

Messenger and Visitor.

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VOLUME L.

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NO 48.

—TO OUR AGENTS AND ALL LOVERS OF THE MESSENGER AND VISITOR.—Now is the time to get subscribers to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. This is the season when people are deciding what papers to take for the coming year. If their attention is called now to their own denominational paper, many will subscribe who will not later, when they have committed themselves to take another paper. All our people should take the MESSENGER AND VISITOR in preference to any other. A host of them do, and with a little kindly effort on the part of those already interested in the paper, very many more could be found to do the same. The editor is doing all he possibly can, and he has many helpers; but could not some more assist? Take names now to begin the first of the year, and send them on as they are obtained, and we will put them down to begin at that time. Let us try and add at least 1,000 new subscribers to the list before the first of January next. We are pleased to find that scarcely any drop the paper who once take it.

—BISHOPS AND WINE AGAIN.—This time it has been the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the U.S., at the recent Convention at Chicago. Following the example of their Canadian brethren, they have given a deliberation. They declared that "in their judgment, the use of fermented juice of the grape in the sacrament, is not warranted by the example of our Lord, and was an unauthorized departure from the practice of the Catholic Church, and that the mixing of water with wine was not objectionable." In view of the fact that there was an unfermented wine in use at the time of our Lord, that the Jews did not use anything fermented at the Passover, and that the element used is not called wine, but the fruit of the grape—in view also, of the fact that wine drinking is a great evil, it would appear as if these reverent divines had better have refrained from any attempt to make the use of fermented wine at the Lord's table obligatory. The truth is that the unfermented is the only wine we can be sure is pure in this country. The most of the wine of commerce is a mixture of poisonous drugs, with no "fruit of the vine" in it.

—DRAWING BEER.—The great Dublin brewers, the Messrs. Guinness, have made over their business to a company. The rush for shares was tremendous. This is the way the *Baptist* describes it:

Nothing like the financial sensation it has created has been witnessed in recent times. Applications were, in some respects, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, or more than twenty-one times the amount asked for! Messrs. Baring's bank, where the list was deposited, was literally besieged by persons eager to obtain a stake in a concern offering such tempting percentages. In their excitement the would-be investors broke down one of the doors of the counting-house, and so heated did the scramble become that they were, in some instances, with difficulty kept from fighting. The profits of the Guinness brewery have given an average for five years of \$450,000.

—YEAR TALES.—A Methodist minister, referring to the resolutions favoring the wider circulation of denominational papers says: "I have found that our church papers cannot be circulated by the resolutions of the preachers; it requires 'The Acts of the Apostles.' The paper has been voted again and again into all the Methodist families of the Conference, but it takes work to put it there."

Were we so minded, we could write quite a book of 'Acts.' One reason why the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is enlarging its list so rapidly, is because so many of our pastors 'act.' Let all help, and help now.

—CAN WE UNITE?—This is the title of a sermon by Bishop Usher, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In it he shows, conclusively, that there can be no union between the so-called dissenting bodies and the Episcopalians, until the latter give up the sacerdotal errors taught in the Prayer Book, and the sacerdotal pretensions of their ministers. Among the errors he enumerates several. We mention them, with some of the passages quoted in proof:

Abolition. (From the service in the ordination of priests.) "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained."

Baptismal Regeneration. (From the baptismal service.) "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, and again, 'We yield thee humble thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee to regenerate this infant with thy Holy Spirit.'"

The Real Presence in the Lord's Supper. In the Church of England the question is asked: "What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?" Answer, "Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received." Question, "What is the inward part or thing signified?" Answer, "The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken by the faithful in the Lord's Supper."

He also refers to the fact that in very many of the High Churches the daily

difference between themselves and the Roman Catholic is that the service of one is in English and the other in Latin, and that the Pope is not acknowledged by the former. The sermon can be had from the manager of the *Protestant Pillar*, Montreal, for 5 cents each, or \$3 per hundred.

—THE LATE DR. ARMSTRONG.—We call attention to a sketch of the life and ministry of the late Dr. Armstrong, found on the second page.

—STATISTICAL.—According to the latest statistics, the combined forces of all in the United States who practice immersion and reject infant baptism amounts to 3,890,947. The Methodists of all kinds come next, and number 3,685,600.

—THE THIRD PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—This is the Prohibition party. It is making steady and rapid strides. Its object is to make prohibition a square political issue. It has been found that existing parties are ever ready to cater to the rum party to secure the rum vote, or, at least, to trim in order to give no offence to the supporters of the liquor traffic. This party has the great advantage that it masses its forces against a gigantic wrong, and makes its appeal direct to the hearts and consciences of the people, while the old parties have little other than the memory of associations with great questions of the past, to sustain them. This new issue, as mere party prejudice subsides, must win more and more of the earnest Christian thought of both old parties to itself. In the elections just ended the temperance vote has been over 300,000, and more than double what it was year before last. This party has come to stay, and must soon hold the balance of power. When this time comes, should the Republican party yield to the pressure of this party and adopt an out and out prohibition platform, the rum force will be massed on the other side, and then will come the grand and decisive struggle which must be fought out to the bitter end. We believe this day must come for the Dominion as well as for the United States. It cannot come too soon.

—BAPTIST UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The Baptists of Scotland are not numerous; but they seem to be quite vigorous. There are 88 churches. They recently held their annual meeting in Glasgow. The following are the statistics of the year's work and growth:

Returns had been received from 77 churches, which reported an increase in membership of 513, giving an average of 5.7 per church, as compared with 5.44 last year, being an average of 5 per church. The number of baptisms reported was 735, the number last year being 666. Of these churches, 14 showed no addition by baptism; 23 showed a decrease in membership; while 7 were stationary. The aggregate membership reported at 105 preaching stations was 9,688; this year it stood at 9,959, taking the non-reporting churches at last year's figures. There were 77 Sunday schools with an attendance of 8,599 and 1811 teachers, being an increase of 455 scholars and 44 teachers. In connection with the churches there were 105 preaching stations and cottage meetings. Since the formation of the Union in 1869, 24 new churches had been formed, and 31 new chapels had been built. The amount of debt upon the churches at the close of last year was £2923 7s 3d; the amount paid during the year was £2956 16s 6d; the total indebtedness reported for the present year was £7577 10s 7d.

—UNION.—The *Christian Guardian* has some sensible words on organic union of the Christian denominations:

So far as we know, there is no relaxation, on the part of the churches, of any of their distinguishing characteristics. The Episcopalians maintain Episcopacy and episcopal ordination; the Presbyterians feel bound to uphold and defend their Calvinistic theology; the Baptists stand firmly by exclusive immersion and close communion; the Methodists maintain their itinerancy and their Arminian theology. Unless there is some giving up, or concession on the part of some or all of these bodies the only church they could form by a union would be an aggregation of people differing in their belief and usages, and consequently having contradictory preaching in its pulpits and conflicting practices in its churches. As the *Guardian* has often said, we believe fraternal union in spirit and work is far more important and desirable than the union in one organization of people in whose belief and views of church government there would be no real unity.

We confess we have felt less interest and confidence in the current talk about organic union, and "the unity of Christendom," because those who have come forward as the most prominent advocates of such a union are the most exclusive and unbendingly set off from the rest of the Christian Church. When ministers who will not fraternize with the ministers of other churches, and who carefully avoid any act that would recognize that any were true ministers or members of Christ's Church, but those of their own denomination, come forward as champions of church unity, we confess we are not disposed to take much stock in such advocacy of union.

—WHY WE DO IT.—Some of our friends wonder why the editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is continually going here and there, to add to the list of subscribers. They say it is work enough for one man to edit the paper, and this is true. Others say, you have your salary and that is all

you will get, in any case, and this is true, so far as money is concerned. Why then overwork and, perhaps, risk serious consequences, to do what is not expected of you?

Our reply is briefly this: we are more and more convinced that a Christian paper in a family is second to no other agency in shaping the ideas, the characters, and the eternal destiny of its members. As it comes, week by week and year by year, to exert its constant and silent pressure on the side of truth and good and God and heaven, who can trace the amount of its moulding power upon soul and life? We feel confident, every trip we make, when the paper is introduced into a score or more of new families, to continue, in most cases, for generations, perhaps, that some souls—how many none can tell—will be saved by it among the new readers it will reach. Is it any wonder, then, that we are restless, if we can make it possible to go out among the churches, unless we do so. We hope that our ministers and readers, generally, may consider whether they cannot have a larger share in work which must be so fruitful in final results. We want to have seven thousand subscribers by January next. We shall do what we can; who will help us?

—ENGLISH POLITICS.—Mr. Gladstone has asserted to insert a demand for disestablishment in Wales, into the Liberal platform. This is a far-reaching concession. If Wales is to be disestablished, why not Scotland, where the state of things is largely similar. It disestablishment carries in Scotland and Wales, church and state cannot long be maintained in England. It is expected that this plank in the Liberal platform will win Wales and Scotland entire for that party, and detach Chamberlain's followers, leaving Hartington's small following to coalesce with the Tories. This Liberal action drives another nail into the coffin of church and state, and throws over to Gladstone the sympathy of all non-conformists and all lovers of religious freedom.

—THE YEAR BOOK says there are forty churches in Nova Scotia, fifteen of which belong to the African Association, that did not contribute anything last year, to the Convention fund. Thirty-four churches in New Brunswick and three in P. E. Island were non-contributing. Surely they will not allow themselves to appear in this class another year.

Gathered from Life.

The Open Window. a magazine devoted to the interests of the Shut-in Society, gives such a lovely picture of the heroism displayed in one sick-room, that help and comfort must follow its reading:

"In her shadowy sick-room I found a patient suffering lying alone. It was an hour when her son could be away from his business and with her, and all the week she waited for this time of enjoyment of his society and for the comfort of his presence."

"But where is Henry?" I asked, looking about the chamber.

"I sent him away," said the mother, with a smile.

"Sent him away, when you have waited all the week to have him with you?"

"Yes," she answered gently, "Sunday is his only free day, you know, and he has little sunshine and fresh air that I thought a walk would do him good."

"But I am almost surprised that he should be willing to go, I answered, in a disappointed tone, for this sweet invalid had so many lonely hours that I coveted for her the delight she had so unhesitatingly put aside."

"He would have said, she answered gently, "He is always willing to stay, but Mrs. Hunt sent me such a delicious mould of jelly, that I wanted old Hetty Grant to have some of it, so I persuaded Henry to take it to her."

"Yes, I understand; two 'birds with one stone.' Old Hetty Grant and the boy must both be made happy, and how about yourself? I confess I wanted you to be happy today, and I touched the pale cheeks playfully, surprised to see her eyes slowly filling with tears."

"But you mustn't make me selfish, dear," she said, in a voice that tried to be cheery. "The fact is, I know complaints are hard for anyone who is young and strong to bear, and Henry is young and strong, and I must not complain before him. It isn't that he does not feel for me; he feels too much. He feels helpless and perplexed, and of course, he does not know one thing to do to help, and sometimes he goes away half vexed, and with a feeling that is anything but submissive to God. When this happens, I fear my illness is becoming a harm instead of a blessing to him, as of course I want it to be."

"And so you send him away when you suffer?"

"Yes, and partly for that reason. I sent him away to day. My head was so full of pain that I could not bear the light,

neither could I bear to shut him up here in the shadows. Then I want his recollection of me to be sweet after I am gone, not painful, and how can it be so if he sees all I have to bear?"

"And so the dear soul was bearing her own load of physical distress, and making at the same time the effort to conceal it, that the one distressed to her might not be saddened by her pain. And as I looked at her, I could recall many another sufferer who is doing the same thing day after day, and week after week. And I wished some of the people who feel so sure that invalidism always makes people selfish could see this loving mother quietly putting away the thing she cares most for in life, knowing all the time that she is moving slowly beyond the sight of her boy's beloved face."

"We little know the heroism practiced in many a sick-room. We counted the tears that are suppressed, the moans that are checked, the impatient words that are unspoken on the lips. His infinite tenderness must surely supply what human tenderness fails to give."—*Ch. Union.*

The Lord's Pocket-Book.

"Whose pocket-book is that you carry?" said a friend to a business man, as he drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket.

"Why, my own, of course. Whose else could it be?" was the prompt reply.

"To whom the pocket-book belongs depends on another question. If you belong to the Lord, I guess the purse is his also."

"Well," said the man, thoughtfully, "I hope I do belong to the Lord; but your remark throws a new light on the subject. It never impressed me before, as it does just now, that I am to carry and use this pocket-book, 'my pocket-book,' as my Lord directs. I must think this matter over, for I confess, honestly, I never looked at it in the light in which you place it."

The pocket book question is one which needs to be brought before men more frequently, more faithfully and more fully than it has been heretofore. Is there not a work here for the pulpit and for the press, as well as for personal effort, which needs to be attended to at once? If Christian men and women can be induced to look to Christ for direction, as to the use they shall make of their pocket-books, the church will soon be rescued from carelessness, and the world will see the power of the gospel.

"OCCUPY THILL I COME," was the motto which the writer once saw in golden letters on the pocket-book of a well known Christian merchant, whose name is known in connection with Christ's work in other lands as well as our own.

We would suggest that such a pocket-book be called "The Christian Give Pocket-Book." When you "open the book, your eyes catch the words, 'Honor the Lord with thy substance.'" on the opposite side you read, "The silver and the gold are mine." As you open the inner portion of the book, your eyes catch the words of a loving disciple, "The love of Christ constraineth us." Here you find the main-spring of all real Christian effort. The outside motto, "Occupy thill I come," is only the outgrowth of this plant of love to Christ in the heart.

We shall close this by asking the question with which we started, "Whose pocket-book is that which you carry?"—*The Christian Guide.*

What Made the Prayer-Meeting.

Two things are to be premised. It will be understood that the traveller was carried to Europe by ship—sail or steam—even if he does say that his money carried him there. It is always likewise to be understood that it was the Holy Spirit who blessed the meeting. But the difference between one meeting and another is not because the Spirit is a guest at one and not at another. He is always present even at the dullest service, waiting to be seen. After such might be written, "There stands one among you, whom ye know not." It was because some one recognized and welcomed the ever-present, but often grieving guest; and that made the prayer-meeting.

Here are a batch of notes from the pastor's note-book:

1. In the background, a long series of cold, formal meetings. What made this one throbbing and glow with spiritual warmth? Simply because a heavy-hearted woman rose and with broken utterance said, "Pray for me." Only three words made that meeting.

2. The meeting opens just as all other meetings. Up to a certain point the ordinary programme is carried out to a minute and second. Deacon Ford doesn't usually take part; but to-night he does. That is, he tries to speak of the preciousness of God's grace in a recent sorrow. But even the first sentence is unfinished, for his heart is too big. And across the billows

of that sea all in the room saw Christ come. Don't you think that was "a good meeting?"

3. A new voice blessed this meeting. Young Charles Dale was converted a month ago. He has never taken part, but to-night before service he wrestles with God. From that point he comes to the service. The words he says are few, and perhaps do not amount to much, humanly speaking; but divinely speaking, all in that service knew that the Spirit was there.

4. People said, "What ails our minister and deacons to-night?" Never before this year, had they spoken so briefly and earnestly. Fifteen minutes of prayer by the deacons at the pastor's study did it; at the close of which Deacon French said, "Brethren, suppose we go over to the meeting, and each give a brief, earnest testimony for Christ." Somehow or other everything went well that evening. Surely never was there such singing and such attention.

5. At the afternoon sewing circle, one young lady said to her fifteen companions, "Let us look up a verse on the subject, and repeat it to-night at the meeting." You would be surprised to know how it freshened up that meeting.

6. Five minutes before the close of the meeting, the pastor said, "Now let us have fifteen short, ejaculatory prayers, each not more than twenty words long. Do not rise." What prayers those were!

The note book contains a good deal more of which these are samples.—*Rev. S. W. Adriansen in the Congregationalist.*

Don't.

Don't forget to pray often for your pastor.

Don't think that a word of commendation and a hearty "God bless you," will make your pastor vain.

Don't scatter all your roses during the first month of the pastorate, and don't keep them all until the pastor dies or resigns.

Don't forget that your pastor has been chosen by you, under divine guidance, to be your church leader; and that as pastor he should know the condition of each department of the work.

Don't carry to your pastor personal difficulties which you ought to settle among yourselves; and don't burden him with questions which God only can answer.

Don't forget that your pastor is a man—a real flesh and blood man—with feelings as tender and rights as sacred as the rest of humanity.

Don't tire your pastor by telling him of the faults of his predecessors, and in the words of a good Scotch divine, "Don't sweeten your pastor's tea with praises of his predecessors."

Don't reply to every suggestion your pastor may make, "It has been our custom to do it differently."

Don't say too frequently, "When I was at Perfection street church we used to do it that way."

Don't make other engagements thoughtlessly for prayer meeting evenings.

Don't forsake your church prayer-meetings; and don't sit in the back seat and look solemn, and then go out and say, "What a dry meeting we had!"

Don't leave your own service Sunday morning to attend some other church, and in the evening tell about what a "beautiful service" you had.

Don't be offended if, after you have "talked in meeting" fifteen minutes, the pastor suggests, "Let us all try to be brief!"

Don't think your pastor omniscient; and if you should chance to be sick for 48 hours without his calling upon you, don't scold.

Don't remain from church for several weeks, and when your pastor calls to see you, say, "Why what a stranger you are! I thought you had forgotten me!"

Don't overlook your promises to cheerfully furnish your pastor financial support; and don't forget that he expects of you prompt and hearty fulfillment.

Don't forget that you have personal duties to your pastor and the church which no other can perform.

Don't expect your pastor's wife to be a church and Sunday-school missionary, except you engage her for that purpose.—*Madison, in Zion's Advocate.*

No Politics in Heaven.

Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, received, not long ago, a little anonymous note of rebuke to this effect:—"There are no politics in heaven: there is where your life should be; and, sad, that it is not otherwise." The doctor has publicly replied to this note and others of a kindred class, by an able pulpit address, in the course of which he said: "Now that was very kindly meant; but can you imagine anything more absurd? Yes, might as well write to the physician of any great hospital, and say to him, 'There are no hospitals in heaven; there is where your life should be; sad, that it is otherwise.' Or to the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and say, 'There are no railways

in heaven; there is where your life should be; sad, that it is otherwise.' I should not wonder if the good Christian person who sent me this admonition sometimes gathers poor people together and gives them tea and good little books; and I might write to him or her and say, 'There are no tea-meetings and good little books in heaven; there is where your life should be; sad, that it is otherwise.' No politics in heaven? Well, I suppose not; but there are no agricultural laborers there, living on 12s. a week, whose condition political action may, perhaps, ameliorate. There are no hereditary paupers there, born to a life of weakness and wretchedness, who by political action may, perhaps, be raised into living a manly, honorable, and self-reliant life. There are no gaols in heaven, to which little children, born, perhaps, of criminal parents, are sent for an offence committed in ignorance, and where they are trained to a life of crime. Is heaven there are no unjust wars to be prevented, no cruel, reckless ambition to be curbed by the will and a power of a free people. Politics unchristian!"

That, That, and the Other.

If the man who is sure of punishment here will not cease from sin, he is not going to be kept from sinning by the knowledge of the fact that retribution will follow him hereafter. The infatuation with which a wicked man pursues his sinful course is to every right-thinking mind, something marvellous. When set upon self-indulgence, no high considerations seem to weigh with him for a moment. The drunkard affords a striking illustration. He will indulge his appetite, knowing that every indulgence adds fresh fuel to the flame of his dreadful burning. He will plunge into his lustsome debauch in the full knowledge that it is sinking him lower and lower. With the wreck of humanity right before him as a warning, he will still pursue the course which is sure to leave him a stranded and blasted wreck.—*Dr. John Hall.*

The percentage of increase in membership of the various denominations in Brooklyn, N. Y., as given by the New York Times, is as follows: Methodist, 128 per cent; Presbyterian, 115; Anglican, 103; Baptist, 207.

Who are the best to tire of your pastor, make complaints about the long, or dry sermon, or about neglect of pastoral visiting. Look and see if this same Bro. is not one of the "never-pay a cent," class. That strikes the nail on the head, and it is not written by a preacher, either."

A traveller in India writes that he has seen as a basant a devotee who has lain sixteen years on a bed of nails. His body was full of sores. Another aspiring saint was holding a flower-pot at arm's length, and had held it in that position for five years. A third stood with his arm uplifted, and without power to move a muscle, the arm being apparently stiff, and the long finger-nails growing into the wrist.

Southern Methodists have 4,406 itinerant and 5,943 local preachers, with a membership of 990,994. They baptized last year 55,755 adults and 29,546 infants—or 28,209 more of the former than of the latter, or about two to one. There was one infant baptized to every 34 members.

If it is not right for a pious member of a church to keep a saloon, it is certainly not right for him to vote to license somebody else to keep it.

Ten thousand eight hundred and fifty persons have been received into Mr. Sprague's Tabernacle Church since he began his pastoral work. Doubtless more than 10,000 more have been converted through his publications.

At the recent meeting of the Triennial Convention of the German Baptists, of North America, Rev. J. C. Grimmella, General Secretary of Missions, made the following report: "Twenty-nine German Baptist churches had been recognized, 26 meeting-houses dedicated, \$32,901 50 raised for missionary purposes by the German churches during the three years. Present number of churches, 161; membership, 13,000; number of missionaries on the home field and assisted, in co-operation with the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 55."

The trial of prohibition in Providence and vicinity proves, according to police statistics, that prohibition has a most salutary effect on law-breakers. The arrests for drunkenness in the period named were only half as many as in the corresponding months in 1884, cases of assault and battery fell off from 83 to 20, of disturbances from 496 to 289, of vagrance from 91 to 21, and the number of common drunks from 39 to 9.

Do you know a book that you are willing to put under your head for a pillow when you lay dying? Very well; that is the book you want to study while you are living. There is but one such book in the world.—*Joseph Cook.*

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with myself in the business of MERCHANT TAILORING...

Spring Announcement, 1886.

In reference to the above notice of Co-Partnership, JAMES S. MAY & SONS would...

Spring Tweeds, Diagonals, Coatings, Pant Goods,

And the latest novelties in SUITINGS, which are now in stock and arriving.

They also take pleasure in announcing that they are better enabled than ever to meet the requirements of their patrons...

GATES' VEGETABLE PLASTER.

Is a purely vegetable preparation from some of our most valuable roots, etc., possessing medicinal properties.

Lame Back, Gravelled Hands, Spinal Disease, Boils, Ulcers, Burns, Cuts on Horses and Cattle, etc.

This Plaster is put up in one ounce tin boxes, and is much cheaper to use than any other kind...

HERBERT W. MOORE, Barrister-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, OONVEYANCER, etc., etc. OFFICES: ROOM NO. 17 FUGLEY'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS!

In Gentlemen's Department 27 King Street, New Long Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Madras Scarfs, Trusses, Bras, Fresh Bras, etc.

ENGLISH ALL LINEN COLLARS in the latest styles and the "Doris" Paper, Turn Down, and THE 3/4, Capes, Standing COLLARS.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON.

Advertisement for hair renewer and cleanser, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for dandruff and hair loss.

C. C. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors. It is an invaluable Hair Renewer & cleanser of the scalp of all Dandruff.

THE DREADFUL DISEASE DEFIED. GENTS: I have used your Minard's Liniment successfully in a severe case of cramp in my family...

J. F. CUNNINGHAM, Cape Island, May 14, 1886.

Advertisement for Mitchell's Belladonna Plasters, including a list of prices for various sizes and quantities.

Mitchell's Belladonna Plasters. This is the oldest and most reliable Belladonna Plaster made...

THIS PAPER may be found at the office of the Messenger and Visitor, No. 14 Power Street, St. John, N. B.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

STUDIES FROM WRITINGS OF JOHN.

Fourth Quarter.

Lesson XI. Dec. 13. Rev. 7: 1-17.

THE SAINTS IN HEAVEN.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple. - Rev. 7: 15.

THE INNUMERABLE COMPANY OF THE REDEEMED. - Ver. 9. In the previous verses we are told that 144,000 persons were sealed to God...

THE CROWN OF SAINTS AND ANGELS. 13. And they cry (the present tense expresses their unceasing occupation) with a loud voice, saying, Salvation. Their cry is the acknowledgment that their salvation...

HOW THE SAINTS CAME TO HEAVEN. 13. And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, The seed had asked no question, but the elder answers the wondering thoughts and questionings which fill his mind...

THE BLESSINGS OF THE SAINTS. 15. Therefore are they before the throne of God. Nearest his glory and goodness and love, under his protecting power...

THE WILD WHITE ROSE. It was peeping through the brambles, That little wild, white rose, Where the hawthorn hedge was planted...

Only Looked On. The music and the patriotic speeches were over with for the day, but boys gathered...

That was mean, Jim," said one of the boys, faintly. The others saying nothing, and one or two laughed.

The foreman staggered down back, escaped from the group and sat down on the doorstep at a little distance, drawing his ragged sleeve across his eyes to wipe away the tears of anger and grief.

"Why Lilly, what are you doing?" asked a voice, as she drew back. Lily shook her bright hair and looked up at her brother.

"That was just the trouble," said his aunt, gravely. "I, too, watched the whole thing from the window, and if I were going to talk to American boys on a day like this, I should care less about urging them to join this or that political party...

PRECIOUS MEMORIALS. Miss Eliza Fletcher, whose remarkable Christian life is graphically described in a volume recently published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York...

THE WILD WHITE ROSE. It was peeping through the brambles, That little wild, white rose, Where the hawthorn hedge was planted...

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not only our own souls, but the souls of them that hear us. My dearest, we must go to our rest, and our sweet infant also; and perhaps the Lord may not see us worthy to leave any seed on the earth.

"I shall become a Christian in spite of myself." In the same way, when one of a married pair is a sincere Christian, the other may not be able to escape becoming the same.

THE UNITED STATES CITY AT SAT LAKE CITY gives the following amongst other facts concerning the home life of the "Latter Day Saints": "I can point you to a place in Utah called a home where a man dwells with three sisters, and calls each sister his wife, and rearing children by each of the three, and all dwell under the same roof, called by the sacred name of home."

Individual Effort. The conversion of the world is the aim of the Church of Christ. It is not, however, the work of a day or a century. It is the greatest people task, and, therefore, it is duty.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. - Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying all the time with fretful whimpers? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children.

Advertisement for Mill, Steamboat, Mining and Railroad Supplies, featuring an illustration of a steam engine and text listing various machinery and tools.

Advertisement for NIGHT COMMODE, an indispensable article for the bed-chamber, featuring an illustration of the product and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for THE GREAT LIGHT, featuring an illustration of a lamp and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE, THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits.

Advertisement for BARBOUR BROS. SALT, RICE AND SODA, featuring an illustration of a sack and text describing the products.

Advertisement for J. E. FRASER, ENGRAVER ON WOOD, featuring an illustration of a woodcut and text describing the services offered.

Advertisement for PIANO TEACHERS, featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing the instruction provided.

Advertisement for SEAL SKIN SACQUES, featuring an illustration of a coat and text describing the quality and availability.

Advertisement for SOME REASONS for the Success of the St. John Business College, featuring an illustration of a building and text listing the reasons.

Advertisement for CORPULENCY, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the treatment for obesity.

Advertisement for THE GREAT LIGHT, featuring an illustration of a lamp and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for Baptist Book Room, HALIFAX, N. S., featuring an illustration of a book and text describing the services.

Advertisement for PAPER S, featuring an illustration of a stack of paper and text describing the products.

Advertisement for Baptist Book Room is receiving stock of Christmas Cards, featuring an illustration of a card and text describing the collection.

Advertisement for MCNT, McDONALD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, featuring an illustration of a building and text describing the services.

Advertisement for E. H. MACALPINE, A. M., Barrister, Notary, Etc., featuring an illustration of a building and text describing the services.

Advertisement for PRINTING, featuring an illustration of a printing press and text describing the services.

Advertisement for NEATLY, PROMPTLY, CHEAPLY, featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the services.

Advertisement for At This Office, featuring an illustration of a building and text describing the services.

Messenger and Visitor.

35.00 per Annum when paid within Thirty days; otherwise 50.00.

All communications respecting advertising should be addressed to E. A. FORTNA, publisher, 25 John St. N. B. Rate per line, one insertion, 12 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

RAMBLINGS.

The field editor has been again on his rounds. This time it has been across the Bay, up the Annapolis valley. Through the experience on the way, the expression "across the Bay" calls up memories a little more unpleasant than before.

Lower Aylesford church will ever be associated with the revered name of Dr. Topper. He became pastor in 1851, when in the full maturity of his power, being fifty-six years of age.

The people bear testimony to the methodical habits and untiring industry of their old pastor. Until the last, he was scarcely known ever to miss an appointment, even in the most rigorous weather.

We found Bro. Howe, who settled with the Lower Aylesford church last spring, well in harness. The church has one of the finest country parsonages in the denomination.

This is a large field still. It extends five miles from mountain to mountain, and five miles along the valley and mountain sides. There are five preaching stations at North Kingston, Tremont, Greenwood, Harmony, and Meadowdale.

Bro. Howe speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of his people. They are continually remembering him and his family with little tokens of goodwill. They have adopted the weekly offering system for current expenses.

Just here a thought suggests itself. In the most of our country churches the spring and early summer is the time when money is most scarce.

families now who are not to have the weekly visits of the Messenger and Visitor. We hope the paper may prove a great blessing. With a pastor as energetic, discreet, and devoted as Bro. Howe, the church need but cooperate heartily in the work of the Master to have continuous blessing.

We heard of a case on this field worthy to be published far and wide. A gentleman lost his all in business, and had to leave the country about \$1000 in debt.

As we were standing on the platform of Kingston, a friend said, Put an item into the Messenger and Visitor about the station house here. We will. This is our note. We have never seen such a shabby, disgraceful little concern made to answer as a station for so broad and fine a county.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

The meeting of the Senate and of the Governors of our College was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The need of a professor of Modern Languages has long been felt. The great obstacle in the way of the appointment of a professor to this chair has been the want of funds.

It was also determined to proceed with repairs on the Seminary as soon as practicable. These are necessary to the comfort of the young ladies, and will afford additional room and convenience in the studio.

THE ATTENDANCE at all the institutions at Wolfville is very large, and should fill their friends with joy and gratitude. There are 74 names on the register of the Academy. Several new applications are in for next term.

The attendance at the Seminary is also large. There are 70 young ladies now in attendance, and several more are expected next term.

The number of students in the College classes is far in excess of any year hitherto. There are 91 receiving instruction from our hard-working, painstaking professors.

A STUDENTS' PRAYER MEETING in the chapel room of the College. There are few regular prayer meetings so large in any of our churches. At the same time, there was another prayer meeting in the village, in connection with the students' mission work there.

Will not the pastors of the churches, and some of the leading brethren in their best to make the Convention scheme a great success this year?

hearts. It is worth the long struggle ten times over, which our people have had to sustain and build up our College, to have over 250 of the best minds of our young men and women gathered here each year to receive the moulding and the impulse that must come from this focus point of intellectual and spiritual power.

We were glad to meet Dr. Parker at the governors' meeting. He is much improved by his sojourn in England and on the Continent. May he long be spared to his church and to the work of the denomination that he loves.

GIVE NEED.

One quarter of our convention year has passed. To many of our churches this quarter and the next will cover the time when means are most plentiful. Some of the churches have sent in their instalment for convention scheme; many have not.

Bro. Goucher tells of what they are doing in the Eastern N. S. association. The pastors of each county are taking the matter up in a systematic way, according to a resolution of last association. He suggests that the ministers of other associations do the same.

Finally, we can only repeat the appeal of Dr. Day, to churches that have not yet made up their quarterly instalments. The missionaries must have their quarters' salaries, or they cannot live.

A NEW LEXICON OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK.

Robinson's English Greek New Testament Lexicon has been about the only one available for students in America. For a long time, Prof. Thayer, formerly of Andover, has been engaged upon a critical translation of Grimm's-Walker's 'Classical New Testament'.

I. prop. to dip repeatedly, to immerse, submerge. 2. to wash by dipping or submerging. 3. to clean, to make clean with water; in the mid. and the 1st. pass. to wash one's self, bathe; so Mark 7: 4. 3. metaph. to overwhelm, and thus to inflame and abounding calamities, of those who must bear them.

It will be observed by the scholarly reader that Dr. Robinson's unscholarly reference to the signment of an Hellenistic usage, wherein baptism is supposed to have been "the more general sense of ablution or affusion" has been left out. Thus the last remnant of concession for affusion as baptism from the meaning of the word used by our Lord and the inspired to describe the ordinance, is taken away by the latest and best scholarship.

Will not the pastors of the churches, and some of the leading brethren in their best to make the Convention scheme a great success this year?

Missionary Correspondence.

S. S. "BRITISH QUEEN," MID ATLANTIC, Oct. 16, 1886.

Sailing eastward! Seven days, without ceasing, the great engine has been tugging away, with the propeller pushing us through rolling billows, toward the place where the sun rises. Still no land in sight! Water, water everywhere! Sky and sea meet at the farthest horizon whichever way we turn.

How much like the voyage of life is this one over the Atlantic! We seem to go from the boundless past to the boundless future. Although many are sailing, each individual is wonderfully alone and responsible directly to him who holds the winds and seas under his control.

It seems a long space since early Friday morning, 8th inst., when we, after a busy night of preparation, hurried to Port Williams Station through the smoke-like mist that rested low over the dyke and river Corawallis. The train from Kentville had reached the station just before us; but there were so many barrels of lucious Gravenstein apples waiting to be put on board for the London market that we had ample time to say "good bye" to the kind friends present, and take our seats before the signal "all aboard" was raised.

The bell rang and we were off—for India, with our little ones and baggage. The memory of our first going, thirteen years before, was recalled, and the contrast noted. We were thankful in the consciousness of being again safely on wheels moving towards our work among the Telugus. The pleasant morning sun looked in through the car windows, giving the room a cheery appearance.

Away the train sped towards Halifax, passing fertile lands, deep ravines, broad acres of rocky waste, beautiful lakes lying in serpentine curves among the hills and variously tinted groves. Then down along the shore of Bedford Basin she swept around the points and inlets like a thing of life, until the capital city was reached.

The ship was expected to sail that evening, consequently little time was left us for interviews with our friends previous to embarkation. The Book Room, that place of general interest to Baptists of the maritime provinces, of course was our landmark. There we found a number of brothers and sisters whom we were glad to see. Having made up and despatched the parcels destined for India, all withdrew to an inner room and then the mission work and the workers about to sail were commended to the constant care of Him who controls the winds and waves.

The last words having been exchanged, we repaired to the ship, expecting to sail early in the evening. Instead of this, more apples for London were on their way. We must wait for them. Nearly all night the docks resounded with the noise of cargo coming on board. At 9 o'clock Saturday morning, our moorings were cast off and the "British Queen" steamed down the harbor, carrying a full freight of six thousand barrels of apples, three hundred and seven head of beef cattle, twelve passengers, half a hundred tons of lobster, more or less, and other things, we know not what.

Autumn had painted the foliage with a great variety of beautiful colors, so that both sides of the harbor presented a charming appearance. Fortification, headland, blueberry barren, each in its own peculiar dress, and finer than we had anticipated, faded away as we passed out into the deep, troubled waters of the Atlantic. Farewell, native land! Thy hallowed recollections, thy cheer, thy good, we will continue to cherish as long as the heart beats. Fare thee well, until we meet again.

Will not all our churches send to Dr. Day for collecting cards and envelopes? The cards are thirty cents per hundred, and the envelopes fifteen cents per hundred. They are very useful for collecting purposes?

Independent Sunday Schools.

I have read over carefully your observations on my criticisms on your former article on the above subject, and I fail to reconcile your former article with your latter. If your leading thought in your former article was not that no Sunday school should be run independently of the Church, then I have entirely misinterpreted your meaning.

You say, "This is not the only school in this anomalous position; although we are glad to know that the number of them is diminishing every year. The more one thinks of a school run in this way, the more unfortunate it appears." Now, if this language does not mean that a Sunday school run independently of the Church is an anomalous and unfortunate one simply because it is run independently of the Church.

I agree with you that the fact that some of the first Sunday schools were independent and even prosperous, does not prove that Sunday schools ought to be independent always. I have not stated such a proposition in my last article either expressly or inferentially, for I think with you that they ought not always to be independent of the Church.

You say, "Yes, the Church existed before the Sunday school, but this does not prove the school should be independent of the Church." No, but it does prove, however, that the Church works independently of the Sunday school, and the past history of the Institution proves that the Sunday school can work and has worked successfully, independently of the Church, and this was the position I took in my first communication, and which I endeavored to support, and upon which I differed with you as I understood your article.

You further say, "We are glad to know that good work is done by independent Sunday schools. The Sunday school to which our brother refers, may have done good work." How can this be if this school is in such an anomalous and unfortunate condition? Does it not impress you that there is a little inconsistency here?

I am glad to notice that you have, in your last article, said that your chief objection lies in the children voting for their officers. This, you state to be your chief criticism. Well, I quite agree with you on this point, and I think you cannot find, in my former letter, anything in advocacy of the practice of allowing the children to choose their officers, for I stated expressly that in my opinion the teachers in the school are the ones to do so, acting, of course, in union with the superintendent, and that the teachers in council should select the superintendent.

I think that neither the schoolers in the school, nor the members of the church, as a church, should do it, but that the teachers in council should be the ones, as I stated in my last letter.

You finally remark, "We both agree that the teachers should have a voice; but does he think the teachers and children better qualified than the teachers and their fellow church members?" Since you have asked this question I am pleased to answer.

It has not been the practice of this school during the three years of its history, to which I have referred, to allow the scholars a voice in the selection of the superintendent; and if such is now the practice, it is of very recent origin.

If your informant had been conversant with the rise and progress of this school, and the principles governing its management, I think you would not have been led into the error in imagining that the practice has been for the children to have a voice in the selection of the superintendent.

It is at present the practice, it has originated since June, 1886. SABBATH SCHOOL WORKER. Sackville, N. B., Nov. 19.

Question.

1. What ought mission churches to do when, in the absence of their pastor and without his consent, one or more men claiming to be Baptist ministers wish to preach in their houses, and get at the same time it is known to those churches that those men are opposed to our denomination, denouncing our denominational paper and editor, and our ministers, calling them Pharisees, heretics, false teachers and peace destroyers, and seeking, with pen and otherwise, both publicly and from house to house, to sow dissension in the church?

2. What ought the pastor to do, if he should meet those men at his regular services, having previously heard them, in preaching, read extracts from the Messenger and Visitor, and from the Standard, denouncing them as false doctrines, and denouncing the editors as false teachers, declaring it as their mission to bring them down and out of the ministry, and abusing the denomination generally?

We have read these questions with surprise and pain. For men to use their standing as Baptist ministers to make more effective attacks upon their own brethren in the ministry and upon the institutions of their own denomination, is almost too bad to be believed. Yet this must be the fact: for "Inquirer" refers to no imaginary case. May the Lord bring these misguided brethren to a better mind, changing their censoriousness and assumption of superiority into that humility which is gentle and full of sweet charity. In the meantime, if they must seek to injure their brethren and their denomination, let them not be allowed a Baptist pulpit to do it. Let them be treated kindly; but let not our ministers give them any endorsement that would increase their power to work mischief. If they continue long in this course, the time must come when the denomination will decline longer to continue to them the name of ministers, when they make so strange a use of their ministerial standing among us.

Home Missions.

freighted with contributions and kind, cheering words, continue to arrive every day. Absence from home prevented my reporting last week. The following have contributed since last notice: A friend of Home Missions, Woodville, \$1; A friend of Home Missions, \$2.50; W. C. H., Weymouth, \$1; Moses Harris, Hebron, \$1; Gilbert White and wife, Sussex, \$5; Rev. W. F. Parker and wife, Woodstock, \$2; J. W. D. Lunenburg, \$1. From Upper Sackville, per M. S. Cox as follows: Rev. C. Oshate, \$1; Mrs. E. Chase, \$1; Des. Wm. Bentley, \$1; Mrs. W. Bentley, \$1; Miss E. A. Cox, \$1; M. S. Cox, \$1; F. S. Clinch and a friend, Clinch Mills, \$1 each; Tackett, per E. C. Simpson, \$2nd contribution; S. A. Hatfield, \$5; A. S. Lent, \$1; Mrs. A. S. Lent, \$1; Wm. T. Lent, \$1; Mrs. W. T. Lent, \$1; Sunday school collection, \$1.17; Sabbath evening collection, \$1.94; Deacon Joe. Leung New, \$1; Daniel Masters, Summerside, \$2; Rejast S. S. P. E. L., \$5; John S. McDonald, Belfast, \$1; G. W. Christie, Amherst, \$5; Alex. Gillis and wife, Shubenacadie, \$1; A Thanksgiving from Paradise, \$1; Mrs. James C. Johnson, and Annie Johnson, Upper Sackville, \$1 each; Thanksgiving collection at Digby, \$5; R. T. Crosby, Hebron, \$4; Rev. J. F. Kempton, Chester, \$1; Sister McLean, Pagshaw, \$2; Robert Prizell, Mabon, \$2; Mrs. R. Prizell, \$2; Hannah Prizell, \$1; Mrs. James Watson, Portland, N. B. \$5; Rev. D. Price, Newton Centre, \$1; J. S. Trites, Sussex, \$5. From Sackville, N. B. the following: Edward Anderson, \$5; Rev. W. K. Hall, \$3; Mrs. W. E. Hall, \$2; Jacob Crocker \$50; C. W. Richards, \$1; A friend, \$1; H. Finney, \$1; Edward Marshall, Clarence, \$1; Rev. R. H. Bishop, Carleton, N. B., \$1; John Road and wife, Port Elgin, \$2; col. at Port Elgin, \$1.55, do. at Point De Bate, \$1; B. H. Eaton, G. St., Halifax, \$1; Prof. Kierstead, Wolfville, \$1; Miss Jennie Hichins, Hebron church, \$1; Blank, Kentville, \$5; Alex. Scott, and Rev. A. McLeod, East Point, P. E. I., \$1 each. Previously reported \$468.91. Total to date \$599.57.

CONSCIENCE TROUBLED.

One brother writes, "Looking at things from a worldly standpoint, I might say I could not afford that the Lord has troubled my conscience so that I could not get peace until I made up my mind to send you this dollar. I wish I could send you more." Are there not many more whose consciences are troubling them?

TWENTY PASTORLESS MISSION CHURCHES. Brethren and sisters, there are at present, not less than twenty of our mission fields pastored. Most, if not all of them, must remain so if this debt is not removed. Need I say more to enlist your sympathy. A. CONROY, Cor. Sec'y H. M. Board, Hebron, Nov. 26.

COBBS, SASHES, AND BLINDS. STAIR RAILS, BALUSTERS. NEWELL POSTS. FINE AND HARDWOOD FLOORING.

A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO. 13 WATERLOO STREET. S.S. - Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of goods.

THOMAS L. HAY. Dealer in Hides and Calf Skins, AND SHEEP SKINS. 1000-1010 ST. JOHN STREET.

ISAAC ERB'S Photograph Rooms. 23 CHARLOTTE STREET. SAINT JOHN, N. B. PANELS \$5.00 per dozen. CABINETS 2.00. CARDS 1.00 & 2.00.

Park's Shirts. WE DES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE RETAIL & COUNTRY TRADE to the fact that the SHIRTS made by us are much better weight, faster colors and more durable than any other in the market.

Wm. Parks & Son, Limited. ST. JOHN, N. B. WALTHAM WATCHES. This advertising being the only authorized agent of the WALTHAM WATCH CO. in this city, can sell ALL GRADES AND STYLES of the lowest quality, at the lowest prices.

Something new! Just what you want! Get a sample of OUR LATEST NOVELTY 3-BLADED RAZOR. RUBBER STAMP COMBINED. BATTLE KNIFE with two pens \$1.00 by mail.

READERS OF THIS PAPER - REQUIRING - BOOTS OR SHOES. OF ANY DESCRIPTION. We invite to examine our stock which contains the most stylish lines of English and American Manufacture.

WATERBURY & RISING. 94 KING AND 212 UNION STS. CONSUMPTION. There is a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of a small amount of our new kind of food, known as the "WATERBURY FOOD," combined with a VALUABLE PREPARATION of the same name, to be used in conjunction with the "WATERBURY FOOD."

Making Ginger Cookies. "Saturday morning, no lessons to-day, Hurrah for business, and then we can play!" "I'm very glad to see you again before I go," she said, taking Olive's hand in her gracious, winning way.

Selected Serial. OPENING PLAIN PATHS.

CHAPTER VIII. - Continued. So it proved a merry breakfast party for all, and Olive, in her interest in the new plan, had for the time, forgotten that yesterday "her way" had been something quite different. This proved the best thing of all now. She had played for guidance as being answered, so her way was not disappointed, and she had the way that God was opening up to her own by freely choosing it.

"I have no doubt of it," thought her father, looking after her as she hurried in the walk to answer her sister's call. Olive was the very light of the judge's eyes; they had so many traits in common, and so many similar tastes. He was not a very wealthy man. He was a cool, practical lawyer, and made a handsome income by his profession; but his earnings were steadily larger also, and he did little more than cover them. Olive had never known the want of money, but neither was she foolishly extravagant with it. She had her own monthly allowance, which was sufficient to meet her several needs and wishes, but she had never had fifty dollars before without having it a really appropriated. So she felt quite rich and spoiled all the morning. Besides, the thought of her heart could take a tangling form now.

It is wonderful how happenings come together sometimes. Mrs. Wingate had just converted to write and tell Cousin Bell she was coming as soon as the coast rest of this headache a little, when a friend of hers, Mrs. Tower, ran in. "Only for a minute," she explained, "so just be still if you've got a headache. I've had them myself a great deal this summer until George really worried, and declares that I must leave town, so I'm off for Rocky Beach."

"When?" exclaimed Agnes, starting up, for that was where Cousin Bell's cottage was. "To-morrow. How I wish you would go too." "Why, I am talking of doing so; Cousin Bell has a cottage there, you know; but I'm not going quite as soon." "Why not? Why can't you? Your summer sewing is done, isn't it?" "I hope so," answered Mrs. Wingate; "that is, as far as sewing ever can be done."

"Then you must go. Mustn't she?" and Mrs. Tower appealed to Olive, who just then came in. "Impossible!" exclaimed Mrs. Wingate, and so she continued to say; but the others had their own ways with "counter-argument" until at last she began to yield. "It will make no difference to Bell," she said, "so she told me to come at any time with or without notice, and I can telegraph her, anyway; and really, if I feel as miserable as I do to-day, I'll be very glad of company on the way." "Even though it be only your humble friend," laughed Mrs. Tower; "however, I am content if you will only go. And now I must run along. I have a hundred things to do to-day, and should have to the last if I deferred my trip a month. I'm one of the best kind of a woman; I'll be there, you see. Now go to sleep and rest away the headache, and be sure not to be late at the ten o'clock train to-morrow morning." And tucking a kiss from her fingers, the lively lady took her departure.

after all, "her" referring of course to Miss Banks. But in this she was fortunate; the children afflicted with measles claiming their mamma, Miss Banks came alone into the parlor. "I'm very glad to see you again before I go," she said, taking Olive's hand in her gracious, winning way. "It is kind of you to call this morning." "I did not know but you would think I was intruding upon your cousin's time," Olive answered, "but I must not stay long; for I left my sister half sick at home. I want to talk with you a moment about the poor people of whom you were speaking yesterday."

"I shall be glad to tell you anything I can," was the hearty reply. "You told me of a poor woman - Mrs. Baines; you called her - who so much needed country air." Olive was evidently embarrassed; she did not speak with her usual fluency. "Oh, yes; I have been very much interested in her, and a poor baby that is really needs it quite as much as she does." "And you have found no help for her yet?" "No, our list was already over-full before we found the need of her case; besides, when one sees a case like this, one never complains, you know, and is so active and then Mrs. Tower hurried her off. I am sorry if you are disappointed. I didn't think of it making any great difference with you."

"But it does," returned Margaret, "it leaves me in the place of a fifth wheel, and I hate awkward things." "Perhaps Mabel Selden will go," ventured Olive. "I shall not ask her," was the haughty reply. "There was a little silence between the two, broken presently by Olive's voice, a little more faltering than was its wont. "But it's only fair to you, Margaret, to say that even before I knew of Agnes' going I had quite made up my mind to stay at home myself!" "You spoke of it here day before yesterday," "Yes, I changed my mind that night."

"I did not know you were subject to such sudden changes." Olive felt a little desperate. "You heard what Miss Banks told us, the other afternoon at your house, of the wretchedly poor and their sufferings?" "Yes, I heard." "And you remember that poor woman who has now lost everything, and whose girlhood was so different; who has lost children, health, and all?" "Yes, I remember. I don't can take her and I think she will, I shall settle her and the baby there for six weeks or two months. There could not be a better place in the world for her."

"And you will take the money you were to have used for your trip to pay for her home there?" "Part of it, yes," answered Olive simply. "Again there was silence, and then Agnes spoke." "You are not concerned, Margaret," she asked. "Of course you have a right to follow your own choice," was the reply. "I shall not tell this to every one, Margaret," Olive said, rising to go; "Agnes is gone, and that is sufficient for the public to know as my excuse; but you were so kind as to ask me to go with you, and I thought I would tell you what was going on."

Margaret bowed a distant acknowledgment, and the remaining words were few and soon spoken. (TO BE CONTINUED.) Spanish Etiquette. The etiquette or rules to be observed in royal palaces, is necessary for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance, at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling. Philip the Third was greatly seated by the friends; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the nearest object he presumed to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Potal appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but he exhaled himself; alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke's license ought to be called upon, as was his business. The duke was gone out; the fire burst fiercer; and the king, exasperated, rather than dejected from his dignity, but his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the twentieth year of his reign. The palace was once on fire; a soldier who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, and must have been consumed in a few moments by the flames, at the risk of his life rushed in, and brought her escape out in his arms; but the Spanish etiquette was here woefully broken into! The loyal soldier was brought to trial; and so it was impossible to deny he had entered her apartment, the judges condemned him to die! The Spanish princess, however, condescended, in consideration of the circumstances, to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life. - Curiousities of Literature, Diaries.

"Agnes, may I have that dark calico wrapper to do something with?" she asked. "That thing that Miss Sharpe used in cutting? I don't care. What do you want of it?" "Oh, to use on a notion of mine," said Olive. "Well, take it and welcome; it is nothing but an eye sore to me whenever I look at it. I never saw such a blotch in my life." "Perhaps Mrs. Baine would say so," thought Olive, with a little inward chuckle. The next morning Mrs. Wingate felt much better, and there was the usual bustle about the housekeeper's starting off, until at ten o'clock the carriage rolled away, and Olive was left to her own designs. Her had been invited to spend a couple of hours with a playmate, so after giving a few directions to Nolah, Olive slipped out to "settle up," as she thought, with Margaret Humphrey. "Margaret, I am not going to the White Mountains after all," she said in a low, abrupt, for there seemed no possible way of giving up to the announcement gradually. "Not going?" repeated Margaret, "why not?" "Agnes is not at all well, and she started off this morning for Rocky Beach, and I've got to be housekeeper, and take care of her while she is gone." Olive had set to explain, seeing an ominous cloud gathering on Margaret's face. "It is a pity you could not have decided a little sooner," she said very coldly. "We did not know how poorly she was until a day or two ago," Olive said; "she never complains, you know, and is so active and then Mrs. Tower hurried her off. I am sorry if you are disappointed. I didn't think of it making any great difference with you."

"But it does," returned Margaret, "it leaves me in the place of a fifth wheel, and I hate awkward things." "Perhaps Mabel Selden will go," ventured Olive. "I shall not ask her," was the haughty reply. "There was a little silence between the two, broken presently by Olive's voice, a little more faltering than was its wont. "But it's only fair to you, Margaret, to say that even before I knew of Agnes' going I had quite made up my mind to stay at home myself!" "You spoke of it here day before yesterday," "Yes, I changed my mind that night."

"I did not know you were subject to such sudden changes." Olive felt a little desperate. "You heard what Miss Banks told us, the other afternoon at your house, of the wretchedly poor and their sufferings?" "Yes, I heard." "And you remember that poor woman who has now lost everything, and whose girlhood was so different; who has lost children, health, and all?" "Yes, I remember. I don't can take her and I think she will, I shall settle her and the baby there for six weeks or two months. There could not be a better place in the world for her."

"And you will take the money you were to have used for your trip to pay for her home there?" "Part of it, yes," answered Olive simply. "Again there was silence, and then Agnes spoke." "You are not concerned, Margaret," she asked. "Of course you have a right to follow your own choice," was the reply. "I shall not tell this to every one, Margaret," Olive said, rising to go; "Agnes is gone, and that is sufficient for the public to know as my excuse; but you were so kind as to ask me to go with you, and I thought I would tell you what was going on."

Margaret bowed a distant acknowledgment, and the remaining words were few and soon spoken. (TO BE CONTINUED.) Spanish Etiquette. The etiquette or rules to be observed in royal palaces, is necessary for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance, at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling. Philip the Third was greatly seated by the friends; the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the nearest object he presumed to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Potal appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but he exhaled himself; alleging that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duke's license ought to be called upon, as was his business. The duke was gone out; the fire burst fiercer; and the king, exasperated, rather than dejected from his dignity, but his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the twentieth year of his reign. The palace was once on fire; a soldier who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, and must have been consumed in a few moments by the flames, at the risk of his life rushed in, and brought her escape out in his arms; but the Spanish etiquette was here woefully broken into! The loyal soldier was brought to trial; and so it was impossible to deny he had entered her apartment, the judges condemned him to die! The Spanish princess, however, condescended, in consideration of the circumstances, to pardon the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life. - Curiousities of Literature, Diaries.

"Margaret's Aid" Phosphoric Acid & Syrup. DE. F. DE V. HOGAN, Concordia, Kan. "I have used it personally, and can testify that it is a most valuable medicine in all cases of nervous debility, and in all cases of general weakness, and in all cases of indigestion, and in all cases of loss of appetite, and in all cases of loss of sleep, and in all cases of loss of memory, and in all cases of loss of strength, and in all cases of loss of vitality, and in all cases of loss of health, and in all cases of loss of life." - Dr. F. De V. Hogan, Concordia, Kan.

The Estacomas of Paris. A Paris correspondent, describing his approach to the heart of the catcombs at Paris says: After travelling about the way two hours, I found things were growing monotonous, but thus far we were only approaching the catcombs. On each side of us as we went along were branches, the access to which were barred by chains; but the chains were unnecessary so far as we were concerned, for on one felt tempted to strike out into new paths here. After awhile, however, we came to the skulls and bones which we had expected to see, and we found miles of them. They were heaped up on both sides with the utmost regularity; a few layers of tibiae, or femora, and then a layer of skulls, then tibiae, and then skulls and then femora, with ribs and dorsal vertebrae thrown in to break the monotony of the scene. It is said that the bones of over 3,000,000 people are deposited in these catcombs, and the subterranean passages for their reception extend all over this part of the city, and are capable of indefinite extension.

Do It Now. This is for you, boys and girls. It is a bad habit, the habit of putting off. If you have something that you are very likely to do, then it will be done. This is one advantage. If you put it off, very likely you will forget it and not do it at all; or else - what for you is almost as bad - you will not forget, but keep thinking of it and dreading it, and so, as it were, be doing it all the time. The valiant never treads back once; never, but once do the alert and active have their work to do. I once read of a boy who dropped so in health that his mother thought she must have the doctor to see him. The doctor could find nothing the matter with him. But there the fact that he was pining away, losing his appetite, creeping about languidly, and his mother was distressed. The doctor was nonplussed: "What does your son do? Has he any work?" "No; he has only to bring a pail of water every day from the spring, but that he dreads all day long, and does not bring it until just before day."

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News Summary.

DOMINION.

—One of the heaviest winds and rain storms of the season prevailed in this vicinity last week. There was occasional thunder and lightning. At times the wind squalls were very violent. Many houses were pretty well shaken. In some places pane of glass were blown in and fences levelled.

—Rev. Dr. Lathern assumes the editorial chair of the *Wesleyan* Oil this month.

—The Ball family residing in Cape Breton have received intelligence that \$1,500,000 is at their credit in a bank at Melrose, Scotland, as heirs of a wealthy estate.

—Digby, N. S., has a new steam fire engine.

—A little boy, four or five years of age, son of Desires Corrao, of Tuxet Wedge, Yac. Co., was drowned in a well on Friday last.

—Ambrose Bursouff, Esq., of Port Acadia, Clav. has held his commission as Collector of Customs since May, 1852, a period of upwards of 34 years, and is probably the oldest Collector in Nova Scotia.

—The last Anchor Line steamer from H. fax took 11,000 barrels of apples on her cargo.

—The Dominion Oil Co.'s works, Montreal, were burned Nov. 25. Loss \$50,000, insured.

—It is rumored that the Department of Railways will in a few days issue a notice inviting contractors to visit that section of the Cape Breton Railway lying between the Narrows and Sydney and take observations, as they shortly intend to call tenders for construction. The surveying party have finally located the line.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway has at present surveying parties at work locating a line from Algoma Mills to Sault Ste. Marie with the object of being ready to commence active building operations by the opening of the spring season. The C. P. R. are making every effort to accommodate firms who have recently undertaken the work of opening the mineral resources of Lake Superior district. Copper mines near Sudbury are a great center of attraction at present, and a company has built two short branch lines to connect with these works and facilitate the shipment of ore.

—W. Brynes Jack, A.M., D. C. L., who until last summer was president of the university at St. John's, died at his home at Fredericton on the 23rd ult., he being sixty-seventh birthday. Dr. Jack was born in Scotland, where he received his education and degree of A. M. In 1840 he was appointed to professorship in the university, and in 1861 was made president, succeeding Dr. Hec. He was considered the best Canadian authority on mathematics, and was the author of a treatise on that subject. His death resulted from an attack of pneumonia.

—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association of St. John, N. B., has won an exceptional record for prompt payment of its claims, and for equitable dealing with its members. All its policies are, by its terms, indelible after being in force three years.

—The Central Railway Company have made arrangements with Messrs. E. R. Borpee, A. E. Kilian and W. Weston for an annual meeting of the shareholders. An special meeting of the board of directors has been called for Tuesday, 7th inst., to ratify the contract and to authorize the issue of bonds in aid of same. Work has already begun at the Norton end of the road and will be begun at the Fredericton end, immediately. Mr. Gibson having retired from the directorate, Mr. Chas. Borpee was appointed president of the company.

—It is reported that coal has been discovered in the vicinity of Parravot, N. S. Experts are in "prospect" at once.

—A boat from the barque "Falmouth," containing five men, upset near the mouth of the Kennebec river during the gale of Nov. 25. Three of the men were drowned, and the other two were rescued. Two of the men who were drowned were brothers, sons of Robert Lake, of Hantsport. The other was the steward of the "Falmouth," a man named Sandford, a son of Eliza Sandford, of Newport, who died an hour after reaching the shore. The bodies of the other drowned men were recovered. *Windsor Tribune.*

—Angus McLeod, of Cow Bay, C. B., and family, had a narrow escape from a fearful death on Saturday night. At 11.30 o'clock the crying of their child, an infant a few weeks old, awakened the mother, who was shocked to find the room adjoining in flames. She awoke her husband, who jumped out of bed, snatched a coat which she threw over the child and in her bare feet and without anything but her night clothes on, ran across to a neighbor's house and roused the inmates, who came to the assistance her husband succeeded in quenching the flames. There can be no doubt but for the timely awakening of the infant they would all have suffered a frightful death.

—The steamer "Benace," of Applenton master, sailed from Annapolis on Monday for London, with a cargo of apples, desks and fish, valued at \$23,039. She is chartered to return.

—Seventy natives of the maritime provinces were lost from Gloucester fishing fleet during 1886, leaving 19 widows and 45 children. It is estimated that fully one thousand Canadians have been drowned in the Gloucester fishing service during the last three years.

—Great quantities of herring are being taken in Grand river and Cardigan river—some parties taking as many as four barrels with one net in one night's fishing. Very unusual for this season. *Charlottetown Examiner.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—At a meeting on Wednesday last, the government decided to suppress all anti-anti and other illegal combinations, to curtail the license of the press, to forcibly suppress intimidation, to enforce the laws governing processes for the collection of debts, to proclaim all meetings called for certain purposes and to arrest certain prominent agitators of the anti-anti policy. The Times also says troops have been sent to different points in the country where action against the anti-anti agitation is imminent.

—A Dublin despatch of Nov. 27, says John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court on Tuesday, charges against him being that his language at the meeting held in Longford on the 7th, led to an assault upon a laird and resistance to the execution of the law as at the Marrow meeting last Monday he made a speech calculated to intimidate. The citation calls upon

Dillon to find sureties for his good behavior, in default of which he will be committed to jail. Dillon and O'Brien attended the meeting of Lord Dillon's tenants to-night. They urged the tenants to firmly resist all attempts to compel them to pay unjust rents. Dillon had arranged to speak at other meetings, and it is expected he will continue to fill all engagements before he returns to Dublin. O'Brien's return to-night probably give ball for trial and thus compel the government to prove the illegality of his action at the Longford and Marrow meetings. The government has ordered all taverns in Sligo to be closed on Sundays. The national league meeting was prohibited because the magistracy believed it was intended to intimidate jurors at the coming assizes. The military is called on to disperse all gatherings. The nationalists are excited over this state of affairs and say they will give a banquet to Dillon and other speakers in lieu of holding a meeting. This action, coupled with the prosecution of Dillon, is causing most intense excitement throughout Ireland.

—Russia, fearing a Chinese attack in the event of a European outbreak, has ordered the Russian officials on the Chinese frontier to take the greatest care to abstain from any action likely to irritate China.

—Parliament will meet January 13. The government will ask for the whole time of the house to deal with procedure rules.

—Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, has given birth to a son.

—The Earl of Carnarvon approves of the transfer of Sir R. G. C. Hamilton from the post of under-secretary of Ireland to the colonial governorship.

—The *German Gazette*, in an exhaustive article on Russia's financial condition, compares it with that of France before the great revolution. The Russian debt is \$4,000,000,000 roubles; the interest thereon has risen in a decade from 164,000,000 to 261,000,000 roubles. The paper circulation is 716,000,000 roubles, of which only 171,000,000 is covered by bills convertible into currency. The *Gazette* warns Germans to avoid Russian loans.

UNITED STATES.

—A Bremen named Flavel was suffocated during a fire in Boston on the 25th. Several other firemen were with difficulty revived.

—O'Donovan Rossa has been "retired" from the position of chief officer of the Irish brotherhood in New York, and Dr. Hamilton Williams, of Green Point, who, according to published reports, is credited with having betrayed Rossa to the police, has been named as his successor. Rossa was cut to pieces in Phoenix Park, was appointed in his place. It was alleged against Rossa that he was too ready to embrace himself in political contests in this country, and was not generally on the side on which were rallied the friends of Ireland. He always tried to advance his own interests first, and those of the brotherhood after. It is now said he told a friend that he "wanted to get out of the organization," but that reminds one of the "sour grapes" story.

—A Newburg (N. Y.) pumpkin is said to have grown to weigh 250 pounds by being fed on milk. One of the roots rested in a pan of milk, of which it consumed a pint a day.

—The lungs of the cattle in Clinton County, Ind., where pleuro pneumonia was reported to be rapidly spreading, are found to be full of worms, about the size of a candle, having a white, waxy, gelatinous sheath in the lungs and built up partitions. Parts of the lung would be hardened and often the air cells closed. The pleura, however, was found to be in a normal condition, and there were no adhesions either of lung or pleura, as would be expected in a case of genuine pleuro pneumonia. Great alarm is felt among farmers over the progress of the plague.

—According to the Philadelphia Textile Association, the estimated wool clip of the United States for 1886 is as follows:—Unwashed wool, 27,101,580 pounds; washed wool, 55,922,400 pounds; total, 83,023,980 pounds. The number of sheep is estimated at 48,332,321.

—A terrific explosion occurred in a Wilkesbarre, Pa., coal mine last Friday. The mines had not been worked the previous day and gas had accumulated. Fire from an employee's lamp set the gas alight and the mouth of the shaft, the earth shook for a distance of two miles and the report was distinctly heard all over the city. Two hundred men are employed in the mine, and about twenty-five of them, working near the shaft, were horribly burned, seven of them so bad that they will die. The mouth of the shaft presented an agonizing scene as the dying were brought to the surface wrapped in blankets. The force of the explosion was so great that it battered down all the inside workings.

—A tug boat exploded in the East River, New York, last night, killing four men.

—The New York Free Circulating Library reports the total circulation year was \$24,448—an increase of 33,489 over that of the year before—and that only two books were lost. The works lent are classified as follows: fiction, 3449; juvenile, 1907; literature, 1501; histories, 834; biographies, 777; travels, 725; philosophy and religion, 327. The total expenses were \$10,125, of which two-thirds went in salaries.

GENERAL.

—The claim that the statue of liberty, recently erected in New York Harbor, is the highest in the world, is now disputed. Oriental scholars declare that at Bamian in Afghanistan, there is a colossal image of Buddha, of great antiquity which measures no less than 195 feet in height, or 22 feet above the base. The Buddha is the Buddha in the shape of a rock, so as to leave the god standing in a niche. It was measured some years ago by the British boundary commission. Its situation is high—about 8500 feet above the sea, and the padding stones on which it is contained are honeycombed with cavities dug out by Buddhist monks during the early centuries of the Christian era. These caves extend for miles in every direction.

—The crop of apples in Great Britain averages 85,000 tons, valued at \$50 per ton; about 12,000,000 gallons of cider are made yearly. The production of cider in France averages 220,000,000 gallons. The orchards of Great Britain cover 180,000 acres; an acre with 40 good apple trees will produce 1,200 gallons of cider. Great Britain imports 900,000 barrels of apples yearly from the United States and Canada.

—Prince Nicholas, of Mingreia, Russia's candidate for the sovereignty of Bulgaria, is 49, of a color army in the Balkan side-camp to the Czar. Mingreia is a part of ancient Colchis in Asia, between Circassia and Black the Sea. Its area is about 2,600 square miles, mostly mountains and swamps intersected with malignant fevers—a savage country with no roads and hardly any improvements. Its 240,000 inhabitants are physically and mentally the lowest type of Georgians. It was conquered in 1864, but the Prince was allowed a limited rule till 1867, when the father of Nicholas was altogether turned out, but consoled with a bounty of \$750,000.

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Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be invited in a few days for the construction of the section of the Cape Breton Railway extending from the Grand Narrows to Sydney, a distance of 64 miles. This preliminary notice is given in order that Contractors may be enabled to examine the work may have an opportunity to examine the location before the winter sets in.

By order,
A. F. BRADLEY, Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 26th Nov., 1886

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The best Leather Preservative known for Harnesses, Boots and Shoes, and Leather generally. This Blacking is peculiarly adapted for keeping all articles of Leather to which it is applied soft and Pliable.

Why this Blacking is the best: 1st. It is thoroughly water proof, it perfectly preserves the leather; 2d. It keeps the leather soft and pliable; 3d. It is the best and most economical; 4th. It is the best and most economical; 5th. It is the best and most economical.

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Manufacturer of Boots, Shoes, and Harnesses,
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Intercolonial Railway.

'86 WINTER ARRANGEMENT '87.

AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1886, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express	7.50 a. m.
Accommodation	11.50 a. m.
Express for Halifax	4.30 p. m.
Trains for Halifax and Quebec	4.40 p. m.
A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 6.10 p. m. train to Halifax.	

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Quebec	7.00 a. m.
Express from Montreal	1.00 p. m.
Day Express	7.00 p. m.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.

Day Express	7.15 a. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	11.00 a. m.
Express for Montreal	1.00 p. m.
Day Express	7.00 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX.

Express from St. John and Quebec	8.30 a. m.
Express from Montreal	1.00 p. m.
Day Express	7.00 p. m.

All trains are run by Western Standard Time.

D. FORTMEYER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Station, Montreal, N. B.,
November 17th, 1886.

FURNACE LINE

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Under Contract with Canadian Government.

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MILANER	2,200 Tons	October 11
ULANDA	1,700 "	October 20
DURHAM CITY	4,000 "	October 30

SAILINGS FROM HAMBURG.

DAMARA	1,770 Tons	November 3
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SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN.

DAMARA	1,770 Tons	November 30
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The "Uluda" and "Damara" are new Clyde-built Steamers; with superior accommodation for Passengers, and are fitted throughout in the most complete style, with Saloons, staterooms, and large airy State Rooms.

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—AND—
ENGLISH WALKING CANES,

that I would invite attention to, as I will offer very low to Cash Customers. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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