

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME XLII.

Published Weekly by the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
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VOL. VI., No. 1.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

Printed by O. S. ... North Side King St.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, Wales, has an income of \$22,500 a year and is having a pastoral staff made costing thousands of dollars, and yet sends out an appeal for funds to keep his clergy from starving!—The tithes in Wales are increasing in ferocity. Farm produce often worth many times the amount of the tithes due is seized and no return made of the balance. The church and Tory landlords in two counties have also decided to evict tenants who are Liberals and Dissenters and are filling their places with those who hold to their politics and faith. These things will but hasten the day of retribution and deliverance.—The Pope's expenditure for the next year is estimated at about \$1,500,000.—Mr. Wall tells of a blacksmith who has made millions of nails which have been sold by the Romish church as nails from the cross.—Robt. Brown is dead.—Dr. O. P. Gifford has resigned the pastorate of Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, and accepted a call to the church in Brookline.—Dr. Wayland Hoyt goes from Philadelphia to Minneapolis.—The dictionaries define bigot as one who holds tenaciously to a view in support of which he can give no good reason. Self-called liberalists call all bigots who have any convictions strong enough to make them hold to truth tenaciously, no matter how good the reason they may give for their beliefs. These liberalists may be styled men without conviction, who call all men bigots who are not as loose and careless about truth as they are themselves.—It is little wonder that Nihilism is rife in Russia. A Lutheran lady has been imprisoned for daring to send a petition to the Czar to plead for mitigation of his severity toward her co-religionists, and the schoolmaster who drew up the petition was made to share her punishment. Now comes an ugly rumor that a number of Siberian exiles have been shot down like sheep, for having petitioned for better treatment. It is oppression like this which drives men mad.—The recent municipal elections in Massachusetts have shown a very gratifying advance in prohibition sentiment. High license, if we read the signs of the times aright, will not long quiet the public conscience on the prohibition question.—A brother who sends a club of three new subscribers does not think we say too much about the evils of tobacco; then he naively adds, "I take it all in good part—although I use it myself." Yes, those who use it often know more of its evils than those who do not. Better give it up, brother.

We are sorry the report of the closing of St. Martin's Seminary did not appear last week. We sent it to the printer at the last moment, with instructions to be sure and have it inserted. The messenger boy did not deliver the message, and it was left out, in the press of other matter.—We have received the first number of *The Seminary Bema*, published by the students of St. Martin's Seminary. It is to be published monthly during the academic year. It is very creditable indeed. It is filled with interesting items relating to the Seminary. We hope all students of the old Seminary, and many others, may give it a warm welcome; and that it may prove a very helpful factor in advancing the interests of the institution. We ask all we can to send 50 cents to F. N. Atkinson, St. Martin's, and secure it for a year. Printed by G. W. Day.—HAYTI.—A recent communication to one of our exchanges brings us the good news that the light of the gospel is progressively shining upon the Republic of Hayti through the efforts of a few American Baptists. In the long continued and earnest efforts of the Baptists on this Continent in missionary labors in the East, the perishing condition of the people of Central America and the adjacent islands has been long overlooked. The very marked success of the gospel in Cuba in the few years past, and the rich returns that are seen for mission work done in Mexico, is awakening a deeper interest in American missions. The establishment of a Republic in South America will open up new and very inviting opportunities for the preaching of the gospel—such opportunities as have never before been afforded. While commerce is seeking these new chances for increase, the church of Christ should understand her day.—We want to urge upon our brethren who contemplate holding special meetings to keep two facts before the people, viz: that man is lost and that Christ is his Saviour. This sounds like very tame advice; and yet we are more and more impressed with its importance. Much is said about the magnifications of the modern revival. Some go so far as to de-

nominate certain methods as clap-net. Whatever may be true in this regard, it is a fact that nothing can be substituted in the place of these cardinal thoughts of the gospel. To preach these things persistently and in the face of seeming failure requires courage and faith, but they contain the essence of the gospel, and if they be faithfully set before the people, God will ensure their success in the salvation of souls.—We commend to the consideration of our pastors and evangelists the above plain suggestion, which we find in the *Central Baptist*. Songs, manipulations, and rhetoric can only be of service as they voice the sad fact of man's sin-cursed condition, and the joyous fact that Christ is the only and all-sufficient Saviour.

—THE EXPLANATION.—The *Journal and Messenger* gives a very satisfactory explanation of what appears to be a contradiction: Pre-millennialist brethren believe the attempt to bring the world to the Saviour by the preaching of the gospel to be hopeless. The world, in their estimation, is growing worse, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding all Christian effort, until our Lord shall come again and throw His Omnipotence into the struggle. While they have no confidence in the gospel agencies of the church to convert the world, many of them are earnest and self-sacrificing in sending this very gospel whose power they doubt to the heathen. The explanation is to be found in the fact that they believe our Lord will not come until the gospel has been preached to all for a witness. As the coming of Christ is conditioned upon the offer of the gospel to all nations, they are earnest to give it to all, although having no confidence in it as the means to save all. In this is also seen the explanation of the new movement headed by ardent pre-millennialists, to gather young men into training schools for a few months and then send them out with the most inadequate instruction. They hold that even these poorly trained men will be able to preach the gospel for a witness, which is what they chiefly aim to do, and prepare the way for our Lord's coming—the only and the great hope of the church. Still we believe the gospel was intended to be the power of God unto salvation.—THE PASTOR'S SALARY.—Under the most favorable conditions, the burdens and labors of the faithful, earnest pastor are exhaustive and to a high degree perplexing. It is not, therefore, a matter of astonishment that the "demon of unrest" makes severe onsets upon him at times. And it may be that this unrest is not always begotten of evil in the pastor's heart. In many instances a neglect in the payment of the salary, that has no claim to honest character, and one of the most annoying and perplexing burdens that falls to a minister's lot. There are to be found some, and we fear many, of our pastors, who have never known what it is to have their salary, in a single instance, paid up fully at the date at which it was due. And usually these are the men who are attempting to live and serve their churches on the smallest income. The bitterest ingredient in this affliction is the fact that his people fail to meet their obligations to him by neglect rather than through want of ability. Much of this sorrow is carried in silence and concealed from public gaze, for the same reason that domestic disgraces are so dealt with. Those who know enough of these matters can read very frequently between the lines, in the records of pastors' resignations, the expression of these deep sorrows. Brethren, these things ought not so to be. And there is no good reason why they should exist in our churches. If a church can pay its pastor's salary at all, they can best pay it promptly. Any failure here entails a difficulty upon the church hard to remove than are these financial burdens of the pastor. The application of honest business principles to our church affairs will soon cure this great evil in our Zion. Many of our churches are arising to, or have been long living in a condition far removed from the sad circumstances we have been describing; and they are being blessed in their pastor's joyous labors.—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—The last *Baptist Quarterly* has an editorial note in which it argues against the taxation of church property, on two grounds. "Taxes," it states, "are assessed upon real estate in part because of convenience, and in part because that species of property is either actually or potentially productive of profit to the owner." Just so; therefore if a man builds a splendid mansion, locks it and puts the key in his pocket, although it may be a drain on his resources to keep it in repair, still he has to pay taxes upon it all the same. It is potentially productive of profit, although an actual loss.

Does not parity of reasoning lead to the opposite conclusion from that of the *Review*? Church members prefer to see their church property in a way which will yield no pecuniary return, but be a drain on their resources; still, as the property might be made productive of profit, the State, which can only look at matters from the civil and secular standpoint, must tax this property also. Its second argument is that churches reduce criminality, etc., and really lessen the expenses of the State; and that, therefore, it is but right and a good policy for the State to recognize this service by remitting taxes upon them. But this argument does not satisfy us. To remit taxes is as much paying the church for its reformatory work as though the money were accepted to pay the taxes. It is virtually granting pay from the State for its reformatory work, which saves the State expense. But if it is right to accept this left-handed compensation for work done for God and men, ought not churches to receive full compensation? Ought there not to be some way devised by which each church may make an approximation, at least, of the amount of expense its work has saved the government, and make out a bill accordingly? And can we stop here? Would it not be well for individuals who are engaged in the work of reform to do likewise? Then there would be but a step to the position that the government should take all effort for moral reform under its direction, in order that they may run the machinery most economically. It would only be the difference of paying for the reform which saves expense by the piece, and establishing a factory. No; neither of these arguments satisfy us.

Baptist Seminary.
We have just closed a most successful term of work. A large proportion of the average marks for the term have over seventy-five in a possible hundred. The department of the students has been exceptionally good. In fact we have had not a single complaint in relation to the gentlemanly and ladylike conduct of the two departments. The school is ordered after the model of a Christian home rather than a nursery or cloister. We believe we are demonstrating the problem of co-education, and that the result is most gratifying and assuring. The commingling of students of both sexes in the class room, the parlor, the dining hall, and the campus tends to the improvement of gentlemanly and ladylike conduct.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in Seminary Hall, in connection with the presentation to the Institution of a life size oil painting of Captain G. W. Masters, who gave us \$10,000. The gentlemen most prominent in this matter were W. H. Rourke, Esq., and W. E. Skiller, Esq., fellow-townsmen of the captain. The presentation address was made by W. E. Skiller, Esq., and in the absence of the President of the Union Baptist Educational Society, Mont. McDonald, Esq., the Principal, Rev. J. E. Hopper, was asked to make the reception address. The benevolence of the captain was well set forth by the speakers, including Jas. Rourke, Esq., Rev. Mr. Coulter (Methodist), Rev. W. Parker and Rev. W. H. Warren. Music and elocution were sandwiched in so as to make a very pleasant gathering.—After the general public had admired the portrait and separated, the teachers, students and officers of the Board and friends sat down to a hot supper, where wit and wisdom, music and mirth, were indulged in till about midnight, when part of the students left for Hampton to catch the early morning train, and the remainder in the morning went to St. John.

Silence now reigns supreme in our immense building, save that the sound of the carpenter is heard in the land, putting on 160 storm windows for us, and other workmen are here and there engaged putting everything in order for winter. Part of the ventilation is being taken off the building, and with more than a ton of coal for every day till the middle of next June already stored in our cellar, we intend to literally make it hot for all our patrons.

We have had 81 students the last term, and from present outlook expect to crowd a hundred very hard before we close the school year. We open January 8th, and shall be glad to give information concerning the school to any who may write us.

The moral and religious life of the institution has been especially good. The blessing of the Most High has rested upon us, and several have announced their purpose, with the help of the Lord, to lead the Christian life. We bespeak the sympathy, prayer and help of all in the Seminary's behalf.
J. E. HOPPER.

Eastward Bound.

S. S. REWA, Dec. 3, 1889.

In my last letter I spoke of contrasts. Some things appear better, others worse, but all more interesting, when viewed in contrast. We found it interesting to notice, among other things, the London horses in contrast. Some of these were the largest and finest, others the smallest, that we had ever seen. One who has an eye for a good horse will find considerable satisfaction in looking at London horses. The enormously large, and beautifully built, team horses were worth seeing. To see the brisk little ponies of different colors and size, trudging along the crowded street with their heavy load, was no less a satisfaction. The big team horses seemed stronger and larger, and the ponies smaller, when both were seen together. It was comical to see some of the little donkeys—scarcely bigger than their ears. Generally, they were attached to a load three or four times as big as themselves. But donkey like they seemed to bear their hardships patiently.

The street-cars in London—unlike those in America—carry passengers upon the top as well as inside. In fact, I have seen a larger number of people on the outside of the car than within it. Those who wish to smoke on their way to town find an opportunity to do so if they ride upon the top of the car. Riding in this way gives one an opportunity also to see more, and to get plenty of fresh air—and London fog. By the way, the fog which is so characteristic of London, is about nine-tenths smoke. During the first evening we remarked that evidently the stoves smoked. Soon the rooms were filled and our nostrils and throats as well. Imagine our surprise when we were told that this dense smoke, which filled the house was nothing else than London fog. When told that this fog sometimes filled Spurgeon's tabernacle so that the audience could see only the outlines of the preacher's figure, I felt incredulous. But now I find it easier to believe that it is perhaps possible, while sitting within a few rods of the man, to see nothing but his white shirt front, and his legs as he cuts his way through the dense fog.

By no means the least interesting sight in London is the Zoo. We spent a day there very enjoyably. Our interest did not flag in the least as we visited house after house and saw an endless variety of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, etc., from every country. St. Paul's cathedral was hurriedly visited. The massive structure greatly impressed us. We were awed by the grandeur of the architecture. But I cannot say that the beauty of St. Paul's, or in fact of any other of the great buildings, attracted us. The buildings are all very black and grimy. The walls are streaked with soot and dirt, giving them an unsightly appearance.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

During our stay in London I had occasion to make a flying trip to Paris. That it was a flying trip you will not deny when I say that in thirty-six hours I was back in London again. The route taken was by New Haven and Dieppe. The train was to leave London Bridge at 9 a. m. Owing to the unscrupulous conduct of a hackman we (my sister and I) did not reach the depot until 8.55. To purchase tickets, register baggage, pay tips, and find our train in five minutes, was rather a lively experience. About a minute after we were seated the train moved out of the station, and we were off for Paris. A run of about an hour and a half, in a southeasterly direction, through unattractive scenery, brought us to New Haven. Here we took boat for Dieppe. Coming out of the harbor of New Haven we noticed the chalk cliffs which rise perpendicularly from the shore, forming a lofty breastwork along the southern coast of England. It looks as if some mighty giant had cut away the shore with his gigantic sword—as one of us would out of the end of a loaf of bread. After a pleasant sail of five hours we reached Dieppe. This is a little town on the north coast of France. It would be difficult to describe one's impressions upon reaching this French town. The women with their white caps and blue dresses, the men with their blue smock-frocks, the children with their dirty faces and scanty clothing—all jabbering so many parrots—gives one a strange sensation.

Thronged with people, of the poorer class, were assembled in a sort of market near the wharf. Here and there we noticed little groups engaged in very earnest conversation. Some in a jolly mood were gossiping. Occasionally we would see a woman of extraordinary size standing with her bare arms akimbo, shaking her fat sides with laughter and making

the air ring with her hearty: "He! He!" and "Haw! Haw!" In another place we saw three or four women evidently quarreling. I never can forget the ugly faces they made, and the bitter words they flung at each other. Frequently one of these feminine pugilists would shake her fist with considerable vehemence alarmingly near the nose of the woman at whom she aimed her threats. Another characteristic sight was the old woman at the fruit-stall. She was squatting upon the ground surrounded by her baskets and some of her children. The wretched appearance made her an object of pity. The children who played (or quarreled) near her were no less wretched. Frequently she alarmed them by an ominous look or an angry word. As we boarded the train for Paris nearly a score of ragged boys and girls surrounded the train and held out their caps or frocks to receive the small coins thrown them from the ear windows by the passengers. The route from Dieppe to Paris took us through some of the finest country that I have ever seen. It reminds one strikingly of the scenery in our own Gasperaux valley, near Wolfville. The houses are very odd, however, and by no means beautiful, though they have a very quaint, old-fashioned, and comfortable appearance. The roofs are made of thatch, tile, or slate; sometimes the roof is thickly covered with moss several inches deep. It often covers the entire roof, hanging quite a distance over the eaves, giving the appearance of an immense buffalo robe thrown over the house to keep the inmates warm. When the house is small, this moss gives to the home a very cozy look. Many of the houses have but one storey, and are built of a kind of limestone.

The scenery near Rouen, and along the banks of the Seine near Paris, is magnificent. It is said that this route to Paris is the cheapest and most pleasant. At eight o'clock we reached Paris. As usual we had to await the good pleasure of the customs officials. But before our baggage had found either the officials or ourselves, it fell into the clutches of a greedy porter. I found him tightly hugging the trunk as if he felt a deep affection for it, and feared lest it would get away from him. Tipping porters, cabmen, boatmen, clerks, servants, etc., is one of the abominable nuisances (and expense—for it becomes a considerable expense) of European travel.

Among other comical experiences in Paris, was my attempt to find my way to the depot and get my team for Dieppe (when returning to London)—no longer having my sister to talk French for me. I put together one or two French questions, or rather phrases—for they were not full questions. These I "fired" at anyone whom I met until, following their instructions, I reached my train. Just as I reached the platform I saw an interpreter whom I was real glad to meet. To him I talked in our mother-tongue, and I never loved it so much before.

After seventeen days in London, we missionaries set our faces toward the far East and our life-work. We have enjoyed our voyage thus far very much, and are now half-way from London to Madras. But we are impatient to get at our work, and shall be glad indeed when we reach the end of the journey. Many things that we have seen have saddened our hearts and tend to urge us on with greater speed to the Master's work. The fact that the majority of the passengers have no higher use for life than to make it a continual holiday; the fact that they find chief pleasure in vain and frivolous amusement—is enough to sadden one's heart. But the sight of degradation, wretchedness, and gross wickedness which meets our eyes in this Eastern land is sickening. Surely the "King's business requireth haste." As we think of the magnitude of the work into which we are about to enter, the feeling of utter helplessness comes over us. But remembering that it is not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of God that we conquer, we are encouraged.

Our future work is now beginning to loom up before us in all its magnitude, and our hearts naturally shrink from the task. But our prayer is that God may help us, forgetting the filth of the people and the hardships of the work, to gird ourselves for the toil. We have not come to India to live in ease and self-indulgence. Human souls are precious, however lathsome the bodies they inhabit. When we remember that "by the grace of God we are what we are," we are led to ask, "Who maketh us to differ?" The thought that, but for the goodness of God to us, we might have been as wretched as the heathen, should humble us. I have wished that all our people could see the wretchedness of these men and women. It would be the strongest possible appeal for missions. To contrast our condition with that of

the heathen would teach us two lessons—humility and thankfulness. Will our brethren at home join with us in the prayer that we may all have more of the spirit of Jesus in seeking to save the lost?
W. V. HONDIS.

W. B. M. U.
"Be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, trusting as ye know your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

The Lone Star, a monthly record of the American and Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission, published by W. B. Briggs, D. D., Ramapatnam, is a publication full of missionary interest. The September number is at hand, and though the mission notes may be a little stale, yet to many they will be very interesting. From it we take the following extracts: **Bimipatam**—There are tokens that the Lord's Spirit is moving among the people. "But the opposition is very determined and fierce. We go to Visianagram on the 10th September to take charge of the field passed into our hands by the London Missionary Society. We are very much in need of native helpers as well as missionaries for this new and extensive charge. Pray for us.
R. SANFORD.

"I am out visiting among the villages on the field. Left home July 31. At Raiga we stopped two days; came on twelve miles farther to this place Rannastalem; hope to be here two weeks; have with me one preacher and his wife, one Bible-woman and two boarding girls. Have had a good hearing in all the villages. The people feel the effects of the failure in the rice crop. Cholera has visited them, and in some villages whole families have died."
A. C. GRAY.

Bobbili—One baptized Sunday last, and one received by letter. Not much else to report of interest. Hoped to be out among the villages at the time, but Mrs. Churchill and myself have been having fever for some time past. On Monday I had a severe attack. Hope we are getting clear of it now. Narsiah's hand still troubling him, and he is doing but little work yet. Only one other helper. People listening well, but no movement apparent. Little rain just about Bobbili, but a short distance away abundance. Much fever among the people. Cholera apparently disappeared. We need here more good helpers and the presence of the Spirit.
G. CHERNELL.

Chicote—On tour, Pisco, Sept. 7. "Work here in a hopeful state. Have spent forty days on tour since July 13th. Our hearts are greatly encouraged by what we have heard and experienced. Four baptized, one a Savars woman, and another a smart young man of the Weaver caste, of Narasansaper. Our first quarterly meeting just over—a real profitable time. Chief subjects discussed: State of the work on the field, our Sunday-schools; Giving of a tenth; Use of tobacco; Winning souls.
L. C. ARCHIBALD.

Akita—Sept. 10th. This entire south side seems to be ripe, ready for the shaking. I baptized nineteen in August and Karre Peter four others to-day. Some entire villages seem ready to come over at once. The petty persecution and hateful spirit of many of the village munsifs mark the redemption of the Malas. The serfs of India are taking out their freedom!
H. F. LAFLANDE.

Ramapatnam—On Sunday, Sept. 8, five young persons were baptized here. For some months past Dr. Emma J. Cummings and Mrs. Briggs have been holding special meetings for the young people of the compound, and good results have followed. A deep interest exists, and a number profess to have become Christians in heart. These five are the first fruits gathered into the church, but we expect that others will soon follow.
W. B. BRIGGS.

Every item from our mission field impresses us more firmly that the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Appeal after appeal—clothed in the most impressive language, and coming from hearts burdened with the greatness of the work—seem to be but lightly regarded. We only know of one source for help in this critical hour. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." It is the power of the Spirit that is required—and that will move men and women of consecration to say "Here am I, send me." We suggest that in all our meetings during the month of January, the subject of special prayer be "For an outpouring of the Spirit of missions on our home churches." And may the God of missions make this New Year one of might and power, in quickening the home churches and in leading the Telugu to Himself.

The last monthly meeting of Wolfville W. M. A. Society was very interesting—about thirty present. Mrs. Dellois, the president, as a leader, is very efficient. Papers were read by Miss Fitch and Miss Richardson. Mrs. Curry gave extracts from a letter just received from Mrs. Archibald, calling forth the sympathy of all, and a request was made that as a society we earnestly pray that this missionary at once might offer for this field, thus making the way clear for Mrs. Archibald to return home, that her valuable life may not be sacrificed. The subject of Home Missions was brought up. This Society raised last year about \$30 for Home Missions, and hope to do even more than that this year.

Samsons Under the shears.

In all the Scripture gallery of characters one of the most unique is Samson. As one of our Princeton professors used to say, "he was a queer sort of Christian."

A rude, stalwart, jovial frontiersman, such as our Western life often produced; his name, which signifies "sunlight," or "sunny," describes his merry humor, and the enthusiasm with which he heartened his countrymen in the dark days of Philistine invasion.

Delilahs are alive yet, and as busy as ever. The tempter hath his snare for all, and for none more surely than for those who have risen to prominence in the religious world, or have disturbed him with their zealous activity.

Sometimes the temptress approaches the Christian from the other quarter, and beguiles him by cunning phrases about "prudent provision for a rainy day," or "dangers from competition," or "the pressing claims of business," until he becomes a perfect slave of Mammon.

The Delilahs are legion. Pride is one. Self-confidence is a peculiarly artificial Delilah, for it shears away a Christian's humility and sense of dependence on the Holy Spirit.

There is a slow ossification of the heart. The love of Christ, and the love of Jesus good, have given place to a love of pleasure. Ah, he is a changed man. An open assault on his faith in times past would have aroused him to stand, like Samson, on the rocks of Lethi.

It is every Samson who has never devoted himself to Christ's service in danger of temptation. Yes, but every one who is tempted does not fall. Those whose inner lives are hid with Christ, who "by praying in the Holy Spirit keep themselves in the love of God," are temptation proof.

There are women in this world who haven't struck a lick of work with their hands for years. They board and lay around and about; all they do is shop, shop, shop. He is full of such women as that! That sort cannot go to heaven.

When fallen Peter became penitent Peter, he was on his feet again—a wiser man for his bitter experience. Conscience, and begin a new life as a reconverted man. There may be time enough yet to do some noble work for Christ before your sun goes down.—Congregationalist.

On Stilts.

When I was a boy one of our sports was walking on stilts. We thought it was grand to be six feet high, even if two of the feet were of wood. We would hobble about and get many a fall, and yet we enjoyed it.

Let's get a little more get up and get in our religion. It'll do good. A three-mile-an-hour lick won't keep ahead of the devil.

Stand here and see that sister headed for the theatre on Wednesday night. God wants her to go to prayer-meeting, and He will pull on that line, and the devil wants her to go to the theatre, and he pulls on the line.

Don't criticize me, but criticize yourself. You look out for yourselves. You can't say anything worse about me than I can about you. If there's anything I despise it's a dull time. I like to see things move up.

Mr. Spurgeon on "The Human Side of Inspiration." One might suppose, says Mr. Spurgeon significantly, in the Second and Third issued, that believers in Plenary Inspiration were all idiots; for their opponents are most benevolently anxious to remind them of facts which one half-witted person could ever forget.

Of course, there is; there must be the man to be inspired as well as the God to inspire him. Who ever doubted that the inference which is supposed to be inevitable—that imperfection is, therefore, to be found in the Bible, since man is imperfect. But the inference is not true.

When the illustration of the Incarnation is quoted, we remark upon it that the Godhead was not deprived of any of its moral attributes by its union with manhood; and even so, in the union of the divine and human in the inspired Word, the thoughts of God are in no degree perverted by being uttered in the words of men.

She Hath Done What She Could. She hath done what she could. She has not organized a society for the purpose of doing it. She has not made a motion to refer it to a committee. She, though alone, hath done it. She has not so much as said, "I will do it if somebody else will do so much."

There is infinite comfort here for Christ's little ones, Christ's poor ones, Christ's feeble ones, Christ's sick and aged. Every one of us can do it (it seems a flat truism to say it) every one of us can do what we can; and when we have done that, we have done all. He who can honestly say, "I have done what I could," says much.

Johnny and the New Year's Moon.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! In fourteen hours more, I'll be calling out 'Happy New Year!'"

"Sitting here all alone and in the dark, when it's almost New Year's! Aren't you glad?"

"Yes, dear." "Let me think with you now, mamma. What are you thinking about?" He climbed into her lap and laid his head on her shoulder.

"I am thinking about the old year which is so nearly dead," said mamma. "Dear me, so it is!" said Johnny. "I didn't know that. Yes, the boys at school said it would die to-night at twelve o'clock."

"And I wonder if we have made the best of it while it lasted." "You mean been as good as we ought to be, mamma?"

"Yes." "You have, I know," said Johnny, patting her cheek lovingly. "But I haven't! I've done a good many naughty things."

"The New Year is a good time to begin a new life," said mamma. "How do you mean, mamma?"

"Well, I mean first, if we have any wrong habits, that we should try our best to put them away." "Yes, number one," said Johnny, marking on one small hand with the fingers of the other. "Let me see. I'm going to stop whining when you tell me to what I don't want to do; and I'm going to do things quickly, too, and not dawdle about them. What next, mamma?"

"If we have neglected to do right things, to begin doing them at once." "Yes, number two," Johnny made another mark. "I'm going to learn my text every day, and I'm going to remember not to lose my mittens every time I go skating—is that the kind of things you mean, mamma?"

"Yes, dear; anything, great or small, that means doing right." "What else?" "If we have been unkind to anybody, to tell them we are sorry, so as not to let the sins of the old year run over to make a blot on the nice, clean new year."

"I don't mark number three; but moved a little restlessly on his mother's lap, and then asked: "Isn't it enough to do to begin fair, square, not to be unkind to anybody any more?"

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Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

THE NEW YEAR.

By the blessings of a kind Providence we have been permitted to begin another year. From where we now stand it is well for us to take a careful and prolonged look towards our past and our future. These stand linked in our history by our present circumstances.

While this is true of every day of our lives, yet this, the beginning of the new year, seems to be an especially fitting time for profitable reflection. A pause for a careful review and preview of our lives may be of immeasurable value to us, in this hurrying pressing age, in which our lot is cast.

As we look back, if our vision be clear, we will see and say that goodness and mercy from the Lord have followed us. And in these past blessings we have such an assurance of future good, from the same grand source, as paves our coming days most bright and hopeful.

For such is the character of the sweet fountain whence all the blessings of past years have come, that no bitterness can flow from it to us in the future. Nor is it possible that this supply shall fail, or that they who trust in Jehovah shall be cut off from it.

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your hope in His excellent word. To many of us, doubtless, the past year has been one of great affliction and sorrow. The waves and billows of a dark providence have rolled over us.

In many of our households the empty chair, at this festive season, is a sad reminder of the absence of our loved ones whom death has claimed; and the keen heart-aches we experienced at the time of their departure is in a measure repeated as we miss them from their accustomed places in our home circles.

These bereavements have in many instances quite changed the character of our homes and have perpetuated our sorrows. By these experiences, too, we are reminded that coming sorrows await us; for this is our heritage. Yet how true it is that the darkest cloud has its rift through which the bright beyond is seen.

As in the past, the divine One has comforted, sustained and guided, so comes to us His own Word, teaching us that our future is provided for, even in the appointment of these trials for us; that this is a part of His plan for our elevation and joy; that "this light affliction which is for the moment, worketh for us more and more exceedingly an eternal weight of glory."

No may we even in these afflictions of the past see our Heavenly Father qualifying us for the higher joys of coming time. If to any of our readers the past and the future are alike dark because of life's disappointments and unbearable ills, we advise a careful examination of the standpoint from which you are viewing the old and this new year.

ence is too frequently overlooked, both by individuals and churches? So is it that many a one has deferred reform till the beginning of the new year, while by persisting in bad habits, he has been chaining himself to them the more firmly. By postponing known duty they are obliged to enter this new year overladen with improper tastes and habits, which very much lessen their prospects of success.

May we all learn during the months of this coming year that "now is the accepted time." The long established habit of the churches of observing, at the beginning of the year, the week of prayer, has, in every instance, been far from unimpaired blessing; if by this practice our churches, while neglecting present duties, are led to expect showers of blessings on a coming time set by the church to receive them. Let it not be forgotten that the future prosperity of a church must ever stand properly related to its past and present fidelity. It is not in the Saviour's plan to put a premium on vice, and especially the vice of backsliding, as all His dealings with His people in the past, and the teachings of His Word and Spirit abundantly prove.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

No words are too strong to emphasize the importance of the prayer meeting. It is, indeed, the thermometer of the church, measuring the warmth of its ardor and devotion; it is its pulse, revealing the vigor of its life. It is in the prayer meeting that the church lays hold on God. If the grasp is steady and strong, the church will be steady and strong in her work, and will have continued and enlarged success; if the grip on God is weak and wavering, the work of the church will make but halting progress if it does not retrograde.

The prayer meeting being of such vital moment to the church, we cannot watch its symptoms with too solicited an interest. Disease here is like heart disease to the body—a dangerous, if not a fatal thing. It is to be feared that our people are drifting away from the true idea of a prayer meeting. The week evening services of the churches, though called prayer meetings, are really for the most part meetings for singing and exhortation rather than for prayer. Many of those who take part in these services never are heard speaking to God. The whole aim seems to be to impress the listening people who attend rather than to move the divine arm.

There is an effort to make the meetings lively, and this is well; but there is danger of a loss of deep solemnity, and there is a temptation to depend upon the natural powers of the means of grace, rather than in deep humility and self-abasement, to cast themselves down at the foot of the throne to await the power from God.

In all this, we do not wish to say a word in depreciation of earnest exhortation; we also value very highly the power of song in the prayer-meeting; at the same time, we must not let our fast grip of the fundamental truth that we can only have real success in our work—we can only have that which is a condition of being used by God in His work—the earnest longings of a pure heart—as we ourselves and our work are kept in touch with God—His love, His holiness, His grace and power. Sermons may be eloquent and earnest, exhortations may be repeated and pressing, Sabbath-school work may be direct and persistent, the claims of Christ may be pressed in private conversation—all this and more may be done, and yet they are ineffective unless God infuse into them His own omnipotent energy. It is only, therefore, as these are all kept in touch with God by earnest, persistent prayer, that they can be the medium of His converting and saving grace. It is the great function of the prayer-meeting to link the feebleness of the church's efforts on to the might of the divine power. Better have nothing but prayer than make prayer secondary. A noted evangelist of the South, Major Penn, does not encourage anything but prayer in his meetings, and wonderful have been the results of these services.

We forbear to speak of other points suggested, in this connection; but urge this one upon the attention of the brethren. Let the prayer-meetings be the

place in which the church lays hold of God, rather than the place where men lay hold of each other. We must have God's help, and when we have His help, we need not fear but that the work will go on.

OUR ACADEMY AND SEMINARIES.

The second term at Horton Academy and Acadia Seminary at Wolfville, and at the Union Baptist Seminary at St. Martins, is soon to begin, as can be seen from the advertisements in another column. If any word of ours could move any young man or woman to attend, or any parents to send their children, we would gladly say it. The facilities offered to a solid elementary education are of the best. Horton Academy has been growing in the confidence of all who are acquainted with its work. It is becoming noted for its good order, the diligence of its students, and the cheerful home feeling which prevails. Acadia Seminary is leaping at a bound to its old time prosperity. Never was the staff of teachers stronger. Miss Graves, who won all hearts when at the head of the institution in the past, will be at her post at the beginning of the term, with the fruits of several years of study and observation to help her do still better work. The Seminary at St. Martins has had a term during which work has been done which should give it the fullest confidence of all who think of seeking higher education for themselves or for their children. We cannot but hope, therefore, that all these excellent institutions shall have a large increase in the numbers in attendance.

It would almost be an insult to the intelligence of our readers to press upon any the need of earnest endeavor, if need be, to secure an education for themselves or for their children, as the case may be. It is the educated men who rule the thought and activities of this rushing age. If parents desire for their children the increase of power to use in the highest service, in what better way can they provide for this than by sending them where head and heart will receive culture? The farmhouses and city homes of our people are full of undeveloped power, awaiting the expanding influence of mental discipline. It remains largely with parents whether these possibilities shall be realized. There is no time to spare. Life fits by so quickly. The young will soon be beyond their receptive stage, and the promise of youth will become an impossibility. Let all who can, therefore, see to it that the opportunities which can last but a little time, are seized at once.

THE EVENTS OF 1889.

Beginning at home, we have nothing very remarkable to record. A good share of peace and prosperity has been enjoyed. There are evidences of progress on every hand. Public works have been advanced. Mining operations have been pushed with a good degree of energy, and profitable returns have been reported. The various industries have been fairly remunerative, and few complaints are heard. The Maritime Provinces have been exempt from serious calamities such as other peoples have known. The Dominion of Canada still keeps up her onward march. During the last year her resources in her great West have attracted the attention of other nations as never before. Her own people are becoming more familiar with her advantages, and their patriotism and loyalty are on the increase. If she shall be righteously governed a grand future is assured to her. Our neighboring Republic is maintaining all the vigor of former years, and is keeping up her wondrous growth. If proper trade relations can be established with our Dominion, mutual benefits will be enjoyed. But it is not in the power of the United States to menace us as in former days. The calamity of the Johnstown flood stands without a parallel in the records of the year, on this Continent.

To the South of us the first and greatest event is the change in Brazil from an Empire to a Republic. This was brought about in an unusually quiet way, and leaves no monarchy among the independent States of America. The small and frequently hostile states of Central America have been again united in one republic. In the East it may be noticed that the project of a confederation of all the Australian Colonies of Great Britain on a plan similar to that of our own Dominion, has made great progress, and is likely to come to pass.

In Africa, the Soudan of Emin Pasha has been captured by Mahdists. This has increased the darkness of the "dark continent," as it has given power to barbarism and slavery. Japan has made great progress during the year in establishing a free government after the modern type. Very few changes are noticeable in the European governments.

The harvests of Europe were below the average, but those of other countries are abundant, so that no want is felt, and the carrying trade of our ships is improved thereby.

THE WEEK.

There is little British news of interest, this week. The political leaders are quietly maturing their plans for the approaching session of parliament.

Capt. O'Shea, who has shown bitter enmity to Parnell, has filed a petition of divorce from his wife, on the ground of adultery with the Irish leader. It is to be hoped that this latest charge may prove, when investigated, like others made in the past.

The Portuguese minister of war has requested Great Britain to stay proceedings in reference to Africa. This may be preliminary to an abatement of her claims to supremacy over South Africa, from the Zambesi to the Transvaal.

There are evidences of a jealousy, on the part of the German and French press, quite generally, of the fame won by Stanley. Probably the governments of these two countries fear that his wonderful march and its discoveries may be rendered useful to Great Britain. There is danger that the sustained heroism of Emin Pasha be overlooked in the recognition of Stanley's splendid achievements.

It seems very clear that Tipoo Tib played Stanley false. The Relief Committee have entered an action against this Arab worthy. Stanley has testified before the court that Tipoo Tib broke his contract with the view of obtaining all the stores and ammunition belonging to the expedition. Tipoo Tib's nephew executed some natives who were flying to reticulate the expedition, causing a high rate of mortality among Stanley's followers, who accuse Tipoo Tib of providing 430 manymen in June, 1888, with the ulterior object of deserting Stanley. The court ordered Tipoo Tib's agent to retain £10,000 damages claimed by the Relief Committee.

France is still seeking to embarrass England in her Egyptian policy. There is a movement to re-adjust the Egyptian debt, at a lower interest. France makes her assent conditional upon the gradual reduction of the British force in the country. It is thought that Salisbury will have none of such conditions.

It has been thought that Portugal was on the eve of a revolution in favor of republicanism. The latest news is that the military dictatorship has been continued, and the republicans are disheartened.

The Car is still laying his iron hand upon the Nihilists. The University of Odessa has been closed; because it is supposed Nihilism is rampant among the students.

The report that an insurrection had broken out in Brazil to restore the monarchy, has been contradicted. There was only a disturbance caused by some disorderly soldiers, which was promptly put down.

The ex-Empress of Brazil is dead, and Dom Pedro is very low. Probably he will not long survive his troubles.

The epidemic of influenza which has been sweeping over Europe seems to have struck New York. It is of a very severe type and seems to be increasing in virulence.

Governor Goodell, of New Hampshire—a good Baptist, we believe—has issued a proclamation, which is producing a profound sensation. It says: "In view of the various heinous crimes which have been committed in this State the last few weeks, directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors, in the sale of which the criminal laws of the State have been flagrantly violated, I hereby warn all persons engaged in this illegal and deadly traffic to desist therefrom immediately, and I call upon the attorney-general, the solicitors and sheriffs of counties, mayors of cities and selectmen of towns and all other officers of the law in the State, and all good citizens of every party, sect and faith, to unite in one supreme effort to close up and suppress every liquor saloon of every description within our borders. Let no guilty man escape."

The Dominion government has denied the rumor that Canada would fall back upon the treaty of 1818 as soon as the modus vivendi adopted by the commissioners who negotiated the treaty which the United States senate refused to ratify, had expired. No action has yet been taken, or decision reached.

Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in Ontario, has put into his platform the "no separate school" and "one language" plank, adopted by the government of Manitoba. The fact that Mr. Meredith has done this is significant of the hold these ideas must have gained upon the people of the banner province of the Dominion.

Questions.

A brother writes to ask respecting the powers of the deacons of our churches and the trustees of our church properties.

Deacons were originally appointed, according to the Acts of the Apostles, to attend to the temporalities, thus saving the apostles from secular matters which were interfering with their functions as the spiritual guides of the people. As Baptists, we believe deacons are for a similar purpose to-day. Of course they are the servants of the church, and should not attempt anything independent of the church which appoints them, unless it be its regular and well understood business. So far as determining what is to be done is concerned, they take equal rank with the brethren gener-

ally. It is only in the matter of the execution of the church's plans that they have special responsibilities.

So far as trustees are concerned, they are merely the legal representatives of the church. They are not proper church officers, and have nothing to do, because of their position, but allow the church to use them as the law asserts.

Information Requested.

In the "Reports of the Publication Committee" for 1889, Year Book, page 23, it is stated that the contract for the Year Book is at \$2.55 per page. This includes, on the printer's part, partial supervision and arrangement of copy, one proof-reading, and packing and forwarding all the books to churches and individuals.

But in the printer's bill we find: "To packing, mailing," etc., etc., \$59.25. An explanation will probably oblige others equally with L. M. W.

The "information requested" by "L. M. W." in his communication, which you have kindly shown our committee, can be easily furnished. If your correspondent will kindly insert the words "supervision of" before the word "packing" in the second paragraph of our report referred to, the meaning of the report will be made clear. We never intended any one to suppose that the printer had no right to be repaid his expenditures for "packing, mailing, postage, packing boxes, freight express charges," &c., &c., on 400 packages. It was a great relief to us to find the printer willing to superintend this work and answer the thousand and one questions connected therewith. We think he might very fairly have asked to be paid extra therefor, but he did not, and we thought that fact worthy of mention in our report. Any one who has had much experience in such matters will, we think, agree with us.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE. Halifax, Dec. 27.

Vacation Notes.

A TRIP TO THE HOME OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

NO. 1.

A quiet, starlit night in October saw a tired and jaded pastor, with three esteemed Baptist brethren from Carleton, St. John, with gripsack in hand, and an unmistakable off-on-a-journey air about them, waiting the departure of the nine o'clock train from St. John for Boston. After greetings were exchanged and plans discussed, the conversation turned into other channels. The pastor, true to his instinct, paused to muse upon the manifest and concealed in daily life. Here were four lives representing different lines of activity, converged at a common point where they would touch and mingle for a space and then drop into their former channels. For weeks, it may be, hidden forces were in operation guiding them to this place of meeting. The meeting itself—the genial smile, the hearty hand-clasp—was quite manifest to any casual eye; but each life had its secret under current, its own peculiar motive force, only known in all its depth and intensity to the Divine One. Each was responding to influences concealed from the unsympathetic gaze of the noisy, hurrying world. Each was conscious that unseen fingers were touching the cords of life, and filling the soul with varied harmonies. While there may have been some things in common, there was clearly much that was different in the lives of all four; while each was interested in the others' welfare, there was evidently a circle in the life of each—a sanctum sanctorum—into which even the magic key of friendship would fail to admit the other. "What are our hearts," says one, "but little worlds where meet and mingle the feelings and impulses that throbb in the great heart of the big, busy world without?"

By and by the train rolled out of the station, and side by side in a comfortable Pullman we chatted the hours away. Away sped the train on its shining track, behind the panting engine. Now and then a storm of angry sparks flashed out a fiery signal upon the gathering night. Occasionally a spark larger and more curious than its fellows threw a lurid glance in at us as it hurried away into the darkness. Near us sat a train official with a small octavo volume on his knee. Catching an inquiring look, he explained that it was a copy of Parker's works. Thinking only of the distinguished minister of City Temple, London, we took the liberty to say that "whatever Parker wrote was worth reading." This encouraged our train friend proceeded with great deliberation and satisfaction to entertain us with extracts from the notable Theodore Parker, the Unitarian, Anti-Supernaturalist and Universalist. As the teachings of this high priest of heterodoxy were paraded before us, we began to realize that we had incautiously put our foot, if not exactly "in it," somewhere at least in that neighborhood. By the employment of a little sacrifice we succeeded in alluring our friend from a perusal and running comment on his favorite author into the slippery paths of debate, in the course of which he refreshed us with some unique and startling theories, in reference to men and things, being a citizen of the "Glorious Republic" he ventured the assertion that

St. John was "fifty years behind the age." He did not know that a descendant of the "United Empire" Loyalists sat within earshot, but the puncturing he suffered will probably make him careful how he again labels the Fair City in the presence of her sons. The truth of his proposition was granted in a sense that was distasteful to him however. It was admitted that we had no *Clan-na-Gael* societies, no anarchists, no color line, no Utah problem, no heterogeneous foreign element engaged in cowardly assassin-like assaults upon a friendly power. In this and several other particulars it was conceded that we were not only behind the age, but that his country was several centuries in advance of it. After some reflection he indulged in another wild generalization to the effect that "nothing exists that does not serve some good purpose." Being promptly confronted with a logical syllogism with his own proposition as a major premise, he collapsed. His evil star being on the ascendant, he attempted to slip out of a neat corner in which he had been pinned, by the extravagant statement that newspaper men were more reliable than ministers. Finding that one of his auditors was a clergyman, he appeared to be suddenly seized with a hurried spasm of regret, but recovering, he indulged as before in his enervating feats of mental hop, skip and jump. At this time, Bro. Editor, we thought tenderly of you. We felt that if this disciple of Theo. Parker was an authority, what a peculiarly mixed position you must occupy. As a minister you are not exactly reliable, but as an editor you are above suspicion. It will be in order for you to rise and inform your subscribers which character prevails when you enter the editorial sanctum.

Now the berths are prepared and weary travellers drop off into slumber. To a few it appeared as if sleep was a painful process, judging by the weird sound that floated out through the curtains. One by one the lights go out in the farm houses by the wayside. All around the busy throbb of life is hushed, and we rush along through the silent night, with smoky breath and thundrous step, like some messenger of dread through an arid and speechless land. Sleep, the copy script that "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care," eluded for a time the writer's pillow; but as we looked out upon the calm autumn night and watched the mild stars, there seemed to come in from those dark mysterious depths the subtle influence of a great presence—a God seemed but half concealed behind the trembling and throbbing drapery of Nature.

Closer was He than breathing And nearer than hands or feet. Gradually there stole over mind and heart that soothing delicious sense of being cared for by the divine Father, who "binds the sweet influences of the Pleiades" and "can loose the bands of Orion," that we, too, like our fellow passengers, were soon drinking in "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

A. R. O. O.

The following appeared in last week's MESSINGER AND VISITOR: "Dr. Gordon is reported to have said: 'I have come to have little faith in many societies. I believe more and more in the local church. That is our main dependence, the local church.' I knew that this utterance did not necessarily mean that Dr. Gordon disapproved of Ladies' Aids, Christian Endeavor Societies, etc. But I also knew that, quoted out of its connection, by a paper holding the views of the MESSINGER AND VISITOR, it would convey this impression to most readers. I did not care that the influence of such a name should tell in the wrong direction, and accordingly took the liberty to ask Dr. Gordon the purport of the above remarks.

I received the following reply, which I ask you to kindly insert. C. W. WILLIAMS. Dartmouth, N. S., Dec. 26.

Boston, Dec. 23, '89.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The remark quoted from me had reference only to Evangelistic work. I believe that better results accrue from efforts put forth in connection with the church, than in halls and theatres where there is no direct relations to the church. I have no objection to such organizations as the Christian Endeavor Society, for these are really inside the church; not independent but auxiliary. A. J. GORDON.

[Those who favor Christian Endeavor Societies will be glad to learn that Dr. Gordon does not object to them; although he does not express himself as positively in favor of them. Possibly he has not studied them very thoroughly, or he would not have said they were "not independent" of the church. They are formed and operated without consulting the church, or may be, and they are affiliated with a great series of organizations, including all denominations in towns, states and continents, with which the church has no affiliation. This looks very much like independence. We copied the above remark of Dr. Gordon from a contemporary, and did not see its connection, and let it go for what it was worth.—EDITOR.]

Bro. Hinson is afraid the people will think Monoton a plague spot, unless we correct the statement given in last week's paper. He made 1,240 calls altogether during the year, not 1,240 sick calls.

Temple Church.

Christmas was a great success for the church. In the morning a special service of an hour of the parsonage building, reported, commending the in the movement, but for whose push and contagious. The past presented the parsonage adding that it had been \$2,100, which was now \$3,100, which was his private to the church as a "Christi- tially free of debt, and hence to the liber- own church and responded to his call for feelingly of the encour- very liberal gifts received of other churches ar- and heartily thanked us help, and the G with which his request received. Brethren, church heartily respon- gratefully received, and resolutions were passed.

That we desire to re- thanks—let. To the Temple Aid Societies, time, have contributed Building Fund an amount one-third of the cost of 2nd, To all persons and congregations, who aided us by their contribu- ing on the good work

P. E. Island Quar-

This Quarterly mee- the church at Mont- ber 17th. Several of absent. The Presiden- op, of East Point, an- were on the ground in- neighbor with the pas- ser, had commenced. when we arrived. The a grand sermon from John 3-16. Subject Bro. E. C. Baker held the service, followed 'dress. Several other exercises, and we had exercising.

At ten o'clock next regular session of the was opened. Present licentiate, besides sev- The reports from the first regular business, good work being do- healthy condition of among our churches gathering, but steady- ber of baptisms were

In the afternoon s- papers were read: introduce our distinc- our ordinary preach- Skinner: "The rela- the preaching service meeting as a general by Rev. F. D. Daviso- an exhortation," by Bro- papers were suggesti- and were listened to- Other brethren were papers, but time wou-

In the evening a s- ssembled, and the t- taking for his subje- laborers with God." (Disciple) and a num- hearty and helpful e- interest seemed to be- Thus a very pleas- profitable meeting cl- at Alexandria on the March.

By request the o- over and preached ing. Our interest is- gue. But there are- and led on by a faith- successful pastor, w- look for success. F.

Religious

NEWS FROM THE

THORNTON, JOHN- was a very pleasant- cert exercise in the- this place on Xmas- the Sabbath school- house. Thos. Heth- presided.

PEKIBHAN.—I- again Dec. 16, and- and sisters much e- B. Sealey, one of ou- George church, has v- Sunday in the month- holding two meetings- Bro. Sealey is doing- appreciated.

BELEVA, COVE.—I- rejoice during the p- seen and participate- of the Spirit. The- encouraged. Five sou- condition and accept- Saviour. On Dec. 1- the water side when- ones followed their- the ordinance of bap-

FIVE ISLANDS AND- chester Co.—I have- series of meetings a- Lower Economy, in- pastor, Rev. C. H. H- week the services we- the two places. We- greatly by stormy we- and but little prog- ing the past week th- held at the former pl- pleasure of witnessi-

Temple Church, Yarmouth.

Christmas was a glad day for this church. In the morning, after a devotional service of an hour, the chairman of the parsonage building committee reported, commending the various helpers in the movement, but especially the pastor, whose push and energy had been contagious. The pastor then formally presented the parsonage to the church, adding that it had been built at a cost of \$2,100, which amount being all provided for, it was now his privilege to present it to the church as a "Christmas gift," entirely free of debt. He also made reference to the liberal manner in which our own church and congregation had responded to his call for aid. He spoke feelingly of the encouraging words and very liberal gifts received from members of other churches and congregations, and heartily thanked all for their generous help, and the Christian courtesy with which his requests for aid had been received. Brethren, in behalf of the church heartily responded, the gift was gratefully received, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That we desire to record our grateful thanks—1st. To the members of the Temple Aid Societies, who, from time to time, have contributed to the Parsonage Building Fund an amount equivalent to one-third of the cost of the building. 2nd. To all persons not of our church and congregation, who so generously aided us by their contributions in carrying on the good work to completion.

P. E. Island Quarterly Meeting.

This quarterly meeting convened with the church at Montague Bridge, December 17th. Several of the pastors were absent. The President, Bro. E. H. Bishop, of East Point, and Bro. Scott (Lic.) were on the ground in time, and in connection with the pastor, Bro. I. J. Skinner, had commenced the evening service when we arrived. The President preached a grand sermon from the text found in John 3-16. Subject: "God's Love." Bro. E. C. Baker having arrived during the service, followed with a stirring address. Several others took part in the exercises, and we had a very profitable meeting.

At ten o'clock next morning the first regular session of the Quarterly meeting was opened. Present: four pastors, one licentiate, besides several lay delegates. The reports from the churches was the first regular business, and they showed good work being done and a general healthy condition of affairs prevailing among our churches. No special gathering, but steady growth. A number of baptisms were reported.

In the afternoon session the following papers were read: "How far shall we introduce our distinctive principles into our ordinary preaching," by Rev. I. J. Skinner; "The relative importance of the preaching service and the prayer meeting as a general means of grace," by Rev. F. D. Davison; "The pastor as an exegete," by Bro. Scott (Lic.). The papers were suggestive and well written, and were listened to with profit by all. Other brethren were prepared to read papers, but time would not permit. In the evening a fine congregation assembled, and the secretary preached, taking for his subject, "Our duty as co-laborers with God." Rev. Mr. Embree (Disciple) and a number of others, gave hearty and helpful exhortations, and the interest seemed to be very marked. Thus a very pleasant, and we trust profitable meeting closed, to meet again at Alexandria on the second Tuesday in March.

By request the secretary remained over and preached the following evening. Our interest is not large in Montague. But there are good men and true, and led on by a faithful, experienced and successful pastor, we may reasonably look for success. F. D. DAVISON, Sec'y.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

THORNTON, JOHNSTON, N. B.—There was a very pleasant and profitable concert exercise in the Baptist church of this place on Xmas night, gotten up by the Sabbath-school. There was a full house. Thos. Hetherington, M. P. P., presided. PERSKIBGAN.—I visited this church again Dec. 16, and found the brethren and sisters much encouraged. Bro. F. Bealey, one of our young men of St. George church, has visited them the first Sunday in the month for some time past, holding two meetings and Sunday-school. Bro. Bealey is doing good work and is appreciated. C. E. PIRKO. BLYTHE, COVE.—We have been led to rejoice during the past week as we have seen and participated in an outpouring of the Spirit. The church is much encouraged. Five souls have felt their lost condition and accepted of Jesus as their Saviour. On Dec. 13, we assembled at the water side when these five rejoicing ones followed their Lord and Master in the ordinance of baptism. J. D. WYMORE.

FIVE ISLANDS AND LOWER ECONOMY, Colchester Co.—I have just closed a brief series of meetings at Five Islands and Lower Economy, in co-operation with the pastor, Rev. C. H. Haverstock. The first week the services were divided between the two places. We were hindered greatly by stormy weather and bad roads, and but little progress was made. During the past week the meetings were all held at the former place, and we had the pleasure of witnessing gradual advance-

ment. The congregations and the interest increased as we proceeded. Our closing meeting upwards of thirty-five persons, including about ten who had never made any profession of religion, arose to say they had received special blessings from the meetings. It was gratifying to me to find those baptized during my former visit, walking in the truth. I did not learn of one who had become recreant to his or her vows. Yesterday was my privilege, at the request of the pastor, to baptize an interesting young brother, and others are looking Zionward. Bro. Haverstock will doubtless have the pleasure of welcoming others soon. After baptizing and preaching at Five Islands and Lower Economy I proceeded to Bass River for my closing service. A large congregation was in attendance. I found those recently baptized progressing in the divine life. We had a glorious meeting. At the close about twelve persons arose for baptism. In reviewing my recent labors on the large field occupied by Bro. Haverstock I was impressed with the desirability of having two men thereupon instead of one. Those now contributing have only to double their subscriptions and this desired result may be reached. I enjoyed much my co-operation with Brother Haverstock, and left him and his excellent companion much encouraged in their work. Dec. 23. ISA. WALLACE, PERSONAL.

Bro. L. J. Tingley having accepted a call to Melvern Square Baptist church, desires all correspondents to address him there. Bro. W. P. Anderson, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Guysboro, desires all his correspondence to be addressed to him there. COM.

Deaths.

WILL SOME ONE who knows, please inform me by card where the *Olivet Baptist Church (African)* is situated; and also what brother is the authorized clerk of the church? B. H. THOMAS, Clerk of N. B. Western Baptist Association. MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., N. B. THE QUEENS CO. QUARTERLY MEETING is to be held with the First Baptist church of Newcastle, Grand Lake, at Newcastle Creek, beginning on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m. We hope to have a good attendance of both pastors and delegates. E. K. GANONG, Secretary.

PRESENTATION.—At the close of the Mission school, last Sunday, Dec. 23, Mr. Forrest, on behalf of the teachers and scholars of Botwick's Hall Mission school, St. John, presented Mr. J. J. Bostwick, their superintendent, with a handsome gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, as a token of esteem in which he is held by them. Mr. Bostwick has been superintendent of the school for its last thirteen years. This school, under his guidance, has been a power for good in the past, and we have hopes for even a brighter future. Geo. P. DOG, Secretary.

Birth.

BROWN.—At Harvey, Dec. 15, to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, a son.

Marriages.

HUTT-BEALS.—In the Baptist church, Inglesville, on December 24th, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, John F. Hutt to Euphemia S., daughter of John S. Beale, Esq., of Inglesville, Annapolis Co., N. S. CROSBY-SANDERS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Lake Anna, Dec. 24, by Rev. F. H. Beale, Geo. M. Crosby of Hebron, to Nellie Saunders, of Lake Anna. RAYMOND-TREAT.—At the Baptist church, Hebron, Dec. 25, by Rev. F. H. Beale, Norman J. Raymond, of Weymouth, to L. Augusta Treat of Hebron. SPINNEY-NICKERSON.—At Argyle, Dec. 24, by Rev. A. F. Brown, Richard L. Spinney, of Central Argyle to Miss Allie Nickerson of Argyle Head. BARTON-BOYD.—On Dec. 18th, at Newcastle Creek, by the pastor, G. K. Ganong, Thomas Barton of Waterborough, Queens Co., to Miss Eliza Boyd of Johnston, Queens Co. LOCKHART-FRANZ.—At Brookfield, Colchester Co., N. S., Dec. 25, by Rev. M. L. Fields, James S. Lockhart, of Forest Glen, to Mary Amelia Franz, of Shubenacadie. HICKS-GODARD.—At the minister's home, Havelock, Dec. 24, at 6 p. m., by Rev. B. N. Hughes, A. Hartley Hicks, to Alice L. Godard, all of Westmorland Co., N. B. WHEATON-FOWLER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Canaan Road, Havelock, Dec. 24, by Rev. E. M. Hartley, Hartley Wheaton, of New Glasgow, N. S., to Sarah A. Fowler, daughter of W. M. Fowler, Esq., of Havelock, N. B. CROSBY-CROWELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Deerfield, Yarmouth Co., Dec. 24, by Rev. E. P. Coldwell, A. A. James K. Crosby, to Blanche Crowell, daughter of Capt. Robert N. Crowell, all of Deerfield. KIMBLE-SMITH.—At the Salvation Army barracks, Sydney street, St. John, on Christmas evening, by Rev. J. H. Coy, Capt. Albert E. Kimble, of St. John, to Capt. Maud M. Smith, of Toronto, Canada. MORTON-HOGG.—At the residence of R. Burgess, Leinster street, St. John, on Christmas day, by Rev. J. H. Coy, Robert Morton, of St. John, to Eliza M. Hogg, of South Boston, Mass. ROBERTSON-ROBERTSON.—At Great Village, Dec. 17, by Rev. T. B. Layton, William Robertson, to Mary F. Rushton, both of Larnvale, Londonderry. HEGAN-FINLEY.—At Great Village, Dec. 24, by Rev. T. B. Layton, William J. Hegan, of Bass River, to Maggie E. Finley, of Great Village. LOUNSBURY-ALLWARD.—On Dec. 25, by Rev. W. J. Corey, James E. Lounsbury, to Mary J. Allward, all of Lewis Mountain, Westmorland Co. THOMAS-STRAIN.—At the house of the bride's father, on Dec. 24, by Rev. T. M. Munroe, George Thomas, of Cape Negroe Island, to Sarah A. Strain, of Port Clyde, both in the County of Shelburne. PRESCOTT-BOLES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Sussex, N. B., Dec. 19, by Rev. E. J. Grant, C. S. Prescott, of the firm of C. & J. Prescott, Albert Co., N. B., to George A. Boles, of Sussex. (St. John Sun please copy.)

MCCORMACK-MORRELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Wainwright, N. S., Dec. 18, by Rev. F. H. Beale, Edward O. McCormack, to Alice P. Morrell. GUEST-GUEST.—At the residence of the bride's father, Young's Cove, Dec. 18, by Rev. F. M. Young, Ph. B., James Watson Guest, to Dorinda Ann Guest, both of Young's Cove, Lunenburg Co. EIGHT-BEAL.—At the home of the bride's mother, Belleisle, Dec. 18, by Rev. F. M. Young, Ph. B., Harris Lemuel Elliott, of Mount Hanly, to Laura Jean Bent, of Belleisle. GOODWIN-FLORE.—At Argyle Sound, Dec. 14, by Rev. E. Brown, James D. Goodwin, of Publico Head, to Ella Frost, of Argyle Sound. PIERCE-MORTON.—At Lower Argyle, Dec. 14, by Rev. A. F. Brown, James Pierce, of Argyle Sound, to Isabella Morton, of Lower Argyle. RAYMONS-MORTON.—At Lunenburg, Dec. 15, by Rev. E. Brown, William M. Reynolds to Alice A., daughter of the Rev. R. M. Mutch, both of Lunenburg, Maine. BENNETT-GREEN.—At the residence of the late Dr. Cook, Newton Centre, Mass., Dec. 26, 1888, by Rev. L. C. Barnes, F. M. Bennett, of Westminster, Vt., to Annie M. Green, formerly of Hammond's Plains, Halifax Co., N. S. TAYLOR-HURST.—At the home of the bride's parents, Wilmot, P. E. I., Dec. 18, by Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Bruce Taylor, of Freetown, to Fanny, daughter of Stephen Hurst, Esq. HENSON-BENSON.—At the Baptist church, Bear River, Dec. 19, by Rev. W. H. Robinson, Percy H. Reed, to Addie, daughter of John H. Benson, Esq., all of Bear River. SIMPSON-RUGGLES.—At the home of the bride, Dec. 19, by Rev. W. H. Robinson, John W. Simpson, of Victory, Annapolis Co., to Addie Ruggles, of Bear River. ROACHE-WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Osborne, Shelburne Co., N. S., Dec. 18, by Rev. Frank Potter, John Roache, of Lockeport, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Augustus Williams, Green Harbor. PARENTY-BRADBURY.—At Woodstock, Nov. 24, by Rev. B. N. Nobles, Wm. B. Parent, of Queensbury, York Co., to Hattie Bradbury, of same place. SMITH-BUTLER.—At Woodstock, Dec. 19, by Rev. B. N. Nobles, Walker S. Smith, of Woodstock, to Mary B. Butler, of same place. TITUS-FARRIS.—At the Baptist church, Mill Cove, Dec. 18, by Rev. M. P. King, Theodore Titus, of Cambridge, Queens Co., to Alma Knight, daughter of John Farris, Esq. DUNN-POWELL.—At Central Grove, Long Island, N. S., Dec. 22, by Rev. J. W. Tingley, B. A., George H. Delaney, to Almada A. Powell, both of Central Grove, N. S. WILBER-WILBER.—At the Baptist parsonage, Harvey, by Rev. J. W. Brown, Welcome Wilbur, to Mrs. Rebecca Wilbur, all of New Horton, Albert Co. FITCH-LIGHTNER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Greenwood, Kings Co., N. S., Dec. 11, by Rev. E. H. Hoar, Hanley E. Fitch, to Lizzie Lightner, both of Greenwood, Kings Co., N. S. GORHAM-HARRIS.—In the Baptist church, Hampton Village, on Christmas eve, by Rev. Sydney W. Hoar, B. F. Gorham, of Havelock, N. B., to Luzella G., eldest daughter of G. F. Harris, Esq.

true piety. All who knew him trusted him fully. He was a friend to the poor, and a helper in every good enterprise. His own family, his neighbors, and the church at Canard, of which he was an esteemed member, all mourn their loss in his removal by death. "SNOODGRASS.—At Hampton, Kings Co., N. B., Nov. 28th, after a very short but severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, Joseph C. Snodgrass, aged 21 years, 1 month and 20 days, leaving a young wife to mourn her sad loss, but her loss is no doubt his eternal gain. He professed religion only a few months before his death. He was highly thought of by those who were acquainted with him. This was particularly manifest by the great numbers who followed him to his last earthly resting-place. His funeral was attended by Rev. T. A. Blackadar. DOBSON.—At Sydney, C. B., Dec. 2nd, Mrs. Joseph Dobson, aged 84 years. She suffered from no mortal disease, but her case the words of Job were fulfilled: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age like a sheaf of corn cometh in, in his season." She was born at Margaree, C. B., and came to Sydney 44 years ago. She was a member of the Sydney Baptist church, but latterly did not attend public worship on account of the infirmity of old age. She has left to mourn their loss, her husband—who is waiting for the summons to meet her on the other side, being now in the 89th year of his age, and six children, all of whom are prominent and useful members of our churches—J. W., of Sydney, and G. H. Dobson, of North Sydney. RANDALL.—On the 11th ult., of heart disease, Mrs. Hannah Randall, in the 73rd year of her age. The deceased was formerly a resident of Canterbury, York Co., but for a number of years has resided in Fredericton. She was converted to God at the tender age of twelve years, was baptized by the late Rev. Thomas Saunders, and united with the Baptist church, of which she was a pious member until the time of her death. She was a meek and lowly follower of her Saviour, with whom she held sweet communion by the way. Her death-bed was a scene of rejoicing, and one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. She made most beautiful and impressive expressions of the assurance that was given her, that she should depart and be with Christ, which is far better. HARDY.—On Dec. 14, Bro. Richard Hardy, of Jordan River, departed this life, aged 89 years and 6 months. His last illness was short but severe. With calm reliance on the all-suffering of the Atonement of Christ, he passed away to his home above and beyond the stars cloud and vanities of the present existence, and there meets his sainted companion, who let him 13 years ago. He was baptized in 1842, by the Rev. T. Delong, of precious memory, and united with the Jones Falls Baptist church, in which he lived a consistent and useful member till he went up to join the hosts of the Ransomed in light. Bro. Hardy's home was one consecrated to God and opened at all times to His servants. He did all he could to encourage and help them on in their work, and was willing to do what he could to support the cause of truth and help along the good work of the Lord. He leaves behind to mourn their loss many relatives and friends. May the grace that saved and sustained the departed be theirs and ours. FOREMAN.—Deacon Henry Foster, J. P., another standard-bearer, passed away from his earthly residence in Crowsnest, Lunenburg Co., Dec. 13, aged 79 years and 7 months. The deceased leaves a kind-hearted companion (of his own age), three daughters, and an only son, John, of Chatham, Mass., all of whom are church members. Rev. S. M. King, his pastor, delivered an earnest and touching discourse from 2 Tim. 4: 7, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." etc. About fifty years ago Mr. Foster came from Fairbairn into this county. He was one of the first of the great number of the infant Baptist church in Bridgewater, organized 1844, with Rev. Maynard Packer pastor. He was baptized at Conquerall Bank at an earlier date by Rev. Mr. Howard. Out of devotion and contempt, a merchant of the place bred a gup three times while the sacred rite was being performed. That sooner has since passed to his reward, and under sad circumstances. The Baptists endured severe trials. The subject of this notice was a most enthusiastic and devoted Christian and temperance worker, and his eldest daughter, was largely instrumental in building up the Baptist interest in Lunenburg and Lakeville. Nearly seven years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Foster celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The occasion was one of great pleasure to these aged pilgrims, and the golden offerings from far and near evidenced the high esteem in which they were held.

Deaths. TURNER.—At Harvey, Dec. 24, Lottie, beloved wife of Capt. J. B. Turner, aged 30 years. BURKS.—At Jemseg, Dec. 12th, Gabrielle, daughter of William Burns, of St. John, aged 25 years. HAINES.—At Freetown, N. S., Dec. 18, the infant daughter of Milton and Hannah E. Haines, aged six months. PHILLIPS.—At Green Oak, Dec. 21, after a short, but very painful illness, Susan A. Phillips, aged 56, leaving a grief-stricken husband and family; in good hope of glory. ROGERS.—At Lewis Mountain, Nov. 17, my dear friend, Daniel Rogers, aged 68 years, leaving two sons and two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. PLEMMER.—At Waterville, Carleton Co., Nov. 11th, of consumption, Nettie Eugenia, eldest daughter of Albert and Sarah E. Haines, in the 18th year of her age. Lovely in life; happy in death. SKINNER.—At the home of her brother, Geo. Skinner, Brookline, N. S., Dec. 13th, after five or six years' confinement to her bed, Mrs. Beattie Skinner, in her 60th year. Her Christian life was always a thing to be admired, and especially during her long illness. MYRES.—At Wentworth, Cumberland Co., Nov. 2nd, Harris Myres, aged 35 years. He bore his protracted illness patiently, trusting hopefully in Jesus. He passed away peacefully, leaving a wife and children who keenly feel their disappointment and sorrow. NORMAN.—At Hantsport, Dec. 13, Annie, aged 14 years, daughter of Chas. and Josephine Norman, of Bridgetown. The deceased had lived with Mrs. Chas. Patterson, of Hantsport, since infancy. Annie was patient in her suffering and said she was not afraid to die, if it was the Lord's will. JONES.—At Kars, Kings Co., Dec. 7th, of heart disease, Jacob Jones, aged 69 years. For many years he was a member of the 1st Springfield Baptist church. He died trusting alone in the blood and righteousness of Jesus Christ. He leaves a lonely widow, two sons, and four daughters to mourn their loss. ARMSTRONG.—At Sydney, C. B., Dec. 17th, George B. Armstrong, aged 45 years. His illness was brief but severe. He died from inflammation of the lungs. He was a very useful and busy man, an Armstrong, and a nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong. May the Lord comfort the friends in their sad bereavement. PINNO.—At her home at Waterville, Kings Co., N. S., Dec. 10th, after a brief but severe illness, in her 53rd year, Sister Pina, a very useful and busy member of the church. We judge of her entering into the rest that remains for the people of God by her unblemished Christian life. She had been for 23 years a faithful member of the Berwick church. She will be greatly missed by the whole community. Pina, a very useful and busy member on Belcher street, Cornwall, Dec. 13, Abram Ellis, aged 73. Deceased was baptized by Rev. Ed. Manning. He lived many years at Scott's Bay, where he carried on ship-building quite extensively. When that industry declined, he purchased a farm. He was a man of integrity and

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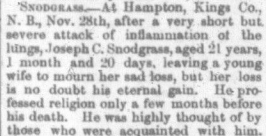
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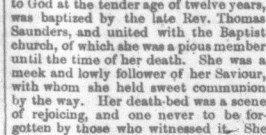
THE CELEBRATED "LIGHTNING" HAY KNIFE.



THIS IS THE BEST KNIFE IN THE WORLD

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

LAME HORSES.



HALEY BROS. & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

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11 TO 17 MAIN STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WOOD BROS. & Co., 107 and 109 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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THE KARN PIANO

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

THIS IS IT. The Celebrated "LIGHTNING" HAY KNIFE.



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THAT THINGS ARE NO WORSE, SIRE.

BY HENRY HUNT JACKSON. From the time of our old Revolution, When we threw off the yoke of the King. Has descended this phrase to remember, To remember, to remember, to sing; 'Tis a phrase that is full of a lesson, It can comfort and warm like a fire, It can cheer when days are the darkest: "That things are no worse, O my Sire!"

THE HOME.

Revealed. Last summer, during the most crowded week of the season at a great resort, a young lady arrived who was heralded as being enormously wealthy. She was accompanied by her mother, and guarded by a cortege of servants, maids, footmen and grooms. Her carriage was in excellent taste, her horses thoroughbred. She appeared for a few moments in the ball-room, exquisitely dressed, and commanded attention by her remarkable beauty. Public excitement ran high. She promised to become the centre of attraction of all the gay groups.

dumble servant-girl who honestly tries to do her duty, and who in her sphere is as indispensable as the sun in his, giving the need of just appreciation and due respect to all, however high or low their station or calling. Politeness has been called "benevolence in little things." From the very nature of this definition it appears that this benevolence in little things can come only from a large, universal benevolence of heart from which all smaller streams flow as rivulets from a common fountain.

"I Was Kicked Up."

Kind thoughts will lead to kind words. An ounce of praise is worth a pound of blame, any day. Yet in many families we hear much more of the latter than we do of the former. I have seen children bent all the way, as one said to me once, when I asked him how he was brought up. "I was not brought up," he said; "I was kicked up." Not only are parents sinful in this regard, but older brothers and sisters are too often culpable as well. Many a young heart has soiled by the lack of some word of kindly encouragement. There are some of the teachers who can easily remember the longing which they had as little children, for that praise which would have cost very little, but would have gone a great way in helping them to be lords of childhood. Kind words are like oil, but harsh words are like sand. The one oils the machinery of life, and makes it run smoothly; while the other causes friction, and may even bring the whole machine to a standstill.

TEMPERANCE.

Playing Pool.

An industrious young shoemaker fell into the habit of spending much time in a saloon near by. One by one his customers began to desert him. When his wife remonstrated with him for so neglecting his work for the saloon, he would only say, "I have just been down a little while playing pool." His little two-year old boy caught the refrain, and would often ask, "Is you going down to play pool, papa?" Smith tried in vain to correct this word. The child persisted in his own pronunciation, and one day he was playing with a friend, "I have been playin' pool!" This made a deep impression upon the shoemaker, as he realized that the question was being answered in the falling off of his customers and the growing wants of his household. He resolved again and again to quit the pool table, but the passion of play to hold him a long time. Finally he found himself out of work, out of money, and out of flour. Sitting on his bench one afternoon, idle and despondent, he was heard to exclaim, "No work again to-day. What 'm to do, I don't know, I've got no money, and I've got no work." "Can't you r'n down and play pool some more?" "Oh, hush, you poor child," groaned his father, shame-stricken. "That's just the trouble. Papa has played pool too much already." But he never played it again. The next day his home is comfortable and happy once more.—Temperance Review.

THE FARM.

Winter Butter.

Careful, experienced housewives, who make the finest of butter during the warm season, signify fail to produce a high-grade article through the winter. What is the cause of so many failures, and where lies the remedy? The whole matter is, that amateur butter-makers make no allowance for the weather and changing seasons. They have one way of setting milk, of treating cream, and manipulating butter, and they apply that way to the domestic dairy without alteration in June, in September, and in January. This is a grave error, and it must be rectified in every household before fancy or even fairly good butter can be expected. Cream must be separated from milk, and afterward mature, before it is churned. The time given for attaining that maturity should not be less than twenty-four, or more than thirty-six. In summer, the normal atmospheric warmth will ripen cream sufficiently within that time, and, without knowing it, many amateurs have their cream just right at churning-time. As the weather becomes cooler, of course the acid develops more slowly, and artificial heat should be supplied to ripen it within a moderate length of time. This is where most of the domestic butter-makers fail. They make not the least allowance for the cold weather, and keep their cream around in a cool atmosphere until it actually becomes bitter instead of sour. To make fine winter butter, skim as in summer, and then mature the cream in a special warmer. Put the cream jar in a room heated to a temperature of 70°, and keep it there twenty-four hours, if such a temperature ripens it too quickly, reduce the heat, say to 60° to 65°. Try in every way to make the condition of the milk, cream, and separating butter similar to what its condition would have been in the summer. The science of fine butter-making is not a subtle art that few can comprehend, but it possesses salient points, that all must observe as essential, if they desire to be counted among the successful. Mature cream, churned at the proper temperature (about 60° in summer and 45° in winter), will grain butter hard and firm, and work into a product of the proper consistency and texture. Use no color but such as is known to be reliable, and do not use an excessive quantity of that.

Things a Farmer Should Not Do.

To enumerate all that should be done to ensure good farming would fill a volume, but there are a few important things that a good farmer should not do, which it might not be amiss to mention here. A farmer should not hold more land than his capital will allow him to cultivate thoroughly. By "thoroughly" I mean in the most approved manner of the times in which he lives, and with the most improved implements and machinery. He should never have more horses, cattle, and sheep, or any other stock, than he can keep in good condition. An animal in good order at the beginning of winter is already wintered. His winter stock should not consume an inordinate amount of food on account of the lack of shelter or cover which would enable them to thrive better on it. If as much. He should never buy anything that can be produced on his own land at less than the market rate. He should never refuse a fair marketable price for anything he has to sell, provided it more than covers the cost of production. This last axiom may admit a good deal of argument, but I think it is the best policy in the long run to take a fair paying price when the article is ready for market. If the market price is only equal to or lower than the cost of production, then it remains for the farmer to act according to his judgment and be guided by circumstances. Both with regard to his crops and his stock, a farmer should endeavor to excel both in quantity and quality,

but especially the latter; quality should never, under any circumstances, be sacrificed to quantity. A farmer should make a point of being well posted up in the state of all the markets that are likely to affect his interests; and last, but not least, he should buy his own newspapers, and never trust to borrowing from a neighbor. By taking a paper of his own the farmer can file it for future reference. It is often very convenient and also interesting to turn up the back numbers.

In the matter of dust or earth baths, fowls, and especially turkeys, it is the best to wallowing in a shallow dust-bath. One corner of the poultry-house should be inclosed and then filled with soft, pulverized, dry earth to about twenty inches above the level of the floor. Have a small door connecting this with the poultry-house, and when it is left open the birds will walk in and take a good wallow. All kinds of poultry especially love to dust themselves when there are indications of stormy weather.

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Tobacco-Poisoning.

Babyhood, following the lead of a medical contemporary, has called the attention of its readers to the bad effects of tobacco smoke on young children; not smoke of their own manufacture, of course, but that inhaled from smoke-laden air. This is a subject we have never seen discussed before, but in perspective of any question regarding the habit of smoking, per se, we think the every one must agree with the conclusions reached by the writer quoted below:

Every one is familiar with the effects of tobacco upon the unaccustomed to it, especially upon the young; but we are too apt to consider these effects as confined to the person smoking. This is a distinct error. The pleasurable effects generally are so confined, but the disagreeable ones are usually unconfined to the person smoking. We have known many men in good health who have been obliged to give up attendance at their favorite clubs because their fellow-members smoked so excessively as to cause them to leave. We have even known a strong man, who rarely used tobacco, in need of medical aid, from attending a directors' meeting, held in a rather small room, where the majority smoked during the meeting while he did not. With these facts before us, who can doubt the effect upon infants and young children before they acquire a habituation? If a child is "poorly," with a poor appetite, is languid, etc., it is always worth while to inquire if this source of poisoning exists. It may seem that such caution is unnecessary, but we daily see the marks of the fatally smoking in the same room with the children.

Prohibition in Manitoba.—A Winnipeg correspondent of the N. Y. Voice writes: "In its province Prohibition has been generally adopted under the local Option system that now only nine municipalities and 17 unincorporated places are under license in a total of 15 municipalities and 87 unincorporated places. A campaign is being carried on to win prohibition as a provincial measure. If it succeeds, there will be a vast unpopulated tract of prohibition territory, 300 miles wide (save for 50 miles between Kansas and Iowa) running from Texas to the North Pole.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, Chemists, Bowmanville, writes: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market."

It takes one a whole life-time to learn how to live; and that fact alone teaches the true value of time and opportunity until time and opportunity are about to be taken from him and he stands on the border of eternity. One should do his best and live his best every day.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of the U. S. Express Co., says: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of eight years standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'I believe in the Buffalo physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicotinos, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Sold by all Druggists.

SHE (The Sensible Housewife) Sent the Largest Number of Wrappers of WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

RHEUMATISM CURED. PORT GREVILLE, Sept. 24, 1888. G. GATES, Sons, & Co.—Gentles: Last summer I had a bad attack of rheumatism in the hip, caused by cold and exposure. I used a bottle of your Balm and one of your Anodyne Liniments, and it cured me, so that I have not had a return of it since, though often exposed at the same place.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS IS THE BEST. C. GATES, Sons, & Co., Dear Sir: I was troubled for a long time with a very bad feeling, like a craving, and iron and wine, but it made it worse. Got a bottle of your Life of Man Bitters, and it helped me at once. I can recommend it to any one similarly troubled.—Very truly, MCKINLAY CORBITT.

NESTLE'S FOOD IS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR INFANTS IN HOT WEATHER. It requires no milk in preparation, and is very effective in the prevention of CHOLERA INFANTUM.

BAPTIST BOOK ROOM, 94 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S. 1889 'XMAS, 1889 Order at Once.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST HYMNAL. Handsome Present for 'Xmas. In JUVENILE BOOKS there are upwards of fifty different titles and titles, ranging from the 12c. to 50c. and up.

SOLID GOLD PLATED. The most beautiful and durable of all jewelry. We have a large stock of Solid Gold Plated Jewelry, and will send you a list of our goods, and will send you a list of our goods, and will send you a list of our goods.

CHANGING OF TIME. 2 TRIPS PER WEEK FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. INTERNATIONAL S. S. Co. COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 13th, and until further notice, one of the fine steamers of this Company will leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 7.25 Eastern Standard time.

SEARCH. Old trunks and closets for letters, receipts, etc., dated between 1847 and 1880, and you will find old WATERS, for which I will pay cash. Will give from 1 cent to \$2.00 each for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia stamps. These are at very low prices.

\$225.00 CASH, 70 Diamond Rings, 50 PAIRS GENUINE DIAMOND SCREW EAR RINGS, 26 Solid Gold and Silver Watches GIVEN AWAY.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Sole of Fine Copper and Tin for Casting. BELL METALS. Warranted. Good as new. 447 WATER ST. TEL. 111.

Baltimore Church Bells. Sole of Fine Copper and Tin for Casting. BELL METALS. Warranted. Good as new. 447 WATER ST. TEL. 111.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. '89. Winter Arrangement. '90. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1888, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

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C. E. Burnham & Sons HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF PARLORSUITES From \$35 upwards. BEDROOM SETS. In Ash, Cherry, Walnut and Oak, at very Low Prices.

KATTAN and REED CHAIRS. Jubilee Platform Rockers at \$4.50 each. MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c. Mail orders promptly attended to.

SHORTHAND. Thoroughly taught by mail or personally at the office. SYSTEMS prepared for competent pupils. STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, 100 Water Street, N. B. WRITING INSTRUCTION and practice on all the standard machines. Short and Long Hand. Copying, and all kinds of Printing. Dress, Shorthand Institute, St. John, N. B.

EPSS'S COCOA. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of Cocoa, Mr. Epss has produced his breakfast food which is a rich, creamy, flavoured beverage which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. It is a food of such a nature that it floats around us ready to attack wherever there is a want of strength. We may compare it to a fatal shaft by keeping our lives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Lancet, London, 1879. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, and in tins, by all the leading Chemists, London, Eng.

SOLID GOLD. AMERICAN GOLD. 15.50. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of Cocoa, Mr. Epss has produced his breakfast food which is a rich, creamy, flavoured beverage which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. It is a food of such a nature that it floats around us ready to attack wherever there is a want of strength. We may compare it to a fatal shaft by keeping our lives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Lancet, London, 1879. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, and in tins, by all the leading Chemists, London, Eng.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered for Spavin, Strains, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and all kinds of Lameness in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Dogs. Sold by all Druggists.

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News Summary.

Three Scott Act convictions have been secured at Milltown during the month. It is said that other cases are soon to follow.

At the close of the last month returns show that the people of Canada have \$42,000,000 in the Dominion and Post Office savings banks.

It is said that there are about twenty John Smiths in Moncton and vicinity, and the post office clerks have a hard time in telling which is which.

A cable despatch says the news that the Dominion government intends to modify the duty on mining machinery is received with satisfaction in England.

Petitioners for a ferry between Indiantown and Point Pleasant will be glad to know that the ferry commission has called for tenders from persons who can provide a proper boat.

Steamer Dominion has made her last trip on the Digby and Annapolis route. The Steamer King will be put on for a couple of trips, after which the Alpha will run across until the Monticello is finished.

The S. S. Yarmouth will be withdrawn from the Yarmouth-Boston route at the close of the year, and her place will be taken by the Dominion which will make weekly trips to and from Boston until spring.

The total shipment of deals from Farrisboro for the past season was 32,000,000 feet. This is 500,000 feet more than ever before. The number of vessels engaged in carrying this lumber was 47 with a total of 34,613 tons.

Seven hundred and forty-five thousand tons of coal were mined in Cape Breton last year, and it required two thousand five hundred and fifty vessels, manned by twenty-four thousand seamen, to move the production.

A correspondent writes that a statement in the Messenger and Visitor to the effect that Prof. Bell had imported the first flock of Merino sheep into N. S. was incorrect, as a gentleman at West River, Pictou Co., had a flock forty years ago.

The latest addition to the industries of Yarmouth is the Millon Manufacturing company, with a capital of \$25,000, who are now completing their factory buildings and have already commenced work. They will manufacture all kinds of woodenware.

Mr. Arthur Glennie, of Fort Lawrence, had a very valuable horse killed Wednesday evening. While driving in Annapolis, he was given on completion of any course. Special advantages for instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Education, Drawing, Painting and Decorative Art.

Advance sheets of the trade returns for the fiscal year ending June last, show the exports to be \$89,000,000, the imports \$115,250,000, and the duty collected \$23,750,000. The increase of trade has been principally with the United States, West Indies and South America, and aggregates nearly six millions as compared with the previous year.

It is reported that the Londonderry Iron Co. have examined the iron deposits on the Nova Scotia Central railway with a view to develop them. The ore is found to be so much superior to that near Annapolis that the company propose to raise the ore and have it carried to their works over the N. S. C. R. W. & A. R. and L. C. R.

We have to congratulate the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association; St. John, N. B., on its inauguration of a system which is unique and certainly has many attractions which commend it to the public. It is to-day the only regular company on this continent, and so far as we are aware, in the world, devoted exclusively to the business of pure life insurance.—Insurance Society, Montreal.

A new industry, the manufacture of speck wood, is soon to be started at Newville, Miramichi, Mr. J. Cleveland being the chief promoter. Mr. G. H. Waring is now engaged in making a machine for doing the work. The machine will contain nine circular saws so arranged that the wood can be easily cut to the various sizes required for making speck of half an inch to two inches in diameter.

The returns of traffic at Moncton station of the Intercolonial railway are instructive. There were decreases in tons of freight carried in 1874-5, in 1876-7 and 1877-8. The number of tons carried in 1878-9 was 2,824, as compared with 2,004 in 1873—actually a decrease over the whole period. Since 1878-9 tonnage of freight carried has increased from 2,824 to 24,318, and the revenue of the station has increased three-fold.

The Portia, the pioneer ship of the S. S. line from St. John, N. B., to the West India islands and ports in South America, will commence her first trip leaving St. John about the 5th January. This will call at Yarmouth for freight. This line has been subsidized by the Dominion government, and it is believed it will tend largely to increase our trade that cannot but prove profitable to Canada.

Lumber amounting to 480,773,000 feet, and valued at \$25,903,296, was exported from the Dominion to the United States during the nine months ending with September 1889. During the same months of 1888 the exports of lumber amounted to 432,128,000 feet, valued \$22,929,930. The amount of customs duty paid upon Canadian lumber going into the United States in the first nine months of this year was about \$900,000.

What it Will Do. Poison's Nervine, the great pain cure, never fails to give prompt relief in the following complaints: Sprains, bruises, cuts, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, sciatica. Buy to-day at any drug store 10 cents a bottle, and test it in any of the above complaints. It never fails. For Nervine is composed of the most powerful pain-subduing remedies in the world. Get a bottle at any drug store. You will be made happy. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

Worms don't take kindly to Peter's Worm Expeller. Children are troubled with worms, and should try this remedy, readily administered, safe and effective. Ask your druggist for it, or any dealer.

A large number of safety lamps have been delivered to the men for use in the east and No. 5 slopes at Springhill. It is stated that ultimately all Sinking Lights will be withdrawn from these slopes.

Mr. J. S. Cornwall, secretary of the Board of Trade, has just received orders for 100,000 copies of his advertising circular of St. John. A very heavy order has been received from the West India Steamship Co. for distribution on the steamers and in the West Indies.

Messrs. R. G. Leckie and A. T. Paterson, of the Londonderry iron works, have interviewed the minister of finance in reference to duties on iron. They asked for a readjustment of the duties, claiming that there are inconsistencies in the present iron tariff which should be remedied.

The British trade returns show for the ten months ending October 31st, Canada's exports of 3,000,000 cwt. of wheat to Britain compared with 1,100,000 in 1888 and 3,500,000 in the fat year 1887. There has been a large falling off, too, in the receipts from the United States. Our flour exports show a slight increase.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montreal, held Saturday, to decide for or against a civic loan of \$1,000,000 for the harbor and harbor improvements, a poll was demanded and granted, but the aldermen expect a nine-tenths majority for the loan, and are calling meetings for the constituents to make the vote a big one.

Mr. John Gallant, of Campbellton, has on exhibition the head of a large animal shot by an Indian near the head waters of the Miramichi. It is neither that of a moose nor caribou, although resembling them, and the Indian says he never saw an animal like it. The horns are a beautiful set, having thirty-two branches.

An interesting table is that which contains a statement of customs seizures. From this it appears that the value of seizures in the different ports within the province was as follows: Chatham, \$560, 91; Fredericton, \$95; Moncton, \$10; St. Andrews, \$1,030.41; St. John, \$4,316.58; St. Stephen, \$1,026.30; Woodstock, \$736.25.—St. John Gazette.

N. S. Krougloff and A. E. T. Kobzakov, Russian engineers, are on their way to Montreal. They were sent to Canada by the Russian government to inspect railway construction here, with a view to the building of a great railway through Siberia, which, with waterways, will give Russia complete communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific coast.

Friday afternoon Welleley Morton, who was visiting his father at Harris Island, one of the Tusket group, went out duck shooting on the shore of the island. He did not return, and those who went to search for him found him dead with his side ripped open by a shot from his own rifle, which was in the barrel, when it went off and killed him.

Manganese in large quantities has been discovered on a property near St. Martins, owned by St. John parties. The mineral is believed to be of a very superior quality, and some specimens of the local ore, which was pronounced to be very pure. Samples have been sent to Boston to be examined by experts, and if the report is favorable steps will be taken to commence mining at once. The property comprises about 30 acres, all of which is understood to be this valuable ore.—St. John Globe.

The past season has been a prosperous one at Point du Chene. The lumber shipments were far in excess of the previous year. The fall opened up with a heavy potato trade, but this flattened as soon as the markets broke down; still some 200,000 bushels were shipped. The oyster industry of Prince Edward Island is steadily growing. Some 26,000 bbls. were shipped from the Point. They were nearly all consumed in the upper provinces. Live stock, excepting sheep, show a decrease. There were 23,000 sheep, which is a considerable decrease over last year, but horses and cattle are not up to the previous years.

It cost \$200 to cure Michel Lebbeter, of Antigonish, of terrible Dyspepsia. If he took above medicine, he was cured. Dyspepsia has no excuse for suffering when they can get this medicine. \$1.00 box, all druggists and dealers.

Gladstone has received 200 telegrams and 500 letters congratulating him on his 80th birthday.

The boats of our American friends that the Brooklyn bridge has the longest span in the world is incorrect, as the Forth Bridge, Scotland, has two spans each hundreds of feet longer.

Despite orders issued by the government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland, members of the organization held an open air meeting. The authorities have decided to adopt vigorous measures to suppress the gatherings of salvationists.

At the offices of the bureau of gas in Philadelphia, Edison lights are now in use. Comment is unnecessary.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed on Morgan street, San Francisco, the other morning. It was nothing more or less than a shower of small crabs. They ranged in size from that of a dime to a dollar piece.

The recently incorporated Columbia Railroad and Navigation Co., at Richmond, Va., is likely to prove a sensation in commercial circles. It is stated that the purpose of the company is to construct railroads in South America, steamship lines connecting these roads with points in the United States and everything necessary to properly carry on such business. The capital is \$1,000,000.

Polson's Nervine, the great pain cure, never fails to give prompt relief in the following complaints: Sprains, bruises, cuts, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, sciatica. Buy to-day at any drug store 10 cents a bottle, and test it in any of the above complaints. It never fails. For Nervine is composed of the most powerful pain-subduing remedies in the world. Get a bottle at any drug store. You will be made happy. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

Donations.

The Rev. Geo. Howard, Florenceville, Co. N. B., has been put upon the sunny side by being made the recipient of a cash donation of \$40.00 by his kind people.

St. George's.—Mrs. Pines and I are continually receiving tokens of respect from our parishioners. On Saturday evening, Dec. 21st, I was presented with a very nice pair of fur driving gloves. C. E. PINCO.

A few of the many friends of Mrs. B. H. Thomas (who is the organist of the Marguerite Baptist church, called at the parsonage on Dec. 17, and presented her with a purse of \$20.00. She desires to make grateful mention of their thoughtful kindness in the Messenger and Visitor. The pastor must also thank the Marguerite friends for many such acts.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, a 1889 number of friends of the town section of the church, met at the parsonage. The evening was spent very pleasantly in conversation, with literary and musical exercises by the organist and young ladies. On retiring, the visitors left in cash and gifts, the value of twenty-seven dollars. Such gatherings tend much to encourage the hearts of pastors, who may at times be tempted to think that their labors and purposes are not appreciated, and in an instance of Mrs. Thomas's wife, love, without which there can be no true progress in church life. Chester, N. S. GEO. TAYLOR.

Friday evening, Dec. 14, we were invited to meet the ladies of the Argyle church, at the house of Mr. Hervey Breen. A large number were present, and at the close of an evening spent in agreeable social intercourse, our attention was called to a table which had hitherto escaped our notice. It was fairly loaded with the necessities of household life, including a goodly number of money. Of cash and commodities we were invited to take charge. Such expressions have a meaning far beyond their market value. To our pastors, in many cases striving to do more than double work, they afford assurance that the churches they serve are sustaining them with both moral and material support.

For about fourteen months we have been vainly laboring to adequately cover the Tusket and Argyle fields. And although the people of necessity see very little of their pastor, Mrs. Browne and myself find the reminders of their kind thoughtfulness as precious as gold.

For W. R. M. U. Nictaux, per Mrs. A. Gates, F. M., \$5 00; Alexandra, per Maud Jones, 12 00; New Albany, per S. M. Whitman, 8 00; New Canard, per Mrs. F. Alward, 5 00; Little Glace Bay, per E. A. Martell, 3 00; Little Glace Bay, per E. A. Martell, 3 00; Lower East Jeddore, per Mrs. L. Harpell, H. M. \$1.00, 5 00; Hopewell Hill Mission Band, per L. C. Russell, 4 00; Cavendish, per M. McNeill, 12 00; New Glasgow, per L. A. Blair, 3 75; South Brookfield, per J. W. Spidle, 4 00; South Brookfield, per J. W. Spidle, 4 00; collections—F. M. \$3, H. M. \$3, 6 00; Mrs. Mary Smith, Amherst, N. S.

Convention Funds Received. Temple church, Yarmouth, \$ 7 00; River Hebert, 12 00; First Harvey church, N. B., for Con. Fund, 11 84; First Harvey church, N. B., for N. W. Missions, 89; Germantown, for Con. Fund, 6 00; New Horton, for N. W. Missions, 4 38; Tusket church, Village Section, 2 00; Lower Granville, 5 00; Berwick, Cornwallis, Second, 21 50; Cornwallis First, 16 40; Upper Canard S. S. for F. M., 9 60; Brookfield, Colchester Co., 4 00; Onalaw, 2nd, 12 00; Second St. Margarets, 6 25; Lockeport, 15 65; \$136 27; Yarmouth, Dec. 28. G. E. DAT.

I have sold Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry many years, have received great benefit from its use, and can recommend it to all who suffer from coughs, colds or any pulmonary complaint. CHARLES H. LEROY, Putnam, Conn.

The announcement of a new and popular subscription book, entitled "Explorations and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley," with a brief sketch of other world-renowned explorers, has just come to hand.

The reader has a full account of all Stanley's latest travels and adventures down to the time he reached the coast a few weeks ago. The book will contain over 200 pages, and 200 engravings, is finely bound in cloth, and boards for \$2.50, and in full morocco, gilt, for \$3.25.

As it will be sold only by subscription, canvassers would do well to apply at once for agency. Where there is no local authorized agent the book will be sent post paid on receipt of price.

Agents, or any persons needing employment, should write the publishers for illustrated circulars and terms. Address, The Earle Publishing House, St. John, N. B.

To Our Subscribers.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Eosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. KENDALL Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same), is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise,"

Public Notice.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, (so called) in the City of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the First day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1884, and made between the said JOHN B. PITFIELD, of the one part, and Margaret D. Milligan, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the principal money secured therein, Lands and Premises described therein, and the said mortgagee, do hereby certify that a certain parcel of land, to-wit: A Ground situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, in Sidney Ward, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said City by the number twelve hundred and eleven, having a frontage on the North side of British Street of forty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred feet, more or less, together with the rights, privileges and appurtenances, and the buildings thereon standing and being.

Dated this twenty eighth day of December, A. D. 1889. HARVEY P. HAYWARD, Assignee of Mortgagee. J. J. FORREST, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage. GEO. W. GELOW, Auctioneer.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. Unlocks all the clogged secretions of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, carries off all the humors and impurities from the entire system, correcting Acidity, and curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dry Skin, Dizziness, Jaundice, Heartburn, Nervous and General Debility, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Etc. It purifies and eradicates from the Blood all poisonous humors, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

USE DEARBORN & CO'S ABSOLUTELY PURE SPICES & CATERIAR. See our guarantee on every package. (Best is Cheapest) Ask your Grocer for them.

WISTAR'S Balsam OF WILD CHERRY. Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Indigestion, and Consumption. Yield at once to the wonderful power of this remedy. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS."

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER. AN NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE. A PERFECT FOOD. A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, PAPER, CARDS, GOSPEL HYMNS.

Head Quarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books. Yarmouth Woolen Mills TWEEDS, HONESPUNS, FLANNELS, YARNS, ETC. They will give you satisfaction both in appearance and wear, being manufactured of all Pure Wool Stock.

"WHITE CROSS" GRANULATED SOAP. A PURE DRY SOAP IN FINE POWDER. HARMLESS ALIKE TO HANDS AND CLOTHING, WITH WONDERFUL CLEANSING PROPERTIES.

FREE! THE MAGAZINE "The Cottage Hearth." ONE YEAR SUBSCRIPTION FREE FOR 15 CROSSES CUT FROM ONE POUND PACKAGE.

Ask Your Grocer. The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

1 The New 8 Year 9 New Year! 0

New and true Music Books. CHOICE SACRED SOLOS, 34 new songs, \$1.00. CHOICE SACRED SOLOS, for Low Voice, 40 songs, \$1.00. SOLO CLASSICS, Soprano & Tenor, 60 songs, \$1.00. SONG CLASSICS, Low Voice, 40 songs, \$1.00. CLASSIC TENOR SOLOS, 30 songs, \$1.00. CLASSIC VOCAL DUETS, the very best, \$1.00. EVERETT'S ALBUM OF SONGS, good songs, \$1.00. MAUD V. WILSON'S VOCAL ALBUM, a master's work, \$1.00. POPULAR SONGS COLLECTION, good songs, \$1.00. GOOD OLD SONGS we are using, 115 songs, \$1.00. COLLEGE SONGS, 100 songs, \$1.00. COLLEGE SONGS for Banjo; for Guitar, \$1.00. RHYMES & TUNES; Osgood, Sweet home music, \$1.00.

PIANO CLASSICS, Vol. 1, 4 pieces, \$1.00. PIANO CLASSICS, Vol. 2, 4 pieces, \$1.00. CLASSICAL PIANIST, 24 pieces, \$1.00. POPULAR DANCE MUSIC COLLECTION, 100 pieces, \$1.00. The above are all superior books. Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.

I HEREBY undertake hereby give notice and certify that a certain limited Partnership under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, and in the name of "W. C. PITFIELD & Co.," for the buying and selling at wholesale, of dry goods and other merchandise, and generally a wholesale dry goods and general jobbing and commission business, was formed in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1888, was to terminate the 31st day of March, A. D. 1889, and terminate the 31st day of March, A. D. 1889, did terminate and is said to be dissolved the said 31st day of March, A. D. 1889.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN, to-wit: Be it remembered that W. C. PITFIELD and SAMUEL HAYWARD, parties to and the signers of the annexed notice and certificate, personally appeared before the County of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, before me, JOHN B. PITFIELD, Justice of the Peace in and for the said City and County of Saint John, and acknowledged the said W. C. PITFIELD that he signed the said notice and certificate, and the said SAMUEL HAYWARD that he signed the same. Delivered under my hand as the said City of Saint John. (Signed) J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG, J. F. City and County of Saint John.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR. VOL. VI, NO. 1.

RENEW! BE

The time for renewal of the Messenger and Visitor to the most of our subscribers all whose subscription expires kindly renew at once and enjoy the benefit of the reduced rate.

Please send money by registered or post office order, cheques for small amounts, charge of from 15 to 25 cents collection.

For convenience sake, if subscribers will remit together, if even money.

All pastors of churches as listed agents. Money paid to be credited as they sent office.

We wish to warn those who discontinue the paper that we must be paid at the rate year. We cannot accept rate of \$1.50 from those who drop the paper. If any circumstances let them write in their behalf, we find that every consideration shown them.

It is rumored that the question of the slave trade is likely to be accomplished through the press of the iniquitous trade, and Portugal oppose measure. Bismarck is not anything unless he can make for Germany, and Salisbury lukewarm. If this is true, while the Baptists of England are their "forward movement" unchurches masses in the with no little enthusiasm, the Baptists at their union, have declined to begin one.

The Baptists of the first meeting, a paper was nomination Education. That the reason why so many families of English Baptists other denominations was defective instruction in their homes, or deficient education for the ministry. At 200 or more drunkards, breakfast, it was found that had begun to drink before Let parents, etc., note this cordingly. The remembrance of this winter season most as mild, revives that about the Gulf Stream nearer the Atlantic coast; day in Bogota was balmy as editor of the Watchman sneaked in bloom in his garden. McGlynn's hold upon his ironia in New York has not the Pope's anathema.

There is widespread the death of Mr. Grady editor of the Atlanta Constitution caught during his lecture New England, resulting in which soon proved fatal. mer has been invited to Gifford at Warren Avenue yet accepted it. The Baptist church, Bro. O. pastor, cleared off a debt subscribed over \$4,000 for their church on Dec. 22. has much spiritual presence present leader of the B movement in India is said its permanence. He thinks reabsorbed into Hinduism which are semi-Christian and come anti-christian.

ANNUAL ROLL CALL interesting service was held on Baptist church of this day evening, the 3rd inst. first conference of the past first arranged by the "roll call" of the church responses from as many the members. The result full meeting. One hundred spent as their names were a number who were unable very affectionate letters and pastor. Many speak of the happy experience and of bright hopes through the grass, and so. So this church starts on course, strong in union of high endeavor in the Lord. Would not an army of good service in all our