightening his horse and putting a bullet through his hand and through his horse's ear. The partridge got away.

John B. Stetson, the Philadelphia hat maker, employs 800 men, women and children, and has a Sunday school of 1,600 scholars in connection with his factory. The chapel where the school meets cost \$40,000.

**The Eighty Dollar.**

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**Marriages.**

PERCY McLEAY - At the home of the bride on the 5th Nov., by the Rev. A. B. MacDonald, J. Frederick Perry and Jennie S. McLeas, both of Johnston, Queens Co.

GOGGIN-PERRY - At the home of the bride on the 30th October, by the Rev. A. B. MacDonald, William Goggin, of Southham, and Bertha M. Perry, of Johnston, Queens Co.

GRAHAM-CARTER - At Newcastle Bridge, Queens Co., on the 2nd inst., by Rev. Willard Parker Anderson, William C. Graham, to Miss Ruth Carter, of Northfield, Sandbury.

MANNEN-PARENT - Nov. 1st, at the Commercial Hotel, Fredericton, by Rev. F. H. Knight, Alfred E. Manser, of St. Mary's, York Co., and Mrs. Helen A. Parent, of Mount Pleasant, Carleton Co.

BAIRD-LYNCH - At Isaac's Harbor, Oct. 19, Thomas Baird, of Salmon River, Guysboro Co., and Margaret Lynch, of Country Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S.

ACORN-DONAGHY - At the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th Oct., by Rev. C. Henderson, assisted by Rev. H. A. Shannon and S. D. Irvine, Lieut. Mr. Benjamin A. Acorn, of Perth, formerly of Prince Edward Island, to Miss Blanche Donaghy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Donaghy, of Forest Glenn, Vic. Co., N. B.

CORDEU-HENRIOT - At the parsonage, Kentville, by Rev. S. McO. Black, on the 8th inst., Mr. Thomas E. Cordeu, of New Ross, and Miss Maggie A. Henriot, of Chester Grant.

WELTON-SPARKS - At Newcastle, Queens Co., on 4th inst., by Rev. Willard P. Anderson, Austin Welton, to Miss Mary Ann Sparks.

**Deaths.**

HODGSON - At Fisherman's Harbor, Oct. 13th, William Hodgson, Jr., aged 32 years.

HINES - At Provincial and City Hospitals, Halifax, Oct. 11th, Henry Hines, aged 26 years. The remains were brought to Fisherman's Harbor for interment.

HICKOX - At Bungey, P. E. Island, Nov. 2nd, of consumption, George Hickox, aged 27 years. He built his hopes on nothing less than Jesus' blood and righteousness, and so was ready to depart. Reader, have you a hope as an anchor to thy soul, both here and steadfast, and which stretch into that within the veil?

WHITMAN - At New Albany, on the 28th inst., sister Daniel Whitman, widow of the father of the present Deacon Daniel Whitman, of New Albany, aged 99 years and four months. She leaves one son, three daughters, two step sons, thirty-eight grand children and forty six great grand children. Sister Whitman professed her faith in Christ and followed him in the ordinance of baptism over seventy years ago. She was baptized by the sainted Henry Chipman, and united with the Victory Baptist church. When the New Albany Baptist church was organized, she took her dismission, and became one of the first members of the New Albany Baptist church, retaining her membership until her death. Sister W. was a bright and shining light in the church, always ready to every good word and work. Her life was an example of piety, humility, faith and benevolence, highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. In her closing years her hope was strong, faith firm, waiting for the coming of her Lord. Truly, "at evening time it was

light." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Her funeral sermon was preached by the Pastor, W. J. Blakely.

**McASKILL.** - Mrs. Amelia McAskill, of St. Peter's Church, passed her reward Oct. 21st, in the 34th year of her age. Sister McAskill was a beloved member of the Antigonish Church, and the eldest daughter of Dea. F. S. Cunningham. Having professed conversion, she was baptized by Rev. R. K. Philip, in April 1870. Our sister was subversive, but firm and constant in her Christian deportment. She was especially interested in the Sunday-school and temperance; and her progress over elicited her warm sympathy and diligent effort. Christian ministers of various denominations found a welcome at her fire side, and rest in her comfortable home. An affectionate husband and three small children are left to mourn; and numerous relatives and friends regret her early departure. Her funeral was conducted by the Rev. D. McDougall, Presbyterian clergyman, assisted by two ministers of sister denominations. *CON.*

**DEMMONS.** - At Gasperau, Queens Co., Nov. 4th, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Demmons, in the 78th year of her age. Our aged sister had been a sufferer for years, which, she bore with Christian patience and fortitude. Her confidence was in the blood which shed for her. I had the pleasure of conversing with her in her last hours, and her testimony was, that when this earthly house of her tabernacle was dissolved, she had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Funeral services were conducted by the pastor, and her remains conveyed to their last resting place, followed by a large number of mourners and sympathizing friends. She sleeps in peace. A portion of her family are members of Baptist Church in this place. May the God of all comfort support the bereaved ones. *(Telegraph please copy.)*

**CLARKS.** - In Lyas, Nov. 3, Frank Roy, infant son of Thomas and Annetta Clark, 1 year 5 mos.

**KEES.** - Many of your readers will learn with deep regret the sad and sorrowful afflictions which Dr. John Kees, formerly of Kewick Bridge, has been caused to pass through. For almost two years, Fleetwood, Dea. Kees' second son, aged 23 years, had been suffering from a disease, which proved fatal on the 30th day of September. This dear young friend, though in the prime and beauty of his years, and when the summons came was ready to go, and taking leave of those dear to him, he peacefully passed on to the better land. In June last Dr. A. Zouro Kees, the eldest son of Dea. Kees, came home to his father's sick-bed, from Coverhill, where he had been successfully pursuing his profession for about three years. About the beginning of this year the doctor began to find his strength gradually failing him, and in spite of all the wisdom and skill of his many learned friends in the medical profession, and all the hearty sympathy of very many other friends, which was extended towards him, he grew weaker and weaker, and on the 30th day of October, just one month from his brother's death, he, too, passed away, aged only 26 years. During his practice at Coverhill he met with a change of heart, and was led to trust in the merits of Jesus for salvation, but did not publicly profess his attachment to Christ and his cause. To a considerable extent this was a source of regret to him during his weary weeks of a month's suffering; but amidst all his pain and anxiety of body never heard him complain. A few days before his death he said to a friend, while conversing with him "It is a great thing to have confidence in God." How mysterious are the ways of God! Two young lives, full of hope and bright promise, so soon cut off. The early departure has made the hearts of the friends in the old home lonely and sad; especially Dr. Kees' young wife, who faithfully and lovingly watched over her husband till death had accomplished his work, may the lives of the sorrowing one left behind be made happy, in the thought of a glorious reunion in a better world.

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