

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME XLIX.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XXXVII.

VOL. I.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

No. 7.

A sister suggests that \$1,000 might be raised for Foreign Missions by 40 ladies giving each the \$25 necessary to constitute life membership in the W. M. A. Society. She will become one.

Whether sisters shall speak or keep silence in the church, is the question which claims the attention of some of our exchanges. In 1 Tim. 2:12 and 1 Cor. 14:34, it is evident that Paul does forbid to women the right to speak in church. It is equally plain that in 1 Cor. 11:5 he tacitly admits it was the practice for women to speak and pray in public, neither does he condemn it. In the Old Testament we read of several women who were prophetesses, and one of the results of the outpouring of the Spirit was to be that the daughters and hand maids should prophesy, Acts 2:17, 18. In Acts 21:9 incidental mention is made of prophetesses, a term which means public religious teachers. It is evident, therefore, that Paul did not intend to forbid to women all kinds of public speaking in the church, even in his own day. Some are of opinion that even this partial restriction was out of regard to the spirit of the times and of the east, where, for women to appear in a public way, was considered altogether out of place, and therefore, that this restriction was not intended for all time and every place, without regard to the prejudices of the people. We are ourselves not satisfied with this view altogether, but it may have some force. The kind of speaking forbidden was, according to both 1 Tim. 2:12 and 1 Cor. 14:34, one which usurped authority which belonged to men. Outside of this limitation, from speaking. The recognition of the practice by the Apostle, seems to make it their privilege, if not their duty.

We refer to this question because some of our best Christian women feel in doubt whether it is their right to tell the feelings which press often for utterance, and also because others find in the words of Paul a very convenient excuse for the neglect of a confession of Christ which their hearts do not prompt. God's blessing rests upon the exercises of warm hearted sisters in our social religious services. We do not believe it is other than pleasing to the Master that they do their part in witnessing to the power and blessing of the gospel. We only wish expression to their warm love to the Saviour and those who need him were oftener given.

Some in Parrboro and vicinity will remember a Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Snell. Mr. Snell once did business there, and Mrs. Snell was a Miss York, a native of the place. Mr. Snell entered the ministry, went to Ontario, and finally became pastor of a church in Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Snell were members of our congregation in Woodstock, Ont., while he was attending the college there. The shocking intelligence has been received that Mrs. Snell and a 11-year old son were both brutally murdered by the hired man, last week. He has been captured, confesses the crime, and says he was mad through drink. The sympathy of many will go out toward this brother in his hour of deep sorrow.

Bro. R. M. K. struck the right key in his article on Systematic Benevolence. We need to have a system, and give in a regular, rather than a spasmodic way. The Lord's work requires continuous expenditure just as in that for the support of the family. Why then not make it as much a point to keep giving from the beginning to the end of the year, in one case, as in the other? We believe that many are only waiting for some systematic way of giving to be put before them, to do this. Are there not others ready with suggestions?

We are very thankful for warm words of encouragement which continue to come to us. In the arduous labors and many perplexities which

surround the beginning of an enterprise like this, it is grateful to be kindly remembered in this way. We do not want brethren to forget that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will never be the paper that it should be unless they keep it near to God by their prayers.

Of course, in the confusion of trying to merge two mailing lists into one, and because of little omissions through press of work, there has been cause for complaint. But, on the whole, the subscribers have dealt with us in a very considerate way. Our paper is not what we hope it soon may be in typography. Gradually we hope it may grow to be what our people deserve, and what they will learn to love. We only wish they could say "the dear old MESSENGER AND VISITOR." Even though this cannot yet be, we hope it may rise the less prove a blessing in the families of thousands among our people. God helping us it shall.

Dr. McKennie begins a series of very valuable articles in our present issue. The letter from Bro. Arehild is also very racy. Details of a day's labor, such as he gives, affords the best idea of the work of our missionaries, and is very interesting besides. We hope our missionaries will keep our mission before the people. This is the best way to secure an intelligent support of this great enterprise.

At church fairs in Birmingham, England, there has been a great deal of gambling. The Congregationalists had a raffle for bank notes, and the Baptists announced an open raffle, "tickets three pence each," with a number of prizes, including bottles of wine and boxes of cigars, for the benefit of some church schools. At last the corporation has felt bound to refuse the use of the Town Hall, unless some guarantee is given that there shall be no raffling. It has further decided to prosecute all houses or in churches.

This is shameful for the churches and honorable for the corporation. Are churches on this side the Atlantic altogether pure from this gambling diabolism? If we do not mistake we have heard of such things as grab bags, and fish ponds, and post offices, all intended to induce people to run the risk of getting nothing, by the hope of getting much more than they give. This is the essence of gambling, whether it be in a gambling hell or at a church fair. People who think to beat Satan with his own weapons make a sad mistake.

The Presbyterian pastor located at Saltillo, Mexico, has left, declaring that he was going to hunt a place where there were no Baptists; stating that as soon as the Baptists came to a place the people began investigating as to whether much or little water was required. Bro. Powell told him it was not so much a question of water as it was one of obedience or disobedience to Texas Baptists.

Very true, Bro. Powell; but if the dear brother had followed the example of his people, he need not have gone at all. All could have held together.

Rev. J. E. Roberts, who lost his Baptist pastorage at Kansas City, Mo., by a sermon denying eternal punishment, has started an independent church, and now denounces all preachers in denominational pulpits as narrow, dishonest, hypocritical, unclean, mortgaged as to mind, dogmatic, etc.

Probably he judges others by himself, poor brother. He is quite a young man too, and seems inclined to become the free thinking here of the hour. We help to spread his fame.

The Indebtedness of Human Knowledge to Missionary Endeavor.

BY REV. W. G. MCKENNIE.

No. 1.  
"The Autumnal Conference," which held its last and third assembly in Philadelphia, asked me for a paper on "The Contribution of Christian Missions to Human Knowledge." The limit prescribed by the managers of that Conference, and rigidly enforced upon each speaker, made it necessary to abridge to such an extent, that a large amount of the materials which had accumulated on my hands in the process of preparing my paper, could not be presented. From these materials a selection is made to be offered to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, in a few brief articles, which it is hoped

will prove to be interesting and instructive to those who may peruse them.

The field here entered is a broad and fertile one. It would require the scope allowed to a treatise to make anything like an adequate exhibit of the harvest which human learning has reaped, both from the direct and the incidental literary labors prosecuted by missionaries. These labors have been carried forward by missionaries, without neglecting the higher and holier purpose of their work as the messengers of Christ to sinful men. Indeed, the performance of their legitimate work, and the success of their purpose as missionaries, have demanded a large amount of purely literary and scientific labor. Few definitely know to what an extent the learning of the world has been augmented, rectified, and enriched, by means of missionary endeavor. It is a fact, very generally recognized, that the men who labor as missionaries, especially those sent into foreign and heathen countries, have made, and are making, valuable additions to the varied stores of human knowledge. But how copious and excellent have been the additions thus obtained, few, even among the most intelligent could inform us.

It might be of some advantage to the cause, which makes its appeals for a financial support almost exclusively to the wealth of the Christian church, if the men and the societies specifically and zealously devoted to the promotion of learning were made more fully aware of their obligations to the scientific investigations and literary acquisitions of missionaries. It is true that some of the scholars and scientists, whose names and attainments have won for them a cosmopolitan celebrity, have frankly and gratefully avowed themselves to be indebted to the missionary endeavor of the Christian church for the knowledge they have been enabled to acquire. In the publications they have given to the world, their equity and generosity have found a prominent and emphatic expression. The names and acknowledgments of some of these men will be cited in these articles.

In pursuing this subject we ought to take some notice of the gains to human knowledge derived from the labors of men who made themselves memorable for their missionary zeal and activity, long prior to the establishment of the modern enterprise of missions. The primitive missions of the Christian church contributed somewhat to the stock of human knowledge. The Apostles, and their successors, for nearly four hundred years, not only traversed the Roman empire, but, in their zeal and fortitude, pushed out on every side into the remotest regions which were then accessible. Thither they went to convey the glad tidings to the unprivileged and perishing. Thither they carried not only the blessings of the new religion, of the cross, but also much of the illumination and refinements of secular learning. Says a recent author: "The staid and mystic Oriental, the untutored African, the rude barbarians of northern and western Europe, including our own indomitable ancestors, were not only brought under the humanizing teaching of Christianity, but were also taught the rudiments of learning by these primitive missionaries." If our space would permit this review to be extended, it could be shown that the service rendered by the earlier heralds of the gospel to the cause of man's intellectual improvement and elevation, was but little inferior to that which they did for his moral purification and advancement.

Coming forward into later centuries we find that the Nestorians, celebrated for the fervor of their zeal and the inflexibility of their determination in the missionary enterprises which they conducted, in the sixth and seventh centuries, penetrated

Central Asia, from the farther bounds of China to the Euphrates and the Caspian Sea. Mosheim says of these Nestorians: "After they had obtained a fixed residence in Persia, they were as successful as they were industrious in disseminating religion in the countries lying without the Roman empire." According to this historian these Nestorians had numerous societies and schools in all parts of Persia, in India, in Armenia, in Arabia, in Syria, and in other countries. That was in the sixth century. In the seventh century, as recorded by Mosheim, the Christian religion was diffused by these zealous missionaries far beyond its former bounds, both in the east and in the west. With incredible industry and perseverance they propagated religion among the barbarians inhabiting the deserts and the remotest shores of Asia. It is said the vast empire of China was enlightened with Christianity through the efforts of these indefatigable Nestorians. These facts suggest some very important questions, if they do not supply answers to the questions. But it does not come within the scope of my present design to trace the strictly religious and missionary endeavor of these brave Christians. My single aim is to bring out the fact, that these missionaries not merely subdued the ferociousness of savages by inculcating religious truth, which, as they apprehended and taught it, was more or less blended with and weakened by serious errors, but they also, and very materially, enriched the minds of the natives with the learning they carried with them and widely disseminated. It was to these Nestorian missionaries—and this fact is yet more pertinent to my aim—that the renowned Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, was almost wholly indebted for the vast and useful knowledge which he brought back with him and gave to the world, on his return from his excursions and investigations in the east.

It is, perhaps, better known that the Roman Catholic missionaries of the sixteenth and the seventeenth century made large and superior contributions to human knowledge. Their religious labors and the results flowing therefrom, in the more enlightened judgment of Protestant Christians are open to criticism. And yet it may be hoped that some spiritual and commendable fruitage was gained from their missionary endeavors. That, however, is not the matter with which I am here concerned. Their efforts, so far as they aided in the mental improvement of the nations and tribes among whom their zeal was expended, and so far as they made contributions to human knowledge, deserve our approval. One writer, referring to the labors performed by Roman Catholic missionaries in Asia, in Africa, in Mexico, and in South America, says that "nearly all the accurate knowledge which the world possessed of these great countries, until the last twenty years, was derived from those men." I find it stated by another author, that the literary publications of the French missionaries alone, amounted to more than fifty large volumes, and that the schools in Europe pronounced these productions to be invaluable acquisitions to the knowledge of the day. The first and best maps of China, of Tartary, of Tibet and of Japan, were constructed by Papal missionaries from original investigation. Since the construction of these maps, more minute and accurate knowledge has been obtained, leading to numerous and important revisions. The earliest accounts of the Congo and of Abyssinia, proceeded from Roman Catholic missionaries. It was from the productions of these men that Mr. Bruce obtained the information which so greatly aided him in his travels and explorations in those countries. Papal missionaries, in their tours through South America, explored and described regions which had never before been visited by a Euro-

pean. The historian, Robertson, advertising to a work prepared by a Romish missionary in South America, says of it: "This work contains more accurate observation, and more sound science, than are to be found in any description of those countries published in this country."

But the main design contemplated in these articles is to point out the indebtedness of human knowledge to the missionary enterprise which began among Protestant Christians in the closing years of the last century; an enterprise which is now being pushed forward with a vigor and a success most inspiring and truly marvellous.

Joseph Cook's Habits of Work.

His intensity of quest surpasses his intensity in imparting. It is not created by the presence of an audience. The first-are vestal fires—they burn perpetually. At Chautauqua he gathered up a great bundle of papers, periodicals, reports and what-not, and went away full of the statistics and methods and principles of Sunday school work. At Quebec he had a history of the city in one overcoat pocket, and Howells's "Wedding Journey" in another; and quoted Howells's beautiful description of the quaint village of Beaupre and the ride to the falls of Montmorenci. He carries a railroad "Shakespeare," and prepared his quotations of his unique lecture on "Shakespeare on Conscience" on the cars. He picks up everywhere; gathers everything; it seems as though he forgot nothing. But in private he bewails his treacherous memory. I never knew a student yet who did not seem to grow indignant with himself over the undue proportion of all he ever learned that he habitually forgot. Mr. Cook is an exception to the rule. He marvellously preserves and utilizes the results of his reading. His methods are peculiar. I violate no confidence, and I may give aid to students, lay and clerical, if I report here these methods as he told them to me.

This preserving machinery consists of three pieces: (1) He always carries with him a cheap memorandum book. In this he jots down, wherever he happens to be, a thought, a sentence, a figure that strikes him. The book fills up quickly. Then a new one takes its place. These books are dated and filed away. He trusts his memory to serve as an index to suggest to him the date of the reading, incident, or the thought there noted.

(2) He also carries with him a package of commercial note paper. Any extract in a book not in his own library, any fact or figure worthy of more careful preservation, he notes on a half sheet of paper. These are sorted according to a few large titles. The homogenous ones are pinned together. As the pile increases they are sorted. "I am to lecture to-night," said he, to me, "on Ultimate America. I put in my bag my package of excerpts on America—a hundred or more—and look over them this afternoon as a last preparation before I go on the platform." This method gives him the full use of his resources in each subject in each lecture.

(3) He has not the contempt of some would-be scholars for the newspaper; he reads and uses them. With a red crayon he marks whatever strikes him as suggestive; throws the papers in a corner; once a week, or oftener, Mrs. Cook, who is a sort of private secretary to him, as many another wife of many another busy literary man, cuts out the marked articles and lays them loose in an indexed scrap-book. When a large store has accumulated Mr. Cook goes over them, calls out those of permanent value, and pastes or otherwise preserves them; the rest are destroyed. "Permanent journals are useless. They are a waste of time. When I was in college I bought an Index Rerum, but there are not twenty entries in it. A

note-book for suggestions; loose sheets of paper easily classified for extracts; a scrap-book for newspaper cuttings, are my simple means for preserving the results of reading."

He made light of my suggestion that his methods would be of value to others; but the readers of the Christian Union, will not agree with him.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, in *Christian Union*.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—Let Christian men beware of the breaking down of conscience. Let no shadow of sin or of uncertainty rest upon the heart of life; but let simplicity and godly sincerity, fidelity, steadfastness, and uprightness, control the heart and guide the conduct of the man who has been redeemed by precious blood from all the vanities and falsities which men delight in, but which God abhors.—The Armory.

—On a street car, the other day, reference was made to the rich Methodists in this and other Virginia cities, when a Methodist pastor replied: "What a man has is nothing to his share, except as you can get it from him. A rich man is worth only what you can make out of him for God's cause." He might have added that the fact that he is rich makes it all the worse for the church if he does not give accordingly, since in that case his example discourages others, less able to give. The more money a church has the worse for the church, if it is not consecrated money.—[Rel. Herald.]

—Blessed and beautiful beyond measure is the Christian theory of life. The life I now live is not my own; it is Christ living in me. I am identified with Him. He died for me, and now He lives in me; and my death will only bring me nearer to my Father in Heaven. The body becomes old and weak. Beauty fades. Strength falls. Pain becomes a close companion. But all the while God is near, guiding and guarding us; and the falling of the "natural body" is but preparing for the triumph of the spiritual body. In this body of humiliation we suffer; but in the spiritual body we are prepared to enjoy all noblest joys intellectual and spiritual.—Pres. Witness.

—We are the children of a God who puts all His heart into the creation of a tiny moss or a microscopic insect. He does nothing by "contract-work," nor should those who are "imitators of God, as dear children." Trifling should be fit to worldlings, for whose little day it may suffice as an ignoble pastime; but to immortal men earnest, hearty work is alone suitable. Let us put all our hearts even into a conversation with a little child, or a talk with a peasant, or the writing of a letter to a friend, if we feel called upon to seek usefulness by any of these methods. Let "thorough" be our watchword; and let all that we attempt for God and truth be carried out in such style that we may not be ashamed to see it all again by the light of the great white throne.—[Christian Guardian.]

—You can buy almost anything at a dollar store for one dollar, and get cheated at that," says a writer in the *New York Evangelist*; and then he adds: "A large and ably conducted religious periodical is cheap enough at three dollars, and I am not at all surprised that you refuse to cut rates with competing papers. God bless the *Evangelist*. May it never become a shadow at one dollar per annum.—[Rel. Herald.]

—The Indian Baptist, after saying that "the most discouraging feature in the future of India is the ignorance which prevails in England about it," goes on to say that the exact truth about the matter is "that the teeming millions of India are on the verge of starvation. It is, as we are practically reminded constantly, but a step between them and death at the best times. Ninety-five per cent. of the population of Hindustan are incomelessly overestimated at five pounds per head annually. These are the people of India."

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He loveth me

Who loveth me and gave himself for me... When'er my faithless footsteps stray... Wild sounds, the tempest in my ear...

GRAPPLING IRONS

A Sermon by Pastor C. H. Spurgeon

"Quicken me after thy loving kindness" so shall I keep the testimony of thy mouth... David is not so anxious to keep his health, or to keep his house, or to keep his crown...

indication that this desire in his soul was backed up by the experience of the past. He desires to keep the testimony of God's mouth; and that implies that he has already received that testimony, and is in possession of it.

Secondly, let us consider his consequent prayer. "Quicken me after thy loving kindness." This prayer is wisdom. He that saith, "I shall keep the testimony of God's mouth, for I am fully resolved to do it," had better salt that resolution with prayer, or it will rot like all things which come of the flesh.

can do a great many things with a dead man; but you cannot make him stand upright; you may try most earnestly, but a corpse cannot stand, until you put life into the body it will fall to the ground; and so if the life of God be not in you you cannot hold the truth, or maintain purity, or walk in integrity.

for you are lost already. The man who dares to pervert truth is already a lost man; but he that knows the lovingkindness of the Lord says, "Quicken thou me, Lord." Do not get behind the door and suck your honeycomb, and say, "I love enjoyment, but I hate employment."

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 -Take all the Great health restorers.  
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 -Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop  
 -Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated  
 -In them, and that they will cure when  
 -any or all of those, singly or combined  
 -Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

**Hardened Liver.**  
 Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about as all. My liver became hard like wood, my limbs were puffed up and I had the most excruciating pains that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOORE, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

**Feverish and Suffering.**  
 "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one day, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and some of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters, for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A. WORKMAN.

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**Sabbath School.**  
**BIBLE LESSONS.**  
 FROM PROLOGUE—SELECT NOTES.

First Quarter.  
 Lesson 2.—March 1. Acts 21:18-24.

**PAUL SENT TO FELIX.**  
**GOLDEN TEXT.**  
 If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed.—1 Pet. 4:16.

12. *Certain of the Jews.*—The Jews here alluded to were doubtless composed of Paul's bitter foes from Asia Minor, together with his Sadducean opponents. *Brought themselves under a curse.*—These violent men bound themselves with a dreadful oath; that is, they invoked the curse of God upon themselves if they did not kill Paul, or if they ate or drank anything before they killed him.

13, 14. *They came to the chief priests and elders.*—No doubt the party of religious assassins went to that group of the Sanhedrim known as bitterly hostile to Paul. These doubtless were of the Sadducee party, which at that time supported the majority of Jewish magistrates.

15. *Now therefore.*—The conspirators, it is plain, felt quite sure of the hearty concurrence of the highest authorities. *As though ye would inquire, etc.*—The reason assigned for again bringing Paul before the Sanhedrim was plausible, as the former hearing was interrupted, and the information obtained imperfect.

The reasons for this plot. The plot was necessary either (1) because the Sanhedrim had just, under Roman rule, its power to inflict capital punishment; or (2) because, even if they possessed that power, the chief captain was not likely to allow its exercise in the case of a Roman citizen; or (3) because the experience of the previous day had shown that the violent party were not likely to obtain a majority in the council.

16. *When Paul's sister's son.*—This is the only direct reference in Scripture to Paul's family. *Heard of their lying in wait.*—It is difficult to keep a secret in which forty men are sharers. *Entered into the castle.*—There was no time to be lost, for the Jewish delegation were on their way to the castle (ver. 21). *And told Paul.*—We see, from the fact thus stated, that St. Paul, though in custody, was allowed to hold free communication with his friends.

17. *Bring this young man unto the chief captain.*—Although Paul had an express promise from Christ of security, that he would escape the snares of the Jews, and bear witness for him at Rome, yet he did not neglect any proper means of safety. To be assured that it is God that works in them, is the best of all motives to induce intelligent Christians to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling (Phil. 2:12, 13).

18, 19. *The chief captain took him by the hand.*—Bengel remarks, the captain took Paul's nephew by the hand "in order to confirm the young man's confidence."  
 20. *So the chief captain.*—The chiliarch is obviously glad of the intelligence. His sympathies are clearly with St. Paul personally as against the high-priest and his followers.

21. *At the third hour of the night.*  
 22. *Nine o'clock in the evening.* It was evidently the object of the chiliarch to place the prisoner beyond the reach of an attack before daybreak. With this view, all as well as the horsemen, were to be mounted (ver. 24). 470 soldiers seems to have been a large force to see guard a single prisoner from the murderous design of 40 Sicarii, but the disturbed, uneasy state of the entire country must be borne in mind, and the Roman commander in Antiochia was perplexed and alarmed about the whole matter.

24. The whole party went during the night about 45 miles, to Antipatris. From this point the 400 soldiers returned, and the 70 horsemen went on alone with Paul to Caesarea. *Felix the governor.*—Felix and his brother Palaus were originally slaves, and then freedmen in the house of a noble Roman lady, Antonia, mother of the emperor Claudius. According to Josephus, he was one of the most corrupt and oppressive governors ever despatched from Rome to Judea.

—A youth of virtue secures an old age of content.—Young.  
 —God is the only sure foundation on which the mind can rest.—S. Franciscus Primit.

**"Tread at Last."**

Mr. Paxton, the Sunday-school missionary, relates the following: "In a log school-house on the banks of the Grand Chariton, in Missouri, after I had finished a speech in favor of a Sunday school, a plainly dressed farmer rose and said he would like to make a few remarks. I said, 'Speak on, sir.' He said to the audience, pointing across the room at me.

"I've seen that chap before. I used to live in Maconpin County, Ill., and that man came there to start a school. I told my wife that when Sunday schools came round game got scarce, and that I would not go to his school or let any of my folks go. It was not long before a railroad came along, and I sold out my farm for a good price, and came to Pike County. I hadn't been there more than six months before that same chap came to start a Sunday school. I said to my wife, 'That Sunday-school fellow is about, so I guess we'd better move to Missouri.' Land was cheaper in Missouri, so I came back and bought a farm and went back for my family. I told them Missouri was a fine State; game plenty, and better than all, no Sunday school there."

"Day before yesterday I heard that there was to be a Sunday-school lecture at the school-house by some stranger. Says I to my wife, 'I wonder if it can be possible that it is an Illinoisian?' I came here myself on purpose to see; and my neighbors, it is the very same chap.

"Now, if what he says about Sunday schools is true, it's a better thing than I thought. If he has learned so much in Sunday school, I can learn a little; so I've just concluded to come to Sunday school, and to bring my seven boys."

Putting his hand in his pocket he pulled out a dollar, and coming to the stand where I was he laid it down, saying: "That'll help to buy a library. For neighbors," he added, "if I should go to California or Oregon, I'd expect to see that chap there in less than a year."

Some one in the audience spoke up: "You are tired."

"Yes," he said, "I'm tired at last. Now I'm going to see this thing through, for if there is any good in it, I am going to have it." Selected

BY ANNA WARNER.

You think I am very hard upon dancing; and I have reason. "Two years ago," said a young girl to me, "you told me that if I went on doing these things I should myself change; that I should not do them and keep myself. I was almost angry then—but do you know, it has come true: I have changed. Things that I minded and shrank from then, I never notice now. I have got used to them, as you said; it frightens me when I think of it."

Poor child! neither fright nor warning have stayed her course since then. A ceaseless thirst for excitement, an endless round of unsatisfying pleasure—so-called—a weary, disappointed look on the young face; broken engagements, forgotten promises, a wasted life. This is what it has all come to. "Hard upon dancing!" "Yes, certainly I have reason. Do I not find it right in the way of my Bible class, who might else become Christians?" Do I not know how it tarnishes the Christian profession of others? Do not the careless young men in the class boast that they can get the church members to go with them anywhere for a dance? Or how would you like to have a young girl come to you, frightened at the things she had permitted at the ball the night before, entreating to know if you thought them very bad?

Examine it, test it for yourself; only be honest. Can you dance in "armor" crowned, and shield, and shining with the hope of salvation, with "righteousness" and "faith"? Are your shoes "peace," peace of heart, of conscience? Is your belt the girdle of "truth"? Can you "show your colors in the throng"? "Dare you"? Are they not rather trailing in the dust, or quietly pocketed, or left at home? Think honestly, and answer to yourself how it is. As in feasting, so here, you cannot dance all night with people and next day warn them against it: "world and the things of the world," and even hope to be listened to. "I am as

good as most church members," ah, how often we teachers and talkers meet with that rebuff! And how well the Lord knew when he said, "He that is not with me is against me." "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" James iii. 11.

"A time to dance." Yes, whenever, and wherever, you can do it as the whole-souled servant of Christ. And how about dancing at home, among ourselves, as people say? Without going any further one thing forbids it all; if you dance anywhere—you, a professing Christian—in the eyes of the world you dance everywhere. The world allows no middle ground for Christians. "I saw her dancing;" and nobody stops to inquire when, or with whom, or how. So that there is nothing for it but this, "Avoid it, pass way by it, turn from it, and pass away."

**Being a Pastor's Influence.**

One person—male or female—in the congregation, can weaken a pastor's influence, and finally disrupt the pastoral relation, by perverting and depreciatory criticism. Nominally can stand long with a foe or two of this kind in his congregation; for man is not perfect, and when there is some one to direct the attention of his audience habitually to his defects, he will certainly fall, soon or later. Unfortunately, in almost every parish, there is some one person who is credited with "boosing the Rector." Just keep up the cry, "Oh, yes; he is a good man enough, but he is not as good a preacher as I have heard." Speak it over so tenderly and lovingly, and that minister is doomed! When he hears it—as he certainly will—let him pack up his grip sack and flee to the mountain, or—somewhere else—for the storm is near at hand.

A plain, earnest preacher once entered the pulpit of a fashionable church, in which the hearers were supposed to exhort the minister to help them heaven-ward. The preacher went right on, as was his duty, telling his people, not exactly rhetorically, but strictly according to the Holy Bible, that they were sinners against God, and in danger of hell. In the audience were a man and his wife—he irreligious, she a professor of religion. No sooner had they reached the pavement, at the close of the service, than she began a heartless criticism of the preacher and his sermon—how he was rough, unrefined, and lacked all the requisites which make the orator,—the train of remark was kept up until it became noticeable that her husband made no reply. She turned and looked into his face. He was weeping—a converted sinner.

Let parents beware what they say about the sermon or the preacher before their children, in whose hearts the Word of God may be seeking a lodgment. Why pray in the morning for the conversion of sinners, and then, by cold criticism of the sermon neutralize the very means by which it pleases God to save? Thoughtless comments at the dinner-table will do this far more effectually than all the profanity the children hear as they pass the drinking saloons on their way to school. Parents beware!—The Lutheran.

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color and promotes its growth.  
 For Deep Seated Colds and Coughs, Allen's Lung Balm cures when all other remedies fail. See adv.  
 Rheumatism is a constitutional disease and must be treated through the blood in an speedy manner. It is an exceedingly painful disease, but not a dangerous one when it attacks the heart, when it usually proves fatal. SCATICIDE cures it permanently by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC CURSION in the blood.  
**REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.**  
 "Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, and any kind of Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood," and heal, as long as power is retained. "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of doubtful strength of any other remedy ready to the hand, should be in every family handy for use when needed. It is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the stomach and Pains and Aches of all kinds. It is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**  
 Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of **WATERBURY'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.** It is invaluable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures quickly and discharges, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WILSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is for sale by all Druggists and is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the stomach and Pains and Aches of all kinds. It is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

**MELLIN'S FOOD.**  
 THE only perfect substitute for Mother's MILK. The most nourishing diet for infants and nursing mothers. Keeps in all climates. Commended by physicians. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. The one and only of its kind. Price 25 cents a bottle. BOSTON, MASS.

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 Importer and Dealer in  
**General Groceries,**  
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 Glass, Earthenware and Lamp Goods. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
**MAIN STREET, Fredericton, N.B.**

**PRIZE** Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods worth help you to more money and health than anything else in the world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The best time to venture upon is before the weather absolutely raw. At once address, **TURN & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

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**FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.**  
**PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS**  
**MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.**

**MAKE HENS LAY**  
**CHICKEN CHOLERA.**

**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY**  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass for Steam Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of Machinery. Also, all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Repairing.  
**HENRY McSHANE & CO.,**  
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**RUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass for Steam Engines, Boilers, and all kinds of Machinery. Also, all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Repairing.  
**VANDUZEN & TIT, Cleveland, O.**

**MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY**  
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**MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N.Y.**

**INCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY**  
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**Baltimore Church Bells**  
 Established 1846.  
**COFFIN AND GASKET WAREHOUSES,**  
 OLD STAND:  
 77 & 79 Princess St., St. John, N. B.

**The Family Welcome.**  
 Choice of Address all communications to  
**The Family Welcome,**  
 285 BROADWAY ST.,  
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**PARKER BROS.**  
 Market Square,  
 Would call the attention of their friends in the Country to their well assorted stock of  
**DRUGS**  
 AND  
**Proprietary Medicines,**  
 PERUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES,  
 DIAMOND DYES, DRUGGISTS' AND OIL-  
 MEN'S Sundries, Brushes,  
 ESSENCES, &C., &C., &C.  
 Quotations respectfully solicited.  
**PARKER BROS.,**  
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**NEW FALL GOODS**  
 At McNally's.

Several car loads New Furniture (all kind) at greatly reduced prices. All the latest styles in Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall, Library and Office Furniture kept in stock and made to order at short notice.  
 Cases and beds, silver plated ware, finest assortment and lowest prices in the City. Have been appointed agent for Toronto Plate Oil, and shall keep a full line of their goods in stock. Every article guaranteed as represented.  
 A stock of Fancy Household Goods in unusually large and well assorted lot. Holiday trade.  
 Twenty years experience in the business, frequent visits to the best markets, and buying for Cash, enables me to give good Value to every customer. Orders by mail carefully attended to.  
**G. G. McNALLY,**  
 Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 22nd, 1884.

**MELLIN'S FOOD.**  
 THE only perfect substitute for Mother's MILK. The most nourishing diet for infants and nursing mothers. Keeps in all climates. Commended by physicians. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. The one and only of its kind. Price 25 cents a bottle. BOSTON, MASS.

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**THE Most Popular**  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
**LIGHT RUNNING.**  
**NEW HOME.**

Rapidly taking the place of all other Machines wherever introduced.  
**200,000 Sold Yearly.**  
 Has more points of excellence than all other Machines combined.

**LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO DEALERS**  
**NEW HOME**  
 Sewing Machine Co.,  
 30 UNION SQUARE, - - NEW YORK.  
**WILLIAM ORAWFORD,**  
 No. 36 Charlotte Street,  
 second door from  
 Breen's Corner, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, Prince William Street, City of Saint John, on Saturday, the Eighteenth day of April next, between the hours of Twelve o'clock noon, and Five o'clock in the afternoon:  
 ALL the right title and interest of Law or in Equity of Daniel McNameara, in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, described in a deed from Arthur E. Pagan and wife to William McNameara, deceased, bearing date the twentieth day of September, A.D. 1882, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the City and County of Saint John, in Book No. 2 of Records, page 386, 387, as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land hereinafter bearing date the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-six, and therein described as follows: (and being a part of a tract of land purchased by the said John W. Scott of Robert W. Crookshank, Esquire, and Jane his wife, in the month of November and year 1841), the said tract, piece or parcel of land now sold to said George F. Sibley in and to be bound as follows, to wit: Beginning at Arthur Hooper's North-east corner, thence by the magnet of Eighteen Hundred and Forty-one feet, North, seventy-eight degrees East, eight chains four poles each and twenty-five links to a marked stake, thence by the magnet as aforesaid, South twelve degrees East, fifty-five chains or to a marked stake in an old road said lot, leading to each lot, thence by the Northern side of the said road eight chains and twenty-five links, more or less, to the Eastern side line of the said John Hooper's lot in a marked stake, thence by the said John Hooper's East side line sixty-five chains more or less, to the first beginning bound, containing by estimation Fifty-three acres, more or less, as will more fully appear by a plan annexed to the said deed, with the building and appurtenances thereon, the same having been levied on, under an execution issued out of the King's County Court, William Pugsley Jr., vs. Daniel McNameara, JAMES A. HARDING, Sheriff.



**ALSO CURES**  
 Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Carache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Gouty, Erysipelas, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Hoarseness, Burns, Bruises, Ulcers, Numbness of the Limbs, Rheumatism, and all the ailments which grow from the Heat, and as a Hair Dressing is unequalled.

**\$500.00 REWARD**  
 offered for a better one. The Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cure of the above diseases in the same length of time, than anything like it, when taken internally for Croup, Colds, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.  
**WATERBURY'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING** is for sale by all Druggists and is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the stomach and Pains and Aches of all kinds. It is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Messenger and Visitor,

Subscription information and rates for the Messenger and Visitor.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886.

THE CONVENTION FUNDS.

We have sought to induce our people to make special contributions to our Foreign Mission treasury.

Let us not forget the fact which Bro. Cohoon brought before us in our issue of Jan. 7.

What we need is that every church, and every man and woman take the great interests of our denomination to heart.

What is needed is no extraordinary sum. An average of one dollar per member would more than double our ordinary receipts.

But a brother who has tested the feelings of his own church, and some other churches, said to us to-day: "The people will give, if the needs of our work are laid before them."

After referring to the argument from circumcision and the "hebraic logic solution of Bishop Mercerin."

But we fear that the Christian at Work, cannot settle this question thus. It is virtually admitted that baptism is for adults and not for infants.

THE "CHRISTIAN AT WORK" AND DR. VAN DYKE.

Dr. Van Dyke has an article on infant baptism in the January number of the Presbyterian Review.

infants as well as adults, so argues Dr. Van Dyke, must the latter be also, and they are therefore to be baptized.

But it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Let us reverse Dr. Van Dyke's process, and, taking his premise that the Old Testament covenant, church, and circumcision, are identical with the New Testament church, covenant, and baptism, and what results do we reach?

But we took up our pen, not so much to criticize Dr. Van Dyke's argument ourselves, as to refer to the way in which the Christian at Work, a Pado-baptist paper, disposes of it.

After referring to the argument from circumcision and the "hebraic logic solution of Bishop Mercerin."

But we fear that the Christian at Work, cannot settle this question thus. It is virtually admitted that baptism is for adults and not for infants.

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Neither will it do to bind infant baptism on to the baptism of the New Testament and then, in order to get rid of the former, tear the latter out of its place.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHMEN.

In the last Contemporary Review, R. E. Bartlett discusses the causes of the decline of the evangelical party in the Church of England.

In proof of the fact of this decline he refers to the circulation of the papers representing the High and the Low church parties respectively.

Now we doubt very much whether this is any reason, except as to the spirituality of the evangelical party has declined.

The second reason urged for this decline is no doubt a valid one. It is this: "The (the evangelicals) have suffered themselves to be frightened by the cry of 'low churchmen,' or 'bad churchmen,' and have kept their evangelical principles in the background, and brought their churchmanship somewhat ostentatiously to the front."

By the time that we arrived at the above mentioned village, the people were quite well astir. The street through which we walked was unusually narrow and crowded with men and women and cattle.

On our way home had a good time in a small village. In both of these we sold scripture portions.

Reached the tent again before mid-day. Found that a coolie had come from Bobbili, with the English mail bringing the welcome news of the safe arrival of the lady missionaries in London, and of the prospect of their early departure therefrom.

After dinner, on looking out, saw about forty coolie men and women coming here on their way to the fields. Soon the tent was crowded, and I began by asking one man his name and why he had come?

Summary Correspondence.

Dear Messenger,

So you've changed hands, have you? I can hardly realize it. Although I am by no means old, I have been a reader of your columns for a quarter of a century, and whatever I am, I owe it, in part at least, to your influence.

The Mission tent is pitched under two large mango trees near Callavari, a good sized village about four miles from Bobbili. It is Thursday evening. At day break on Monday morning, Mrs. Archibald, a christian servant, and four of our christian women, returned to Bobbili, after being on the field nineteen days.

By the time that we arrived at the above mentioned village, the people were quite well astir. The street through which we walked was unusually narrow and crowded with men and women and cattle.

On our way home had a good time in a small village. In both of these we sold scripture portions.

Reached the tent again before mid-day. Found that a coolie had come from Bobbili, with the English mail bringing the welcome news of the safe arrival of the lady missionaries in London, and of the prospect of their early departure therefrom.

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laughed right heartily at this unlooked for turn in affairs, and, having assured them that their coming was pleasing to me, all returned and enjoyed the fruit which I gave them, and appeared to understand what I said regarding God's great gift for their salvation.

This conversation over, I read from your columns the account of the farewell meeting at Halifax, and much other interesting news.

Then came a Komati, or merchant, with a number of questions about the new religion. He appeared to be a sincere inquirer after the truth, but frankly confessed to lying continually in trying to sell his goods, and said that, unless he did so, his business would not prosper.

Having gone into the centre of the village, a large crowd gathered about us, and listened unusually well to our message. The account of the sufferings of Christ on our behalf appeared to move them, I cannot but believe that God had, in some measure at least, prepared their hearts to receive the truth.

The assurance that, with the blessing of God upon the feeble efforts of his servants, there will be established in these villages, before many years shall have passed, christian churches, is a great stimulus to present endeavour.

It was after dark when we returned to the tent. Have taken tea and had our usual Telugu worship. We plan to be in Bobbili by to-morrow evening (Friday), and to go on with Christians to Bimlipatam early next week, to see the cornerstones of Brother Sanford's school house chapel laid on Christmas day.

Yours sincerely, I. C. ARCHIBALD.

India, Dec. 18th, 1884. P. S. Dec. 26th. Came to Bimlipatam on the 23rd. We were eighteen hours on the way. Spent more than four hours of this time in Vizianagaram at the home of Rev. G. McFarlane, of the L. M. Society.

Home Missions. BOARD MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting was held the 9th inst.

RECEIPTS.—Treasurer reported the receipts of the month to be \$262.00 viz. N. S. Con. Funds \$200.00, Wolfville S. School \$150.00, Interest \$12.00.

MISSION REPORTS were received from Shaw, Coy, Coldwell, Edwards, Riches, J. E. Heskey, E. N. Archibald, Marrie, W. J. Bleakney, Haverstock, Normandy, Anderson, and general missionary Wallace.

(1.) GRANTS.—The grant of \$100.00 per year to the Margaree and Mahon churches Cape Breton was continued to July 31st, 1885. Rev. C. Haverstock, pastor.

(2.) To the Gosport church Guysboro Co. N. S. \$40.00 for one year from Oct. 1st, 1884. Bro. C. E. Baker, pastor.

been advised to visit Great Village and Acadia Missions, Col. Co., N. S.—The weak churches of York county are now all conveniently grouped. Missionaries are required for the Queensbury and Canterbury groups. It is hoped that Rev. J. H. Fillmore will settle on one of them.

REMEMBER the Board needs \$18,000.00 for the work of the year. Receipts to date of last meeting, Feb. 9th, only amount to \$965.06.

A COMOX, Cor. Sec'y. Hebron, N. S., Feb. 11, 1885.

Our Missionary Appeal.

Since our last report the following sums have come in from the friends of our Mission: We are a long way yet from having the five thousand dollars made up which are now needed by the Foreign Mission Board.

Previously acknowledged. J. E. Fillmore, 2 00; A. Friend, Yarmouth, 1 00; Geo. W. Hoben, Barton, 2 00; Mrs. C. Spurdas, Fredericton, 5 00; J. W. Spurdas, 5 00; Collection, Douglas, 1 00.

W. J. STEWART.

A Good Suggestion.

For years I have been anxious that some way might be devised whereby the "Messenger" or "Visitor" might reach every household in the Maritime Provinces where Baptist sentiment does, or ought to prevail.

For the small sum of two dollars, fifty-two weekly missionary visits will be made, and a lasting benefit conferred upon the household receiving the paper.

It may be asked how is this to be accomplished?

Could there not be a Home Missionary column for this purpose? Could there not be a meeting of each church at least once a year, at which meeting this matter could be given particular attention, and agents be appointed to see that every house that ought to have the paper was supplied?

Temperance-Backville.

The Mass Temperance Meeting last evening (Feb. 4.) opened in the form in the basement of the Wesleyan church. After singing a hymn, and prayer by Dr. Stewart, the chairman, Rev. D. G. MacDonald, said had the previously announced meeting been held it would have taken a different course from the one to-night.

Resolved, That our devout acknowledgments are due to the Divine Being for the encouraging success which has crowned the efforts made during the past year to introduce and enforce the Temperance Act of 1875.

Resolved, That our devout acknowledgments are due to the Divine Being for the encouraging success which has crowned the efforts made during the past year to introduce and enforce the Temperance Act of 1875.

ing the resolution, said great victories had been gained. Out of 25 constitutions opened in the Dominion during 1884, 21 had been carried...

Rev. Mr. Weddell offered the second resolution, which also passed unanimously: Resolved, That this meeting, in view of the vast importance of the object...

He characterised the rum traffic as worse than the scourge of yellow fever, and he failed to understand how the trafficker could be looked upon as respectable...

Rev. Dr. Stewart, on rising to second this resolution, said he did so heartily and to assist persistent endeavors, the sinews of war must be furnished—money.

The meeting adjourned by singing "The sweet By-and-by," and benediction by chairman. Yours, &c., R. H. P.

God's Love. Is it not wonderful, brethren and sisters, that God loves us? Nay, is it not wonderful that he does not hate us?

Feb. 9, 1885. A gentleman who thought Christianity was merely a heap of puzzling problems, said to an old minister, "I am in a very strange frame of mind."

Dr. Guthrie Coroner. A good many years ago, Rev. Dr. Guthrie, with some other personal friends, were the specially invited guests of the Duke and Duchess at Dunrobin Castle.

A deputation of fishermen from this village were ushered one evening, during the doctor's stay, into the presence of the Duke, to whom they proffered this request—viz., that his Grace might be pleased to ask Dr. Guthrie if he would, on any evening convenient to himself, give an address to the fishermen, leaving the subject, of course, entirely to himself.

"I see you like a gude sneeshan, doctor." "Yes," immediately replied the doctor. "Noo the question I would like to ask," continued the fisherman, is this, doctor—Can you gie it up?"

"No," replied the doctor. "I am sorry to say I cannot." "Then," said the fisherman, "Hoo, can you expect that we can gie up our dram?" The laughter that ensued was so hearty and so great that the doctor, fairly caught in his own trap for once, was constrained not only to join in the innocent merriment of the moment, but to prolong, to the last its exultant echoes in the baronial hall above.

Religious Intelligence.

At the beginning of this winter two warm-hearted brethren, C. B. Lund and John Bell, felt it to be their duty to help the Wood Point school by their weekly visits. The result has been an increase from less than fifty members to more than fifty.

Feb. 9. MELVILLE.—It is not easy for me to say what I think, concerning the paper resolution that has taken place of late. I have watched the movement with some interest, and am watching still.

Feb. 9th, 1885. GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.—At a congregational meeting of Germain Street Baptist Church held recently, it was unanimously resolved to extend a call to Rev. G. M. W. Carey, a former pastor of the church, to again assume the pastorate.

Feb. 9th, 1885. MIDDLETON.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the work of grace is gloriously progressing. On Lord's Day, Feb. 8th, 1 more were "baptized with Christ's baptism," making 78 added to the Pine Grove Baptist Church since the gracious revival began.

Feb. 9th, 1885. A gentleman who thought Christianity was merely a heap of puzzling problems, said to an old minister, "I am in a very strange frame of mind."

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.—Our new pastor, Mr. Cline is rapidly growing in favor both with the church and congregation. He is a hard worker, preaches, twice on Sunday, has pastors class in connection with Sunday school, and attends two prayer meetings weekly, besides doing a large amount of pastoral visitation.

ANDOVER, FEB. 18th 1885. BEAR RIVER.—Our meetings are still very interesting and souls are being saved. W. E. HALL.

DEDICATION.—VICTORIA.—A few months ago the Lord put it into the hearts of the people at Victoria (one section of my field), to build a house for his worship. Utterly they went into the work. Their efforts were crowned with success, and they now have a fine house, beautiful in appearance, and reflecting much credit on the contractor, Mr. Geo. McGee, who took great interest in the good work, and did a good deal at his own expense to beautify the building.

opened for Divine worship March 1st, (Sunday). A collection will be expected to help pay debt on the house. A cordial invitation to all well wishers of the cause. M. NORMANDY, Pastor.

Feb. 10th, 1885. BRITISH. Rev. Dr. John Hall makes the statement that between 1851 and 1878 the number of Dissenters increased 135 per cent in England, while the total population only increased 35 per cent.

Infant's Home, Halifax. The tenth annual meeting of the Infant's Home was held in Y. M. C. A. Building on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The meeting was small but representative.

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opened for Divine worship March 1st, (Sunday). A collection will be expected to help pay debt on the house. A cordial invitation to all well wishers of the cause. M. NORMANDY, Pastor.

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Home Office, Yarmouth. The object of this Society is to establish a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Society who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to his family, or those depending on him, as he may direct.

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DOES DEATH END ALL. God and the Conscience, &c. Scriptural and Rationalist, &c. Christianist, &c. of Religion, &c.

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Count the mercies!  
 BY MARY D. JAMES.  
 Count the mercies! count the mercies!  
 Number all the gifts of love;  
 Keep a faithful daily record  
 Of the comforts from above.  
 Look at all the lovely green spots  
 In life's weary desert way;  
 Think how many cooling fountains  
 Cheer our fainting hearts each day.  
 Count the mercies! count the mercies!  
 See these stars along our way.  
 Count the mercies, though the trials  
 Seem to number none each day.  
 Count the trials, too, as mercies,  
 Add them to the grand array.  
 Trials are God's richest blessings,  
 From the eagle's nest—his flight  
 Makes them fly to loftier heights.  
 Count these mercies, count these mercies!  
 Think how many mercies from above.  
 Let us number all our jewels,  
 Let us estimate their worth;  
 Let us thank the gracious Giver,  
 Stowing blessings o'er the earth;  
 Let our hearts overflow with gladness,  
 Let us tell the wonders o'er,  
 Tell our multiplying treasures,  
 From a countless, boundless store.  
 Then let praise, grateful praise,  
 Be our language evermore.

SHILOH:  
 WITHOUT AND WITHIN.

CHAPTER V.  
 VISITING THE "EARTHLY HOUSE" IN  
 ORDER.

Once more Mrs. Warren's mild voice recalled me to the present's reality. Looking at her, I seemed to recognize a visible incarnation of Duty, treading her narrow path steadily, serenely, unassumingly, neither turning to the right nor left, neither looking behind nor before, but keeping her eyes always bent on the ground to make her footing sure. At least, this was Mrs. Warren's outer seeming; if the hidden soul walked in white robes of consecration upon the serene heights of faith, or was bound by chains of suffering to some chill rock of despair, I could not tell. From those deeper things of her life my eyes were necessarily hidden.

"I have seen," said she, "for some one to lay Maggie out. She will be here soon. I know you are tired, and would like to go home."  
 I was tired; yet I felt a strong reluctance to leave that beautiful piece of clay which had so lately given up its vital part in my arms, while any other or helpful service remained to be performed for it. Those artless words of the dying girl, "No body holds me like she did," had touched some very deep-down chord in my heart. It was so long since I had felt myself really of more use than another to any human being!

"Is there, then, nothing more for me to do?" I asked.  
 "Nothing, until Aunt Vin comes perhaps I should say, Miss Lavinia Rust to you—though the first title is the only one in use among us."  
 "She is not a relative, then?"  
 "No; she is an elderly, and somewhat eccentric, maiden lady, who has somehow slipped into the office of laying out the dead for this whole neighbourhood. Perhaps some secret heart-ache first led her to give herself to the work of nursing, watching, and similar acts of self-devotion; and so, by degrees, she learned how to do the other sad duty, and does it constantly, chiefly, it appears, because there is no one who can do it any better. She is not even a poor woman; she has a small farm of her own, which she manages with much method and shrewdness."

"But she will want some help," I said, after a moment.  
 "Not much. And if she does, I doubt if you are able to give it. I will help her myself."  
 And no doubt she would have done it, as she did everything else, submissively and serenely. Nevertheless, it pained me to think of it, and I said, earnestly—

"No, no, let me stay and do it, please; I am stronger than you think. It was not so much the fatigue of holding Maggie that overcame me just now as sorrowful recollections of another death—yours, which left me alone in the world—my father's. But it would give me real pleasure to render this last service to Maggie, if you will permit me, and if you do not still think me too much of a stranger."  
 Just for one moment the mother's voice shook. "You will never be a stranger to me after this," she faltered. Then, turning instantly from

the maternal grief to the waiting, dutiful, she went on—"It is very kind of you to stay, for Sam wants me, I know; and the breakfast is to be got ready; and there are so many things to be done, that I cannot see my way clear to refuse your assistance, if you really wish to give it."

"I really do," I answered heartily. She gave my hand a single, strong pressure, which, from her, was more touching and significant than any words, and quickly went her way. I looked at the corpse. Some one—was it the mother?—had laid two large copper coins on the eyes—a custom that always seems to me to be a horrible burlesque upon humanity; so many eyes are hidden, all their lives, from the sight of the things which most concern them, by earth's paltry coin. I took them off by a shudder, and seating myself by the bedside, held down the eyelids with a light pressure of my fingers. Seemingly, the peacefulness of the corpse seemed to be communicated to me also; and for the time earthly anxieties and vicissitudes shrank to microscopic proportions—mere notes in the sunbeams that shine down from God's countenance into the hearts of those who seek to find out His meaning in life, and to let it work all. His loving will upon them. Alas! that those notes should ever be magnified through our unbelief and inebriation into dense clouds between us and His face, darkening our hearts, and bewildering our minds with shadows of doubt and fear!

Ere long Miss Rust arrived, and after a brief pause in the kitchen, entered the chamber of death. She merits a detailed description; for a queerer character, I think, will appear in this chronicle. She was nearly, or quite, six feet tall, large-framed, bony, and angular. Her dress was of dark, printed calico, made after some quaint fashion of her own, with reference mainly to economy of material and freedom of motion. On her head was a calico sun-bonnet, of like pattern with her dress, beneath which appeared the plaited border of a muslin cap. Her large, coarse features were strongly expressive of well-founded self-reliance and sturdy sense; but there was also a grim sternness about them, for which I was unprepared, after the bit of history that Mrs. Warren had given me, and of which I learned the secret only after a more extended observation. Miss Rust was the victim of some curious nervous or paralytic affection that manifested itself in a slow, spasmodic jerk or shake of the head, repeated at regular intervals. Evidently she strove against this infirmity, which was yet of a nature not to be overcome, and the look of decision and self-control consequent upon that endeavor, gave to the motion the actual force and character of a voluntary movement, though it was really so irresponsible and meaningless, and impressed the beholder with the idea that she was entering a stern and solemn protest against the depravity of the times, or its individual vices and follies.

But Miss Rust's external singularities shrank into nothingness when once she opened her mouth. Her tongue was of the Mrs. Partington order, apparently well hung in the middle, with free play at both ends, and aiming continually at high-sounding, unfamiliar words, but seldom making a wholly triumphant hit, or a total incomprehensible failure. Apparently, she never either accurately remembered, nor altogether forgot, any word once seen or heard; for, similarity of sound was identical with similarity of meaning, and prefixes and suffixes were supposed to be obligingly interchangeable. The first remark which she addressed to me well-nigh demolished at one blow the superstructure of composure which I had reared on the last half-hour's meditations.

"How d'ye do, Miss Frost? It's a good while since we've had any distinguished strangers in Shiloh, though there isn't any place where they're better deprecated. Do you mean to stay here long?"  
 I bit my lip. The inclination to laugh was all the more irresistible that it was perplexingly entangled with recollections of recent solemnities and a keen perception of the unfitness of the time and scene for any mythical demonstration.

"Mrs. Divine has promised to give me shelter for the summer," I answered, as soon as I could trust my voice.  
 "Yes, so I've heard. And you couldn't find any better place to take up your abode in; Aunt Hannah is a woman of imminent virtue—she's made out of the salt and fat of the land. I understand you come from the great necropolis of York?"—shaking her head in a manner to convey volumes of disapprobation of that sombre locality.  
 "Yes—that is to say, I am from New York."  
 "I wonder if you ever came across my cousin Hiram there—Hiram Rust, his name is. He keeps an expensatory on Derision Street."  
 "No, I never had that honour."  
 "I'm sorry for it; I should like first-rate to hear how Hiram gets along. He's a young man of uncommon abilities, and very exemplary too—leastways he used to be when he lived to home. I hope he keeps right end uppermost—speaking figuratively, you know—down in that 'sink of moral dilution,' which is Deacon Hainesias elias for York."  
 "It is to be hoped he does."  
 "Your name's Frost, is it? I wonder if your family came aboriginally from Rixbury?"  
 "Indeed, ma'am, I do not know."  
 "Well, I used to know a Frost there, and I really believe I see a likeness to him in your lineaments. Poor man! how he used to suffer with the brown-oreaters! But he's diseased now; he diseased six years ago."

"I beg your pardon, but what did you say he suffered with?"  
 "The brown-oreaters—in his throat. I remember holding his head once for Dr. Smith to burn them out with acroestics."  
 Here absurd gravity gave way, and rushing to the window, I leaned far out, and tried to mask my laughter with a cough.

"Goodness gracious!" pursued Miss Rust, "I hope you haven't any infection of the lungs—pneumony, or what not. But if you have, I've got a prescription that Dr. Bird calls a 'perfect pacifier' for it; I'll send it to you. There's nothing like taking a cough by the forelock. I've saved lots of people from digestion of the lungs with that prescription."  
 I felt that horrible indecorum it was, but I continued to shake with silent laughter until the tears came. My gravity would scarcely have been routed so completely, but for the suddenness and unexpectedness of the attack upon it. Not until the paroxysm had worn itself out could I venture to face Miss Lavinia's vocabulary. Then I turned and said, "Now I am ready to help you, whenever you please."  
 "Laws! you don't look as if you could help a butterfly brush his wings. But looks is deceitful; I've seen a good many women that looked as if a good gust of wind would blow them out of constance, who could stand more than I could. I 'pose it's the spirit that does it. Spirited strength goes a good way sometimes."  
 Miss Rust then addressed herself to her task with such vigour and skill that my share of the labour was next to nothing. Meanwhile, the swift stream of her talk ran in and out among the lights and shadows of Shiloh's social life, bearing an odd company of dismembered and mismatched derivatives on its meander. It suffered no interruption until—seeing her about to uncover the hair-statuesque form of the dead girl more than seemed to be needful—I seized her arm with a sudden ejaculation: when she dropped her napkin, and looked around startled and scared.  
 "What is it?" she faltered. "Have you seen a spirit?"  
 "No ma'am. Pardon me, but is that disrobing really necessary? Do you think she would like it?"  
 The good woman looked intensely disgusted, and her head jerked violently. "I don't mean to disrobe her," said she, shortly, "I shall wash her as carefully as if she was a baby; and I never heard of entering a corpse without washing it. I think the body ought to be purified from earthly impuration after it's dead, just to show that we believe our Saviour will do as much for the soul."  
 I drew back, satisfied to find that there was a latent beauty and fitness in her proceedings—mortified, too, that I had been blind to the spiritual analogy which was so plain to this

uncoth, illiterate, absurd, old maid. When all was done, and the fair "earthly house" draped in white—to typify those robes of righteousness which, I trusted, Christ would fold around the liberated soul—I went out to a small strip of carefully-cultivated ground, called a garden, where I had seen, from the window, a few flowers struggling in the embrace of numberless lusty weeds. Near by I discovered Mr. Warren, seated on a fallen fence, with that drooping head and nerveless frame so expressive of bitter, hopeless sorrow; so, after gathering all the white blossoms I could find, I went up to him.

"May God who has sent this sorrow upon you, sir, send unto you also, the Holy Ghost, the comforter!"  
 "What is the use of talking to me in that way? you know I don't believe it," he answered, without stirring.  
 "I am sorry for it, sir. Those who do, never feel such bitterness of grief as you are now indulging."  
 "How do you know?"—lifting his head.  
 Seeing that he was inclined to talk, I sat down near him, and began tying my flowers together, as I answered, "I do know, sir. When my father died, he was all that I had; he had been my mother, and sister, and brother for years. Yet I was helped to see that God did righteously in taking him unto Himself, and to endure my loss with patience."  
 Mr. WARREN (angrily). He did not do right in taking my Maggie!

I. It seems to me that even human wisdom might teach you that you are possibly wrong there. Has life been so invariably pleasant to you, that you must needs feel it to be a wrong to Maggie that she is spared the burden and heat of its fall day? Have you never seen girls who have lived only to drag on a blighted, bruised existence, or who have become grievously astray, or have gone neglected, abused, cowed and heart-broken wives?  
 He dropped his face in his hands. Perhaps the crushed and hopeless expression of his own wife's meek face rose before him. But he struggled with the feeling, whatever it was, and overcame it.  
 "What you say may be true," said he, "but life is very sweet to them all, nevertheless. No matter how bruised and broken the heart, it continually sends forth new shoots. No matter how dark the sky, there is still light enough for us to behold Nature and Art, and to enjoy them. Am I not a striking example of this fact? Blasted and marred from my cradle—a laughing stock to some, an eyesore to others, a clog and a mortification to myself—I still cling tenaciously to life, tasting lingeringly its sweet, and ignoring its bitter, as best I may. Ah! why was it made so bitter, when it was forced upon me without my seeking it! Why was it made so sweet since it will be taken from me, sooner or later, without asking my consent!"  
 To be continued.

A pithy or humorous definition often furnishes a happy illustration of the proverbial brevity which is the soul of wit. A boy once said that "dust is mud with the juice squeezed out." A fan, we learn from another juvenile's source, is a "thing to brush war off with;" and a monkey, "a small boy with a tail;" "salt, what makes your potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on;" and "ice-water that stayed out too late in the cold and went to sleep."  
 A schoolboy, asked to define the word "sob," whimpered out, "it means when a feller do'n't mean to cry, and it bursts out itself."  
 —There were ministerial cranks in Jesse Mercer's day. Once, just as he was about to preach, he saw a man come in who had a very ministerial look. Mercer went to him, and asked:  
 "Are you a minister?"  
 "Yes, sir, I am."  
 "Of what denomination are you?"  
 "O, I don't believe in denominations; I am simply the Lord's minister."  
 "Then," replied Mercer, "to the Lord I commend you, and, turning away, he took no more notice of him, much to the latter's mortification.

I have used Mercer's definition for bromochloride and asthma and it has cured me; I believe it is the best.—Mrs. ALLEN LIVINGSTON, Lot 5, P. 21.

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 It expels from the system the baneful poison of Mercury, which is as serious as that of Scrofula.  
 It purifies and regenerates the life-current polluted by the corruption of contagious diseases.  
 It stimulates the secretory organs, effects the removal of all impurities from the blood, and makes it new, rich, and pure.  
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 It is a highly concentrated medicine, so that a small quantity is sufficient to secure to it the highest degree of activity and perfect uniformity.  
 It has received the highest endorsement of the leading men in the medical profession, who recognize it as a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and prescribe it to their patients.  
 It contains no poisonous minerals or other dangerous drugs, the use of which for temporary relief in the many crude and cheap mixtures sold as alteratives, produces effects on the system often worse than the diseases they are offered to cure.  
 It costs no more than any other, but would still be the cheapest blood-purifying medicine in the world, even were its price three times greater, since it is the only one that does "real, lasting good."

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the civilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous success.  
 It has been used in, and approved by, at least 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 throughout the world. Women have special reasons for commending it.  
 It has proven its potency in curing obstinate, deeply-seated, and long-standing diseases caused by vitiation of the blood. It must not, however, be expected and it is not claimed that a single bottle will cure such cases; but patients should persevere in the use of this remedy until a radical cure is effected.  
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CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of my "Wanted" book for a name. It is the best in the world. A. W. KIRBY, Yarmouth, N. S.

WANTED: Ladies and Gentlemen who are suffering from Catarrh of the Bladder, or any other disease of the Urinary Organs, will find relief in the use of the "Wanted" book for a name. It is the best in the world. A. W. KIRBY, Yarmouth, N. S.

FEBRUARY 18

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Dr. J. C.

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For Chapped Tongues of softness and Gentleness as if it were made by

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HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Poor Circulation, Constipation, etc.

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels.

Ayer's Pills

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

USE

Colo-derma

For Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips and all Roughness or Redness of the Face.

Price 25 Cents.

Prepared solely by S. M. DIARMID.

Chemist, &c.

60 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The subscriber being the only authorized Agent of the WALTHAM WATCH CO. in this city.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

all of the BEST MAKERS. For sale at low prices as at any establishment in the City.

New Goods Received Monthly.

Special Announcement.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES S. MAY,

Merchant Tailor.

Would announce to his Customers and the Public that he has opened a Splendid Lot of Spring Goods

Consisting of ENGLISH and SCOTCH TWEED, FINE DIAGONALS, SPRING OVERCOATS, etc.

90 PAIRS

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS.

Formerly sold at \$2.00.

NOW SELLING AT \$1.40 PER PAIR.

WATERBURY & RISING,

34 King and 212 Union Street.

ALWAYS READY

To Alleviate

PAINS AND ILLS.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain.

Whether Internal or External, Every Dizziness, Headache, Toothache, etc.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.

Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, All Wool 3 Ply Carpets.

ALL WOOL 3 CORD CARPETS.

ALL WOOL 2 PLY CARPETS.

All Wool 1 1/2 Ply Carpets, Cotton Carpets, etc.

A. O. SKINNER,

55 KING STREET.

HEI For working people, send them money in a few days that you ever thought possible at any business.

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Temperance.

Drunkenness.

Do you know, children, that the most terrible evil in all the world is drunkenness, that it causes more woe and wickedness than all other evils combined?

A little boy happened to be near the gallows where a young man was to be hung. As he stood there the sheriff said to the man who was to die: "You have only five minutes to live; if you have anything to say, speak now."

"I had only one little brother; he had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him. But one day I got drunk, and coming home found him gathering berries in the garden, and I became angry without cause, and killed him with one blow with the rake. Drink has done it. It has ruined me. I have but one word more to say, never, NEVER, NEVER touch anything that can intoxicate."

The old saw, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever," has been the source of infinite mischief.

When you have taken a cold, and have some local inflammation, as, for example, a nasal catarrh or an inflamed throat, it is just as improper to eat stimulating food as with any other inflammation.

When you are attacked again with a hard cold, treat it as follows, and your faith in the old saying will quickly disappear. You have a hard cold. Eat no supper. On going to bed drink two tumblers of cold water.

This feeding the cold belongs to the same chapter with that stupid advice which prescribes whiskey in consumption, a disease always accompanied by a rapid pulse, and other indications of inflammatory action.

A cold is not, as many think, the result alone of exposure to a sudden change in the atmosphere. Don't you know you sometimes say, when exposed to cold or damp, "Now, I shall take my death cold?"

These familiar facts ought long since to have suggested to us that colds depend but little upon external changes in the atmosphere.

A cold is the product of two factors: one is a certain condition of the within, and the other is a certain condition of the without. The only soil in which this plant can grow is a certain condition of the system, the prominent feature of which is a deranged stomach.

There are some habits which give a special tendency to colds. For example, the use of hot drinks, which, in addition to flooding and weakening the stomach, open the skin, and increase thereby sensibility to the influence of external changes.

Mother's Heart's-Ease.

BY HOPE LEDYARD.

"Here, father, I want to pin my panny to your coat."

"Your first flower, Marion; no, no, keep it yourself. Father has no call for flowers. A coal shoveler wearing a flower!"

"No matter, father; I want you to wear my flower; I love it so, and I love you."

Loved him. John Mills thought, with sharp pain, how little cause she had to love him. If he had kept away from drink, Marion might have had careful nursing and many comforts, while, as it was, Marion's mother had to leave her to go out sewing, and the girl lay in bed alone, with her bird and boxes of plants.

Marion had determined to say, into a liquor sagoon, "but her courage failed. She only put her arms around his neck."

"That's what mother says. She calls me Mother's Heart's-Ease—that's prettier than Marion."

The yellow panny, with its violet centre, certainly reminded one of the sick girl, with her golden hair and dark blue eyes. John Mills, looking at the flower, made fresh resolutions to keep steady, and try and do better.

There was one of our number, however—a slender, blue-eyed boy—whom I had known from childhood. His name was Frank. He was one of those manly, resolute fellows who habitually do the right thing so naturally and so easily that it always seems as if with them there were no alternative.

With the extinction of the lights, the hum of conversation had ceased in our tent.

But presently the silence was broken by a clear, unfaltering voice: "Boys, I always pray before I go to sleep, and if there is no objection, I'll do so now."

Then followed a prayer, committing home and friends and all of our dearest interests to the keeping of the one strong hand and loving heart that rule the world.

Devoid of self-consciousness as Frank was in this act of devotion, you may be sure that the moral courage which prompted him to it, amid such surroundings, did not fail of recognition among his comrades.

In after days, when, on the toll-sound march, they saw Frank's mud-splashed figure plodding patiently at their side, or when, in the dread shock of battle, they beheld that youthful visage begrimed with dust and powder, memory recalled their first night in the far-off camp at Concord.

"You're a very good man; Blossom will give you a kiss," and almost before he knew it John had stooped down and taken a kiss from the little one.

"You're a very good man," the words rang in his ears as he started away, meaning to quench the thirst which possessed him. So he thought him good! Much as he longed for the liquor, he felt held back.

"Why not try once more?" whispered Conscience. "Suppose you keep out of those shops and be what those young things think you" and he walked on and on till suddenly he met a friend—a real friend, whom he had not seen for years. This friend insisted on their lunching together, learned part of the story of John's failures, and then offered to give him another chance—for the sake of his sick child. And so—through the flower and the children's influence—better days came.

"Why Blossom, I can't see how a coal-man came to have such a lovely panny! Poor fellow! it's all wasted now, but mamma will put it in water, and make it fresh and beautiful, and then will press it—for Blossom to keep."

The panny proved so large and pressed so well that Blossom's papa fastened it in her best scrap-book, where it lay unnoticed for years.

One day Blossom was in great excitement, for her teacher—the one all the girls were crazy over—was to come to tea. In the evening, Dick, now a young man of twenty, in reaching for a book, pulled down Blossom's old album, which fell open on the floor.

"Why, Blossom, you have a pressed panny," said the young lady teacher; you must be as fond of them as I am." And then, thinking it might amuse her, Blossom told the story of the coal-man and his gift, while mischievous Dick added:

"And she kissed him, Miss Mills—kissed a coal-man!"

"Never be ashamed of it, my darling," whispered her teacher. But no one guessed that "Mother's Heart's-Ease" had seen again the panny which had done such great things.—Advocate and Guardian.

"Lights out! Lights out!"

It was the martial voice of Sergeant Wilcox, making his way among the tents of Company 1 to acquaint the raw recruits with the import of the signal known as "taps."

"Lights out!"

The voice and the footsteps grew more and more distinct, and then slowly receded, leaving us to darkness and our own reflections.

This was our first night in camp and we were for the most part strangers to each other, though huddled together in tents of the Sibley pattern, each large enough to shelter a score of men.

Women suffering from rheumatism should use Minard's Liniment. Mrs. Fraters was not able to sweep her own roof, but after three applications of the Liniment she cleaned her husband half a mile with a pitchfork.

Report on Budd's Emulsion. Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, April 20th, 1884.

Budd's Cream Emulsion has recommended itself at the Hospital as being a very valuable preparation of Cod Liver Oil. It is the only one prescribed here now.

From what I saw of your new Emulsion, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a most agreeable and trustworthy preparation of cod liver oil.

Though scathless in fight, Franz fell at last a victim to disease, and it

was my lot to accompany his sorrowing mother on the homeward journey, with the body of her heroic son.

In an awkward attempt at consolation, as the train bore us swiftly along, I gave my testimony to Frank's noble character and conduct throughout his army life.

At the end of my recital, this Spartan—no, this Christian—mother answered, with a smile: "My boy is safe with One whom he always loved and served, wherever he might be. I shall see him again some day, for I know that it is well with him."—[Golden Days.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the nose mools, has a hard, especially in the morning; a sort of sticky or watery discharge collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy weight on the stomach; sometimes a faint or giddy sensation of the head when rising. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting of blood, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a stringy taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes dim, spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great anxiety and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, and others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of the disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seige's Sive Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaint, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Bathurst, New Zealand:—I can conscientiously recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of several of my friends who have used it, and who are increasing wonderfully.

G. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity of this medicine to the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. McCallie, 55, Highgate, Kendall:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Sive Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many gross.

Robert G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroil, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it. For sale by Geo. E. Frost, Druggist, St. John, N. B., and by A. J. White, Limited, branch office 67 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Secy. Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, in Strumous Children, and Cholera Infantum. Dr. W. E. Kansom, Hartford, Ind., says: "I find your Emulsion to be an excellent remedy in lung troubles, and especially in Strumous Children, and a most valuable remedy in chronic cases of Cholera Infantum."

MANY improvements have been made in Wright's Lenses in recent years, but the great one of all is probably that recently introduced by the Mason & Hamblin Company, which not only improves materially the quality of the lens, but the durability of the instrument.—Boston Journal.

Women suffering from rheumatism should use Minard's Liniment. Mrs. Fraters was not able to sweep her own roof, but after three applications of the Liniment she cleaned her husband half a mile with a pitchfork.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expect the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sanguiferina was devised for that purpose, and cures it.

Report on Budd's Emulsion. Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, April 20th, 1884. Budd's Cream Emulsion has recommended itself at the Hospital as being a very valuable preparation of Cod Liver Oil. It is the only one prescribed here now.

From what I saw of your new Emulsion, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a most agreeable and trustworthy preparation of cod liver oil.

For debility from many causes, and more especially from that of colds, so common in New-England, I have proved itself of great and permanent value.

Always ask for BUDDE'S CREAM EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

The only EMULSION made by Putnam Brothers, T. K. Barker and R. W. McCord, Wholesale Agents, Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

No lady who delights in Flowers, and likes to see the sun and moon above, should be without Huntington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 50c—subscribers for 20 plants for one \$1.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 16th, 1882. HAVING seen the BUDDE EMULSION prepared by you, I have found it very efficacious in the disease which I am suffering from when of a flabby and enfeebled constitution. It has produced admirable results in the quality following the Acute Fever, the disease to which I am now subject. The food and the restfulness with which I am treated, whenever the cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient and preserve it. It will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases. Always ask for Phosphoric Emulsion and be sure you get it.

COUGHS and Colds that we so frequently neglect and which so often prove the seed-sown for a Harvest of Consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of Phosphoric Emulsion taken whenever the cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient and preserve it. It will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases. Always ask for Phosphoric Emulsion and be sure you get it.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS. THE VOLTAIC BELL CO., of Marshall, N. H., offer to send their ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELL and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young and old) and women, and all kinds of troubles, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases, complete restoration of health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is free. Write them at once for illustrated prospectus free.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and medical cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who apply, the recipe, in original Sanskrit, English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, adding 25c for postage, name this paper, N. Y. No. 419, Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 42-43-44-45

THE LIFE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route

ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS.

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER.

At the Kansas City and American in Denver, connecting in Union Depot at Kansas City, Atchison, and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO.

And all points in the North-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the great West and the most beautiful scenery in the world.

It is known as the GREAT THROUGH CAR LINE.

Through Trains run daily from Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, and St. Louis.

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News Summary.

There was an explosion at the Yale... The N. S. Legislature meets on the 19th inst... PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS... A large number of petitions continue to be before parliament...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like Geo. T. Harrop, Samuel Corbett, Mrs. Geo. Erb, etc., and their respective amounts.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like Sydney church, instalment, Berwick do, etc., and their respective amounts.

There is little doubt that the hero Gordon is dead. The report is that he went forth to see the meaning of a commotion in the streets...

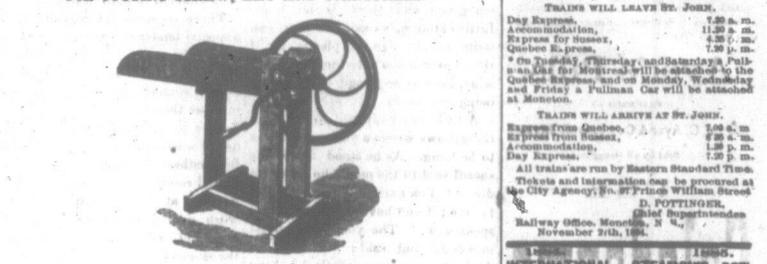
Italy is sending more troops to Egypt. The fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon. The Times, however, thinks that had the city been in the hands of Mahdi...

At Aylesford on the 1st February. Mrs. Francis Good. At Morristown, Jan. 23rd, Mrs. Abraham Benks. At Long Point, Cornwallis, Jan. 18th...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like John Taylor, Rev. T. M. Munro, Rev. Henry, etc., and their respective amounts.

SEEDS "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Copper Strip FEED CUTTER FOR CUTTING STRAW, HAY AND CORNSTALKS.



These machines cut Easier and Faster than any other of like price, using same power, and cutting as short as this. The large sizes will cut faster than any other Cutter...

The Copper does not Dull the Knives and is Durable.

TIPPET, BURDITT & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. OR THEIR LOCAL AGENTS.

PUTTNER'S With Hypophosphites and Paracetamine. Diploma Awarded at Montreal, 1884. Diploma Awarded at London, 1884.

EMULSION FEBRUARY 4, 1885. Caledonia Round Coal! WELL SCREENED. \$5.80 CASH!

IF YOU WANT A NICE PORTRAIT, Price to suit the Times, Just go to A. MACDONALD'S, No. 9, Germain Street.

NOTICE. Department of Public Works. Ottawa, February 14, 1885. THE TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A POST OFFICE...

THE CH... VOL... In repl... young sho... mitted to th... Bookley of... Methodist... If you pr... rament to li... saved in Chr... you set up b... do not admin... do not prop... dence becau... what princ... ister it to in... Administ... infant that in... what it mean... Just as: why the fo... just as forei... "Administ... that is not o... means, is ma... Why mak... tion of Pe... other? Pe... turies gaw... was bap... was abando... Romish doc... tion. Can... infants are... excludet fr... it not muc... they are not... because bot... only who h... know their... new hearts... of the Spirit... About... been to Ott... with the gov... pensation fo... the operatio... urge the app... sion to enqui... the Act, and... ed in the me... men these li... the markl... one breath... a failure, an... deinking, an... of this enlar... license to sp... tion. And th... sion appointe... ed in the me... ests of sobri... A. and a larg... colleagues, n... sent them all... he recognized... he brought t... give it imm... sideration, an... hibition is v... individual, f... We wou... the mothers... lost children... lost husband... lost many of... for the inju... Who "wit... the loss of... their happin... the heart-l... has gone... tion, for th... our country... legal in the p... leads to sacri... in the South... we may have... because we h... The lesson... as temperan... alert. Show... sence sentim... which facie... nor. As Si... not a politica... that is kep... question whic... above the lit... strife. Let u... and make our... will back the... of this drink... will drop the... lative principl... are striv... fight grows m... is a good ind... ing the traffi... not stop till... the way. I... —Brother... from again, s... "I am indign... conceal it. If... honesty it does... if churches do... God's name let...