

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.
VOLUME LV.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLIV.

Vol. VIII., No. 9.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

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PASSING EVENTS.

—THE *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, one of the leading liquor journals of New York, fears that its friends will awaken one day to the unwelcome realization that Governor Flower, of that State, has strong moral convictions. The *Gazette* is remarkably candid. There is nothing, of course, that the liquor interest has more reason to fear than men of strong moral convictions, and especially when such men are placed in position to have to do with the making and enforcement of law.

—AN amendment to the copyright law has been proposed in the United States Congress, requiring the deposit with the Librarian of Congress of fifty copies of every work entered for copyright instead of the two copies now required. One copy is to be sent to some public library in each state of the Union. The *Examiner* characterizes the bill as "a species of blackmail which it is proposed to impose by law on all authors as the price of protection."

—A CERTAIN leading religious paper of Chicago remarks that, "one of the abuses of our time is the gross and cruel caricaturing by cartoon of our public men." At the same time it is presenting on its cover from week to week the portraits of some of the "leading lights of Presbyterianism," and these esteemed ministers are caricatured by another leading religious paper, of the same city, as "illustrated martyrs," because of these "unique portraits."

—THE "Appeal" from Miss Graves to the graduates, former students, and friends of Acadia Seminary, which appeared in last week's issue, in view of its importance is reprinted this week. We hope that some who should be interested in the matter therein presented will fall to read the appeal. An unfortunate typographical error occurs in the seventh paragraph, near the end, "or carried into dollars, &c.," read "coined into, &c." We regret that the mistake was discovered too late to be corrected in this issue.

—We are requested by Miss Seiden to say that on account of the recent and bereavement which came so suddenly upon her, and her own illness, she has not been able to reply personally to the many expressions of Christian friendship and sympathy which have come from valued friends, on the occasion of her lamented father's death. Miss Seiden trusts that her friends will kindly accept this assurance of her grateful appreciation of their messages of affection and sympathy. She is happily able in her deep sorrow to feel the assurance that God is "a very present help in trouble."

—MISSING LETTERS.—Our readers will notice that at the top of our fourth page subscribers are advised to remit to this office either by check, P. O. order, or registered letter. Because money has not been sent several letters unregistered have failed to reach us of late. Every year a few are said to go astray. For the prevention of this there is only the one way. We would far rather bear the expense of registering a letter than to endure the perplexity arising from this neglect. Considering the large number of letters received daily at this office it is a matter of surprise that so few are missing. The post office officials are doing their best to deliver our mails regularly, and we hope our subscribers in future will not fail to assist them by properly mailing all remittances.

—THERE cannot be the slightest doubt that the use of tobacco is particularly injurious to boys. The most pernicious form of the weed is said to be the cigarette, and it is through the cigarette that the youthful smoker generally makes the acquaintance of the narcotic. It is said that a bill will be introduced at the present session of the Ontario Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco to youths under the age of 18. Such a law, if enforced, would be wholesome. The tobacco habit, which seems to be growing more and more general, is an expensive business for the country. The aggregate of wealth that is worse than wasted in this way is immense. It would be a good step in the right direction if the manufacture and the sale of cigarettes were entirely prohibited in Ontario and in the whole Dominion. No doubt many youths receive permanent injury from the use of cigarettes, and many also, by this means, fall into the tobacco habit who otherwise would never become addicted to the use of the weed. A bill to prohibit the cigarette was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, but we regret to see that it has failed to become law.

GRAND LIGNE MISSION.

—THE meetings in connection with the 55th anniversary of the Grand Ligne Mission were held in the French Baptist church edifice, Montreal, on the 18th and 19th inst. There were five sessions in all. The morning and evening sessions of Thursday were given to examining and setting apart to the gospel ministry, Bro. W. S. Bullock, missionary at Ottawa and Hull. Bro. Bullock studied at the Feller Institute, Grand Ligne, and at Newton Theological Seminary. The council was well satisfied with the brother's experience, views of Christian doctrine, etc. The exercises of the evening, partly in French, were solemn and impressive.

—On Friday evening there was an "at home" or "missionary drawing-room" at the residence of A. A. Ayer, Esq., president of the Board. Most of the missionaries and workers were present, and many other friends of the work. Besides the social intercourse, interesting addresses were given by Principal Masse and others.

—The reports of the secretary and treasurer show that the past year has been "one of the most remarkable" in the history of the mission. All the old stations, some fourteen in number, have been supplied with laborers and faithfully worked. Forty-two have been added by baptism. Some new stations have been opened—one, Meskinonge, is a most remarkable opening, and at present seems full of promise.

—The total income for current expense for the year was \$17,720.00. This includes all that is collected by the missionaries at their stations, income from the school, from investments and all donations. This amount is about \$3,000 in excess of any former year, and the accounts were closed with a small balance on the right side. The estimates for the incoming year are \$20,000. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces may contribute \$2,000 of this, at least.

—Having gathered what information I could concerning the work during our stay in Montreal, on Saturday evening I went out to Grande Ligne, and remained till Monday noon, enjoying the hospitality of the Feller Institute. Sunday morning the service was entirely in French, but in the evening I was able to retiate somewhat by conducting the monthly English service, hampered, however, by the feeling that a fourth of the audience at least did not know what I was saying, though giving the closest attention.

—My answer is this: I am convinced that the work is a most difficult one. It has the drawbacks common to our English work, especially the removal of members to other countries, increased in this case by the persecution at home. It has some of the difficulties of the foreign work, such as the persecution that may break out fiercely on the least provocation. It has, moreover, difficulties peculiar to itself, especially the difficulty of getting the ear of the people. There are no such gatherings to hear the word of the Lord as we read of in the Acts of the Apostles, or even in the reports of the foreign missions. Inasmuch as "faith comes by hearing and hearing by the Word of God," the greatness of this hindrance must be apparent to all.

—But in spite of all these obstacles there is much to inspire and encourage, and the work is full of promise. Not stopping to name the encouragements common to all who are working for Jesus, we notice:

1. That the history of the beginnings of this mission is an inspiration. The spirit manifested by Madame Feller and her associates is still alive and its influence is felt even by the visitor.

2. There is an efficient staff of workers connected with the mission. Not including the teachers at the school, there are nine ordained ministers, four unordained ministers, two colporteurs, and two Bible women. The prospect for increase of workers is good, as there are three of the young men from the school at Toronto Baptist College, and several at the school who will probably give themselves to the work.

3. There is an excellent school at Grande Ligne. The building is durable, convenient and educative in all its appointments. Principal Masse and his

praise were merited. The year before last Mr. Dolge surprised his workmen by reducing their hours of daily labor from ten to nine and a half. The past year he has been able to increase their wages by the amount of ten per cent. One of the attractive features in the scheme lies in the fact that it offers encouragement for workmen to exercise their inventive genius, since if a workman makes improvement in machinery, any surplus arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of the change, goes to him. A system of life insurance and pensions is arranged, thus providing for wear and tear of labor as well as machinery. How long the plan of profit-sharing has been in operation at Dolgeville is not stated, but we are told the face value of policies now held by employees amounts to \$141,000. From January 1, 1892, four employees are entitled to pensions respectively of \$507, \$310, \$300, \$510. According to the accounts given the profit-sharing system in this instance seems to have given most gratifying results.

—WHAT the results may be of the ministerial crisis in France and the resignation of the de Freycinet government, noted in our news column last week, it is not easy to foresee. It was at first supposed that M. Rouvier, to whom the task of reconstruction had been committed, would be successful, and that the ministry would not differ materially either in policy or personnel from that which it was to succeed. M. Rouvier's policy, it was believed, like that of M. de Freycinet, would be Conservative, and conciliatory toward the Roman Catholic church. This conciliation of the clerical party, it appears, was the cause of de Freycinet's defeat. The 520 representatives who make up the French Chamber of Deputies may be said, in a general way, to be divided into three parties—the Moderates, the Radicals, or the party of the Left, and the clericals, or the party of the Right. M. de Freycinet had enjoyed, in a considerable measure at least, the support of the Radicals, but his recent attitude toward the Roman Catholics had aroused the indignation of the Left, hence his defeat. M. Rouvier appears to have believed that he could succeed where M. de Freycinet had failed. But in this, he has been disappointed, and the situation has become more complicated. The Radicals will fight hard against any domination on the part of the Clericals, and are determined, if possible, to secure a controlling influence in the new ministry. It is now reported that M. Bourgeois, who appears to be, to a greater extent than the other ministers named, the representative of the Radicals, has undertaken to organize a ministry. Speculations are indulged as to the effect of the crisis upon the stability of the understanding between France and Russia. The Czar is said to be anxiously watching the situation, and a Vienna despatch states that it is thought not unlikely that the ministerial crisis in France may upset the ingeniously planned league between Russia, France and the Vatican.

—THE riotous demonstrations which took place during the past week in the streets of Berlin, and under the very windows of the Emperor's palace, indicate that the relations between the imperial head and certain portions of the body politic are not altogether so agreeable as could be desired. The young Emperor has shown a lively and personal interest in the welfare of his people, which is certainly most commendable, but he considers it his duty or his privilege to talk a good deal in public, and some of his recent utterances, setting forth the doctrines of absolutism and his ideas as to the extent of his imperial authority, have not been of a character to find a friendly response in the breasts of a good many of his subjects. Nor are the people in general quite prepared for the arbitrary manner in which the Kaiser proposes to institute moral and educational reforms. It is stated that from 6,000 to 10,000 persons, led by the Socialist agitators, joined in singing the Marseillaise, last Thursday, in the hearing of the Emperor. This is probably an exaggeration, but the singing of the Marseillaise in the streets of Berlin could scarcely be pleasant music to Kaiser William, even if the number of singers was much smaller. The well-drilled police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but not without the use of their sabres and some bloodshed. The Socialists and working men of Berlin were of course principally concerned in the demonstration, and how much significance it may have cannot be at present determined. But the events of last week may certainly be regarded as an intimation to the Emperor that it is not safe to sit too heavily and persistently upon the weight of his imperial authority upon the safety-valve of the German political machine.

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HOME MISSIONS.

—It requires much more zeal and consecration to be alive to home, than to foreign mission work. From our childhood we have been made to feel an interest in foreign missions. Among our earliest recollections are those of our mothers telling us of India and Burmah. We have listened to missionary stories and learned to sing missionary hymns. Many of us, before we could speak plainly, have saved our pennies—received, perhaps, for giving the baby kiss to the stranger—for foreign missions. It all seemed so strange and so wonderful to us. Then as we grew older the interest became greater. And whenever we heard, or read, or sang of India's coral strand, our hearts gave a wild throbbing of love for the Gospel work in India. From childhood we have all loved the work and the people and the land. INDIA! Does not the name awaken in our hearts an unconquerable desire to give our undivided energies to the work of sending or taking the Gospel to the land where moons are as silver and suns are as gold?—where fruits and flowers grow in rich profusion, and everything speaks of grace and glory, excepting the sin-enclosed inhabitants for whose salvation our own dear Redeemer gave His life. O yes, there is a great deal that is inspiring to the intelligent Christian, and a great deal that is irresistible to the poetic Christian, in the very name of India, and in all work for her. But home mission work makes a larger demand upon genuine Christianity. The halo that, above the darkness of idolatry, rests upon India, like a rainbow in a cloudy sky, does not belong to the home mission field. To many people

there is something prosaic in home mission work, and the interest is lively only in proportion to the Christian's love for Christ. Our hearts are so aglow with enthusiasm and the glad hope of Christ's return, when the nations shall have come to the light, that in our zeal in foreign work we sometimes forget the duty nearer us. Let us not love India less, but home more.

—Those who are at work upon home mission fields are especially in need of an interest to our sympathy. Many of them are making daily sacrifices with no apparent corresponding return. They have parted from friends and are denying themselves many social pleasures and—in many instances—home comforts, without the inspiring remembrance of a gloriously sorrowful farewell, when the soul rose to anguish and passed beyond anguish into rapture. Many of them are compelled to refrain away from much that they love best, but with no heroic and inspiring feelings awakened by the thought of great lands and waters lying between. Great distances give rise to large thoughts; large thoughts occasion great feeling; and great feeling brings large hopes and joys as well as deep sorrows. But none of these supreme experiences come to the home missionary. The world does not call him heroic, and he does not call himself heroic. Upon the home mission field to-day there is many a man laboring faithfully and energetically and prayerfully, seeing little fruit of his labor, while in the life-path over which he has come may be seen here the grave of a lost hope, there one of a crushed ambition; and if the heart might speak, we would almost, I think, hear these words: "Preaching the gospel is not what I expected it would be." My dear sister, it does take a heroic person to be a home missionary. "Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not."

—There can be no question as to the importance of home missions. Our blessed Lord came into the world that He might bring the world to Himself; but He died for the sinner. During His stay upon earth He did not hasten to this one and that one, passing by a needy one. He healed all who came in His way. God forbid that one thought should be taken from our foreign field to be placed on our home field; but God grant that from this day there may be an awakening to the interests of home missions such as has never before been known and one that will bring most wonderful results for the honor and glory of His name. There can be no increase in home work without its influence being felt abroad. Home missions feed foreign missions as the rivers feed the sea. It was the influence of home mission work—although, perhaps, not yet named as such—that inspired a Cary and a Judson to give their lives for the perishing millions. And so with our foreign missionaries of to-day: it was the work at home, growing and permeating with its irresistible influence all parts of our land, that made them ill at ease in Zion, and continually recalled the words of our blessed Lord—"Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, and to the end of the world."—Baptist Visitor.

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MAXIMS IN RHYME.

—Truth and error oft may grapple, yet we know that Truth must win; God, who pardons greatest sinners, makes no compromise with sin. Should we cast aside the gospel, nought on earth could take its place; No bright message equal to it ever yet has reached our race. One may gaily, safely journey over oceans wide and vast, Only in the end to perish near his native land at last. Though our dearest friend be absent, he may love us none the less; Some poor deed man deems a failure, God may call a grand success. Many a sweet and noble spirit lowliest spheres with grace adorn; Edible thrive in shady places, roses grow on wayside thorns. Not in vain we toil and suffer through the swiftly passing years; He who guides the stars and planets keeps a recompense for tears.

—Hebrew, N. S., Feb. 24.

—BY PASTOR CLARK, COBourg, ONT.

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—W. B. M. U.

—MOTTO FOR THE YEAR: "Be not weary in well-doing."

—PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH: For Miss MacNeill, our young lady missionary at Hobbly, who may realize the promise contained in Josh. 1: 9; that she may be successful in acquiring the language, and be filled with power from on high for her work.

—Home Missions. (Part of a paper read by Mrs. York, at a Union Meeting of the Mission Circle of Toronto.) "Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not."

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TRUE GIVING.

Not only around our infancy Doth heaven with all its splendours lie; Daily, with souls that cringe and plot, We sinist climb and know it not.

is not, on that account, honest or temperate. The honest man is one that loves honesty. The temperate man is one who is governed and controlled by right principles.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER.

(Condensed from Fehon's Select Notes.)

Lesson X. March 13. Ezek. 36: 25-38.

PROMISE OF A NEW HEART.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you."—Ezek. 36: 26.

EXPLANATORY.

DOCTRINE. A NEW HEART IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD. THE PRINCIPLES. FIRST, APPLICATION TO THE EXILES. The prophecy of which this lesson is a part was first of all a sermon to the exiles to show them that what was necessary for them in order to return and again become the people of God in their own land.

SECOND. A PAR-OFF VISION. But the same principles apply to the kingdom of God in all ages. From the exile, as from a mountain-top, the prophet saw and proclaimed the redemption of the whole world. This, as well as the return, would bring comfort and strength to the exiles.

THIRD. NOTE THE CIVIL PREPARATIONS then begun among the world kingdoms, and shown more clearly in Daniel, for the return and for the triumph of the kingdom of God. In the words of Prof. Blaikie, "It pleased God to raise up a succession of great conquerors, whose work was to bring the kingdom of the world into one. First, Nebuchadnezzar brought into one empire Chaldaea, Assyria, Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, and other countries. Next Cyrus the Persian was raised up, under whom nearly the whole of Asia was brought under one sceptre. Then followed Alexander of Macedon, whose territories embraced the east of Europe besides. And lastly the Romans who, though not extending quite so far on this side of Asia, added the north-west of Africa and the south and south-west of Europe."

FOURTH. THE UNIFICATION OF THE JEWS. The ten tribes went into captivity more than a century before the captivity of Judah. Doubtless some of them adhered closely to the true religion, and when their brethren came from Jerusalem, the sorrow of the exile brought together the true worshippers from all the tribes. So Ezekiel teaches by the illustration of the two rods (chap. 37). The return was of the twelve tribes. The present Jews are the representatives of the twelve tribes. So in the Revelation the nation is spoken of as the twelve tribes. God is now preparing for the final conquest of the world by the growing unity of the church, still twelve tribes, but under one head, and bound together in a unity of love and spirit and purpose.

FIFTH. THE NEW LIFE, purified from evil, was also absolutely essential to the return of the Jews to their own land. The new heart is the essential condition of the final triumph of Christianity. It is in this preparation which is the subject of to-day's lesson, "the awakening of better hopes, the preparation for a better state."

25. Then. When God restores Israel to their own land (ver. 24). "But I, God is speaking. Sprinkle clean water upon you. The conception of cleansing by sprinkling clean water comes from the Mosaic ceremonial system. See especially Num. 19: 17-19, and also Ps. 51: 7. Also Heb. 9: 13, 14. Clean water is a natural symbol of cleansing, used everywhere and in all ages. From all your filthiness. Sin is to the soul what filth is to the body—defiling, unhealthful, uncleanly, repulsive. And from all your idols. The exiles completely cured again fell into that sin. There would have been little use in restoring the Jews to their own land, if they were to fall again immediately into the sins for which they were exiled.

26. The deepest and most essential need of men is a heart that loves and chooses righteousness and God. No outward forms or control can make a person truly good. A man in state-prisons cannot steal or become drunk; but he

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and NEURALGIA.

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A Girl's Work.

Several years ago a young girl took a class of boys in a certain Sunday-school. She was very young, had never taught, and therefore shrank from the work, but with that instinctive sagacity which boys often show, they chose her, and persisted in their choice, and so, very doubtfully, she began her work. There were ten boys in the class, and they lived in a village of four or five thousand inhabitants—a village which boasts of forty drinking saloons! They were not the good sort of boys—not at all! but they had a cordial liking for their teacher, and a strong class-spirit was soon developed, of which our slender girl did not fail to take advantage. She encouraged them to stand together, and she stood among them! They learned to tell her everything, and she was the hearty, sympathetic adviser and personal friend of each.

Was little woman! She was laying the foundation deep and strong. For well she knew that by and by the floods would rise, and the winds would blow and beat upon these precious human houses intrusted to her care! And so they forged deep into their solid confidence and affection of her boys.

The trial days did not delay to come. The boys were growing tall and manly. They were learning to smoke and taste beer, and what more natural than they should find themselves too large to go to Sunday-school?

"I had a dreadful time with those boys for four years," said the teacher; "but I could not and would not let them go."

"But how did you retain them?"

"Well, I followed them. As soon as a boy absented himself from Sunday-school I went after him. I had their confidence, and they would tell me every thing that they did pretty bad things, which, of course, was a great help. They were wide-awake, active boys, and wanted to try about every new thing, and they did; but I tried to keep along with them. At one time cold, they dressed themselves into a club, rent a room, and grew old very fast. I used to tremble in those days, and I had reason to! But I did not give up."

"It must have taken a great deal of time to follow them up."

"Well, yes it did. There have been weeks in succession when I was out every morning looking after my boys. But I thought it would pay."

"And has it?"

"I think so. Six of the ten remain, and I have no difficulty in keeping them in Sunday-school. The others have moved away, but I hear from them. All but two are Christians, and these two are steady and seem to be well established in principle."

"But they are men now. Do you still teach them?"

"Yes, I cannot induce them to go into a Bible class, though I have often tried to do so. They seem to dislike the thought of a change."

"And little wonder!"

So that it comes to pass that in a certain Sunday-school there may be seen a class of young men, respectful, attentive, absorbed, listening to the low-voiced teaching of a slender young woman, as if they thought her words carried weight.

And so they do, the weight of a life which means earnest purpose and faith in the work which is given to do.

"But she had time to give to her class," some one says.

Listen: During all these years she was a hard-working school teacher, with but a slender stock of health to draw upon! Yes, she had time to give to her boys, but where do you think she found it? Possibly some of the adornments and enjoyments of girlhood had to be given up. Did it pay?—Set.

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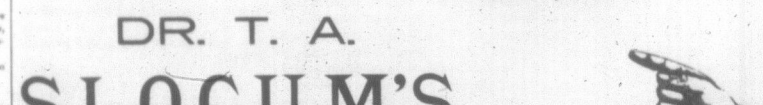
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

DETECTIVE METHODS AND THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Severely denunciatory remarks are occasionally to be met with on the streets, in the daily press and even in more dignified quarters, respecting the conduct of those who make use of strategic measures in order to procure the conviction of men engaged in illegal liquor selling; and a very considerable measure of sympathy is extended to those poor tempted mortals, who, in spite of the best intentions, of course, are thus led away and enticed to violate the law.

There appears to be a pretty large, and in some sense, respectable class of people, whose equanimity is but very little disturbed by the moral issues involved in the liquor business. They can see millions and millions of wholesome grain and other valuable products, with a vast amount of labor, wasted in the process of producing strong drink; they can see the temptations of the dram shop placed in the way of the laboring man, and his hard-earned earnings, which should have gone to purchase wholesome food and other comforts for his family, taken from him, in exchange for that which lessens his power to labor, debases his manhood and makes life hard and bitter for his family; they can see the subtle temptations of the saloon set in the pathway of unwary youth, and young men, capable of the highest things, enticed to utter wreck and ruin, thereby bringing great shame and sorrow to many a home; they can see men beaten, bruised, wounded, killed, fined, imprisoned, sent to the penitentiary or to the gallows, and other iniquities and their punishments, the result of the traffic in strong drink, innumerable, and nameless in the misery they inflict, they can behold with acrimony unsoftened mind. Such things have little effect to outrage their moral sensibilities. Their voices are seldom heard in even the mildest protest and remonstrance against these things. But if any man ventures to assume the guise and adopt the methods of a detective in order to bring to account the man who is, or is suspected to be, selling liquor contrary to law, then these same people are horrified at the employment of methods so base and unchristian; they are filled with scorn and detestation for the man who could act the part of a spy, and employ stratagem, in order to secure the conviction of a rumrunner.

If these people applied the same rule to all cases in which similar methods are employed to detect law-breakers and convict the guilty, we could, at least, give them credit for some measure of consistency. But, so far as we have observed, their righteous indignation is not accustomed to be stirred when such methods are employed against a thief, or in order to bring to justice any one who is suspected of violating the law as to other matters. On the contrary, in such cases they seem to consider the detective is very clever and a very useful member of society. It is only when his hand is turned against the man engaged in the unlawful traffic in strong drink that the detective becomes an object of detestation.

It does not seem surprising, considering the nature and methods of the drink traffic, that the friends of temperance should wish to employ against it all available legitimate weapons. The liquor dealers and their friends, on the other hand, are, of course, assiduous in the endeavor to protect their illicit interests by force of public opinion and by legislation. There is, or was lately, before the legislature of New York State, an excise bill which makes it a misdemeanor for an officer or agent of a society to enter a saloon, during the hours which it is unlawful to sell liquor, in order to see whether it can be purchased. In reference to this we quote the following from the New York Times:

The liquor dealers as a class appear to have no confidence in their own intention to obey the law; they ask for, and therefore they consider it necessary to provide against the peril of spies. But it is a sound theory as regards police duty, why should it not have universal application?

A case in point is the following: The police in the Chrystie-street district discovered lately that several men arrested for drunkenness had been drugged and

robbed. They had their suspicions as to the guilty persons and where the night was done. On Wednesday night last they had a person enter a certain saloon in that street simulating intoxication, who called for more liquor and showed some money. Two loafers in the place made friends with him, induced him to go with them to a back room, gave him drugged beer, laid him out chairs to sleep, and when he was asleep "went through him" as their slang is. A detective appeared on the scene, arrested the two men, found the marked money in their possession, and on one of them also a bottle of tincture of opium with which the man had been drugged, actually drugged so as to suffer from his treatment all the following day.

Now was it an "outrage" and an "abuse" practised upon, the two victims of the law against robbery, to send this unknown man to exhibit himself as a fit victim, and so "tempt" them to the commission of a crime? And if it was not, how does the case differ in character and practical justice from the case of going into a saloon which is open when the law says it must be closed and asking for liquor which it is unlawful to sell or give away at that hour? Are illegal rum-runners a class entitled to be relieved from the methods of detection that are considered proper in other cases and are almost essential to the discovery of some crimes? And if they are entitled to be a specially exempted class, upon what grounds does their claim rest?

THE TEACHINGS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HALIFAX.

A gentleman in Halifax who vouches for the correctness of what he has written, sends us the following statements in reference to a society known as St. Mary's Union:

"For ten years past a society called St. Mary's Union, has existed in Halifax. Its income last year was \$1,745.25. Since its organization it has collected \$20,077.85. It exists to aid pious works of the diocese with the approbation of his grace most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax." The following are the advantages it offers to members:

1st. The holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered up every day in the year for those who contribute one dollar a month for twelve months, to aid the building of the new Glebe House.

2nd. The holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered four times each week for those who contribute fifty cents each month for a year, towards the same fund.

3rd. The holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered twice each week for those who contribute twenty-five cents per month. (N. B.—The name of a dead friend or relative may be enrolled on the list under any of the above conditions.)

4th. Each member enjoys the benefit of Holy Mary recital by the union. The promoters enjoy the benefit of a special mass once each month. (N. B.—Promoters must have the authorization of the Rev. Director before they can collect.)

5th. A plenary indulgence may be gained by the members on the following feasts, or within their octaves, namely: On the 15th August, feast of the Assumption; on the 17th of March, the feast of St. Patrick; To gain these indulgences, which are applicable to the souls in purgatory, it is necessary to receive the holy communion, after a good confession, to visit the church and pray for the propagation of catholic faith, and according to the intention of our most holy father the Pope, a partial indulgence of one hundred days may be gained by assisting at the benediction or monthly service of the church."

"These indulgences were granted to St. Mary's Union by his holiness Pope Leo XIII, at an audience held on the 11th of April, 1886, in response to the petition of his grace the Archbishop of Halifax."

The above teachings of Romanism in Halifax afford Christians material for serious reflection. It is estimated that about two-fifths of the people of that city are Roman Catholics. The other three-fifths are chiefly Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. So far as we know, a good degree of harmony has always existed here between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. Any advantage, therefore, that they could gain by freely mingling with Protestants ought now to bear fruit. The dogmas, found in the constitution of St. Mary's Union, are such as would do credit to Romanism in the darkest and most superstitious parts of the world. If those figments and follies, begotten in the dark ages, had appeared in the remote villages of Quebec, in Spain or Portugal, it would not evoke surprise; but to learn that they pass current in Halifax is painful evidence that the Roman Catholic church is making slow progress toward evangelical faith and teaching. To enlightened minds they appear to be transparent fictions and frauds. But it seems morally impossible that the priests, the archbishop and the Pope could be consciously and of set purpose united in making the people the victims of such religious swindles. To entertain this is simply horrifying. The sincerity of the people is proved by giving their money freely. In ten years they have given \$20,000. But what of the authors? Are they deceived, and therefore deceiving? Or do they know that their teachings are a fraud? It is not difficult to see that people would give their money to be freed by masses from the upbraidings of conscience and the burden of guilt. To get indulgence for sins committed, either for the living or the dead, is certainly worth a large money price. The \$20,000 are twenty thousand evidences of the sincerity of the sheep who give their wool for a fiction.

Driven from the hypothesis that the hierarchy knows that the means em-

ployed to get money from the people are base deceptions, then the only other standing ground left for the Pope, the archbishop and the priests, is superstition so dark and so dense that it is proof against the piercing light of the present day. This ground cannot be granted without a mental and moral struggle. Questions arising spontaneously and driven away ever so often, return again and demand replies. Can Archbishop O'Brien, the poet, the author, the prelate, who discusses in the press questions of character and the welfare of the state, believe—does he believe that these deluding fabrications are the substantial truths of revelation? Charity answers, yes! Then he is deceived. He has been led to believe lies. He believes in a purgatory, in the power to grant indulgences, and in the righteousness of celebrating masses according to the amount of money paid. Wonderful to be told! This is a bartering for money of commodities whose value are far above that of the material wealth of the universe. It is trading in souls and eternal destinies.

Under the power of these inducements the rich naturally give of their abundance, and the poor of their poverty. In both classes there are many who have fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and children in the unseen world. Money will relieve them in purgatory, will purchase indulgence for them. How can it be withheld? It is given. It helps build the Glebe House.

The power of the grip of these superstitions is in the declaration that Pope Leo XIII granted these favors to the members of the St. Mary's Union in Halifax. Yes, in an audience with the Pope, Archbishop O'Brien obtained them.

Viewed from one standpoint these deceivers of the people seem to merit the lash of ridicule, irony and sarcasm, but when it is taken into the account that the authors themselves have first been deceived and blinded, and in their turn have blinded the people, then to pity them, to pray for them, and to humbly seek out ways to undeceive them, are the promptings of noble Christian hearts.

"The entering in of the word giveth light." The Spirit is the only agent before whose power these delusions will recede, and from whom light, life and freedom can come to these dark and enslaved spirits.

Questions. 1. "Ye shall know them by their fruits." Is this a true or false system of religious belief, that come to us in the garb of Christianity, as it is of "false teachers"? 2. Suppose a new sect to arise in this country making very specious pretensions and holding very captivating names and tenets, but of which experience says: "True piety sits out wherever it establishes itself"—what attitude should a Baptist minister assume toward such a system? 3. If, for the love of peace, a Baptist minister should delay or refuse to condemn such a system, knowing it to be eminently calculated to lead men to rely upon "a form of godliness" without "the power," can such a Baptist minister be held accountable for the results of the system if disastrous to any in his neighborhood?

The simple statement of these questions would seem to be a sufficient answer. It appears to us evident that "the fruits" form as good a criterion in the case of a system of teaching as in the case of a teacher. The difference is that, generally, a longer time would be required for the fruits of the teaching to be made manifest. If any system of teaching causes true piety to die out wherever it establishes itself, certainly no minister of the gospel can afford to maintain toward it any other attitude than one of active opposition; and neither the love of peace nor any other consideration should prevent him from testifying against any form of religious teaching which he knows to be inimical to vital godliness.

ATTENTION is called to the change in place of meeting in the notice of the York and Sunbury Counties Quarterly, which appears in another column.

Mrs. SPURGEON still remains at Mentone, where her husband died. Messages of condolence have reached her from all parts of the world, and among them one from the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"RETROSPECTS."—This is the title of a brochure of fifty pages, written by Miss Mary Cramp. It is a sketch of the rise and progress of the Women's Aid Societies of the Baptist churches of the Maritime Provinces. Miss Cramp has done her work well, and deserves the hearty thanks of the sisterhood for the success which has crowned her efforts. Any person who wants to know what the sisters in our churches have been doing in their own quiet and effective way for foreign missions, may read the story in this little volume. It was the last work undertaken by the late Mr. Selden. It is in paper covers, and printed on good paper in Halloway Bros' best style, and sold for the modest sum of fifteen cents a copy, or two for twenty-five cents. They are for sale at the Baptist Book Room, Halifax.

Ontario Letter.

The winter is wearing away. So are the people. In spite of bright days and much of that clear frosty weather that gives the charm to a Canadian winter, many will be glad indeed when the Spring comes again.

LA GRIPPE

has been, more than usually fierce this year. Hardly any one has escaped; whole households have been prostrated at once, and many have died of the inflammation that has been the peculiar feature of the disease. If this is to be the future programme, winter's approach will give us a panic. Yet where can we go to escape? La grippe is omnipresent. Take the limited express and travel south, the Canadian Pacific and journey north; board a Cunarder and sail eastward, or the "Eric Flyer" and fit to the west; behold the dread grippe is everywhere and none are secure. One may as well abide at home and run the risk of being smitten.

CHURCH WORK,

as well as other activities, has suffered from the prevailing illness. The most faithful and regular attendants have been quite as vulnerable to the "arrow that flieth by day" as the irregular and inattentive; and pastors, during ordinary services, as well as special meetings, have looked wistfully at many an empty pew, knowing that the would-be occupants were "prisoners of hope" at home.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

and the whole denomination are bereaved in the death of Principal Huston. Born in Whitby, Ont., he was educated at the Collegiate Institute of his native town, and Toronto (Provincial) University. At the close of a brilliant course, during which he won the Gilchrist scholarship of the University of London, Eng., he became house master at Pickering College. In 1886 he was appointed English master in the Toronto Collegiate Institute, where he remained until 1889, when he assumed the Principalship of Woodstock College. In his school life the embodiment of manliness, at home unceasingly kind, in church work abounding in labors; there is no sphere in which he will not be missed; and as he was but 33 years of age, the hopes of those who looked forward to enjoying years of his useful life are shattered.

The Senate of McMaster University met on the 15th to appoint another principal. Several names were mentioned, but nothing was done, and the matter was left to a committee.

CAREY CENTENNIAL.

The celebration of the began among us by the holding of a missionary conference in the Jarvis Street church, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 16 and 17. I cannot do better than give you the programme, which was carried out to the letter:

Tuesday Morning.—9.30 to 9.55—Prayer meeting, led by Rev. F. T. Tapscott. 10 to 10.15—Opening exercises. 10.15 to 10.35—Exposition: Mark 1: 38; John 17: 18—Rev. W. Prosser. 10.40 to 11.05—Lessons from the missionary work of the Apostles—Rev. J. J. Baker, M. A. 11.10 to 11.25—Hymn. 11.25 to 11.45—Medieval Missions—Rev. W. J. McKay, B. A. 11.50 to 12.00—Prayer and closing exercises.

Tuesday Afternoon.—2.30—Opening exercises. 2.40 to 3.05—The Antecedents of the English Baptist Missionary Movement—Prof. A. H. Newman, D. D. 3.10 to 3.35—Best-Rocks in Foreign Missions—Rev. D. G. McDonald. 3.40 to 3.55—Hymn. 3.55 to 4.20—Woman's Work in India—Mrs. J. T. Booker (formerly Mrs. Timpany). 4.25 to 4.50—Foundation Work in the field and the kind of men to do it—Rev. J. L. Campbell, B. A. New York, formerly F. M. Secretary. 4.55 to 5.30—Discussion and prayer.

Tuesday Evening.—8.00—William Carey—Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, B. A., Rochester, N. Y., formerly F. M. Secretary.

Wednesday Morning.—9.30 to 9.55—Prayer meeting—Rev. D. Hutchinson. 10.00 to 10.25—Exposition: Acts 13: 35—Rev. E. W. Dodson, B. A. 10.30 to 10.55—The Beginnings of the American Baptist Mission—Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, B. A. 11 to 11.10—Hymn. 11.15 to 11.40—Money and Missions—Rev. A. T. Sowerby. 11.45 to 12.00—Discussion and prayer.

Wednesday Afternoon.—2.30—Opening exercises. 2.40—The local church's F. M. work as promoted—(1) By the pastor (10 min.); Rev. D. M. Mihell, Ph. B.; (2) In the prayer meeting (10 min.); Rev. D. Spencer, F. R. G. S.; (3) In the S. School (10 min.); Rev. J. D. Freeman; (4) In the Y. P. meetings (10 min.); Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, M. A.; (5) In the Women's Organizations (20 min.); Mrs. A. H. Newman. Discussion and prayer. 5.30—Closing exercises.

Wednesday Evening.—8.00—History of our Canadian Baptist Mission—Rev. J. L. Campbell, B. A. Our Present Missionary Problem—Rev. Prof. T. Trotter, B. A.

A resolution was adopted during the sessions approving of the plan to raise \$10,000 as a Carey memorial fund. The F. M. Board met on the 17th. After routine business had been disposed of, Mr. E. J. Smith, a student at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, appeared before the Board, and after due examination was accepted as a medical missionary.

Another convention will be held in March, at which Dr. Grenell, of Detroit, will speak. Full particulars in next letter. P. K. D. Strathroy, Feb. 20.

A Mission Report.

(Read at the annual Missionary Conference at Birmingham, January 17.)

This will be the first yearly report from a Baptist missionary stationed at Vizianagram. The past year has been full of joy, full of work and with many encouraging features. My attention has been chiefly directed to the acquisition of the language; but by careful division of time a good deal of outside work also has been accomplished. By devoting an average of 27 hours a week to study I have been able to successfully compass the full course laid down in the examination system of our Upper Canadian brethren, and beside the few portions of the New Testament included in that course have carefully read in Telugu the whole New Testament. I count myself peculiarly fortunate in coming direct to the field to which I had been designated by the Board. By this happy circumstance it has been possible to cultivate a comparatively close acquaintance with a vast number of people among whom I have come to labor, and become acquainted with the whole field over which I am to travel, and to make myself familiar with all the experiences of the missionary while still toiling at the language. I believe this arrangement is the perfect one.

OTHER WORK.

1. At Vizianagram. Two religious services, besides a flourishing Sunday-school, have been kept up each Lord's Day throughout the year. Regular conferences have been held, and the Lord's Supper observed each month, and a quarterly meeting established. An interesting girls' school has been fostered throughout the year; and promising boys' school, after four months of operation, was shut down for lack of funds. A baptistry, costing Rs. 45, was built at the expense of the church, with a little assistance, early in the year, and has proved invaluable. Needed repairs to the mission house and other compound buildings have been attended to with materials bought by Mr. Sandford before our arrival, and the wells sunk to good springs of water, at an expense of about Rs. 250. The building in the town used by our predecessors for a boys' school, has been opened as a Gospel Hall and book depot, and general headquarters for work in the town. A preacher, who will also sell books, and his wife, who is a first-rate Bible woman, live in one end of the building, and we hope to accomplish much good through their agency. Beginning as soon as I could put enough Telugu together to make out the story of Christ's love and sacrifice, regular excursions have been made with the evangelists each evening that it was possible to go into the town and surrounding villages. In this way in every place within three miles of the compound the Gospel has been faithfully proclaimed.

2. At out-stations. Three of our out-stations have been manned during the greater part of the year, and much faithful work has been done by the evangelists and their wives. At present only two, the most important, are occupied, but we hope to improve on this in the near future. I have visited two of the out-stations three times, one twice, and one four times. At Chipurupilly, on one of these visits, I spent seven days, during which time the Gospel was proclaimed frequently in every quarter of that town, and in nineteen surrounding villages. On this trip we met many people who seemed not far from the kingdom of God. While on our visit to Bhimasinghi we spent five days, preaching twenty times in eighteen villages.

SUMMARY.

1. The language has been brought under comparative control. 2. The field has been, in a measure, surveyed and methods of work made familiar. 3. The Gospel has been preached while accompanied by the evangelists on 218 occasions in different parts of Vizianagram city and in 60 different villages on the field. Have travelled 600 miles, 148 of them on foot. 4. I feel that the harness is on and that I have got the lay of the land, and pray for success in winning souls as I survey a future, bright—as the exceeding great and precious promises.

Statistics: Church members reported last year. 7 Baptized during the year,..... 6 Received by letter,..... 1 Dropped,..... 8 Present membership,..... 20 Amount contributed by A. P. the church,..... Rs. 92 0 6 Total raised and expended at the station,..... Rs. 428 14 7 M. B. SHAW.

Vizianagram, Jan. 16.

Regina, N. W. T.

LIBRARY WANTED.

To the Baptist Sabbath-schools of the Maritime Provinces: Dear fellow-laborers,—We have a Sabbath-school, but as yet we have no library, and it will be some time before we are able to purchase one. If you have books to spare (not old or discarded ones) and want to help us, send them along by express or freight, and we will pay the cost. J. HARRY KING.

Once More.

Is it Scriptural for Women to take a Public Part in the Social Exercises of the Church?

The discussion which started under the above "heading" has quite diffused from its moorings, and now we find it changed to "What Scriptural Authority have Women to Preach, etc., in the Church?" The two things are quite different. I am not an "advocate of women's public ministry in the church," and if J. Denovan would read my former article carefully, he would see that he has misunderstood me. Perhaps the misunderstanding has arisen from a change in the subject under discussion. It is true that I am an advocate of women's equal rights in the church, but what I tried to show in my former article was that "Paul" made a distinction between taking a "public part in the social exercises" and "teaching." Or, as I would express it more clearly, between taking part in social worship and preaching—between sitting in the pew and standing in the pulpit. I do not believe in "female preachers"; but I do believe that as private members of the church they are authorized by 1 Cor. 12: 5, and the general teaching of Scripture, to take their place on even footing with men, and work for the advancement of the Master's cause. Several of our sisters have come forward to say that they do not "shrink" to discharge their duty. But still "J. D." talks about "compelling women to do what true feminine nature shrinks from." Surely this rather goes to show that the "shrink" is in another quarter. I am glad "J. D." acknowledges Dr. Broadus such good authority, for the Doctor claims the church was organized when Christ called His disciples. So, therefore, there was a church organization on the day of Pentecost, and these women in the church spoke with tongues. I presume there will be no doubt in "J. D.'s" mind about the organization of the church now.

In reference to the household of Cornelius: It is not out of harmony with the general teaching of the New Testament to suppose women were present and, enjoyed the blessing of the regenerating influences of the Holy Spirit; while it is to argue that infants were there and received baptism. And again, it is unusual to find a house without a woman in it; but not at all unusual to find one without an infant.

The Holy Spirit would hardly influence women to do that which is wrong. For if it is wrong for women to "magnify God" in the church, it must be also out of the church. "J. D." has made no attempt to reconcile "Paul" with "Paul," as quoted in my last letter, but seems to be filled with a large amount of sympathy for all who happen to differ from him, especially the sisters. If the revivals are "Methodistic" that we are having in modern times, so was the Pentecostal revival, and I do not think either are "run against" the plain teaching of the New Testament, the results prove the contrary. Take the sisters out of the "social exercises of the church," and you would close nine out of every ten prayer meetings in our church.

I have no inclination to "retreat my steps," and am more fully persuaded than ever before that the teaching of scripture sustains my position. I shall therefore just as "zealously and unreservedly advocate" what I believe to be the truth as I have in the past. And why not? F. D. D.

The Tobacco and Liquor Question.

I am glad to see one at least come out square on anti-tobacco lines, as in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of 10th. It is time all Christian people set themselves in "battal array" against these two glaring sins of our times. The greatest of these in now, and will be more and more, claiming the serious attention of the best thinkers. Both evils may fairly be coupled together and justly termed "the curse of Christian lands." Whilst the one dethrons reason and unites the user to protect himself, and sooner or later, if continued in, entails misery and ruin on the individual and on the home; the other is more confined to the deceived user, and too often makes shipwreck of the youth indulging therein.

As to the financial aspect of the question, it is appalling! Can "Anti-Tobacco" be correct? viz., "Ten per cent. of our membership, spending \$8 to \$12 per annum in the poisonous weed; say, in round numbers, \$4,000." How Bro. Cohoon's and other cash dispenser's hearts would throb with thankfulness if they could get such a rush into the treasury, and this cash really should come in. Here is a pointer:

Why is the liquor and tobacco habit not indulged in by our Christian sisters? Will some one tell us the percentage of those who drink and smoke tobacco, also who chew liquor? A few Christian store-keepers now refuse to sell tobacco, and there are not a few Christian women who go a block out of their way to buy their fruits and groceries of a temperance dealer in preference to one that quietly supplies his customers with liquor. Yet others think it all right to patronize the latter and thus kill out the striving honest and temperance dealer. Evidently the Christian conscience needs a "shaking up" in many cases. "Large bodies move slowly," and these ponderous evils will drop out of use at a "snail pace," we fear. W. J. G.

Baptist Annuit Association

I observe that a notice is published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of 24th, stating that application was made to the next session of the Legislature for an act authorizing the above association to transfer its property and business to the so-called Provincial Board of the Ministers' Annuit. The notice also states that this is in pursuance of a resolution passed in Moncton, Aug. 22nd, 1891.

There is, I think, a mistake about somewhere. I was present at the meeting and heard the discussion, as I remember, it was closed, any definite action or resolution, remember Bro. Gates said that it was to delay any decided action for the present, and with similar remarks the meeting closed.

I was at the whole meeting and I do not understand that such resolution passed. It seems to me rather unfair to hurry up a legislative action and close this matter while its being properly understood. I ask whether, at such a joint-meeting, legal action can be taken, especially when it is remembered that there are so few present interested in the Society.

There is no doubt that the members of the Annuit Fund incorporated in Nova Scotia are quite willing for union, but it is very doubtful whether the Baptist ministers of New Brunswick are equally willing, as many express joint the present society at Fredericton and prefer that it should remain as such. All our Boards at present have Scotia acts of incorporation; so one might be left that was incorporated in New Brunswick, especially why was the original wish of the founders that the funds should be controlled that province. W. E. McIVER, Chipman, N. B., Feb. 20.

Missionary Meetings.

A second public missionary meeting was held in the Tabernacle church, Tuesday evening, February 23rd. The chair was occupied by Pastor Mar. After devotional exercises, led by W. E. Hall, the pastor of the church, the following programme was carried out:

- 1. Why should we celebrate the tenary of Foreign Missions? by R. F. Adams. 2. Can the churches of this province raise \$1,000 this year for Foreign Missions? if so, how? by Rev. W. M. S. man. 3. Some things necessary in order that this work may be accomplished, by W. J. G. 4. Encouragements for undertaking this work, by Rev. J. Webb. 5. Results that may be expected heartily engaging in this work, by Johnston.

The attendance was good and speaking effective. The whole was interspersed with music, under the leadership of Mr. Corey, the energetic director of the church.

Thus the ball is kept rolling, and it is no doubt that when October 2 comes the churches of Halifax will have a good account of themselves. There has fully come when there should advance all along the line in this centennial year. Here is an opportunity for our District Committees to demonstrate their right to be. There are many members in any of our churches who would refuse to do something in commemoration of Carey's work, if the subject be properly presented. J. W.

A MEETING of the W. M. Aid Society of St. John county took place in Brussels street church, on Thursday afternoon of last week. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Archibald a number of other ladies, and was, in fact, a very interesting character. A missionary meeting of a more general character was also held at the place in the evening. Considering that this meeting had been given out in several churches of the city, or previous Sabbath, as a "mass meeting" and that it was the first public meeting to be held in the city in the interest of the centennial movement, the members present did not indicate that the Baptists of St. John, with all their privileges, had reached a very high point of enthusiasm in foreign missions. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. F. D. Crawley, of Fredericton, I. C. Archibald and Rev. H. G. Mel.

An interesting black-board exercise also given by Miss Smith. Bro. Crawley spoke of the importance of prayer relation to the work of missions. The greatest and most successful preachers, he said, probably effect more for the cause of Christ through their fervent and effectual prayers than by preaching. That by which we seek to mark this centennial year is not a spasmodic effort, but the development of a larger, more intelligent permanent interest in the work. Language must be expell'd by enthusiasm, enthusiasm must be cultivated and sustained by prayer. For himself, he should not be unmindful of practical results—and he hoped people would do more in this respect this year than they ever had done before—yet he should especially cultivate, both in himself and in

Baptist Annuity Association.

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There is, I think, a mistake about this somewhere. I was present at the joint-meeting and heard the discussion, and as I remember, it was closed without any definite action or resolution. I will remember Bro. Gates said that in view of matters now pending, it would be well to delay any decided action for the present, and with similar remarks the meeting closed.

I was at the whole meeting and certainly did not understand that any such resolution passed. It seems also to me rather unfair to hurry up legislative action and close this matter without its being properly understood. I also ask whether, at such a joint-meeting, legal action can be taken, especially when it is remembered that there were so few present interested in the N. B. Society.

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A second public missionary meeting was held in the Tabernacle church on Tuesday evening, February 23rd. The chair was occupied by Pastor Manning. After devotional exercises, led by Rev. W. E. Hall, the pastor of the church, the following programme was carried out: 1. Why should we celebrate the centenary of Foreign Missions? by Rev. H. F. Adams.

2. Can the churches of this country raise \$1,000 this year for Foreign Missions? if so, how? by Rev. W. M. Smallman.

3. Some things necessary in order that this work may be accomplished, by Mrs. Manning.

4. Encouragements for undertaking this work, by Rev. J. Webb.

5. Results that may be expected from heartily engaging in this work, by Miss Johnston.

The attendance was good and the speaking effective. The whole was interspersed with music, under the leadership of Mr. Corey, the energetic character of the church.

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people, the habit of prayer, that they might come to carry the mission on their hearts. Bro. Archibald spoke earnestly of the immense needs of the people of the Telugu country, and pressed home the duty of sending them missionaries with the Word of life. Bro. Mellick alluded to the fact that he was shortly, as he expected, to leave his charge here to take up work in the West, but though he should not be with the brethren here during the centennial year, his heart was deeply engaged in the work and he should pray and labor for its success. Pastor Stewart presided at the meeting, and Revs. J. H. Saunders and S. Welton also took part in the exercises. The choir contributed much to the interest of the evening.

Obituary.

I observe by the Year Book that the name of Bro. E. B. Phelan is omitted as pastor of the Lot 10 church. His name was entered in the church letter, last June, to our association as the pastor. He was then, still; the esteemed and indefatigable pastor of our church. DANIEL GHAMM, Church Clerk, Lot 10, P. E. I., Feb. 15.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. BRUSSELS ST., ST. JOHN.—Pastor Stewart has begun a series of special services under hopeful conditions.

PARROBRO.—I baptized one into the Diligent River church, February 21. Brethren, pray for us. C. E. PINEO.

CAPE TORMENTINE.—In the presence of many witnesses five more were baptized, making 16 in all; others were received for baptism. We have begun work at Cape Spera. Already a number have professed faith in Christ as personal Saviour. Remember us at the throne of grace. Feb. 23.

HEBRON.—Sunday, Feb. 14th, was the third anniversary of our settlement here. The event was fittingly celebrated by the baptism of a believer in Jesus, making thirteen in all since Jan. 1st. As we review these years of service our hearts are full of gratitude to God for opportunity and strength given, and to the members of the church for their sympathy and co-operation. As we begin another year, the strongest desire of our heart is to be given wisdom and strength to labor for the edification of the body of Christ. F. H. BEALS.

TABERNACLE CHURCH, ST. JOHN.—A deeply interesting and solemn service was held last evening, the occasion being the ordination of the deacons—Messrs. D. H. Sprague and C. W. Morrell. A very excellent and able sermon on the deaconship was preached by Rev. H. G. Mellick, pastor of the Leinster street church, from Acts 6: 3, 4. The sermon was listened to with the deepest interest by the large audience present. After the sermon, the ordination prayer, accompanied by the laying on of hands, was offered by the pastor—Rev. A. E. Ingram. Two persons have recently been added to our fellowship, one by statement and one by baptism.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The Baptist church of this town is now pastorless, and unfortunately it is not in a position at present to give a united call to an under-shepherd. By the kind providence of God a faithful pulpit supply is afforded in the services of Bro. Wm. Blackaller, who now resides in Woodstock, as an official of the C. P. R. This good brother is also doing a great work among the employees of this railroad. Every Sunday afternoon he holds a service in a large hall, which is well filled with attentive worshippers, and many conversions is the result. It is to be hoped that ere long this church, occupying, as it does, an important position in this beautiful and prosperous town, may, by a united effort, secure the services of a pastor equal to the demands of the hour. To any minister who has a passion for work and sacrifice this is an inviting field as the prospect of success is good. J. H. S.

OSBORNE, N. S.—Dear brethren, hold up with us the Lord has once more visited His church and people in this place with His reviving power. We were at a low ebb spiritually, on account of being without a pastor. God has seen fit to send our brother, J. W. S. Young, to spend a few weeks with us. The spirit and power of God came with him. He has the reward of his labor in seeing many precious souls saved, and backsliders brought back to their Father's home. On February 14th seven followed their Lord in baptism; and last Sabbath seventeen more happy converts were baptized. And still the work goes on. Strong men bow beneath God Almighty's power, young men and maidens are giving themselves to the Lord; little boys and girls coming to God in the days of their youth. Jesus is with us; pray that He may tarry. And to His name be all the glory. E. H. W.

PERSONALS.

We learn from a Toronto despatch to the Montreal Witness that Rev. J. Denovan, of Wolfville, has consented to occupy his old pulpit in the Immanuel church, Toronto, for a few months. The resignation of Rev. H. G. Mellick, pastor of Leinster street church, has been accepted, to take effect the 1st of April, and immediately afterwards he expects to take up his work as superintendent of home missions in Manitoba and the North-west.

NOTICES.

The next session of the York and Sunbury Co.'s quarterly meeting will convene (D. V.) with Finner Kingless Baptist church on Friday, March 11th, at 7 p. m. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. B. N. Nobles; the quarterly by the writer. All the churches are requested to send delegates. S. D. EVINGS, Secy.-Treas.

The next session of the Queens Co. quarterly meeting will be held with the 1st Cambridge Baptist church, MacDonnell's Corner, on Friday, March 11, commencing at 7 p. m. A public temperance meeting will be held at the session on Saturday evening. Foreign missionary

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS' LEEMINGS' ESSENCE

CURES Sprains, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and SHIF Joints on Horses.

Numerous testimonials certify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy; and every day brings fresh testimony from horsemen in all parts of the country, proving that FELLOWS' LEEMINGS' ESSENCE is without a rival in all cases of Lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

meeting on Sunday evening. All our ministering brethren and delegates are cordially invited to attend. W. E. McINTYRE, Secy.

The next session of the Carleton, Victoria and Misakawka counties quarterly meeting will be held (D. V.) with the Jacksonville Baptist church, on the second Friday in March (11th), at 7 p. m. Preaching by Rev. C. Henderson; missionary sermon by Rev. Thos. Todd; quarterly sermon by Rev. J. C. Blackney. The executive of the Sabbath-school convention will please meet at 3 o'clock p. m., on Friday, in the church edifice. All Sabbath-school workers are invited. Thos. Todd, Sec.-Treas.

Obituary.

Rev. Henry March

died near Weston, Oregon, after a brief illness, on September 8, 1891, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. March was a native of Swanage, Dorsetshire, England. In the spring of 1855 he came to St. John, N. B. Soon after he made a profession of religion and was baptized by Rev. I. E. Bill, and was received into the membership of the German street church. Subsequently the church granted Bro. March a license to exercise his gifts as a preacher of the Word, and he employed his talents in preaching at out-stations, and in the work of the Sunday-school, in which he was deeply interested. In October, 1883, he was set apart to the work of the ministry by ordination, a council having been called for that purpose by the Willow Grove church, of which he then was a member. In December of the same year he removed with his wife and two youngest sons to Eastern Oregon, locating near Weston. In 1884 and 1885 he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist churches at Mountain Valley and Weston, the engagement with the latter continuing for eighteen months and with the former until 1890, when failing health compelled him to withdraw from the work of the ministry. Rev. W. H. Prudett, Weston, Oregon, who furnishes material for the above says:

Pastor Henry March was of far more than average natural abilities, with a fair education. The Bible was his textbook. When he went upon the platform he administered in holy things, by declaring faithfully the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was ever true to his convictions; a strong defender of the principles near and dear to mission-ary Baptists; ever willing to undergo privation and even hardship in order to make full proof of his ministry. Extreme inclement weather or sickness only prevented him filling his appointments to preach. The funeral services, by his own request, were conducted by the writer—Oct. 25, latter part of verse 34: "Come, ye blessed of My Father," etc. He ever manifested a sweet submissive spirit to the will of his Master in his brief afflictions. He left with us a benediction on his lips, in the confident expectation of soon being with Christ in a blessed immortality. Having received his "bounty" with his armor on, he quietly fell asleep in Jesus. His remains lie in the Weston cemetery by the side of his companion, where they will remain undisturbed until the morning of the resurrection. Six sons, one daughter, one son-in-law, and three daughters-in-law survive him. An affectionate parent, a kind neighbor and a true servant of God has entered into that "rest that remaineth to the people of God."

—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in condensed form the elements for building up the blood and nerve system. When broken down from overwork, mental worry, abuse or excess, you will find them a never-failing cure. Sold by dealers, or sent on receipt of price—50 cents a box, 6 boxes, \$2.50—by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville. Take no substitute.

Good Cooking.

is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

—Delicate children find a wonderful tonic and invigorator in Putnam's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Its pleasant taste and ready digestibility especially adapt it for their use. All the leading physicians prescribe it.

—TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of deafness and noise in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

General Mention. Rev. J. Cahill, of Central Bedouque, P. E. I., finds himself in the midst of a kind and appreciative people. A good supply of useful articles, needed in house and stable, have been received from the friends in Bedouque, Frodoon, and Wilmot Valley. The friends in Summerside have also presented Mrs. Cahill with a beautiful set of china dishes. FINE GROVE.—Our heart-felt thanks are due the good friends who gathered at the parsonage on the evening of Feb. 15, and, after serving tea, presented us with cash and useful articles, amounting in all to \$37. To toil for the welfare of such a people is a delightful calling, which we esteem the most sacred privilege of life. May the Giver of all good bountifully reward the donors of our daily prayer. E. E. LOCKE.

I wish through the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR to acknowledge the kindness of my people at Long Creek. February 17, although cold and stormy, a number of the friends of the parsonage about 7 p. m. They took us altogether by surprise. Nevertheless we were very happy to see them. At 12 o'clock, when they left, we found ourselves over thirty-six dollars richer—\$20 cash, 22 bush. oats, 3 bags of flour, beside other useful articles. We have great reason to be thankful, and I trust are so. F. D. DAVISON.

—The monthly concert at the School for the Blind have been resumed. The first of these took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the assembly hall of the institution. The visitors were conducted to different parts of the buildings, and were lost in the premises of the arrangement of the music room. Through the plate glass doors of each of these rooms a pupil could be seen practicing upon one of the new Evans Bros. or Karn pianos, recently put in by Miller Bros. of this city, who are the sole agents. These piano-fortes are particularly fine in tone and are giving every satisfaction.—Halifax paper.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or who has a BLOOD PURITY, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental. EVERY WOMAN who has any suppression and irregularity, which inevitably result in a disordered system, should take these PILLS. They will regulate her system, and restore her lost vitality. YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will give them a full and healthy development, and strengthen the system. YOUNG WOMEN should take these PILLS. They will give them a full and healthy development, and strengthen the system. For sale by druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Brockville, Ont.

AMMONIA. IN BAKING POWDER IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT. Its volatility is abridged by reaction with the gluten of the Flour. The presence of an O.F. OBTAINABLE Baking Powder containing Ammonia is impracticable. Avoid all risk and use Woodill's German Baking Powder. Guaranteed to contain NO AMMONIA. THE OHIO WOODEN-WARE FACTORY. Is fitted with the most perfect machinery for the manufacture of Clothes-Pins, Hay Rakes, Washboards, Children's Waggon and Sleds. Box Shooks, Barrel Heads, Matched Sheathing, Floor Boards, Mouldings, &c., furnished for the trade on most reasonable terms. ORDERS ARE SOLICITED. GEO. CROSBY, Proprietor. OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, OHIO, Yarmouth Co., N. S.

FURS! FURS! FURS! THE indications are for colder weather. Send along your FURS and have them made up in the leading styles. Ladies' Sealings Retined and Altered. Ladies' and Men's Fur Gloves and Sets made to order from prime skins. Sleigh Shoes lined and trimmed. All orders for Fur work promptly attended to, and done on the premises at short notice. CALL OR ADDRESS: W. B. THOMAS, Manufacturing Furrier, 48 Barrington St., Halifax. Burdock Cures BILIOUSNESS. Blood Cures BILIOUSNESS. Bitters Cures BILIOUSNESS.

REGULATES THE LIVER. Direct Proof. Sufferer.—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of medicine which did me no good, and I was losing my strength all the time until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After using it for a few days, I can now say that I can also recommend it for the cure of Liver Complaint. MARY A. E. DEACON, HALIFAX, N.S. AGENTS.—"SPURGEON'S LIFE" and Works will soon be issued in a handsome volume of 500 pages, at \$1.50, cloth, and \$1.00, in Morocco, gilt. Sample prospectus now ready. Agents wanted at once. For Dr. Nodding's author of this book, was an intimate friend of Spurgeon's. Besides a complete narrative of Spurgeon's life, it contains a large collection of his choicest sermons, lectures, witty sayings, and most brilliant writings. The book is illustrated. Act quickly. For terms, address: A. H. Mowbray, 59 Garden Street, Saint John, N. B.

Men's Spring Overcoats. DAILY ARRIVING. Come and See them. OAK HALL. Men's Spring Suits. DAILY ARRIVING. Come and See them. OAK HALL. BOYS' SPRING SUITS. DAILY ARRIVING. Come and See them. OAK HALL. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. DAILY ARRIVING. Come and See them. OAK HALL. SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.

MILLER BROS.' EXHIBIT. AT the recent exhibition MILLER BROS. (Granville St., Halifax) occupied a large space (nearly the whole of the south end gallery), and their show presented a fine appearance. It was all enclosed by a nice carpet, the walls and ceiling being nicely papered, and suspended from the ceiling were three electric lights, and their whole place tastefully and richly draped and some nice pictures hung. They showed fifteen fine Grand and Piano. The Karn Organ in church and parlor style, some of which were very fine in both appearance and tone, ranged in price from \$75 to \$450. Also some fine Karn Pianos in rosewood finish, both of those makes of pianos are becoming very popular. Prices of Pianos shown ranged from \$200 to \$600. Occasionally some very sweet music could be heard from their department. They also showed in a separate booth ten of the celebrated Haymond Sewing Machines in different styles of oak and walnut. Among them was a very fine cabinet machine, which attracted much attention, it being so simple to open and close and to operate; and when closed having the appearance of a writing desk. This simple and elegant type did in making so fine an exhibit. They received three diplomas on their organs and pianos—the highest award given; no prizes were offered. They have now been in business over twenty years, and during that long time have worked up a very large business in the lower provinces, which territory they control.

THE WORD "DYSPEPTICURE" IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Dyspepticure Prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N.B. TWO YEARS AGO "Dyspepticure" was known to some hundreds of people scattered here and there throughout the Maritime Provinces and New England States. THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF CURED CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS ARE SOUNDING ITS PRAISES ALL OVER AMERICA. "Dyspepticure" differs wholly from all other remedies, and is a discovery in the treatment of all stomach troubles. By its soothing and healing action on the irritated coating of the Great Nerve Center, the stomach, it positively cures not only indigestion but the greatest forms of Chronic Dyspepsia. "DYSPEPTICURE" ASTONISHES CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS. Sample Size, 50c. Large Bottles (wholesale) \$1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PREPARED BY CHARLES K. SHORT, PHARMACIST, ST. JOHN, N. B.

USE IDEAL SOAP. SURPRISE SOAP. does the wash without boiling or scalding a single piece.

MONEY! AN EASY WAY TO MAKE IT. Everybody can do it. How? Why, by hunting up their very old letters that have stamps on them. I buy for cash all kinds of Postage Stamps, and pay from one cent to many dollars each for them. Hunt up old letters and look through them, you may find something worth many dollars. Stamps are sent valuable if left on entire envelope. Send what you find on approval, and I will make you a cash offer for them. If you do not accept I will return them to you. Signs of the present issue are wanted. Address—P. HETTY SANDERS, P. O. Box 209, St. John, N. B. Reference—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR. HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymns. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

Jesse O. Day, a workman on the Joggins railway, died on Thursday last from injuries received while engaged in shunting.

It is encouraging to see that St. John's death rate for the last week shows a large decrease as compared with other recent weeks.

Miller Bros., Granville street, Halifax, at the recent exhibition, received three diplomas on their organ and piano exhibition.

East Simcoe gave a majority of 36 for Bennett in the by-election on Thursday last, instead of 207 for Spohn, Liberal, in 1891.

The constituency of Two Mountains, Quebec, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dabout, has again elected a Conservative by a large majority.

The Sub reports that Mr. L. C. Akery, of St. Leonard's, recently encountered a den of six bears, including four cubs, and killed them all.

Ontario has a surplus of \$5,285,515. Quebec has a debt of over \$33,000,000. Ontario has an honest government. Quebec has had a dose of Mercierism—price, \$13,000,000 for five years.

A man named Arthur Miller, travelling from Portland, Me., to Shubenacadie, N. S., died in a second-class car of the I. C. R. at Amherst, on Friday. An inquest resulted in a verdict of death from causes unknown.

A Winnipeg letter says, "There died at Dogwood Reservoir, near Lake Manitoba, on the 2nd inst., the largest woman in the world. She was a squaw, and was married to a buck named Chipewa. She weighed 700 pounds and measured by inches around the arm. It took a coffin 7 feet long and 5 wide to hold her remains."

Not only have the steamers been lowering the ocean records this winter, but sailing vessels are also making faster time. The bark Charles E. Leungy, of P. E. Island, Cap. R. B. Leungy, which arrived last evening from Plymouth, G. B., came across in fifteen days, which is probably the fastest passage ever made between the two ports—a distance of nearly 5,000 miles. She left Plymouth in ballast.

A correspondent writing from Calgary, a town in the North-West Territory, notes as a remarkable fact that at that place, a few days ago, the mercury rose from several points below zero to nearly 50 above within an hour, as a result of a westerly gale, and so remained all night. The lowest of February was not a hundred miles distant, the temperature remained steadily at a low level below zero during the same time.

The announced majority of Hon. Mr. Carling of upwards of 100 votes depends, it appears, on votes which have been objected to—the Ontario Court of Appeal upholding the objection. The voters' names were kept on the list pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. The result of the election therefore depends upon the judgment which the Supreme Court shall give. If the judgment of the Ontario Court is sustained, the result is nearly as stated in both parties claim the seat.

The by-election in London, Ont., on Friday last, resulted in the return of Hon. John Carling, Conservative, over Mr. Hyman, Liberal. The majority is reported to be 107. Hyman's majority over Carling in 1891 was 100. In Quebec West Mr. Hearn has carried the constituency by a majority of 400. Thomas McCreery's majority in 1891 in the same constituency was 43. It is a Conservative paper asserted, Mr. Greely's influence was thrown in favor of Murphy, the Liberal candidate, it does not appear to have been of any particular service to him.

An advertisement of a life of Spurgeon by Rev. Henry D. Northrup, D. D., will be found in another column. It will be a large volume in three parts, containing biography, a collection of some of Mr. Spurgeon's most celebrated sermons, and a large collection of notable passages, selected from his sermons and other writings. Judging from the prospectus, the book will be one of a very considerable interest and value. Mr. R. A. H. Morrow is bringing out the book in the Maritime Provinces, and his agents are rapidly taking orders for the work.

Mrs. Wright of Quispamsis, lately celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She was born in St. John, Feb. 20, 1792. Of a family of eight girls and three boys, five daughters and one son are now living, and Mrs. Wright has the remarkable experience of seeing on her one hundredth birthday no less than five generations, several of her great, great-grandchildren having attained the age of 15 years. Though confined in her bed by the result of an accident, Mrs. Wright still retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. Her husband, Capt. John Wright, died about four years ago.

It was decided at a meeting of citizens on Friday afternoon to establish another charitable institution in the city of Halifax. The need of a home for aged men of some means, but insufficient to support themselves outside, has long been a public question. It is determined to appeal to the public for support in inaugurating an old gentlemen's home. Two subscriptions of \$1,000 each were promised towards a fund of \$10,000. C. C. Blackadar, of the Acadia Recorder, and Wesley Smith, of the Birmer, and Smith Bros., are the benefactors who have thus started the movement with financial assistance. An energetic committee was appointed to carry out the scheme, and elicit the support of the public.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

British and Foreign.

There is a rumor, which a Boston paper says is believed to have foundation, that H. M. Stanley will be asked to stand for Parliament in the next general elections in Great Britain.

No members of the Royal Family will attend the Ascot races this year, and the Queen has already given orders for the Royal stand to be kept close, with all the blinds drawn down during the meeting.

A good deal of excitement was caused last week at Berlin by a labor demonstration. The police interfered and a fight ensued. By the free use of their sabres the police succeeded in routing the mob. Seven rioters were arrested and placed in jail.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Pope is preparing an address to be delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. In this address the Pope will decline to abandon his rights over Rome, but otherwise the address will be couched in a moderate tone."

Edmund Yates' London cable to the New York Tribune says: "I am informed that there is no foundation whatever for the widely circulated report that there has been a difference of opinion between the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales respecting the place of the Duke of Clarence's burial. It appears that the Queen and Her Royal Highness have from the first concurred in the arrangement that the coffin of the lamented Duke shall remain permanently in the Albert Memorial Chapel, and it will soon be placed in a sarcophagus near to the one in which the Duke of Albany is buried."

Mr. Balfour has for the present undertaken the tiresome duty of writing the right reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons for the Queen. Mr. Balfour's record, no doubt, will be as brilliant and epigrammatic as were the communications of Disraeli, which often resembled the political passages in his novels. The Queen's secretaries of Parliament reports sent to her by Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone respectively, are preserved in the private library of Buckingham Palace, and form a perfectly unique and interesting history of the House of Commons during the present reign. It may be hoped that Her Majesty will some day consent to publish these interesting and remarkable records.

United States.

John B. Gough's library is to be sold in Boston March 22nd. It consists of some 3,000 volumes, remarkable for the beauty and expensiveness of their binding.

Speaker Crisp, of the United States Congress, is reported to be in very poor health. His physician advises his going to Florida, but he is said not to be strong enough to undertake the journey.

A Buffalo man in Nashville the other day was introduced to a southerner as coming from New York. "Oh, you are from the slave state, are you?" was the southerner's remark. Upon being asked to explain the "stranger" said he meant the state that "kill owg."

The income of Russell Sage is said to be \$1 a minute, and the professor calculates that if one-tenth of Mr. Sage's income were devoted to missions he would be able to support one thousand missionaries at an annual salary of \$800 a piece. There is no intimation, however, that Mr. Sage is likely to become a "tooth-giver" and an enthusiast in missions, so that probably the snites which ordinary people are able to contribute to the good cause will not be depleted.

Quarantined the area of Wisconsin is under a strict quarantine. In several districts deposits have been on fire for years. There are cases where the conditions have been volcanic on account of the generation of gases in the seams. One of these disturbances has occurred on the Sweetwater cattle range, 250 miles west of Cheyenne. More than 100 acres of surface was disturbed, and the report was heard for thirty miles. Coal and dirt were thrown into the air a great distance. The existence of this fire has been known for twelve years.

Mr. Charles T. Wills has obtained an order of the Supreme Court from Judge Pratt on the sheriff for the sale under foreclosure of \$52,000 mechanic's lien on Dr. Talmage's new church—the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The property is to be sold in one parcel, and the sale is to be subject to the mortgage of \$100,000 held by Mr. Russell Sage, as well as other liens, and Mr. Wills, who was the architect of the building, is allowed \$1,000 extra for expenses. Counted for the Tabernacle have secured a stay of thirty days to perfect an appeal.

An cat in a hotel in California, it is reported, has become a confirmed inebriate. It does seem as if a cat might have more sense. But as in the case of other animals of bigger brains, it appears that the cat did not set out with deliberate purpose to go to the bad. His lapse from the paths of sobriety was a gradual one. He began by licking up sweet whisky punch spilled at the bar. From this he acquired a love of whisky straight, and his appetite for alcohol kept increasing with its use until now he can make almost as much a beast of himself as any of his human companions.

If you have a hacking cough that distresses you and annoys others—particularly in church—send 12 cents in stamps to G. A. Moore, chemist, St. John, N. B., for a box of Hackmore's Lozenges. He will send them to you by mail. They give immediate relief.

Mariner's Liniment cures diphtheria.

Marriages.

STRAIDMAN-INSOR.—At Milford, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. C. Blackney, Robert Steadman, of Bridgetown, to Mrs. Caroline Insor, of Milford.

SLETT-GOOD.—At Jacksonville, Car. Co., on Feb. 24, by Rev. B. H. Thomas, James Slett to Emma, eldest daughter of James Good, Esq.

WAUGH-BURNS.—At the home of the bride's parents, Freetown, Feb. 17, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Chas. C. Waugh, to Rebecca, daughter of Stewart Burns, Esq.

CAMERON-SCHURMAN.—At the home of the bride's parents, Bedouque, Feb. 16, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Neil M. Cameron, of Albany, F. E. L. to Alfreda, daughter Alfred Schurman, Esq.

AYER-ODDEN.—At Sackville, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brecken and the Rev. Mr. Warren, James R. Ayer, to Annie, daughter of Farden Odden.

Deaths.

THOMPSON.—At Oxford, Jan. 20th, William Thompson, aged 82 years.

RUSSELL.—At Moncton, Feb. 19, James C. Russell, in the 61st year of his age.

MILLER.—At Oxford, of the grippe, Feb. 21, William Miller, aged 77 years.

SIMPSON.—At Mount Pleasant, Feb. 20, Clara, wife of Roderick Simpson, aged 21 years.

PARRY.—At Port Maitland, Jan. 22d, Sister Ann Perry, aged 73. Gentle and consistent in life, peaceful in death.

JOHNSON.—At Little River, Jan. 18, Mrs. Dorcas Johnson, aged 68 years, leaving nine children to mourn her removal.

MITCHELL.—At Doaktown, on the 8th Jan., Carrie R. E., fourth daughter of William and Jane Mitchell, aged ten months and three days.

DUTTON.—At Oxford, Feb. 14, Samuel Dutton, aged 59 years. He was baptized by Rev. L. M. Munroe. His sickness was lingering, but faith in Christ sustained him to the end.

COVE.—At Oxford, Dec. 14, of fever, Ehelinda Cove. She professed saving faith in Christ and was baptized into the fellowship of the church by pastor E. C. Corey, only three months before her death.

PALMER.—At Jacktown, N. B., on Feb. 29, of consumption, Holland Palmer, aged 34 years. She was left with two brothers and a number of relatives to mourn over his early departure from earth.

COVE.—At Oxford, Feb. 14, after six weeks of patient suffering, Elizabeth A., wife of William Cove, aged 69 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, three sons and five daughters to mourn the death of an affectionate wife and mother. Her end was peace.

SOLLOWS.—At Port Maitland, Jan. 25, Frank Sollovs, in the 34th year of his age. He was not a member of any church, but a number of years ago he was led to believe in Christ. We believe that it is well with his soul. May God abundantly bless and comfort the bereaved and family.

KEMPTON.—At New Granton, on the 11th of Feb., Mary, wife of the late Richard Kempton, of Kempt, aged 84 years. Mrs. Kempton was baptized by Rev. N. Vildito in her youth, and joined the Willmot church. Over forty years she came to Queens County to live, and united with the Kempt church, where she remained a bright and shining light until death.

SIMPSON.—At her son's residence, St. John, Feb. 17th, Mrs. Thomas E. Simpson fell asleep in Jesus, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was baptized by Rev. Thomas Todd over thirty years ago, and united with the Jacksonville Baptist church, in which she continued to serve the Master until called to join the church of the first-born.

O'BRIEN.—At Beaver River, Feb. 2nd, of cancer of the stomach, Capt. Thomas O'Brien, aged 65. Mr. O'Brien was a highly respected citizen, and will be greatly missed in the community. His sufferings at times during the past four months were very intense; but God was with him and gave him grace to bow in submission to His will. He regretted his death, and commended his soul to the Christian life, but trusted in the abounding grace of Jesus Christ and was not afraid to die. May all the members of his family share largely in the blessings of a covenant-keeping God. Religious Intelligence please copy.

West.—At Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 16, Libbie L., beloved wife of Mr. Andrew West, in the 36th year of her age. Sister West united with the Christian church, Milton, when she was fourteen years of age, and continued a member of that church till her death. A husband, seven children, father and mother, sister and brother, and a large number of relatives and friends mourn their loss.

McPHERSON.—At Halifax, Jan. 24, Dea. David McPherson, in the 90th year of his age. Dea. McPherson was one of the constituent members of the North Baptist church. He continued his connection with this church until the formation of the Third (Tabernacle), when he became one of its founders, and was chosen to fill the office of deacon. Dea. McPherson had evangelistic gifts of no mean order. He used to visit frequently outlying communities, holding religious services, and did very acceptable missionary work. Of late years, on

account of feeble health, he was not able to attend the house of the Lord. He was tenderly cared for by his children. Dea. McPherson has left a widow and a large circle of friends, including sons and daughters, grandchildren and great grandchildren, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father and friend. The church has lost an honored member and the community a good man. His funeral was attended by Pastors Hall and Manning. It rests from his labors, &c.

PICK.—On the 25th of Dec., 1891, Dea. William Pick passed away to his rest. He was one of the most highly respected citizens of Wolfville, N. S. He was born in the year 1802, and was therefore within a few days of being 90 years of age at the time of his death. Of these ninety years sixty-five were given to Christ and His cause. He was baptized and received into the fellowship of the First Horton Baptist church by the late Rev. Theo. S. Harding in the year 1827. For many years he filled the office of deacon of the church, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was sincere and zealous as a Christian; always helpful, ever in the darkest times, and ready to give a word of comfort to the halting ones. The last few years of his life were indeed "labor and sorrow." He had much pain to endure. But what he suffered for his neighbor's sake he never became "winded in the spirit" in his latter ones. Our dear brother will be greatly missed in his home and in the church. But we thank God that we believe he has gone to his rest.

MONROE.—Died of the grippe, Jan. 10, at Folly Village, of her son-in-law, Flem. Layton, Esq., Mrs. Eliza, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Morrison, of Little Dyke, Col. Co., aged 85. In early life her opportunities for hearing a free and full salvation proclamation were very limited. But in her own home she carefully studied her New Testament, and was through the Word converted to God, and became a Baptist. At that time there was only one baptized believer between Portauquois and Onslow—Mrs. Abigail Layton. The nearest Baptist church to her home was the Onslow church, some twelve or fourteen miles distant. Trifles did not keep her from her duty to God as she clearly saw it. She was a true and devoted Christian, and went up to Onslow to the conference meeting, offered herself to the church for baptism, and was received for membership after baptism; and on August 28th, 1842, she was baptized by the Rev. D. W. C. Dimock. Then the church in Great Village was organized, and Sister Morrison united with the church here. She loved the church of God; for her prosperity she prayed and labored, ever ready, when necessary required, to give a reason of the hope she possessed. When her pastor died, she was called to the church, and she loved and prayed for our missionary enterprise and was ready to give as far as her means would permit. And indeed she laid by so she could assist the church and the cause of missions when needed. Two days before her death she handed her pastor ten dollars, a gift of which were for our foreign mission. Her last moments were most delightfully peaceful. The church has lost a true helper, her son and daughter a true mother. But she has gone to her longed for happy home, so we are being "gathered homeward one by one."

STOCCOM.—At Halifax, Feb. 10, of acute mania, resulting as was supposed from a severe attack of grip, Julia L., third daughter of Dea. James Stoccom, aged 24. Deceased was converted while attending Normal School at Truro, in 1875, and was there baptized by Rev. J. E. Goucher. The profession then made was adorned by a beautiful and consistent Christian life. Possessing talents of a high order, our sister prepared to see her father by the Master by a course of studies at Moody's School, Northfield, Mass., graduating in 1887. On that occasion she composed a class song, which was a true and sublime expression of her own heart-purposes, and was set to music by her father. Her husband, attending Normal School at Truro, in 1875, and was there baptized by Rev. J. E. Goucher. The profession then made was adorned by a beautiful and consistent Christian life. 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