

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XI.

VOL. IV.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888.

NO. 16.

—MANITOBA.—A brother writes a word about the pronunciation of Manitoba, suggested by the little pleasurer of Dr. Cramp, as given in a late *Messenger and Visitor*. He says, while the English custom is to put the accent on the second syllable, the people of the province put it on the last. He thinks it a question whether any have a right to force on the name a pronunciation different from that of the natives of the place.

—CHECKING.—How cheering it is to read the following from a report of Mr. Greenfield of the Congo Mission: "Christianity spreading even where missionaries had not labored. As he approached one town in which no Baptist missionary had ever labored, he saw a band of native evangelists coming out to preach the gospel to their native brethren, and that town, a few years ago, was sunk in 'heathenism.'" There is hope for the African race when the new converts have such self-sacrificing missionary zeal.

—PROGRESS.—We clip the following from the *London Freeman*. The fact referred to is significant: "The Baptist denomination made more progress last year in Wales than any other body. This statement is made in the *Herald Cymraeg* (an undenominational weekly) for January 17, and it is amply borne out by official returns. It has been further stated that the Baptists alone of the denominations in Wales increase more rapidly than the population. Add to this the enormous growth of African, German and Swedish Baptists. Remember that all these, as Welsh Baptists, are close in fellowship and in communion, and the coincidence must seem to everyone significant.

—NEW DEPARTURE.—There has been an inter-denominational missionary conference in Mexico, composed of representatives of all the Protestant bodies. They discussed the propriety of parcelling out the ground among them. Finally a resolution was submitted to the effect that in all towns of more than 10,000, more than one body might establish missions, but in towns of less population only one society should enter. In case two or more missions were already established in one of these towns, all should retire except the one first beginning work there. Finally, the whole subject was referred to a committee composed of one from each denomination. The more this scheme is sought to be made practical the more difficulties will arise. There are 155 foreign and 300 native Protestant workers in Mexico. These have gathered 177 churches, containing 12,444 members. There are 2,516 scholars in Protestant day schools and 5,256 in Sunday schools. The value of church property is about \$54,900. The prospects are bright.

—DOWN GRADE.—Matters in connection with this controversy have progressed another stage. The London Baptist Association has decided not to express itself in reference to the doctrinal basis of the Union, but leave the matter in the hands of that body. Mr. Spurgeon has urged his supporters to drop all action in reference to the vote of secession, so as to lift the whole question above the level of personalities. He trusts the whole attention of the brethren should be given to the grave business of ridding the denomination of false doctrine and securing them against it for the future. This is wise. The Union is to meet on the 22nd. The two chief positions taken against Mr. Spurgeon's views are: first, it is not Baptist to have a creed, and second, the discussion will endanger Christian unity. Mr. Spurgeon replies that associations and churches have doctrinal statements, and why not the Union, while any union lasting and beneficial must be in the truth.

—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Episcopals of Great Britain claim to have one million more of adherents than all other bodies put together. Dissenters do not admit this claim. It must be remembered that all those who really have no religion naturally are reckoned among adherents of the state church. As these form a lamentably large class, especially in the great cities, it is easy to see how wide these figures are of the mark. Even allowing this claim, how preposterous it appears to an outsider that twelve millions of people are compelled, after supporting their own form of doctrine and worship, to help support the clergy of thirteen millions of people whose doctrines and forms of worship they do not believe in harmony with the New Testament. It is to be borne in mind, also, that the Established Church began with about all the people in her fold. Now, it is more than probable that more than half have gone into other folds. This shows the strength and direction of the tide of religious progress and is an unerring index of the final issue. Disestablishment must come, whether to the betterment of the state church through casting her upon her own spiritual and material resources, or to the development of greater spirituality and power, or to her weakening, as she proves unable to meet the strain.

—FALSE.—We referred, last week, to the death by starvation of two ladies at Mount Holly, New York. It had been so reported widely in the press. The whole story has since been proved to be the fabrication of a sensational reporter. The ladies died of fever. On reading the account in the papers, friends from different quarters sent in money to the survivors, and it was, in every case, returned, as they were comfortably off. The reporter who set the story in circulation should be punished severely.

—INCONSISTENT CHRISTIANS.—Yes, there are inconsistent Christians. We are not to unchristianize those who are not living correct lives. There may be the inner struggle of a real new life, which none but the eye of God sees. Let us admit the fact that all inconsistent professors are not hypocrites. Any one who has sought to win this class back to a devoted life will be surprised at the response they will get to their kindly effort. In hosts of cases, a little help and sympathy will bring their lives up and steady them anew for the race. Then, is there not too much made out of the inconsistencies of Christians? Irreligious men are often the sharpest critics. The standard they set, as long as it is for other people, is very high. They think if they were Christians how much better they would live than the commonplace professors around; but they take good care not to put the matter to the test. There is a subtle self-flattery and justification in it all. While they attempt nothing, they have a very pleasant feeling in view of the superiority they would have over ordinary Christians, did they profess. They even excuse their failure to attempt anything because of the determination to do such great things, if they ever begin service. So they give professors little credit, and harp on their faults. If there are fifty well-living men and one who lives ill, they see only the latter. So Christianity gets little credit for the multitude of quiet lives it lifts into beauty and strength, while it is assailed for all the faults of the unfaithful.

—DISCUSSION.—We wrote our reference to the letter in the *Maple Leaf* while absent from St. John before knowing what Bro. Weeks intended to do. The paper containing his reply had been destroyed before we saw it. We see by last week's *Maple Leaf* that several are out on the other side. But one Baptist because of the plainness of the Scripture teaching supporting his views, is usually more than a match for a goodly number of opponents. So, we are sure, it will be in this case.

The Edomites.
Please permit me to speak in praise of "The Edomites." In the preface to the author, Mary L. Tupper Witter, states modestly that her work is done "for the young only." A very slight examination of the book will serve to show that her work merits the attention of those who are advanced both in years and knowledge. There are probably few Bible students who would not find "The Edomites" a valuable book, not for reading only, but for reference as well. Mrs. Witter's knowledge of the scriptures is comprehensive and exact. Her use of what she knows is judicious. By long study and meditation she has gained an unusual insight into the spiritual meaning of Bible history, and is able to bring forth things new and old, for the warning of sinners and for the edification of the faithful. I hope that "The Edomites" will be as widely circulated and as carefully read as it deserves to be.

O. C. S. WALLACE.
Lawrence, Mass., April '88.

CALVINISTS AND THE DOWN-GRADE.—R. V. Principal Gethin Davies, of Llangollen College, has a capital letter with the above heading in the *Llangollen Advertiser* for a few weeks ago. The heading is borrowed from that of a letter which previously appeared in the *Ovestry Advertiser*. The writer of the letter is a Calvinistic Methodist, who pleads earnestly that the "Corps" (corpus, body)—as his denomination is called by us—should abandon the silly and scriptureless practice of baby-sprinkling and return to the apostolic practice of baptizing (not sprinkling) believers. While conducting a baptismal service at Pen-y-rhobon, Principal Davies made an earnest appeal for Christian union on the basis of Christ's own plain teaching. He pointed out that members of other churches were being baptized with believer's baptism all over the land, and that baptiseries were being erected in Episcopal and other places of worship. He then read the letter referred to from the *Ovestry Advertiser*. The following day the poor Llangollen principal received a private storm of abuse. He was a "liar." The letter was an imposition, &c., &c. To find the truth of the matter he wrote to the editor, who immediately replied assuring him of the bona fides of the letter.—*Freeman*.

Flood Tide.

BY ADDISON F. BROWN.

While the tide was outward swinging there was less of crash and roar, As the billows from the ocean rolled upon the rocky shore. But the flood is now returning; and the squadrons of the sea. Once again are rushing landward, with their plumage tossing free.

Far along the rugged coastway, past the bound that eye can reach, Stretch the lines of angry ermine sweeping inward o'er the beach. And these regiments of Neptune ever rise in wilder might, Till beneath a foam wave carpet rocks and sands are hid from sight.

How the music of the breakers takes possession of the air! O'er the marshes, up the inlets, far beyond to highland lair. And upon the wings of echo swinging back in measures long; Thus we hear this voice of nature in a great and faultless song.

Tides that in your daily courses o'er the grave of sailors swing, Why for me such fascination in the anthem that ye sing,? Those I love have sailed these waters never to return again: Why should storm and tide incoming give me joy instead of pain?

In the land of holy promise far beyond the mortal sea, From the billows and the tempest which are calling now to me, And from all the earthly trials, they have nothing more to fear, But I seem to hear their voices, and they sound so strangely near!

It may be 'neath the ocean I shall find a downy bed, There to rest my weary body till the sea gives up its dead. While the tides of love immortal wait my spirit to the shore, Where my Saviour and these loved ones dwell in bright forever more. West Jeddors, March 29th, '88

By Wheel and By Keel.

NO. V.

BY WHEEL.

The train drew up at Ogden, a thriving city of about 7000 souls, counting Mormons, Gentiles, Chinese and Indians. Here the Union Pacific reigned up to the custody of its twin sister, the Central Pacific, under whose auspices the remainder of our way on wheels was to be accomplished. While the roads were swapping passengers and baggage we had opportunity to survey our surroundings, as well as the shades of night would permit. We needed not to look long nor narrowly to be assured that we were in the "plague-spot of America," as zealous opponents of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, et al. are pleased to dub it. These men of the wide-rimmed hats and ancient, Quaker-like garb, consuming rolls and coffee at the lunch counter, beside us, are surely the disciples of the Prophet. The station variety-store, near the lunch-room, is occupied chiefly with an enticing display of Mormon curios, such as copies of the sacred Book of Mormon, late numbers of Zion's newspapers, tracts, pictures, charms and relics to beguile the heart of a dilettante or an antiquary. One could readily believe that over there in the dark lay Great Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of the West, with its Zion, or its Sodom, according as Saint or Gentile spoke, close beside it, and that up and down the valley clustered the hundred villages and towns of Mormondom.

There is plenty of Utah, such as it is. The state of Ohio would go in comfortably about twice, with an odd county or two to boot. The territory consists of two well-defined districts. Its eastern half, through whose northern extremity we had just had such a reckless and precipitate ride, is a mass of wild, dreary, and almost barren mountains, the closely grouped ranges and spurs of the Wasatch and Uintah systems. Among these ranges winds the Colorado, which, adding their waters to those gathered among the heights of Wyoming and Colorado, bears them away through dark and dreadful canyons to the ocean. Though utterly unavailing and all but utterly unexploitable, it is a sizeable river enough, flowing nearly fifteen hundred miles, with more dismal and chaotic grandeur to the mile than any other known stream. The mountains of Utah look sufficiently forbidding and unproductive, being clad below with sage-brush, and above with stunted and straggling cedar or pine, or only with the mosses that stain their rocky sides. But like many a surly, crusty old fellow, they hide a generous nature under a cooling face. The refreshing streams which, guided by the hand of man, are making the once desert plains below a pleasant and fruitful land their gift, and vast treasures of precious metals and minerals lie stored within them.

The western half of the territory consists of a plain or depression between the mountainous district just described, and the western ranges of Nevada. In the midst of this basin lies Great Salt Lake, a sheet of water about equal in extent to the Bay of Fundy. From its surface rise

several lofty islands, and as viewed on a clear day from one of the neighboring peaks it is said to be indescribably beautiful, set in the yellow and grey of the desert around it. Its waters are so salt that even at such a latitude and altitude they never freeze. At the west of the lake stretches the Great American Desert, a sea of sand larger than the sea of salt beside it. It, too, has its islands, bare and blistered rocks that at once relieve and intensify the desolation. The remainder of the basin is, constitutionally, a waste of sage brush and almost as barren as the waste of salt or the waste of sand. When the Mormons, dislodged again and again from their rallying points in the more eastern states, finally, in 1847, chose the Utah Basin as the home of a great agricultural community, it must have seemed almost as much of a "wild cat" scheme, as would be the purchase of Labrador by a syndicate for an orange plantation. [Here shimmered the lake, dead and barren and bitter; there shimmered the desert of alkali beds and sand flats compared to which the ocean beach is a garden; all around shimmered the wilderness of sage brush, its silver-grey worthlessness reaching to the limits of the Valley; above shimmered the mountains, bare and desolate. But this shimmering desolation already yields bread and to spare for 140,000 people, and sends provisions by the train-load into the neighboring states and territories. This miracle has been wrought by a careful system of irrigation by which the waters of the mountain streams, instead of flowing directly to the lake, are spread out in innumerable ditches over the land. By an extension of the same system almost all the basin, except the lake and a desert, will eventually be converted into a land of corn and vines. As "Egypt is the gift of the Nile," so the Salt Lake Basin, as it shall be, will be the gift of the mountains.

Any description of Utah which neglected the Mormons would be like the account of a wedding which ignored the bride's array. Mormonism is the only important American born religion extant, if we except the moribund faiths of the Indians and the Aedover theology. That a movement so absurd, having for its founder a man like Joseph Smith, an unhappy mixture of crank and rascal, if history has not faded; having as its sacred scriptures the Book of Mormon, a ludicrous combination of the Bible and an old manuscript romance purporting to be a history of America from the days of the Tower of Babel, should have achieved so rapid and so considerable a success, should afford the psychologist fine material for a study of the human mind. "The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints," as they name themselves, is about 80,000 strong in Utah, and numbers about 250,000 adherents in the world. They are a zealous missionary people, albeit with a zeal not according to knowledge, and put us to the blush in our languid efforts to evangelize the world. In the sixty years since their origin they have won many believers in England, Iceland, Denmark and the Sandwich Islands, have organized churches in Norway and Sweden, France and Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, Malta and Gibraltar, and even in Palestine, South Africa and Australia, while their missionaries have labored in China, India, Chili, the West Indies, and other heathen lands. Our maritime provinces have not been entirely neglected in these missionary visitations, but have proved, I am happy to understand, an unproductive field. The head-quarters and metropolis of Mormondom is, of course, Salt Lake City, which the Saints are better pleased to call New Zion, or New Jerusalem, believing that here Christ will appear the second time to receive his people unto himself. The various evangelical denominations have recently gained a footing in the city, and are slowly leavening the community. A little church of thirty members represents the Baptist faith.

But now the passengers have appeased their hunger which the clear and frosty air of the mountains had whetted to a razor edge, the baggage is stowed away fore and aft, the whistle blows, the bell rings, and we resume our westward way. Skirting the northern shore of the lake, and hemming our way across the frayed edge of the desert, we strike the slopes of the Toano Mountain, and about midnight have left Utah behind us, salt, sand, sage-brush, saints and all.

CHAM-HARRINGTON.
Yokohama, Japan, Mar. 2.

—Dr. Dawson Bates has published his calculation of the National Drink Bill for last year. It was higher than the previous year— for 1887, £124,953,680; for 1886, £122,905,785; the inc. acc. £2,047,895—possibly owing to the "ubies." On an average it cost an one shilling per head to drink the Queen's health. We no longer talk of sacrifices for religion. The expenditure on alcohol would pay the expense of the site and erection of a good new chapel every half-hour, day and night; or it would support 250,000 ministers of the Gospel.—*Freeman*.

Sleep On.

BY REV. KITTRIDGE WHEELER.

Sleep on now and take your rest! The door which would have led you into the presence chamber of the King has closed. The golden opportunities are not always open to us! The golden hour of duty and of privilege do not wait upon our convenience or our indifference. The highest calls to noble action are not forever sounding in our ears. These great hours of God come to every life, but they do not forever attend us. The dawn does not linger!

Many travellers have gone, and gone again to the summit of Regi Kullm in Switzerland to see the night sunrise bathe a thousand snowy Alps in fire and gold, in leaping flame, in spreading fire! but often heavy sombre clouds o'ercast the east, or sometimes the weary traveller does not hear the morning bugle of the mountaineer! If you are ever there, and hear the call of the strange Alpine horn rousing you from your four o'clock slumbers, telling you the sky is clear, the morning fair, and the East's reaming with the red streaks of dawn, do not dally with delicious sleep! Do not court the soft sweet drowsiness of the warm bed. The mighty sunrise will not wait for thee. Redder and redder grows the East. Banners of flame and leaping cohorts of fire.

Lo, the sun light breaks! The mountains, in encircling amphitheater tier on tier, and peak backed up by higher peak, were assembled in silent awful majesty to behold Him. And as He crowned their snowy heads with glistening glory, they shouted back to Him—"Hail, all hail!" It looked like the morning of the Resurrection! like the victorious dawn of that first day upon the new Heavens and the new earth wherein dwelleth Righteousness!

Oh soul, come forth to these morning hours, to these mountain visions; for God would speak to thee. Come up in the morning, and presently unto me in the top of the mount. "God wishes me to be alone with him! God wishes thee to meet him alone! He will heal thy wounds! He will shed his light upon thy tears and make them shine like jewels! He will make thee young again!"—*Christian Sci.*

The First Martyr in China.

In the city of Pok-lo, on the Canton East River, a Confucian temple keeper received the Scriptures from a colporteur of the London mission, became convinced of the folly of idolatry, and was baptized by Dr. Legge. He gave up his calling, and set to work among his acquaintances and friends as a self-appointed Scripture reader. He would go, through the streets of the city and the country around with a board on his back containing some text of Scripture. So successful was he that in three years' time about 100 people were baptized; and so mightily grew the Word of God and prevailed, that surprise and hostility were excited, and a fierce persecution broke out.

The Christians were driven from the villages, and their property was plundered. The colporteur was seized and twice within forty eight hours dragged before the literati, and called upon to recant. This he refused to do. He was therefore tortured by being suspended by the arms during the night. The next morning he was brought forward in an enfeebled state, pale and trembling, for a second trial. The officials and mandarins were cowed into submission by the gentry; but this brave old man was still firm in his resolve to cleave to his Bible and Christ, and expressed a hope that his judge would some day embrace the new doctrine. This was more than they could tolerate, and like the judges of Stephen, they ran upon him with one accord, and killed him on the spot by repeated blows of their side-arms, and threw him into the river. Thus perished the first Protestant Christian martyr in China.—*Christian at Work*.

My Hiding-Place.

BY E. C. H.

I was lonely and sad. The world was so wide, and I so little and defenseless in it. I cried unto my Father. Quickly he answered, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Where is that secret place, that safe covert from the storms and strifes of earth? I asked. And I remembered, "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion" in his own tent, both lay me down in peace and sleep, where "bread shall be given me, and water shall be sure." Truly, all my life I had been fed at the table of his bounty, and he had not suffered "the sun to smite me by day nor the moon by night." But this was not enough. I asked for more. And then came the word, "In the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me" in the courts of the Lord's house, in the precious ordinances of his church, and in the communion of saints, the sweet fellowship and Christian sympathy of his own people. I thanked my Father for these; but my heart

trembled. How could I, all "false and falfull sin," find a safe resting place in the sanctuary of the Lord; in the Holy of Holies? Did not the very light of his word reveal to me there, now often I had broken his law? And did not the vow of his people, made at his altars, remind me how poor and blemished had been my sacrifice?

Still, out of the depths, I cried unto the Lord; and as I waited, listening, longing, there came welling up from my inmost being the song, "Thou shalt hide them in the secret of thy presence." My lips answered, "Blessed be the Lord, for he hath shown me his marvellous kindness." He not only promises to supply my temporal needs; not only opens to me the gates of his tabernacle when his people give me a place in his courts, but he comes himself, and to my doubting, trembling soul he promises to "hide me in the secret of his presence." "Hide me." All my weakness, all my folly, all my transgressions; yes, all my inbred sin! Me! Just as I am! He will hide me in the "secret of his presence." He will "hide me from the strife of tongues." He will hide me from the just criticism of those who know my weakness. He will hide me from the condemnation of my own guilt. He will hide me from myself. In his presence all of me shall be forgotten. As I gaze on the face of the crucified Lord, even my nature shall be transformed into his own image, till the glory of his countenance shall all be seen. This is the "secret place of the Most High," the "secret of his presence." Blessed hiding-place, "under the shadow of the Almighty!"

Lonely Laborers.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in the *Christian at Work*, speaks the following words of encouragement to those who working in obscure corners of the Lord's vineyard: "Many Christians have to endure the solitude of unassisted labor. They are serving God in a way which is exceedingly useful, but not at all noticeable. How very sweet to many workers are those little corners of the newspapers and magazines which describe their labors and successes! yet some, who are doing what God will think a great deal more of than he has ever said their names in print. Your beloved brother is plodding away in a country village; nobody knows anything about him, but he is bringing souls to God. Unknown to fame, the angels are acquainted with him, and a few precious ones whom he has led to Jesus know him well.

Perhaps your sister has a class in the Sunday school; nothing striking in her or in her class; nobody thinks of her as a remarkable worker; she is a flower that blooms almost unseen, but she is none the less fragrant.

There is a Bible woman; she is mentioned in the report as making so many visits a week, but nobody discovers all she is doing for the poor and needy, and how many are saved in the Lord through her instrumentality. Hundreds of God's dear servants are serving Him without the encouragement of man's approving eye, yet they are not alone; the Father is with them.

Never mind where you work; care more how you work; never mind who sees, if God approves. If He smiles be content. We cannot always be sure where we are most useful. It is not the acreage you sow, it is the multiplication which God gives the seed which makes up the harvest. You have less to do with being successful than with being faithful. Your main comfort is that in your labor you are not alone. For God, the eternal One, who guides the marches of the stars, is with you.

Be a Christian at Once.

Why do you not decide to be a Christian at once? Do you think you are too sinful? But God says, "He that is athirst, let him come." Are there doctrines which you do not believe? But the promise is, "If any man will do this will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God." Do you fear lest, having begun a Christian life, you may not be able to hold out? But it is declared, "My sheep hear my voice; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, and no one shall snatch them out of my hand," and also, "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation make also the way of escape." Are you afraid that your happiness may be diminished by the restraints of religion? "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace." Do you hesitate because you think you can do so little for Christ? But, "If the readiness is there, it is acceptable according as it is a bath, not according as he hath not." Is there some sinful indulgence so dear that you cannot decide to abandon it? "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Do you mean to be a Christian at some time, and merely are delaying a little before you decide? "Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation!"—*The Congregationalist*.

Missionaries on Furlough.

NO. VI.

We have been on the wing most of the time for two weeks. We left Ougale the 4th, spent a few days at Ramapatam, and then turned our faces westward. From Nellore we travelled by train. We had been a little anxious about our journey, as we had either heard or imagined that travelling in India would be attended with some difficulties. We have failed to find any, however. On the contrary, it seems as if nothing is wanting in arranging for the comfort and convenience of travellers. There are three classes of cars. The first is upholstered, and quite elegant in every respect. The fare in these is about the same as in the ordinary cars in America. The second-class seats are either of cane or cushioned, and are very comfortable. This is the class usually patronized by missionaries. The fare is less than half that of the first-class. The seats of the first and second classes can be turned into beds at night. The third-class is furnished with common wooden seats, and these cars are usually crowded with natives. In some trains, however, a compartment is reserved for Europeans only, and a journey can be made in such with a good deal of comfort, and at a very cheap rate; about one rupee or thirty-five cents for one hundred miles.

The stations are not only well-built, substantial structures, the material being stone or brick, but all the larger ones are quite elegant. Different qualities of waiting-rooms are provided for different classes of passengers, and those for Europeans are all that could be desired. Wherever we are to breakfast or lunch or dine, we find a neatly spread table, with quite a company of white-robed servants to wait on us, and with plenty of time to eat in peace. The guard ascertains the number of his passengers who wish for meals, and telegraphs in advance, so that when the train stops all is in readiness. Instead of the outside of the stations being dreary and cheerless, as is often the case in America, they are adorned by a profusion of plants and flowers, or vines trailed everywhere on walls and roofs, so that the time spent in stopping is rather a delight than a weariness. This embellishment of stations has been secured by the railroad administration offering prizes for plants and flowers; and the employees have turned their leisure moments to good account for their own benefit as well as that of the travellers.

A pretty station seems to be a necessity to relieve the monotony of these dreary plains, "a gray and melancholy waste." Of course this is the time of winter in India as well as America, but it is difficult to understand how these plains, undrained in surface by hills and valleys, and often exceedingly barren, can be beautiful at any season. We ride over scores of miles and all around a perpetual sameness. Perhaps half the area of these plains bears no marks of attempts at cultivation, and the masses of rock and laterite at or within an inch or two of the surface, indicate that they have been created for other than agricultural purposes. On some of these plain large flocks of sheep were trying to get something to appease their hunger. It was interesting to notice the different varieties of these creatures. The tall, hairy sheep of the east coast were changed for a small woolly kind, as we approached the plateau of the interior. On some patches harvesting various inferior kinds of grain was going on. We saw a few, but very few, fields of wheat. In some places near Bombay great quantities of excellent wheat are produced, and exported to Europe, but this is too costly food for poor natives. They must subsist on far inferior qualities.

In traversing these plains we of course pass hundreds of villages, but these are not sufficiently conspicuous to form any part of the landscape, for the low mud huts of which they are composed hardly rise above the level of the ground. How such swarms of human beings exist in these little dens is, to us, a mystery. After spending two nights and the intervening day in a car we reached Ahmednagar, the headquarters of the Mahatma, Mission of the American Board, early Saturday morning, the 12th, Rev. A. Hume, who was waiting for us at the station, took us to his pleasant home where we spent several days of delightful Christian intercourse, and learned much of the working of that most successful mission. It owes its high position to the concentration of workers, and the prominent place given to the training of a native ministry. While Ahmednagar is a centre, and contains schools of various grades, there are three other stations within a radius of thirty miles, and two more upwards of one hundred miles. Each missionary has assigned him a field sufficiently large to tax all his energies, but which he can look after with a good degree of thoroughness. One told us he could make a hasty circuit of his field in one week, and quite a complete one in a month.

From A. we came on to Poona, another centre of mission work. Here the Methodists, Baptists, Free Church of Scotland, Scotch Established, Episcopalian, and of course Roman Catholic churches are represented. On the evening of our arrival we met nearly all the ministers at a memorial service for the late Rev. George Brown, held in the Methodist Church. On the following evening all met for a union

prayer meeting, at the Free Church. By request, a laboring man present gave some account of mission work in another province, in which they seemed interested. But Poona is also a centre of Hindoos; second only to Benares. But it is assailed on all sides by different Christian agencies: schools of all grades, Sabbath Schools, Znaana work, street preaching, tract distribution, and every effort that Christian earnestness can suggest. May they soon close in on and vanquish the enemy!

Poona, Feb. 18, '88.

From England.

Far more time past there has been among the conservatives an agitation in favor of protection. Speeches have been made, and articles written, and it seemed as if it were really growing in favor. A few days ago however, it received a quietus from Lord Salisbury, and the most out and out free-trader could not have spoken more emphatically or stated the case better. His lordship said:—

"I have simply to say with respect to the question of protection that this country has adopted the opposite system after a controversy unexampled in its length, in its earnestness, and in the decision with which the ultimate issue was arrived at. If we are to undertake the re-examination of that question it must not be done incidentally, by insinuation, by allusion, by hints. You must walk firmly up to the fortress that you have to attack and lay siege to it in form. When my noble friend says to me that he is prepared to lay before him, and at length, the arguments which utterly prevent me from agreeing with any such proposition. I utterly disbelieve that it is in your power to introduce protection. If it were I think it would be introducing a state of division among the classes of this country which would differ little from civil war. It is a remedy which I am convinced Parliament will never accede to."

After this we do not expect to hear much more about protection for awhile. I wonder if any reader of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is in possession of an egg of the great Auk. If so, it may interest him or her to know that the same is worth about \$1,100. A short time ago one was sold in London for £225. In the course of 40 years the value of these eggs has risen at a rapid rate. In 1861 one was sold for £18; in 1866 four fetched £30 each; in 1876 one sold for £64; in 1880 two for £105 and £107 respectively; in December 1887 one fetched £168; and three months later the above named sum, viz., £225.

Cardinal Manning has been speaking out on the liquor traffic. He says:—"The whole land is suffering from the direct or indirect power of the drink trade. In times of depression, only one interest still prospers—its profits may be slightly lessened; but its gains are always large and safe; that is, the great trade in drink, which enriches half a million of brewers, distillers and publicans, with the trades depending on them, and wrecks millions of men, women and children. This one traffic, more than any other cause, destroys the domestic life of the people." And he is right. He continues:—"Every successive government raises at least a third of its budget by the trade in drink. It changes man and woman into idiotic and brutish. It is our shame, scandal and sin; and unless brought under by the will of the people, and no other power can, it will be our downfall."

I fear the Local Government Bill of the present government will do but little by way of removing the evils of the drink trade. The fact is there are too many in the House of Commons connected with the trade, and who will naturally do all they can to prevent interference with a trade which fills their coffers with gold. That it fills thousands of homes with poverty and wretchedness, prisons with criminals, and graves with drunkards, seems to be a matter of little importance to many of our legislators, who sit in the House of Commons to legislate for the well-being of the people. What we want is men who care more for the morality and happiness of the people than their own personal gain. But where shall we find them?

What we further want is to arouse a strong public feeling against the whole traffic, as fraught with the greatest danger to the happiness and prosperity of the country, and as such ought to be entirely prohibited. But to produce such a feeling is no easy task. We here in England are so familiar with the deadly doing of drink, that it will take some extraordinary force indeed to awaken us to a sense of its destructive power. If all the temperance societies in the country would but make "total prohibition" their war cry, and stick to it in all winds and weathers, heading out who smiled or frowned, but going steadily on, it would be one step at least, and an important one, towards the settlement of the difficult drink question.

I am glad to notice that the Christian Commonwealth takes this position, and advocates with might and main the total prohibition of the traffic; and if all our religious papers took up the same position, they would prove a further power in that direction. But some of them seem to have but little sympathy with the temperance movement, and we cannot expect them therefore to advocate such a radical principle as prohibition.

I wonder how long it will be before England will be up with some of her colonies in this matter; and the churches of this country take their stand with regard to the temperance question as they do in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island. When occasionally at public meetings I have stated that during between five and six years residence in Nova Scotia, I never knew a minister or member of any church or denomination who was not a teetotaler, some seemed to receive the statement with a dash of incredulity; it is true nevertheless. J. BROWN, Wincanton, G. B., March 22nd '88.

Home Missions.

The Home Mission Board held its regular session April 9.

REPORTS.

From Brethren McGregor, Gen. Missionary; Saunders, of Granville Mountain; Norrady, of St. Mary's, Kent Co.; King, of St. John City Mission; McLeod, of St. Margaret's Bay, 2nd church; Allaby, of Tyne Valley; Moore, of Alma; W. T. Corey, of Welford; Kinlay, of Alberton field, P. E. I.; Murray, of Springhill; Rees, of Stanley, York Co.; Cain, of Lunenburg; Currie, of Scotchtown, Queens Co., N. B.; Spurr, of Fairview and St. Peter's Road; and Williams, of Montague and Murray River.

GRANTS.

- 1. To the Montague and Murray River field, \$140.00 for one year. Rev. J. Williams, pastor.
2. To the Lower Stewiacke and Mensfield, \$75 for one year. Rev. I. R. Skinner, pastor.
3. To assist the East Jeddore church in carrying on mission work at Owl's Head, &c., \$50 for one year. Bro. A. Brown, missionary.

APPOINTMENT.

Bro. W. E. Boggs, of McMaster Hall, was appointed a missionary to Indian Harbor and St. Margaret's Bay churches.

NO YOUNG MEN WANTING PASTORATES.

This is most unusual. In every year since my connection with home Mission work, if my memory serves me, there have been some ready to accept calls to the pastorate, either from Acadia, New Brunswick or McMaster. This year there is a failure all round. Only one has given any encouragement that he would accept a settlement, and he is uncertain. A few of Acadia men will probably remain out a year. How then are the score and upwards of important fields, not to mention other weaker ones, to be supplied? Well, thank God, if we have no men ready to settle, we have about thirty young men ready for work. Most of them have already proved themselves to be good workmen. Some few have not been proved by us, but are so well reported of, that we feel confident they will give a good account of themselves. We are anxious to furnish all these with work during the summer vacation, for as we take care of these so will our supply of pastors be in the near future. We are writing to all the pastorless fields, and hope to receive prompt replies. To the churches without pastors we wish to say: Brethren, don't wait in the hope that a pastor will turn up somewhere. Send us word at once to assign you one of these worthy young men, and then you will be sure of a good earnest worker for four months at least. If you do not, it is very likely you will be without ministerial care all the year. Your only chance of getting a pastor is by robbing some other church, and this you will not wish to do.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for date (From Mar. 12 to Apr. 9) and amounts for various churches and individuals, including Con. Fund, Dr. Day, and various local churches.

Before Reported..... \$ 358.97
Total..... \$2,181.83
Brethren look at these figures. Nine months of our Convention year almost gone, and your Home Mission Board have received only a little over two thousand dollars, for the prosecution of the great work entrusted to them.

Hebron, N. S., A. CONROX, April 10th. Cor. Secy.

Convention Funds Received.

Table listing contributions from various churches and individuals, such as First Baptist church, Moncton, Nictaux church, H and F M, Westport church, etc.

Yarmouth, April 8. G. E. DAY.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

HAVERLY.—Four persons were received last evening by letter into the Haverly church.

PARADISE, N. S.—Bro. Mainwaring is holding special services at Paradise. Several had shown interest at last accounts and the outlook was hopeful.

SACKVILLE.—We are holding good meetings still. I have baptized three since I last wrote. The prospect is very hopeful. There is a general awakening over all the field. Let me still see the prayers of all the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR for Sackville.

WESTPORT, N. S.—We are enjoying some refreshing. Many, who for some time have been among the absentees, have returned to us with humble confessions and high resolves for a nobler Christian life. Quite a number have found peace in believing. Some of these have been received for church membership. We expect to baptize next Sabbath. Our last conference was a happy day for our church; and our communion service on the Sabbath was the largest of some years past. We are engaged in and planning for better work in the Master's cause than we have heretofore been doing.

YARMOUTH FIRST.—Four were baptized by Bro. Adams on the 8th.

CREGGON.—Two were received on Sunday, the 8th inst.: one by baptism, and one who had been a member of a Free Baptist church. Bro. Bill expects to baptize again soon.

HAVERLY.—The opening of the new Baptist church on April 1st is a day that will be long remembered in this place. The church is beautiful, both as regards situation and architecture, and we feel devoutly thankful for a place in which to worship again; at the same time being very grateful to our Methodist friends here, who so kindly gave us the use of their church during the time ours was building.

St. John's.—The Ministerial Conference met on Monday. There were the following reports: At Portland, social meetings were continued last week. Three were baptized last Sabbath, and one received by letter. A good interest still exists, though special services are discontinued. Bro. Stewart has been granted a vacation of two months to take a trip to England. Bro. Martell begins his pastorate with encouraging prospects. One was baptized Sunday, and others are seeking salvation. Bro. King is much encouraged at the mission. Some have decided for Christ, and the meetings are full and impressive. At Brunels St. a good work is in progress. Seven were baptized on Sabbath, and there are many seekers. Special services are continued. Bro. Mellick is full of joy and gratitude. Two have been baptized since last Conference. There are others who will probably come towards his work among the sailors. At Germain Street the congregations are good and the social services very cheering. At Carleton, special services are continued without much change. Bro. Parker of St. Martins was present. He sees the sympathy of his brethren in his long continued anxiety because of the serious illness of his dear wife. St. Martin's church is holding on its way, in the absence of the pastor. Bro. Gordon introduced the subject, "What is worship?" in a very suggestive outline. The discussion was a very animated one. The subject for next session is to be "Regeneration" to be opened by Bro. King.

VERNONIA.—Rev. C. H. Martell has accepted the pastorate of the Fairville Baptist church. He has preached morning and evening for two Sundays to large congregations. The outlook is very encouraging. We hope to report baptism soon.

W. F. BURDITT & CO. FARM MACHINERY.

GENERAL AGENTS for the Maritime Provinces of Leading Manufacturers, we are able to offer to the farmers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island a full line of high class Farm Machinery in the selection of which we have had the advantage of twelve years practical experience in the business. Our list comprises:

- The Clipper, Land and other Plows, in every variety.
The Bailey Spring Tooth Harrow, (Steel Frame).
The Planet Jr., and Diamond Point Cultivators.
Planet Jr. Garden Tools, The Daisy Chain.
Champion and Wisnet Grain Drills and Seeders.

TORONTO MOWER, MASSEY MOWER, SHARP'S HORSE RAKE, TORONTO LIGHT BINDER, MASSEY HARVESTER.

- Horse Hay Forks, Hay Elevators and Carriers,
The Wigner Hay Tedder, The Copper Strip Feed-Cutter,
The Little Giant Thresher and Level Tread Horse Power,
The Chatham Fan Mill, The Champion Sumpner,
Pumps, Root Pulpers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE BY W. F. BURDITT & CO., 37 to 39 Germain St., St. John, N. B. And by their Agents throughout the Maritime Provinces.

NOTICE.

PARITIES who intend to furnish Private Houses or Hotels this spring, should not fail to write for Samples of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS.

NOTE THE ADVANTAGES. NO EXPENSE! THE LOWEST PRICES QUOTED! THE NEWEST DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM! WILTON Carpets, with Borders in French designs, BRUSSELLS Carpets with Borders, at all prices to match all shades of Parlor Furniture. BALMORAL and TAPESTRY BRUSSELLS Carpets are quoted over than any house in the trade. OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS and CORK Carpet do not stain. Kitchens, Hallways, and all in one piece at any price to order. Fine Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture upholstered in the latest colors and designs of Carpets. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address HAROLD GILBERT, 34 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR EVERY HOME THIS IS THE CHAIR.

STRONG, STYLISH and COMFORTABLE.

THE FRAMES are well finished in imitation of Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry, or in Ebony and Gilt.

These are the prices, freight pre-paid by us to any part of the Provinces:

- Covered in TAPESTRY Carpet, \$6.00.
" " BRUSSELLS " 6.50.
" " WILTON " 7.00.
" " VELVET PILE " 8.00.

A. J. LORDLY & SON, 93 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN.

93 to 97 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Leg to call the attention of the General Public to our Very Large and Varied Assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

which I have now on hand, comprising, as it does, goods at every conceivable price.

ALSO IN STOCK BRITISH PLATES, bevelled and plain, framed and unframed. COVERINGS of all descriptions. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, MATTRESSES, Woven Wire and other Spring Beds of all kinds.

CALL, EXAMINE and COMPAR. No one will regret examining the Stock. Every attention paid to parties inspecting

JOHN WHITE, (LATE STEWART & WHITE)

KARN ORGANS. D. W. KARN & Co. (ESTABLISHED 1865.) ORGAN MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF L. A. SUBER'S Patent Independent Pedal Organ.



BEST IN THE WORLD.

Largest Factory in Canada. Capacity: 600 Organs per Month. EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Superior in Quality of Tone, Mechanism, Design and General Excellence to all others.

Woodstock, - - - Ontario, Canada.

Agents for Maritime Provinces.

- MILLER BROS., Middleton, Sole Agents for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.
MILLER BROS., Charlottetown,
MILLER BROS., Moncton, N. B., General Agent.
C. H. SMITH, St. Stephen, N. B., do.
J. F. MURPHY, Fredericton, N. B., do.
C. R. WATSON, Woodstock, N. B., do.
MILLER BROS., ST. JOHN, N. B., do.

Send for Catalogues and Prices.

We Can Sell You

HAIRCLOTH PARLOR SUITE, for \$50 00

ASH BEDROOM SET, 25 00

Woven Wire Spring Bed, 5 00

Perforated Seat Chairs, each 85

Double School Desks and Seats, each 3 22

C. E. BURNHAM & SONS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

In writing us men-ha this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The much appreciated sum of money sent to me, from the King's children in his name, from Dartmouth, N. S., was duly and gratefully received by I hope, another of the King's children. D. McLAUD, Ingran River, April 10.

NOTICE.—The Southern Baptist Association will hold its next session in June, with the first church on St. Martins. The Union Baptist S. S. society building will be about completed by that time. The 1st Springfield church had a prior claim by invitation. They have kindly given way in order to meet the very urgent request of the friends at St. Martins. This will afford a great opportunity for the people to see our new and splendid educational buildings at the above place, and receive the hospitality of a noble learned people.

THOS. TOWN (Com. G. O. GAYES, P. S. Springfield church would like to have the next Quarterly Meeting of the Southern Association held with them. April 13th, '88.

THE New Hair Restorative sold by D. G. L. Warlock, we believe to be the best preparation in use for the hair. It does not dye gray hair, but brings back the original color. Many persons in St. John will remember when Haggard's hair was almost white. He has been using it for over 20 years, and his appearance is a proof of its good qualities.

A Common Cold

At the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, and Lung. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated.

Last January I was attacked with a severe cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposure, became worse. My cough followed, accompanied by pain in the chest, from which I suffered intensely.

I contracted a severe cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposure, became worse. My cough followed, accompanied by pain in the chest, from which I suffered intensely.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted various physicians, but received only temporary relief.

The Best Remedy. Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and lung diseases, cured by my family.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered the best remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more effective than any other medicine of its class.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



CURES RHEUMATISM - External and Internal. Relieves all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Cures all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other pains.

My Wife and I

By MARY CLEMMER.

We're drifting out to the isles of peace; We let the weary world go by; We sail away o'er summer seas, My wife and I.

How poor is to the proudest prize For which earth's weary millions sigh; Our need we see in two dear eyes, My wife and I.

The travelling nations rise and fall, They lift the palm, they bear the rue; Y. blame is this, to know through all, That one is true.

They perish swift, the gala flowers, The lauding people love to fling; Waits silence, death and lonely hours, The once-crowned king.

But never shall he faint or fall, Who lives to hear o'er every fate The sweeter than the higher call Of his true mate.

They hold us safe from shame and sin; The holy temple of her love I worship in.

We're drifting out to realms of peace; We let the weary world go by; We sail away o'er summer seas, My wife and I.

To bring in time to all behind The service of exalted will, Or tranquil mind.

The fading colors grow far and dim, The stars are lighting in the sky; We sail away to ocean's hymn, My wife and I.

Her Awakening. BY JOSE B. BICKFORD.

'You're not going out this cold night?' 'Yes, I'm well protected, and it is scarcely any colder than when we came from riding this afternoon.

'Not I.' 'I'd rather stay at home and enjoy a good nap and least before the fire; though Mr. Barker looks at me, whenever he meets me, as if I am guilty of unpardonable sin, just because I've not attended at these meetings.

'You know it is the regular meeting night, and the cold isn't intense enough to keep many away. We have made this meeting an object of special prayer, and hope to have the vestry filled.

'I can go better than those who work, and I may be there in a few days.

'Well, you're a dear good sister, and I shall always be the indolent one; you have a large sprig covering her dress, and she is preparing broth for a sick boy who seemed to enjoy her fussy, motherly ways.

'Before this door they stopped, and sang such a song of praise as only the redeemed can sing. At its close the door softly opened and they entered a hall, so vast in proportion that it seemed to have no limits in either direction.

'Two years before, these sisters, with thirty of their young friends, had stood in the village church and consecrated themselves to Christ's service.

'The aged pastor, who had watered over them so long and so well, was obliged to resign his place, and Mr. Barker was given a call.

'In all that company she alone was idle. Suddenly a sense of her own selfishness swept over her, and she was about to leave the place when a gentle voice asked: 'Is there no work for you, my child?'

'Then she was alone again, the fire was burning brightly on the hearth, and Carrie's cheery voice was asking: 'Have you had a pleasant evening, Grace?'

'I have been thinking out how selfish I am, and I do not find out how selfish I am, and I do not find out how selfish I am.

'A Blessing on a Curse.—Two Scotchmen emigrated in the early days to California. Each thought to take with them some memorial of their beloved country.

'The one of them, an enthusiastic lover of Scotland, took with him a distill, the national emblem; the other took a small vial of honey.

'The Pacific coast is, on the one hand, cursed with the Scotch thistle, which is the emblem of the nation; on the other hand, the forests and fields are fragrant and laden with the sweetness of honey.

'The Scotchman, who had been and is still will be of the blessings of the west, does every Christian carry with him some thistle, and the man who has honey from the new man, with which to bless or curse men according as he makes choice for God.

'But the majority held aloof, and all attempts to win them had been vain, when under the direction of their pastor, the

Bixby was Calm.

One of the Bixby children was seized with a fit of croup the other night.

'Then he tried to put his trousers on over his head, but finally got them on wrong side out, and tore into his shirt with it wrong side in front.

'Do something quick!' screamed Bixby, as he upset a pan of hot water on the bed and turned a saucer of melted lard over on the dressing case.

'The next morning he has the cheek to say at the office: 'One of my little chaps nearly died with croup last night, and I had mighty hard work bringing him around all right; but I did, after working like a Trojan all night. It's a terrible disease, and cures none almost to death; they fly all to pieces right off. A person wants his wife about him. You want to keep a strictly cool and cool away a second in hysterics.

'No body but my literary people know how closely grows the attachment between the author and his characters.

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

'I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my sinews were affected, and treated me for Bixby's disease, but I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.'

RIGHT HERE IN CANADA!

WHAT YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS SAY OF A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Blow will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement.

International B. B. Dining Saloon, a pleasant, new, Scotch, Jan. 1887.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

I was taken down with bleeding from the nose, and immediately after I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure.

FOR SALE

W HAMPTON VILLAGE, three and a half acres of LAND, WITH HOUSE AND BARN.

Apply to E. CLEVELAND, on corner of Main and Front streets, Halifax, N. S.

FOR SALE

THAT VALUABLE FARM of Land, 30 acres, with good House and Barn, situated at JUVENILE SETTLEMENT, SUNBURY COUNTY, and known as the

MCLEOD FARM. For particulars apply to

C. L. Richards, HARRISBURG, 601 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MEN WANTED

AT \$40 PER MONTH. And expense paid, a few salaried men to sell our

Watersbury Catalogue. Address with references. D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

A Chance to Make Money Easily.

OLD, USED POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED. For which Cash will be paid.

Send at once and receive cash by return mail. THE RICHMOND STAMP CO., 1427 25 Campbell Road, Halifax, N. S.

STAMPS.

I WISH to buy OLD POSTAGE STAMPS of N. B. N. P. E. L. British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada, and United States. Those stamps will be found on letters dated between 1851 and 1870.

Send at once and receive cash by return mail. H. L. H. A. T., 13-25 HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND.

MATT'S Glycerine Jelly of VIOLETS. AMBRACHT'S COCA WINE.

Just received at PARKER BROS., MARKET SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

AMERICAN RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES

The attention of General Dealers is directed to our latest Stock of

American Rubber Boots and Shoes, in a variety of styles, including SANDALS, RUBBERS, and many Specialties.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to get our Illustrated Catalogue and see prices, which we shall mail on application.

Notwithstanding the duty we can quote American Rubber Boots and Shoes at very Low Prices, as we are Special Manufacturers.

Province Agents for large American Manufacturers. ESTEY, ALLWOOD & Co., Machine Belting and Rubber Goods, PRINCE WM. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Geo. A. Hetherington, M.D.

OFFICE: 129 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

N. W. BRENNAN, UNDERTAKER.

17 CHARLOTTE ST., FOOT OF MAIN ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. Chamberlain & Son, UNDERTAKERS.

Warehouse and Office, 41 St. J. Portland, N. B. Residence, Main St., opp. Long Wharf.

HERBERT W. MOORE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, CONVEYANCER, ETC., ETC. OFFICE: 101 FORT ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

BELL'S ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality. QUEER PRIZE. BELL & Co., St. John, Ont.

McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells, Cast Iron and Steel for Cylinders, Shafts, and other Machinery.

Fully equipped with the latest machinery. Bells, Cast Iron and Steel, and other Machinery. McShane Bell Foundry, 101 St. J., St. John, N. B.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

Relief for Copper and Tin for Cylinders, Shafts, and other Machinery. Bells, Cast Iron and Steel, and other Machinery. Buckey Bell Foundry, 101 St. J., St. John, N. B.

THIS PAPER may be found on

at the following places: THE NEW YORK

FOR SALE

I wanted something to wear in case, I My heart's desire—'Twas drawn, and 'There let it Go! knew

Like children cry I longed for this I wanted it with I've then. Here's And let it Go! knew

Then He who Came and to soul And to my longing He gently whisper I let it rest— God do he know

A Lesson I knew a child of strenuous impulses he was not obedient as a weaver chief. His father's pin. The father sh but the father was rebuke. The boy rather hear a child's suit. 'Come here, not sit. The father scolded his boy temp into another room. I women's delay brook self. He sat for a child in his arms.

We have done wrong, and you have done right. I have done wrong, and you have done right. I have done wrong, and you have done right.

Religious Life I pertinent if ask, there was any real families. If they probably say, 'I set a good example, way; I have faulting at my children go to church all this you may do have no religious What! be a member family prayer, insist to church—all this religious life? Yes

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

INCIDENT BECAUSE BECAUSE RICKET BECAUSE

THE HOME.

Let it Rest.

I wanted something. O so much! I longed for this one precious boon, I wanted it within my hand.

Like children crying for the moon, I longed for this one precious boon, I wanted it within my hand.

Then he who calmed the stormy sea Came near to soothe and quiet me. And to my longing, restless will He gently whispered: "Peace be still."

God do I know best!

A Lesson For Fathers.

I knew a child of exceptionally quick and strenuous impulses. Though affectionate, he was not obedient, and was led to be watched as a vessel to be kept from mischief.

THE FARM.

Corn and Cuttings.

If one wishes to raise some corn and cuttings, the cuttings should be taken off at once. The new wood is what is used for fuel.

Religious Life in the Family.

I think the question might be considered important if asked of some whether there was any religious life in their families.

Six or seven weeks is long enough for a cow to go dry, and if she is the sole dependence for milk that time may be shortened two or three weeks if the cow is well cared for and plenty of feed furnished.

freezing weather, come together, she and daily fails. It requires some management to get a heifer past this period, and still have her give enough to pay for milking but it is the best policy if she is worth keeping as a cow.

Potato Culture.—Mr. T. B. Terry, an Ohio farmer noted for good culture and profitable management, gives some seasonable advice on the subject, which may be summed up as follows: Manure the soil lightly and evenly.

—EARLY POTATOES.—Potatoes intended for early planting should now be exposed to the light where there will be no danger of a sudden freeze, advises an experienced gardener.

TEMPERANCE.

"Boy Billy" and the Beer.

"Boy Billy" was the adopted son of Christian Zende, an honest German, who was much shocked one day at seeing the boy in a lager beer saloon, tearing off a foaming glass of beer.

"No, Billy, it is not good to the mouth. I did never see so big faces as you did make. Billy, you think it will taste good by and by, as it looks like a man to drink; and so you drink. Now, Billy, if it is good, have it. I will not hinder you from what is good and manly, but drink it a home, take your drink pure, Billy, and let me say for it. Come my boy, you like beer. Well, open your mouth. I have all the beer stuff, pure from the shop. Come, open your mouth, and I will put it in."

Billy drew near, but kept his mouth close shut. Said Zende: "Don't you make me say for it. Come my boy, you like beer. Well, open your mouth. I have all the beer stuff, pure from the shop. Come, open your mouth, and I will put it in."

"What, not like beer!" said Zende. "Open your mouth." A knife dipped in oil of turpentine made Billy cry.

"Open your mouth," the beer is not half made yet. And Billy's tongue got the least darning of time, and potash, and saleratus. Billy now cried loudly. Then came a grain of horseradish, hot pepper and salt-pet.

"Look, Billy! Here is some arsenic and some strychnine which is used to kill rats!" "I shall die! O—O—do you want to kill me, Father Zende?" "Kill him! Just by a little beer, all good and pure! He kills me he likes beer, and it is manly to drink it, and when I give him some, he cries I kill him. Here is water. There is much water in beer."

"There is much 'oolool in beer. Here! open your mouth," and he dropped four drops of raw spirit carefully on his tongue. Billy went dancing about the room, and then ran for more water.

"Come here, the beer is not done. Billy," and seizing him by the coat of an ammonia bottle to his lips, then a drop of honey, a taste of sugar, a drop of molasses, a drop of gall.

"Oh, no, no," said Billy. "Let me go! I have beer. I'll never drink any more! I'll never go in that shop again. Oh, let me go! I can't eat those things. My mouth tastes awful, no. Take them away, Father Zende!" "Take them away! Take away good beer when I have paid for it. My boy, you drank them fast to-day."

"Oh, they make me sick," said Billy. "A man drinks all these bad things mixed up in water. He gets red in the face; he gets big in his body; he gets shaky in his hands; he gets weak in his eyes; he gets mean in his manners."

Billy was satisfied on the beer question. —Little Star, from the German.

The liquor trade evidently does not thrive in Sioux City, Iowa. Two wholesaler dealers, E. J. Reesigian and William Seigh, have been found guilty of breaches of the law and upwards of \$20,000 worth of stock would have been confiscated but that the dealers have arranged to shift quarters and get out of the state.

shows further that in Russia, Sweden and England a decided decline in the consumption of drink has taken place; in the first-named country the decrease has amounted to one-half the former total, in Sweden one-third and in England one-fourth. In all other countries with which we are acquainted an increased consumption is shown. —Canada Citizen.

The Rum Power.

Nearly two generations have passed since the temperance effort began, and the amount of drunkards is much greater than it was then. The reason for this is, says the writer, that the rum power has grown in power, and is now one of the largest in the country.

The trouble was, that taking the pledge would not redeem a drunkard, nor would it prevent a man from becoming one. A man once having fastened upon him the drink thirst, could not be controlled by a word nor by a written pledge. Such a man would violate it, say, he would violate the most sacred oath taken before high heaven in order to satisfy his depraved craving.

There was but one other thing to do, namely, to crush the traffic. If the weakness of human nature and the natural leaning of humanity toward this vice were so strong that it was impossible to control them through simple means, the power of the law must be invoked and the arm of the State stretched forth to check an evil that is sapping the life-blood of the nation.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. They are mild and pleasant in action, thorough and searching in effect, and, being sugar-coated, are easy to take.

OF THE MANY

proprietary medicines, none have stood better the test of public opinion than the well known remedy

PURITNER'S EMULSION.

There are many reasons for this popularity, amongst which is the fact that it is made from the purest material, is scientifically compounded, is very pleasant to take, is of nice appearance, is not warranted to cure everything; but for Weak Lungs, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Scrofula, General Debility and for building up Deformed Children it is invaluable.

Breaking Bruised Be-

Science of a certain kind say, "We must lay down a law of the survival of the fittest, and if the weak are broken, throw them away. Jesus Christ says: 'Throw nothing away, for ye work for the living God.'"

Science of a certain kind say, "We must lay down a law of the survival of the fittest, and if the weak are broken, throw them away. Jesus Christ says: 'Throw nothing away, for ye work for the living God.'"

MESSENGER AND VISITOR to January, 1889, for \$1.00.

UNCOVERED We will give your name and address to American Agents in postage stamps you will then receive great numbers of papers, maps, catalogues, books, reports of art, statistics, magazines, papers, general magazines, etc. etc. UNCOVERED to you the great world full of the great, important and agreeable business. Those whose names are in the directory are those that will be of most benefit to you. The directory is sold through agents. This directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, bookbinders, news-vendors, inventors and manufacturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agency Directory of the world and is published every year at a harvest season all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will be kept posted on all the new money-making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great business of the most profitable time will be put before all. Agents make money in their own localities. Agents make money traveling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. For there are those whose all about the business of those who employ agents. Those who have this information make big money easily. Those whose names are in this directory get the information FREE and complete. This directory is used by all first-class firms. All over the world, who employ agents. Let your name in this directory. It is the only directory that will bring you in great information and big money. Those who get this directory will be able to make big money. The very best small investment you can make is to have your name in this directory. Two hundred dollars printed in this directory will be sent to you. AMERICAN AGENTS' DIRECTORY, Quebec, 1889.

THE REASONS WHY SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS, THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs, BECAUSE Its scientifically proportioned composition is not a secret and is based on scrupulously pure materials. BECAUSE Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs. BECAUSE Being, so to say, mechanically digested, those stomachs refractory to oily or greasy substances support and assimilate it. BECAUSE By the association of Hypophosphites, Pure Cod Liver Oil and Chemically Pure Glycerine, scientifically proportioned, its POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES, MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children, Anaemia, Emaciation, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM AND SKIN DISEASES, BECAUSE By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WITH THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL. BECAUSE Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience. BECAUSE Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastric disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

