

A TEETOTAL CREED.

The late Dr. F. R. Lees, one of the most widely known and ablest advocates of total abstinence and prohibition, drew up the following statements of important facts which seemed to him to be specially worthy of being emphasized in connection with the temperance reform:

- 1. That alcoholic liquor is not a necessary of life, either food or drink.
2. That alcohol is a narcotic poison, the habitual use of which lessens health, shortens life, and produces the drunkard's appetite.
3. That, according to the Bible, there was in ancient times a wine used which is called a poison, a mocker, a defrauder, and a deceiver.
4. That the Bible shows the seductive consequences of its use upon patriarchs, priests, and prophets, who were "swallowed up of wine."
5. That persons selected by God for special or pre-eminent services, and even sometimes their parents, were forbidden the use of all wine, lest they should be injured or deceived by the "poison" wine—an extreme teetotalism not needed now.
6. That the first prohibition of wine and the first abstinence pledge named in the Bible came directly from God. This refers to his priests and Nazarenes.
7. That men devoted to works of strength or holiness were appointed to be teetotalers by special angelic messages—to wit, Samson, and John the Baptist.
8. That nowhere in the whole Bible is there a single passage which expresses any divine approval of intoxicating wines.
9. That there are repeated warnings against the use of such wine, all through the Bible.
10. That intoxicating wine is uniformly, and frequently selected as the symbol of the Divine wrath or fury, which only a poison could be.
11. That non-intoxicating wine (the fruit of the vine) and water are the Divinely selected symbols of salvation.
12. That the Greek word for temperance in the Epistles is at least once applied by St. Paul to the known practice of abstinence, yet in no case to the use of intoxicants; while the Greek word for abstinence is frequently used as the name of that practice which distinguished the "Sons of the Day" and the Christians of the first centuries; of that practice to which, in 1853, I first applied the word Neephalism.

A WORD TO YOUNG PREACHERS.

For a number of years I have been preached to by many different preachers. My first memories cling to the scenes of the circuit-rider's coming to my early home. I have listened to their preaching and heeded the warning hand that has pointed out to me the better way. I now think that since I have patiently listened to them through the years, that they might give me a hearing, I have no license, but I have a short lay sermon that I desire to deliver, especially for the young brethren who are just beginning their life's work. I trust the older brethren will not need to heed what I have to say. My theme is, The attitude of pastors to the charges they have left. Sometimes I fear the pastor's memories and attention go back to his last charge to the neglect of his present work. Of course, when he leaves a charge

he is not supposed to forget his many friends nor to cut off all relations with them; but it is very easy for him to come between them and their present pastor, if he is popular with his old parishioners. It is possible for him to write more letters back to his old charge than are necessary, and often these letters contain many desires to be back upon the old scenes and in the parsonage he loved so well.

All this may be done with good motives, but whenever the news comes to the pastor's ears, and he continually hears such things, he begins to think it would be better at the end of the year to make a change. I have in mind a certain minister, who has kept up this year a continuous correspondence with various members on his last year's charge.

Furthermore, he returned to that charge some time ago to perform the marriage ceremony of a former member, without even calling on the pastor, or taking any notice of him whatever. It was the wish of the bride and her mother that the pastor who lived on the same block should perform the ceremony, but this popular last-year's preacher had forestalled their intentions by exacting a promise in due time from the prospective groom that he should officiate.

When asked afterwards if he had called on the pastor, he gives as his reason for not doing so that old memories so completely overcame him at the sight of the parsonage that he could not possibly enter.

Sometimes we mistake an accusing conscience for old memories.—Selected.

A WIDOW'S MITE.

Everybody has heard of the "Widow's Mite," but how many are aware that a real specimen of this oft-mentioned coin is in existence? Yet this is the case, and it now reposes in the cabinet of coins in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, enjoying the reputation among numismatists of being the most noted coin in the world.

"The Widow's Mite" was found in some rubbish in the temple grounds in Jerusalem some years ago, and the finder presented it to the Mint. Its original name was lepton, from leptos, very small. The word mite is English, formerly meaning a weight representing the twentieth part of a grain, but was used in the place of "lepton" when the New Testament was translated. The coin is of bronze, weighs ten grains, and has a diameter of three-tenths of an inch.

The nationality of the coin is not definitely known, but authorities say it is fairly certain that it is not of Jewish origin, there being little Hebrew money in circulation at the beginning of the Christian era. Just what was the value of the mite is also a subject of speculation, but expert numismatists suppose it to have been worth one-fifth of a cent.—New York Sun.

A German sceptic, Heinrich Heine, having spent a day in the unusual task of studying the scriptures, said, "What a Book! The whole world is in it—promise and fulfilment, birth and death. The whole drama of humanity is in this Book. It is rooted in the deepest abysses of creation, and it towers up behind the blue gates of heaven." A French unbeliever, Ernest Renan, said, "The Bible is, after all, the great consoling Book of humanity."

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

A Severe Sufferer Tells how he Overcame the Trouble.

"Not only do I not hesitate to declare the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I feel it my duty to do so." These are the words which Mr. Edward Lavoie, of St. Jerome, Que., lately addressed to the editor of L'Avenir du Nord, when relating the story of his cure. Mr. Lavoie is well known in St. Jerome, and what he says carries weight among those who know him. For a considerable time he was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, which caused severe headaches, pains in the stomach, and sometimes nausea. Sometimes he felt as though he would become dizzy, and experienced ringing noises in the ears. His appetite became poor, and his general health so bad that he found it almost impossible to work, and when the headaches attacked him he had to quit work. For six months, he says, he suffered both physically and mentally more than can be imagined. During this time he took medicine from several doctors, but found no help. Then one day he read of the cure of a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he decided to try them. He used the pills for a couple of months, and they have made him feel like a new person. He is no longer troubled with any of the old symptoms, and says he can now go about his work as though he never had dyspepsia.

The digestive organs—like all the other organs of the body—get their strength and nourishment from the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. This new blood strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels and sets the whole digestive system in a healthy, vigorous state. Good blood is the true secret of good health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always bring good health to those who use them. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHEN INGERSOLL WAS SILENCED.

Shortly after Ingersoll, the noted infidel, was defeated in his race for the governorship of Illinois, he was one day broadly proclaiming his infidelity on board a railroad train between Chicago and Peoria. After being for some time offensively voluble, he turned to a gentleman near him, and defiantly demanded: "Tell me of one great result that Christianity has ever accomplished." The gentleman, not wishing to open an argument with the boaster, hesitated to answer. The train had stopped and all was silent in the car.

Just then an old lady of eighty years, who sat just behind the infidel, touched his arm with trembling hand, and said, "Sir, I do not know who you are, but I think I can tell you of one great and glorious thing Christianity has done." "What is it, madam?" asked Ingersoll.

"It has kept Robert G. Ingersoll from being governor of the great state of Illinois." If a stroke of lightning had flashed through the car the effect could not have been more marked.

Ingersoll turned literally pale with rage, and remained silent.

The grand old lady has long since passed to her reward, but her courageous act will ever be remembered.

RUSSIAN DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Since the abolition of slavery the servants are free and their own masters, to the extent that they can choose their own employers; but the law still treats them most rigidly. The Russian servant is hired for one year, and is told exactly what his particular duty is to be. The foot-man who answers the door-bell would not help set the table if his life depended on it. The chambermaid never enters the kitchen unless by special order. The washerwoman would scorn to scrub or to wash windows, while the scrub-woman will not carry a bucket of water for the laundress. As long as each servant faithfully performs the special duties of his position, all is well; but the neglectful butler, or cook, or coachman, is sent by the employer with a written note to the police judge, who, after carefully investigating the complaints, has a right to order bodily punishment or to write a bad mark in the book kept for this purpose. Several bad marks of this kind make it almost impossible for that servant to get another place.

In great Russian households often from twenty to fifty servants are kept, and even the middle-class families have two to four. The pay of these servants vary according to the line of work. While the "chefs" in the kitchens of wealthy families often receive fifteen hundred dollars a year, a cook in an ordinary citizen's employ gets no more than sixty dollars a year, and a maid-of-all-work never gets more than twenty-five dollars a year. At Easter every servant gets a present, generally a suit or dress.—Good Housekeeping.

"RAIN" TREES.—There is a tree in the tropics known as the rain-tree. Natives have long claimed that under its shade grass will grow in wonderful abundance. A close study of the rain-tree has revealed that the natives were speaking the truth. A further interesting fact in regard to the rain-tree is that its leaves possess the power of independent movement. At sunset the leaves close together, thus allowing dew to form on the grass beneath. With the re-appearance of the sun the leaves expand again, and thoroughly screen the grass beneath, thus effectually checking excessive evaporation.

WEAVER'S SYRUP is a reliable preparation for Purifying the Blood and thus cures permanently Boils Erysipelas Scrofula Eczema which arise from it's derangement. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.