

# Messenger and Visitor.

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JOSEPH COOK has begun the fifteenth course of his Boston lectures. The attendance at the opening was large and influential. Whatever success second and third rate men may scoffingly say of Mr. Cook's efforts, it is doubtful if there be another man in America who could have held a position so difficult, so long and so triumphantly. He gave a fine analysis of the American Board position on the second probation idea, and then presented a masterly critique on Bellamy's theory of Nationalism. The *Telegraph* accepts our apology (!) of last week. It is "thankful for small mercies." We shall be happy to make any number of similar apologies, when occasion calls. We would remind our contemporary, however, that the *Messenger* and *Visitor* never allow any one to attack anybody in its columns from behind the coward's cover of an assumed name. Now we are willing to cry quits and shake hands. The American Baptist Publication Society is in trouble. Its management put three of the leading negro ministers of the South on the list of contributors to the *Baptist Teacher*. The white Baptists of the South raised an outcry, and their names were stricken off. Now the Southern Baptists are offended because they were ever put on the list, and some Northern Baptists are offended because they were cut off. Dr. Cuyler, at the age of 70, has resigned the pastorate of Lafayette Ave. Presbyterian church, which he has served for 30 years. It is to be hoped that strength may long be continued him to send forth, through his pen, his messages which have been so helpful to the hearts and lives of thousands. It is said that neither the Queen nor Salisbury sent any congratulations to Gladstone on his eightieth birthday; but that Gladstone sent messages of inquiry and sympathy to both, when sick or in trouble. This shows how much greater he is than either his queen or his premier. Beecher's church does not seem to be prospering. When he died it was said to number over 4,000. Its membership is now given at 1,803. His own fear that it would prove like a rope of sand is being proved to have been a real one. In 1786, Christians were but 1 to 4 compared with heathens and Mohammedans, in 1886 they were nearly 1 to 2. In 1786, Protestants were 1 to 26, in 1886 they were 1 to 10. There is a wonderful revival at Aintab, Turkey. Over 500 have been added to the mission churches.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—If any subscribers whose subscriptions expired Jan. 1, 1890, have been prevented from remitting during the thirty days from that date, we will still accept the reduced rate of \$1.50, and agents may accept the same.

On 11th.—The following is from the *Presbyterian Witness*:—  
In our notice of Mr. Arnot's *Garganzu*, and his work in Africa, we have not mentioned that the missionary is a Baptist. The fact is not in any way obtruded in his narratives; and his Baptist views do not mar the largeness of his charity, the fervor of his zeal, or the strength of his faith.

After the delightful insinuation of the last sentence, it is to be hoped our brother of the *Witness* was all aglow with the happy consciousness of his own superior charity for at least one week.

SIGNIFICANT.—Perhaps the most important utterance at the Plymouth Church Council last week, says the *New York Independent*, was Dr. Donald's declaration of independence. He said he and Phillips Brooks had come, as Episcopal clergymen, openly to recognize the pastors of this Congregational Church as fully equipped clergymen, competent to preach the Gospel and administer the sacraments. The fact that these two Episcopalians are so prominent will give their act greater force, while it will render it improbable that any official action will be taken. But how the blood of high churchmen must run cold.

SAD NEWS.—Just after we had gone to press last week, we received the following from Bro. A. G. Upham, writing on behalf of the Managing Committee of Grande Ligne Mission:

"I regret very much to inform you that the main building of the Grande Ligne Mission, boys' department, was completely destroyed, and that the left wing, teachers' and girls' department, was considerably damaged by fire on the 31st ult. I think we are fairly covered by insurance on the buildings and partly on the furniture, but the loss on bedding, library and various things that gather about a school, will be considerable, so that we shall have to make an appeal to our friends for help in order to put ourselves on our feet again. We were just about giving out contracts for the necessary changes in the buildings, but this will completely change our programme. We shall need wisdom as well as sympathy and help.  
Montreal, Feb. 1.

It is matter for thanksgiving that the loss is as well covered as it is. Still it is heavy enough to lead all the friends of the Mission to lend a helping hand.

A DEAR BROTHER writes about material progress, and then adds, "I am greatly troubled for the cause of God here. No souls are being saved. Do pray for us." Yes, that is right. Do not allow the fact that all bills are paid and the finances of the church are flourishing, to lessen the longing for the salvation of souls. Unless the saving power of God is displayed, all else is a comparative failure. We are receiving similar letters from others every week. Will not every reader who sees these lines offer up at least one petition on behalf of the cause of Christ in places where pastors' souls are burdened.

OUR WORK NOT DONE.—Dr. Shedd's theology is the latest Presbyterian standard. On pages 576-77 is the following:—

God has promised the blessing of the Holy Spirit to those who are born of His people. The infant of a believer by this promise is born into the church, as the infant of a citizen is born into the state. Children born within the pale of the visible church, and dedicated to God in baptism, are under the inspection and government of the church. Directory for Worship, ix. They are church members by reason of their birth from believing parents; and it has been truly said that the question that confronts them at the period of discretion is not, Will you join the visible church, but will you go out of it. . . . A baptized infant, on reaching years of discretion, may to human view appear not to have been regenerated, as a baptized convert may. The fact of unregeneration, however, must be proved before it can be acted upon. A citizen of the church must be presumed to be such, until the contrary appears by his renunciation of citizenship and self-expatriation. Until he takes this course, he must be regarded as a citizen. So a baptized child, in adult years, may renounce his baptism and church membership, become an infidel, and join the synagogue of Satan; but until he does this he must be regarded as a member of the church of Christ.

Evidently Baptists have not yet completed their mission. When baptized children of believing parents are to be held regenerate, by virtue of their birth and baptism, until they prove themselves unregenerate, the teaching that salvation for adults is by personal faith alone, needs to be most pronounced.

UNGRATEFUL.—How many there are who are disposed to do as little for the Saviour as possible and be saved, instead of doing as much for Him as possible because saved. They divide up the commands of Christ and the demands of His cause into essential and non-essential, and as long as they can persuade themselves that what is necessary to their own salvation is attended to, they seem to care very little about the latter, which they suppose merely expresses the Saviour's wish or need of His cause, and can be neglected with impunity. They think they can neglect attendance at prayer-meeting, family worship, secret prayer, giving to the Lord with any degree of liberality, every kind of personal Christian service, etc., and still be saved by an exercise of personal trust on the Saviour, and they neglect all these privileges, or a large part of them, accordingly. If any one who reads these lines is of the class referred to, let us entreat you to beware. You are on a dangerous ground as the man who is testing the question of how near he can approach a plague-stricken district and not be stricken down. True Christianity is not self-love, but that love of God and man which prompts sacrifice of self to please Christ and help men. Genuine faith produces other fruits than regard for one's own eternal self-interest. No man need hope for salvation whose life is not controlled by the will of Christ. To the true believer, there will be little difference between the so-called essential and non-essential commands of Christ; for they all equally express the divine wish, and this is what claims his obedience, not what is merely for his own self-interest.

The *Treasury for Pastor and People* continues to supply clergymen and others with both timely and indispensable information on a great variety of subjects. In addition to the usual number of sermons and articles, there is the second of the series of articles on Living Issues by College Presidents on "How can Justitium be Successfully Met?" by Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, an article which should secure the earnest attention of every American citizen. Yearly, \$2.50; clergymen, \$2. Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

The work on the Congo is progressing. A second church is about to be formed near Lukunga, and new fields are opening up.

## Temperance in Halifax.

The "cause" is advancing in this quaint old city, but not so rapidly as in many of our towns and villages, and so we may be falling behind while really making noteworthy progress—"noteworthy" by comparison with our state and standing in the bygone years. Yes, with our "standing," as, for many years, temperance appeared at a standstill. There were always, since in the forties, temperance societies with badges, regalia and medals for their members—divisions, lodges, juvenile and church societies. These all did noble work, and, no doubt, laid the foundations deep and broad on which the superstructure is rising today. But liquor ruled in high places and in low dens. The big merchants grew rich by exporting fish and importing rum and molasses; the small dealers grew rich by selling the rum to soldiers and harlots. As soon as wealth came these latter, or their children, hastened to leave the disreputable part of their business by moving into larger quarters and entering into wholesaling, or getting out of the traffic entirely. Then the common sort sold rum, while the aristocrats were those whose fathers or mothers sold rum. Then Halifax was the centre to which all Nova Scotians gravitated; the merchants sat in their offices, and traders from all parts—coast and interior—made their half-yearly visits.

Twenty odd years ago "Confederation" came and gave us competition from St. John, Montreal and elsewhere. To this many were opposed; some said the glory of Halifax had departed never to return, and such glory built up by the liquor traffic, we trust, has forever departed. When about twenty-five years ago, the late Avard Longley proposed and helped enact the Local Option law, by which each person before applying to the authorities for a license must be recommended by two-thirds of the ratepayers of the polling district in which the license is sought, the city of Halifax was especially exempted. The city council could grant as many licenses as they wished; and they generally wished to grant all that were requested. Then three hundred licenses were the usual number, and the general public and the churches took that dose every year, and most of them made no wry faces. Now, a great commotion has recently been raised because 118 applied for license; strenuous exertions were made by men and women, and some fifteen applications were rejected. The city council had several meetings on the subject, and the drinking public and religious public crowded the audience chamber. The appearance and manners of the two classes contrasted ~~very~~ strongly there, and brought blushes of shame to the cheeks of aldermen who posed as advocates of the liquor interest. As one laughingly remarked, "We appear to be on the side of a hard crowd."

Some twelve years ago "local option" was applied to the city, and the liquor seller each year had to get on his petition a bare majority of the ratepayers of the district. Recently the number has been raised to three-fifths. The term "ratepayer" gives women who pay rates the privilege of signing or refusing to sign. And it is quite remarkable how often women's names appear on the rumseller's petitions! This shows several things; but chiefly that women need to be educated and elevated as well as men. The sad fact that one hundred and eighteen liquor petitions could get three-fifths of the people on them in this city of churches speaks rather badly for the churches and clergy. But the cause is not far to seek. If all the churches in Halifax were Methodist and Baptist, there would not be one licensed liquor place in the city. More than half of our population is Roman Catholic and Episcopal; and it is an open secret that total abstinence does not have the hold on these people that obtains among the other two denominations. If the rulers in the Roman Catholic church for instance would, by precept and example, come out as strong for total abstinence as the Baptists and the Methodists, the reign of rum and misery would soon be over, and inside of three years there would not be a rum shop in Halifax.

But there is much profit in the liquor traffic, and a good percentage goes into religious coffers. Our Presbyterian friends are pretty well out of the retail trade—it is not respectable now—but they cling lovingly to the wholesaling, for there is much money in it, and verily a rumseller's large fortune may be a boon to help endow a college or a church, or to help missions! But it is getting hard work for some of our active divines to swallow even gilded pills. The Baptists and Methodists are somewhat ahead, having several years ago prevailed on their last liquor dealer com-

municants to give up the traffic. Bless the Lord for this much progress.  
Halifax, Jan. 29. AARON.

## Eastward Bound.

S. S. RIVA, Dec. 21, 1889.

Today, as we are nearing the coast of India, our thoughts as usual wander back to the home-land, and especially to Wolfville. The occupants of the Hill will today scatter to their various homes for the Christmas vacation—after the trying experiences of the last few days. Everybody, from president to janitor, will be thankful for a few days' rest. It is our prayer that the blessing of God may rest, in a very large measure, upon our institutions during the present winter, and also upon all our churches. We cherish the hope that many friends are frequently remembering us and our work at the throne of grace. In this letter I shall speak of some places which we have seen since leaving London. Gibraltar was the first point of interest. The morning that we passed into the Mediterranean everybody was on deck to catch a glimpse of the giant rock, which stands like a sentinel guarding the entrance. To our right appeared the north coast of Africa. Africa, as seen from the Mediterranean, is chiefly interesting as recalling its history in connection with the early Christian church, and the Mohammedan conquests, as also its early secular history. On our left rose that lofty mass of rock whose impregnable fortress bids defiance to the strongest foe. The cannon mouths which dot the side of the rock seem like so many sleepless eyes peering out upon the water, casting a searching glance at the approaching ships, and ready to strike terror to any which dare to come with hostile intent. Gibraltar is barren and unattractive in appearance. Upon its lofty summit is a signal station, from which a capital view can be had and a timely warning given in case of danger.

About a day after leaving Gibraltar we noticed something on the south coast of Spain, which seemed like a bank of fog rolling over the top of a line of hills. It looked so magnificent that we continued watching it for some time with the glasses. Presently someone informed us that it was nothing less than the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Nevada.

A few days later we were entering the harbor of Naples. I can hardly describe my feelings as my eyes fell for the first time upon Vesuvius. While the men were dropping anchor, and I was preparing to go on deck, I happened to look out of the port-hole, when I was surprised to notice that we were right under the shadow of the "smoking mountain." I was pleased and yet awed by the sight as I saw the volume of smoke faintly rolling up from the crater of this famous volcano. It was difficult to realize that we were within sight of Vesuvius and Pompeii; and so near to Rome—once mistress of the world and now the centre of papal power. If Naples was peculiar it was peculiarly disgusting. We were simply shocked at the sight of poverty and filth. Having some purchases to make we decided to take a walk through the town. All the time we were ashore we were tormented by persistent beggars and cabmen, who insisted that we should engage them. The streets and the people seemed to be filthy, and a great number of the "maimed, the halt, and the blind" walked the streets or stood at the corners asking alms.

All day long the steamer was crowded with Italian peddlars. Their prices were enormous, but one could easily beat them down to about one-fifth of what they asked. It was no little fun to see how willingly the price would fall when the greedy and fickle pedlar saw that the probability of selling his goods was getting small.

During the afternoon, while we were in the harbor of Naples, to our disappointment it began to rain. But before sundown we chided ourselves that we had murmured, for as a consequence of the rain we were treated to one of the most magnificent sights that we ever beheld. While it had been raining with us, it had been snowing on the top of Vesuvius. Ere long the snow had spread itself, like a white garment, around the peak and far down the sides of the mountain. The sight was beautiful beyond all description. Presently the rain stopped and the setting sun appeared through a rift in the cloud and threw its golden light upon Vesuvius and the city at its base. Just then a beautiful rainbow appeared, one end of which rested upon the crater of the volcano. This was the last impression that we had of Naples and Vesuvius. In the morning our hearts had been pained by the sight of sin and mis-

ery. But in the evening God painted for us a picture indescribably grand and glorious. The lesson was this, viz., He who could so marvelously transform Nature and clothe it with such grandeur, could also change vile man and give him a glory like unto His own. The renovation and regeneration of Naples is not in the philosophy of the ancients, nor in the conceited dogmatism of the Pope, but in the power of God as made known in the gospel. Oh men of Naples! look to yonder sky and mountain. Behold them changed in a moment, by the finger of God, from black darkness into amazing glory. Canst thou not learn the truth—"Ye must be born again."

After leaving Naples our next stopping place was Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez canal. The town itself is a wretched little place, owing its existence merely to its connection with the canal. The filth and degradation here are even more heartrending than at Naples. But considerable interest attached to Port Said as being the first really eastern port to which we had come. The skins of animals used for holding water and carried upon the backs of men or mules, the water pitchers carried upon the shoulders of the women—who go about with faces covered in black cloth—the money-changers, and the beggars asking alms, were all seen at Port Said; and reminded us of Eastern customs and Bible scenes.

While here our steamer took in a stock of coal. A gang of Arabs brought several barges of coal alongside our boat, and were soon busy unloading them. They carry the coal in baskets upon their shoulders and dump it into a slide leading to the coal pit. As these half-naked, coal-black Arabs hurried hither and thither with their baskets, they looked like a colony of ants. The noise of their jabbering must have been heard for a mile or more. They seemed to be constantly quarreling; and we learned afterward that we were correct in our conjecture. Being paid by the basket, they are incessantly trying to cheat each other—every one endeavoring, by fair or foul means, to get the largest number of baskets emptied. Consequently they are nearly always fighting. But with all their quarreling they work well, for a thousand tons of coal are emptied in a few hours. No place is too poor for a rum shop and theatre. Even Port Said could boast (?) of these; and, much to our disgust, we found that a number of our passengers patronized them. This illustrated the fact that extremes meet. The lowest and highest grades of society may, after all, be not far apart.

Going through the Suez canal was rather uninteresting, there being little else than sand to be seen on either side. In the canal we met an English man-of-war ship carrying home a regiment of soldiers after a term of foreign service. We thought what a happy day it would be in England when these soldiers returned. How many parents, sisters, wives and children would rejoice in the return of the absent ones. Then we thought of the return of missionaries. How they must look forward with joy to the time when the Master shall bid them: "Come apart and rest awhile!" How anxiously the loved ones at home will await their return. Suez was passed in the night, no stop being made at this point. Passing through the canal and Red Sea, we were reminded that we were not far from places made memorable by events in the history of the Israelites. We had hoped to get a glimpse of Mount Sinai, but failed to do so.

Aden was our next stopping place, but little of importance was seen there. Last Thursday morning when we waked up, we found our men casting anchor in the harbor of Colombo. Our first glimpse of Ceylon was quite pleasing. Colombo seemed to be a beautiful place, and we were rather disappointed that we did not go ashore. Most of the passengers spent a part of the day in driving about the town. The place was like a garden. They went through grove after grove of palm, date and cinnamon trees. Vegetation everywhere was luxuriant. Magnificent bouquets of wild flowers were brought on board. The flowers have an exceedingly rich and delicate hue, and their perfume is no less pleasing. Toward evening, as a gentle breeze came up, a delicious odor from the land was blown over to us. The quiet evening air seemed to be saturated with the fragrance, and we were reminded of the poet's words: "Spicy breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle." After a day's acquaintance with the natives we were also impressed with the truth of the remainder of the verse, viz.: "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile."  
W. V. HIGGINS.

## Mission Notes.

During the last year eight of the scholars at the mission school at Maulmein, and two of the day pupils, have been baptized.

Two Karen missionaries tell of sixty-seven conversions and baptisms within a few weeks. They think a great ingathering is at hand.

The Chin converts are developing well in the direction of self-support. The Daoists are troublesome and have killed some of the police.

The work in Sweden continues with unabated interest. The church at Styngas has received 20 by baptism, that at Hellingland 49. The following is a sample of work, given by Pastor Nilson:

"During my wanderings I have seen much hunger after the word of God, large congregations, and in after meetings heard many souls telling of the wonders God had wrought in their hearts. In two places I have seen revivals by which many were brought to believe in Christ, and were filled with joy and peace. At one of these places nearly thirty were baptized and received into the church; at the other place at least ten. At one place I was accosted by a man from Ekshasad, imploring me to go with him, as there were twenty baptized persons there. I asked him, 'What kind of people are you? Are you Helgists?' 'No,' he said, 'Are you Free Baptists?' 'I do not know what we are,' he said. 'But we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and are buried with Him in baptism. You come and tell us what we are, and assist us to be organized into a Scriptural church.' I have had word also to come to distant parts of the province, on the spurs of the Norwegian mountains, never visited by Baptist preachers; but I do not yet see my way clear to go there."

The Hindus of Madras are become very active in their efforts to oppose the successful work of the missionaries. They have taken up street preaching after the manner of the missionaries, and have more preachers on the streets of the city than the Christians have. The Hindu Tract Society is scattering among the people a large number of tracts, containing the old arguments against Christianity which have been answered and abandoned in Christian countries long ago.—From *Baptist Missionary Magazine*.

## W. B. M. U.

The regular quarterly missionary prayer-meeting, under the auspices of the W. B. M. U., was held with Brussels St. Baptist Church Aid Society on Wednesday, Jan. 29th. Mrs. Allwood led the meeting. We had with us representatives from Leinster St., Germain St., North End and Fairville Baptist churches. Above all we felt the presence of the Holy Spirit, and as we talked and prayed for our beloved missionaries our hearts were filled with greater desires for the prosperity of the cause of missions. These meetings are a source of great blessing, and it is to be hoped they will grow even larger. We feel so much nearer our missionaries after one of these meetings than we did before. Sisters that have never attended, come and see for yourselves. After attending one, you will never want to stop away.

The Parrsboro W. M. A. S. reports as follows: Our membership is not large, and sometimes we wonder why it is that so few share in this work. Surely no one who has professed faith in Jesus and knows the joy of being redeemed by His precious blood, can but be interested in missionary work. Our monthly meetings are held regularly, many of which have proved seasons of refreshing, and the promise of the Master has been verified,—"Where two or three are met in my name, there am I." We are using the mite boxes with good success, for thank-offerings and spare cents. The contents are to be appropriated to Home Missions. For each month we have a visiting committee appointed. It was decided at our last meeting that the members of this circle should meet with the sisters at Port Greville on the occasion of their next monthly meeting. There the church numbers only thirty, and the sisters last year contributed \$22.10. As this goes to show, the society is in a healthy condition. The sisters are capable and energetic, and devote time and thought to the forwarding of the cause of Missions. A Mission Band is at work in Parrsboro, under the efficient control of some of the sisters. In the past it has supported a Bible woman in India, and it hopes to continue this good work. With our small gifts go up many earnest prayers that God may permit our missionaries to be not only sowers but reapers.

MOSES.

NO. 1.

When Pharaoh's daughter lifted Moses from the bosom of the Nile, she lifted Egypt's darkest curse and Israel's greatest blessing. And all Egyptian and Israelish history would have been other than it now is, had the young voyager been drowned in the sluggish tide. Moses is as Kohinor among the gems of Hebrew history, as mighty mountain with its high broad front illuminated by the sunlight, long ere the shadows have left the gloomy vales. He is the far seeing one, who renders at an unconsumed and ever burning bush; and whose wonder deepens, until from out the ruddy blaze he hears his father's God. He is strong handed; he will wrest Israel from Egypt's grasp and lay the pyramid of Hebrew slavery in the dust. But withal he is a still man; he speaks slowly and seldom. Yet his words, though few, are heavy. For when his lips unlock, these issue sentences that are battles and revolutions. He is no Iceland geyser ever in anely spluttering; he is an Etna, silent long, but speaking with an awful emphasis when at last the stillness breaks. "You are my brethren," he says to striking Hebrews. This, no more. No expostulation, no further utterances, but he leaves this seed word to germinate and grow. And grow it does, until the consciousness that they are brethren, and that the Egyptians drive a world of emphasis to the demand, "Let my people go." "I will see thy face no more," he says to Pharaoh—no more.

"Such language holds the solemn sea to the sands along the shore; no more shall bloom the thunders of the sea, or the stricken eagle soar." No more; there are funeral knells and ocean groans and a sound of wailing in that weird throat. The atmosphere of the palace grows heavy, the jest is strangely out of place, there is an awful significance in the silence, and the echo of that phrase, "You are my brethren," is appalling, as though the silent sphinx had spoken, or the God of Abraham thundered. He is the all-round man, this Moses; he can keep sheep, he can organize armies; he can defend maidens from uncorrupt shepherds, or brave the wrath of a king. He can strike down an Egyptian in hot anger, and appeal to his brethren with pathetic pleading, or talk with God. He is bold as a fierce lion of the desert, and Israel's petulance or Pharaoh's hatred cannot make him quail. He pelts Egyptian stubbornness with plague upon plague, with hail and locust and blood; he bids sea part, and reinjice; he sweetens bitter Marah and checks the fiery snake; he calmly enters Egypt to snatch therefrom God's chosen, and as calmly scales Mount Nebo to be buried by his God. Like all still men he can be stern. He is the voice of God, the noise, thunder and the sharp lightning of God, he descends from Sinai's brow, the idolatry of Israel is so grievous in his sight that he smashes the entire decalogue, and orders slaughter fierce and wide. O there are deep seas in that man's soul; his heart is troubled, when these grim caves give out their echoes, the effect on meager men will be as when a lion roars. O Pharaoh, better for you on that eventful morning had Themitis bathed in her own blood, than that Nile from whose banks she rescued the goodly child. Better put torch to palace and lay its glory in the dust; better blot the whitest page of Egyptian history, than receive with your returning daughter that helpless babe. Strike him down now in his childish impotence, and he would have been in peace; but let him live, and he will drown thy bravest in the sea, and dampen the cheeks of thy fairest with brine. And as Miriam watched that cradle of rush, so the spirit of liberty watched its inmate; and as the genius of emancipation watched the child, so the slowly trudging ages have watched the man; and under his ever lengthening shadow the branched ones have rested while dreaming of deliverance and peace. For, in her hands she on that morning held heroism and great genius; kingship and high goodness. She held a spark that burned to the consuming of Egypt, and the illumining of Israel; a light that only lost its lustre when the Greater than Moses appeared. She held a seed frail and small, which sprouted and grew, until, under its broad shade, prophets dreamed their wild fancies, poets sang their patriotic songs, and kings administered justice. She held a thought that gradually found expression, until at length its denunciation of tyranny rang out with clarion clearness and deafening force. She held the father of Israelish songs, the builder of Jewish nationality, the tallest of all Judean history. And henceforth, Egypt, you must beware; the spark is somewhere about you; the seed has been sown; the thought has fallen; and the conflagration, the grim harvest, the shattering storm will all follow. The Nile is near you, intangible as a ghost, encircling as your own warm atmosphere, awful as the breath of Delity. And his mother shall nurse him; ay, and think o'er him her own sweet thoughts, and dream o'er him her own strange dreams, and weep o'er him her own sad tears. And Israel's blessing and Egypt's curse is adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, and nursed by his Israelish mother.

Pharaoh slew the many, spared the one; had he spared the many, and slew this one, how otherwise had Egyptian history read. "It ever so wickedness makes secure every avenue save that through which the foe is already passing. We station guards at every Babylonian gate, but along the drained Euphrates channel the Persian comes to stay. 'Tis useless watching sight, unless you watch all. For you want only no thoughts sleep the most unprotected place; and slaying the multitude increases the crime to increasing of the risk, if Moses lives. And the danger lies not in the multitude, but in the individual. All empires and reforms; all heterodoxies, orthodoxies, and enterprises; all the things which sleep in the individual's brain. Never mind the babes of Bethlehem, Herod; it's the Christ you should fear; those children, the many, cannot hurt you; it's the one child, the Jesus, you should kill. But this individual upon whose life or death so many hinges, what of him? What are his characteristics, what of him? he recognized, how destroyed? Ah, there's

the rub! You can't destroy him; he has no form, no substance; he is of the stuff they make of demons; if he will pierce him, no knife draw his blood, no poison sap his vigor. He won't burn; he is like the Hebrews in Nebuchadnezzar's fire. He won't drown; he swims like Noah's ark above the deluge waters. He is a weird apparition. I stab in front, he beats his mocking laugh behind, and feel his chilling presence before. He mocks, eludes, maddens me, and eventually damns me to death. And Herod cannot kill Christ; and Pharaoh cannot kill Moses; for though I bury the sun in the cloudy West, I'm haunted by the knowledge that the scintilla which I smother, will rise o'er the Eastern hills, and laugh me to scorn.

At the time Pharaoh's palace sheltered Moses the sun of Israelish history was in eclipse; and amid the dense gloom the night hawk of cruelty, darkness and heartlessness held sway. 'Twas a season of stagnation; and the stream that rose in far-off Hara, and broadened under Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, until in Joseph's time it became a noble river, bearing on its broad bosom a rich freight of hope, this stream had plunged into the shadows, had been damped up, had become slimy and hideous to the sight, incapable of sustaining aught but inferior life. He was born when Israel had no present history. She lived in her past, her dead past, when honor was hers, and the sunlight blessed her. She was as a warrior weak and old, sighing o'er long lost strength; as a poet dreaming of the songs he sang ere the dullness wrapped his brain, or the silence hushed his melody. She was as a bound Samson, and the strength that once bore her to triumph was now dedicated to serfdom, and she knew no change, no pause, no hope. And just then, while the heavy night hung dark o'er Goshen's land, when the groans of men mingled with woman's wailing o'er the death shriek of her child, just then God gave Moses to Miriam's mother. And the liberator was born in slavery; the eagle was born amid the storm, while thunderous chords of maddening music were struck by the quick hand of the lightning. But the eagle's sphere is mid-heaven, and the heroic soul, flushed with its consciousness of indwelling deity, cannot be at home in a palace; so, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, Moses must seek Midian: For he needs breadth of vision; he must have scope of surrounding, the rosy freshness of the morning, the fiery glow of sunset, the everlasting hills, the vastness that has a desert for its playground, these only make up an environment befitting this uncrowned king. Herods are found in palaces; Baptists are by Jordan, where the night's stillness is broken only by the water's ripple, while the sentinel stars report to God that all is well below.

Why Do You Not Find Peace?

It may be you are making some reservation, and you do not find peace with God. There is some little thing you are not willing to give up, or some duty you are not willing to perform, and thus you raise an issue with God. You will not go to a prayer-meeting in a certain place, or to an inquiry-meeting, or to your pastor. There is some wrong you have done which you will not redress or acknowledge. You are not willing to do this thing, and so have a direct known issue with God; or, you may not be conscious what it is. I once knew an estimable lady, who attended the inquiry meeting night after night, and professed willingness to give up all for God, but she would not give up her dress, and she would not give up her position. She remained so long in this condition, and her pastor became alarmed for her, and went to see her at her home, where he could inquire more particularly about her, but he could learn nothing. After earnest prayer, he went to the door, and he asked him, "Mr. S., can anyone become a Christian while she cherishes hard feelings towards another?" The mystery was solved. "No, my dear woman," said he, "she cannot. If you do not forgive your fellow-servant, neither can God forgive you ten thousand talents."

Through the Crowd to Jesus.

As a flower or an ivy-plant that is immersed in a cellar struggling up towards the light, and in its upward growth, the weak and the weak stricken, the sinning and the suffering, pressed to get into the sunshine of Christ's presence. He was the divine embodiment of light and life. Sometimes access to Him was blocked up as in the case of the paralytic, who lay on the bed, and he loved the brick tiles of the roof. On another occasion, as he was leaving Jericho, a great crowd surged around Him issuing from the city gate. The day previous Zaccheus had conquered the crowd by climbing above their heads into a sycamore; but now he had to lie on the ground, and he begged for mercy, the crowd began their attempt to silence him. "Tell that beggar to hold his tongue!" I am inclined to think that the disciples had a hand in that respectable business. They were as yet only half-finished Christians, and had not yet learned the lesson of the man who pleaded for the recovery of his afflicted daughter. Alas for disturbed dignity! It has killed the germ of more than one revival in a church. The very church members who are not shocked at the sight of sinners trying down, who have fearfully shocked at the undignified and "irregular" methods that are some times employed to save sinners from hell.

Bartimeus is not to be gagged. It is no never with him. Jesus of Nazareth is on His way to the Cross, and will never come that way again. The beggar grasps his opportunity as a drowning man grasps a plank. He "cries the more a great deal." Here is a splendid illustration of the prayer of faith. There is felt want, earnest desire for relief, direct action, and a perfect assurance that Christ is able and willing to do it. Everything depends on persistence. So it does with you in the salvation of your soul. You may have been thoughtful a thousand times before, and talked about becoming a Christian, and perhaps "rose for prayer," or went to an inquiry-meeting; yet you retreated, and thus rob yourself of the "One thing needful." Look at that sightless beggar, with the heartless crowd-trying to keep him from the priceless blessing, and see in it a picture of just what you have to encounter.

Advice to Young Ministers.

1. Let me say to every young brother, if he needs to be a minister, he must be a man of God, and a man of prayer. An idle pastor is a curse to his church. 2. It is vitally important for you, in the next place, to develop the activity of your members and to direct them into the right way of service. There is a vast amount of latent power in most of our congregations; and in large churches there is a tendency to say: "Oh, you have enough to do the work without me." As small farms are usually the best worked, so small churches are often the best worked. 3. Keep your eye on all the operations of the church, not to do the elder's work, but to see that they do it. A meddling minister may be as mischievous as an idle one, yet oversight and wise counsel are your prerogatives. Do not get into a quarrel with any man; try to his utmost power, but don't have more wheels than power. Widen your activities as fast as you have men and money to propel them. Finally, keep God in the foreground. Come to your flock every Sabbath with joy in your heart, and that joy will be on your tongue. The only permanent power that can propel any church is the power from on high, and that church which is mighty in prayer is the one that is always mighty in work.—Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific King's Dyspepsia Cure is becoming known. Recently orders have been received from British Columbia. It sells on its merits and is a positive cure for indigestion and Dyspepsia in all their forms. Send three cent stamp for sample package.—King's Dyspepsia Cure Co., New Glasgow, N.S.

Paul Blake's Half Sister. SARAH P. BRIGHAM. Messrs. Clement and Folwell, prominent manufacturers, sat in their sunny office engaged in an animated conversation. The past two years had showered upon them unprecedented success, and such an abundant harvest of money could not fail to stamp the brightness of luck upon their faces.

"Paul Blake has not come," said a clerk, appearing at the door; "I doubt if we see him to-day." "Not here yet!" returned Mr. Clement, impatiently; "it's half-past ten," looking at his watch.

"Arthur Wilson says he met him late last evening, and his legs were limber; that he had swallowed a few drops too much." The clerk withdrew, and Mr. Clement's first words were: "I hoped that fellow would turn out well. We have given him three trials. Our duty in forbearance has been overdone by far."

"We shall have to discharge him," said Mr. Folwell, firmly. "No use keeping a man in our employ who keeps his brains turned upside down one quarter of the time." The day advanced, and still Paul Blake was missed at his post of duty, and a letter of dismissal was sent him by a trusty messenger.

The next morning was ushered in by a bright sun, which rolled high in the sky, and gave out its full power of light and heat upon the fair earth. The early summer had arrived with its inflowing life, and bright and loveliness greeted the eye everywhere.

Again the deafening noise of the swift whirling machinery heralded that the day's work had begun in the factory. Soon a pretty, little girl, with deep blue eyes and an anxious face, was seen making her way slowly towards the street, where Mr. Clement and Folwell were sitting at a table pooling over business accounts.

"You cannot go in there," snarled out a man with authority to the child. "Don't you see on the door it says 'No admittance except on business'?" "I've come on business—very important business with the firm," she ventured forth in dismay. "With the firm?" repeated the man in a gentle tone. "Well, then, you may go in."

She raised the latch, gave the door a little push, took a few steps, and she entered the office. Her nerves were in a panic of excitement; but deep in her little, fluttering heart was a precious purpose to accomplish, which kept her young head steady. In a few moments, Mr. Clement glanced up from his work, and she expected her instant. He asked: "Whose little girl are you?"

"Nobody's little girl! Cause father and mother are dead. I am Lucy—Paul Blake's sister," she replied, in touching, sweet, winsome accents. "Oh, that is it; his sister; whom did you come here to see?" "You and Mr. Folwell—I came to tell you Paul is sober—and—and—"

Here she stopped and twisted her handkerchief in confusion and nervous dread a moment, and then rallying courage, she said: "I want to see you, Mr. Folwell, and I want to see you, Mr. Clement. I love him more than all the world beside." "I am glad he is kind to you," said Mr. Clement.

"Paul read your letter," continued Lucy, gathering strength as she proceeded. "He feels dreadfully cause he's been drinking and lost his place." "It was his own fault," said Mr. Clement, decidedly. "Yes, sir; Paul says 'he is the one all to blame,' and that makes it all the sadder. He says he'll be obliged to refuse you," he said, pityingly.

"Oh, don't say no," she entreated, clasping her hands in distress. "Do try him once more. You'll be glad always, and never sorry," the tears falling quickly down her cheeks. "How did you know we shall be glad?" inquired Mr. Folwell, in the kindest tone. "Because, sir, Miss Armstrong—she is my Sunday-school teacher—she told me, 'every little deed that is good grows bigger and bigger and brighter; and if you will do it for Jesus, and it will be in your place, and you'll be real glad to do as he would, when you get to heaven and see him. You will be glad, I know.'"

The partners were silent a moment, as if uncertain what course to pursue. Suddenly, Mr. Folwell asked: "Clement, do you remember Mary Holcombe?" "She was a beautiful girl?" "Yes; I used to go to school with her. What of her?" "Well, yesterday, Dr. Grant told me this Lucy here is 'her daughter.' He said, 'Harry Blake was married twice. His first wife left a son, Paul. His second wife was Mary Holcombe, and she died when Lucy was a baby. Paul has taken a wonderful amount of care of this little half-sister; he completely idolizes her.'"

"Half-sister?" repeated Lucy, in an injured, surprised voice. "You do not mean half-sister! Why, I am all sister—a whole sister to Paul!" "Mr. Clement and Mr. Folwell laughed heartily. "Yes, indeed, you are in devoted love, certainly. You are a noble little girl. Go home, and tell Paul to come here to-morrow, and we'll talk the matter over

with him. We'll try him once more, for your sake, Lucy." "Oh, thank you, thank you," and with joy and gratitude shining in her sweet face, she hurried away.

The home of Paul and Lucy Blake was three rooms in the third story of a new tenement-house, which he had hired and furnished comfortably. He had learned how to prepare simple food, and, with what Lucy could do, and the help of a woman who was employed to wash and clean one afternoon each week, they lived happy in each other's love and companionship till the demon liquor gained little by little a master over the young man, till his proudest hopes were in ruins.

He was sitting with his face buried in his hands, and a long, deep groan escaped his lips, and his broad chest heaved with mental agony, when Lucy returned, and threw her chubby arms around his neck and kissed him fondly. "They will try you again. I've just been to see them, Mr. Clement and Mr. Folwell. Oh, dear Paul, what nice men they are! So very good."

He stared at her vacantly, as if he dimly remembered her words, and she sat down by him, holding both his hands in hers, and told him glowingly all that had occurred. Then she ended with a troubled face. "Mr. Folwell told Mr. Clement I was your half-sister, Paul, and I told 'em I was all—a whole sister to you."

"Oh, you precious treasure!" exclaimed Paul, drawing her to his heart. "You are a thousand sisters all in one to me; the truest, dearest, and best little girl in all the world. That's just what you are, my darling!" The next morning found Paul in the office of Messrs. Folwell & Clement. His face was pale and haggard from the effect of recent wrong-doing; but deep in his soul was a strong resolve to turn his back upon drink forever.

Said Mr. Folwell to him, in tender pity and solicitude: "We have concluded, Blake, to employ you again, for the sake of that charming little sister of yours, who pleaded like an old lawyer for you; that is, if you will sign your name to this paper," handing it to him. Paul took the paper tremblingly, and read: "I have yielded my early manhood to drink. I have broken every promise to reform. I have put an enemy in my stomach to take away my brains. I am a disgrace and an injury to my associates. I am breaking the loving, true heart of my sister. I will ask God constantly to deliver me from this terrible curse, intemperance, and make me a free man again."

Paul read and reread this, and then taking a pen, wrote his name in large, bold letters underneath. "I have signed my declaration of independence," he said, firmly. "I will conquer my appetite or die." "Now, fold this paper, and put it inside your pocket-book, and whenever the thirst for liquor comes over you, take it out and read it carefully."

Then Paul returned to his former place and began work once more, and for a few weeks the old enemy was dismissed. One gentle summer evening, he was walking past a brilliantly lighted saloon. The sight of the bottles of wine, brandy, whisky, etc., which met his eyes, as he glanced through the window, gave a quick spurt to his appetite, and the terrible craving for drink seized him with full force. He was about to enter the open door when he stopped on the threshold suddenly as if held back by some powerful thought. He drew out the paper to which his name was affixed and read it through.

"I am breaking the true, loving heart of my sister," burst from his lips in agony. "O God, help me. Dear Jesus, you were tempted as I am; do come and save me. I cannot save myself." Quickly his anguish-smitten soul received strength and joy. The demon was turned aside by a mighty power he could not see, but felt, and he came out of this battle a proud conqueror. The enemy was destroyed forever.

Ten years later, when Paul Blake stood high in public estimation and confidence, and Lucy was a lovely, accomplished woman, he showed the paper to her as a precious treasure of the past, saying: "When I signed this, I signed my declaration of independence. Dearest sister, you saved me from ruin."—National Baptist.

A Case for Moral Courage.

One kind of moral courage, says an exchange, and a very important one, is often found sadly wanting in the lives of many excellent people. While they are brave enough to endure physical suffering without a word of complaint; while they are generally prompt to take up and carry every cross which the Master places in their way; and while in all other cases they are really faithful to Christian duty, and endure hardness as soldiers of Jesus Christ, they lack the moral courage to resist a display in the modes of living that is entirely beyond their means. 'An article for a week or two of living is not necessarily sinful. It may imply nothing more than a laudable respect; a desire to gratify which, without a neglect of duty, is commendable. The world moves upward and heavenward in just that way. But we go wrong in this matter, and dishonor our Christian profession, when we endeavor upon means not ours; to imitate the selfish and silly display of our more wealthy neighbors. To do this is an indication of a lack of moral courage, if not of saving grace. The blessing of the Lord maketh rich. It is often manifested in temporal blessings to those not too greedy."

—Doing No Harm.—The story has been told of a soldier who was missed amid the bustle of a battle, and no one knew what had become of him, but they knew that he was in the ranks. As soon as opportunity offered, his officer went in search of him, and to his surprise found that the man during the battle had been amusing himself in a flower garden. When it was demanded what he did there, he excused himself by saying, "Sir, I am doing no harm." But he was convicted and shot. What a sad but true picture this of many, who waste their time and neglect their duty, and who can give no better answer than, "Lord, I am doing no harm."

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

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Manchester Robertson & Allison.

Sabbath School.

BIBLE LESSONS.

First Quarter.

Lesson VIII. February 23. Luke 4: 1-13.

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"In that He Himself hath suffered, being tempted, He is able to succour them that are tempted."—Heb. 2: 18.

EXPLANATORY.

1. And Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost, who descended upon Him just after His baptism. And was led by the Spirit. Probably in the same way that we may be led by the Spirit. Mark's expression has a startling sharpness about it, "immediately the Spirit driveth Him," or "impelleth Him." He did not seek, or run heedlessly into temptation. That is always wrong and dangerous. Into (in) the wilderness, where in solitude He could be absorbed in intense meditation, and fight for Himself the great battle with temptation.

2. Being forty days tempted of the devil. The temptation was not merely one great assault, but continued during the whole period, and the three instances given are either types of the temptations of the whole 40 days, or are the three great final battles and victories.

THE TEMPTER. Tempted (of) by the devil. The Greek word is diabolas, slanderer, accuser. The term "the devil" is always used in the Bible to signify an evil spirit, never to personify the evil in man or in the world.

(1) Satan and his angels were once in heaven (2 Peter 2: 4; Jude 6). (2) Satan is the father of lies (John 8: 44). (3) Satan blinds men's spiritual vision (2 Cor. 4: 4). (4) Satan can assume very winning forms (2 Cor. 11: 14). (5) Satan is the great tempter and adversary of men (1 Peter 5: 8; Luke 22: 31). (6) Satan is very powerful (Eph. 6: 12). How could a HOLY BENEVOLENT CHRIST BE TEMPTED? In every act of sin there are two distinct steps. (1) There is the being of a desire which is natural, and being natural, is not wrong. (2) There is the indulgence of that desire in forbidden circumstances, and that is sin.

The temptation of Christ was a real temptation, as real as our temptations; and without miraculous aids to victory, but only such aids as we all may possess. The temptations must have come from without, and not from the mind of Jesus, if He was sinless.

THE FIRST TEMPTATION.—THROUGH BODILY APPETITES. FIRST.—THE ALIUREMENT. 2. And in those days He did eat nothing. At times of intense spiritual exaltation the ordinary needs of the body are almost suspended. He did not even feel the pangs of hunger. This follows from the words, "He afterward hungered." And when they were ended, he afterward hungered. When the reaction has begun, hunger asserts its claim with a force so terrible that (as has been shown again and again in human experience) such moments are fraught with the extremest peril to the soul.

Now this hunger, even in its most terrible intensity, is perfectly innocent, and the desire to satisfy it in all honest ways is right and holy.

3. And the devil said unto Him. Satan made his severest assault in the time of Jesus' greatest weakness. He still watches his time, and attacks us when weary, sick, troubled, disheartened, nervous, and weak. If thou be the Son of God. If you really are God's Son, and hence are possessed of miraculous powers. Command this stone that it be made bread. Pointing, probably, to one of the stones lying around Him.

SECOND.—THE SIN IN PERFORMING THIS ACT. For unless it was wrong, there was no temptation in His hunger, but only an opportunity to satisfy it. It was wrong because He had taken upon himself the nature of man, and the conditions and sufferings of mankind. One of these, in fact the very first, is that we are to depend upon God for all the things needed for the support of our life. For the Lord to have used His miraculous power to sustain His own life, would have been to lift up Himself above His own sphere as a son of man.

THIRD.—THE MEANS OF VICTORY. The truths and promises of God's Word. 4. And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written. In Deut. 8: 3, quoted from the Septuagint, or Greek translation. They are noteworthy, suggesting: (1) That the first word spoken by Christ in His ministerial office is an assertion of the authority of Scripture. (2) That he opposeth the word of God as the properest encounter against the words of the devil. That man shall not live by bread alone. Not by ordinary food alone. Other things are far more necessary to true living. But by every word of God. These words are omitted in the Rev. Ver., but as they belong without question in Matthew's account, we will consider them here. (1) God, by His word can supply food out of the ordinary way. We live not by our ordinary food alone, but by whatever food God may send in His own way and time. (2) It means that true life comes from obedience to God, and trust in God, and communion with God.

FOURTH.—APPLICATIONS. We are tempted to gratify the desires of the flesh in unlawful ways. God's words, God's joys, God's peace, God's life in the soul, will enable us to triumph.

THE SECOND TEMPTATION.—TO GAIN SUCCESS BY DEEDS WHOSE FIRST ALLUREMENT. 5. And the devil taking Him up into a high mountain. Matthew says "exceedingly high." Whether Christ literally went up, or was taken in spirit, "in either case the vision must be regarded as supernatural, and as embracing far more than the ordinary prospect of a wide landscape from a high mountain.

6. And the devil said unto Him, All this power will I give Thee. All the power which wealth, rank, splendor, armies, thrones, could wield. Satan says in effect, "I will relinquish my hold and my right, and let you have the world as the Messiah monarch. All nations will then be subject to you as the king of the Jews." I will lead them to help you, not hinder, as they otherwise will do. The kingdom of God will come at once, without pain or the cross, without humility and reproach, but with glory and power.

Portugal and the Makololo.

In the Fortnightly Review for January, there is an article on "Portuguese Aggression in Africa." Speaking of the natives over whom Portugal now claims sovereignty, the writer says: "Let us recall the fact that these Makololo whom Serpa Pinto has been moving down with his Gatling guns are the representatives of the faithful few who accompanied Livingstone in his first great journey across Africa—a journey which revealed the Portuguese themselves the course of that Zambezi at whose mouth they have been seated for four centuries. The remnant of these Makololos, instead of returning to Linnanti, elected to settle on the Shiré, where they finally thought they would be under the wings of the Portuguese; and there they carried out for themselves a State, and took under their protection many native tribes who were unable to defend themselves from their enemies. The British flag, which they have recently accepted, is merely the outward and visible sign of an actual allegiance which has lasted for years. When the so-called historical arguments adduced by Portugal as evidence of her claim over the greater part of Mashonaland and over Nyassaland is looked in the face, it must, in the mind of practical politicians and international jurists, be reduced to this—no evidence exists of effective occupation by any power but Lobengula of the lands claimed by the British South African Company on the one hand, nor of those in Nyassaland on the other, before the planting of the British flag, much less before the actual British occupation of the past twenty-five years. No documentary evidence in the shape of treaties can be produced; and what are the actual facts as to possession? This may also be compared with what Capt. Lugard says in his article in Blackwood's of the British settlement on the Shiré highlands: "There is only one Blantyre in Africa, and nothing like it anywhere else. Savage Africa lies all around; but passing up the long avenue of blue eucalypti we find ourselves in an oasis of civilization, the more striking and complete from the contrast. Well-built and neatly thatched houses of solid brick, enclosing a square beautifully kept in shrubs and flowers, all watered by a highly skilful system of irrigation channels (which bring the water from a distant brook), gave a British home to the picture, and disarm surprise when we find well-stocked brick-ovens, carpenters' shops, brick-making and laundry establishments all around us. The mission children are dressed in spotless clean clothes, and look bright and happy. . . . The Portuguese who, whatever they may have done in prehistoric periods, are now, as a rule, were unable in modern times to penetrate to these parts—so great was the dislike to them and their ways by Malawi and the lower river chiefs—have taken advantage of the peaceable relations established by the British, and of the prohibition to the natives of arms, which allowed them to equip expeditions and prevent others importing an ounce of powder, and pushing their way up (about last January), have presented their inevitable flag to Mponda, and washed down the dose by the present of an expensive pair of African spears, regardless of the fact that the gift of arms to natives and Arabs was contrary to the terms of their compact with the blockading powers."

For that is delivered unto me; and to whomsoever I will I give it. This was one of the very worst of the falsehoods of the father of lies. SECOND. THE SIXTH. If Thou, therefore, wilt worship me, all shall be Thine. Satan does not mean a bald act of worship, a bending in outward reverence to the grim King of Darkness. Satan is too shrewd to insist on the form, if he can gain the heart: the form will then soon come. Christ was to give up His spiritual kingdom for a temporal; he contending the world, for a ruling of the world.

THIRD. THE MEANS OF VICTORY. 8. And Jesus answered. . . . Get thee behind me, Satan. Stand out of my way, begone. For it is written (in Deut. 6: 13). He again stands behind the bulwark of God's Word. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God. The first great commandment. There is none other worthy of worship. And so long as God rules the world, there can be no lasting good, nothing truly happy, nothing successful, no kingdom gained, except by making God first the chief, a real worship of God as supreme.

FOURTH. A TYPE OF OUR TEMPTATIONS.—We share the third experience when we are tempted, for the sake of power, wealth or influence, to conform to the world, and to employ Satan's instruments against us.

THIRD TEMPTATION.—TO GAIN NOBLE ENDS BY FALSE METHODS. FIRST. THE ALLUREMENT. 9. And he brought him to Jerusalem, and set him on a (the) pinnacle of the temple. This was some very high point of the temple buildings. If thou be the nation, but immediate triumph for the nation. What could be the allurement, the inducement, in such a proposal? (1) That it would prove to himself that he had the perfect faith in God which was necessary in his great work. It would seem like an absolute and perfect reliance on his Heavenly Father. (2) That he would gain in a short and easy way his acceptance by the Jews as their Messiah. No long delays, no fierce conflict, no awful rejection by his beloved nation, no ages of slowly transforming the nation, but immediate triumph for the nation. What could be the allurement, the inducement, in such a proposal? (1) That it would prove to himself that he had the perfect faith in God which was necessary in his great work. It would seem like an absolute and perfect reliance on his Heavenly Father. (2) That he would gain in a short and easy way his acceptance by the Jews as their Messiah. No long delays, no fierce conflict, no awful rejection by his beloved nation, no ages of slowly transforming the nation, but immediate triumph for the nation.

10, 11. For it is written (in Ps. 9: 11, Septuagint) Satan having been vanquished by Scripture, will use Scripture now as his weapon of attack. SECOND. THE WRONG. (1) It was tempting God by a false and unwarranted use of the promises, making himself an object of supernatural care. (2) It was disobeying the Scriptures, defining what the Messiah should do.

THIRD. THE MEANS OF VICTORY. 12. It is said (Deut. 6: 16). Jesus shows from the Word of God that Satan had misapplied the text he had quoted. Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. He was tempting God, but the Lord thy God, the Lord thy Father. (3) That he would gain in a short and easy way his acceptance by the Jews as their Messiah. No long delays, no fierce conflict, no awful rejection by his beloved nation, no ages of slowly transforming the nation, but immediate triumph for the nation.

FOURTH. A TYPE OF OUR TEMPTATIONS. The moment trust in God presumes to break any one, even the least, of the laws of God, and then expects God to save it from the consequences of its disobedience, it is not trust, but unbelief; it is not faith, but presumption; it is not honoring God, but tempting God. REST AND CONSOLATION AFTER VICTORY. 13. And when the devil had ended all the temptation. When he had done his utmost, and exerted every power to overcome Jesus, but had failed. He departed from Him for a season. The words signify until a favorable time. He awaited a new opportunity. Doubtless Jesus was tempted again and again during His earthly career; but "this conflict, foretold so precisely, can be none other than that of Gethsemane."

—Rev. D. Schley Schaff, who has recently visited the Orient, writes to the Interior about Jerusalem: "A close inspection of the city is disheartening. The shops are small, and for the most part squalid. The money changers still sit, as in olden times, in the streets, to give small change for the miserable Turkish money. The present population is variously estimated. It is about thirty-five thousand, of whom one-third are Jews. The rest are Mohammedans and Greek and Latin Christians. The Jews are descendants of Spanish Jews, who came from Spain four hundred years ago, and Polish Jews. They are unclean in their persons, and pale and thin. The houses are poor and crowded. The shops are small, and for the most part squalid. The money changers still sit, as in olden times, in the streets, to give small change for the miserable Turkish money. The present population is variously estimated. It is about thirty-five thousand, of whom one-third are Jews. 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C. GOODSPEED, St. John, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

HOW TO RECKON THE TENTH.

We are glad to find that thought is being stirred on the question of the giving of the tenth. We are still receiving letters from ministers who have adopted the plan of giving no less than a tenth, and from several laymen who wish to be informed in what way the tenth is to be reckoned.

I am a manufacturer of a line of goods, and of course purchase my raw material. Now, in giving one-tenth of my income to the cause of God, as I propose to do in future, am I to deduct the price of raw material, current expenses, &c., &c., and merely take the profits of my business? or does income mean one-tenth of all receipts, derived from sale of goods. Does the first proposition meet the demand of God's law?

In order to have a clear idea of this question, we must remember that all our powers by which we can gain money, and all the property won through the exercise of these powers by ourselves or others, belong to God. For the loan of all this working capital, He was pleased to ask a tenth from His ancient people for His own work, as the least He could accept. We hold, therefore, that in our day, when the motives from the cross are so much stronger and the demands of the gospel in its world-wide mission are so much greater than in the case of the Jews, our Master cannot desire less from us than He demanded of them. He requires of us, then, as the least return for the bestowal of all powers and property, that we should give to His work at least one-tenth of all that is won by the labor of hand and head, and of all that is received through the use of our property. This means a little more than that we recognize our Master as owning a tenth interest in our business or property; He is to have a tenth interest in our means acquiring powers also. He is not, therefore, to be charged with a tenth of the labor we put into the business.

Bearing this in mind, it will not be difficult to understand on what the tenth is to be reckoned. So far as all expense for raw material is concerned, this is to be borne by the business before the tenth is reckoned. So also are all wages. In the case of our brother, we believe he has the right to deduct the price of raw material, of labor, and of any other cost in the running of the business, from the income of the year, before the tenth is deducted. It would not be right, however, to deduct the worth of his own labor, the cost of the support of his own family, or personal expenses. So we should say that neither of our brother's propositions exactly meet the case.

Any one who wishes to adopt the giving of the tenth will find no trouble if they regard the Master as claiming not less than a tenth interest in our farm, business, or other property, remembering also that He claims a tenth of the labor they themselves put into it. If all our people should but take the dear Lord into this most practical partnership in their business, how it would sanctify all their business and active life. People have little trouble in knowing what it means when a man is to have a tenth interest in their business. Why then should there be trouble when we make the Master our business partner?

THE WEEK.

The great topic of interest in Great Britain, the last week, has been the ending of Parnell's suit against the Times for libel. The Thunderer had engaged the ablest counsel and kept up the appearance of an intention to contest the suit. At the last moment, however, it sued for a compromise. It has agreed to pay Parnell \$25,000 damages, in addition, it is said, to all costs and disbursements. Parnell has been compelled to make in his defence before the commission. Even the conservative Post says the result is a shock to public confidence in the Times, as it shows there could have been no extenuating circumstances which a defence might have brought out.

Bismarck has resigned his portfolio as Minister of Commerce, and desires to give up that of Colonial Minister; but feels that matters in the latter department will not permit him to give them into other hands. The young Kaiser of Germany has issued a rescript instructing the new Minister of Commerce to take measures to improve the condition of the laboring class. His suggestions are variously received by political economists, the most regarding them as impractical. Astute politicians imagine they see Bismarck's hand in it all, and that he is using the Emperor to suit his own purpose. It is

thought Bismarck sees, through the overwhelming defeat of his anti-socialists bill, that the socialists are too strong longer to be suppressed with an iron hand, and that they must be outbidden, or he cannot carry the approaching election. This new proposal is to hold out to the people, through the imperial government, all that they could expect through the triumph of socialism. The socialist papers have been placed in an awkward position, as they cannot oppose the suggestions of the Emperor, while they cannot endorse them without virtually giving up their own party.

France has had its little sensation. The young Duke of Orleans, bearing in his own person all the claims of the Orleans family to the throne of France, in violation of the law existing him, came to Paris armed with a manifesto to the French people. He was arrested and placed in the lockup. The day has probably passed forever when a young man of 21 can get a nation by the ears by virtue of his descent from some past sovereign who cared more for himself than for anyone else. In the meantime, France has enough to do to arrange for its immense annual deficits.

Russian emissaries have again been stirring up trouble in Bulgaria. A plot to assassinate King Ferdinand was one part of the programme. The plotters have been compelled to flee; but the whole condition of the country is very much disturbed.

The British government has consented to allow the European powers to arbitrate the issue between Great Britain and Portugal. There must be the greatest confidence in the justice of her cause before arbitrators, naturally disposed to regard Great Britain's appropriation of African territory with distrust, have been accepted. The Portuguese people are still bitter.

Sir Charles Dilke, in his new work "The Problems of Great Britain," expresses the belief that the world in the future will be divided among the Anglo-Saxon, Russian and Chinese races. France, he says, may grow to be a great military and naval power, and Germany may also acquire a great navy as well as a great army, beside an amazing tremendous wealth; but so rapid is the increase of Great Britain and America in strength and riches that before the next century is ended the French and German nations are likely to appear little more than pigmies beside the British and American or Russian. Sir Charles thinks the Chinese, in expanding the limits of their population across the seas, will tend to fall under the influence of India and the British colonies, and so become a powerful factor in the great civilization of the world, and one of the greatest dominant powers.

Those in high places are not exempt from heartrending trouble. Recently, Secretary Blaine, of the United States, lost a son and a daughter. Last Monday week, Secretary of the Navy Tracy fell upon him a horror of great darkness. His house at Washington caught fire, and his wife and daughter perished in the flames. He himself just escaped, being brought out unconscious. Several servants were burned to death, and another daughter had a narrow escape. The survivors have the sympathy of the world.

Day of Prayer for Educational Institutions.

In accordance with the custom of preceding years, the last Thursday in February (the 27th) will be observed as a day of prayer in behalf of our educational institutions. Churches which do not find it convenient to have a special service on that day, are requested to remember this object in connection with the regular prayer-meeting that occurs nearest to the date named.

The years pass, circumstances change, but the relations between the religious life of our people and our schools remain the same. It still must be true that the ministers, missionaries, teachers and leading laborers in the service of Christ in connection with our churches must come chiefly through these schools. While it is an occasion of gratitude that such a large measure of success has been reached in the past through the contributions and prayers of the people in behalf of our educational institutions, it ought to be thoughtfully noted that the demands for intelligent and consecrated service in the cause of Christ and humanity are increasing year by year. It seems to be more important now than ever before in the history of these Provinces that large spiritual endowments should be granted to the youth gathered in our schools.

There are now in attendance at the College 134. Of these nearly two-thirds are professors of religion. The number in attendance in Horton Academy is 75; and in the Ladies' Seminary 71. Of these it is understood that over one-half are church members.

There are in the College 28 licentiates, in Horton Academy 7, and in St. Martins 7; in all, 42.

Bro. D. Price, of Cambridge, N. S., has taken the Progressive course in the Correspondence School of Hebrew, and has begun the advanced course. He made almost perfect marks in the former course. It would be most helpful, every way, if more of our young ministers should join this class for the study of the language of the Old Testament. It is

Home Mission Notes.

STUDENT MISSIONARIES.

During the summer vacation 26 students were employed by the Board in mission work. As more were employed, and some of them were on poor fields, the expenditure for this work is considerably in excess of that of last year. Their reports show that much faithful work was done. A number were at work also during the Christmas vacation.

I am glad to know that our young men are highly esteemed by the churches they serve.

FORTY FIELDS.

are receiving aid in supporting their pastors. Several more will need assistance as soon as pastors can be found for them. Our aim is to have all the weak churches regularly supplied with ministerial labor. But we cannot do this without a large increase in the contributions to our treasury.

It is sometimes thought that a sufficient number of men cannot be found; but the fact is the income has never yet been sufficient to meet the expenditure on account of the men we have. If we would put more money into the treasury, would not the Lord give us more men?

We hope the work of collecting for Convention Funds is being pressed by pastors, churches and district committees. As several of the churches are without pastors there is danger that these collections may be neglected. We hope the districts' committees and quarterly meetings will endeavor to guard against this. Would it not be better to have the moneys divided according to the Convention plan? We notice that a few churches seem disposed to give all their contributions to one or two objects, and leave the rest to suffer. We are urging our mission churches to contribute to Convention fund to be divided according to the plan of the convention.

OUR GRADUATES.

Three of our young men at Newton Theological Seminary and three at McMaster Hall finish their course of study this year, and four of those graduating at Acadia will likely settle at once. I am corresponding with these brethren, and others that are abroad, with a view of securing them for our churches. Now is the time for the churches to move in the matter. All will not care to take mission fields, and we shall be glad to help independent churches in settling any of these men.

A. COHOON, Hebbron, Feb. 5. Cor. Sec'y H.M.B.

German Correspondence.

BERLIN, New Year's Day, 1890.

Germany is congratulating herself with a vengeance to-day, and the postman is the most important personage in the empire. In Berlin alone, between one and two thousand men have been added to the usual force, and still the mails are behind hand in delivery. The Nova Scotia waiting for home letters turns to consideration of post matters with more than ordinary interest. As is well known, the present efficiency of the German postal service is mainly due to the genius of one man, Heinrich Stephan, chief of the postal department, originator of the World's Postal Union, and of numerous other reforms and improvements of incalculable benefit to Germany and the world at large. Dr. Stephan lives in Berlin, on the second floor of a large building that contains on the first floor one of his own pet creations, a work of which any individual or nation might be proud, - the National Post Museum. From the busy Leipziger Strasse to the first room of the museum takes one at a single bound to the very cradle of human enterprise. It is no faint crying weakling lying there, but a young, powerful giant with life and freshness stirring in every limb. Those majestic ships, the chariots for swift races, the harnesses, the gorgeous costumes of messengers and ambassadors, the delicately-fashioned writing implements and the imperishable inscriptions upon tablets of marble and stone - can these be the beginning? Can any one set a limit and say, here is the beginning and there the end? One of the officials in charge of the museum seemed to think so as he called me from a model of an ancient Phoenician vessel into another room and there pointed proudly to a magnificent model of one of the steamships of the North German Lloyd. "The model cost 20,000 marks (\$5,000)," he said, "and was a present from the company." This is the one that recently beat the fastest record. Could anything be finer? I expressed my admiration, and thought to myself there could be nothing finer in the ages to come except to be shot from one side of the ocean to the other from the mouth of a palatial catapult. It was a rainy day, and consequently very few visitors in the museum, the official seemed inclined to be talkative, and I resolved to allow myself for once the luxury (usually an embarrassment of a guide. "Do you know Herr Stephan personally?" I asked. The man drew himself up, gave his rounded, well-clothed body a significant tap, and the crown of his bald head fairly glistened with gratitude as he glanced upward and exclaimed in a reverential whisper: "Well, I should think so! he's my patron!" The words were

more eloquent than a whole volume of sermons on benevolence. "You haven't anything like this museum in America, now have you?" he went on, and as I didn't know of anything like it, his triumph and my humiliation were complete. I turned to the contemplation of a case-full of horsehoes to hide my feelings, while the worthy functionary stood by and waited to show me the further glories of the museum. There was a collection of different kinds of passenger and mail coaches from the time of the Margraves of Brandenburg to the present, another of harnesses, and still another of drawings from the costumes of letter carriers and running post-men of different countries. There was a case of postal documents out of the early period of the Prussian kingdom, some of them from the hands of the kings themselves. It is certainly, or ought to be, the prerogative of kings to write as illegals as possible. Then there were models of all the principal post office buildings in the larger cities and towns of Germany. In very many German towns the authorities are making attempts to conform the architecture of the newer public buildings, as well as private residences, to the features of the Old German style that prevailed in the grand times before the Thirty Years' War. The post office buildings form no exception, as may be seen from these models. One of the handsomest is in Danzig, one of those north German towns which are inexhaustible mines of delight for the lover of artistic medieval Germany. Berlin is essentially a modern city, and it is only a forgotten nook or corner here and there that contains an old gable, window or archway bordering on the picturesque. The central post office building is a massive brick structure surrounding a quadrangular court, and bespeaks its purpose in every line of the wide-awake windows and huge open portals.

The Post Museum contains not only the history of Germany's, but of all other nations' postal development. One is surprised to find that even post-boxes, mail-bags, locks, keys, seals, coats-of-arms and official uniforms have each an important history of their own. The methods in use by different nations at different periods are illustrated by models and drawings and placed in telling contrast. Over the model of an English express train, with apparatus for taking in mail without slackening speed, hang the pictures of an English stage-coach, a French diligence, and a Siberian post-sledge, surrounded by a pack of hungry wolves. In the room devoted to the British India collection I noticed models of women as letter-carriers. The Royal mail trains in India are painted a bright red and resemble nothing so much as a string of red peppers. The rooms set apart for Burmes, Chinese, Japanese, Persian and other collections are full of interesting costume studies, as well as of articles relating particularly to the postal service of those countries. Next comes a display of telephones, telegraph apparatus, and among other curiosities, an Edison phonograph of fifteen years ago. It may not be generally known that one of the first telegraphic machines in use was fitted up with a wire for each letter of the alphabet. The instrument was found to be very efficient, but was rejected on account of its great expense. The one at present in use in all the larger cities of Germany, as well as in America, has a keyboard like a piano, and the messages, instead of being taken from sound or from perforated paper, are printed by the machine in characters resembling those of the typewriter. The printed slips are pasted upon blanks prepared for the purpose, the paper doubled in such a way as to bring the address upon the outside, the royal seal is affixed and the message is ready for delivery. Messages are delivered at all times of the day and night without extra charge. The newest telegraph wires in Berlin are laid underground, as well as all those of the different electric light companies. The idea seems to be prevalent here that the streets of American cities bristle with telegraph posts, and that American electricity is permitted to wander at its own sweet will among the citizens and property of the great republic. There is a story going the rounds of a New York butcher who chanced one day to hang a slaughtered pig upon a telegraph wire passing before his door. The pig became charged with electricity and a dozen or fifteen persons lay dead or senseless about the premises before it was discovered what a good conductor his swine afforded. Moral: There ought to be some restrictions upon the powers of Nature, even in the land of the free.

Besides the different kinds of telegraphic instruments exhibited in the post museum, there are samples of apparatus used in connection with every department of the work - such as insulating, laying and attaching wires, etc. There is a case filled with sections of all submarine cables in use, and another with examples of defective cables. There are globes showing the earth's depressions and elevations, methods of laying cables and carrying railways over mountain passes. Last of all is shown the Rohrpost - a method for quick delivery of cards and letters much used in Ber-

lin. Brass tubes between two and three inches in diameter are laid underground, appearing at the stations in the form of a half S, with a sort of iron box at its extremity. The letters are rolled up, placed in small tubular receptacles, and inserted into the tube by means of an opening at the top of the curve. Everything is hermetically sealed, a machine worked by steam power pumps out the air, and phui! the letters are in the iron receiver at the required station, in the twinkling of an eye. There are about forty of these stations in Berlin. It costs 7j cents to send a letter by Rohrpost, and 3j cents for a postal card.

One of the latest improvements in the postal service of Berlin is what is called the Strassenpost, or Street-post. The average number of Stadtbriefe (city letters) delivered daily in Berlin has been estimated at 170,000. The collection and delivery of these letters is effected by means of 47 post-offices and 750 street-boxes. The object of the street post is to bring the 47 offices into connection with each other and the central office in the quickest possible way. This is done by a number of wagons driving rapidly from one branch office to another, and finally to the central office. They are fitted up with all necessaries for sorting the letters, with boxes attached to the outside for the further convenience of the public. They drive over eleven lines, and besides the city letters those destined for other places are brought in sealed bags to the central office. The street-post calls for great dexterity on the part of the officials engaged within the wagons, for the sorting of letters from one office must be ended before arrival at the next - in a very few minutes in all cases. The result of the new arrangement tell best in numbers; 47,000 letters are delivered daily an hour earlier than formerly, 15,000 two hours, and 8,000 even twelve hours earlier. It is said that the additional cost of the street-post will not be more than 50,000 marks a year.

Both the postal and telegraph service throughout Germany are under the control of the Reichspostamt, or National post-office, in Berlin. Under the Reichspostamt are 40 other offices with power of control over all the post and telegraph offices in the different Reichs, or circuits into which the empire is divided.

Thoughts in Brief.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK, ANTIQONISIE.

The words of Christ need to be taught in the spirit of Christ. True goodness is true greatness. Every true believer has exactly the same Saviour that the first disciples had. God's promises are equal to performance - fulfillments are only a matter of time. The best Master deserves our best obedience. Our grandest song on earth is only a faint prelude to the everlasting anthem in heaven. Patience wins where passion loses. An honest life carries its own recommendation. Be patient, wronged one! The Avenger's hand is stronger, wiser, juster than thine own. Though many a victory over sin, Through grace, may yet be won, The ills and wrongs of former days Can never be undone. Lord, teach us how to do the right, And how the wrong to shun.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

ST. MARTINS.—Two happy believers in the Lord Jesus were baptized and received into our church on Lord's day, Feb. 2nd.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., of Halifax, preached in the Baptist church on Sunday last, morning and evening. It is expected that Mr. Lewis E. Morse, a student at Newton Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit next Sunday. This student bears an excellent reputation as a scholar and preacher.—Hants Journal, Feb. 5.

BERWICK.—We are informed that the action of the church in settling past difficulties, referred to in a communication in our issue of Jan. 22, was the restoration of Bro. T. H. Parker to membership. The action was spontaneous on the part of the church, and most hearty and unanimous. May all concerned now forget the things which are behind, in pressing forward toward the possibilities for united and effective service which are before them.

GRAND RIVER, VICTORIA CO., N. B.—Bro. Segelerson writes: Since writing you I baptized two at Grand River—the first that were baptized in that river. There are now a little company of eight who are keeping up a Sunday-school and prayer meeting. They need a meeting house, and I for one will help them what I can to get it. I have left the St. Francis field for the time being, and have accepted a call to visit the Queensbury group. I trust the Lord will manifest His saving power with me there.

COLLINA CORNER.—The Studholm Baptist church is now enjoying spiritual refreshings under the ministrations of the Rev. J. W. S. Young for the past two weeks. Six have been baptized and some twelve or more have professed conversion. Others are being daily added to this number. So far this work is apparently confined to the neighborhood of Collina Corner. It is very desirable that this work of grace extend to adjoining churches and communities. The prospect now is that many more will be brought to Christ. This church is now pastorless, and the necessity of pastor's

care is much increased by these additions to its membership. Bro. Young expects to close his labors here at an early date.

TANCOOK, Lunenburg Co.—Bro. A. Whitman has returned from Manitoba and has begun work at Tancook, one of his old fields. He is encouraged to believe that an ingathering is near.

W. B. M. U.—A missionary mass meeting, representing the Aid Societies of Annapolis Co., was held in Paradise on Wednesday, Jan. 23, under the presidency of Mrs. J. T. Eaton. After devotional exercises, a very interesting programme was carried out, consisting of music, and readings and addresses from Miss Bancroft, of Round Hill; Mrs. DeWolf of Middleton; Mrs. Kempton and Mrs. L. W. Elliott, Clarence; Miss Winnie Longley, Paradise; Mrs. Dr. Morse and Mrs. Newcomb, of Lawrencetown. Brethren Webb and Eaton also gave addresses. There was also an afternoon meeting, at which verbal reports were heard from the various circuits.

FIRST YARMOUTH CHURCH.—1790-1890.—Father Harris Harding visited Yarmouth for the first time in 1790 (exactly one hundred years ago). With grace and grit for 57 years—sometimes in the face of much opposition—he contended for the faith which Baptists hold so precious. During his ministry and that of the seven other pastors (good and true men that God has given us) about 1,100 have joined our membership and twelve sister churches have been organized in this county. We now in the good providence of our God stand on the centenary of our church's history in this town. Will not the friends think to pray that the new relations entered into by this church may be greatly blessed, and that with Pastor Fosby we may have a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.—W. S.

QUEENSBURY CO., N. S.—While the churches cannot be said to be in a very prosperous condition, yet congregations are good, and the brethren are working with commendable zeal and earnestness. What we most regret is that Bro. Cain has resigned his pastorate of the Liverpool church. We consider Bro. Cain one of our best and vigorous pastors. The churches in this county are nearly all greatly indebted to Bro. Cain for his timely aid in mission work, and in laying plans to carry on our denominational enterprises. Indeed Bro. Cain is a most earnest worker. I hope that one of the sacred churches in these Provinces may be fortunate enough to secure his services, and not allow him to drift off to other countries, as so many of our young men have done. At the ministers' conference—representing Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, a resolution was passed that the churches that they were about to lose his genial and helpful presence. D. W. CRANDALL.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Yarmouth County Baptist Quarterly meeting held its last session at Hebbron, Jan. 28. Encouraging reports were received from the churches in the various circuits. The members were appointed to hold meetings throughout the county in the interest of our convention work. At the afternoon session Rev. A. Cohoon opened a discussion on a practical question, "How to induce church members to take front seats in the social and other meetings of the church?" Rev. F. H. Bauls followed with an address on "Veneration for the house and worship of God." A paper on "The relation of the church to the temperance reform," was read by Rev. W. H. Robinson. The subject of church discipline was earnestly discussed by the other members of the quarterly meeting. At the evening session a good congregation assembled. Rev. H. Fosby delivered an address on "How to promote the spirituality of our churches." He was followed by other speakers. This closed one of the best sessions of our quarterly meeting. E. P. CALDWELL, Secy.

DARTMOUTH, N. S.—The occasion of our annual church social business meeting and roll call, Thursday last, Jan. 23rd, brought together a goodly number of the members of our church and congregation, notwithstanding the fact that many were detained at their homes by the unceremonious entrance there of La Grippe. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Deacon Judge Johnston, after which the several church committees presented their reports of the work done during the year. The reports were most encouraging and indicated that there had been a steady advance in all the departments of our church work. The statement of the finance committee showed that the sum of \$1,784.85 had been raised for all purposes during the year. Of this amount \$236.66 had been contributed by our church, W. M. Aid Society and Sabbath-school, towards the "Convention scheme" and missions, the latter receiving from the church for the year ending July 31st, 1889, \$17.20. In addition to the money thus donated, the church has established and maintained a mission at Tufts' Cove, about two miles from Dartmouth, and contributed towards its support this year \$136. The total amount of \$878.07 has been forwarded by this church to the treasurer of the Convention scheme during the past eight years. Our system for raising money for both church purposes and Convention scheme is by weekly offerings. For this purpose envelopes are distributed quarterly among members of church and congregation and are collected every Sabbath. These facts are referred to not boastfully, but to encourage and stimulate small churches, and perchance to shame some of the larger and more influential ones, in our denomination. Our members reported that the meeting was 133, of whom quite a number are non-residents, and hence non-contributors. Additional burdens have been placed upon us during the past year, owing to the enlargement and alterations in our church building, but the increased accommodation amply amply more than justify the extra expense. The enthusiastic treasurer of the Mite Society reports \$176.77 received "this year" towards payment of mortgage now encumbering our building, and seems to see this debt graying before him less in the near future. Our members have been asked to report our health steadily improving. An increasing desire exists on the part of both pastor and people to extend Christ's kingdom in this town, and God's blessings are being poured upon our church now entered upon

LOCKPORT.—My last week of six years was no week of Divine approval. E were accessions to the church last year 23 were added 154 by baptism, and 200 years brought us much shine as well as deep It was a severe struggle where God had so sign labors, where rests the loved ones, and where shared with the world but "the dark will yet be more clear." Trusting more, I came to Lockeport fairly at work on my new the sea. Here I have and appreciative people did not welcome us with monstration, but in a quial way received us glad were strangers when we three months ago, we are quite at home. We observed of prayer in our church ings were largely attended earnestness in prayer I request the meetings I continued nearly every deep interest is manifest is felt by the unweary, as se greater results. We special committees for being thus well organized to be endowed "with high," we hoped to do good Master this year. There on our beautiful church active efforts are being wipe it off as soon as financial way some of the last heavily during the past there is quite a drop just now, so that the church do as much for our interests as formerly. These are just as warm as the weekly offering system the best of all because it Since Bro. McKenna has his reward, and Bro. Tingley, there is a much young destitute in Shelburne

WILMOT, N. S.—We had a prayer meeting on Decem 6. G. F. Mainwaring resigned a call to Kentville. Our good pastor, and there Brethren, pray for us, Shepherd may send our requirements.

MUSQUASH, St. John's parish of Musquash, in John, cannot fail to interest our Baptist Zion. coast to the westward rough and sparsely settled all the beauty and board scenery. Bold from the sea; and are a form snug, safe harbors of rocky barrens enclosed tile valleys, where farm scale is carried on, as the principal business some of the streams the ness was formerly condu extent than at present under this rough ex wealth lies awaiting de complete failure of th on which much depen has somewhat discoura chief investments and industry. In this parish church is now destitute This is much to be lamented. Herefore, wonderfully blessed servants here, and the white. Rich returns for coming preacher. We of spending a Sabbath Monday on the field services of unusual in gregations were among joyous in receiving the Several families were more copies of the Visitor were engaged weekly visits. May the rest upon this interest already overburdened Board ought at once to tion to come to the aid church. Our dear-broth whose praise is in all here, ready to assist in and work. To his great obligation for his assisti so far as our time wa this field, and for the tally of his home.

MONCTON.—We are God is still blessing our gospel is still the power nation. From the Mon port we copy the follow received by letter: Jan and four received into 19, eight baptized; Jan. Feb. 2, eight baptized with this report these converts are from Ch been laboring with us, his expenses of course church. 2nd. One of the baptism on Jan 5, was Seminary. A member school and congregation ed to the Seminary, thoughtful solicitude there, and came home to our fellowship. This advantage of a Christian se repays us for some little Seminary interest, and converts are from Ch year ago we built a new 4th. The majority of the received this past mo from districts worked al the lay helpers in our year ago two of our vic in Cherryfield, who recently baptized first saving power of Christ converts—and five oth baptized next Sabbath High St. branch of our work there in many deacons and helpers vicinity. Thus continu ing in proofs that God of these ministering, terial church members. for these encouragemen brethren. We are greatly privileged to cooperate secretly, self-denying o our great satisfaction among the members of are many whose labors in are so acceptable that the pastor's presen ings is no longer an esse

LOCKPORT.—My last week of six years was no week of Divine approval. E were accessions to the church last year 23 were added 154 by baptism, and 200 years brought us much shine as well as deep It was a severe struggle where God had so sign labors, where rests the loved ones, and where shared with the world but "the dark will yet be more clear." Trusting more, I came to Lockeport fairly at work on my new the sea. Here I have and appreciative people did not welcome us with monstration, but in a quial way received us glad were strangers when we three months ago, we are quite at home. We observed of prayer in our church ings were largely attended earnestness in prayer I request the meetings I continued nearly every deep interest is manifest is felt by the unweary, as se greater results. We special committees for being thus well organized to be endowed "with high," we hoped to do good Master this year. There on our beautiful church active efforts are being wipe it off as soon as financial way some of the last heavily during the past there is quite a drop just now, so that the church do as much for our interests as formerly. These are just as warm as the weekly offering system the best of all because it Since Bro. McKenna has his reward, and Bro. Tingley, there is a much young destitute in Shelburne

**WILMOT, N. S.**—We have been without a pastor since December, when the Rev. G. F. Mainwaring resigned and accepted a call to Kentville. Our great need is a good pastor, and there is plenty of work. Brethren, pray for us, that the Great Shepherd may send out to fill our many requirements. S. N. JACKSON, Church Clerk.

**MUSQUASH, St. John.**—A visit to the parish of Musquash, in the county of St. John, cannot fail to interest every lover of our Baptist Zion. Lying along the coast to the westward of the city, it is rough and sparsely settled parish. It has all the beauty and variety of seaboard scenery. Bold cliffs here defend from the sea; and are so outlined as to form snug, safe harbors. Long stretches of rocky barrens enclose some small, fertile valleys, where farming on a small scale is carried on as a supplement to the principal business of fishing. Up some of the streams the lumbering business was formerly conducted to a greater extent than at present. Doubtless under this rough exterior mineral wealth lies awaiting development. The complete failure of the winter fishing, has somewhat discouraged those whose chief investments and hopes are in this industry. In this parish the Baptist church is now destitute of pastoral care. This is much to be lamented, and ought to be so. Hereofore the Lord has wonderfully blessed the labor of his servants here, and the fields are now white. Rich returns for labor await the coming preacher. We had the pleasure of spending a Sabbath and the following Monday on this field. We had four services of unusual interest. The congregations were small, but evidently joyous in receiving the bread of life. Several families were visited, and a few more copies of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR were engaged to make their weekly visits. May the divine blessing rest upon this interesting people. The already overburdened Home Mission Board ought at once to be put in a position to come to the aid of this struggling church. Our dear brother, C. F. Clinch, whose praise is in all churches, is still here, ready to assist in every good word and work. To him we are under great obligation for his assistance in driving us, so far as our time would allow, over this field, and for the bountiful hospitality of his home.

**MONKTON.**—We are thankful to say God is still blessing our church, and the gospel is still being carried out into all nations. From the Monthly Pastoral Report we copy the following: Jan. 3, two received by letter; Jan. 5, two baptisms and four received into fellowship; Jan. 19, eight baptisms; Jan. 26, two baptisms; Feb. 2, eight baptisms. In connection with reports there are several matters of interest. 1st. Bro. Isaiah Wallace has been laboring with us, doing good work, his expenses of course met by the church. 2nd. One of those received by baptism on Jan 5, was from St. Martins Seminary. A member of our Sunday-school is a member of the Seminary, as was followed to the Seminary by our prayers and thoughtful solicitude, was converted there, and came home to be baptized into our fellowship. This evidences the advantage of a Christian school; and amply repays us for some little labor given to Seminary instruction. 3rd. Ten of the converts are from Cherryfield, where a year ago we built a neat church edifice. 4th. The majority of these twenty-two received this past month came to us from districts worked almost entirely by the lay helpers in our church. Over a year ago two of the deacons held a service in Cherryfield, where two of those recently baptized first testified to the saving power of Christ; and six of the converts—and five others who will be baptized next Sabbath—are from the High St. branch of our church. The work there is in charge of the deacons and helpers who reside in that vicinity. Thus continually are we rejoicing in proofs that God honors the work of these ministering, though not ministerial church members. We thank God for these encouragements. He gives our brethren, who are greatly joyous in being privileged to cooperate with such a consecrated, self-denying band. And it is our great satisfaction to know, that among the members of our church there are many whose labors in these outlying districts are so acceptable and earnest, that the pastor's presence in the meetings is no longer an essential thing.

**W. B. HINSON.**  
**LOCKPORT.**—My last pastorate at Berwick of six years was not without marks of Divine approval. Every year there were accessions to the church. During the last year 23 were added, and in all 154 by baptism and others. Those years brought us much joy and sunshine as well as deep family affliction. It was a severe struggle to leave the place where God had so signally blessed my labors, where rests the remains of our loved ones, and where so many friends shared with us our joys and griefs, but "the dark will yet be light, the light more clear." Trusting to divine guidance, I came to Lockport, and am now fairly at work on my new field down by the sea. Here I have met with a kind and appreciative people. The church did not welcome us with any public demonstration, but in a quiet and very cordial way received us gladly. Though all were strangers when we came, less than three months ago, we are getting to feel quite at home. We observed the week of prayer in our own church. The meetings were largely attended, and much earnestness in prayer manifested. By request the meetings have been continued nearly every evening since. A deep interest is manifest, some anxiety is felt by the unsaved, and we hope to see greater results. We have appointed our special committees for church work, being thus well organized, and looking to be endowed "with power from on high," we hope to do good work for the Master this year. There is still a debt on our beautiful church building, but active efforts are being put forth to wipe it off as soon as possible. In a financial way some of the brethren have lost heavily during the past year or two, and there is quite a depression in trade just now, so that the church is not able to do as much for our denominational interests as formerly. Yet their sympathies are just as warm as ever. We have the weekly offering system, and it works the best of all because it is scriptural. Since Bro. McKenna has been called to his reward, and Bro. Tingley has left the county, there is much Baptist ground lying destitute in Shelburne county that

should be at once occupied. Rev. F. Potter, at Osbourne, is the only Baptist minister near me. He is an excellent brother, and highly esteemed by his people. I hope to have good news to send you in the future. E. O. READ, Jan. 31.

**PERSONAL.**  
Bro. Hall, of Sackville, has had his turn with La Grippe, being unable to preach for two Sabbaths. He was able to resume his meritorious duties on the 2nd inst.

Bro. Weeks, of Dorchester, has also been laid aside, but is better.

Bro. S. March has also been laid aside with La Grippe, but was able to preach on the 2nd. There are prospects of increase on his field.

Bro. Foster wants us to correct the abbreviated notice of donation as given last week. The DeBert church united in the gift, with the best Persian lamb coat Bro. F. ever saw, not one of the best to be obtained in Montreal.

**NOTICE.**

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Co.'s quarterly meeting will be held with the Baptist church, West Florenceville, on Friday, March 7. Preaching at 7 p. m., quarterly sermon on Sabbath morning by Rev. H. Charleton. We hope to see a large number of ministers and delegates present. Trust, Tom, Woodstock, Jan. 8. Sec'y-Treas.

**Marriages.**

**RODENHIER-NANGLER.**—At Bridgewater, N. S., Jan. 13, by Rev. S. March, Joshua Rodenhier to Sarah Nangler.

**McLEOD-PENNY.**—At Montague, Jan. 24, by Rev. I. J. Skinner, Frederick McLeod, to Fathier Penny, both of Lot 64, Kings Co., P. E. I.

**McDONALD-HERRING.**—At Montague, Jan. 27, by Rev. I. J. Skinner, James W. McDonald, to Janet Herring, both of Lot 64, Kings Co., P. E. I.

**WOOD-JONES.**—At the residence of the officiating minister, Jan. 29, by Rev. A. E. Ingram, Samuel Wood, to Huldale Jones, all of St. John.

**SIMMS-ARMSTRONG.**—At Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 4, by Rev. H. F. Adams, Alvin Simms, of "Pee Yarmouth" S. S., to Margaret A. Armstrong, of Yarmouth.

**WAGMAN-SULLIVAN.**—At Freeport, N. S., Feb. 2, by Rev. J. W. Tingley, B. A., Wm. Clarence Wagman, of Westport, N. S., to Millie Dean Sullivan, of Freeport, N. S.

**STEPHENS-LONG.**—At the Baptist church, Sandy Point, Jan. 27, by Rev. T. M. Munro, James G. Stephens, to Eliza B. Long, both of Sandy Point, Shelburne Co., N. S.

**ARMSTRONG-RICE.**—At North Sydney, Jan. 29, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, John N., eldest son of Deacon James Armstrong, of North Sydney, to Jennie E., daughter of Abner Rice, Esq., of Little Bras d'Or.

**MISSIONS-CONGREG.**—At Bridgewater, N. S., January 21, by Rev. S. March, James Misener of Chesetook, Halifax Co., N. S., to Fanny Corkum, youngest daughter of Peter Corkum, of New Cumberland, N. S.

**Deaths.**

**RAUFER.**—Jan. 26, Winnie Bertha, infant daughter of St. Clare and Anna Raufes, of Chester Grant, Lunenburg Co.

**LAMY.**—At Onslow Mountain, Jan. 3 of consumption, Eunice, wife of John D. Lamy, aged 22 years. She died trusting in Jesus.

**MILLER.**—Jan. 25, of influenza, Murray, aged one year and six months, son of Rupert and Amy Miller, of Marriett's Cove, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

**GRIERSON.**—At Mascareen, Mrs. Clement Grierson, in the 79th year of her age. Her life was eminently Christian. She entered into rest joyfully on the 24th January.

**STEWART.**—At St. George, January 10, Mrs. Jenny Stewart, aged 77, widow of the late Duncan Stewart. She was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Walker, and continued to enjoy Christian life until her death.

**BARTLETT.**—At Brookside, East Mountain, Colchester Co., of consumption, John Bartlett, aged 27 years. As he grew weak in body he grew strong in Spirit, and expressed a cheerful readiness to depart.

**BAXTER.**—At Waterford, Digby Co., N. S., Jan. 36, John Barnaby, aged 89 years. He was baptized 50 years ago by Rev. John Chase. He sank peacefully and joyously to rest. Rev. J. C. Morse conducted the funeral services.

**ALLEY.**—At New River, Mrs. James Alley, in the 37th year of her age. Her conversion, which took place some time before her death, was one of great joy. Her obedience to Christ's command was performed under the most trying circumstances, but was most impressive.

**McMILLAN.**—At Jamaica Plain, Boston, Dec. 25, 1889, of diphtheria, Oliver R., aged 21 years and three months; Jan. 18, Emma E., aged 7 years and five months; Jan. 19, Roy S., aged 14 years and nine months; Jan. 25, Clara A., aged 4 years and five months, all children of John and Julia McMullin, formerly of Boabec, Charlotte Co.

**O'BRIAN.**—At Pughwash, N. S., Jan. 20, Mrs. William O'Brian, aged 55. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and although suddenly called away, we mourn not as those who have no hope. She leaves a sorrowing husband, two daughters and two sons, together with many relatives and friends, who will long miss her quiet influence.

**McGEE.**—At St. George, Jan. 12, Lizzie S. McGee, aged 26 years, leaving a husband, father, mother, and many friends to mourn their loss. Sister McGee was a daughter of John Yeomans, of Queens Co., N. B. She was baptized by the Rev. F. D. Crawley, of Fredericton, and was a member of the Baptist church in that city. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

**ARMSTRONG.**—At West Brook, on 7th inst., Eva, aged 23, the beloved wife of Carson Atkinson, and daughter of Francis Crow, of Upper Economy, leaving two little children and quite a circle of friends to mourn their bereavement. The deceased early in life professed religion in connection with the ministry of Rev. M. E. Freeman, at Debert, and well adorned that profession until the close of her life. Her loss will be greatly felt in her family and in the little church at West Brook, of which she was a worthy member.

**PATTEN.**—We of the First church of Yarmouth also mourn the sudden loss of our brother and friend, Benjamin P. Patten, who was stricken down suddenly in his full manhood by death, Jan. 27. Patten was a man of few words, yet he took a deep interest in all our church work. Loving his church home and the Sunday-school, he was nearly always in attendance upon the means of grace. We wish to say this much, at least, as a slight tribute to his memory and work.

**BLACKMORE.**—At Onslow, Nov. 19, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 81 years, Hannah, relict of the late Dea. Ebenezer Blackmore, and only daughter of the late Rev. James Munroe. Early in life she gave herself to the Lord Jesus Christ, and lived a life of piety, honor that profession to the end. Possessed of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price, she was beloved by all who knew her. Her piety, though of a modest and unassuming type, was deep and strong. Our loss is her gain.

**FLAWS.**—At Waterford, Lunenburg Co., N. S., January 29, Thomas Floyd, eldest son of the late William Floyd, of La Have, aged 75 years and 4 months. Our brother was converted many years ago, but did not openly confess Christ or unite with the church until about five years ago. He was a consistent member of S. March, and united with the Pleasantville church. He was a trembling yet hopeful believer in Jesus, and joyfully obeyed the summons to arise and depart. He leaves a sick and aged widow, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss.

**CUMMINGS.**—Perished in the wreck of the schr. G. C. Kelley, which struck on Soldiers Ledge, Tusket, Saturday night, Jan. 25, Wm. Cummings, of Osbourne, Shelburne Co., N. S. Our brother was a passenger in the above vessel, and was returning from the United States, where he had been working for some time. Bro. Cummings was converted some years ago and united with the Baptist church, Shelburne, of which he remained a consistent member. He leaves a widow and two small children. May the divine Lord support our sister under this sudden and heavy bereavement.

**WILSON.**—At Mount Summersville, Hants Co., N. S., after a long and tedious illness, Sydney, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wilson, aged 25 years. This young man, although seeming to care very little about the safety of his soul during life, about one month before his death, tried to follow us in prayer. Eleven days before his death he wished to go to the prayer meeting. There he professed faith in Christ, and spent the remainder of his life rejoicing in Christ. On the evening of the above date, peacefully he passed away, sitting in his chair, trusting in a new found Saviour.

**McDONALD.**—Peacefully fell asleep in Jesus Kingsburgh, P. E. I., on consumption, Adelaide, third daughter of Wm. and Louisa Jane McDonald, aged 22 years. Our young sister was baptized by the Rev. R. D. Kinlay some seven years ago and united with the East Point Baptist church, of which she continued a consistent member until her death. The first to be called from a large family circle, and much respected in the church and community, she has left behind numerous relatives and friends to mourn her early decease. May God graciously sustain and comfort the bereaved family.

**AMOR.**—Lost in the wreck of the schr. G. C. Kelley, which struck on Soldiers Ledge, Tusket, Saturday, Jan. 25, Percy Abbot, of Allendale, Shelburne Co., N. S. Our brother was not a member of any church, but was converted about two years ago. He showed the reality of the change by his consistent Christian life, and his voice was often heard testifying to the grace and goodness of God, who had done great things for him, whereof he was glad. He leaves a father and mother, and a young widow, to whom he had been married just over twelve months, to mourn their loss. May the Lord's grace ever be upon the sorrowing ones, upon whom this blow has fallen so heavily and unexpectedly.

**CURRY.**—At Hillsboro, N. B., Jan. 24, Joseph Curry, aged 18 years. This young man was a patient sufferer for many months before the summons came. He was not a member of the church nor had he made a profession of religion before his sickness. Upon his death he sought the Lord. Such was his earnestness that often he wept and prayed during the entire night. He at last found peace in Jesus. He praised God for his sickness, "For," said he, "if God had called me away in my sins, I must have perished long before he sent me away, and he was ready and willing to go when the Master came."

**FOSTER.**—At Paradise, Annapolis Co., N. S., Jan. 2nd, of pneumonia, aged 77 years, Manetta, beloved wife of Israel Foster, Esq., leaving a husband, three children, grandchildren and numerous friends to mourn their loss. Sister Foster was led to the Saviour in early life through sanctified affliction, was afterwards baptized by the late Rev. George Armstrong, D. D., and united with the Bridgetown Baptist church. She loved the word of God, prayed daily in secret, and her Christian life brightened all the way, so that when death came, with great delight, she looked up and said: "Thanks be unto God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." From these words Rev. J. T. Eaton spoke comfortingly on the occasion of her burial.

**Trites.**—At Steevescope, January 28, Jacob Trites, aged 87 years. Our church sustains a great loss in the death of this dear brother. Bro. Trites was a warm supporter of all our denominational work, especially Foreign Missions. Next to the Bible, he prized the MESSANGER AND VISITOR. In it he found food for thought and words for encouragement and inspiration. On the day of his death he read, or tried to read, the MESSANGER AND VISITOR to his wife. When he became so weak that he could not read longer, he asked some friends to read to him and his dear old companion. If any appeal for help appeared in his loved paper, he was ready with his dollar to respond. I need hardly say that this brother was ready to die. "Alleluia in Jesus, Whose name."

**FRASER.**—Mrs. Sarah Fraser, widow of the late Samuel Fraser, of Norton, on Sabbath, 19th ult., after a brief but very severe illness, passed quietly and easily away, aged 71 years. During the pastorate of Rev. M. F. Parker at Hampton,

Sister Fraser, anxiously desiring publicly to put on Christ, being entirely unable to walk, was carried in her chair to the river, and by the assistance of one of the deacons, Bro. Parker immersed her in the name of the Trinity, and she united with the Baptist church at Hampton. Since then she has lived in harmony and fellowship with the church, doing what she could to help forward all the interests pertaining to the Master's cause. The church, the poor and the homeless have lost a true friend. She leaves three sons and four friends to mourn her departure, but she has gone no doubt to be with Jesus. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

**TABOR.**—At her home at Taborville, Kings Co., Jan. 16, Mrs. Hilah Tabor, widow of James Tabor, aged 63 years. She died in her youth, and from that time till her death she lived a consistent Christian life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her for her gentle, loving disposition, and her amiable and exemplary Christian life was well worthy of being copied. Sister Tabor's friends filled her place in the house of God, and she was ever ready to bear testimony to the saving power of God. As the sun was setting on her birthday, so those assembled around her bed witnessed the sunset and departure of her life. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. S. March, on 22nd inst. Deut. 32nd chap. and 49 and 50th verses. May God sustain the family in their time of sad bereavement, yet they do not mourn as those who sorrow without hope.

**SLOAT.**—At St. Andrews, N. B., Jan. 10, of kidney and spinal disease, Deacon James Sloat, aged 48 years. Our departed brother was a great sufferer, both physically and mentally. During the last few months of his life he was confined to his home most of the time. Sometimes his mind was very weak, and he would give expression to doubts and fears. But when stronger he would speak of his hope in Jesus. His last intelligent moment was spent singing "My hope is built on nothing less than Jesus' blood and righteousness," etc. He professed faith in Christ about 14 or 15 years ago, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Andover Baptist church by Rev. J. E. Skinner. Some four years later he was set apart to the deaconship, which office he faithfully filled till he was called from us. In his departure his wife and daughter lost a kind and loving husband and father, the church a good and faithful member and officer, the community a good neighbor and respected citizen.

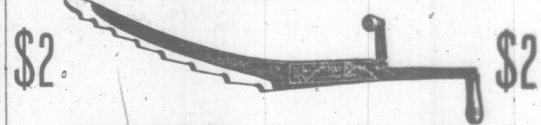
**WYMAN.**—We are called to-day to mourn the departure of our aged sister Hannah Brown Wyman (Mrs. George C. Wyman). Sister Wyman was, by many years, the oldest member this church (First Yarmouth) has had, though not the oldest one who is a member. Her membership began nearly sixty-two years ago, and has been continuous to the time of her death. Being baptized by Father Harding, March 16th, 1823, (in which register 300 were brought to Christ—the oldest one of these now living is Deacon Nelson Corning of Chesapeake, who sister had therefore enjoyed twenty-six years of his ministry, and saw the beginning and ending of all the pastorate since that time, including the coming in of pastor Fosbury. By the going out of this the church, and sister to sever its visible connection with the church. We rejoice that our sister was only called to suffer a few days before going home, and that her hope in the Lord Jesus remained clear and firm to the end—as it had through her remarkable life. At the good old age of four score years, she entered upon the rewards of the faithful servant of Christ. C. W. S.

**BLAIR.**—At Onslow, Jan. 11, Deacon David L. Blair, aged 75 years. Deacon Blair possessed an active mind, quick discernment and sound judgment, which rendered him useful in every relation of life. His confidence in Christ was steady and unwavering, and could say with Paul, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." He loved the cause of Christ and was as often as possible found in the conference, Sabbath and prayer-meeting. For many years he very efficiently filled the office of deacon. To the human view the West Onslow church in his departure met with serious loss. Our brother was soon followed to the better land by his beloved wife, Esther Blair, whose departure took place Jan. 25th, aged 62 years. Sister Blair was very patient all through her illness, and resigned to the will of God. Although she never made a public profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, she took a deep interest in church matters and church prosperity. She has left to mourning ones good evidence of love to Jesus, and that she had gone to dwell with Him. Our brother and sister leave a son and three daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

**PHINNEY.**—At Lawrenceville, Annapolis Co., N. S., Jan. 15, Caleb S. Phinney, Esq., aged 67 years. Bro. Phinney had recently settled in Lawrenceville and closely identified himself with the church and taken up active work in the Sunday-school and social meetings. His attainments and experience fitted him to do this profitably, and we thought God was fitting him for large Christian usefulness; but now see it was the ripening for the happier land, which after three months of intense suffering, he found, we doubt not, delightful rest. The many friends who knew him in public, in the school-room and in social life, will be glad to know that the Christian truths he loved and upheld were the joy of his life, and the solace of his suffering days, and that the loving Saviour drew him so near to Himself that he could lend hand upon Jesus and was not afraid. The community, as well as the relatives of the deceased, will miss him much; but none so much as the one who tenderly and devotedly cared for and knows that the Lord answered prayer and graciously revealed the atoning blood to the delight of the soul of her now departed husband. May the Lord sustain and comfort those who mourn the loss of one so useful and helpful to their joy.

**Bro. E. A. McPhee** wishes to acknowledge the kindness shown to him by the friends of Long Creek, on his leaving home for Wolfville, to more fully prepare himself for the work of the Master.

**THIS IS IT.**  
The Celebrated "LIGHTNING" HAY KNIFE.  
MADE OF THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, OIL TEMPERED.



**THIS IS THE BEST KNIFE IN THE WORLD**  
To cut HAY and STRAW from MOW or STACK, ENSILAGE from SILO; CORN, STALKS, BALED HAY, and UNTHRESHED OATS into FINE FEED; to cut FROZEN HAY; to cut COMPOST and STRAW DRESSING; to cut PEAT; to cut DITCHING, SEVERING GRASS ROOTS, and cutting off BUSH ROOTS an inch through. It saves time in PITCHING, cutting through a load of Cling Clover Hay so as to make it pitch off easily.

FOR SALE ONLY BY  
**W. F. BURDITT & CO.,**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Forwarded to any address on receipt of Two Dollars.



**FELLOW'S LEEMING'S ESSENCE** Cures Spavens, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Swellings, Bruises, Blisters, Swellings and all kinds of Diseases.  
Numerous testimonials testify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy; and every day brings fresh testimony from Horsemen in all parts of the country, proving that FELLOW'S LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without rival in all cases of Lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed.  
PRICE 50 CENTS.

**HALIFAX**  
119 HOLLIS STREET, - - HALIFAX, N. S.

"Teach your sons that which they will practice when they become men."  
THIS is a good, practical, common-sense school, for the teaching of the essentials of a business education. Writing, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Business Laws, Business Practice, Geography, Type Writing, &c., thoroughly taught by teachers of experience and ability. Send for Circulars.

**FRAZEE & WHISTON,**  
FOWLER & CO.,  
MERCHANT TAILORS

—AND—  
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
Largest Importers of Foreign Manufacture of

**FINE COATINGS, TROUSERINGS & C.**  
First-class Cutters of the Berlin School of Cutting. Experienced Workmen.

Opposite Court House, - AMHERST, N. S.

**W. K. McHEFFEY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**DRY GOODS & CARPETS,**  
ARE OFFERING SPECIAL VALUE IN

Brussels, Tapestry, and Super-Wool Carpets  
TILL THE 1st JANUARY, 1890.  
Full Size Samples sent by express on application.

WATER ST., - WINDSOR, N. S.

**HALEY BROS. & Co.,**  
1 to 10 BROAD STREETS,  
SAINT JOHN, - - N. B.,  
CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

**DOORS & SASHES**  
OF ANY-MILL IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.  
CLEAR PINE LUMBER, all sizes, for sale at Lowest Prices.

YOU CANNOT HELP GETTING STRONG  
IF YOU TAKE



**JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF**  
The Great Strength Giver.

**THE KARN ORGAN**  
STILL THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.  
Excels all others in Tone, Durability, and General Excellence.  
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Will be placed upon the market early in the New Year. In point of merit it will excel all its competitors in the Dominion, and will stand unchallenged in the musical world as a High-class Piano.

**D. W. KARN & CO.,**  
ORGAN AND PIANO MANUFACTURERS  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.







This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multiple of low test, light weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 108 Wall-st., N. Y.

WANTED. YOUNG MEN OF ABILITY.

Do you want to increase your ability? Do you want to know how to use the opportunity as it comes to you? Men of training in business matters are in demand for the simple reason that such men must be had. My circular will tell more about it. Sent free.

Business College, WINDSOR, N. S.

W. H. FAULKNER, No. 215 MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N. B.

Ready-made Clothing

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats, Caps, and Fur Goods.

CRANDALL'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Dore's Block, Gerrish Street. Custom Tailoring neatly and promptly done.

NOBLE CRANDALL, Windsor, N. S.

Day and Evening Classes will reopen, after Xmas Holidays, on THURSDAY, Jan. 2nd.

THESE were never in as complete working order as at present. Each of our departments (Business, Short Hand, Type, and Telegraphy) is in charge of a Specialist of actual practical experience.

Advertisement for 'IT'S ONLY A COUGH' featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for various coughs.

Advertisement for 'USE IDEARBORN & CO'S ABSOLUTELY PURE SPICES & TARTAR' with a decorative border and text.

Advertisement for 'BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS' with a large illustration of a bottle and text describing its benefits for blood and health.

Advertisement for 'KNABE PIANO FORTES' featuring an illustration of a piano and text about its quality and durability.

News Summary.

DOMINION. — The P. E. I. mails now go by the Capes and cross every day. — The Halifax bank clearings operations for last week amounted to \$1,372,187.51.

— The steamer Halifax took to Boston a cargo valued at \$150,000, mostly refined sugar from the Halifax refinery for the upper provinces and the Pacific coast.

— The Yarmouth has determined to spend \$50,000 in street and sidewalk improvements during 1890, and \$50,000 will be expended in purchasing land for a public park.

— The Halifax Board of Health will apply to the legislature for authority to borrow \$400,000 for the construction of sewers and the demolition of uninhabitable houses.

— The Truro Blade and Guardian are amalgamated under the name of The Guardian and Truro Blade. Ferman McClure is editor and Pineo and McClure the publishers.

— Mrs. John Murray, Newton Farm, Pictou Co., N. S., who is now 84 years of age, is engaged in making a quilt, the material of which was brought from Scotland 63 years ago.

— At the adjourned meeting of the carpenters and joiners, held in their hall, King street, St. John, it was decided that on and after the first day of April nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

— We call attention to the advertisement of Rev. Mr. Huestis, of the Methodist Book Room, in another column. Those who wish to canvass for the sale of a most readable work had better correspond with him.

— Steamer Flushing is now at the North wharf, St. John, waiting for a new propeller, which is being made at Fleming's foundry. While going up the St. Croix river, the Flushing struck a snag. Schooners have been put on the Grand Manan route until the steamer is ready.

— The province of New Brunswick has a list of 56 ships, 121 bargues, 11 barques, 2 brig, 27 brigantines, 631 schooners, 82 woodboats, 8 sloops, 91 steamers, in all 1,029 vessels, with an aggregate register of 217,845. Last year the total amount of vessels was 1,009, with a tonnage of 237,078.

— At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery in Halifax on Tuesday, it was stated that the profit made by the firm of sugar last spring was nearly all lost by the fall in price during the last half of the year, still the dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. was made up, and over \$9,000 remains to the credit of profit and loss.

— John Grant, living at Musquodobit, Halifax Co., N. S., had a fierce encounter in his barn with a wild cat on Saturday. The animal, spring at him, and for five minutes he had a terrific battle with the beast. A man named Ruggles secured a gun, and shot the cat, while Grant held it by the throat. Grant was fearfully lacerated.

— Mr. P. E. Campbell, the well known taxidermist, is engaged in mounting a bear and cub brought to town Friday by Mr. F. J. Cheesman, of Musquash. Mr. Cheesman found the old bear and two cubs while walking through the woods. The old bear is a rather formidable specimen, and there are more like her in the vicinity of Musquash it is said.—St. John Telegraph.

— A lot of molybdenum, a brittle, white metal which is difficult to work and much used in the arts, 25 to 40 feet wide and of unknown depth and length, has been discovered on land owned by Mr. Charles Kedy, of New Ross, N. S. Mr. Leokie, of the Londonderry Iron Co., is negotiating for its purchase for an English syndicate.

— In the estimates submitted to Parliament last week there is one item which gives \$5,000 for the Port George breakwater. These estimates also include for carrying mails from St. John to Digby and Annapolis and vice versa, \$12,000; for increased railway accommodation at Halifax, \$150,000; and for the new post office at Annapolis, \$12,500.

— The postmaster general has received a petition from the Montreal chamber of commerce in favor of two cent postage. — During the fiscal year of 1888-89 there was collected at Moncton custom house \$357,321.34 and at its outposts as follows: Alma, \$282.78; Harvey, \$123.50; Hillsboro, \$1,164.34; Shediac, \$2,081.79; and Waterville, \$178.69, and \$1,202.62 for other sources, making a grand total of \$362,208 for Moncton and its outposts.

— Messrs. G. R. Eaton & Co., of Campbell, who last season shipped between fifteen and twenty carloads of fish to the United States market from St. Andrews, have resumed shipping by their route. On Monday they forwarded by rail from St. Andrews to Boston 673 boxes bladders, and 2,100 boxes of smoked herring.

— Ellen Sinnott, who has been living with her sister, on the West side, St. John, in a miserable way, was found dead in one of their rooms on Sunday evening last. The body was quite frozen. Her sister was found in another room nearly dead with cold and starvation. Report has it that they were able to live in a more comfortable way if they chose, to do so.

— It is Alexander Pope who says: "Whate'er is best administered is best." — The management of The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B., has been marked by integrity and ability. — Insurance Society, Montreal.

— It is one that does business in a straight-forward way; its policies are what they purport to be—policies of Life Insurance, and its management is worthy of confidence for its honesty of purpose and action.—The Guardian, Boston.

— Not a herring has as yet "struck in" and it looks as if this branch of industry would be a total failure, says the St. John Globe. As codfish follow the herring, the outlook is very poor for the number of men now engaged in fishing. The fishermen seem to be unable to account for the non-appearance of herring this year on our shores. To inquire, the only reasonable answer received was that the wholesale destruction of young fish by means of weirs during the past few years caused the dearth. Lobsters are reported plentiful, and those now being caught are said to be in good condition and very fat.

— Since the above was in type the tidings have come that the fish have at last struck in, and that the abject fishermen are reaping a fine harvest. — Sufferers from Dropsy should not fail to use Carter's Liniment. It cures Mrs. Ford, of Chatham, N. B., of Dropsy, and of other ailments. Ask your druggist for it; 25 cts. per bottle.

UNITED STATES. — The highest individual taxpayer in Boston is Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears, who, in 1889, paid \$50,950.55; next is Mr. Frederick L. Ames, who contributes \$42,172.67.

— The brother of President Harrison's private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Halford, has written for the March number of the Philadelphia Ledger, Boston Journal, an article on "Mrs. Harrison's Daily Life in the White House," prepared with the consent and assistance of Mrs. Harrison. A new portrait of the lady of the White House, especially taken for this article, and a view of the upstairs family rooms of the Executive mansion, are among the illustrations which will accompany Mr. Halford's first magazine effort.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN. — An English syndicate has bought 45,000 acres of land 20 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., and will establish a town there. It is on the line of a railroad. — The report of the Provincial Bank of Ireland gives evidence of an improvement in the industry of Ireland. It shows that the deposits of the bank have increased \$177,000; the investment cash, \$153,000; the advances, \$223,000, and the profits \$5000.

— The owners of docks, wharves and warehouses of London, finding the tyrannical demands of labor unions and strikes that follow them a great detriment to their interests, have formed a union to combat the tyranny of laborers' unions. It is supposed that lockouts and strikes will immediately follow.

— England will return to the small paper money system after forty years of suspension. The printing of £1 notes has been commenced at the Bank of England. It is kept secret hitherto by the government. These small notes will be in circulation shortly. The continual forging of £1 notes during the time that forgery was a capital crime was the main reason of their withdrawal forty years ago.

Convention Funds Received. Temple Church, Yarmouth, \$ 7 00 River Hebert, " " 12 00 New Horton, " " 4 64

Yarmouth, Jan. 30. G. E. D. P. S.—The card containing the above list was mailed Jan. 3rd, but it was lost in its passage. Hence the delay in acknowledging the receipts. G. E. D.

Cambridge Church, N. S., 3 21 Chipman Church, N. B., 16 42 Hantsport, " " 25 00 St. Peter's road, P. E. I., 5 15 Fairview, P. E. I., 3 86 Cavendish Church, " " 8 14

Mrs. F. M., " " 9 85 Mrs. Knight, East Souris, P. E. I., for N. W. M., " " 20 00 Onslow West Mission Band for Missions, " " 13 00 Maggie R. Johnson, Steviacke, N. B., " " 1 00

Yarmouth, Feb. 1. \$106 43 J. B. Mason, Providence, R. I., suffered with pneumonia, accompanied with a dry cough, hoarseness and entire loss of voice. Physician advised him to rest, but Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cured him, and he says it saved his life.

Collections for Annuity Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Annuity Fund, including Gabarus, Digby, Amherst, 1st Canterbury, N. B., River Hebert, Wallace River, Kempt, Queen Co., N. B., Jacksonton, Jacksonville, Lower Woodstock, Second Canterbury, Lockeport, New Ross, Newcastle, North Oak, East Point, P. E. I., Osborne, Rokeport, N. B., Dundas, P. E. I., Annandale, Kempt, Queen Co., N. B., Milford, Chipman, Clyde River.

C. M. SAUNDERS, Treasurer.

For W. B. M. U.

Table listing names and amounts for W. B. M. U., including Kempt, per A. M. Wethers, F. M. \$14, G. L. M. \$4, \$18 00; Canard, per Mrs. L. B. Kempt, F. M. \$13, H. M. \$2, 15 00; Tusket, per M. A. Jeffery, F. M., Springfield, 1st and 2d churches, per A. J. Hatfield, F. M., 15 00; Freeport, per Nancy Thurber, F. M., 5 00; Woodstock, per A. J. Fisher, F. M., \$3, H. M. \$3, N. W. M., \$2, Paradise, per Mrs. A. Starratt, F. M., 8 00; Clarence, per Addie Jackson, F. M., \$13, H. M. \$9, 20 00; Milton Mission Band, per E. K. Freeman, F. M., 3 00; Billtown, per Mrs. W. S. Sweet, F. M., 4 00; Round Hill, per Cora A. Healy, F. M., 4 00; Mt. Hanley, per Janie E. Brown, F. M., 12 00; Belmont Mission Band, per Mrs. J. M. Gunn, Manitoba and N. W. Mission, 11 00; Bedford, Mrs. K. Richardson, F. M., 1 25; De Bert River, per Mrs. L. D. McCully, F. M., 4 00; Aylesford, per Mrs. L. O. Nelly, F. M., 10 00; Long Creek, per Grace A. Ross, F. M., 5 00; Halifax North church, per Mrs. Wm. Moody, F. M. \$10, H. M. \$3, 17 88; Windsor, per Mrs. M. E. Nally, F. M. \$17, H. M. \$3, 20 00; Musquash, per Mrs. M. Hepburn, F. M., 6 00; First Hillsboro, per Mrs. W. Camp, F. M., 5 95; Salem Branch, First Hillsboro church, per Mrs. W. Camp, F. M., 10 55; Mrs. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U., Amherst, N. S., Jan. 29.

"La Grippe" or Lightning Catarrh.

Mr. Editor—"La grippe" or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza, as it will effectually clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered to the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing PETER HENDERSON & CO., Brockville, Ont.

The North American Life Assurance Company.

The annual meeting of the above well-known company has recently been held at Toronto, and the report is in every way most gratifying to the policy holders in that excellent Life Company. In new business, assets, reserve and surplus the North American is passing steadily ahead. Its total resources now exceed one million dollars, and its investments being entirely first-class, the outlook for profits to policy holders is cheering. The management of the North American has always been marked by careful attention to the safety and necessity of the insuring public. Hence its rapid growth in public esteem. Rev. A. H. Lavers, who is a well-known to our readers, is a special representative of the North American Life.

They Speak for Themselves.

PICTON, Feb. 17.—This is to certify that I have used Polson's Nervine for rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for all internal pain, and would greatly recommend it to the public.—N. T. KINGSLEY.

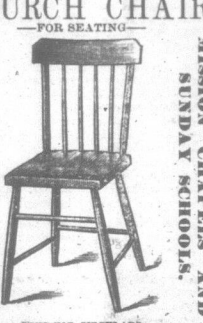
LEEDS COUNTY, Jan. 9.—We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but we cannot withhold our testimony as to the great value of Nervine as a remedy for pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as a never-failing remedy.—Rev. H. J. ALLEN, BREV. DILLON, and many others. Sold by druggists.

BAPTIST SEMINARY,

ST. MARTIN'S, N. B. The Winter Term opens JANUARY 23rd. Students of both sexes are received. Full courses of Study—Classical, Literary, Scientific, Commercial, and Preparatory English are provided, and ten competent instructors are employed. Diplomas given on completion of any course. Special advantages for instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Education, Drawing, Painting and Decorative Art. As the Seminary has the largest and most substantially built edifice for educational purposes in the province, and is supplied with more modern comforts than most institutions, it is a desirable place for students. The rate for board is \$2 per week. Further information supplied by addressing J. E. HOPPER, Principal.

At Cambum, Teluguland, a great wave of revival is sweeping over the field. Mr. Newcomb, the missionary, expects there will be seven hundred added to the churches.

CHURCH CHAIR



SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

J. & J. D. HOWE, FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SITUATION VACANT.

A First-class opening for a Pushing Salesman.

We are wanted in St. John City, and also in every County, a representative to sell by Wither's new book, just published—"OUR OWN COUNTRY: CANADA, SCENIC AND DESCRIPTIVE." A large vol. of 88 pages, and containing 300 engravings, illustrative and descriptive of our own country, from Cape Breton to Vancouver. Sets at sight. Just the book long wanted by salesmen and the people. Write for terms and territory to R. F. HUSTON, 141 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

FROM EAST TO WEST, THE ORB OF DAY



MADE ONLY BY WM. LOGAN, ST. JOHN, N.B.

JOHN S. SEATON,

MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Tablets & Gravestones in Marble, Freestone and Granite. Also, MANTLES, Furniture & Washstand Tops. 81 CHARLOTTE ST., near Princess, SAINT JOHN, N. B. Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Plans and estimates furnished on application.

A GLORIOUS FLOWER

No engraving can do justice to the unique and peerless beauty of this NEW GARDENER. Imagine plants completely studded with balls of flowers one foot in circumference, whose petals curve gracefully inward, and which in turn are dotted with a peculiar lily-like growth, the whole resembling more than anything else, masses of SNOW-BEET ORNITHOPILES, and you then begin to form some idea of the beauty of this royal flower. Your garden will not be complete this season if it does not contain the "OSTRICH PLUME CHRYSANTHEMUM." (Plain and full instructions for culture with each order.) Price.—For fine plants, certain to bloom, 40c. each; three plants for \$1. seven plants for \$2; twelve plants for \$3. Free by mail.

THE "OSTRICH PLUME" CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Mrs. Atkinson Hardy).

PETER HENDERSON & CO. NEW YORK

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR

Yarmouth Woollen Mills TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c.

They will give you satisfaction both in appearance and wear, being manufactured of all Pure Wool Stock.

WHITE CROSS GRANULATED SOAP.

A Pure Dry Soap in Fine Powder. Put up in 1lb. Packages.

REMARKABLE

FOR ALL WASHING & CLEANING PURPOSES. None Clean Work greatly lessened by its use.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

One year's subscription of "The Cottage Hearth" for fifteen Cents.

The North American LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

New Business, 1889, \$2,700,000 Surplus on Policy Holders' Acct., 1889, \$280,000 Assets and Reserves, 1889, \$1,000,000

LARGE INCREASE IN BUSINESS! LARGE INCREASE IN ASSETS! LARGE INCREASE IN RESERVE!

The North American points to its first nine years' record as unexcelled for substantial progress by any company in Canada at a similar period in its history. Secure one of the Company's popular Semi-annual Investment Policies by applying to any of the Company's agents.

C. E. Barnham & Sons

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF PARLORSUITES From \$35 upwards.

BEDROOM SETTS

In Ash, Cherry, Walnut and Oak, at very Low Prices.

RATTAN and REED CHAIRS.

Jubilee Platform Rockers at \$4.50 each.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

83 and 85 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

SHORTHAND

Thoroughly taught by mail or personally at this Institute. SITUATIONS procured for competent pupils. STENOGRAPHERS furnished business men. TYPE-WRITING instruction and practice on all the standard machines. Shorthand and Type-writing Supplies. Sent by Circulars. Dress, Shorthand Institute, St. John, N. B.

SOME STATISTICS

Nationalists of Great Britain have over 4,500 places about 2,000 ministers in are 514,790 members churches in Great Britain and 37,786 on Foreign Catholic Directory give statistics of its church: Wales, 16 bishops, 2,444 churches, chapels, and 244 land, 4 bishops, 347 priests, chapels, and stations. Baptist members in Scotland 1,000.

CONFESSOR OF FAITH

forthright the giants of the church of New York have to over the question of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the largest churches in the country, evidencing their faith in the subject and in the Paton, of Princeton, and the leaders of the extreme and for revision. Dr. H. dress against revision, of all his broad common sense loyalty to truth. Dr. B. hurst seemed to think that what is theology, needs a loyal men like Dr. Cuyler, re-stating the discussion the fact that Dr. Briggs' ness of view as to the Bible, had a number of that the Presbyterian but a unit on the grave

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