

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LIII.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

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Dr. HAYNES' successor at Tremont Temple has not been found as yet. "Suburban," in the *Examiner*, says: "It seems not unlikely that one effect of the resignation of Dr. Haynes will be a considerable secession from the Temple; under what leadership time will tell. In a forthcoming number of *Scribner's Magazine*, Stanley is to tell what he knows about the Rear Column. The Judson memorial church edifice, New York, is making rapid progress. The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, does not seem to be altogether carried away with the Republican form of government, since it speaks of the people of the United States as "a people who while theoretically the most free are practically the most disgracefully governed in the world. The place which is being given to Bible study in colleges and seminaries is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Dr. W. R. Harper is in great demand. In addition to all his other work, he is now engaged in giving a Sunday course of lectures on the Palms at Vassar. A Bible lecture, the *Examiner* says, is recognized as one of the present and pressing needs of that institution. On motion of Mr. Ralston, the House of Commons has voted £5,000 to be expended in providing seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. Severe cold, accompanied by high winds, was experienced throughout the Maritime Provinces, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the markings of the thermometer being in different places from 10° to 15° below zero. There has been a heavy snow fall at Montreal, and trains have been delayed. The depth of snow is said to be two feet. We are sorry to see it announced in a late London despatch, that Mr. Spurgeon's illness has become very serious. The gout has now attacked his head, causing severe suffering. He has written a note in which he says he is in great pain day and night, and he entreats the prayers of his friends.

—We shall issue with next week's *Messenger and Visitor* a supplementary sheet which will contain much interesting matter, both original and selected.

—Two of our strongest men in the ministry have made recent settlements.—Bro. Warren at Parrboro, and Bro. Adams at the First church, Halifax. We trust that their ministry in these churches may be greatly blessed.

—We much regret to learn that Rev. J. F. Avery, of New York, has lately suffered loss by fire. We gather from the very brief notice of the matter we have seen that the household furniture, as well as the clothing of the family were destroyed, and books and papers much damaged.

—Probably no man in America has better opportunities of knowing the popular sentiment in regard to religious matters than Mr. Moody. According to the *Religious Herald* this is what Mr. Moody said to a Boston reporter last year in reference to infidelity among young men:

"I do not find as much infidelity now in a month in questions which are asked by the young men after a meeting, as I used to find five years ago in one day. Then the young men were full of ingenuity and thought that Christianity was worth out. But they have found that there is nothing to infidelity. It tears down, but does not build up. It does not give anything. This is part of the same movement which we see in France. The men there are going back to the churches."

—Rev. Jesse Gibson, pastor of the Queen St. Baptist church, St. Catherine's, Ont., writes to the *Evening Journal* of that place, protesting against ecclesiastical exemptions from municipal taxation. In the course of his letter, Mr. Gibson says:

Thursday I called on Mr. J. Rollison to pay my taxes, and he said that he could not take them as I was put off the tax roll on account of the appeal of some of the clergymen of that city. I here enter my protest against such exemptions; I believe they are wrong; with the *New York Herald*, I think that "church property should not be free." "The church building should pay for the protection of the law quite as much as the counting-house or dwelling of the private gentleman."

Editorially the *Journal* remarks:—The letter of Rev. Jesse Gibson, pastor of the Queen St. Baptist church, of this city, in this issue of the *Journal*, is deserving of more than casual notice. It is essentially a straight-forward and bold protest against the unjust tax exemptions recognized by the law. It breathes the spirit of equality and fraternity. It is the spirit, unadulterated by sophistry, which would render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. The church which cannot exist without State aid is not worthy of existence. Mr. Gibson does himself and fellow-Baptists credit in his manly protest. It is a pity there are not more like him wearing "the cloth."

—THE LUMBER CAMPS.—Bro. Thomas, last year, called our attention to the very few religious privileges enjoyed by our citizens of the forests during the several months of the winter, in which large numbers of men are in the lumber camps. We are glad to know that an effort is being made to supply these our friends with religious and entertaining literature. We shall be glad to assist in this good work. If any of our friends will give us the P.O. address of these camps, or inform us as to the best way of reaching them, we will be glad to furnish copies of the *Messenger and Visitor* as regularly as they can be forwarded to them. We shall also be glad to assist, so far as we can, in supplying the camps with religious and secular reading. We hope our pastors and friends who can, will immediately assist us in this good work.

—IN this manner the *Examiner's* Boston correspondent talks about the Anglican monk, Father Ignatius: "Father Ignatius continues to make things lively as a bone of contention and anomalous sensation. He has had quite a bout with Bishop Paddock in the newspapers, giving the good bishop in the course of his valuable protests, generous chunks of frozen truth about the worldly drift of American Episcopalianism. Meanwhile the monk has had opened upon him a fire in the rear, in the shape of an apparently well authenticated charge that he is a Jesuit in disguise. Some believe the charge, but many doubt, especially those who have been under the spell of his earnest gospel preaching. Now the Bishop of Rhode Island has shut the churches of his diocese against him. This enlarges the stream of sympathy, and is solidifying the monk's financial basis."

But the Bishop of New York does not seem to be of one mind with his brethren of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in regard to Father Ignatius and his preaching, since, as we learn from another source, he has given permission to the monk to exercise his ministry within the churches of his diocese.

—CONCERNING the assault committed upon Mr. G. H. King, of Acadia College, by a Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopalian clergyman, notice of which appeared in the last issue of the *Messenger and Visitor*, we learn that the facts are that Mr. King did not sit on Mr. Brown's hat, but unintentionally and inadvertently injured slightly a fur cap belonging to Mr. Brown. The blow, otherwise entirely unprovoked and wholly unexpected, was delivered with great force, and though Mr. King's nose was not broken, as was stated in some of the papers, his face was badly bruised and blood flowed freely. Under what influence Mr. Brown could have been when he committed the assault we cannot say. It seems to have been a momentary outburst of passion, of which he was soon greatly ashamed. It is just to him to say that he has apologized to Mr. King in a most humble manner. It is much to Mr. King's credit that in the exercise of a Christian forbearance he has accepted the apology and has refrained from prosecuting his assailant. The affair caused great excitement among the passengers, whose sympathies were entirely with Mr. King.

—THE Funeral of Baby Ah Lone: OR WORK FOR AND AMONGST CHINESE PAYS. BY REV. J. F. AVARY, NEW YORK.

One may see, another reap; but the good seed of the gospel brings forth fruit. The heaven leavens, and the light will banish superstition and darkness. Not long since we were at a Chinese wedding, in Oliver street; the decorum and good sense displayed was most noticeable. A few days ago, a message came to go to a funeral in Mott street. There opposite the joss house, the heathen temple, we saw on the door the white emblem that a little coffin would soon be carried out. Up stairs we came upon several Chinese families gathered in sympathy, the first time we had met more than two ladies together; here, in costume, we saw several. The father we found was a Christian, and on the little coffin lay a floral cross. Never did the emblem look so beautiful or speak to us such volumes as did that cross on the coffin of that dear little babe. The white flowers, a stronger and sweeter contrast with the olive cast of "our darling," as wreath in flowery letters above the cross, the parents told their love at once to Christ and child. We knelt in prayer; the father told us of his hope in Christ and that two other little ones had been called over there, where we shall meet beyond the reach of sorrow or the shame and pains of sin. He had learned that Jesus was the resurrection and the life.

We longed for the gift of tongues, as we saw Chinese, Italians, Germans and others mingle their tears of true neighborly sympathy. Sorrow makes all akin, and death touch a common cord in the human heart.

PASSING EVENTS.
AT THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT a good deal of important legislation was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, but it is not expected that many of the bills proposed will be overtaken during the session. The Irish Land Purchase Bill is before the House of Commons and has made some progress, notwithstanding the opposition of the Irish members. Public attention has been drawn, however, to the affairs being discussed in the lobbies rather than to the business of the House.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT will not meet till March 12, and the Montreal *Star* thinks that this is probably correct, as "by deferring the assembling of parliament till a late date the census returns can be considered this session, and a redistribution bill passed, in accordance with the constitution. A dissolution and general election would then be necessary to provide representation for the new constituencies." Since writing the above we see, it states on the authority of the Toronto *Empire's* Ottawa correspondent that the report of parliament meeting at the time mentioned is without foundation, and that no date for the meeting of parliament has been fixed.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FARMER DELEGATION now in this country for the purpose of seeing and reporting upon agricultural resources of Canada, lately visited Woodstock and other sections of Carleton county. They declare themselves greatly pleased with what they have seen in that section of New Brunswick, telling a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, that in no section of the Dominion had they seen greater evidence of prosperity among the farmers. This week the delegates proceed to Nova Scotia. Visits of this kind from intelligent agriculturists in Great Britain are to be eagerly welcomed. They will do much to dispel the popular ignorance in England respecting this country and its resources, and will pave the way for the most desirable kind of immigration.

FOR SOME MONTHS PAST, Mr. Israel Tarte, M. P., has been making statements and publishing letters in *Le Canadien*, a French paper published in Quebec city, very damaging to the reputation of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, a member of the Dominion parliament. The scandal is connected with the Public Works Department, and there are insinuations and implications, if not direct statements, touching the reputation of the minister, Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. Tarte intimates that he has much more to reveal than has yet been made public. As the matter will no doubt be investigated before a parliamentary committee, or some proper court of justice, it will be the part of wisdom to await the results of that investigation before pronouncing any judgment. As the name of Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, has been freely mentioned in connection with what has become known as the "McGreevy Scandal," we give below Mr. Perley's statement made on Thursday last to a reporter of the Montreal *Star*. He said:

"I have nobody to defend me now and will remain silent until the proper moment in a court of law or before a parliamentary committee. I declare that I committed no breach in writing the letters to Mr. McGreevy as published in *Le Canadien*. I will be able to show that I am perfectly innocent, having neither received nor expected any favors from Mr. McGreevy."

A FIERCE BATTLE HAS BEEN GOING ON during the week over the question of the leadership of the Irish contingent in parliament. As reported in our last issue a considerable majority of the Irish members had declared against Parnell, and the voices of those in America, which, it was thought, would be decisive, were, with a single exception, also given against him. The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland emphatically refused longer to acknowledge his political leadership. But Parnell has obstinately refused to heed the call to step down and out, and, in spite of all this most formidable opposition, has evidently strengthened himself in his position. Toward the close of last week, however, English despatches stated that Parnell had agreed to retire from the leadership if assurances could be obtained from Mr. Gladstone that he would pledge himself to certain measures connected with the Irish land question and the constabulary in the event of his obtaining power. This would seem to be a subtle ruse on Parnell's part and indicates the consummate politician, since he well knew that Gladstone would not and could not give any such pledges; yet, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's refusing the guarantee asked for, Parnell

could appeal powerfully to the popular sentiment of Ireland on the ground that no assurance was obtainable from the Liberal party that the principles of Home Rule would be carried out. The latest London despatches up to the time of writing would indicate that a motion was passed in a meeting of the Nationalists embodying a request for the guarantee referred to above; that a delegation waited upon Mr. Gladstone, who gave assurances that fully satisfied a majority of the Irish members that he would make a genuine attempt to deal with the constabulary and land questions in a manner satisfactory to the Irish people, but that he afterwards wrote a letter declaring that he would not give any definite assurances to the Nationalist party while Mr. Parnell remained in the position of leader; that when this letter was read in a meeting of the Irish members it was moved that Mr. Parnell retire from the leadership; but Mr. Parnell, who was in the chair, refused to entertain the motion, whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by forty-four other members, left the room. If the despatches are to be trusted it would seem that for a time at least there are to be two Irish parties in parliament, Parnell will lead the party which is numerically the weaker; who will lead the other remains to be seen.

IN REGARD TO THE INDIAN TROUBLES the situation has not materially changed since last week. The points of greatest disturbance are the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, and the Rosebud Agency in Nebraska. The Indians have established themselves in a broken and hardly accessible region known as "the Bad Lands." They have fortified themselves in this position and laid in a large store of provisions, driving off and slaughtering for this purpose the cattle belonging to the agencies. According to a despatch of Dec. 6, the latest received at time of writing, a Catholic priest named Father Jule, at the request of General Brooks, had visited the Indians at their encampment and held a parley with the chiefs. Being asked the cause of their hostile demonstrations, they replied that the recent census returns made by Mr. Lee are unfair and will not allow them food enough to live on; that the change of boundary lines between the agencies compels many Indians to surrender their homes to others and is a violation of the old treaty; that they are done with promises from the whites, and that they will not lay down their arms, as they fear they would be punished and imprisoned by the whites. Finally the chiefs agreed to come to Father Jule's house and there meet and talk with General Brooks. The priest reported that the camp was wonderfully fortified, wholly inaccessible by military otherwise than on foot and in single file, and any attempt to conquer the Indians in their present stronghold would be attended with terrible slaughter.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION," a journal exceptionally well informed in regard to Indian affairs, believes that the present hostile attitude of the Indians at these agencies is due largely to the violation of the principles of Civil Service Reform in the removal, on political grounds, of experienced and competent Indian agents and the appointment of men whose chief qualification was their usefulness to some Republican Congressmen. "If bloodshed and trouble are the outcome of the present difficulties in Dakota, the blame will rest on the shoulders of the Interior Department, which adopted the policy of removals and appointments for political reasons against the most urgent and repeated protests of men familiar with the Indian character. . . . The dangers of an Indian war in the West are to be charged in no small measure to Civil Service Reform."

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON presented at the opening of Congress on the first inst. is conventional in character and does not contain much that is especially interesting or important. In reference to the trend of public sentiment indicated by the recent elections, the message is silent, except that it is remarked that results have been attributed to the operation of the Tariff Act for which it is not responsible. The President believes that experience will prove that the McKinley Bill will not increase the price of necessities and will not materially lessen imports. The subject of tariff reform, he thinks, should not be reopened until the present law has had a fair trial. The message urges that certain legislation left by congress in an unfinished condition be completed at this session. The measures referred to are especially those relating to reciprocity, to steamship subsidies and the Federal supervision of Congressional elections. None of these measures, in

their present form, could be passed by the Congress which has been chosen by the people, but which will not have control of legislation until next March. It seems not a little strange, according to British and Canadian ideas and customs, that the President should urge a Congress, which has already received its death sentence by the popular vote, to employ its last days and its expiring energies in bringing to completion the work on account of which it has been condemned. In reference to the Behring sea question, the message says: "The offer to submit the measure to arbitration as proposed by her Majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party." The President also hopes, "that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble." This is suggestive of the man who sat down upon the river's bank and waited for the water to run by. It is feared by the people of England and Canada, and by a great many people in the United States that "before the opening of another sealing season," Secretary Blaine and President Harrison will see their way clear to abandon a contention which, from the first, has been absurd and untenable, and to accept the just and friendly offer of her Majesty's government to submit the whole question of sealing rights in Behring sea to arbitration, and thus avoid complications that very possibly might lead to fratricidal war. President Harrison and his government assume a grave responsibility in refusing England's offer of arbitration.

Displeased with the Master.
I presume it is only apparent, yet in too many instances it is real; that in the practice of a number of professors, brethren become offended with each other, and act as if the Master had offended them, or as if they were offended with Him. They may not mean it in that sense, or see it in that light, but the effect is the same, for they cease to labor for the Master because the servant has displeased them. We should not forget our obligations to Christ in cherishing ill-feelings against our brethren. We should continue to work in the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting, in the conference meeting and support of the cause. It is somewhat of a mystery to me that we should appear to be displeased with the Lord Jesus when we become so with our brethren. By the grace of God we shall labor for Him even should our brethren slay us. Christ has claims upon us, and we are under everlasting obligations to Him, even should we be persecuted by those with whom we fellowship. If the Master should ask us why we did not discharge our duty to Him when a member of the church did something we didn't relish, what shall we answer? Oh, we do not forgive seven times when we ought to forgive seventy times seven. I frequently wonder if some expect God to forgive them when they do not forgive their brethren. May God's blessing accompany this to the hearts of many, for their name is legion, who act in the manner above described. W. McGRUBIN, Riverside, Albert Co., N. B.

Literary Notes.
"Israel's Apostasy and Studies from the Gospel of St. John, covering the International Sunday school Lessons for 1891," by Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., is a volume of 400 pages, containing much matter exegetical and homiletical, which should be of much value to Sunday-school teachers and scholars. The book is issued by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago.

Christian Thought for December is number three of volume eight of this well-known magazine, edited by Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D. The contents of this number is particularly attractive and will furnish the readers stimulating matter to help promote Christian thought throughout the world. Dr. G. Macloskie, of Princeton College, contributes an able article entitled "Providence and Second Causes"; the Hon. David A. Boody, an essay of power on "The Fruits of Christianity"; Prof. Warren Holden of Girard College, "The Adaptability of Revelation." A Symposium on "The antecedent Probability of Divine Revelation," by President J. E. Rankin, Professor John J. Tigert, Professor Edward J. Hamilton, author of "The Human Mind," and others, is of much interest. Lemuel W. Serrell, Esq., contributes a paper on "Harmony of Science and Christianity," and Rev. J. Linton Bell on "Agnosticism." Other articles, together with "Views and Reviews," "Books," etc., serve to make up a most interesting number. \$2.00 a year. Clergymen, \$1.50. Single copy, 40cts. Wilbur B. Ketchum, Publisher, 13 Cooper Union, N. Y.

THE experiment which Rev. G. F. Pentecost, D. D., is making of reaching the high caste people of India will be watched with deep interest. It is certainly worth making, whatever may be the result. Mr. Pentecost sailed Sept. 6 for England, where he was joined by assistants from England and Scotland, on his way to "Calcutta." The purpose is to preach the gospel in prominent Indian cities to high caste gentlemen, students and Eurasians, who are perfectly at home in the English language. The mission is voluntary and self-supporting, and we cannot help hoping that even among the haughty Brahmins there may be many ready to accept salvation through Christ. Dr. Pentecost will find a much larger audience of those who understand English than is generally supposed. There is the large English population, including the civil officers and the military garrisons, the Eurasians, or people of mixed blood, whose number is enormous, and it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 Hindus who are educated in the English language.

—PROGRESS IN AFRICA.—We read in the *Herald* that M. Janssen, the governor-general of the Congo Free State, has returned to Brussels, after having surveyed the vast regions placed under his administration. He reports progress in all respects. The blacks are becoming accustomed to the presence of the whites, to their habits and their ideas. They comprehend what civilization is, and wish to share its benefits. Human sacrifices and tribal wars are diminishing in number. The desire for peace, for work, and for good government increases from Boma to Stanley Pool. The natives want to learn from the Europeans some useful industry or trade. Fields are cultivated everywhere, and brick houses are built on all sides. Stanley would be surprised to see as far up as Stanley Falls a little town with streets, factories, and charming habitations. On the Kasai river, where a few years ago the traveller Wisemann had to force his way by the use of arms, M. Janssen was received with enthusiastic friendliness by crowds of natives beseeching him to stay with them permanently.

W. B. M. U.
"As much as ye have done it unto me of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."
Mission Notes from Various Sources.

JAPAN.—The old edict was, "So long as the sun shall shine upon the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the great God of all, if he violate this commandment, shall pay for it with his head." This it is taught in Japan, after the delay of 200 years: "that man only proposes, and the Christian's God disposes."

Mr. Gladstone is credited with the following: "Talk about the questions of the day; there is but one question, and that is the gospel. It can and will correct everything needing correction. All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in the Cabinet, I was brought into association with sixty master minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with Divine revelation."

The Chinese, especially those in the southern part of the Empire, are going out from China in all directions. They are not only going to many adjacent islands, and those more remote in the Pacific, but they are settling upon all the coasts of Southeastern Asia, pushing up all the rivers, and in every place holding tenaciously the ground upon which they settle. They are a great colonizing people, and if only the gospel is given to them, they will assist greatly in the redemption of the lands to which they go, from an and. bk. knees.

PALESTINE.—On the 21st of March the first sod of the new Jaffa railway was cut in the presence of the governor of Jerusalem, and the works will now be actively pushed until they are completed. It is expected, also, that steps will immediately be taken to improve the harbor of Jaffa, so that visitors to the Holy Land will be able to land with comfort and proceed to the capital without delay, unless they choose to stop a train to see the house of Simon the tanner. It is a striking circumstance that during the last two years the early and later rains have returned—a visitation which has been unknown for generations previously. One consequence of this is a revival in agriculture. What it means is not clear, but Russia is manifesting an extraordinary interest at present in Palestine. She is said to have secured all the best building sites in the hill country of Judea.

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When paid within thirty days, \$1.50.
K. McC. BLACK, Editor.
J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890.

KEEPING THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

"How to keep our young people in the Sunday-school," is a subject that frequently appears on the programme of Sun-day-school conventions. That a great many drop out of the school is well understood. And this is not all. A godly number drop out of all the services of the church. What becomes of them? Some of them go to other churches, and, being occasional attendants only, are under no restraints like those imposed when they attend but one church. But many of them, we fear, pass out of the watchcare of any church, and are lost to the character and Christian culture that a regular walk with God's people would give. The Baptists of England are noting the boasts of Anglicans that the young people of Nonconformist congregations are deserting the chapels for the services of the Prayer book. The Anglicans claim that it is increase of culture that causes these young people to forsake the ways of their fathers for the paths of the ritualists; but the Nonconformists say it is not due to increase of culture, but to diminution of spirituality. They think the theatre and the music hall are more attractive than any ritual, however fascinating that may be for those whose spiritual sensibilities can be satisfied with pleasing words. Still they say that Anglican ministers are very active and zealous in the work of proselyting and in teaching the peculiar doctrines of the church, while dissenting ministers seem strangely unaware of these efforts. Services for the young are held in the afternoon, at which Anglican principles are taught and objections to Nonconformist doctrines urged. The strength and attraction of the church is due largely, it is thought, to the neglect of dissenters to teach their own doctrines. How far this may be true of our churches in Canada, we leave to others to determine. But the experience of our brethren over the sea may well suggest enquiry as to our standing in the matters referred to. The fact seems to be that as intelligence increases, more teaching is demanded from our churches. The day of simple exhortation is passing away. Reason for the hope that is in us must be given. And our young people need sound instruction not only in the principles peculiar to us as a denomination, but in the general doctrines of our religion. It may be said that many young people are not greatly anxious for such teaching, but many, and these the future leaders, are hungry for sound knowledge. Work of some kind should be done to interest the minds as well as satisfy the hearts of earnest young Christians. While the church cannot follow the world in affording entertainment to the young, she can adopt her methods to the changed circumstances in which she finds her lot cast. Some pastors secure this object by lectures on portions of the Bible, on the doctrines of the Bible, and religious themes. Others form classes where freedom of speech is given and the subjects discussed by all. The fact becomes more evident all the time that if young people are to be retained by the church, something more must be aimed at than keeping their bodies in the pews. Their minds must be held, their sympathies enlisted, and their services secured for the great cause of our Lord.

PARNELL.

The position which Charles Stewart Parnell occupies before the British nation and the world to-day is one not to be contemplated without painful regret by those who have followed his career and admired his ability, believing in the purity of his motives and the genuineness of his patriotism. Few men of this age have possessed in a more eminent degree the qualities of political generalship. We are safe in saying, there is no man among his Irish colleagues—nor is there likely soon to arise a man—who could so move, marshal and control existing forces in the interests of Irish reform. Ireland already owes much to Parnell. When he appeared and took command of the Irish forces in parliament, the cause of constitutional reform for Ireland seemed hopeless. The expectation of other "patriots" seemed to be connected with the attempt to terrorize the British public through conspiracy and dynamite, and with an appeal to England's enemies abroad. But Parnell has pursued his scheme for reform by strictly constitutional methods. He has inspired the confidence, and compelled the obedience of the leading spirits as well as the rank and file of the Irish party in a manner truly marvellous. He has succeeded in obtaining an enlarged

Irish representation in parliament, and has so defined his aims and solidified his party as to gain for himself and his followers vast influence and respect. With masterly tact he has manipulated and controlled the better and the worse elements in Irish politics. Dynamite and assassination have been discontinued and repressed, and the cause of Irish reform has won, both in England and America, a consideration and sympathy which it had never before enjoyed. With the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, many of the reforms for which Parnell and his compatriots had contended seemed assured. Without detracting from the just fame of those able men who have so powerfully seconded him in the leadership, it seems but simple justice to Parnell to say that the vantage ground occupied by the Irish reformers to-day is due, in the main, to his masterly leadership. The experience through which he is now passing serves to bring out in bold relief the great personal resources and immense determination of the man. That "courage never to submit or yield and what is else not to be overcome," which Milton ascribes to Satan, seems to be characteristic of Parnell. His moral character dishonored, his name cast out as evil by society, repudiated by Gladstone and his followers, his leadership challenged and refused by that Irish party which he has been so largely instrumental in creating, he still refuses "to bow or sue for grace," flings scornful defiance in the face of his enemies, while he asserts his right and his determination to maintain the leadership. And, notwithstanding the fact that to so great a degree Parnell has been condemned and repudiated by the moral sentiment and the political forces of the nation, it does not seem probable that, in a political sense, he has been or is to be crushed. His following for the time being will be smaller though not less enthusiastic than before, and will increase in numbers and influence, while the opposition which now seems so formidable will probably diminish if it do not disappear.

But after all that has been said we cannot but regard Parnell as a fallen star. As a politician, it is true, he may simply have suffered an eclipse from which he will come forth again. But the name of Parnell in the eyes of Englishmen and of the world stood for something more than a politician. It stood for character and moral worth. Not long since a great battle was fought upon Parnell, in which powerful assaults were made upon his moral reputation, and out of that conflict his friends rejoiced to see him come triumphant. That victory did much to give him prestige in the eyes of England and the world. Something of the heroic had become associated with the character and name of Parnell, and when he denied the truth of the charges lately circulated to the disadvantage of his moral character, he was believed. That the man who could so successfully marshal and command the undisciplined and uncertain Irish forces both in and out of parliament, and who in conflict with the "Thunderer" could come off victorious and unscathed—that a man of so heroic reputation should descend to so heroic a sacrifice so much for the indulgence of an unlawful passion, resorting to pitiful subterfuges and downright lying to hide his guilt and avert its punishment, is, to say the least, a bitter disappointment to those who had trusted to the integrity of the Irish leader; and it is not surprising if it has alienated from him the sympathy and confidence of the great middle class, and especially the Nonconformists, of the English people on whom so much for the Irish cause must depend.

Parnell's conduct in reference to the leadership is generally interpreted as evidence of an over-weening personal ambition. As in private life he permitted nothing, however sacred, to stand in the way of the gratification of an unlawful passion, so in public life, it is charged, he has shown himself capable of sacrificing honor, truth and the cause which he has professed to hold most sacred, to what he regards as his personal interest.

Such an inference from the present attitude of Parnell toward his party is not unnatural. We do not say it is incorrect. It is possible, however, that such a judgment does Parnell some injustice. Better than any other man he is able to gauge the Irish situation and the leaders of the Irish party. It may be that he sees it is quite impossible that he should cease to be the nominal leader and still inspire and control the counsels of the party. It may be that he sees, or believes, that if once the party had passed from his control it would become demoralized, and the cause of constitutional reform for Ireland would be imperilled. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Parnell thinks that, in pursuing his present course in opposition to the majority of his Irish colleagues, he is acting in the interests of his country. But, however this may be, it seems very difficult to acquit Mr. Parnell of the charge of sacrificing both truth and honor to promote the end he has in view, whether that end be mainly the redemption of Ireland or simply his own aggrandisement. In his recently published manifesto he has made a number of statements which have received explicit denial at the

hands of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. It is difficult to escape the conviction that these statements were made, not in the interests of truth, but for the purpose of inspiring his followers with a sentiment of distrust toward Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, and of arousing the national passions and prejudices of the Irish people. Whatever, therefore, may be the end he has in view, his conduct can be justified only on the vicious principle that the end justifies the means.

What Mr. Parnell is destined to effect in British politics only the future can reveal. We have no idea that he will soon pass out of view or become unimportant. But the prestige he has recklessly thrown away is hardly to be won. Heavy is the penalty for his folly. He has outraged the moral sentiment of the nation, divided the Irish party, alienated the sympathy of the English liberals and postponed indefinitely the attainment of that reform which he had professed to regard as the grand object of his life.

Theological Instruction at Acadia.

In the report presented to the Convention in August last, it was stated that the Board of Governors were making arrangements to increase the teaching force at the College so as to allow two or more professors to give a portion of their time to theological instruction. The arrangements have been completed and instruction is now being given in theology and homiletics. A course of study for non-graduates, covering two years, has been arranged, and it is expected that a class will be formed after the Christmas recess, to enter upon this course. Now that provision has been made, we hope that a number will be following forward to take advantage of it. Fuller information will be given on application to the undersigned.

The provision made for this instruction will increase the annual expenditure of the college, but it is expected that many will make special contributions for this work. Some have already done so, and we shall be glad to hear of others.

A. COHOON.

Hebron, N. S., Dec. 2.

Foreign Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Foreign Mission Board was held on Wednesday last, in the new mission room, 85 German street. A letter was read from Bro. W. V. Higgins, Chicago, stating that Bro. I. C. Archibald had been ordered home by his physician, and that acting on these instructions Bro. Archibald was now on his way to his native land. This painful intelligence called forth many tender and sympathetic expressions by the members of the Board, and earnest prayer was offered to our heavenly Father that He might grant to our afflicted and beloved missionary a safe return and restoration to health. Will not all who read this article join with the members of your Board in prayer for Bro. Archibald? I may add in this connection that Bro. Archibald is returning by the way of Japan, and will land on the western coast, and probably go to Colorado for a time. Sister Archibald is at present at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and we are pleased to be able to state, much improved in health. The Board was much pleased to receive two applications for appointment for foreign service. One was from Bro. H. Y. Corey, of the senior class at Acadia College; the other was from Miss Henrietta Fillmore of Harvey, Albert Co.

These names were referred to the committee on candidates, to make the usual investigation and report thereon. It is a matter of gratitude to God that He is giving us so many good men and women for our beloved mission. One is laid aside by the hand of sickness, two come forward and offer their services to fill the place. A very interesting letter was read from Bro. Howard Bars, missionary elect, now at Newton completing his course. Bro. Bars states that he is enjoying his last year of study at Newton very much, and feels that it will be very helpful to him in his future work. He is looking forward with a good deal of interest and desire and prayerful hope to his life's work. That the Lord's blessing may rest upon him and all our missionaries, and all our young men looking forward to this great work, is the prayer of the undersigned. W. J. STEWART.

From Calgary.

Not long ago your readers heard from Bro. Jenkins, of Brandon, in reference to the work in Manitoba and the Northwest; but since Calgary is seven hundred miles still further west than Brandon, and since Alberta Territory is more than four hundred miles in length, with an average width of over two hundred miles, and is rapidly developing, I hope a letter drawing special attention to our work in this country may not be unwelcome.

Most of the settlement in Alberta has been begun since the C. P. R. came through. Its development has been rapid, and will probably be much more so in the future. Calgary, the capital, has a population of 4,000. The country is well settled for more than twenty miles on an average all round. Lethbridge in the south has a population of

about 2,000. It is a mining town and has a narrow gauge R. R. running to Dunmore on the C. P. R., and another running into Montana. McLeod, near the Crow's Nest Pass, numbers 400. Edmonton, two hundred miles north of Calgary, has a population of about 500. It is on the North Saskatchewan, which is navigable up to that point. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway will connect it with Calgary next year. In addition to these there are Banff, Canmore, Gleichen and other villages, besides large settlements. Here, then, is a good field for mission work.

But when we see how little it has been occupied by the Baptists, it is most saddening. Our only mission is the one in Calgary, which was begun about 18 months ago. Since that time our growth has been encouraging. We have now a church of 32 members, and, through the assistance of Eastern brethren, a good chapel with seating capacity for 225. We are very hopeful. But we must remember that other denominations were here long before us, and were well established in good buildings before we began, and what that means I need not say.

In the other towns and throughout the country a good many Baptists are settled, but they have no pastors to break the Bread of Life to them. The other denominations are established in all the places I have mentioned. The Methodists have four young men preaching in the country around Calgary, and the Presbyterians about the same. This year the former body are expending over three thousand dollars in grants to Alberta missions. I do not mention these facts for any other purpose than to show that whatever doubts as to the future of the country and the advisability of pushing forward here at once, the Baptists may entertain, that doubt is not shared by the other great religious bodies.

The preaching of the Gospel in its purity is much needed in this country. It turns to us for a testimony. God is looking toward us. He means that we are to do His work here. Now, brethren down by the sea, what do you propose doing? I believe God is turning your hearts this way, whither so many of your sons and daughters have come. I was much interested in an article in the MESSINGER and VISITOR of November 19, headed, "How to help our young men." The problem for us here is, how we may get some of them from you. If we get your young men, without fear your money will follow. On account of the great distance separating many of the needy places from Winnipeg, the men most needed are those whose position will enable them to start at a place and stay there. The Maritime Provinces have given brethren Jenkins, Hall and Brecken to Manitoba. Give the Territories some men like these. I should like to write more, but I have already taken too much of your space.

Nov. 26. GEORGE CROSS.

Convention Funds Received.

Table listing various churches and their contributions to the convention funds, including Mill Cove, Queens Co., Lunenburg church, and others.

Upper Sheffield, Nov. 21. \$166 45

RECEIPTS PER A. COHOON.

Table listing receipts from various individuals and churches, such as Rev. N. N. Hughes, Butternut Ridge church, and others.

Would it not be better for contributors to the Convention Fund, the Grande Ligne mission, etc., to send their moneys direct to the officer appointed by Convention to receive them? It certainly would save complication and trouble. Moneys should be sent to me for the present at Upper Sheffield, N. B., in registered letters, by post office order, private cheque or bank draft.

G. E. DAY, Treas. of Con. Fund.

—Have you seen the Christmas Number of TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT? It is the most beautiful and attractive holiday number ever published in Canada. For sale by all the newsdealers, or can be had postpaid from The Sheppard Publishing Company, (Limited), Toronto, for 30 cts.

The Organization of the Church for Christian Work.

(The substance of a paper presented to the Yarmouth County Quarterly Meeting, by A. Cohoon, and published by request of the meeting.)

By the term church as used in this paper we mean the local church, as the Baptist church at Hebron, or the Temple church, Yarmouth.

By organization, we mean the act of systematizing or putting in readiness for operation.

The present may justly be characterized as the age of organizations for Christian and philanthropic work. Societies of various names and for various purposes are coming into existence almost every day. Some of these societies are assuming great proportions and receiving high encomiums. But as they are in whole or in part without and apart from the church, though attempting work in some respects similar, they cannot be regarded as the organization of the church for Christian work.

It must be remembered that each one of our churches is already organized, and organized, as we believe, according to the "Scriptural Church Constitution." This constitution is simple, made so doubtless according to divine wisdom, in order that it could be adopted readily in all places and at all times. What we are to consider then to-day is, to state it more exactly, the fuller organization or the systematizing and putting in readiness for operation of the talents and abilities in the church.

In the prosecution of this work the following principles should be observed:

1. There should be a strict regard to New Testament principles and teachings. No departure from or violation of the scriptural constitution should be permitted. Neglect to observe this principle, and the church will soon be on its way towards Rome.

2. The organization should be on the principle of wheels within a wheel. A good illustration of what I mean by that is our own Convention. The Convention is the great wheel. The several boards appointed and instructed by the Convention and reporting to and working for it are the small wheels, or the wheels within a wheel.

3. The unification of the church should be carefully kept in view in all these arrangements. Every thing that has a tendency to break into fragments weakens the body and should be avoided. Let rich and poor, learned and unlearned, male and female, old and young, be tempered together by working together, and though there may be many members there will be but one body.

4. Let the nominations to positions be made by the constitutional officers of the church. It may be true that one volunteer is worth ten pressed men, but it will sometimes be found that those most ready to volunteer are the least fitted for the work. The pastor with his appointed helpers, the deacons, are most likely, to be able, wisely, to appoint to every member his work.

5. Let the plan adopted be natural and workable. It is very easy to get a big card printed with a lot of committees for imaginary work, or with persons appointed to work for which they have no inclination or fitness. There must be real work to do, and persons adapted, appointed to do it. Do not try to fit the plan of a town or city church on to a country church, or vice versa. It will be too large or too small, as the case may be. Do not forget, that in both town and country a large proportion of your members are obliged to devote the greater part of their time and strength to their secular occupations.

But you will wish me to give an illustration of the working out of these principles. Suppose, then, a church just constituted in one of our villages. They have a place of worship, a faithful pastor, a good staff of deacons, a prayer and conference meeting. Their commission is to make disciples and to teach them to observe all things that Christ has commanded. This commission is a large one, and the co-operation of all is needed to carry it out. How can this co-operation be secured? If everything that needs to be done is left for everybody to do, will it not soon be found that what is everybody's business is nobody's, and outside of a very few, little is attempted? Clearly the wise course is for the church to appoint certain members to look after certain interests or to perform certain duties.

The following are some of the things that need to be done:

1. As large a number as possible gathered to listen to the preaching of the Word. Here then is work for a Committee on attendance at Sabbath services. By kindly invitations, arranging for sittings, or for conveyance, or for care of little ones, many may be brought out that would not otherwise attend.

2. The prayer-meeting made large and interesting. Here is work for a Prayer-meeting Committee.

3. The young and old gathered for the study of the Word of God. This will call for the Bible or Sunday-school Department. How shall it be brought into existence and managed? Let the church appoint the superintendent, who, together with the pastor and a member of the brethren and sisters, shall be a committee to arrange for all matters con-

cerned with this department, such as the appointment of the teachers, the purchase of libraries and other apparatus, arranging for picnics, etc. Much of the business that is now done in the schools on the Sabbath day is little less than Sabbath desecration.

If thought best, there may be a separate committee to increase the attendance at the school, or this may be left to the above committee.

4. The wanderers looked after and brought back. Here will be work for a number of the wisest and most spiritual minded brethren and sisters, which may be named the Restoring Committee. Those, that after much labor, cannot be brought back should be reported to the church.

5. Families moving in visited and invited to attend the meetings and made to feel at home. Hence the need of a Strangers' Committee.

6. The sick looked after and serious cases reported to the pastor. Here will be work for a committee scattered through the church, which for shortness may be called Committee on Sick Ones.

From these hints you can see how the plan is to be worked out. Other committees can be added where there is other work to be done. These committees can report yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or oftener as may be thought best. It would probably be better to have part report at one conference meeting and part at another.

Wherever possible we would advise the institution of a General Instruction Department, to be managed in the same way as the Sabbath-school Department, only that the pastor should be the superintendent, with an assistant to take his place in his absence. Much freedom and variety both as to topics and management could be permitted in this department. Courses in Bible history, denominational history or principles, questions bearing on every-day life, or whatever might profit and interest. There could be a general library, a course of lectures, or singing classes where thought best.

What are the advantages that will come from this fuller organization of the church?

It will not lessen the labors of the pastor, but rather increase them. By virtue of his office he will be a member of all the committees, and will need to give direction and inspiration for their work. It will, however, if faithfully worked out, greatly increase the amount and effectiveness of the work done, and as a consequence, the efficiency of the church. This is the result that always follows thorough organization, and the rule will not fail here.

Moreover, the reflex benefits that will come to those who can in this way be induced to engage in active effort will be very great. Nothing better can be done for a member than to engage him in work for others. "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

And last but not least, the church will be magnified and edified. Much of the organizing that is going on belittles and tears down the church. Nothing proceeds from the church as a church, but her best life is called out and organized into some society, as if the church had become an institution unsuited to the times. By adopting the plan proposed, the church will be utilizing her own resources and putting herself in position to do the work and meet the needs that are around her. She will become the spiritual and the religious force, and the beneficent helper of the community, and so fill the place she was designed to fill and receive the glory and honor which is her due.

To EDITOR MESSINGER AND VISITOR:

I notice in your last issue W. H. Jenkins' letter in regard to Regina. I will be one of fifty that will give ten dollars to help place a suitable minister on that field, and if five hundred dollars are made up by smaller sums for this purpose, I will give ten, as there are hundreds, and I might say thousands, of persons with Baptist principles in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia more able to give a hundred dollars than I am to give ten. I trust the five hundred, or better still, a thousand, will be forthcoming at once. D. F.

Parrsboro, N. S.

FOR W. B. M. U.

Table listing contributions to the W. B. M. U. fund, including Mrs. W. Camp, Mrs. Camp, F. M., Hopewell Hill, per Mary E. Bacon, and others.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

BATISDE, N. B.—I baptized one sister in Christ, on Sabbath, Nov. 30th. J. D. SKINNER.

THE QUINPOOL ROAD MISSION is taking steps to be organized into a church. There will be over 30 charter members. The Sunday-school numbers over 70. Mr. Webb is doing a good work.

SPRINGFIELD.—We had the pleasure, last Sabbath, of burying in baptism a brother who had for many years resisted God's grace. At the close of the service following we had the pleasure of welcoming him and his wife into the church. Dec. 3. S. H. CORNWALL.

THE U. B. MINISTERS CONFERENCE met in room 85 German street. Members present: Revs. Messrs. Hickson, Hartley, Spencer, Watson, Mellick, Martell, Gates, Ingram, Saunders. Rev. Mr. Mellick presided. Reports of work done and the results, so far as seen, are quite hopeful. Rev. Mr. Hartley read a paper on the Resurrection, which called up a very interesting discussion.

SECOND ST. MARTIN'S.—Our former pastor, Rev. R. Mitchell, now of Park Hill, has been granted a short vacation, spent a part of it with us, preaching twice on Lord's day, 16th ult., and baptizing three converts. It was indeed a time of refreshing to us, both to have a visit from our much esteemed friend, as well as the services rendered by him. Our pulpit is being supplied semi-monthly by the youngmen from the U. B. Seminary. E.

DARTMOUTH.—Our Y. P. S. C. E., which has entered with spirit upon the winter's work, enjoyed a treat last Friday evening, Nov. 25th, when the Rev. Mr. Adams addressed upon Bible study by Rev. H. F. Adams. Bro. Adams has received from the First church, Halifax, a call characterized by such exceptional unanimity and enthusiasm that it seems probable he will accept. If he does, he will prove a great strength to us in the city and vicinity. C. W. W.

PARSONS.—In compliance with a cordial invitation from the church in this growing town, I have just entered upon the duties of the pastorate. The field is an important one, and there are some indications of a spiritual revival. Quite a number of devoted brethren are laboring faithfully in the good cause, and a noble band of sisters are aiding with diligence and zeal in promoting the best interests of the church. We await results in faith and hope. W. H. WARREN.

HARTFORD, Cumberland Co., N. S.—The Hartford branch of the Wallace church, after deciding to build a meeting-house, met in the school-house on Nov. 27 and appointed trustees, a building committee, and J. H. McKim treasurer. The above named brother is desirous of the church and has given a beautiful building site. We have set out a good hedge around it. The committee intends pushing the work forward as fast as possible. We want a house of worship very much, as we have worshipped over twenty years in our school-house. Any of the churches or friends that feel inclined to aid us will be helping a good cause. All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the treasurer.

NASHWAK, York Co., N. S.—Since our last communication to the MESSENGER and VISITOR of revival news, at Nashwak Village six names have been added by baptism to the Nashwak church—making ten baptized up to the 23rd of November. Seven of the number are heads of families; there are several others anxiously seeking the Saviour. Bro. Young left here on the 15th. He is much esteemed by the pastor and people of this church for his earnest and untiring devotion to the cause of God. The pastor and family would thankfully acknowledge the kindness of the Nashwak church and friends for the timely present of a purse containing thirty-nine dollars. May the Lord bless them abundantly. P. R. KNIGHT.

CANTERBURY STATION, York Co., N. B.—I came here by an invitation of the church to assist Bro. H. Warden, lic., as he has been holding meetings with the Second Canterbury church for three or four weeks, and with success. The church was very low and scattered, but having been called together matters were arranged very agreeably, and on Sabbath evening three candidates were received for baptism, and yesterday, Nov. 30, it was our privilege to bury three believers with Christ in baptism. We had a good day in this place. Others are anxious about their soul's salvation, wanderers are returning. Bro. Warden is an earnest, devoted worker, has rather superior gifts for singing, and is doing a good work here in this place. Brethren, pray for this field, Second Canterbury church. Dec. 4. J. W. S. YOUNG.

ST. MARY'S BAY.—It is eighteen months since I commenced my labors on this field. There were difficulties existing in both churches when I came, some of which I had no knowledge until I had been here for some weeks. These we have to contend with. We feel them much. The field is large, my regular meetings will almost average a meeting for every day in the month. It seems like a protracted meeting the year through. Yet God has given me strength to attend to all my appointments. A number have been baptized in two sections of my field. Prayer-meetings are better attended; at the Bay nearly double; preaching meetings well attended. The brethren at South Range have secured a site for their new meeting-house. They intend to build next summer. The church at Hill Grove is keeping up the finances. The sisters are working well. They have put a new roof on the meeting-house, and are raising funds to paint the house in the spring, and it will be done too. They say a spire must go on the house after it is painted. During my first year the church at the Bay raised nearly three hundred dollars for various objects, this covers the four hundred paid to the minister; the sisters taking the lead in finances, outside of the salary especially. A new roof has been put on the meeting-house at the Bay and the parsonage; also, a new organ and communion set in the church at the Bay. We mean that so many of our members do not attend on the means of grace, so many sleeping in the day time. We are trying to preach Christ to them, hoping the word will be blessed, souls saved, the church revived. Pray for us. W. J. BLAKENY.

MACQUAG, York Co., N. B.—For our encouragement the good Master has said, "Go preach, and Lo I am with you always, even to the end of the world." My word shall be returned to me void, it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing where I send it." Since coming to this place I have tried to be faithful in the discharge of all duties as a servant of God and the people. Although no special revival has come to us, still we have been cheered by the coming of souls to Christ. Sunday, the 23rd ult., we visited the baptismal waters and buried two believers with Christ, and welcomed them into the fellowship of Keswick church; also on the 30th, at Macquag, two more were baptized into the fellowship of this church. Others are moving Zionward. S. D. ERVINE.

HAMMONDS PLAINS, Halifax Co.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Halifax district committee, pastor Manning, of the North church, Bro. George McDonald, Bro. E. Eisener, and the writer, spent Tuesday, Dec. 2, with the church at Hammond's Plains. The morning was very cold, and the day grew rather colder as the hours passed; but the hearts of the people (by no means frozen at the start) grew warmer and warmer, until during the sermon by Bro. Manning, at the evening service, there was that strange hush that betokens the presence of the power-impelling Spirit. We held three services, morning, afternoon and evening, and we trust that each did its work. This church has met with severe losses by death and removal during the past few years. It is now the great longing of both pastor and people that many from among the unconverted of the community may step into the places of those who have gone to their reward. To this end we all joined prayer and effort on Tuesday last. The pastor, Bro. Archibald, had for weeks looked forward so expectantly to this day of meetings that it did seem hard that he should be prevented from being with us by serious sickness in his family. But as our hearts were lighted up in earnest prayer for him and his dear ones, we knew that they were safe in the keeping of unerring love. May the faithful band at Hammond's Plains be greatly blessed in the weeks and months that are to come. Dec. 4. C. W. WILLIAMS.

PERSONAL.—The P. O. address of Rev. W. H. Warren, is Parsons, N. S. The Tabernacle church has extended a call to the Rev. W. E. Hall, and they are waiting for his decision. The Rev. H. F. Adams has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Halifax, and has entered upon his labors. Rev. J. D. Skinner has resigned the charge of the churches at Point DeBute, Port Elgin and Bayville, a field in which he has done some hard and successful work, and is now open to an engagement elsewhere.

NOTICES.—The York and Sanbury Co. Quarterly Meeting convenes with us on Dec. 12th. We trust their coming will be for our good, and the general good of the cause in our quarterly session. Brethren, pray for us. S. D. ERVINE.

The new meeting-house in Sackville, N. B., will be opened on Sunday, Dec. 21st. There will be preaching—10:30, 3 and 7 p. m., local time, one half hour faster than standard. Any ministering brethren who can are invited to be present. As we do not think the Lord is especially honored with a consecrated debt, an effort will be made that day to give Him the house free from all incumbrance. We hope all our own people and any others who have an interest in the cause of God among us will come and help. W. E. HALL.

GRATEFUL MENTION.—We acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of our Brooklyn friends. On the evening of Nov. 28th we were summoned to the hall, and after being greeted with smiling, happy faces and entertained with music and speeches, our buggy was fairly loaded with such good things as minister to the comfort of a family. We rejoiced on our homeward way with trembling, glad to receive tokens of appreciation, and fearful lest our overladen carriage might collapse. EDWARD E. LOCKE.

Quite a number of the church and congregation belonging to the Cambridge church, Kings Co., N. S., met at the parsonage on Friday evening, the 23rd ult., to give their new pastor, Rev. J. Jenner, a sort of house-warming welcome. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed, and Mr. Jenner and family were left some \$55 the better for the visit. A number of the Presbyterian friends were present and generously aided in the donation.

The December Arena celebrated the opening of its third volume by appearing in a handsome new cover of pearl gray background, printed in deep blue and silver. The effect, while rich and striking, is in good taste and highly artistic. The table of contents will delight all intelligent readers. It is strong, thought-provoking and entertaining. Indeed of each issue of the Arena has seemed to surpass its predecessors, and the December number is no exception. The frontispiece is a remarkably fine portrait of Count Tolstolai made from a photograph taken from a life size painting of the Count. It is a striking picture, and will be greatly prized by admirers of the great Russian author. The opening paper is on "The Christian Doctrine of Non-resistance," and embodies the views of Count Tolstolai and Rev. Adin Ballou, as set forth in an extensive correspondence carried on during this year by these two great modern apostles of the doctrine of non-resistance. It is a paper of great interest, and probably shows the real attitude of Count Tolstolai on this question more clearly and forcibly than anything else he has written. Rev. Minot J. Sarage contributes a delightful paper entitled "Then and Now," which will be enjoyed by every reader whether grave or gay, as it contains profound philosophy while it is written in a bright entertaining vein. Prof. N. S. Shaler appears in a strong paper on "The Nature of the Negro." This is one of the most valuable essays on the race problem which has yet appeared, in that it gives us an insight into the nature and possibilities of the negro and

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the Afro-American. Professor Shaler is followed by a broad spirited and able paper by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the well-known pastor of Plymouth church, New York. "Is Christianity?" A full page portrait of Dr. Abbott accompanies his paper. A. C. Wheeler, better known in the dramatic world as Nym Crinkle, writes in a brilliant critical paper, the late Dion Boucicault. Helen H. Gardner appears in a splendid contribution entitled "Thrown in with the City's Dead." It is a narrative of the manner in which New York treated her mentally, morally, and physically dead; a frightful picture, the portrayal of which should do good. A full page photograph of Miss Gardner accompanies the essay. President E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, writes ably on "Patriotism and the Public Schools."

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of those whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has, during the past fifty years, cured of coughs, colds, consumption, and some other form of pulmonary disease.

Marriages.

SWALLOW-MERRY.—Nov. 3, at Spring field, by Rev. S. Langille, Zebo Swallow, of Springfield, to Celia Merry, of Aylsford, N. S. MORSE-FITZRANDOLF.—At Williamsport, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Alfred F. Morse, to Annie M., only daughter of John Fitzrandolf, Esq., of Annapolis Co., N. S.

DORRY-HUTCHES.—At the Baptist parsonage, Digby, Nov. 26, by Rev. W. H. Richard, George E. Doty, of Waymouth, to Hannah Hutchins, of Rosaway. GUTHRIE-HERRITT.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. W. J. Stewart, William Guthrie, of Norton, Kings Co., N. B., to Henrietta Herritt, of St. John, N. B.

KENNEY-TRAVIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Argyle Head, Nov. 25, by Rev. A. F. Browne, Edgar L. Kenney, to Josie Travis, all of Argyle Head. HERR-LEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. E. Locke, Joseph L. Hines, of Port George, Annapolis Co., to Pauline E. Lee, of the same place.

BISHOP-LOVELY.—At the Exchange Hotel, Woodstock, Nov. 26, by Rev. Thos. Todd, Samuel Bishop, of River DeBute, to Emma E. Lovely, of Bristol, all of Carleton. INGLIS-HARRIS.—At Lawrenceford, Nov. 20, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Robert P. Inglis, of Toronto, to Ada May, daughter of Frederick Harris, of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.

DEW.—At Mr. Alfred Lade's, the bride's brother, Springfield, by Rev. S. Langille, John Duff, of Toronto, (from Edinburgh, Scotland), to Maggie Lade, of Lawrenceford, N. S. GOUCHER-WOODWORTH.—Nov. 24, at Albany, Cross, by Rev. S. Langille, T. Norman Goucher, of Albany Cross, Annapolis Co., to Sedelia Woodworth, of Ohio, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

HAWES-MITTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Turtle Creek, Albert Co., on Dec. 3, by Rev. W. Camp, Whitford Hawks, of Salem, Albert Co., to Frances, youngest daughter of Richard Mitton. TREWORTHY-CHRISTIE.—Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Scotch Settlement, by Rev. S. D. Ervin, John Treworthy, of Dedham, Maine, to Mary L. Christie, of Scotch Settlement, York Co., N. B.

CRAIG-LEWICK.—On Nov. 27, at Marlboro, New Jersey, by Rev. Joseph E. Bowen, Ernest F. Craig (formerly of Whittier, N. B., now of Glaseboro, N. J.), to Mary D. Lewick, of Finley Station, N. J.

Deaths.

DICKSON.—At Sonora, Oct. 14, Annie, daughter of John and Drusilla Dickson, in the ninth year of her age. GIBBERT.—At Cumberland Bay Creek, Nov. 21, Bertha, aged 11 years, daughter of William and Isabel Grant. BROWN.—At Newtonville, Kings Co., N. S., Nov. 24, Amelia, wife of the late Wm. H. Brown, aged 71 years.

HURLEY.—At the Lunenburg Asylum, Nov. 11, Naomi, aged 49 years, wife of Mathew Hutchins, of Cumberland Bay. MCLAN.—At Lower Cumberland Bay, Nov. 13, Amy B., only daughter of Wm. G. and Matilda McLan, aged 17 years. LANDER.—In Hillsboro, Nov. 23, youngest daughter of brother and sister J. Lander, in her sixth year. "He shall gather the lambs in His arms, and carry them in His bosom."

FINLEY.—At Springfield, Nov. 30, Neta E. Finley, aged 2 years and 2 months. By this sad death our dear brother and sister have lost their first and only child. But they are comforted as David of old by the assurance that they shall go to her though she shall not come back to them.

CORWELL.—At Newtonville, Nov. 27, Hibbert Corwell, in the 74th year of his age. He suffered long, but with patience and submission; and gave to the last a noble testimony to the value of the gospel in sustaining the soul in the greatest trials, and its power to support in the hour of death.

MERRY.—At Albany, Annapolis Co., Oct. 5, after a short illness, Bro. James Merry, aged 83 years. Bro. Merry was baptized and received into the Albany church upwards of 50 years ago, and remained a member of that church until God took him. A large number of relatives and friends are left to mourn their loss.

MARCH.—At Bridgewater, N. S., Nov. 24, Fannie Haale, beloved daughter of Dr. Harry A. and Dotte E. March, aged

2 years and 6 months. The parents and friends of the departed little one have the sincere sympathy of the large and growing community in this severe affliction. May they realize the presence and support of the Divine Comforter. MORRELL.—At Springfield, Nov. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, Pamela J. Morrell, aged 28 years. Our sister was a member of the 1st Baptist church here and lived a faithful, consistent life; she leaves many friends throughout the community to mourn over her sudden departure, and saddest among all are her father and mother, and eleven brothers and sisters. May the God of all comfort comfort them.

HUME.—At Chester, Aug. 26, Mr. James Hume, of East Chester, Lunenburg Co., in the 80th year of his age. Bro. Hume had been a consistent member of the church for over fifty years. He willingly submitted to the Divine will, and died trusting in Jesus Christ. He leaves an aged widow, five sons, and two daughters to mourn their loss. Useful in life, happy in death. Doubtless our departed brother knows now, as he could not know in life, the meaning of these words, "To die is gain."

ANDERSON.—In Surrey, Oct. 21, after a lingering illness, Mrs. John Addis, in the 78th year of her age. This dear sister was for many years a member of the 1st Hillsboro Baptist church. For many years she was a great sufferer, and the last six or seven years was confined to her bed with chronic rheumatism. Though constantly suffering, she was ever cheerful, and maintained firm trust in her Saviour. By her patient suffering she proclaimed the power of God's grace to help His children in times of deepest affliction. In her death our church sustains a great loss.

STODDART.—Suddenly, at Falkland Ridge, Annapolis Co., Sept. 12, Augustus, beloved wife of Jacob Stoddart, aged 32 years. Sister Stoddart was baptized by Rev. F. P. Murray in 1865, at the age of 12 years, and was admitted a member of Springfield church, of which she proved a worthy member until her death. She leaves a husband, three daughters, a good Christian mother and many others to mourn their loss. We miss her, but our loss is her gain. She prayed much for the conversion of her children, and God blessed her by letting her see, just before her death, the last one (the eldest) giving herself to Christ. Thus, happy in the conversion of her children, strong in faith and trust, she passed away to be at rest.

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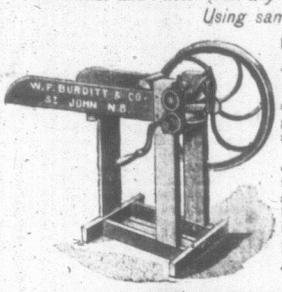
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Singer's Royal Saut.

HOW MADAME ALBANI ENTERTAINS QUEEN VICTORIA AT AN INFORMAL TEA.

Once every summer Queen Victoria drives over from her Balmoral Castle to the Scotch Highlands home of Madame Albani, the famous prima donna, where the latter entertains her at an informal tea. For years the Queen has made a practice of this, a compliment which Her Majesty bestows upon no other woman in the kingdom. It is a return for Madame Albani's appearance each year at Court to sing before the Queen, and to the prima-donna it affords an exceptional glimpse of England's royal sovereign.

"No outsiders are ever present," says Madame Albani, "and I see Victoria as a woman never as a queen."

"How do you entertain your royal guest?" was asked of the prima-donna by a friend.

And for more than an hour the great singer held the uninterrupted interest of a private dinner party with the story of how she served a tea for the Queen.

No fool of interest was the narrative that Madame Albani was induced to write out the account, and it will shortly appear in *The Ladies Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, under the title of "Victoria at My Tea-Table." Of its freshness of interest the caption of the article is the best indication.

A copy of the last portrait taken of Queen Victoria, and printed only for Her Majesty and the royal family, will accompany the article. "It will be my last portrait," wrote the Queen on this presentation copy, which is the only copy possessed outside of the royal household.

Harper & Brothers have just published the seventh bound volume of *Harper's Young People*, also *Freedom's Prisoners*, the concluding volume of Charles Carleton Coffin's history of the civil war.

A Startling Contradiction.

There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinal preparation, is much more likely to meet with popular approval at a distance than at home.

Nasal Balm, as known to all, is the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion, for once, at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity in the home of its manufacture has been unbounded and constantly increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, and for the past two years President of the Ontario Veterinary Association, says:—"Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarrh, accompanied by a number of disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings into the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headache that follows catarrh, and in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., Brockville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says:—"It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

These are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cents small size and 1 \$1 large size bottle—by addressing FERRIS & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Should be in Every Home.

In these days of sensational newspapers when more which offend and falsify reading is inserted because it is likely to attract readers, it is a pleasure for the publishers of the *Messinger and Visitor* to bring to you a Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT as being thoroughly of an age and of a character and interest. The illustrations are numerous, artistic, humorous and timely; the faces of the great men and women of the decade and reproductions of celebrated paintings being the leading pictorial feature. The articles on the questions of the day are admirably of a high class, while being exceedingly entertaining and readable to the point of holding the attention of young people as well as older readers. Musical matters, the drama and literature are so carefully and intelligently treated, and so judiciously and equitably of good habits, it is a feature of this excellent publication. Two serial stories—*Life of an Abolitionist* and *Two Years in the West*—are of the best English publications which have not appeared in Canada. The independence and fearlessness of long characteristic of this paper has made it the personal advisor of its readers, and the strong attachment which seems to exist between the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT and its editors is certainly well merited. The only explanation which can be offered is that all its articles are signed and it has an individuality, and a very pleasant sort, which makes the reader feel that he is personally acquainted with each article, and that he is paying \$2.00 per annum, either at your news dealer's or by sending your money direct to The Messinger Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.

News Summary.

DOMINION.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the first five months of the present fiscal year is \$4,375,000.

A Dignitary of the 28th Nov. states that large quantities of mackerel are still being caught in St. Mary's Bay.

All the arrangements for the taking of the next census have been completed. The work will commence on April 6th.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier is announced to speak in St. John on Monday evening, the 15th inst., and later in the same week in Halifax.

The *Spectator* states that there is some talk of placing a new steel steamer on the direct route from Annapolis to Boston next season.

During the last shipping season, 41 vessels of 35,968 tons carrying 32,566,186 sup. feet of deals, sailed from Parraboro for the United Kingdom.

Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Halifax. Here there is the great conqueror of gray or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.

The St. John International exhibition was a success financially. The total expenditure was \$21,074.74; receipts, \$21,859.05. The provincial grant was \$3,000 and the city \$3,000.

The cost of the big gun which recently arrived at Halifax for McNeil's Island fort, together with cartridges and 280 pounds of ammunition, was \$15,000. Every shot fired will cost 48c.

The Sioux Indians at Regina, N. W. T., say they will shortly move across to the American country at the request of their brethren there. This is an undoubted result of the measles craze.

The Springfield collieries have had another month of unparalleled success. The shipments of coal for November to date over 45,000 tons. About 2,300 tons were hoisted on Friday, which beats the record again.

Petroleum beds of vast extent have been discovered in the Lake Athabasca region of North-western Canada. Above the level of the sea, there are beds of 250 to 300 feet thick saturated with oil and running for hundreds of miles.

In Summerside, P. E. I., Saturday, according to the *Advertiser*, potatoes were changing hands at 25c per bushel. Last week they were 42c; from 5 to 24 cents—another drop of a quarter cent.

The W. C. Railway station at Sault Ste. Marie was burned to the ground early Friday evening. The cause is said to have been a defective fuse. The building was occupied by a section men, James Doucette, and his family, who lost everything.

Yarmouth Co., N. S., is to have an election on the 11th inst. to fill the seat in the local legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gayton. Mr. Foreman Hatfield is the nominee of the government party, Dr. A. P. Landry represents the opposition.

Five carloads of sheep passed through Moncton Friday morning, their destination being Watrous, Mass. One of the names of John McDonald, contained 210; two cars in the name of Joseph Hayes, had 41, and 1 car that of John Kane, 428—1,064 sheep.

The work on the ship railway is progressing well considering the unfavorable state of the weather. Capt. Howard has just made his last trip to the quarry, for this fall, with the locomotive, "Anne." He will now be employed at the dredge for a time with the steamboat.

The discovery of a nickel mine is reported from Queens County, N. S. Two miners viewed the specimens and pronounced them excellent. The owner of the property, it is understood, has already communicated with New York parties with a view to having the mine worked.

The cruiser Vigilant was at Louisbourg, C. B., last week. She is bound for Halifax, where, upon arrival, she will go out of commission and her crew will be paid off. A number of American seiners were lounging harbor round about, most of them with poor fares. The mackerel fishery along the shores this fall has been a complete failure.

The many friends of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, of St. John, N. B., must be gratified to find that, though the cost of insurance in this company is so small, the stability of the system is recognized by the leaders in the insurance throughout, including the ablest actuaries, and the regular insurance press. In fact, no insurance man of reputation denies that this company has placed reliable life insurance within the reach of the masses of our people.

The *Gleaner* says: "Here is a list of this season's lumbering operations in one comparatively small section of Aroostook, near Ashland. Above the Oxbow, John Giberson will get in 3,000,000; C. A. Nelson, 2,000,000; W. A. Vinal, 4,000,000; D. Nickerson, on the Croix, will put in 1,000,000; Moses McNelly, 1,000,000; Peter Kearney, on Black Water Brook, 5,000,000; Bearse, on Mooseluck, 5,000,000; C. A. Traflet, on the Machias, 5,000,000; Dunn Bros., 4,000,000 or 5,000,000; Chas. Sutherland, Fish River, 2,000,000; and Darius Sutherland, about 4,000,000. Here is an aggregate of some 30,000,000 representing a cash outlay of some \$20,000 in wages and supplies."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Severe frosts and heavy snowfalls are reported throughout Europe. In Paris snow has fallen to a depth of several inches.

For Neuralgia Peter's Lotion is a sure and safe remedy. One of our leading clergymen says: "I have used it with good effect in Neuralgia and Burns." Sold by all dealers, 25c. per bottle.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

I have kept a Scrap Book for a good many years of letters received from patients; some are long, too long to publish, some are short, short and good. Rainy days I sit down and read them, and have learned a good deal about the human body from some poor, sick, young woman or overworked man. Here is one of them. I call it a good letter:

THENTON, TEXAS, Sept. 23, 1884.
"To Kennedy of the Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass. I am so proud of my recovery as to express my feelings in thanks to you. The RHEUMATISM has made me four years for six months. At last I have traded off two of them to Bell-Druggist-for four bottles Kennedy's Discovery. I am, yours gratefully and unreservedly,
J. B. IVY."

Christmas Musical Gifts.

Silent gifts please for a day, Gifts of Music please always!

Suppose the gift should be a fine Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Violin, or a Music Box? These, and all other Musical Instruments, may be obtained at the Dixon Company Stores in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, or of J. C. Hayes & Co., 38 Court Street, Boston.

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SONG CLASSICS, Vol. 2. 50 " "
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CHOICE SACRED SOLOS. 34 " "
CHOICE SACRED SOLOS, Low Voice. 40 " "
CLASSIC HARPITON AND BASS. 34 " "
CLASSIC HARPITON AND BASS. 34 " "
POPULAR PIANO COLLECTION. 96 " "
GOLD OLD SONGS WE USED TO SING. 115 " "
HAYES AND TUNES, Sweet Melodie. M. P. Ungood. 108 " "

Choice Piano Collections.

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PIANO CLASSICS, Vol. 2. 42 " "
CLASSICAL PIANIST. 42 " "
SABBATH DAY MUSIC. 35 " "
CHOICE PIANO COLLECTION. 96 " "
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OPERATIC PIANO COLLECTION, 19 Operas
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It cures Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Catarrhism, Dropsy, Dry Skin, Dizziness, Jaundice, Heartburn, Nervous and General Debility, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, &c. It purifies and eradicates from the Blood all poisonous humors, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest are quickly and permanently cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

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Libraries and Infection.

It might well be supposed that the question whether infectious disease is carried by library books had long ago been answered. It is at all events indisputable that they, like any other articles in a sick-room, are capable of retaining the germs of contagion, and all the more so that their available surface is multiplied by the number of their leaves. Letters have repeatedly served as germ-bearing media, and though there is greater difficulty in detecting the influence of volumes that pass from hand to hand in a circle of readers, reason and experience forbid us to doubt that they also have acted in the same way. The degree in which this transference of contagion is ordinarily liable to occur would afford scope for profitable inquiry on the part of librarians and of family practitioners. The practical issue immediately arising out of the question is, of course, that which concerns the work of isolation and disinfection. Arguments directed against the leading system on space to hinder facilities it affords to infection are not, we consider, of much practical value. With perhaps equal justice one might condemn the common use of street pavements or of public vehicles. Like these, the library is an indispensable public boon, and cannot be set aside through dread of any ordinary and avoidable accident of illness. The only rational safeguards are to be found in a careful registration of infected houses, in the refusal of all fresh loans to such houses, and in the purification of any volumes known to be infected before their restoration to the library. The process would best be carried out in the library building, where a special disinfecting air chamber might readily be provided.—*The Medical Age.*

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THE CHRISTIAN VOL. VI

We wish to supplement this issue, and our contributions on We hope that this acceptable to our be encouraged to Pastors and agents much by a little, this time. We shall them with extra copies long as the edition

The march of the centuries is indicated death rate in London great as it was in the 18th. —On the M. Stanley's lecture Livingstone, a bridge stone, the man whose name is with that of Stanton lives in Ontario year. —King Francisco despatched propose to the States. The King stated that it is in prospect he is after being the fifth and Hinson's pastoratist church, he says that day, episcopal connection with the five years four churches erected or repaired have been added. —Boston has elected, seven Republicans. —Paul's, died on James Ferguson, secretary of the Parliament that concluded between Portugal, in regard possessions in a that 15,000 Jews through reading Hebrew translation. —Two best honey were steeped in Hart stone of the mon the missionary South Sea Islands the man who alone

—CANTON CO had expected CO not arrive in time over for the pre-

—The Wesley sends a greeting We beg to greet and good wishes temporary may indispensable to constituency-wi-

—OUR ADVE pleasure in calling readers to our found in the 8 The houses rep furnish goods honest rates. ronage.

—The articl Miss Katie H. worth reading a bird's-eye view world, and con tively small con formation: Mi the senior clas daughter of Mr In order that entire this wee column is omit-

—THOUGH has received v tion and gener before intimat cism. Profess denounced it a laugh has call inancouracies, Canterbury ha with other ad told, have ha contributions

—THE YEA Free Christia Brunswick, ha of Geo. W. Da of 130 pages o records of an information of of the denomi "The Basis of appendix. Th mitted on Uni matter is on the body, the have been tak