

# Messenger & Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

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## PASSING EVENTS.

—TWENTY-EIGHT have been added to the Warren Avenue church, Boston, since the beginning of the year. Rev. H. M. MacDonald is pastor.

—Mrs. J. B. Trevor has recently given a cheque for \$50,000 to Rochester University, raising the Trevor gift to that institution to a total of \$250,000.

—The longest-settled Baptist pastor in Massachusetts is Rev. Wm. S. Apsey, of North Cambridge, his settlement dating back to 1868. Next in seniority comes Dr. A. J. Gordon, who became pastor of the Clarendon street church one year later—in 1869.

—Our readers will be interested in an account given in another column of the services in connection with the funeral of the late Mr. Seiden. An extended obituary sketch has been prepared, for which we are unable to find room this week. It will appear in next issue.

—Rev. N. E. Wood, D. D., of Strong Place church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted the call of the Baptist church, Brookline, Mass., to succeed Rev. O. P. Gifford, lately removed to Chicago. Dr. Wood, who begins at Brookline the 1st of March, is said to have achieved a high reputation as a preacher and scholar.

—On the second page of this issue will be found a very interesting article on Spurgeon and his work, contributed by Rev. H. F. Adams, of Halifax, who is able to write not only from personal knowledge of his subject, but also with the love and reverence which a disciple naturally feels for so great a master.

—It is reported that Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., is to write a life of Spurgeon, which will be published by the American Baptist Publication Society.

—Rev. A. C. Chute's monograph of William Carey is spoken of by the *Watchman* as "timely, brief, competent and comprehensive." It is on sale at the Halifax Baptist Book Room.

—HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE suffered a severe shock from a fall some ten days ago, and his condition for several days was reported as almost hopeless. Later reports, we are pleased to observe, are much more favorable. Mr. MacKenzie has not yet reached a very advanced age. His integrity, ability, and the value of his public services are freely acknowledged by all parties, and all who value the presence of honest and able men in the parliament of Canada would rejoice to see Mr. MacKenzie's political career prolonged. He has been, however, for some time past almost an invalid, and it is feared a return to anything like vigorous health is not to be anticipated.

—We learn that at a meeting of the Leinster street church on Wednesday last, a resolution was adopted requesting the pastor, Rev. H. G. Mellick, to continue in his present relations to the church for another year. We are informed, however, that Mr. Mellick has accepted a call to a position as general superintendent of Home Mission work in Manitoba and the North-west. Bro. Mellick is highly esteemed for his work's sake in this city, and enjoys the love, the esteem and fullest confidence of all his brethren in the ministry to whom he is personally known. A few years ago he spent some time in ministerial work in Manitoba, and is, therefore, acquainted with the needs and conditions with which he will have to deal. We regret very much to have Bro. Mellick leave us, but we hope and feel sure that his ability and faithfulness will insure a large blessing upon the work which he now feels himself called to undertake.

—TO OUR READERS.—For the many appreciative words, with the timely remittances received, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is very grateful to its numerous and faithful patrons. For the improvements recently made in the paper the management has large drafts to meet. It is not too much to ask that all our subscribers now look carefully at the dates on the labels of their several papers and see to it that, to the utmost of their abilities, these be rightly marked '92, which always means that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is paid for to January 1, 1892. Our pastors and agents will gladly forward all dues to this office free of charge to the subscribers. We hope that all our dear brothers and sisters who are interested in the good work we are doing for our own beloved Baptist denomination, and for the enlarged circulation of a wholesome religious literature in our provinces, will not fail to assist us, that this year may be one of great prosperity. In all our departments of religious endeavor. Will not all our pastors speak a kind word for us in their congregations, and if possible secure for us many new subscribers?

DURING the past week bye-elections for the Dominion parliament have been held in eleven constituencies. Four of these were in Nova Scotia and seven in Ontario. The Nova Scotia elections have not altered the relative strength of the parties. Halifax has re-elected the Conservative candidate, Messrs. Kenny and Stairs, but by a majority reduced by some hundreds of votes. Queens has re-elected Mr. Forbes, Liberal, by a majority reduced by about one-half. In Digby, Mr. Bowen has been re-elected by a largely increased majority, and in Kings Dr. Borden is again successful, though this majority is smaller than before. In Ontario the Liberals have lost two seats—North Victoria and East Bruce—which they previously held. The result of the bye-elections so far has been disappointing to the opposition, as the effect has been to strengthen considerably the government party.

THE total destruction by fire of the Hotel Royal, of New York, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., and its accompanying horrors, will not add to the sense of repose experienced by those whose lot is to sleep in the upper rooms of the many-storied city hotel. The burned hotel is described as "a ramshackle structure," and nobody ever examined the building, it is said, without perceiving at a glance that it was a mere pile of dried lumber, a veritable fire trap, its hallways narrow and tortuous—especially constructed, it would seem, to confuse a crowd of panic-stricken guests seeking to escape from the flames. Of course New York has a superintendent of buildings, and if he had done his duty no such death-trap as the Royal Hotel would have been permitted to exist. But it is somewhat more than hinted by a leading paper that the proprietor had a political pull, and therefore, under the present system of things, he was permitted to do as he liked. Accordingly some twenty or thirty lives were sacrificed, and the wonder is, under the circumstances, that the number of the victims was not larger.

THE fate of the New Orleans lottery is a matter to which no intelligent and well-disposed person in Canada can be indifferent. Its baneful effects are felt less directly and less powerfully here, it is true, than in many parts of the Dominion, still they are felt. If the outcome of the present struggle shall be the destruction of that monstrous iniquity which has so long held Louisiana in its toils—sapping the moral and industrial life of the State—it will be directly a moral and economic advantage to Canada. And further, such an outcome of the struggle must indirectly afford strong moral support to us in our endeavors to deal with similar iniquities which have found place on our own soil, and are sending their poisonous influences through the Dominion. The victory, however, is not yet secure to the anti-lottery party in Louisiana, the fight is not yet over, and, according to present appearances, it is not improbable that blood will be shed before the great question in dispute is settled. When the letter of John A. Morris, president of the lottery company, was published, declaring it to be the intention of himself and his associates, on account of the force of public opinion, and the decision of the Supreme Court, as to the validity of the anti-lottery postal law, to give over the effort to secure a charter, many of the opponents of the lottery, as soon as they recovered from their first shock of surprise, seemed disposed to regard the declaration as being made in good faith, and to believe that the lottery had really yielded with the best grace it could command to the force of law and public opinion. But a different conclusion, in many cases at least, has resulted from a more careful study of the situation. The *New Delta*, the only New Orleans newspaper which squarely antagonizes the lottery, has no faith in the declaration of Morris, and shows that, if by this pretence of giving up the fight, the lottery should get control of the State Legislature, which it aims to do, it could extend the present charter from Dec. 31, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1894, and then call a convention to frame a new Pro-lottery Constitution, without even submitting it to the people.

BUT if the end sought is not to be attained by guileful tactics of this sort, it is believed that the lottery will not hesitate to resort to more violent, if not more nefarious, means. Since the publication of the Morris letter, the lottery party has imported twenty-six boxes of Winchester rifles and twenty-six thousand rounds of ammunition, and the statement of the chairman of their committee justifying the proceeding has

been published in the great daily papers. It seems beyond doubt that these implements of warfare are intended for purposes of menace and intimidation in the election which takes place in April. The *New Delta*, commenting upon these supposed intentions of the lottery party and its committee to intimidate voters by use of Winchester rifles, advises that, if these tactics are resorted to, force shall be met with force. "If the hoodlums of New Orleans appear upon the streets of this city armed with weapons placed in their hands by this lottery committee, sweep them from the face of the earth. If the streets of New Orleans are to be redlined with blood, let it not be alone the blood of her good citizens." From all this it is evident that, considering the hot temper of the southern people, and the readiness with which fire arms are resorted to among them, it will not be a matter of great surprise if there should be bloody work before the elections are over.

DARKNESS AND DAWN; OR SCENES IN THE DAYS OF NERO. An historic tale by Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster, author of "The Life of Christ," etc. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. For sale at the British-American Book and Tract Society, Grandville St., Halifax. Price, 82.

"Darkness," in the title of this work, is explained by the author as meaning the state of decay in which paganism was found in the first century of the Christian era. "Dawn" refers to the first appearance of the light of the Christian religion. Although it is called a continuous story, the outlines of the work, and even its details, are kept in harmony with the facts of pagan and Christian history. The fortunes of the characters are not the creations of fiction. The imagination of the author is dominated by historic facts. The professed end in writing is as high and serious as in any book he has written. "His aim was to set in a true light the religion of Christ, small and humble in its origin, but gaining at last a glorious victory over the combined, social, intellectual and political power of Judaism and the idolatries of the Roman Empire." The above, in substance, are the author's preface declarations. In this most interesting book in which art and fiction are subordinated to the events of history, a few Bible names, such as Onesimus, Pudens and Claudia, are found. Their lives are necessarily creations of the author's imagination, but fiction is not allowed to dictate the words and work of the apostolic preachers. They appear as Scripture and history present them. The author says he might have departed from this course, and had for his company such men as Dante, Milton and Browning.

Canon Farrar's imagination is both fertile and flaming. The book is therefore brilliantly graphic and fascinating from beginning to end. In the use of words and phrases for describing life, both objectively and subjectively, the author's talent is of the very highest order. But if he possesses in the smallest degree the gift of humor, he has scrupulously refrained from the slightest use of it. It is nowhere found.

We quote the following as a fair example of vivid description, in which scenes in the arena of the Roman theatre are witnessed by eighty thousand spectators, among whom is Onesimus, Philomona's runaway slave: "The more splendid the agility of the net-man, the more brawny the muscles of the Samnite, the more dazzling the sweep of the mirmillo's steel, the more vivid was the excitement of watching the glazing eye and ebbing life. It was thrilling to see the supreme movements and most unthought mysteries of existence turned into the spectacle of a holiday; and even to help in deciding by the movement of a thumb whether some blue-eyed German from the Tuctobergian forests should live or die. What wonder was it that waves of emotion swept over the assembled multitude as the gusts of a summer tempest sweep over the waving corn? What wonder that the hearts of thousands, as though they were the heart of one man, throb together in fierce sympathy, and become like a wild sea, in which the strings were beaten into murmurs or shrieks or sobe by some intermittent hurricane? In the concentrated passion of those hours, when every pulse leapt and tingled with excitement, the youth seemed to live through years in moments; his whole being palpitated with a delicious horror, which annihilated all the ordinary interests of life. Here, for the mere dissipation of time, the most consummate tragedies were enacted as part of a scenic display. The spasms of anguish and the heroism of endurance were but the passing incidents of a gymnastic show."

Here is a paragraph in the description of the fire at Rome, said to have been kindled by Nero: "Rolling back to the Palatine with more victorious violence, it reduced to

a blackened ruin the venerable temple which Romulus had vowed to Jupiter Stator. Then, licking up everything which lay in its path, it raged with voluptuous fury in the more densely crowded regions of the city, raging and crackling among the old, tortuous purlieus and crazy habitations of the Subura. With its hot breath it purged the slums and rookeries, fanned with a population of oriental immigrants, who were massed round the ill-famed shrines of Isis and Serapis. When it had acquired irresistible volume in these lower regions, it again rushed up the hills as with the rage of a demon, to sweep down once more in tumultuous billows over the helpless levels. For six days and seven nights it maintained its horrible and splendid triumph—now bounding from street to street with prodigious rapidity; now seeming to linger luxuriously in some crowded district, flinging up to heaven great sheets of flame, and turning the nightly sky into a vault of sulfurous crimson."

Another example of fictitious description must be given, although it makes large demands on space. The author fancies a meeting of Christians by night at Rome. Britannicus, a lad, and half-brother of Nero, was present. After some time had been spent by the assembly in prayer and praise, the gift of tongues came upon them. It might be safely said that the fancy of the author may be a successful approximation to the reality of the occasion. It is as follows:

"So far had a speaker proceeded when a mighty answering Amen burst from the deeply-moved assembly, and the air, and immediately afterwards Britannicus stood transfixed and thrilled to the very depths of his whole being. "For now a voice such as he had never heard—a sound unearthly and unaccountable—seemed not only to strike his ear, but to grasp his very heart. It was awful in its range, its tone, its modulations, its startling, penetrating, appalling power; and although he was unable to understand its utterance, it seemed to convey the loftiest eloquence of religious transport, thrilling withapture and conviction. And, in a moment or two, other voices joined in, the words they spoke were exalted into an impassioned, full of mystic significance. They did not speak in their ordinary familiar tongue, but in what seemed to be, as it were, the essence and idea of all languages, though none could tell whether it was Hebrew, or Greek, or Latin, or Persian. It resembled now one and now the other, as some overpowering and unconscious impulse of the moment might direct. The burden of the thoughts of the speakers seemed to be the ejaculation of ecstasy, of amazement, of thanksgiving, of supplication, of passionate dirge or psalm. They spoke not to each other, or to the congregation, but seemed to be addressing their inspired soliloquy to God. And among these strange sounds of many voices, all raised in sweet accord of entranced devotion, there were some which no one could rightly interpret. The other voices seemed to interpret themselves. Thus he heard a translation into significant language, but spontaneously awoke in the hearts of the hearers the echo of the impulse from which they sprang. There were others which rang on the air more sharply, more simultaneously, like the clear or cymbal or the booming of hollow brass, and they conveyed no meaning to any but the speakers, who, in producing these barbarous tones, felt carried out of themselves. But there were no discordant tumult in the various voices. They were reverberations of one and the same supernatural ecstasy—echoes awakened in different consciousnesses by one and the same intense emotion. . . . As the voices began to grow fainter, as the whole assembly sat listening in the hush of awful expectation, the young prince himself felt as if a spirit passed before him, and the hair of his flesh stood up; he felt as if a power and a presence stronger than his own dominated over his being; annihilated his inmost self; dealt with him as a player does who sweeps the strings of an instrument into concord or discord at his will. He felt ashamed of the impulse; he felt terrified by it; but it crept all over and around and through him, like the mighty wind; it filled his soul as with ethereal fire; it seemed to inspire, to uplift, to dilate his very soul; and finally it swept him onward as with numerous rushings of congregated wings. The passion within him was burning into irresistible utterance, and in another moment, through that humble throng of Christians would have rung in impassioned music the young voice of the last of the Claudii, pouring forth things unutterable, had not the struggle ended by his uttering one cry and then sinking into a faint. Before that unwonted cry from the voice of a boy the assembly sank into silence, and after two or three moments the impulse left him. Panting, unconscious, not knowing where he was, or whether he had spoken or not, or how to explain or account for the heart-shaking inspiration which had seemed to carry him out of himself beyond all mountain barriers and over unfathomable seas, the boy sank back into the arms of Pudens, who, alarmed and amazed and half-ashamed, had sprung forward to catch him as he fell."

The above is a vivid and thrilling description in the realm of spirit and will quicken the imagination of Bible students to profit when reading in the New Testament the references to the gifts of tongues.

The avowed purpose of the author in writing this book, was to clearly set forth

the miracle of the planting, the progress and the triumphs of the Christian religion. In this respect the work is a great success.

The reader sees Christianity in its infant state battling with Judaism and the mighty forces of the great Roman empire. In this unequal contest the few disciples of the Nazarene contend for the faith through carnage and flame to a victory the grandest the world has ever seen. But this book serves another purpose, incidental as it would seem, for it is not mentioned by the author. It reproduces with evident success, life at Rome in the first century. Through it we see into the palace of Cesar, the libraries and lives of the scholars of the day; the homes and habits of princes and princesses; the assemblies and doings of the Conscript Fathers; the habits and habits of the people of all ranks in the country, the town and the cities; the amusements of comic shows and the tragedies of the arena; the ubiquitous Jew persisting in living in the great metropolis where he is despised, hated and persecuted; and, indeed, every phase of social and political life, from the shepherd watching his flocks and piping on the hillside, to the pastimes and intrigues of the royal palace.

After reading this work the many brief references in the Acts of the Apostles and the epistles of Paul, which failed to suggest anything beyond the compass of the literal allusions made to men and things in apostolic days, will not fail to suggest the state of real life, more or less correct, at the time of their occurrence. Such, for example, as the following: "Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome;" "Gallio cared for none of these things;" "Timothy is set at liberty;" "They of Italy salute you;" "They that are of Cesar's household."

Canon Farrar, to whom the Christian world is indebted for other valuable works, has made the public his debtor to a still greater extent by the publication of "Darkness and Dawn."

## W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR.  
"Be not weary in well-doing."  
PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.  
"For Mission Bands and their Leaders."

Notes from N. B. Aid Societies.

It is with gratitude to God we record a growing interest in Aids of N. B. Since August about ten new societies have been organized; two or three that for a time have been dormant have again entered the ranks, and several Mission Bands have been formed. We are yet calling for more county secretaries, and until they are procured, much work must be neglected. Mrs. A. D. Hartley, of East Florenceville, Carleton Co., has kindly consented to do the work for Carleton and Victoria counties. Mrs. A. H. Gilmour has assumed her former position for Charlotte county. Miss M. F. Fillmore, missionary-elect, has consented to fill the vacancy made in Albert county by Mrs. Lewis' resignation.

In December Miss F. visited mostly all the societies in her county. Judging by the reports sent to us, her visits have been highly appreciated. Whilst in the providence of God our dear sister is not permitted to labor in India this winter, she is working for India, and this may be as acceptable to the dear Lord. Sister F. writes she is engaged in school teaching this term. Her health is good and she is happy—believing the Lord has the direction of her paths. Her address is Beaver Brook, Albert Co., N. B.

Hillsboro Branch, Salem Branch and Surrey report interesting meetings. Miss Fillmore's visit has encouraged them much in their work. They are inviting others to come and help them and are ready to welcome all.

A note from a sister at Port Elgin, seeking information concerning the method of our work, etc., expresses a desire the sisters of that church have to aid in sowing the precious seed, and of bearing their share of the burdens in this grand missionary enterprise. To these sisters we offer our co-operation, and hope they shall soon have the satisfaction there is in showing their love for Christ.

Mrs. Ennerson, of Dorchester, says: "You will be glad of the record of a new society. December 9th, I met with the sisters at Bonnell Corner, Moncton Parish, and formed a society—president, Mrs. I. W. Carpenter; secretary, Miss Carrie Trites. Moncton is steadily working along. They are meeting with adjacent societies in holding union meetings. This is good; in due time results shall be seen."

Woodstock reports favorably. They

have recently organized a Mission Band with good prospects. They desire to support a Telugu child. We may here say at present all the little boarders in the schools are provided for. When the estimates of next year are sent to us there may then be an opportunity for any Mission Band who particularly desire to support a child to appropriate their funds for that object. But until that time we think it advisable for all Mission Bands to invest in the Palconda Building Fund. Send to Mrs. Botford Smith, Amherst, for share cards—to which reference has previously been made in this column.

In November the N. B. Provincial Secretary spent one week in Charlotte Co., working in interest of the W. B. M. U. The W. M. A. Society at St. George was reorganized and societies organized at the following places: Beaver Harbor—President, Mrs. Chas. Bates; Secretary, Mrs. Naylor Hawkins; Bailie—President, Mrs. Chas. E. McLaughlin; Secretary, Miss Hattie Robinson; Rolling Dam—President, Mrs. M. Reed; Secretary, Mrs. Robinson; Oak Bay—President, Mrs. F. S. Todd; Secretary, R. J. Doten. At all these places we had the co-operation of the pastors, which added greatly to the interest of our meetings. We found many warm-hearted, earnest Christian sisters ready to respond to the call from our mission fields. We trust others are seeing their way clearly to join them. There are yet three or four churches where Aid Societies could be sustained. We hope to visit each—and at the same time hold a county convention where all may meet for mutual help.

Oak Bay is the first of these children to report. The secretary writes: "The meetings are well attended, with an increased membership. The meeting of the sisters to pray, and work for the missionary cause is a great benefit to us all, as we leave each meeting feeling a deeper interest in the work. Will the sister societies pray for us, that the efforts we put forth and the means we raise may be blessed by Him who hath said, 'He that goeth forth weeping bearing precious seed shall doubtless come rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.'"

The secretary from Beaver Harbor writes their meetings have been regularly held since organization, except one, hindered by stormy weather. Their interest in missions is growing and the prospects are encouraging. The St. Stephen W. M. A. S. is doing nobly. Our meeting there was most enjoyable, and we hope profitable. Fifteen new names were given to the untiring secretary. The Mission Band, under the leadership of three earnest young sisters, is vigorously working in aid of the Palconda buildings. It is a pleasing scene to witness so many of the little ones of the Sunday-school thus trained in the good work.

We welcome these new societies to our ranks. The work unites us in desire and purpose, and we are laborers together with Christ—excellent companions. Forming Aids and Mission Bands is good and comparatively easily done. But it is the steady, persistent work, growing in the interest of the cause, that develops the Christian character and accomplishes results. We call the attention of our sisters to the very excellent paper by "E. C." in Jan. 20.

Promptness in our business matters is an index to our action. If we have but one dollar to send to the treasurer, do it at the beginning of the quarter. By all remembering this it saves much anxiety at least. And remember too, sisters, we are on our third quarter. There is a large number of societies from whom no word has been heard by the treasurer. "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

All communications to the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U., will be addressed to Mrs. G. O. Gates, corresponding secretary, St. John, N. B.

There will be a convention of the W. M. A. Societies of St. John County in Brasserie St. Baptist church, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m., particulars of which appeared in this column last week.

In grave and absorbing interest no other topic of the times can be compared with the Russian famine. Under the title of "Help for the Russian Starvelings," the *Review of Reviews* for February tells of the *Northwestern Miller's* flour cargo, publishes a letter from its own Russian correspondent describing in the most interesting way the work Count Tolstoy and his family are doing in the famine-stricken districts, and publishes a letter from Madame Novikoff on the question of the famine and its relief.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON. IN MEMORIAM.

BY HENRY FRANCIS ADAMS (OF CLASS '89), HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Sabbath morning, Jan. 31st, at the close of the service, I was putting on my overcoat in the vestry of the Prince street Baptist church, Truro, when I espied on the wall hanging, the portrait of the great Tabernacle preacher. Turning to a gentleman I exclaimed: "There is the beloved father of my great teacher."

Next day while visiting dear old Mrs. King, I learned that Mr. Spurgeon was dead. Having read the Sweet and Lownd regularity, I was kept well informed as to the condition of the invalid at Montrose so that the news was not a complete surprise, nevertheless, when I received it, the sensation I experienced was so unusual that I can describe it in no other language than as "a blow."

Without intending to forget the many a visitor, I gathered and being very young, then there arose before my mind's eye the magnificent man, at whose feet I sat for two and a half years. I recalled that general face as it looked into mine on those precious Friday afternoons when I would sit at every week, when well, he would be the treasure of his own experience on "How to study and How to Preach."

Whether he detested injustice, despised unclean ways, or despised heresy, none of these things could I say. He was a man, not a saint, but he was a man. He was a man, not a saint, but he was a man. He was a man, not a saint, but he was a man.

And then I thought of his twin sons, Thomas and Charles, with whom I sat on the "apostles' benches" in their father's college. They were two brothers, containing two sittings, which were situated in the noble, spacious hall, made Mr. Spurgeon's home, who heaven on earth. Who shall say how much of his extraordinary success was due to his fellowship with his dearest son?

what you want." Then in an unofficial way he drew a chair to his side, in which I sat for the first time. And memory will recall that experience, for I at once felt as perfectly at home as if I had lived with him all my life. With a graceful ease the mighty man made me a great friend, and his heart, that brushed aside all thoughts of the personal greatness which had gathered about his name, and moved off from my spirit that feeling of awe which takes possession of us as we enter the presence of an unusual personality.

His most vivid reminiscence, among others, came to me as an expression of the lovable element in his nature, was in a speech he delivered in the Tabernacle on one of the college anniversaries observed while I was a student. A man of letters, he delivered a series of sermons on "The Eternal Hope," which so startled the religious world as to call forth a brilliant controversy on the subject, and to which the late Baldwin Henry contributed some clever articles.

As a preacher, he was a man of letters, and his sermons were a departure from the work of a Gospel preacher, as to destroy his right to comparison with Mr. Spurgeon. And no man who has heard the eminent preacher, who is popularly known as "Dr. Talmage," think him worthy of being placed beside the great Tabernacle preacher.

As an author, it is doubtful if any preacher can be compared with him in the number, value, and influence of his works. Over a hundred volumes have been issued by his publishers, eighty-five of which were entirely the product of his own brain.

As a philanthropist, his like can not be found the world over. His great college work, by which he has trained nearly a thousand men, who have gone into all parts of the world, and who have been issued by his publishers, eighty-five of which were entirely the product of his own brain.

And Mr. Spurgeon had in his library some of his own productions which had been translated into sixteen languages, sent to him from different parts of the world.

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to those who, were in any form of trouble. No man could reach the fountains of emotions as he did, who had been a learner in the school of suffering. If the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth, Charles H. Spurgeon was greatly beloved of the Lord.

Notwithstanding the vein of humor that pervaded his soul, he was the most spiritually-minded preacher, of the great preachers, since the days of the apostles. That vein of humor was not broad in him, but good, for it was sanctified by the best of ends.

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Oh, let thy mantle of eloquent pleading fall on some spirit devoted to God. No man could reach the fountains of emotions as he did, who had been a learner in the school of suffering.

When Inspiration is Gone, What? BY REV. B. F. SIMPSON.

This question is not asked as assuming that the Christian doctrine of inspiration is to be given up entirely. It is asked in view of the fact that some are assuming that to-day, and are taking it for granted that when formal theories of inspiration are gone the Scriptures will have no authority, and must be relegated to out-of-the-way corners of antiquarian libraries.

No dogma of the Christian church has been so persistently opposed, nor so persistently defended as that of the inspiration of the Bible. This fact is indicative of two things: (1) That this dogma is based upon fact, and (2) That the dogmatic statement of the fact has been imperfectly given.

As a preacher, he was a man of letters, and his sermons were a departure from the work of a Gospel preacher, as to destroy his right to comparison with Mr. Spurgeon. And no man who has heard the eminent preacher, who is popularly known as "Dr. Talmage," think him worthy of being placed beside the great Tabernacle preacher.

As an author, it is doubtful if any preacher can be compared with him in the number, value, and influence of his works. Over a hundred volumes have been issued by his publishers, eighty-five of which were entirely the product of his own brain.

As a philanthropist, his like can not be found the world over. His great college work, by which he has trained nearly a thousand men, who have gone into all parts of the world, and who have been issued by his publishers, eighty-five of which were entirely the product of his own brain.

And Mr. Spurgeon had in his library some of his own productions which had been translated into sixteen languages, sent to him from different parts of the world.

ing this, one more question: When inspiration is gone what remains? INSPIRATION GONE, THE BOOK REMAINS.

One thing is certain, the Book remains. The Bible is here, and it looks as though it was here to stay. As a book, as a literary production, it has qualities which will insure a permanent interest in it whatever may be our theory of its origin.

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And Mr. Spurgeon had in his library some of his own productions which had been translated into sixteen languages, sent to him from different parts of the world.

And then I thought of his twin sons, Thomas and Charles, with whom I sat on the "apostles' benches" in their father's college. They were two brothers, containing two sittings, which were situated in the noble, spacious hall, made Mr. Spurgeon's home, who heaven on earth. Who shall say how much of his extraordinary success was due to his fellowship with his dearest son?

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THE FAME OF "DYSPEPTICURE" Is Spreading Everywhere.

February 17. Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSON FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson IX. Feb. 28. Jer. 37. JEREMIAH PERSECUTED.

GOLDEN TEXT. "I am with thee, saith the Lord, and I will deliver thee." - Jer. 1: 19.

EXPLANATORY. L. THE SECOND CAPTIVITY. - The first captivity, when it was foretold by Jeremiah being in B.C. 606-605, in the fourth year of the reign of Zedekiah, just before our Lord.

It was at this time that the Danites were captured at Beth-panes, (2 Kings 25: 7-8); the king's reign, so full of iniquity and sin, Nebuchadnezzar again Jerusalem, and bound King Jechoniah in letters to carry him to Babylon.

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Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER.

(Condensed from Peabody's Select Notes.)

Lesson IX. Feb. 28. Jer. 37: 11-21.

JEREMIAH PERSECUTED.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"I am with thee, saith the Lord, to deliver thee."—Jer. 1: 19.

EXPLANATORY.

I. THE SECOND CAPTIVITY (B.C. 588).

The first captivity, which the 70 years foretold by Jeremiah began, took place in B.C. 606-605, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, just before our last lesson. It was at this time that Daniel and his friends were carried to Babylon (Dan. 1: 1-6). Toward the close of Jehoiakim's reign, so full of iniquity and rebellion, Nebuchadnezzar again came to Jerusalem, and bound King Jehoiakim in letters to carry him to Babylon (2 Chron. 36: 5-6); but he seems to have died in Jerusalem before the plan was carried out (2 Kings 24: 6; Jer. 22: 18, 19). His son Jehoiachin (Jehoiachin) attempted to be king, but he had only a troubled reign of three months. He was but 18 years old and was as bad as his father. He seems to have immediately rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, who had retired a short distance; but he sent back his army to Jerusalem, and forced them to give him money from the palace and the temple, which he sent to Babylon, with 10,000 of the more important of the people (2 Kings 24: 9-15). Among these were King Jehoiachin, who lay 37 years in prison at Babylon, and then was released (2 Kings 25: 27-30); the prophet Ezekiel (Ezek. 1: 1, 2); and the great-grandfather of Mordecai, Queen Esther's cousin (Ester 2: 5, 6).

II. THE THIRD SIEGE lasted a year and a half, beginning in the ninth year of Zedekiah. After nine years Nebuchadnezzar had returned with the determination to reduce the city that had caused him so much trouble by its alliance with Egypt.

III. THE RESOLVE. Ver. 11. During the siege Pharaoh Hophra (the Aprius of Herodotus) came up with his army from Egypt to attack Nebuchadnezzar's army. It seemed a good opportunity to strike a blow at his great enemy from Babylon.

IV. THE ARMY OF THE CHALDEANS. This was at that time the general name for the people of Babylonia. Was broken up their camp around the city, and marched to meet the Egyptian army where they could more advantageously join battle with them. For fear of Pharaoh's army. Not the fear of a panic, but for fear lest in their present situation they would be at a disadvantage (see ver. 5).

HOLLOW-HEARTED REPENTANCE. The utter worthlessness of the repentance which led the noble to free their slaves in the hour of danger is shown by the fact that as soon as the danger seemed to be removed, they immediately compelled their slaves to return into their service (34: 11-22). For this Jeremiah declared from God that nothing could save them from captivity; that God would set free the sword and pestilence and famine to destroy them; that even if the whole army of the Chaldeans was destroyed, and only wounded men left, yet these men, "thirsted through" with arrows and spears, would rise up and burn the city (ver. 8). There was no power could prevent the catastrophe which they repented.

IV. JEREMIAH UNDERTAKES TO VISIT HIS ANATHOTHI HOME. Ver. 12. While the besieging army and the road was clear, Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of Benjamin. His home was at Anathoth in Benjamin, four miles north of the city. To separate himself. The Rev. Ver. 13. To receive his portion there. So most later commentators. It was "apparently to secure his share of the tithes and produce of the Levitical glebe of the village, due to him as one of its priests, the distribution being made, it would seem, in public, at stated times. Knowing that the Chaldeans would return, it was imperative that he should obtain the means of subsistence to take back into the city, so soon to be beleaguered afresh." Others think it was to secure himself in the possession of an inheritance. In the midst of the people, i. e. accompanied by others, like himself, had a right to share in the produce of the priests' lands at Anathoth, started thither to see whether any stores still remained which might be available for their common use.

V. THE PROPHET ARRESTED AS A TRAITOR, AND PUT IN PRISON. 13. The gate of Benjamin. In the north wall, and not in the direction of the Chaldeans. Captain of the guard, or guard. Literally, lord of the watch. The naming of the captain with his ancestry intimates that he was one of the princes. Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans. You are trying to desert to the enemy. The fact was that he had advised the people to give up and yield to the Chaldeans as the only way of safety (21: 9); later he repeats the same advice to the king (38: 17, 18). It was his well-known opinion.

14. Then said Jeremiah... false; I fall not away to the Chaldeans. He made an open and square denial. 15. The princes. Not those friendly to him, in our last lesson, 15 years before (for they must, many of them, have been carried away captive with Jehoiakim); but the new princes or nobles, who had gained great influence in the government, as is seen to make the king afraid of them. Were wroth with Jeremiah. He had compared them to rotten figs (Jer. 44). He was the strongest and most resolute opponent of their war policy. But for him they would have had their own way. In prison in the house of Jonathan the scribe. The official residence of one of the secretaries of state. They had made that the prison. The house of Jonathan seems to have been specially adapted for a prison, as the next verse shows.

16. Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon. The underground excavation or pit. And into the cistern. The vaulted cells, like cisterns, arched overhead, which belonged to the pit, and opened into it. There would be "little light and less ventilation," a damp, stifling, chilly, uncomfortable place. Here Jeremiah remained many days.

VI. JEREMIAH AND ZEDEKIAH. 17. Then Zedekiah the king sent, and took him out. The Chaldeans had returned to the siege after defeating the Egyptians, during the "many days" Jeremiah was confined in prison (ver. 16). The danger was so pressing that Zedekiah felt impelled to ask Jeremiah, Is there any word from the Lord? He did this secretly because virtually "powers in the hands of his court, the phantom ruler dared not consult him openly. Weak and irresolute, he could not brave his anger by acting, even in so small a matter, as became his office." And Jeremiah said, There is, for, said he, thou shalt be delivered into the hand of the king of Babylon. Jeremiah was as courageous as ever; not even to save himself from dungeon and death would he change the word of the Lord. Zedekiah was a dull scholar in God's school. He would not learn the lesson that there was no door of escape through repentance and obedience to God (38: 17, 18). "He was too weak, and too wicked, and too faithless to take the right hand. He chose death when he might have had life."

18. Moreover Jeremiah said unto king Zedekiah. The prophet was indignant at the injustice of his treatment, and applied to the king for redress.

19. Where are now your prophets etc. The event had proved Jeremiah to be the Lord's prophet, and those on the other side to have been false.

20. Commit Jeremiah into the court of the prison, or of the guard, the quarters of the sentries who guarded the palace. This greatly improved Jeremiah's circumstances. While he would be under guard, he would be in a light and airy place, with company and food. Baker's street. Persons in the same business commonly reside in the same street in cities in the East.

Note the further actions of Jeremiah and his persecution in chap. 38.

THE CONTRAST between Jeremiah and Zedekiah: (1) in character; (2) in conduct; (3) in sufferings; (4) in usefulness; (5) in the results of their course.

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So read a sign in a store window, as we passed by the other morning. At noon it was gone. The placard, however, had done more than to accomplish its direct purpose. It set us to thinking. "Wanted—a strong boy!" in how many places that legend might be truthfully displayed! The world wants boys that are strong, first of all in the body. A stomach fed chiefly on cake and peanuts, and a system undermined by the deadly cigarets, make a poor basis for stout limbs and sturdy arms. ANT-BILLIUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of bile and keep the system regular. In all cases of Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Imperfect Digestion, caused by the overflow of bile and its mixing with the blood, these pills in doses of from three to five will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from those disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box, or on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. Five boxes for One Dollar. Send a letter stamped to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 419 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada, for "Pain and True."

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He Stood the Test.

In a suburb of Boston there lives a certain German laborer. He has a wife and six children. They live in a little rented house, for he has never been able to save enough to purchase a home of his own. He leaves very early in the morning for his daily task in a large factory and returns to his home late each night. It is a home and not merely a stopping place, for our friend is an earnest Christian, and with his wife, who thoroughly sympathizes with him in his religious life, brings into it all that he can of comfort and cheer. His children are a bright, contented little flock, thoroughly enjoying the humble comforts that they have and knowing little of those that wealth may bestow or rob them of.

Our friend has just passed through a trial and test of character which proves him honest and steady. His employer at the factory came to him one day recently and the following conversation ensued.

The manufacturer said, "It is your turn to work next Sunday and I shall expect you to be here."

Our friend replied, "I cannot work on Sunday. I am a Christian and a member of the church."

"I can't help that," was the answer. "You must work on Sunday; all the men in my shops have to take their turn at it."

"I can't do it," was the quiet answer. "Then you must call at the office and get your pay Saturday night and consider yourself dismissed," said the manufacturer, turning on his heel and walking away.

It was a week of great anxiety to this Christian father. On the one hand, there was his family to be considered. How could he get through the week? And yet they must suffer if he were dismissed from his position. He did not care much about himself. He could stand it, but how could he bring suffering on his wife and children. But on the other hand stood his Christian obligation, the public covenant with the church, and, more than that, the secret, soul covenant with his Redeemer. He determined to remain loyal to his Lord and trust Him for the result. Saturday afternoon came. His employer approached him again, urging him to reconsider his determination and take his turn at Sunday work. He still refused.

"Well, just take it for to-morrow and I will excuse you after that. You see I have said that you must do it or leave and it would break down the discipline of the factory if I did not keep my word. I will not compel you to do it again."

"No," said the sturdy Christian, "I cannot work even a single Sabbath, and so must leave to-night."

"What church are you a member of?" said the employer.

The workman told him. "Have you many more of your sort of Christians in that church?"

"I hope so," was the modest reply. "I wish I had a factory full of them," said the employer. "You just stay right on. I won't bother you any more with Sunday work."

He stood the test!—Sd.

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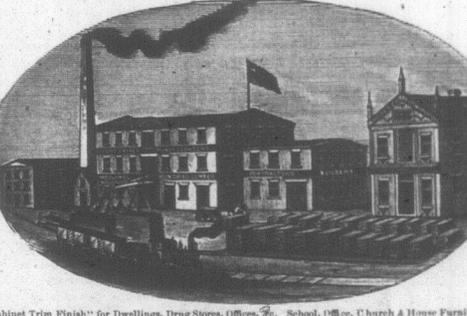
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HOTEL OTTAWA, NORTH SIDE KING SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B. E. COOMAN, Proprietor. Terms, \$1.00 per day. This Hotel is conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Every attention paid to guests' comfort.

INTENSE SUFFERING! Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable. They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door, ST. JACOBS OIL was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble." "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Rhodes, Curry & Co. AMHERST, N. S., Manufacturers and Builders. 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK. PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL, LATH MILL.



"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, Schools, Churches & House Furniture. Bricks, Limes, Cement, Calceined Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials. SEND US FOR ESTIMATES.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE FOR SPRING 1891.

An immense collection of Household Goods from the different markets of the world. A Large Variety of Artistic Designs. A Superior Quality of Workmanship, sensible and durable. Long looked for, expectancy, a better quality of goods in all departments. Prices no higher.

CARPETS. TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, WOOLS, ART SQUARES, MATTINGS, LACE CURTAINS. FURNITURE. PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, HAT RACKS. BEDDING, &c. SPRING BEDS, HAIR, MOSS, and PURE MATTRESSES, FOLDING BEDS, &c.

HAROLD GILBERT'S, 54 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

USE IDEAL SOAP. FULL POUND BAR. Professional advertisement for Ideal Soap, featuring a large illustration of a soap bar and text describing its quality and availability.

RAISE THE BIGGEST PONDEROSA TOMATO AND BOTH GLORY AND PROFIT AWAIT YOU. FOR WE WILL PAY \$500.00 FOR THE HEAVIEST SINGLE FRUIT OF A TOMATO. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK. Advertisement for Ponderosa Tomatoes, including details on prizes and contact information.







NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes To keep the home together; Nobody knows the steps it takes, Nobody knows—but mother.

principles that may be laid down safely regarding his treatment. He must be respected. We must never be impatient with him, never irritated by him.

TEMPERANCE.

How It Doesn't Help. According to official statistics, the liquor consumed in the United States in 1890 was over 9,000,000 gallons, and its value at a low estimate is \$1,000,000,000.

THE FARM.

Blame Where it Belongs. At an institution in Southern Missouri I felt it my duty to tell the farmers that they did not prepare their farms as well as they should.

THE HOME.

Sentiment and Experience.

The amount of time and physical strength which is daily expended in the execution of practical ideas, is a cause of regret with sensitive people, who regard usefulness as the highest end.

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The amount of time and physical strength which is daily expended in the execution of practical ideas, is a cause of regret with sensitive people, who regard usefulness as the highest end.

THE REMEDY FOR INTemperance.

One class of reformers have sought to destroy intemperance by advocating laws forbidding the supply of liquor to those who seek it, another class by pleading men not to use it, and still another by substituting something else to satisfy the appetite which craves it.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following article, copied from an editorial in the Windsor "Tribune," shows what is done in this school:

Mr. Snell has been very fortunate in having exceptionally smart students, or he has an excellent way of teaching. Mr. Frank Solon learned the New Shorthand in the two weeks of Christmas vacation, and the second week wrote from dictation over 60 words a minute; third week, 114 words on a memorized sentence.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited), MONTREAL. OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF REFINED Sugars and Syrups OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF Redpath

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin, Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP!

This preparation is well known throughout the country as a safe and reliable cathartic and FAMILY MEDICINE.

HALIFAX Business College

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. C. P. FRAZER, Principal.

S. E. WHISTON, Esq., Principal, WHISTON'S

Halifax COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. DEAR SIR—With the utmost pleasure I look back upon the time spent at Mt. Allison Commercial College.

CURRIE & HOWARD, FURNITURE

USE IT FOR Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Wasting Away of Flesh, Throat Troubles, Consumption, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Coughs, Catarrh, Colds

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

TASTELESS For Sale by all Druggists. Laboratory, Toronto, Ont

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



NEWS SUMMARY.

—Premier Abbott is recovering from an attack of influenza.

—The Ontario Legislature opened on the 11th inst.

—A severe thunder storm broke over the city of Hamilton, Ont.

—It is stated on the authority of the Rt. Honorable James Lowther.

—On Monday, the 16th inst., Mrs. Col. G. W. Schrieber.

—The Dominion government will appeal to the Privy Council.

—The death is announced of Mrs. Stewart.

—A London special to the Halifax Herald says.

—The meeting of Govs. Boyd and Thayer.

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British and Foreign.

—The British parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies on the 8th inst.

—A Bombay despatch of Feb. 11, contains the following: Official notice has been given that a famine prevails in this presidency.

—Mr. Gladstone's health, it would seem, is not yet very fully established.

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Birth.

BARRS.—At Halifax, Feb. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Barrs, twin sons.

Marriages.

YOUNG-BONAR.—At Fredericton, Feb. 10, by Rev. F. D. Crawley, James S. Young, of Fredericton, to Lucy Bonnar, of the same place.

McALLEN.—At the home of the bride's father, Scotchton, Feb. 3, by Rev. G. W. Springer, J. P. McAllen, to Dora Denton.

BALL-CHARLES.—At Fredericton, Feb. 10, by Rev. F. D. Crawley, George Ball, Jr., of New Maryland, York Co., to Annie Charles, of the same place.

MILBURY.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Richard E. Milbury, of Digby, to Annie Milbury, of the same place.

PETERS-SPENCER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Philip Spencer, West, on the 4th inst., by Rev. William Wetmore, Samuel E. Peters, of Cow Bay, to Marcella Spencer, of the same place.

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nearing the end, she bade her loved ones good-bye and sank back unconscious. But by dint of fanning she was held back a little longer to earth.

ROBENKISE.—At Day Spring, Lun. Co., N. S., Dec. 18, Catherine, beloved wife of David Robenkise, in the 66th year of her age.

MURPHY.—Entered into rest, Jan. 26, 1892, after a short illness, Frances Cramp, beloved wife of George B. Muir, of Montreal.

BOWLEY.—At Windsor, 14th ult., Rose, daughter of George Bowley, aged 18 years.

DIMOCK.—Daniel Dimock, son of Rev. George Dimock, died on the 10th inst.

CRUICK.—At Windsor, N. S., Oct. 28th, James, beloved wife of Arthur Cruick, in her 39th year.

HARRIS.—At Margareville, N. S., Feb. 3, of pneumonia, Mrs. Simeon Harris, aged 58 years.

MARSHALL.—At Capling, Queens Co., N. B., Feb. 10, Joseph, aged 59 years.

CORNWALL.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, Mrs. Cornwall, wife of Rev. H. Cornwall, died very suddenly of heart failure.

FULLER.—On the 21st ult., at the ripe age of 82 years, died Mrs. Joseph Fuller, of Windsor, N. S.

WHEELER.—At Worcester, Mass., Jan. 22nd, of inflammatory rheumatism, Sarah M., eldest daughter of E. W. and Clara Wheeler.

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Assets, December 31, 1891: \$6,301,010.18. Surplus, December 31, '91: \$364,200.75.

1848-- THE UNION --1892 Mutual Life Insurance Co., PORTLAND, - MAINE.

PURELY MUTUAL. JOHN E. DEWITT, PRESIDENT.

The Forty-Second Annual Report, as compared with the preceding year, shows:

- INCREASED NUMBER OF NEW POLICIES ISSUED; INCREASED NEW BUSINESS WRITTEN; INCREASED PREMIUM INCOME; INCREASED TOTAL RECEIPTS; INCREASED NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE; INCREASED ASSETS; INCREASED SURPLUS; DECREASED DEATH CLAIMS PAID; DECREASED NOTICES OF DEATH CLAIMS RECEIVED.

Table with 3 columns: Policy type, 1890, 1891. Rows include Policies in Force, New Business Written, Insurance in Force, Income.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is the only existing Company whose Policies are or can be subject to the

MAINE NON-FORFEITURE LAW. HOW IT WORKS:

To illustrate the benefits of this law, take as an example a Twenty-year Endowment for \$1,000, issued at age 25. If three annual premiums are paid upon such a policy the insurance will be continued in force 13 years and 365 days from its date.

For explanatory pamphlets and detailed information, address: C. B. WELTON, MANAGER, 103 1/2 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 each kind of postage stamp and pay from 10c to 50c for them.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton.

BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH-school Libraries, Paper, Cards, Gospel Hymns.

NEW GOODS SPRING 1892.

Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

Manchesters, Robertson & Allison.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

GOLDEN EAGLE FLOUR.

IT FILLS THE BILL. JOHN LOCKETT, Bridgetown, N. S.

SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

DO YOU KNOW

Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes; Also, Combined Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes; Rubber Tubing of all sizes; Urinals—Male and Female.

ESTEY & CO., Dealers in Belling and Mill Supplies, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

KNABE PIANOS.

Day and Evening Classes. WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, JANUARY 4th.



THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, VOLUME LV. Vol. VIII., No. 8.

—Rev. J. B. Stone, of Wincanton, England, and G. F. Stone, Esq., of Halifax, have our thanks for late English paper?

—A CORRESPONDENT of Zion's Advocate says of the church of East W.throp: "Every family in the church reads the Advocate or some other denominational paper."

—We are pleased to learn from different sources that Mr. and Mrs. Bars, who went out last summer for reinforcement for our Telugu mission have made a most favorable impression upon their fellow-workers in India, are making excellent progress in mastery of the language.

—It is announced that the young emperor of China has begun to study English, receiving instructions from teachers connected with President Martin's Imperial College at Peking.

—CARDINAL GIBBONS, of Baltimore, has spoken out boldly and emphatically against the Louisiana lottery, characterizing it as "an enemy to the honor and peace of any community, to happiness and comfort of home and individual thrift and enterprise."

—MR. CHARLES W. VINCENT, of White View, Victoria county, N. B., writes in reference to the advantages which Tobique Valley offers to settlers.

DANIEL & BOYD, Ltd. CHALONER'S STOVE VARNISH.

CHALONER'S TONIC EXTRACT.

You Are Not Expected to Read This.

A. Christie Wood-Working Co.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

WELL SUITED.

Woodill's German Baking Powder.

and have subjected same to chemical analysis. The samples were found to consist of pure, wholesome flour, properly prepared.

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