

# Messenger and Visitor.

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NO. 9.

—THINK OF IT.—The Presbyterians of the United States lead all denominations in their contributions to missions. One of their papers suggests as one reason for this the following: Ministers are not roomed to new and important charges unless they have a good record in encouraging their people to contribute liberally to all denominational objects. Pastors are thus made to feel that they are expected, by their brethren, to have a practical interest in denominational objects, as well as in their own church work. Are there any of our pastors who would not be recommended to prominent churches, were a rule like this in operation among us? Are there not churches that would prefer pastors who were not very ardent about contributions to missions, &c.? There should be some way to make all our pastors feel that it is as much a part of their work to care for the beneficence of their churches as to seek to save souls. We have a devoted band of pastors, and the most, we believe, are interested in outside denominational work; but there are doubtless some who shrink to be faithful with their people on the question of giving of their means to support the Lord's work. We have an ecclesiastical authority to bring pressure to bear upon this class, consequently, there is the more need that pastors and people cherish a broad and intelligent interest in all that pertains to the cause of Christ. Our independent system presupposes intelligence and grace. Where these are possessed no system can compare with it; where these are absent everything goes wrong. Let pastors and leaders remember this, and act accordingly.

—RUSSIA'S POVERTY.—A recent writer in the *Moscow Gazette*, who probably keeps its statements far within the truth, says that

"Famine prevails in nearly one-half of Russia; and that the peasants, compelled to borrow at usurious interest, are forced to see their land going out of their possession, and will soon be landless. The enormous military and naval expenditures even on a peace basis are draining the country; and every year a deficit is produced by the failure of the revenue to meet the outgo. This deficit is met by borrowing at a more and more ruinous discount. Add to this that the government is honey-combed with fraud, and that everybody steals."

It is not much wonder, in a state of things like this, that the more intelligent of the people should be driven almost to frenzy, and ready to shatter the present wretched condition of things by nihilistic methods. With all her immense army, Russia is not so very strong as a military power; because war means with her a ruinous increase of debt. Great Britain has the advantage of all the Continental nations in her immense financial resources.

—PERVERT TO SOCIALISM.—Rev. Hugh Pentecost, the brother of Rev. Geo., who left the Baptist denomination a few years ago and became pastor of a Congregational church, declared, in a recent sermon, that Mr. George's views are right and scriptural, and are bound to prevail.

—ARMINIAN BAPTISTS.—These brethren have been bitterly opposed by the American Board; but are holding their own. They have just formed themselves into a Union, after the model of Conventions in America. Their leaders were converted to Baptist principles by the independent study of the Bible, and the interest has been gathered with very little extraneous aid. They propose to lend their energies to the conversion of the unevangelized, rather than the making of proselytes from the Congregationalists. This is wise.

—IMMERSED PRESBYTERIANS.—Dr. Talmege has a baptistry in his Tabernacle, and permits converts to choose immersion or sprinkling. Of the 340 lately received into his church, about half preferred to be immersed. This shows how our sentiments are spreading.

—DECLINE OF ROMANISM.—The following facts are compiled by a competent party from a paper by Rev. D. M. Connor, of Glasgow:

Over the whole world, at the close of the last century, Protestantism numbered only 40,000,000 adherents; now it has reached 150,000,000. It has gained 275 per cent; it has nearly quadrupled its numbers. Romanism, on the other hand, was three times as numerous as Protestantism at the end of the last century. It was 150,000,000; now it is only 150,000,000, just one fifth more than Protestantism. If it had increased at the same rate as Protestantism it would now have numbered 450,000,000. If Protestantism continues to advance at the present rate it will overtake Romanism numerically by the beginning of the next century. In the English-speaking world there are at present 39,000,000 Protestants and 11,500,000 Romanists. The Romanists form only one-ninth of the population. In the United Kingdom the fact is equally cheering to the well-informed Protestant.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801 was 16,160,047, of whom 5,395,456 were in Ireland. The population in 1881 was 35,246,562, of whom 5,151,888 were Romanists. In round numbers, Protestantism numbered, at the beginning of this century, ten millions, and Romanism five millions. In 1881, Protestantism had increased from ten to thirty millions, but Romanism was remained stationary at five millions. Romanism, eighty years ago,

claimed one-third of the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Since then it has declined so much that now it represents only one-seventh of the population.

The statements we see of the advance of Romanism, do not take into account the general increase of population. Very few Protestants become Catholics, while the children of Catholic parents are drifting out of their mother church in great numbers. Protestantism has more to fear from the ritualism of those in its ranks.

—VALUABLE ACCESSION.—Dr. Saml McBride, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has become a Baptist. A correspondent in the *Examiner*, gives an account of his conversion to our will.

In 1884 he was appointed by the Assembly of that church a delegate to the Pan-General Presbyterian Council in Belfast. For a number of years previous to this time he had been troubled about his position in regard to baptism, being dissatisfied both with the mode and subjects as practised in his church. He determined when in Europe to examine the question thoroughly. He travelled extensively in Europe, and visited Egypt and Palestine, Bible in hand. The baptistries at Rome and Florence made a deep impression on his mind. He read all he could find in relation to the subject in the history of the early church, and was forced to the conclusion that the apostles and their successors immersed believers and believers only. As an honest man and a Christian he determined to follow the Scriptural practice, and on July 1st, 1885, he was baptized in the West London Tabernacle, England. After this he remained in England a year, conducting services in London, Liverpool, Southampton and other cities, when great numbers were baptized and added to the Lord. In October last he returned to his country, and he identified himself with our denomination.

Is it not suggestive that, while instances like the above are of constant occurrence, we never hear of an educated Baptist being compelled by conviction to leave our denomination because convinced that immersion is unscriptural. The more Baptists study the question, the more firmly they are settled in their belief; the more Pedobaptists study it the more are they unsettled. The case is too plain in Scripture and in history to admit of any other result.

—WEEKLY OFFERING.—Dr. Ashmore mentions the following case in the *Journal and Messenger*:

A United Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania, under the old system, for a very difficult to raise the sum of \$500 for the pastor's salary. A vacancy occurred. They became anxious to get a certain person eminently suited to their work, but they could not get him for less than \$1,500. In their despair, they were led to start a subscription for weekly giving. The result was, they raised not only the \$1,500, but also \$150 required for the Presbyterian assessment, and had \$150 left over. The church consisted of about a hundred members.

A church of which we were pastor made a jump from \$900 per annum, raised with difficulty, to \$1,500, secured readily, by members adopting the weekly plan of giving. Try it, brethren. It is scriptural (see 1 Cor. 16: 2). We are great sticklers for the exact teaching of scripture about baptism, and that is well. Why should we not be in this, also? Can we expect the highest success if we disregard this divine rule?

—WELL EXPRESSED.—"I need a Saviour to save me. I have no salvation till I find a Saviour. A person must have. The highest truth will not save me, farther than as it brings me to the Saviour, that he may give, and I may get, eternal life."—*Dr. John Duncan.*

Is there not danger that this truth be obscured? We hear much of being saved by the blood, by the sacrifice, by the sufferings, or by the work of Christ. Many seem to think that we are saved by what our Lord did while on earth, and they look back to the cross and Joseph's new tomb, rather than up to the living Christ. Whereas, is not this the true idea? In his work on earth, our Lord became possessed of the power to save, or of the right to use it, or both the power and the right. The sinner will find the greatest help in being pointed to the living Saviour, clothed with all power by virtue of his work for men, and possessed of all the love and sympathy he had while alive on earth.

—MR. HYMEL.—The American Board have consented to send Mr. Hymel back to India, on his assurance that he holds the idea of future probation as a speculation only, and will not preach it to the native Christians.

—THE PROHIBITION PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—No less an authority than President Robinson of Brown University, speaks as follows as to the prospects of the Prohibition Party in the United States:

"We are pretty much, as to the saloons, where we were as to slavery in 1858 and '59. I should not be at all surprised if Prohibition should be taken up by a popular party, and should sweep the country. It looks like that now. The Republican party depended largely on the moral convictions of the country. That element is becoming disgusted, I think, with the disposition to truckle to the saloon power, and could be largely enlisted in behalf of Prohibition. The difficulty of enforcing the Prohibition policy is very perplexing; it looks like the formation of such a

party. The prospect is fair for the formation of a Prohibition party, which will sweep the country South and North, and will be one of the means of uniting the country."

The liquor dealers themselves are becoming alarmed, and some of them see the beginning of the end.

The *Bar* (liquor paper) of New York has said: "The prohibition movement has made such progress that not only has it imposed its tyrannical laws upon several of the great States in the Union, but figured threateningly in national politics, and made the amendment to the Federal Constitution possible and probable."

—UNION BAPTIST MINISTERS' MEETING OF ST. JOHN.—Fairville: One baptizing Sabbath, Feb. 20th. Quite a number of enquirers. Leinster St.: Special meetings still continue. It is expected that several will be baptized next Lord's day.

Portland: One professed conversion this week. Meetings interesting. Carleton Baptist: Several young people seem to have been converted, but have not come forward for baptism. Germain St.: The interest is holding its own, and the outlook encouraging. Bro. Spencer reported one hopeful case at the Marine Hospital. At Marsh Bridge there are some impressed. The discussion on the subject of the Restoration of the Jews was introduced by a very interesting paper by Bro. Gates, and participated in by the brethren present. Bro. Gordon is to introduce the subject of The Cost of a Revival, at the next meeting.

—AGENT FOR CANNING AND PEREQU.—E. M. Beckwith, Esq., kindly consents to be our agent for Canning and Perera, &c. Will the subscribers in that vicinity please hand in their subscriptions to him?

To the Help of the Lord.

One of the bitterest curses pronounced in the Bible was uttered against those who were charged not with any act of positive sin, but simply with not coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. We can imagine the asking in amazement by people upon whom the withering sentence fell, "Why? What have we done? We have not lifted a finger against God. We have not done anything we ought not to have done." But the answer would have been, "It is not for anything you have done, but for your not doing that your falls upon you. It is because you have not come up to the help of the Lord."

This phase of human guilt and condemnation is one that we are in danger of overlooking. Too many have the impression that living a fairly good moral life is all that is required of a Christian. If we are truthful, honest, just, pure and neighborly, we think we have done our whole duty, and are quite consistent professors of religion. It may startle us to learn that it is just against such exemplary people that the curse here referred to applies. It is a curse, not on immorality, but on uselessness—not coming to the help of the Lord. The same solemn truth was taught by our Lord in his parable in the case of a man who hid his talent in the earth. Not a word is said against the man's life or character. He may have been a most consistent man in all his relations. He did not waste his substance in riotous living, he did not indulge in scandalous wickedness of any kind. He simply did not use his talent to honor his Lord and bless the world. He may have been negatively a very good man, a diligent church member, honest and fair in all his dealings, exemplary in all his conduct; but positively he was altogether lacking: He did not consecrate his gift to God's service. He did not do any thing with his talent. He was simply a useless man.

Possibly this same sin may lie at the door of a good man modern church members. They may be consistent enough in character and conduct, but of what use are they? They certainly have talents, but the world is never the better off for them, nor is the kingdom of God any stronger or more victorious for any thing they do. They have money, but what little mites of it do they lay on God's altar? They have the gift of speech, but to what impenitent soul do they ever carry the gospel message? They have warm hearts of love; but what lives are happier, stronger, truer for their sustaining tenderness? Of what use are they to God in his service? With all their blameless character and exemplary conduct they are really burying their talent.

Now, it is startling to read in the parable the doom that fell on the man who had only *done nothing* with his gift. The talent was taken from him—that was part of the result of his unfaithfulness. Powers not used wither. Mind unused shrivels. A heart that does not love loses the power to love. "Capacity is extirpated by disuse." But that was not all the penalty. The unprofitable servant was cast into outer darkness, where there was weeping and gnashing of teeth. And for what? Not for sins and crimes, but for uselessness. This is what comes of burying one's talent, failing to use one's gifts, powers and opportunities for God.

Once only in our Lord's life are we told that he cursed anything, and then it was a tree on which, coming to it hungry, he found—not thorns or poison berries—but "nothing but leaves." His curse fell on the tree for its uselessness, and it withered to its roots, never to bear fruit. This was an apt parable. Trees are not morally responsible, but men are, and the lesson is for us men. Dr. William M. Taylor says, "So the curse of an eternal withering shall fall at last upon the soul, which has done nothing with its opportunities upon the earth."

The character test is therefore not enough. "What are you doing with your talents?" is just as vital as, "Are you living exemplarily?" Being not a Christian life, doing good is just as important. God has a great work going on in this world, and wants laborers. No one is exempt from his call. "Why stand ye all the day idle?" is the rebuking interrogatory which falls upon every idler's ear. There is a fierce warfare going on. Christ is conquering this world that he may set up his kingdom of righteousness upon the earth. Opposers are many and strong. The battle is sore, and victory comes so slowly that sometimes the enemy seems to be overcoming the armies of Christ. "England expects every man to do his duty," was Nelson's inspiring word to his men in the crisis of a battle. A like appeal rings out from heaven now: "Christ expects every one to do his duty." No one is exempt from duty in this great conflict, and there is no discharge in this war. And upon all who do not rally for battle under Christ's banner, falls the curse, because they come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Are there not thousands of professing Christians who are in danger of incurring this curse? They sit in cushioned pews and listen to the music and the sermon, and bow decorously in the prayers, but they never lift a finger in any service for Christ. They take part in no battle against error or sin. They strike no manly blows in the defence of truth. They do nothing for the extirpation of vice and crime. They are really of no use to God, because they will not answer his call to duty. As the disciples slept in the garden when the Master wanted them to watch, so these useless Christians sleep on in their quiet ease, oblivious to all Christ's calls to them to follow him into the battle and the strife.

Never were there louder calls than now for men to come to the help of the Lord. The fields are white for the harvest, but the reapers are few. Every Christian congregation has in its midst unevangelized souls, whom Christ wants the message of love to be carried. In the depths of great cities, in the shadows of fine church edifices, hundreds of thousands of souls are perishing, and God's people do not seem to care, nor to be ready to lend a hand to save them. In heaven lands millions of lost souls wait in utter darkness to hear the gospel. Are there none to say, "Here am I, send me?" Are there none to pour out their treasures to send the messengers? Who desires to fall under the curse which falls upon all who come not up to the help of the Lord?

—Presbyterian.

Divine Help.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us" (1 Sam. 7: 12).

The word hitherto seems like a hand-painting to the past. Twenty years, or seventy, and yet "hitherto the Lord hath helped." Through poverty, through wealth, through sickness, through health, at home, abroad, on the land, on the sea, in honor, in dishonor, in perplexity, in joy, in trial, in triumph, in prayer, in temptation, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us."

We delight to look down a long avenue of trees. It is delightful to gaze from end to end of the long vista, a sort of verdant temple with its branching pillars and its arches of leaves. Even so, look down the long aisles of your years at the green boughs of mercy overhead, and the strong pillars of loving-kindness and faithfulness which bear up your joys. Are there no birds in yonder branches singing? Surely there must be many, and they all sing of mercy received hitherto.

But the word also points forward; for when a man gets up to a certain mark and writes "hitherto," he is not yet at the end—there is still a distance to be traversed. More trials, more joys, more temptations, more triumphs, more prayers, more answers, more toils, more strength, more fights, more victories. And then comes sickness, disease, old age and death. Is it over now? No; there is more yet—awakening in Jesus' likeness, thrones, harps, songs, palms, white garments, the face of Jesus, the society of saints, the glory of God, the fullness of eternity, the infinity of bliss. Oh, be of good courage, believer, and with grateful confidence raise thy "Ebenezer" for

"He who hath helped thee hitherto, Will help thee all thy journey through." When read in heaven's light, how glorious and marvelous a prospect will thy "hitherto" unfold to thy grateful eyes? Let us cheerfully adopt the language of Robinson:

"Here I raise my Ebenezer;  
Hither by thy help I've come;  
And I hope, by thy good pleasure,  
Safely to arrive at home."  
—Spurgeon.

Work with an Aim.

BY REV. ANSON PHELPS TINKER.

If a man would be a skilful sportsman, one of the first things which he must learn is to take quick and accurate aim. His gun may be never so good, his cartridges may be of the finest, but until he knows how to aim the weapon, he will bring down neither a duck nor a partridge. He may have great success in making a noise, but that will be all; no sin, no game.

Much so-called religious work is performed with no clear purpose; scores and hundreds of sermons are fired off with no apparently definite aim. It is a wonder that they end in nothing but smoke? Of all men a minister should work with an end in view. His supreme aim should be to win men to Christ, and build them up in His likeness. He may covet honorable distinction; he may desire reputation as a pulpit orator; he may strive for the good opinion of those with whom his lot is cast; but his master motive should be to save souls, and over all other motives this should tower, as the great pyramid of Egypt towers over the surrounding plain. To many of us ministers a little honest, fearless self-examination would be a profitable exercise. We need to ask ourselves in all sincerity whether our chief aim in life is to advance the kingdom of Christ? Are we working for popularity, or for the gratification of aesthetic tastes, or for large pecuniary reward? Are we really after men? Are we seeking to draw large congregations, or to lead our hearers to feel their sinfulness and look to the Cross for salvation? Are we working with a view to entertain and please, or to reconcile men unto God? —*Evangelist.*

Prayer Meeting Resolutions.

1. I will make it a matter of conscience to attend.—"Not forsake the assembling of yourselves together."
2. I will endeavor to bring others.—"Come thou with me, and we will do three things."
3. As I enter the room I will ask the Saviour's presence.—"We would see Jesus."
4. I will not choose a weak seat.—"How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."
5. I will not so rest myself as to keep others from the same pew.—"Be courteous."
6. I will fix my attention upon worship and the Word.—"This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, but their hearts are far from Me."
7. I will lead in prayer.—"Ye also helping together in prayer for us."
8. I will otherwise take part.—"Teaching and admonishing one another." "Confess your faults one to another."
9. My prayers and my remarks shall be brief.—"For God is in heaven and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few."
10. I will avoid critical thoughts of others who take part.—"Judge not."
11. After the meeting I will greet as many as I courteously can.—"Salute one another;" "Be kindly affectionate." —*Index.*

A Brahmin's Testimony.

A striking testimony, recently borne by a learned Brahmin, in the presence of two hundred Brahmins, official students, and others, has just been published:—

"I have watched the missionaries and seen what they are. What have they come to this country for? What tempt them to leave their parents, friends, and country, and come to this, to then unavailingly come? Is it for gain or profit that they come? Some of our country clerks in Government offices, receive larger salaries than they. Is it for an easy life? See how they work, and then tell me. Look at the missionary. He came here a few years ago, leaving all, and for our good! He was met with cold looks and suspicious glances. He was not discouraged; he opened a dispensary, and we said, 'Let the pariahs (lowest caste people) take his medicine, we won't,' but in the time of our sickness and our fear we were glad to go to him and he welcomed us. We complained at first if he walked through our Brahmin streets; but ere long, when our wives and daughters were in sickness and anguish, we went and begged him to come—even into our inner apartments—and he came, and our wives and daughters now smile upon us in health! Has he made any money by it? Even the cost of the medicine he has given has not been returned to him. Now what is it that makes him do all this for us? It is the Bible! I have looked into it; a good deal in different languages I chance to know. It is the same in all languages. The Bible! there is nothing to compare with it, in all our sacred books, for goodness, and purity, and holiness, and love, and for motive of action. Where did the English people get their intelligence and energy and cleverness and power? It is their Bible that gives it to them, and they show bring it to us and say, 'That is what raised us, take it and raise yourselves.' They do not force it upon us, as did Muhammadans with their Koran, but they bring it in love, and say, 'Look at it, read it, examine it, and see if it is not good.'"

Statistics show that during the last decade the population of Great Britain has increased 12 per cent, wealth 22 per cent, trade 28 per cent, shipping 67 per cent, and instruction 65 per cent.

was one text that I remembered. But these words were never meant for me. I am the chief of sinners."

"And the Spirit and the bride say, come. And let him that is athirst, come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely," the minister slowly repeated.

The woman had sunk back now, closing her eyes. Evidently she desired no further conversation; so laying the little bouquet upon her pillow, he passed on.

The next week when he visited the hospital, as he entered the ward where the woman lay, he was astonished at the change in the hitherto cold, impassive face. Now it was illuminated, glorified, would better illustrate it.

Reaching out her thin hand, she said, "I am glad to see you."

"I see Jesus of Nazareth has passed this way," he answered.

"Yes, and he came so near I touched the hem of his garment and was healed. It was the ladder of 'whosoever,' on which I climbed up," she added.

When he next visited the ward another occupied the bed in which the woman had lain. Her "ladder of whosoever" had taken her above the skies.—*Am. Messenger.*

Perfect Peace.

A dying soldier, reclining upon his couch, looked up to the chaplain and said: "Tell me, as quick as you can, what must I do to be saved?" The chaplain said: "Surrender! Surrender to the Lord Jesus Christ!" Perhaps no better short definition could be given of the act of "coming to Christ." Sin is rebellion. It is a warfare against God and his laws. We are with the opposing forces. Jesus calls on us to surrender, and submit to his rule. Jesus was born king. He is by right king of men. It is right that the purest, noblest, wisest, mightiest being that ever dwelt on the earth should be king.

One who heard the above incident related, inquired, "Who does fully surrender to Christ?" No doubt there are some who only make an outward surrender, while the heart is not in it. These wonder why they are not more blessed. But they can never come into the joy of a perfect salvation until they have given up all. The young man who came to Christ had done this, he would have found a deeper peace than he had ever known before. But he turned away sorrowful. He asked Jesus the question, "What lack I yet?" Jesus answered and told him just what he lacked. If he had said, "Lord I surrender all, everything," he would then have known perfect peace. Jesus requires an emptying of self. The Lord must be king.—*Journal and Messenger.*

"Whosoever."

Some years since, as a clergyman was passing through the ward of an hospital on his way to see a child he visited weekly, he noticed a young woman who lay with closed eyes and face as white and hard looking as chiselled marble. As he paused for a moment she opened her eyes, saying, "Who has sweet peas? I used to love them so?" In his hands he had a few, with some mignonette, for the child he was to see.

"That is the first thing she has seemed to care for during the week she has been here," remarked the nurse. "Probably they remind her of home, may be a mother's love."

"They remind me of my father," she replied fervently. "I never knew mother's love. She died when I was a babe. Nurse used to twine sweet peas over the window where father sat mornings to read the Bible. I remember the fragrance of them all these years, and fancy I feel the wind coming into the window which lifted the hair above the pale, careworn face. O, if I were only as pure and happy now as I was in those days!"

"What did he read to you out of his Bible on those mornings?" was asked, to change her thoughts, as she was evidently excited.

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest,

and marvelous a prospect will thy "hitherto" unfold to thy grateful eyes? Let us cheerfully adopt the language of Robinson:

"Here I raise my Ebenezer;  
Hither by thy help I've come;  
And I hope, by thy good pleasure,  
Safely to arrive at home."  
—Spurgeon.







Tell Me Something About Jesus.

A soldier was once led to Jesus by a very little boy. The soldier was quartered for some weeks, one winter, by a pious farmer and his family. It was their rule, before eating, to ask a blessing upon the food; and after their meat they always gave thanks to God who had provided it.

The soldier had not been used to do this, and the first morning he spent with that family he could not help thinking, "Well, these people must love God." And as he sat by the window, thinking of the lesson he used to learn in the Sabbath school many years before, and about his mother's advice when he left home, the farmer's little boy came up to him, and very lovingly looking into his eyes, he said, "Tell me something about Jesus."

This request rather startled the soldier; and he went on to tell the little fellow some stories about dogs, horses, cows and other things, but the boy was not satisfied with this; and looking up earnestly into the soldier's face again, he said, "Do tell me something about Jesus?"

The soldier was somewhat ashamed; and in sorrow he replied, "I don't know anything about him!" The little fellow was much surprised at such an answer; so he said to the soldier, "What! you so big and do not know anything about Jesus Christ? If you do not love him and serve him now, when you die will you not go to heaven?"

The soldier never forgot those words of the little boy. He gave his heart to the Saviour; he became a servant of Jesus Christ; and now he knows that he will go to heaven when he dies.—The London Christian.

Literary Notes.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, editor, novelist, and children's writer, is the subject of a biographical fragment by Mr. W. H. Rising, in the March St. Nicholas.

Composite Photographs, the curious process by which is produced the average of an indefinite number of portraits, will be described by Professor John T. Buddard, of South College for Women, in the March Century. Miss Emma Lazarus contributes a number of little poems in prose, entitled "By the Waters of Babylon."

Scribner's Magazine for March contains: Portrait of M. Thiers (Frantipore); The Stability of the Earth, by N. S. Slater; Aunt Fontana's Prisoner, by Joel Chandler Harris; Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris (Third Paper—The Commune), by E. B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France; Seth's Brother's Wife (Chapter X.—XII.), by Harold Frederic; The Story of a New York House (III.), by H. C. Bunner; An Interlude, by R. M. Lynde; The Bayeux Tapestry, by Edward J. Lowell; The Resigning Legatee, or the Posthumous Test of the late John Austin, (Part Second—The Codicil), by J. S. of Dale; Balade of the Penitents, by Andrew Lang; What is an Instinct? by William James; Father Andrei, the Story of a Russian Priest, by Robert Gordon Butler; "Cordon," by T. R. Sullivan. 25 cents a number. \$3.00 a year. Order from D. MacArthur, St. John.

This, That, and the Other.

In the United States the Methodists have fifty-two colleges; Baptists, forty-six; Presbyterians, forty-one; Congregationalists, twenty-eight; and the Episcopalians, twelve.—Ex.

"I cannot tell it in this foolish Japanese tongue," said one of the first converts in Japan to the missionary, "and I don't believe I could tell it if I had my tongue; but one poor heart"—putting his hand over his own heart—"can feel it all."

Nine out of ten cases of disagreement among reasonable people would be found growing from mis-understandings and could be easily adjusted if the aggrieved party would go directly to the offender and explain wherein he is, or thinks he is, injured. The way to make a small trouble great or an imaginary wrong appear like a real one is to suddenly brood along or run away to a stranger to tell all the circumstances and talk. It is right to talk, but the talking should be done with the person who knows all about the offense and can take steps to make amends.

The largest thing in this world is the heart of a converted man. Drop the continent of America into a converted heart, and it will rattle. It takes this whole world and the glory of Christ to fill the heart of a true convert.—A. E. Oden, D. D.

The Turkish Government are employed in taking a census of Palestine. The enumeration in Jerusalem is as follows: Jews, 21,000; Musulmans, 7,000; Native Orthodox Greeks, 3,500; Native Roman Catholics, 2,000; Europeans, mostly Germans, 700; Greek Catholics, Abyssinians, Copts, etc., 1,000; total, 35,200; and as there is a floating population of 3,000 to 4,000 pilgrims and visitors.

Preparations are being made to build the railroad along the southern bank of the Congo, past Livingstone Falls, to Stanley Pool; and the King of Belgium has ordered the building of steamers on the Upper Congo, out of native wood, some of which are to be ready in a few months. When the proper facilities are provided, Mr. Stanley estimates the commerce of the Upper and Lower Congo at not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

There are in the neighborhood of 130 foreign iron steamships running between the United States and various ports of Europe. Some of these cost not more than \$250,000, and others cost as much as \$1,500,000 each, so that a rough estimate

would put the capital invested at not less than \$100,000,000. On these vessels there is not less than a total of 20,000 officers and men constantly employed.

During the last session the University of Berlin had 6,842 students, 726 belonging to the theological faculty. There were 286 professors, of whom 73 were ordinary, 78 extraordinary and 122 private docenten.

If one should give me a dish of sand, and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look with my eyes for them and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to find them; but let me take a magnet and sweep it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the power of attraction! The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the unthankful heart sweep through the days and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—O. W. Holmes.

God bless the cheerful person—man, woman, or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature, what God is to the stricken heart which knows how to lean upon him, are cheerful persons in the house, or by the wayside. They go unobtrusively, unconsciously about their silent mission, brightening up society around them with the happiness beaming from their faces.

There are on the Congo, in connection with the missions of the American Baptist Missionary Union, not fewer than two hundred converts. The great revival at Bonza Manteke is still in progress, and the number of professing converts, at last accounts, were over a thousand. Revivals are reported at several other stations.

Some one has declared that "an old coffee mill makes more noise than the Corlies engine that drove all the machinery at the American Centennial Exhibition." And there are men just like the old coffee mill, that make a great deal of noise and do very little work, while others like the Corlies engine, drive all the machinery.

An English minister defines a Campbellite Christian as one who takes his name from Christ and trusts in baptism to save him; a Baptist Christian as one who takes his name from baptism and trusts in Christ to save him.

Bring yourself to him.—A minister had preached a simple sermon upon the text, "And they brought him to Jesus." As he was going home his little daughter who walked beside him, said, "I like that sermon so much." "Well," inquired her father, "whom are you going to bring to Jesus?" A thoughtful expression came over her face as she replied, "I think, papa, that I will just bring myself to him." Her father thought that would do admirably for a beginning.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

DUNDAS, 16th Feb.—Sunday, 6th inst., was one of much encouragement for the little Baptist church at St. Peter's Bay. We held two preaching services, and a Sabbath school at half-past two p. m. This school, though small, is not allowed to freeze out in winter. The same is true of Dundas and Annandale. This is as it ought to be. At the close of the morning service the Lord's Supper was commemorated. One sister was received into the fellowship of the church by experience. She represents a very promising family, and we have good reason to believe others will soon follow the example thus set, and gladden our hearts by uniting with us by baptism and experience too. I visited different families down the south side of the bay as far as St. Peter's Harbor, and held one preaching service at Morel. Baptists are not so far from the truth. Holding thus said the Lord, as all ought to do. Have been spending a week at Mount Hope. The services were all very interesting. Christians have been much revived and strengthened, and sinners led to seek salvation. This is part of the Dundas field, and a promising settlement. We are looking for an ingathering. Will all dear Christians readers pray for us? I understand the sisters of the Annandale church have a far cot awaiting my return. The dear souls intended a warm surprise on the first of this month, but having been detained as above, and partly by a big storm, and being entirely ignorant of their comforting desire, did not meet their anticipated greeting. But it will be good when it comes, and I am sure it will be good, for Baptist sisters always do good things. And really, though miles away, I have felt much comfort from that cot of the last few days, and not from without, certainly from within, and expect much more. As it is more blessed to give than to receive, the donors will be very much comforted.

DARTMOUTH.—It is, I believe, about eight months now since any thing has been heard from this church through your columns, and as your Halifax correspondent does not seem to consider Dartmouth included in his territory, I have concluded to send you a few lines. We have not the joy of reporting special religious interest or gathering in of souls, but the church is united, and earnestly sowing the seed of the kingdom. This is a soil in which the pure seed of the Word does not take root quickly. Our social meetings, at the close of the regular Sabbath evening service, have usually been seasons of refreshing, and a few have manifested a desire to enter upon the new life. We are praying for, and expecting greater manifestations of the Spirit's power in the near future. On the 10th inst., we had our annual church social, which afforded a very pleasant and enjoyable evening, the school-room being well filled with members of the church and congregation who were evidently in a happy, sociable mood. The musical and literary programme was of a high order, and fully rendered. The coffee and cake were equally good, leaving no reason why all should not be well pleased, and they were. The only sign of unthankfulness noticeable was on the part of one member, who was supposed to appear

before Judge Johnston, but the sentence was not so severe as the Judge has, no doubt, often pronounced upon other sinners. It was only to present, on behalf of the church and congregation, a neat little address and a purse of \$50.00. The financial statement for the year, presented by its treasurer, was a very satisfactory one. We had also the second annual report of the Mite Society, which for two years has been doing grand service. I will say here, for the encouragement of other churches, that two years ago we repeated the "cook stove apology," and determined that no more "must go," and we have been ever since rejoicing in the good results. Previous to that date, we used to depend on tea meetings for raising the money to pay the interest on our church debt, which we now see clearly, was a mistake. When we determined to give up the method of raising money, we organized a Mite Society, which has succeeded not only in raising the amount needed to pay interest, but also one hundred dollars a year besides, which is applied in reducing the principal. This church affords a good illustration of what well organized effort can do in the matter of raising money for local and benevolent purposes. Our growth, numerically owing to renewals and other causes, has been very slow, and is likely to be so for some time to come, (though the flourishing condition of the Sabbath school promises more rapid growth in the near future) but in other respects we are showing signs of this glorious work, and this, too, in the midst of the excitement of a Dominion election. Pray for us, that the Holy Spirit's power may be more largely displayed in bringing the stout-hearted to Christ.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Feb. 21.—Baptized 9 professing believers in our Lord yesterday (20th). Our beloved Bro. I. Wallace has been enjoying a most glorious revival at Oshorps, just across our harbor. He seems to have come to this church in the face of the blessing of the gospel of Christ, for 25 believers have been baptized by him on the last two Sabbaths. "May his work among the churches of our country be greatly blessed."—B. N. Nottis.

St. Andrews.—I baptized two young men last Sunday. "Merry drops round us are falling, but for the showers we pray." The ladies of this church have just given a New England supper, which proved a very enjoyable affair and was fairly successful financially, notwithstanding a very unfavorable weather. The church at Bayville for the Thursday evening service lately, the pastor found it brighter and more inviting than of yore. The cause was quite apparent and very satisfactory. The friends had put a new chandelier in position and placed new lamps through the entire building. c. w. w.

TEMPLE, YARMOUTH.—Pastor Woodland baptized last Sabbath evening, and still there are more to follow.

BATHURST STREET, ST. JOHN.—Dr. Hopper, through ill health, has been compelled to resign the pastorate of the Brussels street church. As he thought it best to make his resignation final, the church had no option but to accept it. Dr. Hopper has been pastor of this large and influential church since 1850, and it will be very difficult to obtain any one to fill his place. We understand it is his intention to seek rest and recuperation in a warmer climate for a few months. He will be followed by the best wishes of very many.

PERSONAL.

Bro. I. R. Skinner, River Hebert, writes: The members of my church and congregation recently made me a donation, amounting to upwards of \$80, for which I am very thankful.

NOTICES.

The next Quarterly Meeting of York and Sunbury Counties is to be held with the Second Baptist Church at Keswick, commencing on Friday, at 7 o'clock p. m., March 11th. The Rev. J. W. H. Jones presides at the Quarterly sermon, and Rev. F. D. Crawley, alternate. It is very desirable that the churches in these counties, large and small, send up a full representation to this Quarterly Meeting. Matters of vital interest to the cause of God will be brought up for consideration.

T. A. BLACKDAR, Sec. T. M. Y. Keswick Ridge, Feb. 10.

The Kings county Baptist Quarterly meeting will be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday, March 9th and following days. Preaching at 7 p. m., Tuesday the 8th. Ministers and brethren from all the churches in the county are earnestly requested to attend.

D. FREEMAN, Con. S. B. KEMPTON, Con. The Carleton and Victoria counties quarterly meeting holds its next session with the Jackson town church. The session opens March 19, at 2.30 p. m. Opening sermon by Bro. Jos. C. Blackdar, quarterly sermon by Bro. Chas. Henderson, W. F. Parker, alternate. A large delegation is looked for.

W. F. PARKER, Sec'y.

Marriages.

BOCHER-YOUNG.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mahone Bay, Feb. 15, by the Rev. D. W. Crandall, Mr. John Bocher, of Mahone Bay, and Miss Maria Young, daughter of John Young, Esq., of the same place.

FREEDEN-VANORAN.—At Greenfield, King's Co., N. S., Feb. 23, by Rev. W. F. Freeman, Mr. William E. Fielden, to Miss Jenetta Vaughan.

LARKINS-ANNOR.—At Forbes's Point, Shel. Co., N. S., on the 21st ult., by Rev. W. H. Richards, Mr. Howard Larkins, of Pabnoic, and Miss Moravilla Abbot, of Forbes's Point.

Deaths.

COREY.—On Jan. 3, Mrs. Martha Corey, beloved wife of Dea. John G. Corey, of New Canada, Queens County, N. B. Sister Corey, whose maiden name was Clark, was born Feb. 25, 1814. She made a profession of faith in Christ in her 17th year, and was baptized by Elder Charles Lewis; was married to Dea. Corey Oct. 10, 1833. She was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom were and are useful and honored ministers of the gospel; though one of these is dead. Her husband and ten children survive her. She lived an exemplary Christian life from her baptism till her death. About seven years ago she had a paralytic stroke, and from that time was greatly afflicted with it, until her end came, which was peace. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Elder E. Alward, assisted by Elder G. Miles, and her remains, followed by a large number of mourning kindred and friends, were deposited in the old cemetery at New Canada, where so many of God's dear saints are sleeping.

SAUNDERS.—At Nictaux, N. S., Feb. 11th, Matilda, wife of Robert Saunders, aged 74 years.

NIXON.—At Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 2, Alice, wife of Geo. Nixon, aged 26 years.

PARKER.—At Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 15, Henry Parker, aged 68 years.

WHITMAN.—At Boylston, Gresham Co., fell asleep in Jesus, Lillian M., third daughter of Dea. Geo. R. and Sarah M. Whitman, aged 22 years. Sister Lillian professed religion of the joyful kind, and was baptized six years ago by Rev. J. R. Risout. For several months previous to her death her suffering was so intense she would desire those around her to sing some of the songs of Zion in order that her mind might be drawn from herself and suffering to heavenly things, and those who witnessed her dying hours can testify how truly Jesus can make a dying bed soft as downy pillows are, even to a young person in the prime of life. This is the third daughter our brother and sister Whitman have been called to part with for the better land in the last few years, each enjoying a lively hope in Jesus, but some more than sister Lillian.

BILL.—At Halifax, on the 24th inst., after a most harassing illness, Mr. Joseph F. Bill, of Lockport, aged 47 years. The deceased has been for many years a prominent business man and citizen of this his native town, and was, because of his natural talents, and the general interest he had in all that pertained to the social and religious wellbeing of his townspeople, highly esteemed and much beloved. A widow, eight children, a widowed mother, and many relatives and friends are left to mourn.

CHUCKER.—At Wilmot, Annapolis, Jan. 21, Lydia J., wife of Wells Phinney, aged 65 years.

COUSWELL.—At Pionerville, Car. Co., Feb. 4th, Eliza, beloved wife of Dea. Couswell, in the 67th year of her age. For 25 years our sister has been a consistent member of the Pionerville Baptist Church. Her funeral services were preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. G. Harvey and Foster (Free Christian Baptist) taking part in the services. Our sister died in the triumph of faith.

CROCKER.—At Harmony, Lower Aylesford, King's Co., N. S., Feb. 30th, Lizzie B. Crocker, aged 3 months, infant child of John and Adelaide Crocker.

HATFIELD.—At McKenzie Corner, Car. Co., Jan. 16, Mrs. Isaac Hatfield, in the 69th year of her age. She leaves a sorrowing husband and two children to mourn their loss.

Convocation Funds Received.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes First Elgin Church (\$4.50), James Foreman, Elgin (5.00), Greywood and Milford (3.45), Hebron (50.00), Joseph Atkinson, Southampton (1.00), S. School, Wittenburg, Col. Co. (25.00), German town Church, N. B. (3.60), Pine Grove Church (27.00), Middle Section, 14 25 (56.32), Hartley Mountain (15.07), Port George and Gates Mountain (3.00), 2nd Ragged Island, for H. M. (10.00), Rev. J. H. Hughes and wife (161.87), Yarmouth, Feb. 28, G. E. Dav.

For W. B. M. U.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Sackville, from the "Gleaners Mission Circle," per S. J. Bower (\$9.00), Jennie, per Mrs. Moses Dyleman (6.00), Hopewell Hill, per Mrs. E. Hamilton (4.00), Truro, per H. M. Layton (27.00), Albert, per Mrs. J. Newcombe (9.75), Hantsport, per Jennie Borden (5.00), New Canada, per Bessie Wagner (4.64), Great Village, per Mrs. L. C. Layton (5.50), Middle Section, per L. E. Haley (20.40), Aylesford, per Maggie T. Barnes (17.50), Yarmouth (Temple), per L. E. Haley (20.40), "S. S. Infant class (5.00), FOR HOME MISSIONS, Great Village, per Mrs. L. C. Layton (1.00), Yarmouth (Temple), per L. E. Haley (1.60), "S. S. Infant class (3.00), SADIE J. MANNING

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF WATERLOO, ONT.—This company has shared in the prosperity which has recently prevailed in the business of life insurance throughout the Dominion of Canada, especially in Ontario. Never was it in a more thriving condition than at present. It wrote over 25 per cent. more new business in 1886 than in 1885, while it experienced last year a death loss of only about one half that of the year previous. The same progress was made in its gain in surplus, that of 1886 nearly doubling that of 1885. These figures are rendered all the more satisfactory and indicative of the company's prosperity by the reduction effected in the company's expenses. The result are not the product of chance or good fortune, but the fruit of careful and energetic management, of which the company's officers should receive due credit. Not only does the Ontario Mutual management show great discrimination in the selection of its risks in order to keep down its death ratio, but it also evinces sound judgment and foresight in the investment of its reserves, which are placed in first-class debentures and first mortgages on improved farm property, earning from 6 to 7 per cent. interest per annum. It has a government deposit of \$100,000; assets amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, and a surplus of over \$500,000. It is a purely mutual and yields in consequence of the lucrative nature of its investments and its conservative and successful management, very handsome returns in dividends to its policy holders.—N. Y. Insurance Times.

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SUITABLE FOR THE NEW YEAR OR ANY OTHER SEASON. This is one of the most useful presents that can be given to an over-worked Clergyman, and will save many weary hours' work.

The following is one of the many unsolicited testimonials we are constantly receiving from our customers:

YARMOUTH, N. S., December 17, 1886.

Messrs. TIPPET, BURDITT & Co. Gentlemen,—It is now ten months since I began to use my Caligraph, and I take pleasure in saying that the results have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Having a great weakness in the small of my back, I purchased a machine, hoping that the pain caused by leaning over a writing table would be prevented, as in using the caligraph one can sit upright. Before getting the Caligraph, I tried the "Hall," but the SMALLNESS and CLOSEDNESS of the letters on the plate necessitated as much bending over the table as does the PEN, and therefore failed to answer the FIRST object I had in view in obtaining a type-writer. In this comparison, to the Caligraph "I award the gold medal!"

I have been greatly surprised at my improved composition since using the Caligraph. The sight of your thought and in the beautiful type and placed in regular lines, all carefully punctuated, greatly assists literary dictation. And I have found myself developing a thought in a more consecutive order, since owning my "beautiful writer" than ever before. And what has astonished me not a little is the EASE and ACCURACY with which I can read a sermon or newspaper notice in the pulpit. To a preacher whose orthography is bad and whose miserable reading of a good sermon has made him unpopular, I would say: "Roll the coat on your back," if by no other means you can get a Caligraph. H. FRANCIS ADAMS, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Yarmouth, N. S., Canada.

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Baird's Balsam of Horehound.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties strengthens the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Price 25 cents. At all dealers.

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From "Pack," December 21, 1885.

THOSE who desire the best should not fail to examine the BEHR and the VOSE PIANOFORTES; also the PIANOS made by JOHN BRIMMEAD & SONS, London, England, unanimously awarded the highest honors by the most eminent musical authorities in Europe and America. Everyone that wants to get a Good PIANO or CABINET ORGAN with a Chime of Silver Bells in them, are welcome to call and examine before they buy. Prices Low. Pianos and Organs taken in part payment.

Why do they wear those Medals? Buy new ones. Also to hire on reasonable

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Slipping away
They are slipping away—those sweet, swift years.

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27 King Street.

Baltimore Church Bells
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BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

There are only a few years left to love; Shall we waste them in the strife?

Selected Serial.
CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

Oliver touched Prince with the whip, and, as if satisfied that he had brought them safely down the hill, he struck out into his last trot.

When after a while the deluge lessened a little, the girls accomplished the remainder of the journey under an umbrella, and passed on in the most orderly manner.

"Did you see Nannie?" asked Olive, as the two brushed out their wind-tossed curls in her room.

"Yes, for a wonder she was in the house," said Olive.

"I should hope so; that doesn't suit me at all; but what is it you are thinking of?"

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you," repeated Olive.

"Yes, such love is the substance of which Aaron Burr's acting is only the empty shadow."

"Mr. Baine sent her a dollar, and she's going to get some brown sugar and dry some currants and wild plums to take home with her to give to the sick people there."

"I suppose so, and I'll wear my summer silk. Mrs. Lennep has invited all her class, and there are some who we know cannot dress much."

By the time they got down stairs, the clouds were rolling over, and Mr. Vaughan, with umbrella and rubbers, was waiting for his daughter.

Of course a great deal must be left unsaid about every matter of life. Much has been written of calls and drives, and playings and workings, but the summer is ending, and its history cannot try. Besides, we only promised you the "openings" of paths. You must be content to catch but glimpses further on.

and thinking about comforters and winter clothes."
"Oh, Miss Asah!" laughed Hove, "that's a brief enjoyment of summer yours is."

"Yes, 'tis mostly. There's one hymn always was a great favorite of mine; it's this:
'There everlasting spring abides, and never-fading flowers.'"

"Miss Asah likes the beginnings of things; that's what makes her so fond of children," said Alice, pointing to little Bessie, whom the good woman held cuddled in her arms, and who, though by no means a picture of robust health, was

"Bless his little heart!" exclaimed Miss Asah, gathering him closer, "he's auntie's own little man, and I'm sure I don't know what she'll do when he goes and leaves her. On his going to send her his picture, and I expect I'll have to get along with that for a while, and next summer he and his sister Mary are coming to make me a nice long visit. Did I tell you, Miss Alice, that your friend is going to send up her two little girls to stay with me in October, while their papa and mamma west on a visit? So you see the Lord looks out for my purse and my loneliness all at the same time, as he usually does for those who trust in him."

"You poor child," she said, five minutes after kissing Olive, "what a forlorn time you must have had; you actually haven't been anywhere or had any company to speak of!"

"We've had nice times, me and Aunt Olive," put in Rex; "we've rode and rodded, and I've had my p'ry, and burned my finger making k'isses, d'fially, and some days I've had 'most two pieces of pie, big ones."

"I've no doubt you've been humored to your heart's content; it will be hard to come down to common life again. But, Olive, the Spragues and Raymonds are going to stop here for a while on their way home from the Springs, and the Fassett's report are to be at the Hoveys' at the same time. So there are merry times yet before you."

"When are they coming?" asked Olive. "The very last of September or first of October. We must have a large party for them, and I must try and make you forget your old sorrows. Why, I'm not sure but 'twill be the best place after all."

"If one stays there from choice, it may be," said Olive, laughing. "And, Olive, the very best time I had there was Sunday afternoon; everybody was down in the parlors and piazzas and grounds, so I could read my Bible, and I took my Bible and sat down to study. I tried your plan. Taking that verse, 'Ask, and ye shall receive,' I turned to the references given, and from those to others, all on the same subject of course, the promise to pray, and as I read on I seemed to see so much of their strength and richness. I shall never forget that quiet hour, Olive."

"You won't be likely to. But have you seen any of the girls to-day, and do you know our new plan for Agnes?"

"No; what is it?" "She is not going back with the others to Boston." "Isn't that why?" "Such a nice sewer as she is, and troubled as we are to get such work, wasn't it brilliant in us never to think she could stay here?"

"Sure enough! And she hasn't any friends there, has she?" "Not a soul." "Well, who did think of it?" "Miss Asah, of course. I was saying one day last week how sorry I felt to have her go, and so forth, when Miss Asah coolly remarked, 'Well, she needs to go. There's plenty here for her to do, and we're the best friends she has,' and then it came to me, what a good thing it would be all around, and I almost embraced Miss Asah on the spot. Then we talked it over, and so much work has been offered, and at a good price too. Agnes is entirely well now, and can sew most of the day. It seemed so odd that we hadn't thought of it before."

"I should think so," said Lorie. Here's my mamma fretting already over Irene's outfit. I'll send her over, 'isn't it splendid? But is Agnes willing?" "Willing? I think so. Miss Asah said I might tell her, and I was delighted. She had her work up by the Rock, and I went there, and it was the best treat I've had in a long time."

"What did you say, and what did she say, Olive?" "She was just as quiet and sad as ever when I sat down by her. 'Do you begin to feel at home here?' I asked. She looked a little surprised, and said, 'Are you implying to get back to Boston?' 'I have nothing to go back to,' she said. Then I came out with it all at once: 'Would you be willing to stay here all the time and not go back?' 'Would I be willing to stay? Why, Miss Asah, look at that,' and she pointed to the valley, 'and then think of my parent, 'twould be better.' The best friend ever a poor girl could have. So then I told her of Miss Asah's plan, and O Lorie, how she cried! It seemed as though the clouds broke in her eyes; they've been so much brighter ever since. It was all arranged then; her home is to be with Miss Asah, and she'll be with the weather, will admit of getting work back and forth. Miss Asah was down yesterday and said she was like another girl. She paid her week's board herself Saturday night, and yesterday set down for a lamp, for her own home, she said."

"Oh, Miss Asah has just adopted her; there's no more fear for her. And Lorie, the best thing of all was, when I got up to come away, she said, 'And now, Miss Asah, I'll read the Bible, as you asked me to do, to-day, to-morrow, before.' Last Sunday, too, she offered to go to church with Miss Asah. It was the first time in years that she had been; she never had any clothes, she said; and now she is going all dressed up, and she seemed like a prodigal that had been living on husks a long while, and now was trying how good bread tastes."

The Princess Alice, the most lovable, was married at nineteen to Louis, Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and in 1878 she has left us the records of her sad and beautiful life—a story which painfully realizes the old saying that happiness is a rare guest in palaces. She was the prettiest of the Queen's daughters in 1869.

The third daughter, Helena, was not pretty, but very good and amiable, and was married rather, it is said, by her mother's will than her own, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, a man much older than herself. This prince has never been a favorite in England; but his wife, all ways called the "Princess Christian" by some curious law of court etiquette, is a great favorite, from a sort of homely, "soney" good nature and a proclivity to preside at fancy bazaars—the English delighting in these semi-familiar glimpses of their princesses.

Louise, Marquise of Lorraine, was older than her sister when she was married, and was a great favorite in London Society. She is said to be the most agreeable of all the "royal girls." She is very handsome, very clever, and a fine artist in oils. Her marriage to a subject, the Marquis of Lorraine, has led to many an awkward position for the young queen, and she has the most unbounded faith in it. Another says, "I had long tried to procure for my dear daughter a match that would not be a disadvantage, and so the husband and wife are a dozen times a week reminded of their divorce in rank."

Beatrice, the youngest and ninth child of the Queen, has been lately given up by her mother to a Prince of Battenberg—a marriage said to be particularly disagreeable to the strong-minded Crown Princess, who has, it is also said, a very free way of "peaking her mind" to the Queen on many family subjects.

The Princess Beatrice is thought to have been a very amply educated girl of work. The Queen's nurse, companion, secretary, she has had but little of the liberty and but little of the pleasure which attended the lives of all her sisters. But, whatever have been the reflections of this very superior "royal girl," she has hidden them behind a proud, pale face, has done her duty uncomplainingly, has devoted herself untiringly to study, to music, the sciences and arts. She has astonished the cleverest men by her mental ability, and in an artistic way she has gained a creditable place by her Birthday Book. Although she was always very simply dressed when "odd work" is said to be of old lace, jewels, and of brocade and velvet. She herself says that she has a "Queen Elizabeth fondness for fine clothes." She encourages Ireland by ordering many Irish ponies and all her linen from Irish shops. Her titles are Beatrice Marie Feodora, Princess of Saxony, Member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert First Class, Lady of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India, and of the Royal Red Cross, Member of the Russian Order of St. Catherine, and "Dame Chevaleres" of St. John of Jerusalem. What a proud array!

THE END OF A DOG'S QUARREL.—One day a fine Newfoundland dog and a mastiff had a sharp discussion over a bone, and warred away as angrily as two boys. They were fighting on a bridge; and the first they knew, were they went into the water. The dogs were so high that they were forced to swim some distance before they came to a landing place. It was very easy for the Newfoundland; he was as much at home in the water as a seal. But not so poor Bruce; he struggled and tried to swim, but made little headway. The Newfoundland dog quickly reached the land, and then turned to look at his old enemy. He was plainly that his strength was fast falling, and that he was likely to drown. So what should the noble fellow do but plunge in, seize him gently by the collar, and keeping his nose above water, tow him safely into the water. It was many a minute before their places were as plainly as words, "We'll never quarrel any more."

"Is it a sin," asked a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?" "It is, my daughter," he replied gravely, "we should never delight in falsehood."

"Did you gain flesh by going to the beach this year, Greatly?" I did, indeed, Broderick gained 125 pounds. "Pah! Impudence!" "Fact, my dear fellow, come to the point, and I'll introduce you to her. We were married last week."

"Wife!—Let me read you, my dear, a few sensible remarks I have here about increasing our circulation." Husband (editor New York Herald): "Wife!—I understand it better than anybody else. Slip in all the murders; rake over all the divorce cases and scandals carefully for the racy details; cater to the masses; stir up the wrongs of workingmen; give your readers 'pictures' write up graphically all robberies, assaults and depredations, lie like thunder about the circulation you have got. That's about what they say, isn't it?" Wife:—"No, not exactly. This says take a walk before breakfast, and use Dr. Killum's liver pills for the blood."

"Are you in favour of enlarging the curriculum?" asked a rural school-director of a farmer in his district. "Enlarge nothing," replied the old gentleman, "the building's big enough; what we want is to teach more things to the scholars."

"A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it."

"Your housewife: 'What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer.'"

"Mrs. Bagely (sharply):—"Go away, man, I have nothing for you." The man who pulled the bellows: "I must have made a mistake. It was told that a beautiful lady lived here, and I was anxious to see her face before I died. If I have mistaken the house—Mrs. Bagely:—"Don't go; step inside sir! It shall never be said that I turned away a starving man."

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY? There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of investment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning there by \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better act delay.

Victoria's Daughters.
In a recent number of the Wide Awake, Mr. John Sherwood gives a very entertaining account of the Royal Daughters of England, from which we make the following extract:
Victoria, Princess Royal, married at eighteen to the Crown Prince of Germany, "Austrian Fritz," is the plainest but cleverest of the Queen's daughters—a woman of remarkable mind, which has been well trained. She has very original and independent ideas, is a philosophical writer. It is said that she hates Bismarck, and that when she becomes Empress his power will be ended. She was a grandmother at thirty, and has brought up her own daughters with the same industrious severity which marked her own youth.

Dr. Barker of the Brighton (England) Hospital, says: "Ridge's Food resembles mother's milk so closely that Infants are reared and well nursed, and are healthy upon it." Another physician, at the head of an orphan asylum, says: "I have been using this preparation for five years, and have the most unbounded faith in it." Another says: "I had long tried to procure for my dear daughter a match that would not be a disadvantage, and so the husband and wife are a dozen times a week reminded of their divorce in rank."

For Irregularities of the Bowels, nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping or pain.

For Coughs and Colds, a little night and morning will soon break them up.

For Irrregularities of the Bowels, nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping or pain.

For Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart, one swallow gives instant relief.

It is an invigorator of the whole system, whorby a regular and supporting circulation is maintained; has been well tested already, and will do all that we say of it.

Intercolonial Railway.
'86 WINTER ARRANGEMENT, '87.

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.
Day Express, 7:30 a.m.
Express Accommodation, 11:30 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Quebec, 4:35 p.m.
Express for Montreal, 6:10 p.m.
A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 6:10 p.m. train to Halifax.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
Express from Halifax and Quebec, 7:30 a.m.
Express from St. John and Quebec, 8:30 a.m.
Express Accommodation, 1:30 p.m.
Day Express, 1:35 p.m.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.
Day Express, 7:15 a.m.
Express Accommodation, 11:50 p.m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 4:35 p.m.
Express Accommodation, 4:00 p.m.
A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 1:30 p.m. train to St. John.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX.
Express from St. John and Quebec, 8:30 a.m.
Express Accommodation, 1:30 p.m.
Day Express, 7:00 p.m.

Windor and Annapolis Railway.
1886 WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1887.

MILES, TRAINS GOING WEST.
Exp. Acc. Acc.
Miles. A.M. P.M.
Halifax, leave, 7:00 6:15 5:30
1st Annapolis, arrive, 7:00 6:15 5:30
14 Windor Junction, 7:40 7:15 6:30
40 Newport, 8:45 8:10 7:30
60 Annapolis, arrive, 9:45 9:10 8:30
60 Annapolis, leave, 9:45 9:10 8:30
60 Windor, 10:45 10:10 9:30
60 Port Williams, 10:45 10:10 9:30
60 Kentville, arrive, 10:45 10:10 9:30
100 Do-depart, 10:45 10:10 9:30
88 Kentville, 11:05 11:10 10:30
88 Yarmouth, 11:25 11:30 10:50
88 Kingston, 11:45 11:50 11:10
88 Middleton, 12:05 12:10 11:30
116 Bridgetown, 12:45 12:50 12:10
130 Annapolis-arrive, 1:25 4:40

MILES, GOING EAST.
Exp. Acc. Exp.
Miles. A.M. P.M.
Annapolis leave, 6:00 1:35
14 Bridgetown, 6:15 2:15
28 Middleton, 7:05 3:05
35 Kingston, 8:25 3:16
42 Yarmouth, 9:45 3:27
42 Kentville, 9:55 3:38
60 Port Williams, 10:15 3:55
60 Kentville-arrive, 10:15 3:55
100 Do-depart, 5:40 9:50 4:50
64 Port Williams, 6:00 10:10 5:10
64 Kentville, 7:00 12:10 5:10
70 Horton Landing, 6:30 11:37 5:22
71 Hantsport, 6:58 12:05 5:44
88 Windor, 7:58 12:35 5:40
90 Newport, 8:10 11:48 6:26
116 Windor Junction, 10:00 12:35 6:26
129 Richmond, 10:42 6:31
130 Halifax-arrive, 10:45 6:10 6:10
N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax Time. Steamer "Secret" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis; returning from Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and returning from Annapolis same days. Steamer "Leopoldine" leaves Digby for Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and returning from Annapolis same days. Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 8:30 p.m., and leave St. John daily at 7:15 a.m. The Steamer "Dominion" leaves Yarmouth every Saturday evening for Boston. Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cambridge" leave St. John every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday a.m. for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. Trains of the Provincial and New England All-India Line leave St. John for Yarmouth, Portland and Boston at 8:30 a.m., and at 8:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday evening, and Sunday morning. Through tickets by various routes on sale at all stations. P. INNES, General Manager. Kingston, Nov. 22, 1886.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
This Food is the most perfect and healthful that can be prepared for infants and invalids. It is made from the finest quality of milk and is perfectly adapted for the use of infants and invalids. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each.

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP.
This preparation is well known throughout the country as a safe and reliable cathartic and family medicine, and is especially adapted for use in all cases of constipation, biliousness, and indigestion. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each.

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88 Kingston, 11:45 11:50 11:10
88 Middleton, 12:05 12:10 11:30
116 Bridgetown, 12:45 12:50 12:10
130 Annapolis-arrive, 1:25 4:40

CONSUMPTION.
This is a new and powerful medicine for the cure of Consumption, Cough, and all the diseases of the Lungs. It is made from the finest quality of herbs and is perfectly adapted for the use of all ages. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each.

THE HOME.

The Refuge of Humanity.

"I flee unto Thee to hide me."—Psalm 143: 9.

In the strenuous seasons of labor, And troubles that beset the mind, Like a child who has need of a Father, The timid heart of mankind Cries out for the arm of the strongest, And the care and the love that last long—

O Father, be near to deliver, I hope in thy mercy forever; Sorrow and want are beside me, And I flee unto Thee to hide me.

When the storm does not rage, and the sun-shine Comes down like an angel of peace, And the wild winds are hushed into silence, The need of thy help does not cease; When the heart is at rest in life's leisure, And labor yields place unto pleasure, When the soul has its joy and its station, And the time is a time of temptation, More than when I know may betide me, So I flee unto Thee to hide me.

And then, when the resting is ended, And out on a turbulent sea, In the midst of the wind and the surges, With the heaven far from me, I am toiled, like a ship that is broken, And I look in vain for a token

Of change that may bring me quiet, For the sea is a sea of riot, Let no one mock or deride me, For I flee unto Thee to hide me.

When into my home there has entered A guest whom I never did dread, And in his bid me to common courage, To look through tears at my dead, And he touches my heart, as a warning Of what may be in the morning,— Oh! how should I bear my sorrow, Or face the uncertain morrow, If I had no Father beside me, Nor could I flee unto Thee to hide me?

But thou art Thy children's refuge, And never they come in vain, Seeking the arms of their Father, When hurt by the stroke of pain Thy heart is ready to take them, Glad in Thy love thou dost make them,— Oh! God, Thy art good, and I bless Thee,

Though the troubles of life shall distress me, There is room for the feeble beside Thee, And I flee unto Thee to hide me!

—Marianne Farningham, in Chris. World.

Worship Hands

We can see them every day. Poor worn-out hands, trembling, wrinkled and unsightly, yet to be so low beautiful, they are! They have done so much. Their loving work began in infancy. That was many, many years ago, when they, too, were simple and white. What tiny hands they were!

But we find it hard to believe that grandma ever was a baby. We can hardly picture her in the dainty robes she must have worn. Still, she had her little, her happy household, and filled it after her own perfect baby fashion. Father and mother both felt the tender touch of her soft, caressing fingers. The former went forth to his daily toil with renewed strength and courage, and the latter's added duties only seemed to grow lighter as the days flew by.

Baby grew fast. A few years later, what busy little hands she had! They were thrust into everything, and if destruction followed, "helping mamma" was the sweet excuse which always filled their pretty owner. But soon they were a help indeed; always willing and ready. Ah, what busy hands they were!

And they were destined to become still dearer. Only a few more years, and then an impatient lover had circled one slender finger with a golden engagement ring. They seemed the warmest hands he had ever clasped. Love was the only match-maker, and their marriage quickly followed. Charles would have his wife. How they missed her—father, mother, brothers and sisters—when those dear hands had vanished to deftly make ready the new home and they beautified it until the proud young husband thought there could be no lovelier spot in all the wide world.

Another year, they were mother-hands then, and their real life-work had just begun, and, if possible, they were more diligent than ever before. They even found time for other work outside the little home. The steady, sick and afflicted were helped in a thousand different ways. They were benevolent hands.

Last years of peace, happiness and prosperity were green then in return. Twice had the cozy home been enlarged; the loved faces God had sent filled it to overflowing.

After a time one left it never to return. How the patient, pitying mother-hands hovered round that one in the last sad hour! They tremulously closed the sightless eyes, gathered sweet, fresh roses to lay on the dozing pillow, tenderly raised the coffin-lid on one last look, and, finally, planted vines and flowers on the newly-made grave. After that the house-work went on as usual, only there was one less to do for. How strange it seemed!

One by one the others also left her side; the boys to make the way in the great Babylon called to, and the girls to exchange the old home for new ones here and there. So mother's hands fondly prepared each outfit as it was needed; knitting stockings and making bridal robes were all the same to her.

Then, after thirty years of earnest, loving toil, her tired hands took a little needed rest. All the children had gone from her. There was only husband to care for now, and his wants were so few in comparison with what they had been! Her tender, wisely hands often lingered lovingly on his head. Poor Charles! His once thick, black hair was now thin and gray. He was growing old, but surely he was now dearer than ever. The children could live without her. As in the beginning, he was again her all.

But ten years later he was taken from her. Oh, agony of that parting! His going was as if her dear, old eye-lens that had always scattered light along his life-path. The fashioned hand that she would not suffer a strange hand to perform that sacred service. Soon he peacefully slept in the little white churchyard, and there, as in the past, his hands were quite all gone. No work to do, no loved ones to wait upon. Only a left.

At her final request, one child, a daughter, was called, bringing with her five or three little ones. Then grandma glid-

ly took up the broken threads of her life-work. There was still so much to be done. It seemed as though all the children were back again. She knew just what to do for them. Their many childish wants and necessities were to her an open book which she read with delight. Little Charles was grandma's namesake. How she loved the bonny boy!

But at last the grandchildren left home, just as her own had done. Grandma's loving farewell followed them like a blessing. They can never forget her.

She is almost ninety now. There she sits in the roomy rocking chair in which dear grandma died thirty long years ago. Soon she will join him in heaven. Her work is all done; she is only waiting.

Poor, worn-out hands! Age and disease have crippled them, but they are not unsightly. No, no! Some day they will be folded, cold and white, upon her breast; and the sweet rest of the weary will be hers at last.—Ch. Union.

THE FARM.

Salt.

Salt in the whitewash will make it stick better.

Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

To clean willow furniture, use salt and water. A ply it with a nail brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

If, after having a tooth pulled, the mouth is filled with salt and water, it will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

To wash silk handkerchiefs, soak them first in cold salt and water for ten minutes, or longer; then wash out in the same water and iron immediately.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly, and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt and water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

Nothing is better for a sore throat than a gargle of salt and water. It may be used as often as desired, and if a little is swallowed each time it is used, it will cleanse the throat and allay the irritation.

Salt, in doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water, is an emetic always on hand. This is also the antidote to be used, after poisoning from nitrate of silver, while waiting for the doctor to come.

If the feet are tender or painful after long walking or standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have the water as hot as can comfortably be borne. Immerse the feet, and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool, rub briskly with a fresh towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.—Good Housekeeping.

The Action of Lead Plaster or Gypsum.

Mr. Andrew Kingsbury, Tolland County, Conn., wishing to learn several facts in relation to the action of plaster as a fertilizer, addressed several queries to the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station. The replies by the vice-director, Dr. E. H. Jenkins, are as follows:

1. Plaster has no affinity for nitrogen. When moist, it will absorb and retain carbonate of ammonia. Plaster is sulphate of lime, and in moist condition is decomposed by carbonate of ammonia, and carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia are produced.

2. Carbonate of ammonia is volatile; the strong ammoniacal odor of stables and urinals is due to it. Sulphate of ammonia is not volatile at any ordinary temperature.

3. Plaster sprinkled on manure heaps and in stables prevents loss of carbonate of ammonia.

4. How great the loss of ammonia may be in stables, etc., it is not easy to say. An amount of ammonia that can be smelled is very small, and would hardly be worth the saving; but, no doubt, it does make a difference in circumstances, more particularly in warm weather, is considerable. The advantage of using plaster in stables is largely in this; that the air which the animals breathe is kept sweeter and more wholesome.

5. Limestone is a very excellent fertilizer and absorbent of ammonia. It would have to be used in much larger quantity than gypsum; and would therefore increase very considerably the weight of the manure to be handled.

6. Carbonate of lime in gypsum simply dilutes it. The finest of ammoniacal manure caused solely by the sulphate of lime; the less sulphate present, the less the efficiency of the gypsum as a fertilizer of ammonia.

7. Gypsum does retard the rotting of manure.

—If an apple tree has a sound trunk and roots it is a pity, says the American Cultivator, to destroy it under most circumstances. It takes many years to get a young tree into bearing, and when it does bear it will not furnish nearly so much fruit as one fully grown. By grafting with the Northern Spy and liberally manuring, an old apple tree may be made much more certainly productive than young trees of the variety, which are usually shy and tardy bearers.

—Official statistics show that the poultry product of the U. S., in 1883, reached the sum of \$560,000,000, which was \$150,000,000 more than the cotton crop brought that year. Hence, the hen has a right to sizzle and the rooster to crow over the triumph of their production, which thus took the blue ribbon from "King Cotton." This teaches the lesson, do not despise little things.—W. Recorder.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt, has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Doan's Kidney Pills, as the reduction of duty on these two articles has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the Genious Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicines in the world. This is due to the increasing size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in our civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Liquor Dealers of Nova Scotia.

Dear Friends,—As I have a deep interest in the business of the Maritime Provinces, I strongly recommend the following sign, which lately came under my notice, for your saloons. It is decidedly truthful, and will arrest the attention of the people on the streets. Yours truly,

SOJOURNER TRUTH.

LICENSED SALOON.

Wishing to get a living without working hard, I have leased commodious rooms in Mr. McVeigh's block, corner of Rain street and perdition lane,—next door to the undertaker's,—where I shall manufacture drunkards, paupers and lunatics, beggars, criminals and "dead beats," for sober and industrious people to support. Backed up by the law, I shall add to the number of fatal-diseases, painful diseases, disgraceful quarrels, riots and cold-blooded murders. My liquors are warranted to rob some of life, many of reason, more of property, and all of true peace; to make fathers helpless widows, and children orphans. I shall cause mothers to forget their infants, children to grow up in ignorance, young women to lose their priceless purity, and smart young men to become loafers, swimmers, gamblers, skeptics, and "lured fellows of the better sort." Lady customers are applied with beer, as the best "home-brewed," which will not intoxicate them, but only make them stupid, slack, lazy, coarse and quarrelsome. Sunday customers will please enter at the back door. Boys and girls are the raw material of which I make my "home-brewed." My aim may help me in this work by always sending their children for the "home-brewed" article.

At two hours' notice I am able to put husbands in a condition to reel home, break the furniture, beat their wives, and kick their child out of doors; I shall also fit mechanics to spoil their work, be discharged and become tramps.

If one of my regular customers should decide to reform, I will for a few pennies, with pleasure, induce him to take just one drink's temp. him to start again on the road to hell. The money he would spend in bread and other things for his family will buy luxuries for mine; and then when his money is gone I will persuade him to run in debt, for I can collect the bill by attaching his wages.

Orders promptly filled for fever, scrofula, consumption, or delirium tremens. In short, I will do my best to help bring upon all my regular customers debt, disgrace, disease, dyspepsia and death, in this world, and in the next the pangs of the second death. If you are weary of being ruled by high-toned agents, Mr. Frank DeSeaver, druggist, corner of Main street and Shady Avenue, who keeps a full stock of opium, pure liquors, and all the popular cordials, tonics and bitters, for medicinal purposes only.

GOD'S WARNING VOICE.

Having closed my ears to God's warning voice, Hab. 2: 12-15, Psalms 9: 16-17, Rom. 2: 9; having made a league with hell and sold myself to work iniquity; and having paid for my license: I have a right to bring all the above evils on my friends and neighbors for the sake of gain.

Some have suggested that I display outside the door assorted specimens of my art, but that would block the street! Excellent samples of my manufactured wrecks may be seen inside, almost any time, or at the store every morning, in the poor houses, asylums and prisons, every day, and very, very frequently on the gallows.

JUDAS O. CLARETY.

240 Rain Street, Rum River.

The Folly and Wickedness of Licensing the Crime of Rum-selling.

A license is a rum-seller's justification and temperance delusion.

A license is the rum-seller's fort, and a temperance hangout.

A license sanctions the crime and gilds the saloon.

Orders promptly filled for fever, scrofula, consumption, or delirium tremens. In short, I will do my best to help bring upon all my regular customers debt, disgrace, disease, dyspepsia and death, in this world, and in the next the pangs of the second death. If you are weary of being ruled by high-toned agents, Mr. Frank DeSeaver, druggist, corner of Main street and Shady Avenue, who keeps a full stock of opium, pure liquors, and all the popular cordials, tonics and bitters, for medicinal purposes only.

A license is a legal sanction for crimes for a money consideration, which costs ten times the amount received to take care of the consequences of the crime.

A license is murder sanctioned by the law.

A license is murder by wholesale, with a provision that the murderer shall be done with slow poison only.

A license restricting the number of saloons does not restrict the amount of poison to be drunk.

A license to furnish intoxicating liquid poison to our sons, brothers, and fathers, for a money consideration, is a glowing evidence of our present high civilization, our present high civilization. Don't you see our point, vote!

High or low license is a bribe to our selfishness and a sanction of our criminal propensities.

A license to commit crime as a means of regulating it—this is the last method by which pretended advanced weak-kneed politicians and anti-saloon Republicans are trying to coddle this upstart of intemperance with justification of the rum-seller's criminality with the sanction of a bribe, and besides, the monopoly of the business of making drunkards. Did the world ever know of a more stupid and wicked attempt to bolster up a declining business? A sanction of crime, based on a bribe, is a crime in itself, and is a bribe to entrap and unthinkingly temperance people who have not the moral courage to demand and enforce Prohibition.—From Democrat's Monthly for January.

"Is a Life Worth Living" is the title of a book, and some one replies: "That depends on the liver." This is the latest witicism with which W. S. Gilbert is credited. It is easy enough for bishops to be good on a salary of £5,000 a year," said the satirical dramatist, looking around on a selected circle of literary friends, "but we have to be good for nothing," a pause, "and some of us are."

Faith That Works.

Faith in this case is not simply intellectual belief, of course, but the faith which is wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit. It is a transforming faith, which also impels the soul that is possessed of it to the service of Him who gives it. One of its characteristics is that it is full of gratitude. It wishes to do something. On the heart in which it dwells, and on other hearts, on men in their various relations, on general society in every place, its disposition is to produce and distribute some blessing. A Christian, therefore, who is rightly engaged in service, will have this as his starting-point and prompting. If he do not, he is making a mistake, and will fail. Any one, therefore, who has his mind fixed upon doing something for the Saviour, or in other words, doing religious work, should, first of all, attend well to the wants of his own heart, and learn how to rely upon the blessing to be looked for as among the provisions of His grace.

We all know how easy it is to be drawn away from this, which is our real source of strength. As in old times, and as among the heathens yet, it is hard to overcome the notion that God, to be God at all, must be visible and tangible. It is difficult for us to understand that spiritual forces are those upon which we are to depend for our successes. That our results come short of our expectations sometimes, we attribute to the extreme wickedness of the world, or to the devil, or possibly we feel that, in ways we do not dare to name, we are kept back from heaven. All the while our trouble comes from the fact that we are trusting in instruments, and not in God, or are seeking to gain spiritual results by using carnal machinery.—Bap. Weekly.

A LIFE SAVED FOR A DOLLAR.—"Brewer, This is to certify that having been troubled for a number of years with a distressing cough and bleeding at the lungs, and receiving no benefit from medical aid, I was to all appearances in the last stage of consumption. My legs swelled so that I was unable to stand or help myself. At that time Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was providentially recommended to me—and by the use of three or four bottles, I was entirely cured, and have since been able to work every day. I have also for the last twenty years been subject to severe attacks of bloody dysentery, and never found permanent relief until I took your Liniment, since which I have had no return of this complaint. I can truly say I think your Anodyne Liniment was the means of saving my life. JOHN T. AXEY."

"The Doctor said, 'Let Him Try It.'—"South Jerseon, Me. Some time ago my son was taken sick with a serious lung difficulty, which threatened to end in quick consumption. We summoned our family physician, who attended him faithfully for four weeks, during which time he gradually grew weaker. Becoming very much alarmed about himself, and being satisfied that he was growing worse all the time, he finally refused to take any more medicine from the physician, and expressed a wish to try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I immediately told the physician, expecting that he would object to its use. He said he did not. He said let him try it; it won't hurt him, and may do him some good." He did try it, and I continued to use it some time, taking it inwardly, and bathing the chest and lungs outwardly. Very soon he began to improve, gradually gaining strength, until at last he had the satisfaction of knowing that the foundation of his disease was broken up. My son is alive and well to day, possessing a strong and vigorous constitution, which we attribute, under God to the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I can farther say that I never allow myself to get out of the article; and that in my judgment, it is the best family medicine in the world. (Dea) JOHN HODGKINS."

"GUARANTEED.—Ladies try the Remedial Compound. If it does not help you, send the wrapper to the Company and have your money refunded.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? Do not despair, and do not resort to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is sold in the United States and the possession of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the world, and is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Close confinement in poorly ventilated work rooms, and want of proper exercise, are often unavoidable, but tend to produce Dyspepsia, which may be cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In such cases Hamilton's Quinine Wine and Iron is the great medicinal use. Ask you get "Hamilton's," the original and genuine.

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly should be sure to get a good tonic. It is essential to give strength and healthy constitution, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period. Always get for Phosphoric Acid and Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it.

A gentleman from Nova Scotia writes us a long letter, which, for want of space, we cannot quote in full, but he says that he has benefited in the most manifold form, the worst case that was ever known in this place, and is very happy to tell you that two packages of SCOTT'S EMERALD have entirely cured the disease, and he is now well and strong. He writes that he has made a perfect cure, and is as well as ever in his life.

No lady who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hamilton's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages are sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

NEEDS TESTED RELIABLE

CATALOGUE FREE THE FIRST MAILED. SEND FOR IT. IT WILL PAY YOU. ADDRESS TELEBROS & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

HOW PRINTING PAYS

"The Proof of the Pudding," is the title of a book, and some one replies: "That depends on the liver." This is the latest witicism with which W. S. Gilbert is credited. It is easy enough for bishops to be good on a salary of £5,000 a year," said the satirical dramatist, looking around on a selected circle of literary friends, "but we have to be good for nothing," a pause, "and some of us are."

A BIG OFFER.—We introduce them to you. One sold in your name, P. O. and express office, for \$1.00. The National Co., 25 Bay St., N. Y.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Rupture.

It is a transforming faith, which also impels the soul that is possessed of it to the service of Him who gives it. One of its characteristics is that it is full of gratitude. It wishes to do something. On the heart in which it dwells, and on other hearts, on men in their various relations, on general society in every place, its disposition is to produce and distribute some blessing. A Christian, therefore, who is rightly engaged in service, will have this as his starting-point and prompting. If he do not, he is making a mistake, and will fail. Any one, therefore, who has his mind fixed upon doing something for the Saviour, or in other words, doing religious work, should, first of all, attend well to the wants of his own heart, and learn how to rely upon the blessing to be looked for as among the provisions of His grace.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

THE REMEDIAL COMPOUND

IN A POSITIVE CURE

of all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

On account of its proven merits, it is today recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. It relieves faintness, it induces sleep, it relieves the nervous system, it relieves the stomach.

It cures Bleeding, Head-ache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and allaying the nervous system, it relieves the stomach.

For the cure of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, either sex this compound is unsurpassed. It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to Bright's Disease.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in pill and Liquid form, \$1 per bottle, \$7 per doz. Pills sugar coated, by mail 50c. per box.

REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO., Jersey Line, Vt. U. S., or Standstead, Que., Canada.

Remedial Liver Pills (sugar coated) cure Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Biliousness, etc. They are quick, mild, no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound, by mail 50c. Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.

V.C. Stock, Food & Condition Powders, the best in the world.

The majority of HUMA diseases come from derangement of the Kidneys and Liver; the same is true of the ANIMAL creation. All ailments originate in the same way. Sample bag by mail 25c. in stamps, cheaper in bulk. Sold by druggists.

Remedial Compound Co., Derby Line, Vt. U. S., or Standstead, Que., Canada.

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THE FARM

belonging to Isaac Parker, in Tremont, N. Y., containing 150 ACRES, containing by deed

150 ACRES, more or less, 100 acres in pasture under a high state of cultivation, the remainder principally covered with hardwood and poles.

AN EXCELLENT ORCHARD, of 100 trees, bearing suitable for the English market; good Pine nursery, and other small fruits. Good house, finished throughout, with Wood-house attached; Barn, 30 x 30, with cellar; Wagon house, Apple house, Grainery, Henery, all in excellent condition.

Terms made easy to a good purchaser. For further particulars apply on the premises to

ISAAC PARKER, TREMONT, KINGSTON STATION, Jan. 12-1900

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CHEAPLY.

At This Office

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Unapproached Tone and Quality

CATALOGUES FREE

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RUPTURE

Novelty Egg Machine

Patented March 6, 1890

For making Eggs, Dear

Mrs. J. R. Cameron, 94 Prince Wm. St.,

Portland, Me.

Write for circulars and instructions.

Agents wanted. Write for reduced prices.

R. W. ROSS, GUELPH, ONT.

1000 PACKAGES OF THE CHOICEST RETAILING TEAS

Bought for cash and selected with the greatest care and attention.

Choicest Mocha and Java COFFEES, of the finest flavors ground daily on the premises.

We are just receiving, in day, a few loads of SUGARS, which we will sell at actual cost.

Handsome and useful presents given to all purchasers of Tea or Coffee.

GREAT LONDON & CHINA TEA CO., 23 King Square, 45 MAIN ST.,

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., or PORTLAND, N. S.

N. B. Don't forget to give us a call and you will save money.

35-10

Novelty Egg Machine

Patented March 6, 1890

For making Eggs, Dear

Mrs. J. R. Cameron, 94 Prince Wm. St.,

Portland, Me.

Write for circulars and instructions.

# Harold Gilbert's NEW CARPET STORE.

Why this is the best place in the Maritime Provinces to buy  
**CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**

1. The Stock is all New, imported this Spring.
2. Bought from the best known makers.
3. Replete with all the novelties, affording opportunities for selection not to be obtained elsewhere.
4. Comprises Goods in all qualities, from the Cheapest to the Best.
5. Everything marked at lowest living profits, no discounts.
6. The most wonderful values ever shown.

Don't forget the address,

**HAROLD GILBERT, - 54 KING STREET,**

If you reside out of town, send for samples.

Make your selections early and have your Carpets made and ready to lay at short notice.

## STOCK.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS WITH BORDERS, VELVET, THREE-PLY, WOOL, UNION, and DUTCH CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATS, RUGS, MATTINGS, KENSINGTON SQUARES, FELT SQUARES, CURTAINS, CORNICHE POLLS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

**HAROLD GILBERT.**

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who have something to sell must

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A Nest Ash  
**NIGHT COMMODORE,**  
an indispensable article for the bed-chamber. Securely packed for shipment.  
Circulars sent on application to  
**J. & J. B. HOWE,**  
Furniture Manufacturers,  
Market Building, Germaine St.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

### News Summary.

#### DOMINION.

—Halifax proposes to establish an art school, to commemorate the jubilee year of our Queen's reign. St. John, so far, has done nothing.

—Two carloads of beet and mutton were shipped to St. John's, Nfld., last Friday, by a Portland, N. B., dealer.

—A Cape Breton teamster doesn't believe in retaliation. He was whipping up his horse while the animal was doing his level best with a heavily loaded team. The horse "struck back" with sufficient force to break the driver's leg below the knee.

—Another attempt is being made to secure stock subscriptions for an Academy of Music, to be erected in St. John.

—The mortality statistics for January show the number of deaths during the month to have been as follows in the under-mentioned places—Montreal, 405; Toronto, 186; Quebec, 156; Hamilton, 62; St. John, N. B., 54; Halifax, 52; Ottawa, 50; Kingston, 37; Sorol, 31; Winnipeg, 29; London, 29; Victoria, B. C., 27; Hull, 22; Belleville, 22; St. Hyacinthe, 19; Fredericton, 17; Charlottetown, 16; Fort-Rivers, 15; Brantford, 14; Sherbrooke, 12; Peterborough, 12; Woodstock, Ont., 12; Guelph, 11; St. Thomas, 11; Chatham, 10; Galt, 10.

—Two teams collided at New Glasgow, N. S., last week, and the poor horses were so badly injured that both died within ten minutes after the accident.

—A meeting of the St. John Agricultural Society is to be held soon, to consider which of the government stock horses they will select for this section.

—The stipendiary magistrate has given his decision that it is not necessary that Halifax barbers should work on Sunday, and has fined one of their number \$4 or two days in goal. The case was brought up by Lord's day Observance Society, and was made a test case. The object of the society is to put a stop to all unnecessary labor on the Sabbath. A similar society would find abundant work in St. John, where most of the barber shops are open Sundays until one o'clock p. m., to say nothing of cigar stores and bar rooms. Some of the latter never close.

—The Patriot says that Judge Peters has awarded the liquidators of the Bank of P. E. Island the sum of \$14,000 for their services in winding up the affairs of that institution. The amount has not yet been proportioned to the individuals.

—Matthew Spoor, a miner, was instantly killed a Vale, N. S., last Thursday, by falling roof coal.

—The Dominion elections were held last week. As usual there were many great surprises in the results. In the Maritime Provinces the following have been elected:

**NOVA SCOTIA**—(Government) Annapolis, Mills, Antigonish, Tompison; Colchester, McLean; Carleton Place, Capre; Cape Breton, McDougall and McKen; Digby, Campbell; Halifax, Kenney; Hants, Putnam; Inverness, Cameron; Pictou, McDonald and Tu; per. Queens, Freeman; Victoria, McDonald; 14 (Opposition) Guysboro, Kirk; Halifax, Jones; Kings, Holden; Lunenburg, Eisenhauer; Richmond, Flynn; Shelburne, Robertson; Yarmouth, Lovitt.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**—(Government) Albert, Weldon; Gloucester, Burns; Kent, Laundry; Kings, Foster; Restigouche, Moffat; Sunbury, Wilson; Victoria, Costigan; Westmorland, Wood; York, Temple; 9 (Opposition) St. John (city), Ellis; Carleton Place, Northumberland, Mitchell; St. John (county), Weldon and Skinner; Charlotte, Gilmer; Queens, King.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**—(Opposition) Kings, McIntyre and Balerston; Prince, Yeo and Ferry; Queens, Davies and Welsh.

This leaves the Maritime representation in the next Parliament as follows: Government, 23; Opposition, 20. The elections are yet to be held in British Columbia and the Territories, and until those occur the general result cannot be accurately stated, though the government will probably have a working majority. The new members of the house of commons from New Brunswick are, Skinner and Ellis, of St. John; R. C. Weldon, of Albert; Hale, of Carleton; Wilson, of Sunbury. From Nova Scotia, McDonald, of Victoria; McKen, of Cape Breton; Kenny, of Halifax; Eisenhauer, of Lunenburg; Freeman, of Queens; Lovitt, of Yarmouth; Campbell, of Digby; Mills, of Annapolis; and Putnam, of Hants.

—Who can estimate the good accomplished and yet to result from the \$55,000 already distributed to widows and orphan children in Canada by the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, St. John, N. B.? It has preserved the enjoyment of home comforts and furnished the means of education in many places where desolation and unequal struggle would otherwise have been. Who has had the penetration to determine what they imply?

—For some time past a distemper has prevailed in some of the stables of the city, and several valuable horses have been lost from its effects.

—Mrs. John Fleiger, of Chatham, and her two daughters were poisoned, last week, by eating canned lobsters. The lobster in the can is described as having a dry, powdery appearance.

—E. L. Wetmore, Esq., of Fredericton, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories.

—The annual meeting of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' association was held at Toronto on the 24th. Among the officers elected were Prof. George Lawson of Halifax, vice president for Nova Scotia; Hon. D. Ferguson of Charlottetown, for P. E. I.; and J. E. Fairweather for New Brunswick.

—A sensation was raised in Montreal last week by a statement published in the Star, to the effect that an organized system of plunder by a clique of aldermen, aided by outsiders, exists in the city council, and charging members of the civic committee with receiving bribes from persons having favors to ask from the city council. Among those alleged to have been victimized are the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, the Royal Electric Light Co., and those interested in abattoir schemes. The bribes ranged from \$1 to \$10,000. The appointment of a committee for immediate investigation is demanded.

—Rat Portage had a \$5,000 fire on the 27th.

—A San Francisco despatch says the Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangements with the Gaird Steamship Co. for transfer of three of their fastest steamers to the Pacific ocean, in order to obtain a share of Shanghai tea shipments. The Indo-Chinese Steamship Co., a British concern, will cooperate with C. P. R.

vessels and meet the Cunarders at Yokohama and transfer cargoes. It is expected the Cunard steamers will leave England, via Suez Canal, on April first for Hong Kong, so as to reach China in time to load the new tea crop.

—M. H. P. P. P., U. S. consul at Halifax, is dangerously ill at his home, St. Louis, Mo.

—Mr. A. C. Ross, manager of the Carleton Gold Mining Company, brought to town on Monday last a brick of gold from that mine, weighing 60 ounces, and valued at about \$1,200—the result of the crushing of 32 tons of quartz. —*Var Herald*

—Forty horses, valued at about \$3,000, were entered at the U. S. consul's office on Saturday, for export to the United States. The animals, which were brought in the city and county, are consigned to L. M. Richards, Fort Fairfield, Me.

—It is announced that Sir Alexander Campbell has been offered and accepted the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario.

—The Nova Scotia legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 10th of March. The N. B. legislature meets tomorrow.

—Within fifteen days 65,000 bushels of potatoes have been forwarded to the United States, over the N. B. R.

—The herring that are taken by our fishermen this season are said to be unusually large and fat.

—Two parties were convicted at Petite Riviere, Lun. Co., N. S., on the 8th ult., for violating the liquor law, and were fined \$50 and costs. Good!

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—Two workmen employed on a branch of the Galician railway, Austria, have been arrested as Russian spies. It is said the task of one of the men was to distribute pamphlets while the other was to send reports to St. Petersburg concerning Austrian war preparations.

—After a light shower at Lowick, Eng., a few mornings ago, there appeared in the southern sky an exceedingly bright band of magnificent color about three times the size of an ordinary rainbow, and double the length of its own width, and resembling the colors of the rainbow, but far brighter. It appeared like two square ensign flags suspended in the air close together, and seemed as if the wind was blowing the ends gently upward. The phenomenon lasted about half an hour, gradually fading away.

—Herr Von Schaffe, formerly the Austrian Cabinet minister, has gone in for war statistics. He says war between France and Germany would cost \$3,200,000,000. If four countries, Austria, Russia, France, and Germany fought, he says the bill would be \$6,000,000,000, and he also thinks European war would bring universal bankruptcy, which seems reasonable, considering his figures.

—A fire in Wellington, New Zealand, caused a loss of \$750,000, on the 26th.

—Cardinal Jacobini of the Holy Roman Catholic church, died at Rome on Saturday, in his 55th year. He was cardinal in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed secretary of the office of the Papal Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Nina, which post he filled until the time of his death. Probably he has had more to do with shaping Papal policy than the Pope himself.

—Evictions in Ireland still continue, and regularly the authorities encounter determined resistance, many persons on both sides being injured in every instance. This condition of things must be stopped soon, in some way. Every collision tends to make reconciliation more difficult and impossible. In this jubilee year there should be no such strife in British dominions as exists at present in Ireland.

#### UNITED STATES.

—An Atlantic and Pacific railroad passenger train ran into bridge four miles west of Niles, Cal., on the 27th. The engine and baggage, mail and express cars caught fire and were destroyed, and four persons were burned to death.

—A man who threw a stone at a horse car in Cambridge, Mass., was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

—The Tennessee Supreme Court has directed that all druggists in that State are liable for the retail dealers' licenses for the past five years with interest, and this decision is enforced, the druggists must pay about \$100,000. The Legislature will be appealed to for relief.

—The hot water heater in a car on the Washburn road exploded near Danville, Ill. The windows were blown out, both ends of the car shattered, and the entire structure was injured. The next car received some of the shock, several windows being broken. Some passengers were seriously injured by broken glass and pieces of iron and wood. Almost before the train could be stopped and the passengers rescued from their predicament, the car caught fire from the lamps which had been shattered, and from the fire under the heater, and was almost entirely destroyed.

—The railway authorities are testing new car heaters, with a view to abandon stoves in cars. Some recent tests have proved highly satisfactory.

—Last year was a bad one in Maine for fires. The insurance commissioner's annual statement shows that eighty-three companies doing business in Maine had \$77,376,807.41 in risks; received as premiums \$1,077,965.92, and incurred losses of \$1,182,000, thus losing over \$100,000 besides costs of commissions.

—How to GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk and easily digested. Delicate people improve rapidly with its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion for eight months; the old; he gained four pounds in a month."

—It is given out that Hon. P. T. Barnum, the celebrated showman, will be the standard-bearer of the Prohibition party for President in 1888.

—There is a disagreement between the Senate and the House of Representatives over the Retail Liquor Bills. The Senate wish the non-intercourse confined to the water, the House of Representatives wish it extended to land communication also.

#### GENERAL.

—The most tremendous railway grade in existence is that on the rack-railroad up Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, which reaches a maximum of 2,534 feet to the mile, or 48 per cent.

—Valerian and tincture of opium are used in the manufacture of one of the most popular brands of cigarettes. A poison called melittos is also used, seven grains of which is sufficient to kill a dog. This will be a pleasing (?) reflection for smokers.

—Somebody who has been examining the records says that 1887 is the 50th anniversary of the following: President Van Buren takes office, March 4; Victoria becomes queen, June 20; Evans storms Iru, May 17; Espartero takes Hernani, May 15; Carlist defeat at Valencia, July 15; imperial parliament dissolved, July 17; cholera in Europe, July 20; August, Carlist victory at Herrera, August 24; Saldaña and Terrera defeated, September 18; French storm Constantinople, October 18; Persians besiege Herat, Nov. 22; winter palace at St. Petersburg burned, Dec. 29; Father Mathew's temperance mission begins; publication of Pickwick Papers and of Carlyle's French Revolution.

#### The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corn from the tender, sowing spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corn in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling round a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

—The attention of those desiring to transact life insurance agency business in their own locality or elsewhere, for one of our best companies, on the most popular plan ever presented, is directed to the advertisement of the North American Life in this issue.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

### JUST LOVELY!

I have just received and am opening, for the Holiday Season, a most beautiful assortment of fine Gold and Silver WATCHES.

Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles,

—AND—

ENGLISH WALKING CANES,

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

Respectfully yours,

**W. Tremaine Gard.**  
No. 87 KING ST., under Waverley House,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

### CITY OF LONDON

### FIRE INSURANCE CO

### OF LONDON, ENG.

Capital, \$10,000,000.

H. CRUBB & CO.,  
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Losses adjusted and paid without reference to England.

### YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL

Finds pleasure in its Music. Right Songs make the children happy. If you are in need of a new set of Singing Books, examine the following.

### SONGS OF PROMISE.

For Sunday schools and meetings. By J. H. Prager and E. A. Hoffman. Price 35 cents; per dozen \$5.00.

### SINGING ON THE WAY.

A capital book, containing 100 pages of excellent songs by Mrs. Belle M. Jewett and Dr. Holbrook. Price 75 cents; per dozen \$7.50.

### SONG WORSHIP.

For Sunday schools. By Mrs. W. J. Sherwin. Price 35 cents; per dozen \$3.50.

### FRESH FLOWERS.

By Emma Pitt. Price 25 cents; per dozen \$2.50.

Apply for catalogues to

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### Baptist Book & Tract Society. CHEAP BOOKS For the Sunday School.

—JUST ISSUED—  
**TWO NEW LIBRARIES.—THE—**  
**KEYSTONE LIBRARY,**  
60 large volumes for \$24.00 net, duty paid. The Retail Price of Books is \$25.00.  
**NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN THE MARKET.**

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