

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XL.

VOL. IV.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

NO. 13.

GRAND.—Dr. Gordon, of Clarendon street, Boston, has the idea that every church should contribute as much to outside objects as to home expenses. He has been pressing this upon his own people so effectively that, while continuing to have a balance in the treasury for the home work, this year the receipts for outside benevolence have overrun home expenditures more than \$3000. The amounts are \$9,459 and \$12,815 respectively.

NOT SO GREAT.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Moody's meetings in Louisville, Kentucky, have not been so fruitful in additions to the churches as it had been hoped they would be. While Mr. Moody preached and labored grandly, the outcome has not been fully satisfactory. The Baptist churches are said to have received their full share of converts, yet the additions to these do not sum up more than are usually received in the ordinary and more quiet way of working. Mr. Moody has seen his mistake in holding his meetings apart from the churches. In the great Hippodrome meetings, New York, the pastors in the neighborhood received fewer into their churches than during other years. The converts were left on the floor, and did not seem to desire the obligations of church membership. And now we find that Mr. Moody's new method of holding his meetings in connection with a union of all the denominations in a city, does not work well. While the interest is intensified at a point, all regular work in the individual churches is disarranged, and the interest is drawn away from their services. More workers are gathered together than can labor effectively, and the separate points are stripped of their working force. The result is that less is done for Christ. Some see special reasons why Mr. Moody should unite himself with a denomination, and do his work with it. Special trust is now ignored, and not a little suspicion, jealousy and ill feeling generally result. A writer in the *Western Recorder* gives a very unfavorable account of these meetings:

"Union meetings, which pretend to be such an exhibition of brotherly love and charity, are perfect hot-beds of jealousy, suspicion and temper. All in Louisville who heard of the remarks made in the inquiry meeting, and outside of it, know how much truth there is in that statement. One minister complained that whenever he set down to talk to a convert, some one of a certain other denomination came and sat down by him and listened to every word which he said. The (Baptist) theological students were watched as if they were hawks in a barn-yard. One preacher was in a very doctrinaire frame of mind because a Baptist told a lady to read her Bible on the subject of baptism. It will be many a day before the harm done in this way of rousing a spirit of rivalry and jealousy, which shall have disappeared."

MONEY IN IT.—The great bereavement of England make a mint of money. The following are the profits of the three leading ones: Bass & Co., \$1,700,000; Allsopp, \$1,020,000; Guinness, \$2,270,000. While there is money for the brewers, there is for the drinkers poverty, degradation and death. How prosperous and happy the Anglo-Saxon race might be, were it not for the tremendous waste, and the wreck and ruin of liquor! We are glad to note that Sturgeon's college has yielded, and they are now all total abstainers. This is almost in contrast with the state of things twenty years ago. Still, England is very far behind us in the matter of total abstinence, as this item from the *London Baptist* will show. Of the 700 women in the Wandsworth workhouse, 500 had been drunkards. It is added that no harm came to them from the sudden and total abstinence on entering this place. There are many groundless fears about the evil effects of a sudden change in the drinking habit.

ENCOURAGING.—A letter which has appeared in the most widely circulated Baptist paper of the North and of the South, which are of more than ordinary moment. As the most of our readers are aware, the great societies of the Northern Baptists have no organic connection with the churches. Payment of a certain amount of money and not belonging to a church or being the delegate of a church, secures membership. Dr. Weyland Hoyt, in an able article in the *Examiner*, suggests whether it would not be better to recognize all church members as members, and have the great annual gatherings for business composed of delegates from churches. The writer in the *Religious Herald* questions the propriety of Women's Societies. He says they do not consist with the scriptural idea of the unity of the church. His second objection is thus expressed:

Another reason for doubting the propriety of forming Female Missionary Societies is that they do not agree with the scriptural idea of the size of the church. By strong implication, they ignore or antagonize the great truth that the church is itself a missionary society. If it is not, where then is the obligation of Christian benevolence? If it is, why should another be formed? The divinely appointed agencies for evangelizing the nations are the churches. They may properly associate

together for the better accomplishment of a common benevolent purpose, but the unit of organization is still the local church. That is the true sphere of missionary zeal, the proper receiver and dispenser of contributions, the best agent for benevolence. Any other society is needless, and will be found, in the end, to be less efficient. Can a good reason be assigned why a sister church should give money to the treasurer of a society rather than to the treasurer of her church? Ought membership in a humanly constituted organization to stimulate one's liberality more than membership in a church of Christ? And if it does, is there not something wrong somewhere?

We were unfeignedly glad that there appears to be a growing disposition to hold to what Christ has instituted as being in the end the most expedient. We cannot but wonder that Baptists who claim to follow scripture teaching and precedent have been so long in finding out that the church is God's one organization through which and in which his people should do their work for him. We wonder too, that so few of them yet adopt the scriptural rule of giving the weekly offering. It is very easy to get the train off the track; it is very hard to get it on again.

COMPARISON.—A comparison of the reports of the chief superintendents of schools in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may be of interest to some. The proportion of population attending school was 1 to 5.66 in N. B., and 1 to every 4.1 in N. S. The proportion of enrolled pupils in daily attendance was 58.74 in N. B., and 56.75 for N. S. The total pupils enrolled in N. S. were 86,713 for the summer term, and 69,583 during the year in N. B. The average salary paid to teachers was, in N. S., \$263.33; in N. B., \$299.84. The total cost of schools in N. S. was \$675,348; in N. B., \$413,967. It will be seen that the average salary of teachers is small, really and comparatively. In Ontario it is \$362, while in New York it is \$474. Except in the cities, however, the average salary is not much higher than that in N. B.

STRANGE THEOLOGY.—A writer in the *Christian Guardian* very justly takes a noted preacher at a holiness convention severely to task for answering the question, "Can a soul that is justified only, go to heaven?" thus: "Yes, if taken away about the time of justification," "if caught in the act." He then assumes to give the teaching of all evangelical churches, the Methodist included:

1. That the work of regeneration is preceded by an act of consecration as complete as the then knowledge of the soul admits of, involving the entire abandonment of self, and the acceptance of God's will hereafter as the rule of life.
2. That this consecration having been made, the seeking soul is regenerated, justified through Christ, adopted by the Father, and sanctified by the Holy Ghost.
3. That the soul thus justified, with all that that experience involves, would, if called away from earth at any moment, go to be with God.
4. That this state of grace can only be maintained by preserving the early consecration intact, and adding thereto as knowledge grows and the Holy Spirit sheds his light more clearly on the path of duty.

If no church which declines to accept this statement is evangelical, then Baptist churches generally are not evangelical. We know of none who would entertain the idea that as complete a consecration as the knowledge of the soul will permit, and the entire abandonment of self and surrender to the will of God, can be the acts of the old man, the fleshly nature, the soul dead in trespasses and sins, which "is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." If this all happens before life from God enters the heart, what remains for regeneration to accomplish? For the writer assumes in 4 that the preservation of the consecration had before life from God came to the soul is the *sine qua non* of a state of grace. It is seldom one sees anything more confused and contradictory as is fitted into the columns of a paper of so high a grade as that of the *Christian Guardian*, as the belief of the church it represents. It is hard, however, to have clear views of regeneration in connection with out and out Arminian belief. We should like to know whether our able contemporary sanctions this statement: of doctrine.

ROBBING OURSELVES.—Are we not all too much inclined to bring to God only the great concerns of existence? Many only come to him for a supply of the soul's needs. That which pertains to the body and the earthly life they seem to believe too small to approach the great God. We are all tempted to believe that nothing which does not bear some proportion to his greatness can receive his attention. But how false is this view, and how it shuts the greater part of life out from God, and how it shuts us into the hardness and weariness and joylessness. The Scripture says: "Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you,"—all your care,—small as well as great, great as well as small. Does not a parent wish a child to come confidently with all the little troubles as well as great-griefs? If the child only comes when crushed with some great burden of sorrow, there can be little

vated that intimacy and heart-filling trust which would please the parent and profit the child most. And we may be sure that our heavenly Father desires us to keep near him all the time, so that his hand may lift all our burdens, great and small. We must not forget they are all alike to his infinity. And did not our Lord, while on earth, revealing the heart of God to men, ever stand ready to help men in their temporal as well as spiritual views, and in needs great and small? So much of our lives are made up of little worries, etc., that if we hold them back from the divinity and help, we shall become estranged from God. Let us bring them all to him and this will bind us to him in greater love.

By Wheel and by Keel.

BY WHEEL.

NO. III.

It was a matter of regret to us to have only a lamp-light acquaintance with the chief river of the world, for the early November evening had already well settled down when we passed through the city of Rock Island, at the confluence of the Rock River and the Mississippi, and rumbled out across the great bridge to Davenport, in Iowa. There, far below us, visible only by the warring reflections of the lights along either shore, flowed those silent currents which had been born hard by Canadian soil, a thousand miles to the north, and which would flow and flow toward the south for yet two thousand miles. What a stream it is, gathering into its bosom the waters of well nigh thirty states and territories, or of that vast valley that is walled on one side by the Alleghanies and on the other by the Rockies!

I collected no statistics by the way, either of states or cities, mountains or rivers, either of lengths or breaths, or depths or heights. I can say therefore of this Mississippi bridge merely that it was very long. How long may be conjectured from the fact that the bridge completed last fall, at Dubuque, farther up the river is 2,800 feet in length, while that in process of building at Cairo, farther down the stream, to span the Ohio near its union with the Mississippi, is to be 4,670 feet long.

When the Illinois shore had faded into the night, we felt at last that all the boundlands were behind us, and before only regions new and unexplored.

All night we rushed into the west, and when the tardy November sun rose reluctantly from the prairie billows, we were nearly across the American Mesopotamia, with the Euphrates, in the portly guise of the Missouri, but an hour or two away.

Herein is a matter which often lies sore on the modern traveller's heart, that the darkness makes such gaping voids in his journeys. Not merely does the inexorable train whirl him as inconspicuously past the most superb views, the glimpses of crag and cataraict, island and river, over which he is full fain to tarry, as through the barest, balded and bleaker desert; but the equally inexorable night swallows up rivers, mountains, cities and plains alike. He approaches some famous view which he has long desired to behold, some wonder of art or nature, when, alas!

Nox truit.

Blum fuit.

At such a time the sagacious traveller luxuriates in the railway map, the guide book and the pleasures of the imagination, and having traversed in an hour hills and dales across which the train must pant till breakfast, he draws the curtains of his berth and dreams the dreams of the blessed.

That the great and goodly state of Iowa was mostly lost to us in the darkness, was the less to be regretted, because it is one of those states that can be easily sampled. It is simply one immense stretch of rolling prairie, not unlike the billowy lands of Illinois, covered with rich farms and well besprinkled with flourishing cities. The first sod was turned and the first cabin reared just a hundred years ago. Now there are about two millions of people. It is one of the cleanest, brightest and comfortablest sections of creation. There the granger is king. Even Illinois, and Ohio with all their fertile farms, draw but one-fourth of their wealth from the soil, New York but one-tenth, and smoky, little Massachusetts but one-fiftieth; while Iowa looks to the plough for three-fifths of all her earnings.

At Council Bluffs, three miles from the Missouri, we spent Sunday. Dr. Cooley, pastor of the Council Bluffs Baptist church, met us at the station with carriage, and kindly entertained us at his home during the day. Here we found Miss Clara M. Hess, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was on her way to join the mission at Swatow, China. She had arrived from Chicago the day previous, and was to travel with us as far as Yokohama, and we discovered in her a very agreeable companion, and a bright, earnest and enthusiastic Christian worker and missionary.

The worthy Doctor, in the goodness of

his heart, had arranged for a missionary rally in place of the usual morning service. We were feeling "a good deal fatigued with our night's rest" and would have gladly declined a perpendicular position, especially before an expectant audience. Miss Hess and the Doctor, however, were quite able to wield the laboring oar, and amid the hearty hand-grasps and warm "God bless you" that followed the service, we forgot to regret our perpendicularity. This was our last Sunday in America, and we felt grateful to the many Christian friends who thus sought to make it helpful and memorable.

Council Bluffs is a pleasant, tidy, little city of about 20,000, with that new and wholesome look which is characteristic of towns west of the Mississippi. It takes its name from a poor sow held here in 1804, between the early explorers and the Indians. The "Bluffs" on or beside which the "Council" was held are very steep, and give to the city, which is built at their foot, a romantic setting and sitting.

The last and longest stage of our pilgrimage "By Wheel" was now begun. Time, three days, sixteen hours, distance, 1,914 miles. About eight in the evening we encountered ourselves in the Pullman at the handsome terminus depot of the Union Pacific Railway, which in connection with the Central Pacific was to transport us to Frisco, and a few minutes after the "all aboard" had been "bounced" we were suspended high in air over the mighty flood of the Missouri, of which, as the Mississippi, we were vouchsafed only a lamp-light view. If the Mississippi is the father of waters, surely the Missouri, his regal consort, whose maiden currents after flying fancy free from the Rocky Mountains in Montana to St. Louis, 3,000 miles as the tide runs, thenceforth unite with his for the long journey to the sea, may be yelet the mother of waters.

As we crossed the iron bridge, 2,750 feet between the abutments, and resting upon immense cylinders of iron, twenty-two in number, sunk into the river-bed to the rock and filled with concrete and masonry, our attention was arrested by the peculiarly happy effect of the lights of Omaha, which from its eminence on the west side of the river beamed benignly upon us. Omaha, the capital of Nebraska, a rapidly growing town of 30,000, is the sister city of Council Bluffs, as is Brooklyn of New York, or Minneapolis of St. Paul, being connected with it, despite the great river, by both railway and horse-car.

The traveller across Nebraska's generous span of five hundred miles, as he remarks the undeviating course of the road and the unvarying horizontality of the plains, might readily conceive the fancy that for one twenty-four hours of his life he is moving in an absolute air-line and on a perfectly dead level. A glance at the map, however, will show that he is swinging gently through two considerable areas, first in a northerly circuit, and then in a southerly; and from the "profiled grades" supplied in the guide-book, he will learn that he is moving up a slightly and uniformly inclined plane. From Omaha to Pine Bluffs on the western limit of Nebraska, the road rises 4,660 feet or about eight feet in a mile. There are no ups and downs about it, none of the seaward character of roads and lies in general, it is like everything else in Nebraska, all of a kind. One is reminded of those happy, if perchance rare, Christians whose spiritual path rises slowly, surely, steadily toward the heavenly empyrean. This slow and gradual ascent gained an increasing angle as we went westward: For the first hundred miles west of the river the grade was five feet to the mile; for the second and third hundred, seven feet; for the fourth ten; for the fifth, that is, to the limit of Nebraska, sixteen, while the remaining fifty miles to Sherman, on the Rockies, the highest point of the road, the grade is fifty feet, and for two or three stations, seventy-five feet. In fact, from the Rockies to the Missouri is a grand national coast, of toboggan slide, with the fifty-mile declivity of the mountain for a "starter."

On Monday morning we were greeted by a treeless, houseless, objectless, colorless, lifeless plain, to which a dull and leaden sky alone gave bounds; and until evening overtook us on the borders of Wyoming, our environment, as every one says nowadays, was to be of the same inspiring nature. We were already 250 miles on our way, and had traversed all the more fertile, varied and populous eastern half of the state, and were now in the midst of Uncle Sam's pasture, the great grazing belt which skirts the Rockies from Texas to Montana. Here of old, that is, before the "bad medicine wagon"—the steam-engine—had invaded the plains, roamed countless herds of buffalo; here great fleets of "prairie schooners"—emigrant wagons—

Were sailing out into the west!

to the golden Eldorado of California; here the Indian, gloriously bedecked and bedizened, fared forth bent on high emprise, not unfrequently, alas, leaving

the prairie schooner a wreck on a desolate sea. Now the steer has displaced the bison, the wigwam has given place to the ranch, the redskin to the hardly more civilized cow-boy, the Indian chief to the "cattle king," and the prairie schooner has sunk to rise no more.

The road follows the north bank, if bank is not too majestic a term, of the Platte River, for four hundred miles from Omaha; and thence into Wyoming, the north side of Lodge Pole Creek, as it is called, of the Platte. The Platte is a very respectable stream, superficially, having a length of about 600 miles and a breadth of three-fourths of a mile; but its goodliness is that of the ancient or modern Pharisee, all on the surface, there being but a land-breath of water concealing an unknown quantity of shifting and treacherous sand.

The valley of the Platte is said to be very beautiful in springtime, when the vast plain is robed in green, and decked with myriad myriads of prairie flowers; when the skies are crystalline blue overhead, and the river a sheen of blue and silver; while afar off, as on the shores of another world, the white and purple summits of the Delectable Mountains melt into the heavens. But the only beauty the November aspect afforded, was a majesty of loneliness and limitlessness. It was a perfect symphony in grey, for anyone who affects that style of art,—the sulky leaden grey of the sky, the hopeless ashen grey of the prairie, the bitter steel grey of the river, and, to over-gyre all, a slow, monotonous, dogged, drizzling descent of silver grey snow flakes. Till night fell this same symphony moodily confronted us, on the left the river, now near, and now afar, with a bare, expressional, leaf-wall line of low bluffs beyond; on the right the plain, in which the meagre depression of a creek or "draw," or the poor eminence of a knoll, or low turf-walled cabin, was a welcome variation; and over all the blur of the snow drizzle.

About noon the road made a brief excursion into Colorado soil, at the north-east corner of that "Centennial State"; and then stood away west again for Wyoming, which we reached at early evening. It was at this part of our journey, I imagine, that we were aroused from the complete condition to which the le-hargie symphony afforded: it was gradually reducing us, by the sight of the prairie-dogs. They have still several warrens beside the tract, and occasionally we were fortunate enough to see the little fellows sitting on their haunches by their burrows, barking, perhaps, at the "bad medicine wagons." They are a sandy-brown color, and about as large as a grey squirrel. In Lincoln Park, in Chicago, there is a colony of them, and it is very amusing to watch their antics; but here in their native wilds we beheld them with double interest; and in a universe of nothingness, such as we were navigating, a prairie dog loomed as big as a buffalo. Aeop's frog would have been an ox, without inverting the risk of explosion.

As Nebraska gave place to Wyoming, the wintry evening swiftly settled down. The snow fell faster and faster, and the thermometer fell as rapidly as either the darkness or the snow, while the wind rose with corresponding celerity, till there was the worse half of a blizzard; and as we climbed the knees and soared away to the mighty shoulders of the Rockies, in the midst of a howling snowstorm and an atmosphere of zero, it seemed as if the spirits of the plains were hurrying us away, as beings accused, beyond the farthest wall of creation.

CHAS. HARRINGTON.

Yokohama, Japan, Feb'y 9.

Missionaries on Furlough.

NO. III.

At Bimlipatna we heard that a marriage was to take place in Cocanada the morning of our arrival. The parties were Rev. D. Drake, of Madras Missionary Union, and Miss Alexander, daughter of a Baptist minister in Toronto, lately sent out by the Canadian Board. After the ceremony in the Telugu chapel, and the ordinary congratulations at the house, twenty-three missionaries sat down to breakfast. It was a great pleasure to meet so many even for a few hours. Canadian Baptists, by which I mean those connected with both societies, have reason to be proud of their missionaries. It has not been our privilege to look into the faces of a finer looking company of men and women. Five new missionaries had lately arrived from the upper provinces, Mr. and Mrs. Garside, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and Mr. LeFlamme. These all give promise of being valuable additions to that band of workers.

In the afternoon we had to return to the ship to go on to Madras, and the newly married pair set out for the same city by canal boat. Those who remained were to meet to organize their conference.

We reached this "city of magnificent distances" on Thursday morning. How well named. Wherever you are you seem several miles, more or less, from any

other place. Wide esplanades, great parks, large compounds ornamented with well-kept shrubbery, are seen in all directions. Instead of large places of business being closely packed together, as in most cities, there is quite a walk, or rather drive, for no European walks here, from one shop to another. The city spreads over an immense area, and contains a population of 405,000. Of course every one knows that Madras, like other towns on this coast, has had no harbor, or anything resembling a natural harbor. Seven years ago an attempt was made to construct one in which ships could safely anchor, and two great walls about half a mile apart were run out into the sea at right angles to the shore. At the outer ends they curved toward each other, but left a passage of ten rods or more in width through which ships were to pass in and out. The outer sides of these walls were almost perpendicular, built of artificial stones of great size. Before the work was completed a great storm or cyclone broke down all the outside wall or walls parallel to the shore, and parts of those forming the sides of the enclosure. But John Bull was not going to give in without another trial, and his engineers found out what they should have known before, that no perpendicular wall could withstand the force of such a sea as rolls in on these shores. The walls are now being rebuilt, and outside of them are shown great numbers of these iron gun stones to break the force of the waves before they dash upon the walls. They are thrown carelessly from castles, and lie some presenting a corner, some an edge, some a side to the dreadful seas. This course is proving a success, as the portions repaired have already proved a match for two cyclones, and in two years more, at which time the work is to be completed, Madras will have a snug little harbor. Already a large and prosperous city, if present expectations regarding its harbor are realized, it will grow rapidly in business and population.

Madras is a city of missions and missionaries. No different societies are there laboring. Various methods are employed as the various necessities of the people seem to demand; schools of different grades, house to house visitation, preaching in the streets and bazaars, teaching in the zenanas or female apartments of the families of high caste Hindus. The number of native Christians connected with all the Protestant societies in the city is roughly estimated at four thousand. The Missionary Union has one missionary family working among the Telugus, and two young ladies doing zenana work, teaching a school of high caste girls, and doing such other work as comes in their way. The work of these ladies is particularly trying, but it is a work no one else can do, and the Master gives the needed strength.

Time and space do not permit any special notice of the work done by the Christian College in connection with the mission of the Free Church of Scotland. The number of students in the different departments is more than one thousand. These young men, the best minds the country produces, are going out saturated with Christian truth, and cannot but have a powerful influence for good among their people.

Madras, Jan. 23.

The following resolution was adopted at the Conference in Cocanada and signed by all the Canadian missionaries—19 in all.

Whereas the use and sale of alcohol and opium are sources of great evil and suffering in the world and certain causes of eternal ruin, it is therefore

Resolved that the members of the Canadian Baptist Missionary Conference put upon record this expression of sympathy with the Christian Temperance workers of Canada and assure them of our earnest prayers and wishes for their success.

This, That and The Other.

—Count von Bismarck remains at his desk nightly till two o'clock in the morning, and even during his "vacation" in Kissingen attended to his affairs until long after midnight. During his night-work he occasionally takes a little "green-corn soup," but avoids wine. His servants, and even some officials of rank, have to sit up as long as he does, to attend to his dispatches. He gets up at 10:30. When he undertakes a journey he is accompanied by eight detectives and an officer.

—Jan. 20, 1888, the first colored Baptist church was organized in Georgia. The centennial celebration will not take place until next June, so that the weather will permit holding a great open air meeting in Savannah. The work of the century has resulted in 1,600 colored Baptist churches, 500 ministers, 2,000 licentiates, and 160,000 members.

—A Chinaman lay dying in consequence of being severely beaten for telling others the glad tidings of the gospel he had learned to love. Looking up into the missionary's face, he exclaimed, "O, sir, I have done so little for my dear Saviour."

Exchange.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

THE MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST MISSION FIELD.

As our readers have been informed, Bro. J. H. Best, one of the strongest of the Baptist ministers in this broad, new land, was appointed General Superintendent of Missions at the recent Convention of the Manitoba and North-west Baptists.

The missionary started from Brandon, where he has been pastor of the Baptist church which ranks next to that of Winnipeg in strength. Just before leaving he baptised three recent converts.

Bro. Maudin supplied this church for the present. He was prevented having service at Carberry because of the illness of a sister at whose home the meeting was announced to be held.

Portage la Prairie was reached for Sunday. This was our Lord's day service. The congregation was excellent, the largest we ever preached in that town. This was encouraging when we reflect that the church has been without a pastor for more than six months, and for the greater part of the time without any preaching.

He speaks in glowing terms of the church in Winnipeg, and is impressed with the importance of the work of this year. "It is loyalty to Christ, and with love for the souls of men, that our brethren stand by the cause of missions and lived and labored and sacrificed, not for the work in Winnipeg alone, but for the mission work of the Province.

The next points reached were Morden and Manton. The missionary says: "These two sparsely growing little towns, scattered by an extensive belt of fertile country, in Morden we have a neat and commodious chapel, which was built during the time of Rev. Mr. Mellick's pastorate.

These important points must be occupied and the brethren must have help, as one of the sisters in the meeting said it is "now or never." Brethren, let us make it now.

There is a regularly organized Baptist church here, but no chapel as yet. A lot of building has been bought in the central part of this thriving little town, and we hope the brethren will soon see their way clear to build.

The brethren have resolved to bear the full expense of a student missionary during the summer.

Killarney and Boiesvain have not yet had any Baptist labor. They are stirring towns about twenty miles apart. Encouraged by the visit, the three Baptist families at the former place agreed to contribute half of the support of a student for the summer, and the latter did the same.

On reaching Deloraine, the terminus of the branch railway, Bro. Best found Baptists gathered from twenty miles around. The result of the deliberation was that this fertile country was divided into three fields, and the brethren pledged the support of a missionary on each.

"In all, since I left home, three weeks ago, two thousand and six hundred dollars have been pledged for mission work. More than one hundred and twenty-five dollars was laid on the collection plates, and does not effect the general subscriptions. In Southern Manitoba, where last year we had two men, this year we have seven. Last year there was raised on these fields during the summer, five months, not quite three hundred dollars.

"During the coming summer five months, there is now pledged in written pledges eighteen hundred and fifty dollars. Last year there was a grant of two hundred and fifty dollars made to keep these two brethren. This year we have had to make an appropriation of only two hundred dollars, to keep seven men on the field for an equal length of time.

Bro. A. A. Cameron, of Winnipeg, submits the following appeal, which we heartily commend.

Dear Brethren:—The report of our Missionary Superintendent tells a joyful story. The Baptists of this great country are making a great bound forward, the Lord having touched their hearts. He is preparing a field after field for our occupancy.

In view of all this, cannot you help "just a little"? You have children, friends and fellow countrymen in this far west land. They are true to the principles in which they were educated in their old "home churches."

"A man is always in danger of becoming the enemy of a cause which holds his unpaid pledge," so says the Religious Herald. How true, whether the unpaid pledge is in money, in unrequited kindness or in moral obligation, or whether it be held by a cause, a man, or even by God himself.

Debtors do not like creditors, even though they are creditors through kindness, and the longer a man allows another to be his creditor, especially if this is due to carelessness, the less will he like him. The men the most disliked are those who have the most unpaid accounts on their books.

"All soldiers must be sworn in publicly by the Divisional Officer, the officer in charge of the corps having previously, at the soldiers' roll call, read and explained the doctrines and articles of war, including those above quoted."

There is a regularly organized Baptist church here, but no chapel as yet. A lot of building has been bought in the central part of this thriving little town, and we hope the brethren will soon see their way clear to build.

Our readers now have the published instructions of the Army before them, so far as they bear upon the statements made in our editorial. It is but fair to state that, upon enquiry, we find that the swearing consists of a solemn affirmation, with the right hand raised toward heaven.

In the esteem of all true men a solemn affirmation, as described above, is as binding as an oath, and we have heard of instances where this solemn promise to abide in the army has troubled very much those who wished to leave Gen. Booth's organization for that of Christ.

And what are the lessons we are to learn from all this? The chief is, not to allow people to delay or refuse to fulfill their obligations, if we can prevent it. For instance, had all the old pledges to Acadia been gathered up as they became due, those who gave them would all be among their warmest supporters to-day.

Many other applications of this principle will suggest themselves to the thoughtful reader. May we all be prompt to assume and meet all obligations; thus shall our natures be expanded and filled with the most elevating impulses, and we shall be saved from one of the greatest dangers to which the heart is exposed.

Swearing-in under the colors. We have before us a copy of the Rules for the Salvation Army soldiers. We quote passages bearing on the points to which we called attention some time since. We quote: "Before the name of any person is entered on the roll, his experience and conversation must give evidence."

"Before any person is entered as a soldier on the roll, he must consider and publicly assent to the following articles of war: No. 2. "Believing solemnly that the S. A. has been created by God, and is sustained and directed by Him, and that its doctrines are such as I fully believe and adore, I do hereby declare my full determination, by God's help, to be a true soldier of the army till I die."

"All soldiers must be sworn in publicly by the Divisional Officer, the officer in charge of the corps having previously, at the soldiers' roll call, read and explained the doctrines and articles of war, including those above quoted."

"The Divisional Officer must call to the front those who are to be enrolled, and read publicly the articles and the articles of war of the S. A. He shall then say: "Having heard from you what are the doctrines of the S. A., and what is required of a Salvation soldier, if you are willing to be true to these teachings and rules—Fix bayonets! Fire a volley!"

"He shall then deliver the charge and swear in the soldiers under the 'colors,' handing to each one a copy of these rules."

they provide for its abolition. So there is a deadlock. It is time that the old relic of absolutism in a house which the people do not elect and control were swept away.

The legislature has been in session for the past three weeks, and is making commendable progress in the despatch of business. There has not been much in the proceedings that calls for comment.

The British parliament has been making considerable progress in its work during the last week. The criminal evidence bill has passed to its second reading. An amendment to exclude Ireland from its provisions was negatived.

A bill commonly called the "Medical bill" designed to give more liberty to compounders of patent medicines, pads, and unregistered practitioners, was after a long and stormy debate, thrown out on the second reading and now the doctors breathe more freely.

The leader of the Government has introduced a bill to amend the Nova Scotia License Act exempting brewers and wholesale dealers from the operation of the Act. It seemed from a statement made that the present law is ultra vires in regard to brewers; it does not seem equally clear that wholesale dealers are likewise exempt.

Civic elections are approaching. It behooves every christian, every temperance man and woman, to see that only good and true and tried temperance men are elected as aldermen and mayor. Let there be no disunion as heretofore in the temperance ranks. Let no doubtful man be supported.

My heart beats warmly for all who are engaged in the warfare against intemperance, and as I see the sale and use of liquor making greater and more rapid strides here, I quiver with a sort of rebellion and helplessness. The former feeling is against the English government, which for an increase in revenue, seems ready to license the worst crime, and to tax the poor people heavily.

I hope your Anti-Tobacco Society will prosper and be the means of less consumption of the stuff and lead to the building up of more manly, noble characters. We are working against its use out here, where smoking is second nature. A few weeks ago, when we were in Tekkall, Mr. Archibald made an estimate of the tobacco used by the christians there in a year, and gave them the benefit of his cogitations.

Old Grauville St. church, is being put to a very bad use by the present proprietors. The Orpheus Club. It seems a great pity that a building, which has witnessed the display of God's converting and sustaining grace for half a century, should be opened to a secularist from Toronto, who has twice visited us, and sought to overthrow the christian religion, and alarm and disquiet unstable christians

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and assist the forces of evil, by bad logic, ridicule, and sneers. The Presbyterian Witness says: "Why he should come to Halifax and New Glasgow, it is hard to divine. Had he not enough work to convert the christians of Toronto and other western cities? Are we indebted for this visit to a coterie of very refined Sunday revellers, whose reputed leader is said to admire immensely the blasphemies of the lecturer against the blessed Saviour? We do not wonder that the Masonic Hall authorities refused to allow their building to be desecrated by an atheistic propagandist; and we do wonder that the Orpheus Club or any other association of decent citizens would furnish facilities for the uttering of teachings whose tendency all the ages have proved to be most dangerous and destructive. Is the Orpheus willing to make money out of the ribaldry of an apostle of secularism? If so, the public ought to make a note of the fact. When Igersoll wished to blaspheme Christ in Toronto, he could not hire a hall in "all the city." Not so here. I would suggest that there are other sensibilities and faculties other than musical which can, with proper care, be developed, and play quite as important a part as music in benefiting society and securing the happiness of man. Suppose the Orpheus Club play to this tune for a while.

It should be noticed that the Maritime Press Association was organized this week in this city. There is ample room, especially in the political press, for improvement and we trust that the fourth estate of this realm may now rise equal to its grand possibilities. Could we get the political press to describe as its motto and carry into practice, "Truth, righteousness, purity, our country before party," a new era of prosperity would dawn on these provinces. Success to the enterprise.

The members of the Executive of the Associated Alumni have been working hard to forward the interests of the College. They were in town on Friday and to-day. Concerts, tea-meetings, apron sales, etc., have engaged the successful attention of our churches during the past week or two. The Tabernacle, North Church and South Church have participated in these festivities.

Quite a number of our College boys have been studying at the Law School this winter. We have been pleased to meet Messrs. Cummings, Rose, Lovitt, Forsythe, Armstrong, Lockhart, etc., Crosby.

Letter from India. MISSION HOUSE, CHICAGO, INDIA, Feb. 7, 1888. I wrote you early in October, and hardly know where to begin to give you an idea of what we have been doing since; and before I attempt it, will note some things in your last, good letter.

Yes, I am much pleased with and quite proud of the work our ladies are doing; not only for Foreign Missions, but for Home Missions, Temperance, and various other philanthropic works. To live one life well, is more than many of us do, but that seems all too short to accomplish what we desire.

I read all I see about the work on the Congo, but that is not very much. In the last Helping Hand is a note from Miss Hamilton. Things must differ there from what we have here. Telugu missionaries are not supposed to work much through interpreters.

My heart beats warmly for all who are engaged in the warfare against intemperance, and as I see the sale and use of liquor making greater and more rapid strides here, I quiver with a sort of rebellion and helplessness. The former feeling is against the English government, which for an increase in revenue, seems ready to license the worst crime, and to tax the poor people heavily.

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stopped there was quite a buzz of laugh, etc. As Mr. Sanford said, "Bro. Archibald lifted up his voice" then, and after his first sentence there seemed not a motion in the house but the beating of my own heart, so great was the stillness. Then didn't he preach to them; and did they not look just as some of us thought they felt, mean? Then his voice dropped almost to a whisper and he said, "You all are wondering at me for talking this way, but there is fire inside." He talked on and on, and told them that missionaries would never give up this warfare, and that the time would come when men would not be employed as preachers on mission pay, who would not work against this thing with the missionaries. That christian parents, instead of teaching their children to smoke, would teach them not to do it. That they need never expect to be let alone on this matter, till at least those who got their living by the mission would return a proper amount of their money into the Lord's treasury, instead of burning it up.

We had a big time in more ways than one, and we really felt that our people are doing well in many ways, but the milk and meat have to be mixed for their food these days, for we want to see them men and women in Christ Jesus, and not the jolly fish of the world.

We had a pretty good Conference at Cocanada, but felt that the young element was largely out of order for want of men. Death and illness have worked fast, and two or three years will be required to recover lost ground. The young men from home led the morning prayer meetings, and they were the most spiritually refreshing of anything we have had in a long time.

Now, we are at home settling into the plans and work of another year. Miss Wright has gone out to a village some 12 miles distant, called Gars, and from there will go on to other centres, and get home, I do not know just when. Hemaniah, Miriam and Susie are with her; also Jacob the carpenter, and Sarah his wife. Jacob will go about his own work and the women will talk to their heathen sisters. Mr. Archibald is equipping up one thing after another as fast as possible, and expects to start next Monday with another party for Tekkai. The people of that town seem to be determined that we shall not get land or a chance to settle there. So now Mr. Archibald will take up a small tent for Subraida and Cassie to live in for a time, while a little repairing is done to a house on the Kelly street, which belongs to the mother of one of those despised christians. Then Subraida and Cassie are to live right there among them, the former to preach and the latter to teach their children; and the christians are to begin at once to give something towards the support of the school, but it will not be much at first. When we were there in November, we started a night school, but fear it has only managed to live.

Spookiah writes encouragingly of his work in Kimidi; says he thinks a number are seeking the Saviour, and that he is asking God to bring in fifteen during this year. From Tekkai, Mr. Archibald will go on to Kimidi, where he hopes to join Spookiah in preaching for a week or more.

Susie and Znicah passed the fourth standard in December, and the Inspector gave them certificates. During this year Susie's work will be divided between school and training, and practice with Miss Wright and her Bible women. She will still be counted in the boarding department, though she will earn her support in part. Miriam has been doing good work for about two years and has received for pay only her board and clothes, or in money three rones, whereas she is really worth much more. But as she was trained by the mission, she works happily on small wages. We want Susie to do the same.

There can be no Seminary this year. Subraida and David are too valuable as preachers to keep in a school, and our only other available young man is not sufficiently advanced to do the required work. So we are going to put in a heathen teacher of pretty fair ability to do the teaching in our school here, that is the secular work, send the young men we might otherwise send to the Seminary, and I will try to do the Bible work in the school. We left here on the 11th of Jan., and Miss Wright and I returned on the 30th, but Mr. Archibald did not get back till the 3rd of February, as he went to Tuni to attend the Association of that mission, after Conference. So you see we are only getting started again after the break.

Neither Mr. Archibald nor I have yet been able to go out with the preachers into the town, so we hardly know how the currents are running now. But trusting in Him, whose work this is, we feel hopeful for the future. I was sick last Sunday and could not go out; it is the first whole Sunday I have missed since we came to Chicocola. Two were baptized in January at Akalatampara and one here.

Trusting that you always remember us and our work in your prayers.

CARRIE H. ARCHIBALD.

A Jubilee Sermon in Berwick.

On Sabbath morning the 11th inst., Dr. Saunders preached in Berwick to a large and appreciating congregation. In a masterly manner he set before the people the special events and remarkable providences which led to the founding of Horton Academy and Acadia College. He reviewed the struggles, the adversity and prosperity attending the labors of the last sixty years where at every step were evidences

of God's superintending and sustaining care. It was shown that these institutions in their eventful history had become interwoven with the plans, the purposes, the work and life of the Baptists of the maritime provinces, and the work they had done at home and abroad in the various departments of life, could not have been done without the help direct and indirect of the Horton schools of learning. He held up as examples of devout zeal worthy of imitation the courage the Baptists exhibited in 1828 in the founding of the Academy when the church membership was only about 5,000, and the even greater faith in establishing Acadia College in 1838, when the membership was less than 10,000. The duty of the Baptists at the present time with a membership of 43,000 is clear and unmistakable.

So far the Academy, Ladies Seminary and the College have held a foremost place among the institutions of learning in these provinces. The Baptists are now called upon to lift these schools above all embarrassment and give them adequate equipment for the work of the next half century.

He believed the great body of Baptists will gladly give of their limited means for this great and sacred work, but more will be required to supply the real wants of the College. To make up the deficiency the few who have larger fortunes will no doubt see that there is a special work for them to do and will come forward and give their thousands to meet the pressing wants of the year of Jubilee.

This masterly discourse, so rich in historical research, was listened to intently and it was evident that the interest in the school was renewed and deepened. May it awaken a liberal response all through the Cornwallis and Annapolis Valley as well as throughout the provinces in the important matter of sustaining Acadia College.

D. O. PARKER.

Our Church Psalmody.

In common with a large number of your readers, I was pleased to see the statement made by Rev. J. W. Manning, in a late issue of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, respecting the new Hymn Book we have been so long looking for, and wanting in our churches. There is, perhaps, nothing we so much need at the present time as a Hymnal suited to our circumstances as a christian body. The book is most general use, which we have had for the past forty years, is now in many respects entirely unsuited, and has long been a barrier to the progress we ought to be making.

Public worship should consist largely of praise rendered by all the people unitedly, in an intelligent and acceptable manner; but the high price of the Psalmist has made it difficult for many of the people to become owners, as all should be, of the book of their church psalmody. The numerous exhortations in the Old and New Testaments to the joyful expression of adoration and thanksgiving, indicate that effort should be put forth to learn to sing correctly, just as the directions to "search the scriptures" implies that every christian should learn to read understandingly. It is not said in so many words, "every follower of Christ must be able to read," but when a person becomes a christian, if not able to read, he should of course bend all his powers to learn, so as to be able to make an intelligent use of God's word. Even this is perhaps too much neglected by those who have not had early educational advantages.

In the matter of singing, too, if a person is not able before conversion to join in the songs of praise, he should at once strive to learn, and if possible, to become proficient in musical notation as well, so as to "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also," both at home and in the church.

It is too much the case that the study of music for the worship of God is left to the members of the choir, whereas the choir should be for the purpose, not of performing, but of conducting the musical portions of the service as performed by the congregation—not merely that it may be pleasing to his fellow-worshippers, but that it may be pleasing and acceptable to God. Silent worship may sometimes be profitable, but the hearty and earnest song of praise is the more appropriate for intelligent worshippers.

The preparation and publication of this collection of hymns may therefore be regarded as a most important step in the right direction, and one that will supply the desideratum that has so long existed amongst us.

I have seen several of the advance sheets of the new book, and believe it will be the best, as well as one of the cheapest books of sacred poetry for congregational use yet published. I shall be surprised if the appearance of this book does not mark a new era in a large number of our churches where it is introduced and adopted.

Another forward step would be the preparation and publication of a good collection of tunes. It need not be large, but large enough to supply all the metres in the Hymnal, and also give a good variety of the usual metres, at a price so that many of the people might be induced to procure copies for use at home and in the church. Most of the tunes now in use have a large proportion of the tunes that are never used; but if we had one as a companion of our Canadian Baptist Hymnal, it would supply a stimulus to the study of church psalmody that would soon greatly improve the musical portions of our public worship. With these aids of hymn and tune books, and an occasional singing school for instruction in musical notation to a large number of the people, and a frequent ser-

vice of song for all the congregation, we may soon expect to see the churches more than ever joyful assemblies of those who worship God in spirit and in truth.

S. SELDIN.

Acadia College Jubilee Fund.

100,000 SHARES OF 50 CENTS EACH.

PAYMENTS

since last report:

Prof. J. E. Tufts, Woolville, instalment for 26 shares; Henry E. Haley, Yarmouth, 20; Richard Upham, Truro, 40; Mrs. Wm. Murray, Halifax; 10; John F. Crowe, Halifax, 50; Mrs. J. F. Crowe, do, 10; Fred Crowe, do, 5; Emma Munroe, do, 5; Jas. Ross, do, 6; H. P. Brannon, do, 5; Cornelius Hardy, Mahone Bay, 10; Rev. S. W. Keirstead, Sarny, N. B., 2; Mrs. S. W. Keirstead, do, 2; Rev. J. L. M. Young, Hillsburg, 20; One of 43,000 Baptists, Yarmouth, 2; Rev. W. H. Richan, Barrington, 20; Rev. J. M. Parker, Salsbury, N. S., (inst.) 20; A. & B. Shaw, Falmouth, 20; John E. Robertson, Red Point, P. E. I., 4; Rev. P. S. McGregor, 10; Z. A. Hubley, Worcester, Mass., 20—307. Before reported 4,245. Total 4,552 shares.

Dr. Saunders reports to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR all subscriptions and payments taken by himself.

One sister has sent a pair of earrings, saying "I respond by giving such as I have."

One brother who had a wonderful escape from a very perilous position sends \$10 as a thank offering. Are there not many who have not been in perilous positions who have much more reason for sending a thank-offering.

Could not all of the 43,000, send at least one dollar, if they would make the effort. The Brother who sends \$10 from Worcester says: The Baptists of N. S. have no more worthy object, than their College. He hopes to be able to do more for it, before the shares are all taken.

A. CONOON,

Hebron, Mar. 23. Sec'y Jub. Com.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

MAHON BAY.—The meetings here are progressing with increased interest.

BEAVER RIVER.—Six were baptized and welcomed into the fellowship of the Beaver River church on Sunday, March 18th. We are hoping for others. J. I. DeWolf.

HAMPTON, ANNOBIS CO., N. S.—Bro. L. A. Cooney spent a Lord's day in Hampton and Piquette's Cove not long since, and preached with much acceptance. He also gave a lecture on temperance on the following Monday evening, on the "I will" and the "We will" of the people, which is highly commended.

NORTH RIVER, WEST CO.—The special meetings at North River, have come to a close. Bro. Young left for his home, after a three week campaign; he was suffering from a sore throat which he had contracted at the meetings for a week after he left, with good interest. A good state of religious feeling prevailed, and much good has been done. Bro. Young is well fitted to the work to which he has given himself. The meetings last closed, will be long remembered by many who attended them. Thirty-eight have been baptized, and eight by letter and experience, making in all forty-six. A good addition, and may the Lord keep the young converts in the path of life. Bro. Young's visit has been a source of blessing all over this region of country.

GENERAL STATE.

YORK & SUNBURY, QUARTERLY MEETING.—Good roads, fine weather and a disposition to see and to hear brought multitudes together to the quarterly meeting of York and Sunbury counties—held at Macnabquoac. It was evident from the beginning, that the spirit of the Master was present to help his servants and bless the people who came to listen to his word. An our business meeting was resolved to lay before the Home Mission Board the needs of many of the smaller churches in these counties, and earnestly request the board to send one of their general missionaries to visit those churches and labor for a season among those in need of pastoral care. The our Conference on Saturday afternoon many hearts were made to rejoice in the love of the Master, the fullness and freedom of the divine blessing, and the salvation of God. We listened to an excellent sermon on Saturday evening by Bro. Reese, which was well received, a number bearing testimony to the truths they had heard. On Sabbath our house was filled to overflow throughout the whole day, some coming so doubt for pleasure, others to give their best thoughts and most solemn attention to things they heard. These were not disappointed. The quarterly sermon by Bro. Calvin Carter, a word of life, a marrow and fullness of the gospel, good for the hungry, light for those in darkness. The sermon in the afternoon by Bro. Thomas on "The love of the marvelous," was listened to from beginning to end with rapt attention. Bro. Thomas was heartily welcomed to our quarterly meeting. The sermon in the evening on the "Grandeur and glory of the church" by Bro. W. Dowie, Free Baptist, was clear, concise and masterly. Good impressions were made; may they be permanent and abiding. Collections for the Convention Fund were better than for years.

T. A. Blacy had been for years, Keewick Ridge, March 22.

PARSONS.—Two were baptized here on the 4th, and three on the 18th inst. These five include the three before reported as received for baptism. The church is greatly quickened, quite a number are trusting the Saviour who have not yet been baptized, others are asking themselves various, anxious questions, and the prospect is very encouraging. I. W. PORTER, March 15.

ARNOVA.—A very gracious revival is in progress at the Head of Argyle. Nine persons were recently baptized by Rev. Isa. Wallace, into the fellowship of the Baptist church there, six on Friday the 7th inst. and three on Monday the 15th inst. Four others were received on their experience as baptized believers. The good work is advancing, and it is hoped that many others may soon make a profession of their

faith. In the meeting on Monday evening twenty persons requested the prayers of God's people. Bro. Wallace has left to begin work at Weymouth, but may possibly return. Bro. I. B. Ganong (Lic.) is continuing the special services and his labors are highly appreciated by the people. He gives promise of becoming an efficient and successful minister of the gospel. He accepted the pastorate of the Tusket and Argyle churches in Feb. last and is hopeful of seeing the work of the Lord revived on his entire field.

SALISBURY.—Since last Autumn extra services have been held in the several sections of our church. The burden bearers have been encouraged, although some quickened, and a few sinners convicted. At the present time a shower is passing over Boundary Creek, merry drops are falling. We baptized three yesterday, Sabbath 15th. Others are waiting.

HILLSBORO.—We have been holding one special meeting of late, and there seems to be quite a little interest in our church. Last night the pastor gave the right hand of fellowship to four—two received by letter and two by baptism. We expect others to follow soon.

LOWER ATLESDON.—We visited our Jordan, yesterday, 19th. Three happy converts were buried with Christ in baptism, by Rev. E. H. Howe. The work is still going on. To God be all the praise.

BLISSFIELD, MICHIGAN.—Sunday, March the 11th inst., was a beautiful day in the North, with much snow. The Lord visited us in mercy, gently yet powerfully drawing sinners out of the kingdom of darkness. Seven obeyed the divine command and were buried with Christ by baptism, and two by letter received the right hand of fellowship into the fellowship of Baptist Church. In the evening we gathered around the Lord's Table, to remember that the Lamb of God was sacrificed for us. Surely there is enough in Christ's love to make the Christian always joyful, in that he has been taken "out of a horrible pit" and placed upon the solid "rock." The minister of Blackville Baptist Church, Rev. O. N. Keith, is with us—giving much valuable assistance.

SURVEY, A. CO.—We have been holding some special meetings in Valley church, during last and the present week. The church is much revived, and some who have been delinquent in duty, have been able to take up the cross once more. Last Saturday we had a very precious season in conference. It was the largest gathering, and the most to take part, that there has been in any conference since we came to the place. None have, as yet, come forward for baptism, but we feel that the work is being laid upon the hearts of the people. We purpose continuing the services, and hope for greater manifestation of the power of the Lord among us. Brethren, pray for us, that we may have an outpouring of the spirit in this place.

S. W. KEIRSTEAD, March 7.

UIGG, BELFAST, N. S.—Bro. Baker writes: "I find the people here very kind and appreciative. I have under my care three churches, Uigg, Belfast, and Alexandria—a large field that involves a great deal of hardship and labor. Looking forward to the division of the field into two churches, we have taken up two new stations, Murray Harbour and in connection with Uigg and Belfast, and Bethel in connection with Alexandria. In each of these stations the gospel is being well received, and the seed that is being sown, seems to be taking deep root, so that in the near future we hope for a glorious harvest. The work in the regular churches seems to be progressing favourably. Uigg has it in heart to build a parsonage, while Alexandria is striving for a new church, and at Murray Harbour the people are moving in the same direction. They are also very mindful of the comfort of their pastor. The people at Murray Harbour and one of the united churches have presented to him and Mrs. Baker about \$100 in various ways for which they are very grateful.

MONCTON.—Fourteen have been added to the Moncton church since last report. Four were baptized on the 18th. Bro. Hinson continues to preach with undiminished success. His numerous labors in connection with the triumphant Scott Act campaign have injured his throat; but it is growing stronger, and if he can restrain himself from over-exertion will soon, it is hoped, be well. He is assisted at the outstations by Bro. Hudson, late a captain in the Salvation Army, who is winning a general good-will by his earnestness and devotion. This church is deserving of commendation and imitation, because of work done in destitute sections within reach. Beside the mission at High Street, regular services are kept up at Lewisville, Cherryville, Mountain Road, Sanderson Road and Haisville. Workers from the centre go out to these stations each week, and help sustain the life and power of the meetings. Special services have been held at Lewisville for a little time, and a large number professed conversion. This kind of work must be built up in the life of the church, while it tells powerfully on the destitute communities around about.

How can any of our churches refrain from this kind of work when they have opportunity to do it! A day spent in Moncton, through the earnest help of the pastor of the Massachusetts and Vermont, making over one hundred in all for that town. We were glad to find the temperance men firmly determined that the full powers of the Scott Act shall be tested in the suppression of the liquor traffic, and they are surprised to find what fine powers it has in this direction. The rum traffic is driven into dark holes and corners, while the hotels that sell are being bid pretty freely in fine, and observe the utmost precaution.

WIGGINS COVE, QUEBEC CO., N. B.—Bro. J. W. Higgins has been holding some special meetings at Wiggins Cove with good results. The church has been much blessed, and three have been added by baptism. One of the number is the pastor's only daughter. Others are interested.

Rev. G. W. Springer was present at some of the meetings and rendered valuable assistance, and baptized the candidates. Brethren, pray for us.

HAMPTON STATION.—Bro. Ezekiel Hopper will preach for the Hampton Station Baptist church on Sabbath, April, 1st, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The P. E. I. Quarterly Meeting met at Uigg on the 13th inst. Five ministers were present. The opening sermon, in the absence of Bro. Callih, was preached by the undersigned, and the closing one by Pastor Lavers. Two papers were read; one by Rev. C. E. Baker, the other by the secretary. Excellent speeches from pastors and laymen present were interspersed with other exercises, and the session was called one of our best. The

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ALL STEEL.
The Best Frame, Best Tooth, Most Compact, Best Working, Best Adjusting, Most Durable, THE BEST MADE.
Manufactured ONLY by the STEEL HARROW CO., New Glasgow.

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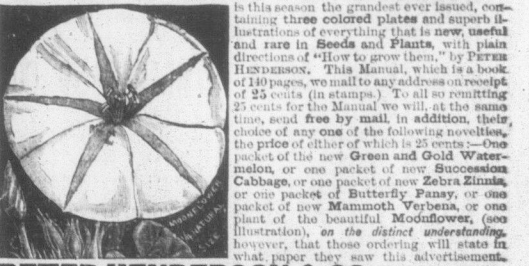
NOTICE.

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

NOTE THE ADVANTAGES: NO EXPENSE! THE LOWEST PRICES QUOTED! THE NEWEST DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM!

WILTON Carpets, with Borders in French designs, BRUSSELS Carpets with Borders, at all prices, to match all shades of Parlor Furniture. BALMORAL and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets are quoted lower than any house in the trade. OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS and CORK CARPETS, direct from KINGSBURY, Scotland, out in one piece and any shape to order. Fine Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture upholstered to match the colors and designs of Carpets. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address: THE NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, HAROLD GILBERT, 134 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

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

JOHN WHITE, (Late STEWART & WHITE), 18-44

next meeting will be held at Baddeck, in connection with the Association. March 19. R. H. BIGNON, Sec'y.

PERSONALS.

Rev. J. M. Parker and wife, in common with others, wish to mention the kindness of their people. "Purcos" has, we are not yet appeared, but the "sisters of war," amounting to \$65.00 were quietly and graciously presented to them.

Bro. S. W. Keirstead has been placed on the sunny side by a donation of \$35.88, of which \$38.15 was in cash. He wishes to thank his people for this and for many acts of kindness.

Bro. S. Smith was remembered by his friends at Waldford Station, Kent Co., a short time since, in a donation of \$35. He wishes gratefully to acknowledge the kindness.

Friends in Parrsboro visited the home of our old friend, Rev. S. Thompson, on March 6th, his eighty-fourth birthday, and cheered his heart by leaving provision for his necessities to the extent of \$25, the larger part of which was cash. Bro. Thompson is now confined to his house by bodily infirmity, but his heart glows still, and as his prayers rise daily for the cause he loves, we feel that his power in Zion has not ceased.

Bro. Jas. A. Porter, who is laboring at the Range, Queens Co., N. B., was the recipient of a donation of \$10.00 some time since. A notice of this was sent some time since, but it did not reach us. Bro. P. is very grateful to the donors.

NOTICE. The Port Elgin Baptist church, having accepted the resignation of Rev. I. W. Carpenter, is anxious to secure the labours of an earnest and efficient pastor. We shall be pleased on behalf of the church, to correspond with brethren who would be willing to take the pastorate.

LE BARON GODARD, Cleric.

We Can Sell You

HAIRCLOTH PARLOR SUITE, for \$50.00
ASH BEDROOM SET, - - - 25.00
Woven Wire Spring Bed, - 5.00
Perforated Seat Chairs, - each 85
Double School Desks and Seats - each 3.25

C. E. BURNHAM & SONS, SAINT JOHN, N. B. In writing us mention this page.

NEW GOODS!

In Gentleman's Department, 27 King Street.

New Long Socks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Washable Socks, Pajamas, Brassiere, French Brassiere, Corsets, Gaiters, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Merino Shirts and Drawers.

ENGLISH ALL LINEN COLLARS in the latest styles and the "Duck" Brand, Turn Down and TIE WEDGES, French Collars, Standing COLLARS.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON

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Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eye, caused me much suffering for a number of years.

Cured My eyes are now in a splendid condition, I can see well and strong as ever.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye.

By Taking these bottles of this medicine, I have been entirely cured.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes.

On, blessed kindness, may we dwell Within thy light for aye!

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

Saint John Business College. Our facilities for teaching TELEGRAPHY are unsurpassed.

WALTHAM WATCHES. This advertising being the only authorized agent of the WALTHAM WATCH CO.

Joint Medical Discovery. Thoroughly cleans the blood, which is the fountain of health.

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DANIEL & BOYD. PATENT EAR MUFFS. Having sold these useful articles for the past seven years.

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Kindness

Kindness is the golden lyre, On which we all can play; Its music, like refining fire, Shall melt the dross away.

Its dulcet strains melt on the ear And calm the troubled soul; Its music, like refining fire, Shall melt the dross away.

It is our star, our guiding chart To Heaven's celestial bowers.

Within its fertile garden, blooms A balm to soothe each woe; Its heavenly rays of light illumine The darkened path below.

Its soothing waters gently lave The shores of woe and strife; Its music, like refining fire, Shall melt the dross away.

It melts the strongest heart to tears, And wins the driest eye; Its music, like refining fire, Shall melt the dross away.

True kindness don't consist in gifts Which wealthy men bestow; It is the heart that helps the poor, The destitute and low.

'Tis in the faithful heart that keeps Watch by the sufferer's bed— There alone when a mother weeps Beside a loved one dead.

It is the tender word that speaks— The hand outstretched to aid The brother, who sees "neath sorrow's yoke, And in life's darkened shade.

When exercised within the home, By little acts of love, It quicks the youthful wish to roam, And leads the heart above.

Oh, blessed kindness, may we dwell Within thy light for aye! Oh, lead us to thy magic spell— To love's unending day.

Selected Serial. IN BLACK AND GOLD. A STORY OF TWIN DRAGONS.

BY JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT. CHAPTER XIX.—Continued. DORO INHERITS A FORTUNE.

When Doro heard from Philadelphia she did not get the address of Mr. Archer, but was told she could obtain it by applying to a certain deposit and trust company—the very one where she kept Whim's violin.

Going there, she found that Mr. Robert Archer was now in Boston, at a small private hotel, and told that Mr. Archer would be down presently.

In the dim light of the handsome parlor stood Doro, a slender, golden-haired girl, with the same look of childish earnestness and innocence as when she showed her face to the world.

"Oh, to be so rude," began young Jonas. "It is not rude to oblige me."

"As much as twelve years ago," said Doro, "my father met your father on a ship coming from England, and your father gave him a place in his office."

"Why! I did not know you were here!" "No! Well, I only came yesterday morning."

"I'm glad you are here," said Doro, as they walked toward the window. "I'm frightened nearly to death."

"What about?" "Oh, about some business, some most unpleasant business, to see a gentleman named Mr. Robert Archer, and I am waiting for him. Suppose you stay in here for a few minutes, until he comes, you know, to keep me from being frightened."

"Then you can go out?" "By all means," said young Jonas. "It is sometimes just as hard to do right as to do wrong. Now, I feel as if I were going to rob Mr. Archer. Why don't he come down?"

"No doubt he will appear soon. I don't believe he will be very dreadful. Don't look so frightened, Doro."

"But I am. I can't help it. I wish he'd come, and be done with it."

"While he is waiting, I'd like to tell you something, Doro."

"Yes. What is it? I think I hear him coming."

"I might talk pretty long. You see, the fact is, Doro—"

"There! I hear a step—some one at the door; never mind what you were going to tell. Me is coming. You go, Jonas."

A chambermaid looked in and disappeared. "The fact is, you'll be quite surprised, Doro."

"Oh, I guess not. All my courage is going! I wish he'd come."

"But listen to me! It is very important. You see, Doro, you must excuse me—but my name is not 'young Jonas'!"

at all, only in my imagination. You are as bad as my wax—young Jonas yesterday and somebody else to-day."

"She looked toward the door, expecting her creditor. Young Jonas gently took her hand.

"Doro, please forgive me; I never meant to deceive you, but—I am Robert Archer."

"You Robert Archer?" cried Doro, whirling about as if she had been struck. "What can you mean?"

"I am the only Robert Archer there is. You may have in your mind my father, who has been dead ten years. He was a broker and lived at No. 5—Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia."

"Then—you are Robert Archer!" cried poor Doro, and her face flushed crimson. This was worse than all. To young Jonas she had been a debtor.

"You young Jonas must tell the hideous story of forgery. Evidently, he did not know anything of it. What a humiliation! she snatched away the hand he had taken, she dropped into a huge chair, where her slender figure was nearly lost, and bowing her head against the arm of the chair, she began to cry bitterly.

"Young Jonas stood the picture of distress. What was the matter? Why did Doro cry in this dreadful way? What had she come to him for, not knowing his true name? He dared not speak to her, he wished he were not Archer. Finally, he rolled up a document with a respectful distance, and began to reason with Niobe.

"Whatever is troubling you, Doro, don't let it trouble you more. If you have any thing disagreeable to tell, don't tell it to me. I am getting on pretty well myself, as far as I can see. I should have nothing so much as to see you miserable. I'd rather tell you something—that has been on my mind for a long while—something that I hope will be pleasant to you. Dear little Doro, don't you guess what it is?"

CHAPTER XX. WHEN ALL THINGS SUFFER CHANGE. At the words of young Jonas or Robert Archer, Doro sprang up as if angry, grieved, indignant, and terrified.

"He would come," said old Jonas, apologetically. "It was all a mistake your not wanting to give me my dinner," said young Jonas.

"Besides, I have brought you a stylographic pen for a present, and a bit of paper to write on for you. He handed her the pen and the receipt, and so people were concluded with young Jonas. Doro was somewhat disturbed as to what to call him, but the name 'Archer' was too distressing.

"Young Jonas" did not belong to him. She concluded it would make no difference. "But he did not forget her promise, and he was very cruel, bringing some wicked relic of past ages up between them—he and Doro had always been such good faithful friends. He re-addressed himself to the task of encouragement. He touched her cold hand—'Doro, my poor little girl, really am so distressed to see you so miserable. You're putting yourself to misery for nothing, I am sure. Let us drop it, whatever it is, and forget all about it, and if Robert Archer is not an agreeable name to you, you can call me young Jonas to the end of the world.'"

Doro was making mighty efforts to control herself. She was angry and ashamed that she had given way in this fashion. She had a duty to perform; how disgraceful to turn from it! She wiped her eyes, pushed the curly yellow hair from her forehead, sat up, and said calmly, "There! I will not be so foolish. Some people have these troubles in their lives, and ought to have a little courage in bearing them. I have something to tell you, since you are Mr. Robert Archer. Will you please turn that stool round so that I may see you back to me? I should like it so much better."

"Oh, to be so rude," began young Jonas. "It is not rude to oblige me."

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"But listen to me! It is very important. You see, Doro, you must excuse me—but my name is not 'young Jonas'!"

"Not? Why are you called that, then?" "I am Jonas' only relative, and he was fond of me, and took to calling me 'young Jonas' for fun. No one else ever did, except you and Whim. You got it from Doro, you know."

"Dear me!" said Doro, exclaimingly, "if I had a better name, I think I should have been called by it, if I were in your place. Young Jonas is not so handsome a name. I think it is cruel and wicked to keep people waiting in this way."

had been in showing her wax. Young Jonas, otherwise Robert Archer, relieved his mind by saying that "if Whim Graby did not show himself worthy of such a first-class sister, he'd let Whim know what he was about—'a very indefinite sentence, that Whim probably would have been little more than a heart to wait for me."

"What was he to do with it? To take it seemed like robbing Doro; and yet he dared not insult Doro by hinting at 'What can you mean?'"

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"Yes. What is it? I think I hear him coming."

"I might talk pretty long. You see, the fact is, Doro—"

"There! I hear a step—some one at the door; never mind what you were going to tell. Me is coming. You go, Jonas."

A chambermaid looked in and disappeared. "The fact is, you'll be quite surprised, Doro."

"Oh, I guess not. All my courage is going! I wish he'd come."

"But listen to me! It is very important. You see, Doro, you must excuse me—but my name is not 'young Jonas'!"

"Not? Why are you called that, then?" "I am Jonas' only relative, and he was fond of me, and took to calling me 'young Jonas' for fun. No one else ever did, except you and Whim. You got it from Doro, you know."

"Dear me!" said Doro, exclaimingly, "if I had a better name, I think I should have been called by it, if I were in your place. Young Jonas is not so handsome a name. I think it is cruel and wicked to keep people waiting in this way."

lifeless, dead tree, where no birds make their nests; but you can't tell the comical I take now, meditating on how happy and blessed they are. When I hear of people that have riches, honor, happiness in this world, I say, 'My children have got as much as that ten times over, in the good world where they are gone to wait for me.' When I think of my good man, I consider he got home a little before me, and he'll know all I'm ready and will be glad to see me coming in to go no more out. Just so I shall take a heap of satisfaction thinking of you and Whim in foreign countries, improving yourselves and enjoying yourselves, and doing good to somebody, I do hope and trust."

"[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Failures in Life. Well now, the failure of many young men in life is distinctly due to the absence of application. I could easily give you not a few instances that have come under my notice here; but, so deficient in ability, so addicted to vice, but so destitute of the Power of application, that no matter what line of business they enter on, they could not stick to it. A young fellow enters a merchant's office; good prospect, excellent prospects; but before a twelve-month is over, he has made a mistake. He now determines to be a doctor; starts a course of medical study; but in a few months gets heartily wearied of that, and is persuaded he is cut out for the law. So he sets forth on a new line of study, only to discover that a professional life will not suit him at all; his ambition now is to be on the Stock Exchange. But the work there soon proves equally distasteful, and he throws it up in disgust; and unless he marries a rich wife (which such a man often contrives to do), he hangs about a newspaper for nothing to the end of his days. It is an excellent thing for a youth, almost as soon as school-days are over, to have to depend to a great extent upon his own exertions. If he is saved from the effort of making his own way in the world, and the necessity of establishing a position for himself, he is destined a powerful stimulus to toil and perseverance. The late President Garfield, who rose by his own exertions from the humblest to the highest station in his own country, once observed, "In nine times out of ten, the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be compelled to depend upon his own strength to swim for himself. In all my acquaintance, I never knew a man to drown who was worth saving."

There is now an honored and respected member of the House of Commons who was once a working carpenter, and he says—"In my opinion, truthfulness, sobriety, absolute punctuality, and self-dependence are indispensable to success. A young man should never be afraid of work, however hard or common it may seem to be. The men who in my trade or occupation are successful are those who have generally been men who, to use President Lincoln's favorite expression, 'kept pegging away,' and were never in the habit of shelling their own work upon other persons. There is a proverb I used to meet with in Turkey, which advises one to do to-day what he will do to-morrow, and never to do yourself what you can get another to do for you. I hope you will do as much as possible in the teeth of such degrading counsel. The advice General Gordon gave is incomparably more worthy your acceptance. He says, 'I will do to-day what I will do to-morrow, and never to do yourself what you can get another to do for you. 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THE HOME.

At Last.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

When on my day of life, the night is falling, And in the winds from unsummed spaces blown,

I hear far voices out of darkness calling My feet to paths unknown.

Thou hast made my home of life so pleasant, Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;

O love divine, O help! ever present, Be Thou my strength and stay!

Be near me when all else is from me drifting; Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine.

And kindly face to my own uplifting, The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, my Father! let Thy Spirit Be with me then, to comfort and uphold;

No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit, Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned, And both forgiven through Thy abundant grace—

I find myself by hands familiar beckoned, To use my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions, Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,

And flies forever through heaven's green expansions, The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me swelling, I faint would learn the new and holy song;

And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing, The life for which I long.

—The Woman Who Loves.—For a very good, everyday household angel, give us the woman who laughs. Her bicentennial may not be always just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread, and forget to replace dislocated buttons; but for solid comfort all day and every day, she is a very good thing.

—The Old-Fashioned Girl.—She was a little girl until she was fifteen years old, and then, she helped her mother in her household duties. She had her hours of play, and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent.

—The Influence of a Mother's Prayers.—More than thirty years ago, one lovely Sabbath morning, eight young men, students in a law school, were walking along the banks of a stream that flows into the Potomac river.

—To Stop a Runaway Horse.—Professor Oscar B. Gleason, the noted student and tamer of vicious equines, thus explains the manner of stopping a runaway horse by using nothing but a straight bar, bit and lines.

—The Sheep Breeder.—"The sheep is the only domestic animal that thoroughly digests its food, which fact adds greatly to the value of mutton."

—Clover.—Prof. Knapp, in the Iowa Home, says: "Clover is a wonderful feeder; it readily digests barnyard manure and ash, and has a special liking for gypsum."

—Eggs are Cheap Food.—Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet—in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-to-do can afford to use.

—The Bell and Organ.—Unapproached for Tone and Quality. CATALOGUES FREE.

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prayed for her youngest child. Many and many a night since then I have dreamed that whole scene over. It is the happiest recollection of my life. I believe, till the day of my death, I shall be able to repeat every word of that prayer. Then she spoke to me thus:

"My precious boy, you do not know, you never can know, the agony of a mother's heart, in parting, for the last time, from her youngest child. When you leave home, you will have looked, for the last time, in this side of the grave, on the face of her who loves you as no other mortal does or can."

"Your father cannot afford the expense of your making us visits during the two years that your studies will occupy. I cannot possibly live as long as that. The sands in the hour glass of my life have nearly run out. In my far-off, strange place to which you are going, there will be no loving mother to give you counsel in time of trouble. Seek counsel and help from God. Every Sabbath morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, I will spend the hour in prayer for you. Wherever you may be during his sacred hour, when you hear the church-bells ringing, let your thoughts come back to this chamber, where your dying mother will be agonizing in prayer for you. But I hear the stage coming. Kiss me—farewell!"

"Boys, I never expect to see my mother again on earth. But, by the help of God, I mean to meet her in heaven."

As George stopped speaking the tears were streaming down his cheeks. He looked at his companions. Their eyes were all filled with tears.

In a moment the ring which they had formed about him was opened. He passed out, and went to church. He had stood up for the right against great odds. They admired him for doing what they had not courage to do. They all followed him to church. On their way there each of them quietly threw away his cards and his wine flask. Never again did any of these young men play cards on the Sabbath.

From that day they all became changed men. Six of them died Christians, and are now in heaven. George is an able Christian lawyer in Iowa; and his friend, the eighth of the party, who wrote this account, has been for many years an earnest, active member of the church. Here were eight men converted by the prayers of that good Christian woman. And if we only knew all the results of their examples and their labors we should have good illustration of the influence of a mother's prayers.—Bible Meditations.

TEMPERANCE.—In the ninth and tenth wards of Chicago there is one \$500 high-license saloon to every fourteen voters.

—Ten years ago statistics reported that one cabaret or saloon to every 300 voters of Paris. Now there is one to every twenty-five voters.

—The prohibition vote has been steadily gaining in different parts of the United States. In Connecticut, it was 2,305 in 1884 and 4,810 in 1886, while there was a similar though smaller gain in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. In New Jersey the vote has gone up in two years from 6,153 to 19,579. In Michigan it has risen from 10,000 to 35,000. In Indiana from 3,000 to 9,000. In Ohio from 11,000 to 31,000, and in Illinois from 12,000 to 20,000. These figures are significant facts.

Louis Napoleon on Tobacco.—In 1862 Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, learning that paralysis and insanity had increased with the increase of tobacco revenue, ordered an examination of the schools and colleges, and finding that the average standing in both scholarship and character was lower among those who used tobacco than those who abstained, issued an edict forbidding its use in all the government schools. Dr. Constant, who made investigations as to the effect of tobacco on young people in the schools of France, reported: "The depressing action of tobacco on the intellectual development is therefore beyond question. Its influence clogs all the intellectual faculties, and especially the memory. It is greatly in opposition to the way of the individual and the faculties allowed for smoking. It is clearly established that the students who do not smoke outrank those that do, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorates as the smoking continues."

Sins Against Childhood.—BY T. E. CUYLER, D. D.—It is stated that when a conquered city was sacked and a brutal soldier was striking down all before him, a child cried out: "Please, sir, don't kill me. I am so little." He must be a brute that would not respect the feebleness of a child. It is one of the fiercest features of alcoholic drink that it often makes a parent a murderer when under his own ordering. There is a poor crippled lad in this neighborhood whose spine is maimed for life by the drunken father who hurled him downstairs in a debauch. Let us be thankful for the organization of societies for the prevention of sins against children. They might adopt for their motto Reuben's counsel to his brethren: "Do not sin against the child."

There are many other sins against childhood besides brutal blows or the slow starvation which drunkenness occasions. Nor do they spring from wanton cruelty. Many of them grow out of carelessness, or ignorance, or utterly false views of parental duty. Fully one-half of the parents in the land need to have the solemn caution whispered in their ears: Beware how you sin against your child! Parentage involves a tremendous trust. God puts into our hands the most susceptible and receptive creature on the globe when he entrusts to us a young mortal mind. No photographic plate takes impressions so readily, or retains them so surely.

1. You may sin against your child by feeding his mind with false teachings. It lies open before you like a garden, or a field in May, waiting for either the precious or the poisonous weeds. A bad principle dropped in will sprout. A sneer against the truth of God's Word, or a sly sceptical thrust will insinuate itself into a boy's memory and prepare him for early infidelity. Much of the caviling criticism indulged by parents after their children are from their child's completely neutralized all the good influences of a sermon. If the Holy Spirit has inspired the minister's faithful message, then the foolish derision thrown at that message is not only a sin against the children, but a sin against the Holy Ghost. In vast majority of cases religious errors are hereditary. Dishonest practices descend in the same way from father to son. Parents often corrupt their children by taking them to impure places of amusement. While the father is laugh-

ing at the play, the lad beside him is inflamed by the indecent costume, or the lascivious movements of the actress. The daughter's purity is spoiled by the licentious ballet, or the immoral innuendoes of the stage. These impure sights and utterances breed salacious thoughts. It is bad enough to smutch your own soul; but we beg you, do not sin against your child.

2. Nothing breeds so rapidly as example. We all know how tendencies to character, either good or evil, spring from natural descent, and the chief element in nature, heredity is the force of example. There is a monotonous uniformity in the history of the Jewish kings. Each one "walked in the ways of his father who caused Israel to sin." Observe that word "ways." The father made the path, and the son trod in it. It is as true now as in ancient days. The most difficult uses which are brought to our inebriate asylums are those of hereditary drunkenness. I have worked hard lately to reform two inebriate, both very interesting characters; but have only given up in despair since I discovered that their fathers were slaves of the bottle.

Outbreaks of passion have a terrible influence on our children. A man of culture, yet of most violent temper, pleads as his excuse, when he gets enraged: "I can't help it. My father was just so; his boys are all so. We cannot live together in peace, we never did. We are all cursed of the devil." This is a frightful indictment for a living son to bring against a dead parent. And what a penalty these living sons pay for the sin committed against their childhood by parental example.

3. It does not require that we be cruel in disposition in order to sin against our children. The foolish fondness which pets them and gratifies every selfish whim and pampers their pride is even worse in its influence than harsh brutality. No more fatal sin can be committed against your son than to let him have his own way. Pride will grow fast enough in your daughter's heart without your adding fuel to the flame with extravagant flatteries and fulsome adulation. It is a curious fact that praise bestowed on noble conduct hardens and sweetens a child; but praise lavished on more extraneous, like beauty or dress—only puffs up and inflames selfishness.

Parents, do you always make an especial study of the peculiarities of each child? Joseph was a very peculiar lad from his very childhood, when his partial father rigged him out in his "coat of many colors," and he began to have dreams of his brothers "bowing down to him," it is not strange that their coarse natures grew jealous and revengeful. Father Jacob sinned against that pure, sensitive boy before the church; but never began their villainous outrages. Some children are picked at and scolded until they become sullen. Others are ridiculed for their deficiencies or deformities, till they grow desperate. Harshness always hardens, and then parental Phariseism prays that God would soften the boy's hard heart! To train up a family wisely, and for the Lord, requires more sagacity than to write a book, and more grace than to preach a sermon. It is the highest trusteeship in the world. The family underlies both church and commonwealth. We are God's father and mother, for the own sake, for God's sake, for the sake of the moral soul committed to thee, do not sin against the child.—The Independent.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cough, allay the inflammation, and induce repose. It will, moreover, heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

Minard's Family Pills promptly relieve the stomach, correct foul breath and an unpleasant taste, and cure dyspepsia and constipation.

Crying for Aid.—Loss of appetite, headache, depression, indigestion and biliousness, a yellow face, dull eyes and a bloated skin are among the symptoms which indicate that the liver is crying for aid. Minard's Family Pills stimulate the liver to proper action and correct all these troubles. No family can afford to be without Minard's Pills.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested his wonderful medicine in various cases, he has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, to: NOVAE, 145 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The New Hair Restorative Sold by D. O. L. Warlock, we believe to be the best preparation in use for the hair. It does not dye gray hair, but brings back the original color. Many persons in St. John will remember when Mr. Warlock's hair was almost white. He has been using it for over 23 years, and his appearance is a proof of its good qualities.

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ing at the play, the lad beside him is inflamed by the indecent costume, or the lascivious movements of the actress. The daughter's purity is spoiled by the licentious ballet, or the immoral innuendoes of the stage. These impure sights and utterances breed salacious thoughts. It is bad enough to smutch your own soul; but we beg you, do not sin against your child.

2. Nothing breeds so rapidly as example. We all know how tendencies to character, either good or evil, spring from natural descent, and the chief element in nature, heredity is the force of example. There is a monotonous uniformity in the history of the Jewish kings. Each one "walked in the ways of his father who caused Israel to sin." Observe that word "ways." The father made the path, and the son trod in it. It is as true now as in ancient days. The most difficult uses which are brought to our inebriate asylums are those of hereditary drunkenness. I have worked hard lately to reform two inebriate, both very interesting characters; but have only given up in despair since I discovered that their fathers were slaves of the bottle.

Outbreaks of passion have a terrible influence on our children. A man of culture, yet of most violent temper, pleads as his excuse, when he gets enraged: "I can't help it. My father was just so; his boys are all so. We cannot live together in peace, we never did. We are all cursed of the devil." This is a frightful indictment for a living son to bring against a dead parent. And what a penalty these living sons pay for the sin committed against their childhood by parental example.

3. It does not require that we be cruel in disposition in order to sin against our children. The foolish fondness which pets them and gratifies every selfish whim and pampers their pride is even worse in its influence than harsh brutality. No more fatal sin can be committed against your son than to let him have his own way. Pride will grow fast enough in your daughter's heart without your adding fuel to the flame with extravagant flatteries and fulsome adulation. It is a curious fact that praise bestowed on noble conduct hardens and sweetens a child; but praise lavished on more extraneous, like beauty or dress—only puffs up and inflames selfishness.

Parents, do you always make an especial study of the peculiarities of each child? Joseph was a very peculiar lad from his very childhood, when his partial father rigged him out in his "coat of many colors," and he began to have dreams of his brothers "bowing down to him," it is not strange that their coarse natures grew jealous and revengeful. Father Jacob sinned against that pure, sensitive boy before the church; but never began their villainous outrages. Some children are picked at and scolded until they become sullen. Others are ridiculed for their deficiencies or deformities, till they grow desperate. Harshness always hardens, and then parental Phariseism prays that God would soften the boy's hard heart! To train up a family wisely, and for the Lord, requires more sagacity than to write a book, and more grace than to preach a sermon. It is the highest trusteeship in the world. The family underlies both church and commonwealth. We are God's father and mother, for the own sake, for God's sake, for the sake of the moral soul committed to thee, do not sin against the child.—The Independent.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cough, allay the inflammation, and induce repose. It will, moreover, heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

Minard's Family Pills promptly relieve the stomach, correct foul breath and an unpleasant taste, and cure dyspepsia and constipation.

Crying for Aid.—Loss of appetite, headache, depression, indigestion and biliousness, a yellow face, dull eyes and a bloated skin are among the symptoms which indicate that the liver is crying for aid. Minard's Family Pills stimulate the liver to proper action and correct all these troubles. No family can afford to be without Minard's Pills.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested his wonderful medicine in various cases, he has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, to: NOVAE, 145 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The New Hair Restorative Sold by D. O. L. Warlock, we believe to be the best preparation in use for the hair. It does not dye gray hair, but brings back the original color. Many persons in St. John will remember when Mr. Warlock's hair was almost white. He has been using it for over 23 years, and his appearance is a proof of its good qualities.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM. Registered Horse and Coach Maker. Breeds and Trains. Importation and Exportation of Horses and Cattle. Breeds and Trains. Importation and Exportation of Horses and Cattle. Breeds and Trains. Importation and Exportation of Horses and Cattle.

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Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet.

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WM. S. ROBBINS, No. 11 Main Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

News Summary.

DOMINION.

Halifax is making a big push to secure the Dominion exhibition this year. What is believed to be a valuable seam of coal has been discovered at Little Harbor, Digby. Progress in the name of a new eight page weekly paper is issued in St. John early in May.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria has gone to Italy for three weeks. The inundations in Hungary are increasing and more lives have been lost. The Irish National League in America has sent over to Ireland \$120,000 in the last six months.

Marriages.

BALDWIN-DYMOND.—At Summerside on the 15th inst. by Rev. Joseph A. Cahill, Mr. George Baldino to Miss Harriet M. Dymond, both of Tyne Valley, P. E. I. BERRY-BERRY.—At the home of the bride's father, Alfred Berry, Esq., Clementsville, Annapolis Co., Mar. 20th, by Rev. E. N. Archibald, Capt. Sampson B. Berry, of Lansing, Kings Co., to Miss Eliza Berry.

Deaths.

CAMERON.—At Surrey, Albert Co., Feb. 23rd, John Cameron, aged 83 years. Our brother was baptized in 1843 by Elder Wm. Sears, and united with the 1st Halifax Baptist church.

Acadia Missionary Society.

Many former members of this society will be glad to know that it flourishes still. The monthly meetings are now held on Sunday instead of on Wednesday evening as formerly. At the last meeting, on the 18th inst., a thoughtful and interesting address was delivered by Rev. H. Foshay, of Windsor.

WEEKLY California Excursions.

WESTERN tickets to all points in Canada and the United States, via either the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, or United States lines. G. A. FREEZE, Ticket Agent, Cor. Mill and Union Streets. St. John, N. B.

SPRING.

At this season of the year, when the blood is filled with more or less impurities which, if allowed to remain therein, will sooner or later end in disease.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN EITERS INVIGORATING SYRUP.

From the fact that they positively cure diseases such as DROPSY in its worst form, LIVER COMPLAINT, ASTHMA, HEADACHE, EASE, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION and all diseases arising from impure and an impoverished state of the blood.

UNDER THE VICTORIA.

Jubilee Jewelry at Jubilee Price Now and until after the JUBILANT SEASON I will offer to CASH CUSTOMERS selections from my splendid assortment of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, and other fine goods at greatly reduced prices to ensure sales.

STAMPS.

I wish to buy OLD POSTAGE STAMPS of N. S. N. B., P. E. I., British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada, and United States. Those stamps will be found on letters dated between 181 and 1870.

BAPTIST Book and Tract Society.

94 GRANVILLE ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

S. S. Lesson Helps FROM US.

Second Quarter Helps Now Ready.

Second Quarter begins April 1, 1888.

TERMS.—Cash with Order. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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NEWEL POSTS, STAIR RAILS, BALUSTERS.

VENETIAN and SHUTTER BLINDS, DOORS at 1 price. SASHES at 10 cents per pair and upward. MILLWORKING at reduced prices.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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 multitude of low cost, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders.

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WILMINGTON VILLAGE, three and a half Acres of... all in fine orchard, out 50 tons of Hay; Sheds and Fruit... LAND, WITH HOUSE AND BARN. Apply to R. CLEVELAND, 12-14.

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