84.

ot only

omises

salem's

ah and

which

ng his

le, and

the im.

teach-

n that

lest he

d is as

thing.

ninded

ry; but

fearful

Ones.

hing is

eathen,

dod, do

How

courage

e wor-

new so

ken to

e that

n ugly

n's sin.

l all at

emple,

od who

lled his

ill that

on had

on, ex-

an the

is heart

a clean

ch, lest

Spirit.

other is

icher.

In Feb-

d along

y (Har-

vessels.

ght, the

uck on

a mile

e sank,

above

escuing

eans of

swaying

Before

I. Just

e went

e other

to draw

ney felt

e beach

a sailor

worked,

consci-

ound on

athizing

weather

an near

thou art

or a few

hands,

ie! my

el" and

on the

face in

tribute

s faith-

nother's

"My

## Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Stray Leaves from the Park.

No. 2.—THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"Three pretty solid men," was the whispered comment of the audience last evening at the Republican rally in the Town Hall, as the speakers took their seats on the platform. Solid men they were, as any one at all acquainted in these parts would admit. On the right sat Dr. Goodspeed, financial secretary of the Seminary, held in just admiration for christian scholarship and integrity, a leader in every good work. In the centre was Dr. Galusha Anderson, President of the University of Chicago. On the left sat Dr. Eri B. Hulbert, Professor of Church History at Morgan Park, and acting President during the current seminary year. If at a political meeting in the village of Wolfville three men should grace the platform, and those three Dr. Crawley, Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Higgins, the meeting would have a leadership which for moral weight and position would be the counterpart of that which addressed the Republican rally last night. The introductory speech was made by Dr. Goodspeed, the main address by Dr. Anderson, and the closing appeal by Dr. Hulbert. These speeches it is not my intention to reproduce. I wish rather to sketch as briefly as possible the political aspect of the country, as it presents itself to one who is merely a stranger and a spec-

On November 4th this nation of fifty millions of people will elect its chief executive, and bestow the highest office 'n its gift. Five parties are in the field, each with its nominee for the presidential chair: the National Woman's Rights Party, with Mrs. Belva Lockwood-Belva, Dear, the irreverent political press would say-as its representative; the Labor Party, led-or misled -by Ben Butler, of the spoons; the National Prohibition Party, supporting St. John; the Democrats, headed by Cleveland; and the Republicans, who will vote for Blaine. Of these five, only the last two have any prospect of polling a considerable vote. Mrs. Lockwood's candidacy is simply a matter for laughter; if a ballot here and there is thrown for her it will be for the fun of the thing. Butler is in the field partly to harass the Democracy, from which he seceded, partly to train for future contests. He forms an interesting figure on the political stage. More important among the trio of skirmishers is St. John. Of him, and the party he represents, I may speak in a future "leaf." Suffice it to say now, that there is not the remotest chance of his election the present year, and the interest of his canvass depends on the defection it may c use from the Republican ranks, and the influence it may have on the general temperance movement. His poll is variously estimated from 50,000 to 1,000,000 votes. The real contest, then, is between the Democrats and the Republicans. It is a matter of concern even to Canadians to know something of these parties. An impartial survey and study of American politics has left me with the following impressions:

The Republican body has in it a preponderance of the better elements of the nation. I recall the fact that at | ing the low state of their christian in-Newton, during the last presidential terests, and these communications are campaign, the Democrats among the students of the Seminary there could be | lies, and how it may be rectified. counted on one's fingers, while the If any transgressor think the words Faculty was solid for Garfield and Arthur- too plain, it is sufficient to remind him There are no Democrats, to my know- that there are other places where his ledge, in the Seminary here. With the acts are talked about in language far exception of several St. John men, the more severe, and that the honor of reliinstitution is a unit for Blame. These | gion requests that the censure of good are but specimens of what will be found | chritians on evil does should be as distrue in nearly all the colleges, universi- | tinctly heard as the ridicule and scorn ties and seminaries of the land. The of the enemies of Carist. But let us same holds good in very large measure of the ministry, irrespective of denomination. It one takes a survey of the country at large, he finds that the Republican strongholds are the strongholds of morality, intelligence and progress. Many dishonest men, many ignorant men, many degraded men will He give them pastors according to His no doubt, for one ill reason or another, cast ballots for Blaine, and many honest and intelligent men will oppose him; but a fair comparison of the make-np of the two parties forces the conclusion that the supporters of the "man from Maine" represent the safest and straightest and cleanest part of the nation. The Republican party is the party of the schools and the churches.

moral ideas and moral reforms, as one might expect from its composition. It was born of the anti-slavery and antitimes, and has stood squarely ever since by the rights of " the brother in black," self; perhaps in preference to another and by the inviolability of the union. | man." It has never entirely gotten over its'

early record. It stands for a free ballot and a fair count, for the principle that every man who has a right to vote may do so unmolested, and have his vote counted. There will be many attempts at fraud on the part of Republicans at the impending election, but as a party they have an honest canvas and an honest vote. The Democracy, on the contrary, openly countenances intimidation, as witnesses the solid South, solid only because of the intimidation of the negro ballot, solid without any remonstance from Democrats north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. The Republican body stands for temperance legislation, in spite of the refusal of the National Convention to adopt a prohibition platform, and in spite of the fact that the liquor interest is not solid for Democracy. A vast number of the most earnest and pronounced temperance men are Republicans, because they believe the temperance cause is safer with the Republicans than with the Democrats. As the Republican party is the party of the universities and seminaries, the Democracy is the party of distille-

There is the same difference between

ries and saloons.

the candidates as obtains between the parties, and between their principles. It is a matter for shame and confusion of face, to all citizens of the Republic, irrespective of party, that a man of confessedly immoral life, whose presence would be deemed a pollution in any christian home, and whose name is mentioned with hesitation in pure society, should be the nominee of a great party to the highest seat in the nation, The Pilgrim Fathers may well stir in their graves. The continued candidacy of such a man by the Democracy should be of itself sufficient to separate from that party all who care for the homes and the morals of the people. The elevation of Cleveland to the Presidency could not fail to greatly encourage the social evils grievously prevalent already, and lower incalculably the moral tone of the country. That even the Democracy, representing not the better portion of the nation, should sustain him, matter for serious alarm and deep regret. Blaine, on the other hand, exbibits a home and social life "exceptionally good and happy." His example in this respect will make for the purities and sanctities of life. His public recordofficial morality, as it is called-has been violently assailed, and with much keenness and plausibility. Fair and competent judges, bowever, chosen from both parties, have declared it after proper investigation, entirely honorable. There is every reason for the confidence that he will honor and not dishonor, the Presidential chair.

So much for an outsiders impression of the situation.

SELEAC. Morgan Park, Chicago, Oct. 22, 1884

For the Christian Messenger. Incidents of Ministerial Life. A TALE AND SOMETHING MORE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Our trio of brethren, with the good sisters, got intensely interested, but a parsonage parlor is too select a spot for such conversation. It may therefore be well to continue a report of the same and commend it to the serious consideration of the reader. Many are mourncalculated to show where the mischief

resume the narrative.

Mr. Alethes said, "to change our subject a little, I think every one of our churches should be kindly urged to do all they can to set God's house in order, as the only assurance of the abiding presence of the Holy Spirit. Thus will own heart to feed them with knowledg and understanding. - (Jer. iii. 15). is impossible that pastors can either be elected or sustained unless things are done decently and in order. I have heard of cases repeatedly, where minister has been called to a church on a unanimous vote. After he has moved and commenced his labors it has appeared that some members of the The Republican is the party also of church had refused to vote on his call. without the courage to vote against it. The good man is received with the coldness of death, and the only charge secession agitations of the rebellion brought against him is that of having been chosen, all unconsciously to him-

"The difficulty is, brother Alethes, to to do it.—Jonathan Edwards.

know what to do with these persons," said Mr. Charis.

"What would they be done with in any society club upon the face of the earth ?"

"Excluded, of course, if they did not respect the majority of the members; but a christian church is altogether above a society club. Persons are received into the church to be the subjects of forgiveness, compassion and love."

"Do you mean to say then that these men may set at nought the unanimous opinion of the church and drive a good pastor away, while they are sheltered under the wings of compassion and forbearance?"

"Brother Alethes, my charity often carries me to extremes, but I nearly always have some truth at my side. The discipline of the church should be exercised, but I have always noticed that when there is laxity in the matter, or where a church is too weak to use discipline.God takes the case in hand Himself. Indeed we are all under his discipline, independent of the action of the church. Those who are standing out from fellowship are as much excluded by Provi dence from church privileges as though they had been voted out by their brethren and their names erased from the church books. I must add to this the fact that I have an awful dread of an accusing conscience, and think every man feels, to some extent, as I do. It would be perfect torment for me to stand aloof

nocent I may be otherwise." "How about the cases in question,

from the Church of Christ, however in-

brother Charis?" "It is quite certain," he replied, "a man's conscience is asleep while he is trying to stop the progress of the work of God in the church of which he is member, so David's conscience slept for about one year after his great sin. Sooner or later, however, (if the man is not a reprobate, - Jer. vi. 30), there will minister, and the compassion and forbearance of the brethren, will be as coals of fire upon his head.—(Rom. xii. 20.) This is what I know about the matter. brother Alethes."

on their knees and search the Scriptures to know what God would have in a proper spirit."

"that in our large churches the prosperity of the cause depends on the faithness, skill and energy of a few. In our

"The most honorable and useful position in the church," observed Mr. Alethes, "is that of a man of piety, wisdom, and affluence, who can encour age his brethren to stand by our principles and work together with a pastor after God's own heart, until, according to the promise, the people generally are fed with knowledge and understanding. When at last the 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' shall be pronounced on such it will go with an emphasis, and we shall hear it echoing and re-echoing from right to left, amid the teeming, multitudes of Adam's race which will gather at the tribuoal before

the great white throne." "It seems evident that the men you have reference to are the subjects of a special Providence," said Mr. Charis " many such date the commencement of temporal prosperity to the time when they first took such a position in the church. When a brother is so honored that the prosperity of the cause depends mainly upon his continued efforts, his position is of very serious responsibility; and apparently for the sake of the position he holds for God and the truth the smiles of Divine Providence attend his secular pursuits. Some few of these brethren, discouraged by the conduct of those around, give up in despair; but God will allow nothing to justify unfaithfulness, even in the most trying circumstances, and several instances may be given of most remarkable tem poral adversity which has attended such unfaithfulness."

This ended the conversation. Mr. and Mrs. Prudens left for home, and Mr. Charis retired to rest for an early start on his journey the next day.

(To be continued.)

Godliness consists not in a heart to in-

For the Christian Messenger. To the Rockies and back.

DENVER EXPOSITION.

The State Industrial and Mining Exposition of Colorado has just closed in this city after being open for one month. I spent a day in the building and was much interested in the exhibits, particularly the large display of minerals, and the agricultural products gathered from soil formerly a part of the so called 'Great American Desert." The system of irrigation carried on in some portions of the State is yielding good returns for the expenditure. These plains stretching eastward from the foot of the Rockies are destined to be the gift of irrigation, as Egypt is the "gift of the Nile." I am not going to weary you with uninteresting items regarding the Exposition, except to note the sensational methods resorted to from day to day for securing a large attendance. For instance, one afternoon this week, in the elegant parlors fitted up in the building by a furniture company, a marriage ceremony was performed. The company had offered a costly chair to any couple who would enter into a matrimonial alliance there. This attracted immense crowds, strange to say. But there will seem to you less poetry in the affair when it is stated that the groom was a widower of fifty, but rich; and the bride just gone sweet forty six.

DENVER DUST.

dust, for every correspondent from Denver whose contribution I had read in the Chicago Standard and New York Examiner spoke emphasically, and even angrily, of this annoyance. But after a month's stay I had come to think those accounts exaggerations, until to day when I have learned fully to endorse all that has been said. When prepared to make a defence against what had been be a monitor at his breast, saying with reported, I was caught in a dust the same energy as Nathan, 'Thou art | storm just outside the city and rushed the man, and when the conscience is madly over to the ranks I purposed fully aroused, it will be a greater scourge assailing. This forenoon Mr. Arthur than the discipline of the church could Meek, formerly of Canning, N. S., drove ever be, and the very meekness of the me to the Argo Smelting Works. Im agine yourself out in one of our March snow-storms at home, and imagine that driving snow to be changed into gritty dust-that's the nearest I can come to describing what we had to go through to "There is a bright light in the cloud get to the glittering gold beyond. Some here also," said Mr. Alethes. "It only times you actually could not see past takes a few faithful persons to save any the horse's head for dust; and just church from ruin, if they will get down | think of the wind driving that stuff into your nose, eyes, mouth, hair, in short forming an extra layer on your outside them do, and then keep at it, all and such parts of the inside as it could opposition will give way to perseverance reach. If this city's dust should be animated as was the dust of Egypt in "I have heard," said Mr. Prudens, the third plague, then the condition of the vilest Italian tramp would be more tolerable than that of Denver. The visitor is surprised that a city so beauti smaller churches every faithful man, ful, and in many ways so carefully kept, with God at his side, must always be a should be lacking in needed promajority, and will most certainly suc- vision for street-watering-a matter which has so much to do with the comfort of inhabitants during the summer

DENVER DIVINES.

I made mention before of Dr. Jeffery and his church-the First Baptist. During the past three months he has been in the pulpit of Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia; and I count it a privilege to have been for a time one of the hear ers of the latter in the church of the former. Next Sabbath Dr. Jeffery is to be at home. He is a popular man and a forcible preacher, they tell me. His church is very attractive, and one could wish that it were not used for the pur poses to which it is sometimes put,-I mean hired out to concert companies Of course only concerts of the better sort can secure it, but even then there will creep in things out of harmony with the design of the edifice. It is possible for one to be an extremest in this doubtless, but it is safe to say that looseness distance had been gone over it became in regard to the use of churches for secular purposes is too much the ten dency in many places. If only sacred associations are connected with the this itself gives an impetus in the right direction to begin with.

On several occasions I listened to Dr. Hays, of the First Presbyterian Church, pressed on until the lady completely the President of the last General Assembly of the United States, and one of the American representatives at Belfast. He was for eleven years a college professor, in charge of the department of apart from any burden, and the lady mental and moral science. He is a keen logician and a speaker of much work as a teacher had put him into those argumentative and scholarly grooves which a preacher may follow too closely. His discourses were of the apologetic type, and there was too little heart power for the quantity of head power set over against it. I must tend to do the will of God, but in a heart | say that I heard him with no small plea-

not but feel that in his efforts to raise his hearers to a higher plane he did not make enough of the uplifted Christ. Perhaps, however, I happened upon the Doctor in the midst of an apologetic

Already there may be enough of criticism in this section, but suffer a word upon ministerial orthoppy. It is not suggested by attendance at either of the churches named, but one other. The preacher seemed to regard pronun ciation as unworthy of his attention. He would bear you along on his thought for a while and then hurl you off by a misplaced accent; and by the time you had done examining and mending the poor little mangled word he had left you some distance behind. There is a sentence in Dr. Campbell's "Lectures on Pulpit Elequence" which, with a slight change, might well be addressed to such a speaker. With the change it would read thus: "It is much better to speak so as to make a critic turn Christian, than so as to make a Christian turn

DREAD DISEASE.

For those who have a tendency to lung difficulties no better place can be found than Colorado. The number of those who have come here in the early stage of their weakness and entirely recovered is large. The climate in the summer is delightful, as I can testify; and the assertions of its excellence in winter come from reliable sources Barnum is credited with once saying in a lecture that Coloradoans are the most I came here prepared to see clouds of disappointed people he ever saw: twothirds of them come here to die and they can't do it.

My stay of two months in the State has afforded me no little p'easure, and I trust the benefit will be life long in more ways than one. While in Denver my enjoyment has been increased through the kindness of the Meek Brothers, who, I am glad to say, are doing a successful business here. To them I am indebted for drives around the city and through the suburbs. My blessing upon their heads I leave to stay as I leave to go. To-night I set my face straight for the Missouri, and from Council Bluffs, Iows, will move in a north-westerly direction. The sight of these grand, sky-piercing mountains, in the Switzerland of America, is to be exchanged for a view of those vast, sky-bound prairies, in Longfellow's "Land of the Dacotahs."

DARING AND DEATH. Men must die-one dies by day, and near him moans his mother; They dig his grave, and tread it down, and go from it full loath.

And one dies about the midnight, and the wind moans and no other, And the snows give him a burial-and God loves them both."

For the close of this letter I have reserved some mention of a sad event which occurred six days ago on Long's Peak. Among the party which one day ascended Pike's Peak, while I was in Manitou, was a wealthy lady from New York. That trip was one fraught with danger to her, as she was troubled with he rt disease; but the warning of that occasion did not suffice to deter her from other hazards. A few days thereafter she ascended Long's Peak, the result of which I shall now relate. This Peak is one of the most difficult

of ascent in the Rockies, and the summit is never without a covering of snow. At its foot Miss Welton obtained the services of a young man, named Lamb, to act as her guide; and the two set out upon the difficult trail at suprise, the day promising well. In five hours timber line was reached where they hitched the horses and proceeded to accomplish the remaining four miles on foot. There was sufficient crust on the snow to bear them up, but not ecough to carry the horses, which had to be left on that account. At 4 p. m. the summit was reached in safety, but after hard toiling. A brief rest here was all that was taken, for as a heavy snowstorm was seen below it was thought best to make the way back as soon as possible. Before much af the return evident that there was ground for uneasiness as to the issue of the undertaking before them. At this point the venturesome lady saw how unwise she had been in not taking the young man's place where we are wont to worship God | advice to go back before gaining the top. It only remained, however, to make the best of the situation, and that Miss Welton was able to do. So in the midst of the blinding storm the two gave out, two and a half miles down the mountain. At this young Limb undertook to carry her, and that over a precipitous trail where care and skill are both needed to walk successfully weighed one hundred and forty pounds. For two hours he toiled on, and at the expiration of that time, baving advanced power; but it seemed to me that his two-thirds of a mile, Lamb was himself well nigh done out. It was now 10 p.m., and the storm was increasing. What could be done? with the hope of getting assistance in time to save the now benumbed lady, Lamb abandoned her in the snow upon the mountain and urged his way with what speed he could down the steeps. The moon then coming up he was enabled to advance more rapidly than he could otherwise sure; nevertheless, all the while I could have done; and in a remarkably short

time, consid trail and the men were bad lady had bee But help w

that bed of sn cruel winds about her, Miss Welton's spirit had gone out from its earthly habitation and passed into the great RYE. Denver, Colo., Oct. 1st, 1884. ACC

## Bouklis' Deparkment.

Original and Selected. Bible Enigma,

No. 301. In the initials of the following find a ame given by our Lord to himself:

2. One of the stones in Aaron's breast-

1. A prophetess who judged Israel.

3. A place celebrated for its gold. 4. A woman who saved herself and her family by an act of kindness. No. 302.

Give the names here described, all beginning with the same letter, and ending with the same letter: 1. The first child who brought grief

and shame to his parents when grown up. 2. The first laud in which Abram set up an altar to the Lord. 3. The name first given in reproach

The first ornament of a royal head. 5. The office to which Israel's first king was anointed 6. The first recorded company of

at Antioch, now the noblest name no

7. The first of two cities on which a woe was pronounced by the Lord. 8. The designation of Simon, the first

man of Africa who bore Christ's cross 9. He who first destroyed the temple of God. 10. The brook which was the first step on the Lord's path to his sufferings.

> CURIOUS QUESTIONS. No. 327.

Here is a portrait of a poet drawn by himself. Who was he?

I was born in Scotland, January, 1759. My father struggled with poverty and misfortune all his life, but made every exertion to give his children an education. Though of lowly birth, I was born to better things." I began to compose in my native dialect when I was but sixteen years of age. This attracted notice in the vicinity, and extended the circle of my acquaintance. Thus I was exposed to temptations which acting upon my extremely sociable and passionate temperament and weak will, broke in upon my previous sobriety and correctness of life. Ruined in health I died in July, 1796. My poetry is known and read all over the civilized world, but I am especially admired by my countrymen. I was author of the lines:

" But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, its bloom is shed; Or like the snow-fall in the river, A moment white-then melts forever."

Who was I? and from what poem is the quotation?

No. 328. A Charade. My first is to snarl or bite. Or suddenly break apart; By children tis highly prized

As fruit of the cuisine art. My next is a fabled beast Of dreadful form and mien. My whole is a beautiful flower; In gardens often seen.

No. 329

Going down the street the other day met several of my 1, 2, 3, going to their work. When I reached the 2, 3, 4 of my walk, and asked the min in the shop if he could 1, 2, 3 4 the article I had brought; he replied: 'Yes, madam.

I turned to go, but had scarcely

reached the door when said, "5, 6, 7, 8 9 fix it-it is too badly broken and not worth 7, 6, 2, 3, 9. Returning home I saw a, 1, 2, 3, 4,

5, 6, 7, 8, 9 sitting on an 7, 8, 9 hill, and I gave him 9, 2, 3 pennies, for which he seemed grateful. What did I No. 330.

Form a word square of

1. Interval. 2. One who lays stones for a floor. 3. A town in Spain. 4. A name applied to the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. 5. To destroy to the foundation.

Find answers to the above-write them down-and see how they agree with the answers to be given next week.

Answer to Bible Enigma.

No. 300. 1. Z ebede 2 A be 3. C ush 4. H erodea S 6. R aha 7. I sraelit rara 9. H et

ZACHARIAH-ELIZABETH.

ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS. No. 324.

Queen Victoria.

1. Clover, clove. 2. Think, thin Card, car. 4. Hide, hid. 5. Boat boa. 6. Heron, hero. 7. Hero, her. No. 326.

No. 325.

SUMAC UNITE MINOR ATONE CERES

zed that ife, they d never