

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
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**—PURE FICTION.**—Few have now not heard of a book which has become quite famous in the last year. In it the author describes her hero as having abandoned the orthodox faith and accepted a mixture of deism, new theology and rationalism of the Baur and Strauss type. Impelled by the enthusiasm for humanity begotten by these views, he is described as plunging into the degradation and wretchedness of the East end of London to labor with apostolic zeal for the good of the people, and as meeting with grand success. A Mr. Spears who, although a Unitarian of the school of Channing, has labored faithfully among this very class, writes to the *Christian Life*, showing the contrast between this creation of fancy and the reality. He says, the work of the hero of this novel is "pure fiction," while that of orthodox believers is "solid fact." He then describes the fate of an attempt to do work in East London by those who held views almost identical with those of the hero of this romance. Instead of success, the following is the result:

"Mr. Beaumont, fifty years ago, founded in East London, not an 'old-fashioned' Unitarian church, but a theistic church of the so-called most 'advanced' type, that had done with all the legends and supports of legend and mythology. The basis of that church was just what Robert Elmore would have desired. I have the service book before me as I write. I have talked with men in East London who were the adherents of that church. It was purely and simply theistic. The one hundred and twenty hymns name Christ only once. The lessons are a kind of anthology, with little of the Bible in them. There is scarcely a whisper, from beginning to end in the book, of immortality. Did this attach the working men of East London to it, and become 'a living rational power?' Anything but this. In a short time it shut its doors, put up its shutters, and disappeared. Mr. Harwood, one of its principal ministers, afterwards joined the Church of England, and became editor of a High Church journal. This is the brief history of a theistic church."

**—ERROR.**—We see that the name of Isaac Lewis, Greenwold Hill, N. B., is given in the new Year Book in the list of ordained ministers. This is an error. He is not ordained, neither has he a license to preach.

**—THE SABBATH QUESTION.**—A new force is becoming enlisted in the cause of Sabbath rest. The working men of America are awakening to the danger which menaces them in the non-observance of the Lord's day. They are beginning to see that work on the Sabbath means for them no release from the wear of perpetual grinding toil, and are arousing themselves to resist all attempts to rob them of their day of rest. The Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have taken action, and petitions are being circulated asking Congress to pass a law to stop Sabbath labor in postal, military and interstate commerce service. While this movement looks to the purely secular side of the Sabbath question, and is not broad enough to cover that side, completely, it has to do with the only side that governments have a right to touch, and may arouse attention to the need of a broader measure. Well may the working men rise up in defence of a Sabbath rest day; for it has been found that where it has been given up, the laboring class get no higher total of remuneration, while they get one-seventh more work. Let the employers of our country be on their guard.

**—BRITISH BAPTISTS.**—The English Baptist Handbook for 1888 has just been published. From it we gather the following:

There are 3,770 churches, averaging 117 members to each church, and making a total membership of 334,498. In the last three years about 9,000 members have been added to the churches, but little more, as the *Baptist* points out, than one to each church per year. If we mistake not, if Wales and the churches presided over by students from St. George's College, were taken out, there would be a loss and not a gain, in the remainder of the churches. In one respect the English Baptists are ahead of us; the pastors are increasing more rapidly than the churches. Our brethren in England have to combat many adverse influences of which we know nothing. It is to be hoped they may depend upon the pure word of God and consecrated service. This last year has been one of confusion; but the air will probably be cleared by the storms that have and are raging.

**GOVERNMENT AID.**—General Booth has done good work in the East End of London in the rescue of fallen women. Not long since he applied to the government for aid. His request has been refused. However much one may sympathize with this kind of work, he cannot but be glad that the government have

declined to open the national treasury to help any religious body in its proper work. For government to begin aid of this kind would open up the door to demands from all other bodies who will accept government aid for all kinds of assistance. In the end this would dry up the springs of voluntary contributions, and this would mean that the true spirit of philanthropy would languish and die. Better let misery continue to make its appeal to the spontaneous generosity of the kindly, even though the response be somewhat tardy, than that this be the result.

**—LET OTHERS FOLLOW.**—Bro. Ford, of Carlton, has begun a course of doctrinal sermons, which promise to be very instructive and profitable. We wish more of our pastors, for the sake of themselves and their people, would do likewise. In this day, there is great danger that the Gospel be reduced down to believe and be saved, and the broad foundations of Scripture truth be left out of sight, the mighty doctrines of grace be ignored, and the plainest commands of Christ be relegated to the outside realm of non-essentials, which men may regard or disregard as their convenience or associations may suggest. There is much in the Bible beside believe and be saved. If this were all, religion would be a selfish thing, and when personal security was attained, there would be nothing further sought. But there are great depths of mysterious divine wisdom, provision and love beneath this statement, and there are great towering heights of privilege and growth and loyalty and service above it. A series of sermons on doctrinal topics would lead men's minds down towards the depths and up into the heights and give to Christian life a fibre and robustness derived from a diet of strong meat.

**—CUBA.**—Mr. Dias reports that the attendance at the Baptist Sabbath schools in Havana has grown from 1,448 last year to 2,914 this year, a little over 100 per cent.

**—INFALLIBILITY.**—An instance of the absurdity of the Pope's claim to infallibility is given by Dr. Gordon, in the *Morning Star* of Jan. 3rd. A Frenchman, Henry Lasserre, convinced that his countrymen needed, most of all, the Gospel in their own tongue, prepared a free translation. This Archbishop of Paris commended the work to the Pope, who gave it his apostolic benediction. As many as one hundred thousand copies were sold. The people showed great eagerness to possess it. This alarmed the Vatican, and his holiness, who blessed the work Dec. 4th, 1886, ordered it in '87 to be put upon the list of books prescribed for containing "degraded doctrines," and the people were instructed not to read it, but to hand over all copies in their possession to be destroyed. And yet all good Catholics will regard him as infallible in each deliverance, although the one denies what the other affirmed.

**—SHORT PASTORATES.**—Of all places for short pastorates, the Pacific coast seems to hold the palm. Pastor Herrick, of Sacramento, had a reception on the fifth anniversary of his pastorate. On this occasion it was stated that of 150 Baptist pastors in California, but two are now settled who were pastors five years ago. It is noteworthy that the Baptists of the Pacific coast have not prospered. Do not these two facts bear the relation of cause and effect? We notice that Dr. Hopper gave an address on the occasion.

**—ONE OF THE GREAT MEN** among the Baptists of the South has just passed over to the majority. Dr. Jas. P. Boyce, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, died at Paris, France, Dec. 28. He gave his life and fortune to the work of theological education. To him chiefly is due the success which has crowned the work of the seminary at Louisville. He will be greatly missed.

**—HIVY FOR THE BIBLE.**—In another note mention is made of the selfish of the French people for the Bible, as shown by the wonderful sale of Lasserre's translation of the Gospels. This same eager longing for God's word in the tongue of the people exists also in Italy, under the shadow of the Vatican. The proprietor of a leading paper in Milan, determined to publish an Italian edition of the Bible in halfpenny numbers. Fifty thousand copies of the first number were sold. Dr. Gordon well says this upspringing of a desire for the Bible, is "the most marvellous event of recent times."

**—THAT NEW DEPARTURE.**—On last Thursday, as announced last week, a meeting was held to consider the question of the formation of something in the line of a Baptist Institute for St. John and contiguous places. Owing to the

terrible storm, the attendance was not large; but the interest manifested was very deep. After a free conference, a committee composed of the pastors and representative laymen of the various churches was appointed to draught a constitution to be submitted to a meeting to be held at the call of the chairman, Bro. Jas. A. Estey.

**—ARRANGED.**—We are delighted to learn from the *Canadian Baptist* that the difficulty in the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec over the appointment of Rev. J. McLaurin to the office of Secretary of the Board, has been amicably arranged. Bro. McLaurin will be accepted by the Board as its Secretary, while he gives up his position as Missionary. He intimates that he intends to return to India as soon as health will permit. Our readers may expect cheering news from our own mission next week.

## Clear the Deck.

Under this caption, the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, the Methodist paper of the Southwest of the United States, makes pretty radical recommendations, as a preparation for genuine revivals. While a point or two may be a little overdrawn, the whole article has in it the tonic breath of a northwester:

1. Clear the deck of evangelists. Not that they are all bad, or all hinder the work. Some of them might, perchance, help; that is, the new ones, who have not been in business long enough to become professional, Antinomian, sensational, frivolous, whose going does not stand on the money, who do not manufacture success, and who have no reputation to make or keep. Get them all out of the way. Don't look to them. Don't turn your thoughts that way. Kneel down to the work yourself. Marshal the praying ones, look to God and not the evangelist; if you need help, the Methodist preacher on the next charge will help you. Send for him, it will do him good; he needs to go through just such a sweating; it will open his spiritual pores and tone up his system.

Evangelists are too often the apology for our cowardice, the confession of our weakness, the result of our unbelief. Make the issue in God's name with the sins of your people; their sins are in the way of God's coming. Neither cover nor apologize for their sins; bridge the chasm they have made between God and themselves by sorrow, penitence and confession. If you are fit for your position you know more about these sins, their kind and number and where they are to be found than anybody. You cannot do the work by proxy—better not be done than half done. Face the music, gloves off, pitch in. God loves a brave man and never fails to help him. Make the issue in His name, for His glory. Two are enough to bring the revival when God is one of them.

2. Clear the deck of fairs, festivals and all things that minister to the flesh and which makes God's house a kitchen or a store. The revival deals with God, with conscience and sin; the festival deals with ice cream, oysters and the belly. The revival is a serious thing, the spirit is draped, the air is charged with heaviness and struggles, with battle and victory; the fair and festival are in the interest of lightness, the world and the flesh. Leave the fair and festival to the women who never pray, to the men who never pay, to the pastors who have no faith, to the churches that are courting the world, to the penitents who never sorrow for sin, to the church members who know nothing of obligation, nor of God but church connection. But do thou work God's work in God's serious and prayerful way. God's work cannot be run by fairs and festivals, they do not belong to the same game. They have no affinities; water and oil make a fine mixture compared with these.

The revival goes on when the fair and festival come in, repentance is not generated by ice cream. What shall it be this winter, a revival or a fair and festival? Cannot be both. Choose ye!

3. Clear the deck of "Gospel Hymns" and all their kind and kin; some good songs in these, but these are not the popular ones. What we need is an old-fashioned Methodist revival and neither "Gospel Hymns" nor their tunes belong to that despatchment. We want the spirit of seriousness and prayer cultured; these songs and tunes fill the air with lightness. You sing too much any way, penitential times are times for tears and not for song. Some songs may help the struggling soul, voice its sorrow and pain, but these are not found in "Gospel Hymns." Get these songs out of the way; they are too light for the heavy ordinance of Methodism. If our new hymn book is not out, hunt up an old one, rub the rust off such hymns as

"Show pity, Lord, oh, Lord, forgive!"  
"When rising from the bed of death,"  
"Come ye sinner, poor and needy,"  
polish them up. They have slain their ten thousands in the past. They were made for this penitential business. God had a hand in making them. If you can't find the Methodist hymn-book, give them the word of God; put it on the raw places, salt it, rub it in without song and solace, for as sure as we live many of these popular songs do the work of God, with untempered mortar, dissipate all seriousness, arrest all profound convictions, all sorrow for sin, take the whole matter from the depths of the soul and make it surface, physical, emotional and sensual, if not sensual.

4. Clear the deck of pretty, sentimental anecdotes; lay aside buffoonery and humor. Give them the Word of God; this, accompanied by the Holy Ghost, is the reviving power. The Word of God is the seed from which germinates this eternal life. This Word of God cuts to the heart. This is quick and powerful; the life of God, the power of God is in it. It is searching, slaying, alarming. It is the sharp two-edged sword; use it. Lay the straight edge of God's law, sound their depths by the plummet of righteousness. All that is necessary for a revival is for a man of faith to declare the Word of God, with the Holy Ghost sent down.

5. Clear the deck of self in a thousand patient and latent—great and small ways. Self is the Slough of Despond that beclouds the revival. Self is the grave-yard where the revival is buried. Self in myriad of ways in the shape of reputation, learning, sermons, success. The revival may be desired to add incense to the altar of self. Self is the giant hindrance. This big, abominable self dethrones God, breaks His arm of power, is the Devil's chief ally, God's great enemy. Kill self, nail him to the cross without pity or relentings. Get rid of him at any cost and at all hazards.

## Literary Notes.

**Famous Women of the Old Testament.** A series of lectures comprising faithful delineations and pen pictures of the most attractive characters in all history. By Rev. M. B. Wharton, D. D. Its contents include Eve, Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, Miriam, Ruth, Deborah, Jephthah's daughter, Delilah, The Witch of Endor, Hannah, Abigail, The Queen of Sheba, Jezebel, The Woman of Shunem, Esther. The varied qualities, work and offices of women are admirably described in this book. The beauty, intellect, power and influence of the sex in the role of maidens, wives and mothers, are depicted by one who is a keen observer of human nature, who has enjoyed special opportunities, by travel and position, to see society in all its phases; who has wielded a facile pen in portraying what he has seen and learned, and has used it in the illustration of these lectures. Sentiments and facts, whether pleasant or unpleasant, in the life of woman, including love, courtship, marriage, divorce, heroism, jealousy, deceit, are treated in their appropriate places, as suggested by the character, and the good and evil traits in these famous women in oriental lands are made to read salutary lessons to their sisters of the present day. In one square 12mo volume; illustrated; 318 pages; \$1.75. E. B. Treat, publisher, 771 Broadway, New York.

The February installment of the *Lincoln History in the Century Magazine*, contains chapters of peculiar interest, describing (1) the events leading up to the final removal of General McClellan, (2) the financial measures undertaken by Mr. Chase and advocated by Mr. Lincoln for carrying on the war, (3) the relations between President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Chase, including the incident of the simultaneous resignation of the two Secretaries, and the manner in which Mr. Lincoln averted a political catastrophe. An enlarged reproduction of the map of Siberia published in the *May Century*, showing the route taken by Mr. George Kennan, will be mailed in a roller, at any address for 10 cents in stamps, by the *Century Company*, New York.

The following beautiful verses were written by the late Sir James Y. Simpson, M. D., of Edinburgh, shortly before his death:

On "mid the world's ceaseless strife,  
When flesh and spirit fall me,  
I stop and think of another life,  
When life can never assail me;  
Where my wearied arm shall cease its fight,  
My heart shall cease its sorrow,  
And this dark night change for the light  
Of everlasting morrow.  
On earth below there's naught but woe,  
E'en earth is gilded sadness;  
But in heaven above there's naught but love,  
With all its rapturous gladness;  
There, all I come, walk with a home,  
All human dreams are ending,  
In which at last, when life is past,  
I'll find my real dwelling.  
Thou shalt be mine, through grace divine,  
A soul that knows no ending,  
Which my soul's eye would fain desire,  
Thou shalt still with clay be blending,  
And, Saviour dear, while I tarry here,  
Where a Father's love hath found me,  
Oh! let me feel, through woe or weal,  
Thy guardian arms around me.

## W. B. M. U. "Arise, shine? for thy light is come."

### Mission Work Among Heathen Women.

(Continued.)  
CHINA.  
One of the Missionaries from China said, not long since, "The doors of that long closed land are now opened to us. With few exceptions we can travel from end to end of that mighty empire. We can sell books and preach the Gospel in most of the cities, towns, and villages without let or hindrance. We have great liberty of action and splendid opportunities of presenting Christ to the Chinese."

Think of it! Eighteen magnificent provinces, each of them as large as Great Britain, 1,500 walled cities, 7,000 towns and over 100,000 villages are now open to the preaching of the glorious Gospel. Fifty years ago there was not a single Protestant convert in China. Thirty years ago there were only about 500. At the end of last year there were about 17,000 female church members, and besides there are thousands and tens of thousands who have learned to honor Christ and respect the Gospel.

The China Inland Missions has a staff of 296 Missionaries.  
Throughout China there are 476 lady Missionaries; 40,000 children are taught in the different Mission schools. There are eighteen Hospitals, in which 100,000 patients receive treatment annually.

Look at the North China fields; there are enrolled over 30,000 Christians in less than 27 years of labor.

KOREA.  
An American Christian lady is physician to the Queen of Korea.

The first Protestant Church has been organized with a membership of 15 and others are awaiting baptism. So the leaven of the Gospel has started in Korea.

SIAM.  
A few extracts from a Missionary's letter will give us a very correct insight into the good work being done there; and of the great change the Gospel has brought in so short a time.

The past fifteen days have been very busy and joyful days for us at Petchaburi. The King of Siam with hundreds of his princes, ministers of state, nobles and soldiers have been in our city. The King rested in his palace on the top of the mountain one mile from our house. The plains below were covered with soldiers and followers in camp. The river in front, above, and below our house was filled with crowned boats.

We have been daily preaching to good audiences, and at night through the scriptural Bible pictures, have been drawing large crowds to hear the life of our Lord. Our homes, schools and hospitals were visited by princes and nobles who encouraged us in our work, some of them in a very substantial way.

We could not help noticing the contrast between now and former days. Not many years ago, when the King passed along the highway, the people were compelled to fall upon their faces, and dare not look upon his majesty. Now the King rode out through the villages and streets, halting now and again to speak with the people, crowds greeted him all along the way, and large companies visited him daily at the palace. His majesty had many kind words for them.

On one occasion about two hundred aged women sought him at the palace, carrying fruit, sweets, and flowers. The King received them gladly, and addressing one old lady said, well, grandmother, when your King comes to visit the Province are you filled with fear, or does it give you joy? The old lady answered, Your majesty's visit fills us with joy. Why, before your majesty arrived we took three meals a day; but since your arrival we have been so happy, that we take but one and are satisfied. The King laughed heartily, and replied, if that is the case, I will come frequently.

The Queen, during this visit, learning of the success of the girls' schools, and of the desire to establish a home for aged women, made the missionaries a donation amounting to nine hundred and sixty dollars, and the King donated them one thousand four hundred and forty dollars for their medical mission work.

So that day spoke volumes of the rapid leavening of the Gospel in Siam, and \$2,400 to still help it on.

The King and Queen expressed themselves as delighted with all they saw and heard of the Christian's work.

—Mr. Gladstone has made a calculation by which he arrives at the conclusion that in the year 2000 there will be 840,000,000 English-speaking people in the world.

## This, That, and the Other.

—Within 100 years the population of the globe has doubled, and the membership of the Christian churches has trebled.  
—One of the speakers at the English Baptist anniversaries reminded his hearers that Providence may not always be so kind as to kill off rash Baptists so opportunely that their legacies shall make up for the deficiencies of church collections.

—In the Fiji islands one wretched cannibal gloried in his shame. He was wont to put down one stone for every human body of which he partook, and his horrid memorial reached the number of 872 stones. At the late jubilee of missions not one avowed heathen was left.

—Archdeacon Estlin recently preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey, in which he characterized the Church of England as "dwindling and degenerating into a feeble imitation of the Church of Rome, with a pale reflection of her doctrines and a poor copy of her practices."

—A seaman on returning home to Scotland after a cruise in the Pacific, was asked, "Do you think the missionaries have done any good in the South Sea Islands?" "I tell you a fact which speaks for itself," said the sailor. "Last year I was wrecked on one of those islands, where I knew that eight years before a ship was wrecked and the crew murdered; and you may judge how I felt at the prospect before me—if not dashed to pieces on the rocks, to survive for a more cruel death. When day broke we saw a number of canoes pulling for our ship, and we were prepared for the worst. Think of our joy and wonder when we saw the natives in English dress and heard some of them talk in the English language. On that very island the next Sunday we heard the Gospel preached. I do not know what you think of missions, but I know what I do."

—Preaching is the chief function of the Christian ministry, and of all public speakers the preacher has the least right to address an audience unless he has something to say that has cost him brain-sweat and heart-throes to prepare. Some ministers, and even some parishioners, seem at times to forget this—*Morning Star*.

—The Chinese themselves believe that they are on the eve of great changes. More and more are they coming to the conviction that they are to receive great benefit from intercourse with other nations. A recent letter from Mr. Aiken of Peking says: "The air is full of rumors about a great American syndicate which proposes to build railroads, open banks, issue silver coinage, dyke the Yellow River, and in short, one might infer, to reform and re-generate China from the plains of Mongolia to the gates of Yunnan."

—And sure I am it is better to be sick, providing Christ comes to the bedside and draws by the curtains and says, "Courage! I am thy salvation," than be lusty and strong, and never be visited by Christ.—*Rutherford*.

—A writer who has been in Japan for five years, says: "The first month I was in Yokohama I was invited to a State ball. There were about 1,000 ladies present, and of that number only three were in foreign dress. I was at another of those balls this year, and there was about the same number of ladies present, and there were only three ladies in Japanese costume. The Japanese women look a great deal prettier in their native dress. They are too small to look well in American costume."

—A New York paper says that Germany is doing considerable Foreign Missionary work nowadays. It has 18 societies and supports 522 Missionaries who look after their 210,000 converts. The total receipts last year, in money, were over \$700,000.

—If a man is as passionate, malicious, resentful, sullen, or morose, after his conversion as before it, what is he converted from or to?—*John Angel James*.

—A negro woman in the West Indies, after dropping her own gift into the missionary collection, put a coin into the hand of her two-year old toddler, and guided it, also to the plate. When the collector became a little impatient at the delay caused by this, she said to him: "Hah, patience, broder, I want 's bring the little ting up to it." She had just the right idea. The children must be brought up to giving to the missionary cause if they are to be generous givers to that object when they become men and women. If they are not brought up to it now, they will never come to it then as they should. The way to reap a harvest of dollars from them by and by, is to reap a harvest of cents from them now.—*S. S. Times*.

THE TRIAL OF YOUR FAITH.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

The trial of your faith.—1 Peter 1: 7.

It is a great thing if any man can... The trial of your faith usually comes in the form of affliction.

But the trial of your faith usually comes in the form of affliction. O dear friend, it is an interesting subject, is it not, the trial of your faith?

III. In the third place, your FAITH WILL BE TRIED INDIVIDUALLY. The text says, the trial of your faith?

IV. "Your faith will be tried searchingly." It will be no child's play to come under the divine tests.

Expect trial, also, because trial is the very element of faith. Faith is a salamander that lives in the fire.

Indeed, it is the honor of faith to be tried. Shall any man say, "I have faith, but I have never had to believe under difficulties?"

It must also be tested to prove its strength. We sometimes fancy that we have strong faith when, indeed, our faith is very weak.

And besides that, dear friends, the trial of our faith is necessary to remove its dross. There are many accretions of worldly matter about our purest graces.

II. Now secondly, YOUR FAITH WILL BE TRIED VARIOUSLY. The trial of our faith does not come to all persons in the same way.

Some persons are also much tried in their faith because they are very fit for it. He does this also because he would have some men do him a special service.

quently tries us by the blessings which he sends us. This is a fast which is too much overlooked.

But you that do not love your Lord and Master, if you roll in riches, if your eyes stand out with fatness, if you mourn over your bullocks fattened for the slaughter.

Get on the Platform. Sam Jones was talking to a man of weak faith one day. The doubter asked him if he could not give him a demonstration of religion.

An Estimate of Elsmere. The Chicago Tribune does not mince matters in its editorial notice of "Robert Elsmere."

There is a kind of fish which resembles the grass. It hides itself in the midst of marine vegetation.

There is a room for congratulation, however, that the clergy have recovered from their panic; that the church is in no danger; and that the laity once more can turn its attention to the practical work of faith, hope, and charity.

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Leading physicians recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Old and young take it with perfect safety. It cleanses the blood, strengthens the nerves, and vitalizes the system.

Yan's Talent.

BY SARAH B. SCARBOROUGH.

"Hurray for grandfather!" shouted Oscar Ferris, holding up a bright shining gold piece. "Twenty dollars—just think of it! What did you get, Ned?"

"Well, Granny Watta didn't drink did she?" And grandfather picked up the paper again as Uncle Forth paused.

"I don't know about the last item," he replied. "No, but drinking Ben Foke did," said Aunt Sus, dropping her crochets work hastily.

"Well, who has made the most?" asked Grandfather Ferris. "Oscar has the most in trade, money and shrewdness; Ned has the most useful and profitable knowledge with his press; but Nan has a mortgage on two business stands, has saved one life perhaps, and a man's manhood, and has contributed to a good many people's happiness."

"Business, boys," said Grandfather Ferris, "is a good thing; but one must have a care in all transactions for profit because selfishness begets greed, and greed cunning, and cunning dishonesty in many cases."

"What for?" was the blunt rejoinder. "Why, for salvation. Don't you want to be saved?"

"Yes, I do; but what particular sins do you want me to be saved from?" "Why, we are all sinners, you know," said Uncle Forth.

"And was that where you were last Thursday night?" "Yes, certainly." "Did you pray for me there?" "I tried to," came the faint response.

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"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat."

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OXFORD HOUSE, TRURO. A TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

STUDIES IN MARK.

First Quarter.

Lesson V. February 5. Mark 4: 10-20.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

GOLDEN TEXT.

If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.—Mark 4: 23.

EXPLANATORY.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—Jesus had gone out of the city of Capernaum, probably toward the plain of Gennesareth, on the south, and was walking on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

PHYSICAL SITUATIONS.—Dean Stanley came upon a striking recess in the hillside, close upon the plain (and not far from where Jesus must at this time have been teaching). There was the undulating grain-field descending to the water's edge.

THE MORAL SITUATION.—Vers. 10, 11. Much more important than the physical surroundings is the moral situation of that hour. Jesus saw in that multitude every kind of hearer which he described in the parable.

III. THE THORN-GROWN HEARERS, Vers. 7, 18, 19. Those who give still fainter promise and larger hope. They have made a profession of religion, and assumed the outward forms of a Spiritual life.

IV. THE FRUITFUL HEARERS, Vers. 8, 20. Sown on good ground. In good and honest hearts there is much more good ground in the field than of thorny, rocky, or wayside places.

Why JESUS TAUGHT IN PARABLES.—Vers. 12, 13. (1) One reason is given in ver. 12, for opposers.

(2) That seeing they may see, and not perceive. He gives parables, not to produce moral obliquity, but because moral obliquity existed.

(3) That seeing they may see, and not perceive. He gives parables, not to produce moral obliquity, but because moral obliquity existed.

(4) That seeing they may see, and not perceive. He gives parables, not to produce moral obliquity, but because moral obliquity existed.

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Carping at the Pastor.

The following is from an article in the Sunday School Times.

The article begins with supposing how the devil would have a preacher's influence destroyed by carping hearers, who can thus "become more efficient servants of His than if they were saloon-keepers, or outspoken infidels, or thieves or murderers."

"What would be thought of a person who should express to a sick man in the very crisis of his disease, his own lack of confidence in the skill and fidelity of a regular physician at that very moment when the doubt thus injected into the patient's mind might be the means of preventing a recovery, that otherwise would result from that physician's treatment of the case?"

Yes there are persons who are just thoughtful enough, or just wicked enough to do a thing like this. Even they, however, are an improvement on the man or woman who, on coming out from the house of God, deliberately whispers into the ears of sin-sick souls words in distrust or in censure of the messenger who has thus brought them the good message, with all its possibilities of their spiritual cure.

It would, of course, be proper to supplement the counsel of the physician in the one case, or the teachings of the minister in the other case, with wise counsel, or to call attention to the fact that the messenger who has thus brought them the good message, is to be avoided; but merely to carp, or to criticize, or to inject doubts about the counsellor would seem to be an act as bad in its spirit as it is in its performance.

Yet how many persons there are of good moral character and of fair and just consciences who do a thing of this sort Sunday after Sunday, year in and year out.

"It is probably true that in no other way is so much harm done in the ordinary congregation of Christian worship-

Carping at the Pastor.

pers as by the practice of carping at the preacher. Many a good impression made on a hearer in the hour of worship is dissipated in his mind before he reaches his home by the sneer or the censure indulged in against the preacher by some member in the church, whose influence against the truth is thus made to transcend by far all his influence for good in his whole life work.

There are homes in which the children grow up chilled toward or embittered against the truth, by means of their parents' uniform habit of carping at the preacher, under whose ministrations in the pulpit the parents and children sit together. And every person who thus carps is a sufferer to his personal character by the evil course in which he indulges; so that his spiritual life is dwindling at the very time and through the very means by which he injures the souls of his fellows and gladdens the heart of the devil."

New Spurgeon Proverbs.

To God keep near throughout the year. Straying shepherds will make straying sheep. If you cannot get the best, make the best of what you have.

Lord, touch my ear, that I may hear. A word once said flies much about. "Too late" is written on the gates of hell.

Plead for Jesus, for He pleads for you. Have as many good works as you please, still put your trust wholly in the Lord Jesus Christ, for if you do not your key will never unlock heaven's gate.

God loves His people when He strikes them as well as when He strokes them. Satan is a master in bad, his work worse, his wages worst of all. Stay a while to help a lame dog over the stile.

A saint is often under a cross, but never under the curse. If it rained porridge, the shiftless would have no spoon. When the preacher leaves Christ, leave the preacher.

Prayer without words can win; Words without heart are sin. That which comes with sin goes with sorrow. Stockwell orphanage needs stocking well.

If you feel you are a homeless soul, you may have the key and enter now, Christ Jesus is the home of homeless souls. Drink none and you will not drink too much.

Hear thy God that He may hear thee. Have the bacon and taters done, And a nice white cloth as the clock strikes one. Don't fire a gun at a blue-bottle. It takes a good many mice to frighten a cat.

God's best comforts are reserved for our worst hours. Women talk less in February than in any other month. Empty your bucket before you draw from the well.

After all, it is of small account how we are remembered or forgotten among men, so long as the Lord thinks upon us. Speak your mind, but mind what you speak. Doubt not, little though thou be, That thy Lord will think on thee.

The world's all is nothing at all. Error in the pulpit is like fire in a hay-loft. Better keep Satan out than get him out. Every pig can grunt. It may be true, but has it aught to do with you?

During life we are like a net, gathering at every moment. Spend nothing on silk till you've paid for your mill. We preach a full Christ for empty sinners. Begin the web, and God will send you thread. One ploughs, another sows, who will reap no one knows. In every matter think of the end.

How to Select a Wife. Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensable. After them comes the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc.

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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889.

EXPEDITABLE.

How to keep young Christians from what is unprofitable, inconsistent and hateful is a problem which becomes increasingly difficult. Enticements to lure away from the life most honoring to God and most profitable to men, increase in number and in fascination. Various forms of amusement, skillfully adapted to youthful impulses and often to youthful passions, tempt to a life of frivolity, if not of something worse. Never was the spirit of this world more aggressive, never was its breath more deadly to all earnest usefulness. When we know that the church of the next generation and of the future, to a great degree, is to receive the impress upon which its power to do its grand work depends, from the lives of the young Christians of to-day, how to preserve them from what is pernicious and to develop in them a strength and devotion which shall enable them to sustain and carry forward the great work of God which presses more and more heavily, is a question of well nigh supreme importance.

It is not our purpose to attempt to give a full answer to this most important question. If but a single principle already well recognized can be emphasized, our object will be attained. Chief reliance is placed upon preaching, to keep the young in our churches from dangerous and harmful ways. If there be a special craze for certain forms of amusement which are more than questionable, we level a sermon at them. If the mischievous of a worldly spirit begin to poison the religious life, warning is sounded from the pulpit. So of all other forms of peril, the preacher lifts up his voice. Neither do we wish to disparage preaching of this kind. No pastor who is faithful can fail to preach with all his might against what is perilous and harmful to his flock. Scripture gives the most solemn charges to those who have the high responsibility of watchmen. Whoever else fails to lift up his voice, when danger approaches, they must not. At the same time, young souls will never be kept from inconsistency and harm by the voice of the preacher alone. Quite an experience as a pastor has deepened our conviction that the only way to keep the young people of the church from harmful habits and ways, is to give them something better to do. It is little use to warn against an unwholesome diet, unless a better one is provided. The appetite for food will satisfy itself in some way, and unless there is given what is healthful it will seek what may be harmful. Young people are active, and the impulse to activity will make them active in what is questionable, unless their energies are led out upon what is helpful to the work of the Lord. The young are pleasure loving, this love will make them the victims of the lower enjoyments unless the higher are provided. All these impulses and cravings through which the forces and motive powers of the soul display themselves, will find occupation, and that occupation, if not furnished along the line of a high and consecrated life, will be sought along that of a low and grovelling, if not a sinful one. The one great way to keep the heart and life free from evil is to forestall it with the good. If you want your ground to remain free from weeds, sow it with good seed, and let its energies be expended in maturing a rich crop. It is no use to attempt to exercise will except by an expulsive good which will fill the heart and keep it from being an empty and craving void. The surest way to keep the heart from evil is to keep it full of the good.

This principle is a very broad one. It applies to all departments of the inner and outer life. It was Dr. Bushnell who preached a wonderful sermon on the "Expulsive power of a new and opposite affection." The lower love of self can be best expelled by the higher love of Christ; the love of sin by the love of

holiness, and the ambition to exalt self by an ambition to exalt Christ and do good to men; self-dependence by dependence on God, the craving of earthly by that of heavenly riches, self-righteousness by that of Christ. In the same way, evil thoughts and thoughts which are vain, or even sinful, cannot easily be expelled and kept out unless the mind is occupied with what is higher and better. If we want to keep all that is evil down or out, the only way is to keep heart and thought—the whole soul—filled with the higher and better.

That all this is not mere theorizing is made evident by all observation. Young Christians who are induced to take up Christian work and to keep up the work till it becomes a confirmed habit, do not give pastors of churches trouble, because of tampering with evil, and by going down to the debatable land between the church and the world to be half-fellow-well met with those who are on the other side. It is almost always the inactive and the slothful in the Lord's work who cripple the moral power of the church by inconsistent doings. It is not those who form the habit of thinking on what is high and good—who fill their minds with God's word and truth—who make lapses from virtue, because of corruption of mind and heart. So it is in all that pertains to life and activity. Those whose thoughts and energies of heart and soul are employed in high occupations are not left to the mercy of low aims, desires, indulgences.

The lessons from all this lie on the surface. Let preaching against what is evil be outspoken; but let no effort be spared to get the hearers employed about what is good and elevating. If Christians can but be induced to study the Bible regularly, and engage in Christian work, we believe the greatest safeguard both for the inner and the outer life will be afforded. In all this we do not lose sight of the fact that the soul must be kept linked on to the divine help by communion and prayer, or even these exercises of thought and energies will be lifeless formalities. But study of the word and activity will lead us to God for help and keep us near him in ever-increasing dependence. Shall not all our pastors, then, begin the new year with the resolve that they will do more to help their people to practical godliness by directing them in work which shall not only help them to strength and a useful life, but also be made directly helpful in leading men to Christ.

IS THIS LAW?

The following telegraphic report of a case which has been exciting great interest, appeared in the morning papers of Friday last. It explains itself. About three years ago a Catholic girl named Morrisette, living at St. John's, Que., with her parents, went to Montreal to live with an uncle. While there she turned Protestant and entered a Protestant educational institution known as Grand Jean mission, but her parents did not learn of her apostasy till recently, when the father proceeded to the mission for the purpose of removing her and taking her home. He used violence, but as the girl was of age, and did not want to leave the institution, the mission authorities interfered, and he had to depart without her. The father then applied to the courts to have his daughter restored to him on a writ of habeas corpus, and judgment was given here to-day. Judge Charland, after reviewing the case from the time the girl left her home, and citing numerous French and English authorities in support of his decision, ordered the girl to be handed over to her father.

No Protestant, and especially no Baptist, can read the above without a thrill of indignation. One wonders whether this could happen in the British realm and in this nineteenth century. If the Protestants of Canada have not lost all their sturdy determination to uphold religious freedom, this case has not yet reached its conclusion. It is bad enough when a minor is denied the right to choose for himself or herself, the religious faith the heart and head may welcome; but here is one who has passed from paternal government, even in things civil and secular, wrested away from her chosen asylum and given over to enraged and bigoted parents, presumably, for them to use any means, merciful or merciless, at the instigation of crafty priests, to compel her to abandon the faith of her choice. Not only did the judge give over one who had passed from paternal authority through having passed through her majority, to the tender mercies of parents and, no doubt, priests, where there are no Protestants to see that her most sacred rights are not trampled under foot, but, apparently, conscious that an appeal, if once granted, would lead to the overthrow of his decision, he transgresses a rule of justice which is allowed to the worst criminals—and enforces judgment before the appeal can be prepared, which would delay judgment until it was decided in a higher court. On this same principle, one tried for murder might be executed although there were doubts of the legality of his condemnation; because the judge would send him to the gallows before the legal documents could be made out which might show the trial to have been unjust.

Our readers will remember that there was much excitement over the publication of portions of the diary of the late Emperor of Germany. Dr. Geffen was

indicted for treason. The indictment was allowed to drop; but Bismarck has now caused the charges of the indictment to be published. As this is really an indirect attack upon the late Emperor, the British press are indignant. It is also not less indignant at the treatment of the British Ambassador to Russia. We quote from the Times' London despatch: "Upon the strength of a verbal statement reported to have been made by Marshal Bazaine at the time he was most hopelessly discredited and was reduced to live on blackmail and charity, they caused a deliberate insult to be put by their reptile press upon the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is at the head of the whole English diplomatic service, and the most popular and likeable man in that service. When this gentleman produces Marshal Bazaine's written denial of the alleged utterance, and writes to Count Herbert Bismarck a civil retraction, he is again grossly insulted and brusquely refused. All this would be bad enough, but the underlying action of Bismarck makes it still worse. It is not pretended that there is any reason for the attack on Morier save the fact that he was a close personal friend of the late Kaiser. This conduct is a part of Bismarck's effort to show that Frederick, even while he was fighting Germany's battles in the field, was treasonably whispering German military secrets to his English friends, who sent them to the French camp. This attempt to blacken the memory of the dead Kaiser is Bismarck's revenge for the slighting way in which he is mentioned in the Kaiser's diary.

OBITUARY.

It is not often that two of our pastors fall within eight days. Last week we had the sad duty of recording the death of Bro. D. P. Harris; this week we have to refer to the departure of Bro. Jas. I. DeWolf. This beloved brother accepted the pastorate of the Hampton and Norton churches about six months ago, hoping that the climate there might recruit his health, which, never strong, had been failing for some time previously. These hopes, however, were not realized. He gradually sank under his disease—consumption—until Tuesday morning, the 15th, when he peacefully passed away at the age of 42 years.

Bro. DeWolf's native place was Canaan, Kings Co., N. S. He passed his course at Acadia with great credit, graduating in '74. During his course of study his health was very delicate, and it was thought he could not live long. He was filled with a desire to preach the gospel, and made special prayer that his life might be spared to finish his studies and spend five years in his chosen work. God added to his life fifteen years of service in the ministry.

After graduating at Acadia he spent one year at Newton, and then became pastor of the churches of Ugg and Belfast, P. E. I., where he left the sweet savor of his influence as an abiding power. From the Island he moved to Milton, Queens Co., N. S., where he did a quiet and effective work in building up the church. His pastorate before the last was at Beaver River and Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co. Here he was greatly blessed, many being added to the church. While here he was married to Miss Freeman, of Milton. During the last few months, since he has been at Hampton, he has had to make a constant struggle with weakness, continuing to preach until he could scarcely stand in the pulpit. No doubt some of the sheaves now being reaped by Bro. King are from the laborious sowing from his dying hands.

In Bro. DeWolf we have lost one of our most unobtrusively pious and devoted men, and one of our most wise and effective workers. May the Lord fill up the ranks of our ministry, and make those already in the work very faithful.

The funeral services were held at Hampton on Friday morning last. Bro. G. O. Gates conducted the services, and preached from Numbers 23: 10. Brethren Gordon, Martell, Welton, Ingram, Hopper, McDonald (Presbyterian) and Goodspeed took part in the services. They were very impressive. The remains are to be interred at Milton, N. S.

We tender to Mrs. DeWolf, who, with a dear little girl, are left behind, our deepest sympathy.

THE WEEK.

There has been much interest excited in British political circles over the result of the county elections. They show a majority for the Liberals. The London county board elections are also completed. While the election did not involve politics, a large proportion of Liberals were elected. All the old members who were implicated in the recent plunder revelations, were rejected. The Liberals are also jubilant over the result of the election in Gowan, Lancaster. The Gladstonian defeated the Unionist by a majority of 1080. In the general election, the Unionist was elected by a majority of 390.

The Times' Commission is again at its work. All parties seem wearied with the beating about the bush of the Times' counsel. Even the Conservative press are urging that the real point of the Times charges—the connection of Parnell, etc., with the crimes which all admitted to have been committed—be taken up. It seems as if the genuineness of the letters upon which the Times bases its charge, will soon be considered. Patrick Delaney, a convict in Marlboro' prison, has been examined. He professes to know much about the Phoenix Park murders, and some parts of his evidence were of a startling character. Our readers will remember that there was much excitement over the publication of portions of the diary of the late Emperor of Germany. Dr. Geffen was

indicated for treason. The indictment was allowed to drop; but Bismarck has now caused the charges of the indictment to be published. As this is really an indirect attack upon the late Emperor, the British press are indignant. It is also not less indignant at the treatment of the British Ambassador to Russia. We quote from the Times' London despatch: "Upon the strength of a verbal statement reported to have been made by Marshal Bazaine at the time he was most hopelessly discredited and was reduced to live on blackmail and charity, they caused a deliberate insult to be put by their reptile press upon the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is at the head of the whole English diplomatic service, and the most popular and likeable man in that service. When this gentleman produces Marshal Bazaine's written denial of the alleged utterance, and writes to Count Herbert Bismarck a civil retraction, he is again grossly insulted and brusquely refused. All this would be bad enough, but the underlying action of Bismarck makes it still worse. It is not pretended that there is any reason for the attack on Morier save the fact that he was a close personal friend of the late Kaiser. This conduct is a part of Bismarck's effort to show that Frederick, even while he was fighting Germany's battles in the field, was treasonably whispering German military secrets to his English friends, who sent them to the French camp. This attempt to blacken the memory of the dead Kaiser is Bismarck's revenge for the slighting way in which he is mentioned in the Kaiser's diary.

Some remarks of Bismarck, at the opening of the German chambers, have given the impression that all Germany cares in its union with Great Britain to suppress the slave trade, is to gain help in her conquests in East Africa. The German missions in East Africa are being wiped out by the Arabs. During the attack on the German missionary station at Tugu, the insurgents massacred four German missionaries and one woman. Three missionaries fell into the hands of the Arabs, and are held for ransom. One of the prisoners is a woman. Another letter has been received from Stanley. It was addressed to Tippeco, Tib, Aug. 17th. He was well, and about to return to Emin Pasha, from whom he had just come to take on the remainder of his provisions, etc., left under the care of Major Bartlett.

Perhaps the popularity of Boulanger, in the face of ridicule and determined opposition, can be explained as the outcome of his indefinite demand for a revision of the constitution. Each section of those who are dissatisfied with the present order of things, hope that, if the constitution is revised, the new one will favor their ideas. Hence Monarchists, Bonapartists, Anarchists, etc., all give him their support. If this is the true reason for his popularity, it will be but short-lived; for when an attempt at revision is made, the union of the diverse elements in his support will drop asunder.

The following, from the Montreal Witness, refers to a matter of great and far-reaching interest: "A heavy blow has been struck at Trusts in the United States. An action was taken in the New York courts against the North River Sugar Refining Company for having abused its privileges by entering the sugar combination. Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of the State, has rendered his decision, which is to the effect that a trust is a swindling concern, that it is illegal and criminal, and that the North River company, by yielding its corporate powers to such a conspiracy, lays itself open to having its charter annulled. The result of the decision, if it is upheld on appeal, will be, in fact, to annul the charter of the Company. The decision is founded upon the common law, and therefore trusts not in New York State alone, but all over the United States, are involved. The common law of the United States is practically the same in Canada, and there can be little doubt that in case of an action against any company which has entered a trust endangers its corporate existence. Such combinations are against the interests of the public, and the law, which is in the interests of the public, will eventually reach them all.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is it necessary for a church calling a council for the purpose of ordaining a pastor, to appoint delegates to sit with the council when the council meets with the church which calls it? 2. Would the council so called have power to invite to a seat with them any who were not invited by the church which called it? 3. Certainly, the church calling the council has equal rights with the other churches who determine the question of the candidate's fitness for ordination. It would not be right for the whole membership of the church to have a place on the council, for this would enable it to rule the council; neither should it be unrepresented, because this would be a forfeiture of its just privilege. 4. The council, certainly, would have no right to invite to seats, with full power to vote, any the church had not admitted; but it might invite to seats merely to assist in the deliberations without voting power.

—A brother over 74 years of age, but who knows how to put the truth plainly, writes: "There are some churches whose deacons do not take their denominational paper. Ask them the cause of it, and they will tell you they are not able to take it. I set that down as a fly, as they can find means to purchase from ten to twelve lbs. of that abominable weed which our Meleete Indians call temawawee.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties Quarterly Meeting, pursuant to appointment, convened with the Albert Street Baptist Church, on Friday evening, 4th inst. Rev. Geo. Howard preached a very suitable sermon from the words, "The joy of the Lord is your strength." Business meeting on Saturday at which a paper was read by Rev. E. J. Grant, "The Church vs. Societies." The paper was discussed and adopted with a request that it be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. An excellent conference was held in the afternoon. Missionary meeting in the evening. Brethren Henderson and Hayward delivered addresses. On Sabbath morning, Rev. S. J. Archibald preached. The quarterly sermon text, "Thy kingdom come." Sabbath-school service p. m. Addresses by Revs. Grant, Archibald, Jewitt, Howard and Brethren W. S. Saunders and Deacon R. Hannah. Rev. H. Charlton preached in the evening. The meetings were all well attended and the ministers delivered their messages with power and demonstration of the Spirit. We trust a lasting blessing will be the rich fruitage. The next Quarterly Meeting will be held (D. V.) with the Baptist Church, Rockland, on Friday, 15th March, prox. Rev. H. Charlton was appointed to preach on Friday evening. Rev. Thos. Todd the quarterly sermon. Collection for Convention plan, \$15.69.

THOS. TODD, Sec'y-Treas.

Home Missions.

THE BOARD MEETING FOR JANUARY was held on the 14th inst.

REPORTS were read from Brethren Wallace Hayward, Armstrong, Kinlay, Langford, Corey, J. A. Porter, I. W. Brown, L. J. Tingley, and A. E. Ingram.

GRANTS

- 1. To the Port Medway field, N. S., \$100 for six months, ending May, 1, 1889. Rev. A. W. Bars, pastor. 2. To the St. Mary's field, Kent Co., N. B., \$25, from August 1st, 1888, to April 1st, 1889. Rev. Mr. Normand, pastor. 3. To the Springfield church, Cumberland Co., N. S., \$125 for year. Rev. Joseph Murray, pastor. 4. To Mildford, Kent Co., N. B., \$100 for half time for one year. Rev. W. T. Corey, pastor. 5. To Dartmouth Lake church, \$40, for one year. Rev. F. R. Langford, pastor. 6. To Cardigan, York Co., N. B., \$50 for six months. Rev. P. O. Rees, pastor.

REMARKS.

The outlook of our Home Mission work is most hopeful. More men have been found to take charge of fields than we dared hope for at the beginning of the year. But more are needed, and we are praying for them. Many are sending forward their money to aid in the good work. We need a large amount early in next month to pay quarterly of missionaries salaries that fall due at the end of this month.

A. CORNOY, Cor. Sec'y.

Unreliable People.

It is not often that I attempt to write for the religious press, but there are some thoughts which have been bearing on my mind for some time past to which I, with your permission, would like to give expression through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

We have all, no doubt, seen a team of horses that trotted along evenly and contentedly, cheerfully drawing a load, so long as the road was good and no difficulties were encountered, that were next to no good at all where the roads were bad. Let the carriage approach a place where the way was rough and the utmost care required and those same horses, that a few moments before seemed so tractable and well trained, will jump and run to the imminent danger of the destruction of their entire load, including the driver himself, or let them be what is commonly called "stuck" and see what miserable attempts they will make to extricate the vehicle. Instead of a long, dreary and strong pull which would readily move the load, the horses make a spring in turn and fall back, the carriage wheels each time sinking deeper into the mire, this being often continued until some part of the gear gives away and it becomes necessary to unhitch the horses, unload the wagon and carry it away for repairs.

And there are plenty of men, and women too, that strongly resemble these horses. They are found in our temperance societies. For a time they are regular attendants and zealous members, eager for the suppression of the wrong and the advancement of the good, but one day they move a resolution or propose a scheme which is negated by the majority, when suddenly their ardour cools and we see them applying for their withdrawal cards. I hazard the assertion that the member of any society who is not willing to submit to the will of the majority is a nuisance and that the fraternity is better off without him.

They are found in our municipal councils. Some men, having promised to direct his best efforts to the advancement of the interests of his constituents, is elected. For a while he works earnestly, and all goes swimmingly; but there comes a time when some pet scheme of his is frustrated, and he resigns his seat. And alas that it is true, but they are found in our churches. We see some man or woman, professedly Christian, in regular attendance at the Sabbath services and weekly prayer meetings, teaching, perhaps, in the Sunday-school, doing work for the Lord in the Lord's name. When some one man, it may be the pastor, says or does something that does not meet with the approval of this servant of God, and at once he cuts off work for the master and forcibly declares he will never enter that church again. I wonder if in the bye and bye, when the Lord of the harvest comes to gather together the sheaves, He will say to that servant, "You have not been doing anything for the last fifteen or twenty years; but the pastor of the church to which you belonged was a little obstinate and overbearing, so I am going to give you the reward for being good and faithful all the same;" or will He not rather say, "The fruits of the spirit are meekness, charity, long-suffering, and that inasmuch as he had professed to love them and hated their brother, the truth was not abiding in them, and their place was on the left hand, their portion in the lake of fire. What we most sincerely desire to see is that brethren may dwell together in unity, making the most of what is good in each other, and shutting our eyes to the bad, putting away all malice and evil-thinking, and together earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. The above is written by one who has never, to his knowledge, had an unfriendly discussion even with a fellow church-member, and who has no particular care or person in mind at whom he is aiming, but by one who is desirous of seeing a union and steadfast fixedness purpose among church members that without which no church can make the progress nor its members receive the blessing that they should. There were one or two other matters that I intended touching upon, but this letter is, perhaps, already sufficiently long. UXTON.

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Funeral of Rev. D. P. Harris.

The funeral of the Rev. D. P. Harris took place at Upper Kingsclear, on Thursday, the 10th of January, at two o'clock p. m. A large concourse of people assembled. A sermon was preached by the writer, after which addresses were given by Revs. T. A. Blackadar, P. R. Knight, and Mr. Swim (Free Baptist).

At the close of the services in the meeting-house, the coffin was opened, and a deeply affecting scene took place as the family and friends of our departed brother took their last look on earth of his mortal remains. From the meeting-house the procession marched to the Long Creek burying-ground, where we laid our brother to rest, in hope of the first resurrection.

The writer is not well enough acquainted with the life and labours of Bro. Harris to give an intelligent sketch of them; but this he does know from his short acquaintance with him, that he was a devoted Christian, a faithful preacher of the gospel; had an intense desire for the salvation of the lost; was self-denying, humble in spirit, agreeable in company; had an undying love for his Saviour, and an unwavering trust in His promises.

Much sympathy has been shown the afflicted family, and many prayers offered for them. If any brother who is in a position to do so, would send to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR a brief sketch of Bro. Harris's life, is assured of the thanks of the bereaved family and his numerous friends. CALVIN CURRIE.

Grateful Mention.

Bro. R. M. Bynon, superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Lewisville, near Moncton, has been made the happy recipient of a present of valuable books, including six vols. of "Purken's Hours with the Bible," a Bible Dictionary, Concordance, and Life of Christ, from the school. Of course he is grateful and encouraged.

Bro. and Sister S. J. Archibald are very grateful to their people at Jacksontown for donation of \$33.40 cash, \$20 in useful articles, and the winter's supply of wood. Thus the friends have provided for warmth of body and soul.

The Amherst friends made their annual visit to the parsonage Jan. 15th, and left substantial tokens of their good will to the amount of \$200. On the first Sunday of the year the Amherst Baptist Sunday-school presented Dea. W. M. Read with a beautiful ebony case, which will be a golden remembrance of their appreciation of twenty-one years faithful teaching. The Amherst people are always doing things, not one-half of which gets into the papers. Surely great blessings are in store for such a church.

Bro. L. A. Cooney makes grateful mention of \$36.20 from dear friends at Indian Harbor, and \$18.23 from others at French Village.

A Note to

The pastor, J. F. The Old and New vices will be met every evening congregating largest and best. Stuffed of good in Monday, we had Temperance Meeting was interesting. The year ended around the st— not less than 11—and pray the new of coffee and bun and it was an evening. Before young men handed for a parlor desk, their appreciation of the spiritual world." It is no words to express thoughtfulness. the grace of God, or slacken to render Since coming I gone on our pled evening a poor fellow put his whiskey flask he signed the pl Sir, your kind talk be with you till altered my purpose. He said, O what I intended letter was as sad penned to a wife tenderness, love as said, "I cannot me." We would MESSENGER AND V We do not wish the denomination come first. But can afford it to magazine list for The January issue fresh and good.

Acadia Colle

100,000 SHARES

received since last Beals, Lawrence, J. Newcombe, do, 1; S. F. Roop, do, 1; Ludlow Jenks, do, 2; Annie West Bay, C. B., do, 1; McKemie, do, do, 1; James C. West Bay, C. B., do, 200; James C. Mo, do, 1; Willie Morse, do, 1; Harry M. Creed, Fredericton, do, 1; P. E. I. 270. Before rep 17,282.

Received by Tre

ers, W. C. Bill, M. An, Dow, Ed R. \$1,000; Prof. J. B. Mrs. T. H. Rand, T. Before reported \$3,880.08. Total \$5,414.08. Whole amount \$14,055.08, or 25,111. Several pledges should be glad to early date, and also who have not con The mortgage in the College, but a had to be borrowed are anxious to rep

For W

Wittenberg, per \$1,000 H. Lower Aylesford, W. H. Torbrook, per Mrs. Homeville, per Agn. Dubert River, per Cully. Lower Cambridge, Flowers. Fairville, per Mr. C. French Village, per Hubby. Clarence, per Abbe for F. M., \$50.00. Tusket, per L. M. I. which are the concert. Hammond's River, Bezanon. South Brookfield, man, \$5.60 F. M. Sussex, E. A. Trit. March. Bedford, Mrs. R. R. Halifax, North C. Wm. Moody. Little River Missi. B. M. U., per M. Sandy Cove, from East Onslow, per L. East Point, per Jes

Convention P

East Point, P. E. I. Mrs. J. C. McNeil, Wittenburg Sunday Great Village, Cape Wolfe and U. Upper Gagetown, Second Horton C. saux. Bessie M. Eaton, B

Yarmouth, Jan. 1

CORRECTION.—You \$165. It was \$65. the fur coat and the purse.

A Note from the Temple.

The pastor, J. F. Avery, writes: The Old and New Year—Our last services will be memorable; the Sabbath evening congregation was one of the largest and best.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

PARISH—Union meetings held here last week were well attended. The Army people had to leave their barracks, for the want of heaters and came in and took part.

OHIO—We are expecting to have our Meeting House opened in one week from next Sabbath. It is said by visitors it is the prettiest house in the County.

SHELBUHNE FIELD—Eight months have passed pleasantly away since I bade adieu to Rochester Theological Seminary. Seven of these have been spent on the Shelburne field.

RECEIVED BY TREASURER, PER DR. SAUNDERS, W. C. BILL, M. P. P., BILLOW, \$450; ASA DOW, ED. RIVER, CAR. CO., N. B., \$1,000; PROF. J. B. OAKES, WOLFVILLE, \$25; MRS. T. H. RAND, TORONTO, \$50-\$1,925.

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the Seminary. Our church holds a reception for them all on Monday evening next.

GREENVILLE, Cumberland Co.—Perhaps a line or two from this field might not be uninteresting to the numerous readers of our valuable paper.

CANTON AND PEREAUX—The Canton and Pereaux churches are still destitute of pastoral oversight.

CENTRAL GROVE, Digby, N. S.—God has been pleased to bless us in this place very much lately.

HARVEY—Having good meetings at Germantown. Bro. F. Kempton, of Hopewell, has rendered considerable help.

INDIAN HARBOR AND FRENCH VILLAGE.—I spent my holidays with the churches, and found them engaged in the Master's work.

LESTER STREET.—The Lester Street Church, St. John, had a social to welcome their new pastor, Rev. E. M. Bottrell.

LEWISVILLE, Westmorland Co., N. B.—I am thankful to be able to report that the Master's smile is resting on us.

MILTON, Yarmouth.—The satisfaction we have felt, since we first came here, with the church and congregation, was greatly enhanced during the holidays.

friends of Bro. Goodwin, as well as by those entrusted in the welfare of the church, that Bro. Goodwin will accept the charge offered him.

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WOOD BROS. & Co., 107 and 109 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to their LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MANTLE CLOTHS, ULSTER CLOTHS, WHITE COTTONS, WHITE SHEETINGS, GREY COTTONS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

SHARP'S BALSAM CROUP WHOOPING COUGHS & COLDS

SHARP'S Cough & Croup Balsam Of Horehound and Anise Seed.

This extraordinary medicine was got up by Prof. John G. Sharp, of St. John, N. B., a Pharmaceutical Chemist, over fifty years ago, and has been and now is the leading article throughout the Province of New Brunswick for the above diseases.

WM. CUMMINGS, SONS & CO., TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, DRY and Fancy Goods, MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.

W. K. McHEFFEY & CO., DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

Special Sale of LADIES' DRESS GOODS During JANUARY and FEBRUARY.

HALEY BROS. & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.

WE GUARANTEE THAT "THE IDEAL" WASHING MACHINE



That it will wash any article from a suit of homespun to a lace curtain or collar, and will not injure the most delicate fabric, nor break a button.

CLARKE & DODD, Wolfville, N. S.

KARN ORGANS, D. W. KARN & CO., ESTABLISHED 1865, ORGAN MANUFACTURERS.

NEW GOODS! For Sorting up. ALL CLASSES AND KINDS OF Knitted Wool Goods, White Blankets, Chints Comfortables, Men's Scotch Caps, Lined & Unlined Horse Rugs, Saxony Winceys, Flannels, Bright Checked Dress Tweeds, Colored Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets, Braces, Gent's Celluloid Collars & Cuffs.

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, CANADA. AGENTS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

NEW GOODS Beans, Pork, LARD, XX. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON. C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

Acedia College Jubilee Fund.

100,000 SHARES OF 50 CENTS EACH.

PAYMENTS

received since last report: From M. C. Beals, Lawrence town, for 10 shares; Mrs. J. Newcombe, do., 1; Phinlay Saunders, do., 1; S. F. Roof and wife, Middleton, 2; Ludlow Jenkins, Mt. Allison, P. E. Island, 2; Annie McLeod, formerly of West Bay, C. B., now of Boston, 1; Annie McKenzie, do. do., 1; Wm. McKenzie, West Bay, C. B., 2; Mark Curry, Windsor, 200; James C. Morse and wife, Paradise, 7; Willie Morse, do., 1; Vernon Morse, do., 1; Harry Morse, do., 1; H. C. Creed, Fredericton, 20; Alex. Bruce, Red Point, P. E. Island, 2; A friend, 1—270.

Before reported, 17,011; total, 17,282.

Received by Treasurer, per Dr. Saunders, W. C. Bill, M. P. P., BILLOW, \$450; ASA DOW, ED. RIVER, CAR. CO., N. B., \$1,000; PROF. J. B. OAKES, WOLFVILLE, \$25; MRS. T. H. RAND, TORONTO, \$50-\$1,925.

Before reported by Dr. Saunders, \$3,880.08. Total by Dr. Saunders, \$5,414.08.

Whole amount received to date, \$14,055.08, or 28,110 shares.

Several pledges are now overdue. We should be glad to record them at an early date, and also to hear from others who have not contributed.

The mortgage has all been lifted from the College, but a few hundred dollars had to be borrowed to do this, which we are anxious to repay at once.

A. COLEMAN, Sec'y Jub. Com.

For W. R. M. U.

Wittenberg, per Mr. R. N. Sibbey, \$100.00; Lower Aylesford, per Mr. A. P. Welton, 6.00; Torbrook, per Mrs. Wm. Brown, 6.00; Homerille, per Agnes McInnis, 2.25; Dobert River, per Mrs. L. D. McCully, 3.00; Lower Cambridge, per Mrs. L. J. Flowers, 4.00; Fairville, per Mr. C. P. Baker, 6.00; French Village, per Mrs. Alvin Hubley, 2.50; Clarence, per Abbie Jackson, \$15 for F. M., \$5.00 for H. M., 20.00; Tusket, per L. M. Bedford, \$8.00 of which 4.00 the proceeds of a concert, 11.00; Hammond's River, per Mrs. M. Bezanon, 7.00; South Brookfield, per A. E. Waterman, \$5.00 for F. M., \$5.00 for H. M., 10.00; Sussex, E. A. Trices, per Mrs. J. March, 1.00; Bedford, Mrs. R. Richardson, 1.00; Halifax, North Church, per Mrs. Wm. Moody, 7.75; Little River Mission Band for W. R. M. U., per Mrs. F. L. Morse, 11.00; Sandy Cove, from Mary S. Morse, 50; East Onslow, per Lydia M. Lyons, 20.00; East Point, per Jessie McLean, 17.00; S. J. MANNING.

Convention Funds Received.

East Point, P. E. I., \$8.00; Mrs. J. C. McNeil, Watford, N.S., 5.00; Wittenburg Sunday-school, 17.00; Great Village, 13.41; Cape Wolf and O'Leary Churches, 30.00; Upper Gaggetown, 4.00; Second Horton Church, Gasper, 13.48; Bessie M. Eaton, Bridgetown, 2.00; \$92.89; Yarmouth, Jan. 12, G. E. DAY.

CORRECTION—You put our donation at \$165. It was \$65. The pastor received the fur coat and the pastor's wife the purse. L. M. WELTON.

USE OF ARBORN & CO'S Absolutely Pure SPICES & TARTAR See our guarantee on every package. (Best is Cheapest) Ask your Grocer for them.

NEW GOODS! For Sorting up. ALL CLASSES AND KINDS OF Knitted Wool Goods, White Blankets, Chints Comfortables, Men's Scotch Caps, Lined & Unlined Horse Rugs, Saxony Winceys, Flannels, Bright Checked Dress Tweeds, Colored Dress Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets, Braces, Gent's Celluloid Collars & Cuffs.

DANIEL & BOYD.

The Old Doctors

Dear blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alternative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was prescribed.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier." W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicine continues to be the standard remedy in spite of all competition." T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

"I feel Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an excellent remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time." E. L. Fater, M. D., Manchester, Kansas.

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

CURES PAIN - External and Internal. Relieves Rheumatism, Contractions of the Joints, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Swells, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scalds.

Best Stable Remedy in the World. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all kindred affections.

Large Bottle! Powerful Remedy! Most Economical! AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS!

Beware of Imitations! of which there are several on the market. The genuine only is prepared by and bears the name of C. C. RICHARDS & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL. I have been much troubled with back pain for fifteen years. Three bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured me. It gives me much pleasure to recommend your liniment, and you may use this letter to other people who are in need of it. Two Rivers, N. S. ROBERT HOSS.

CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return with a vengeance. CURE means to get rid of them for good.

FITS, EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS. A life-long sufferer, I was weary of my "ready-to-hand" remedies. I was told to try your medicine. I did so, and was cured. I can now do my work as usual. Write for particulars. Dr. H. G. BOST, 87 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN! Our Renowned WAUKENPHAST AND LONDON Balmorals have arrived, and sizes are complete in two weeks.

Waterbury & Rising, 24 KING and 212 UNION STS., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CITY OF LONDON Fire Insurance Co. OF LONDON, ENG.

CAPITAL - \$10,000,000 H. CHUBB & CO., General Agents. Losses adjusted and paid without reference to England.

WEEKLY California Excursions VIA FOUR DIFFERENT ROUTES.

WHEEL TICKETS to all points in Canada and United States, via either the Grand Trunk, or United States Route. Write for information. G. A. PIERCE, Ticket Agent. 211 Mill and 1 John Streets, St. John, N. B.

THOMAS L. HAY, DEALER IN HIDES AND CALF SKINS, AND SHEEP SKINS. STOREHOUSES - 45 SIDNEY STREET, Where Hides and Skins of all kinds will be bought and sold.

Residence - 41 Paddock Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BE PATIENT.

The words came 'mid my weeping. Like angel's soothing numbers. He holds you in His keeping. Who sleepeth not nor slumbers; Oh, sleep not, He cherish. Thy life, thou soul oppressed; Fear not to faint or perish. Thou whom the Christ hath blessed; He sits beside thee waiting.

He wretched all thy sorrow! The fires are not abating. They may endure to-morrow. Yet new from His grieving. The Saviour's looks are moved, Lest thou shouldst be receiving. Too strong a flame, beloved.

And while His ears enfoldeth Each hour of His designing, His face the Lord beholdeth; With a His silver shining. Then hath sweet assuring- Thy God down-bending o'er thee- That thou, through such enduring, Hath entered His glory.

The trial fires shall soften. Beneath that daylight splendor. The sun that maketh thee ofen. Shall lead to hushing tender; And He who all in yearning. Chose one thy long, long testing, Shall stay the heat and burning. And give the weary resting. -Frances Ridley Herrigel.

Recommended above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed, and health and strength rapidly returned." - J. J. Armstrong, Welmar, Texas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier." W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicine continues to be the standard remedy in spite of all competition." T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

"I feel Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an excellent remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time." E. L. Fater, M. D., Manchester, Kansas.

ONE GIRL'S WAY OUT.

CHAPTER III.—Continued. ONE BEGINNING.

"I really do not know what to do," Mirabel concluded, "and I am quite a stranger here."

"It is perfect quiet and fresh air your sister needs, you tell me?"

"Yes, we have feared St. Vitus trouble, but organically, the doctor says, there is no disease."

"If you are willing to be very secluded yourself," Mrs. Ray went on, "I think I can help you."

"I do not care what it may be for myself," Mirabel answered, "I promised to take care for Paula always, and I will do what is best for her."

"My daughter came up last season from Philadelphia," Mrs. Ray resumed, "and brought her little boy, who had been very sick recovering from scarlet fever, and was very weak and nervous still. And by the advice of a physician here, she went back up on the mountains for a month only, and the child was almost made over new."

"Where is the place?"

"It is called Highlake, and is about eight or nine miles from here. It is a mere dot of a village, or perhaps I should say a straight line, whose one street, with scattered houses, runs over a stony, hilly mountain crest for about a mile, and stops suddenly where the road bends around the outlet of the dark, quiet lake which gives name to the place. You wonder how any one ever came to live there; but you will find the place is almost as old as Berkeley, and the people love it as the Swiss mountaineers do their homes. I enjoyed two weeks there very much myself."

"Is it high?"

"Yes—and no. High in comparison with Berkeley, but only a road through a hollow in the mountains over all. The high summits are in plain view to the north. To the south the prospect is more open, with many low hills and the elevated range in the distance; but it all seems very near the sky."

"How do you get there?"

"There is only one place you will like to see met, only place."

"But Mrs. Ray 'shook her head. 'I would rather not even think so,' she said."

Meanwhile, the carriage had left the closely settled streets, and soon turned a sharp corner, and the high, wooded mountain-range seemed close at hand. But that was a mistake.

In and out, they wound for miles, up a gentle grade, so deeply sandbed that the horses could only walk with sliding, fatiguing step. There were many houses scattered along, and of many plans, but the narrow valley and made it a furnace. The horses grew tired of their uncertain footing, and snapped at one another crossly. Paula leaned back in the corner, looking flushed and exhausted. Mirabel was ready to call herself had names for her "hollyhocks" and "mariages" and "scarlet geraniums." But the shading trees had been mercilessly cut from the roadside, and there was no protection from the straggling raspberry-bushes, that fringed the low stone walls on either hand. The sun and the high, wooded mountain-range seemed close at hand. But that was a mistake.

"Is it like this all the way?" she asked.

But the driver had not proved talkative. He only answered, "No, ma'am, not all," which, after all, was only a very mild encouragement. It might mean miles more of the same.

Perhaps Mirabel had not anticipated any special pleasure, but she had not thought of particular discomfort in the trip. To a girl who had stood entranced under the shadows of Mont Blanc and endured a journey through the Pyrenees, neither enthusiasm nor disgust was unknown emotions, but the pale languor of Paula troubled her.

Their road had been for the most of the time beside a shallow creek that seemed to find hard work in making its way over the stony bed it had, and could only get along with the greatest fuss and clatter.

Nina asked once, "Where do the stones all grow, sister?" and Mirabel answered, "I should say in these mountains, if I could judge."

All at once there was a sharp bend in the road, and they crossed the stream on a long low bridge of rough plank, when a wave of coolness swept over them, and the horses' hoofs sounded out clear and ringing, and Mirabel, who had been looking back, turned to set their road almost overhung by immense trees, and the horses pulling up a steep, hard incline.

CHAPTER IV.

The morning came, sunny and warm, and Mirabel woke to the feeling of a busy day, that to youth and health is not unpleasant.

But it was a different "busy" from former experiences. Eliza had packed the two trunks, that were all she pronounced necessary "in that outlandish place," and these rattled away on the morning stage, manned by "Mrs. Dame's," Highlake. When Mirabel went out to engage the easiest carriage he could find, to take themselves up after an early dinner to the same place.

It was at the door promptly at two o'clock, and the new friends gathered around to see the party off, and to bid them good-bye. Mirabel made her charges comfortable "for starting into banishment," as one gay girl put it.

"You will drive slowly," she said, for she had stipulated expressly for a careful driver, "and avoid all the jars possible. My sister is an invalid, and a nervous one."

"If there's a smooth place, ma'am, I'll be bound to find it now," and then beside the little Nina to the front seat, beside himself, while the other two were on the back seat of the pleasant, open carriage, Highlake, with Mirabel went out to engage the easiest carriage he could find, to take themselves up after an early dinner to the same place.

"That girl has courage," said a lady to Mrs. Ray, on the upper piazza.

"I am in love with her," Mrs. Ray returned. "There is character in her face."

"But entirely ignorant of what life will be like beyond the city and civilization," put in a third. "I know of her. She has been brought up in a perfect whirl of fashionable life. I don't suppose she ever had a serious thought in her life," spitefully.

"I am not so sure of that," said Mrs. Ray, "I imagine, and no girl, however useless her life may appear, but has her longings for better things—a wish, sometimes, to escape from a world that holds, and make a place worthy of remembrance."

"It does not reject itself then, very often," was the rejoinder, "and if not, perhaps, we do not call it out often enough," urged Mrs. Ray. "I find myself continually forgetting to appeal to any noble nature in others, and putting things on the ground of ease or convenience or looks."

"There is only one place you will like to see met, only place."

"I would rather not even think so," she said.

Meanwhile, the carriage had left the closely settled streets, and soon turned a sharp corner, and the high, wooded mountain-range seemed close at hand. But that was a mistake.

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The driver looked back. "Is this better?" he asked. "No more sand now."

"Indeed it is," Mirabel answered, and with her great sense of relief, she was ready to enjoy anything, especially when she saw Paula's eye brighten, and begin to look out with interest.

She was such a quiet girl, with her father's reserved nature and her mother's gentle disposition that could not bear to give trouble, that even her sister felt that she hardly knew her.

The rest of the ride was delightful enough to make them forget their first efforts. The brook tumbled down beside them, now on the left hand and now on the right, sometimes sparkling in the sunlight, then stealing into the shade of thick, overhanging bushes, each one so eager to see its own reflection that they were all lost; but always singing its own song of glad and freedom, and twice Paula begged to be let out to dip her cup under miniature cataracts, and "catch some of its sparkle for a drink," she said.

"Better for her, I believe, than all the minerals of Saratoga," thought the driver, when she heard Paula laugh out as she had not in months.

Sometimes they came out on more open places, where were the great charcoal "pits" the driver called them, though that seemed a strange name for the large conical stone structures, that were entirely above ground and quite up in the air. Dusky, sooty men were busy at the fires at the base, or pitching in large logs to the round, open tops of the "cold ones."

"Most look as though they had been smoked once or twice," the driver asked, for Paula had begged to sit on the front seat, and the two had become quite talkative. Nina had laid her head in Mirabel's lap, and was now fast asleep.

There was a tiny wood-colored house close to one "pit," and some of the children were at the top of the play, and with grimy fingers in mouth stared at the strangers.

"Do they live here?" Paula asked. "Yes, ma'am," said the driver. "All the time?" "Yes, ma'am, I guess."

A Mole's Strength.

Compared with some of his "poor relations," man makes but an indifferent show in matters of strength and agility. He cannot fly with the bird, nor run with the deer, nor climb like the monkey, nor leap with the frog, nor swim with the fish. In fact, there is perhaps no single physical attribute in which he is not excelled by one or more of these humble specialists. Take, for example, Dr. C. H. Merriam's account of the common mole: "The strength of the shrew mole is simply prodigious, for an animal of its diminutive size, and the speed with which it forces itself through the ground is marvellous. Audubon and Bachman, speaking of one they had in confinement, state: 'We put the mole into a large wire rat-trap, and to our surprise saw him insert his forepaws, or hands, between the wires, and force them apart sufficiently to give him room to pass out through them at once, and this without any great apparent effort.' Dr. Goodman also tells us that one which he had in a barrel which stood near the mantel-piece of a parlor made its escape, and fell to the hearth; apparently it sustained little injury, but hurried on until it reached the wall, where it began to travel round the room. Whenever its course was impeded by the feet of the children, it was more or less annoyed, but it would not get around them, but wedging itself between them and the wall, pushed them with apparent ease far enough to obtain a free passage, and it thus continued to move several in succession. What is more astonishing, it passed in a similar manner behind the legs of a small mahogany breakfast-table, and pushed it aside in the same way, finally hiding behind a pile of quarto volumes more than two feet high, which, also, it moved out from the wall."

Now, I have made up a pile just two feet high, of quarto volumes, and find that to force it through a smoothly-painted floor requires a force of eighteen pounds (avoirdupois), and on a carpet of twenty-two pounds. In order to display a degree of strength proportionate to the difference in the weight of the two, a man would have to exert a push pressure of 12,000 pounds!—Youth's Companion.

"Mamma, mamma," sobbed a little three-year-old girl running into the house much offended, "I wish you'd whip the old hen. She won't let me see the chickens. She has hid up her dress, and is all her own right under!"

"A person of quality was one day walking through a field when a bull addressed him in an undertone, and made for him with its head down and horns in a position to raise him. He was a great official, a man of dignity and power and natural pomposity, but he ran. He ran surprisingly well, and he got to the fence first. He clambered over, out of breath and dignity, and found the owner of the bull calmly contemplating the operation.

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the irate official. "What do you mean by having an infuriated animal like that roaming over the fields?" "Well, I suppose that the bull has some right in the field."

"Right! right! Do you know who I am, sir? Do you know who I am?" The farmer shook his head. "I, sir—I am General!" "Why on earth didn't you tell me the bull?"

A noted wag named Jamie Graham, whose visits to the barber were few and far between, was met by a learned doctor, who loved a joke, and frequently exchanged hits with the wag. On this particular day the wind was high and Jamie's tangled locks were flying in the wind.

"Hear, Jamie," said the doctor, as the wag passed him, "I wonder you don't get your hair cut?" "I wadna gang wi' hair like that for all the world." "Ye'll never get the chance, doctor," replied Jamie, "for yer head canna grow as muckle as wad make keapsake for yer sweetheart." "Weel, weel," replied the doctor, "it's an auld saying ye ken, that them that wadna be weel clad canna say ye weel fed." "Ah, but ye mind me o' anither saying, replied Jamie, 'It's nae use puttin' t'atches on an empty barn."

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright. Her face was all pimply and red, though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright.

"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said.

But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown. As fair as an artist's bright dream; Her face is as sweet as a flower newly-blown.

Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light, Her beauty attracts every eye, And as for the people who called her a fright.

"Why, Nellie's handsome!" they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

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In the house of the ideal house-keeper everything is in order all the time. No dust is visible anywhere, no finger marks are to be seen, the windows are always clear as crystal, nothing is out of place, savory meals are served at stated hours, and all the table appointments are simply perfect; washing, ironing, scrubbing, and mending are regularly and promptly done. The ideal house-keeper, in addition to keeping her house in immaculate order from Sunday to Sunday and from May to May, is diligent to spring cleaning and fall springing, to fall cleaning and fall springing, to putting up fruit, tending plants and rearing children, finds time for reading, painting, music, the study of the languages, and for society, without neglecting the duties of her family.

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In the house of the ideal house-keeper everything is in order all the time. No dust is visible anywhere, no finger marks are to be seen, the windows are always clear as crystal, nothing is out of place, savory meals are served at stated hours, and all the table appointments are simply perfect; washing, ironing, scrubbing, and mending are regularly and promptly done. The ideal house-keeper, in addition to keeping her house in immaculate order from Sunday to Sunday and from May to May, is diligent to spring cleaning and fall springing, to fall cleaning and fall springing, to putting up fruit, tending plants and rearing children, finds time for reading, painting, music, the study of the languages, and for society, without neglecting the duties of her family.

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**Are your hands cold?** Warm them up at the end of the hoe handle and drive the plane; flourish the axe. There is untold relief about the spade, trowel, and wrench.

Besides, pocket heat is not profitable. Have you money there, though? Are your pockets the safe in which you have hidden treasures, and your hands the bolts that secure the safe-door? Money may be there to-day, but it won't be a guest over to-morrow night. An idler's money is apt to leap out of his pocket. It is likely to go for a pipe, a cigar, a tobacco plug, a gang of idle. There is no money in pocket warming.

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**Don't light a sick room at night** by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles, or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain in cases of emergency, where these cannot at once be removed, wring a heavy cloth—for instance, like Turkish toweling, out of cold water, use it as a cover, placing over this ordinary paper. Such means will prevent the escape of odor and infection.

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**Shorthand**  
**SPECIAL OFFER.**

For One Month Only.

**FOR \$2.50** I will send 12 Lessons in Pitman's Shorthand and the necessary Text Books to enable anyone of ordinary intelligence to master this useful art. Address—

**J. HARRY PEPPER,**  
Conductor Shorthand Dept.  
**St. John Business College and Shorthand Institute,**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**DAY AND EVENING CLASSES**

WILL RE-OPEN,  
after Christmas Holidays,  
on  
**Wednesday, Jan. 2nd.**

I'm closing my 18th year of English Business College experience in St. John, I wish to thank the people of the Maritime Provinces for their appreciation of my efforts to provide them with facilities for business training, surpassed by any in the Dominion; also to intimate that we are now more completely equipped than ever before, and that students in either of our departments, THE ENGLISH BUSINESS and SHORTHAND, may rely upon entire devotion to their interests.

**L. O. G. F. HALL, S. KERR, Principal.**

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

'88. Winter Arrangement '89.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1888, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Trains will leave Saint John,  
Day Express, 7.30  
Accommodation, 11.20  
Express for Halifax and Quebec, 11.30  
Express for Halifax and Quebec, 11.40  
A Sleeping Car will run daily on the 18.00 Train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached to Montreal.

Trains will arrive at Saint John,  
Express from Halifax and Quebec, 7.30  
Express from Sussex, 8.35  
Accommodation, 11.20  
Day Express, 11.30

Trains will leave Halifax,  
Day Express, 6.30  
Truro Accommodation, 11.20  
Express for Saint John and Quebec, 11.30

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 18.00 Train to Saint John.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to Montreal.

Trains will arrive at Halifax,  
Truro Accommodation, 11.20  
Express from Saint John and Quebec, 11.30  
Day Express, 11.30

A Passenger Car will leave Bedford for North Street at 11.07, and returning will leave North Street for Bedford at 12.50, daily.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

**D. POTTINGER,**  
Chief Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,  
November 20th, 1888.

**JAMES S. MAY & SON,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS,**  
84 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

P. O. Box 300. Jan 1

**A. CHRISTIE**  
**WOOD WORKING CO.**  
DOORS, SASHES,  
PLANING, SAWING, JIG-SAWING,  
Balusters, Novel Posts,  
MATCHING, MOULDING, TURNING,  
MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS,  
Church Altars and Pews.

Office and Warerooms:  
28 WATERLOO STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Factory: CITY ROAD.

**DON'T READ THIS**

Unless you want bargains. In order to make a change in business, we are selling off our entire stock of Watches, Silverware and Jewelry at greatly reduced rates. Send us for prices before buying elsewhere. We can suit you and will give you the best value. All mail orders will receive prompt attention. Fine Watch Repairing a specialty.

**L. L. SHARPE, 42 Dock St., St. John, N. B.**  
N. B.—Fine Gold Wadding Rings very cheap.

**Bright Barbados**  
**MOLASSES**

45 HHDS.

**J. E. COWAN,**  
INDIANTOWN, N. B.

**OVER SEERS**

Over Seers are required for the Dominion of New Brunswick. For full particulars apply to the undersigned at his office in St. John, N. B.

**A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.**  
P.O. Box 11. P. O. stamps taken, but \$11 per copy. Mention this paper. 1-13

**LAMP GOODS.**

Chandeliers, Bracket, Library, Student, Table and Hand Lamps; Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Oil and Spirit Lamps.

For Sale by  
**J. R. CAMERON, 94 Prince Wm. Street**

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**J. R. CAMERON, 94 Prince Wm. Street**

**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it makes the best bread, cakes, and pastries. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.**, Ltd., London, N. Y.

**NEW MUSIC FOR THE NEW YEAR.**

Now is the time for good resolutions. Resolve to be a better person in 1914. Buy a new record, and you will be a better person. Buy a new record, and you will be a better person. Buy a new record, and you will be a better person.

**OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.**

**SLEIGH ROBES.**

ONE THOUSAND JAPANESE WOLF ROBES, in all sizes, with the mill-liner, and these among the best. For ONE DOLLAR you can secure the new.

**WILLIAM LAW & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Managers for Nova Scotia of the  
**Boston Marine Insurance Company**  
Capital \$1,000,000.

**C. E. Barnham & Sons**  
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**PARLOR SUITES**  
From \$35 upwards.

**BEDROOM SETS**  
In Ash, Cherry, Walnut and Oak,  
at very Low Prices.

**RATTAN and REED CHAIRS.**  
Jubilee Platform Rockers at \$4.50 each.

**MATRASSES, SPRING BEDS, &c.**  
Mail orders promptly attended to.

**BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
Selling Price \$4.98  
SAMPLE WATCH FREE

READ CAREFULLY—One Watch Free to All.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Yarmouth Association for the year 1914. The names are: ...

The government has awarded \$200 to Daniel Hunt, of Halifax, for his gallant, humane conduct in saving life. The Nova Scotia department of agriculture is urging Nova Scotia farmers to engage more extensively in raising barley.

—The contract in connection with the wharf at Sheet Harbor, N. S., has been awarded to Oakes of Shelburne, N. S., for the wharf at Edgerton's Landing to Wallace and Dean of St. John.

—The steamer Bellisle has been leased to Capt. Mabee, of Hampton, N. B., by the British Steamboat Co., at an annual rental of \$800.

—The Windsor and Annapolis Rail Company held their twenty-first general annual meeting in London, on the 4th of last month. There was a slight decrease in revenue, partly owing to a hard winter, but the secretary reported the management good. A dividend of 5s. per share was paid.

—The exports of Canada for December aggregated \$5,900,000, and the imports \$6,800,000, and the difference was \$900,000. The duties collected amounted to \$1,500,000.

—The post office department has issued a circular to all postmasters in Canada specifying the conditions upon which parcels may be mailed at any Canadian post office to the United Kingdom or Newfoundland. They vary little from the existing regulations applying to limited parcel post which has been in existence between Great Britain and Canada during the past year. The limit of weight is four pounds, and of size two feet long by one foot wide, or deep.

—Judge Wurtele has dismissed the case of Boudreau vs. the city of Montreal for \$1,000 damages. The plaintiff's daughter was vaccinated by Dr. Bessey, corporation vaccinator, in May, 1885, and it was alleged that the vaccine was bad and that the girl's health was injured in consequence. The judge held that the authorities were justified in entering the house and vaccinating the inmates, when public interest and health required it. Dr. Bessey had acted according to the rules of the Act, and the vaccine had been shown to be good.

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**Marriages.**  
DUPHREY-BAKER.—At the Baptist parsonage, Halifax, Jan. 9, by Rev. Geo. Taylor, Oscar Duffrey, to Priscilla Baker, of Chester, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

—The biggest job of printing ever accomplished in Canada has just been completed, and the general reader will have some idea of its immensity when it is stated that 75 tons of type have been used, and that it took 55 printers with 10 months' constant labor to put the type together. The matter is to be kept standing for the future, so that such a job will not have to be done again for at least a generation. The type is of the best quality, and the work is of the highest order.

—The river Danube is said to be frozen over solid for a distance of eighteen miles below Vienna.

—The Crown Prince of Austria will visit England next June, on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

—Maine lumbermen are coming out of the woods because there is snow.

—Detroit customs officers recently stopped a Windsor music teacher and asked the woman to pay duty on his music every time he brought it into the city, as under the foreign labor law it was regarded as workman's tools.

—The Boston Herald has published its annual statement of taxes levied on individuals and corporations, taken from the assessors' books. More than \$200,000,000 of persons' property is taxed, and more than \$365,000,000 of real estate. The Boston and Albany railroad company pay a tax of \$108,235, and is the heaviest taxpayer on the list. The actual amount of wealth in the city is, of course, only faintly indicated by the \$200,000,000 of personal estate which the assessors have valued.

—There are 3,000 women telegraph operators in England earning anywhere from \$300 to \$1,000 a year. The telegraph lines of the civil service in England, it is necessary for them to pass a competitive examination before employment is given them.

**Deaths.**  
YOUNG.—Jan. 3rd, of consumption, Warden Young, aged 25 years, leaving a widow and four children and numerous friends to mourn his loss. Bro. Young was converted under the labors of Bro. Irvine, and baptized by Bro. J. F. Kenney. His last wish was to be buried in the cemetery of St. John's.

—The VandenBurg family now possesses the snug little sum of \$274,000,000 and an annual income of \$13,854,000. It is estimated that in 25 years this sum will have rolled up to \$1,000,000,000.

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—Italian immigrants to New York live on nine cents a day. They make a soup with a bit of pork and cast off shreds of cabbage and serve it with bread. Some Italian women are growing rich.

—A young woman, a clerk in the millinery store of Mrs. Slater on F. street, Washington, went into a large safe vault in the rear of the store the other night to put some articles away, and another clerk passing by closed the safe door upon her without knowing that she was inside. The clerk turned the knob at the same time and thus set the combination. The young lady's predicament was soon discovered and caused great excitement from the fact that there was no one present who knew the combination. The question of giving a safe burglar was being seriously discussed when the proprietor of the store happened in accidentally and put an end to all fears by opening the door and releasing the young lady from her perilous position. She had been locked in for over an hour, and might have suffocated had she been shut up much longer.

—Mrs. William Savory, of Northeast Pa., lies dying, a sacrifice to her love for a dead friend. Miss Stella Stinson had died of consumption, and when Mrs. Savory heard of her death she entered the room where the corpse lay and kissed the lips of her dead friend passionately. The undertaker, who was temporarily absent from the room, had just saturated the face and lips of the dead girl with a poisonous liquid, and Mrs. Savory having absorbed the deadly poison, was stricken in a few hours, and her sufferings are extreme.

**Corn Sowing.**  
Is a process conducted by the agency of light boots the year round. Corn sowing is best conducted through the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extract, the only safe and sure-pop corn erector. Putnam's Extract is now widely imitated. Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

**TEAS**  
BY IMPORTING DIRECT FROM CHINA instead of from London as formerly, we save two to three cents per lb., and this saving we have for Customers, giving them as low prices and BETTER packages than they can get in England.

**Don't rub the dirt** out of your clothes because your ancestors did. Keep up with the times. Try modern ideas for saving labor. James Pyle's PEARLINE leads all of those which pertain to cleanliness.

**YARMOUTH WOOLLEN MILL**  
TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c.

**JOHN S. SEATON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
Monuments, Tablets & Gravestones  
in Marble, Freestone and Granite  
44 CHARLOTTE ST., near Princess,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**BOVINE LIQUID FOOD.**  
The rapidity with which LIQUID FOOD is absorbed by the stomach, by which organ it is disposed of without requiring the aid of the intestines, renders it peculiarly adaptable to cases of Cholera Infantum, Diphtheria, Scarlet and Typhoid Fever, and kindred diseases, where it is most essential to sustain the patient's strength through the crisis of the disease.

**IN DIPHTHERIA.**  
I have used your food with splendid results in cases of great prostration following attacks of Typhoid and other Fevers. I have now under treatment one of the worst forms of Diphtheria in a young woman who is taking prescribed doses of BOVINE LIQUID FOOD. It is doing well, and will ultimately recover. I have tried LIQUID FOOD in six or seven cases of Diphtheria previous to this during last month, with good results in every case.

**TEAS**  
BY IMPORTING DIRECT FROM CHINA instead of from London as formerly, we save two to three cents per lb., and this saving we have for Customers, giving them as low prices and BETTER packages than they can get in England.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS**  
PURE GOLD  
BAKING POWDER

**KNABE**  
PIANO FORTES  
UNQUALLED IN  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

**THE CHRISTIAN**  
VOL. V.

—GEM PLANTING of the National single Missionist Sabbath-schools in which have already This shows what progress for the future great Canadian circumstances are in a new and growth fertility on its future.

—FLEETWOOD church has had it since the new past charge. Much in showing how the loss of him who The receipts have average of \$40.00. The present pasted of \$20,000 seems hard to get the present reduction both wishes to have the treasurer than If the decline Beecher was past year is but the blow from the leader, it will so to be but the decrease. In any that the church merely by his part have been participated.

—GEO. GOULD, United States men who inhibit ideas out of has of the denomi gravitate out of instance of this in New Testament Prof. E. P. Gould ideas about the Russell kind, sign his chair. pastor of a Be of the time, and further; but he of sympathy to learn from the been confirmed copal church, ing the ministr an express gone to the Co is to be regret to lose a man and scholarship that it is thus true to the for the world good, and is all kinds of improved by

**Nervous Prostration and Debility.**  
Creates New, Rich Blood faster than any other preparation. It is daily saving life in cases of Consumption, Typhoid and Relapsing Fever, Diphtheria, Bright's Disease, Pneumonia, and all diseases of children.

**IN WASTING DISEASES.**  
Gentlemen—My experience with BOVINE LIQUID FOOD as a nourishing stimulant for convalescents leads me to speak highly of it. It is especially adapted to cases recovering from fever, and wasting diseases generally.

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