

AUGUST 1, 1888.

A popular newspaper at Venice is publishing a cheap illustrated copy of the Bible.

London has had this summer three remarkable religious assemblies. In addition to the great missionary conference the Anglican bishops, to the number of 150, from all parts of the world, have been in conference. The Presbyterian Alliance, representing nearly every Presbyterian body, has had a grand gathering. It was a meeting of great interest and its influence will be felt for every good cause.

The missionary spirit is becoming universal among women. This is but a natural result of their more general education in our day. Sympathy prompts them to act heroically, and education gives them the qualification to act intelligently. Dr. Dahle, a Norwegian missionary in Madagascar, says that on his recent return to Norway, he found that about half the women wished to go forth as missionaries.

To-day thirty-four missionary societies are at work in Africa, and all its 200,000,000 souls are practically within the reach of Christian missions; thirty-three societies have begun work in China, and all its 350,000,000 souls may be visited with the message of the Gospel; more than fifty societies have entered India, and the light is dawning upon its 250,000,000; Turkey and Persia and Japan are filling with mission churches and mission schools. Practically, the whole world is open, and the grandest day of opportunity for the kingdom of God that the earth has ever seen has fully dawned.

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

Rev. G. W. McDonald, accompanied by Bro. W. B. Wiggins, passed through this city last week enroute to Carleton Co. They intended remaining upon river several days.

ACCEPTED. We hear that Rev. B. H. Nobles has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Portland Church. We have not learned when he will enter upon the work.

Temperance Notes.

How much of the misery in Ireland is caused by the drink bill? Last financial year that bill mounted up to \$55,000,000.

A prominent liquor dealer in Parkersburg, W. Va., applied to the court for the renewal of his license. The court, after listening to petitions and protests, and the argument of the counsel, granted the license. Immediately the daughter of the liquor dealer, a beautiful young woman, a deputy clerk of the county, rushed into the court room and demanded to be heard. The court granted a hearing. For twenty minutes she held the judge and audience spell-bound by her eloquent pleading against granting her father a license to sell drink. The judge reversed the decision and refused the license.

Madame Anderson Meijerhelm, vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., writes of the temperance work in the north of Europe as follows: "We have been holding meetings in Stockholm to interest ladies in temperance work. The last meeting was held in a large church and was presided over by a baron, a member of the first chamber of Parliament. Many other members of Parliament and of the higher society circles were also present. It was the first time in our country that a lady gave the principal address at such a meeting. So we feel our cause is gaining ground."

Credit in Different Countries.

In Australia a credit of 6 months is generally allowed.

In Asia Minor a credit of but 2 or 3 weeks is in most cases all that is allowed.

In Italy but little credit business is done, and none without good security being given.

In France a 4-months' acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is generally from 4 to 5 months after delivery of the goods.

In the Bermudas accounts are settled but once a year. June 30 is the day usually fixed for payments.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is nearly always one of 6 months.

In England a payment of goods delivered is required at the end of 3 months, dating from the day of shipment.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in the States, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases 12 months.

In Spain 4-5 of the transactions are done on the cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite a long credit is usually allowed.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders, who exact an interest of from 8 to 12 per cent. Business is nearly always conducted on a cash basis.

In Mexico, the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from 6 to 8 months, and in the retail trade longer terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts.

In Canada, settlements are made at the end of 30 days, with a discount of 5 per cent. Sometimes a credit of from 4 to 6 months is allowed, but in this case there is no discount. — *Exchange.*

Well Said.

Says the *Week*: In charging a jury in Philadelphia the other day, Judge Biddle said: "At the present day lotteries are held only by two classes of people—very religious people and very bad people; and, strange to say, the most difficult thing is to eradicate them among the first-named class." This reads almost as if it might be a commentary, or a satire, upon the course of the Attorney General of Quebec, who is about proceeding against one of the French newspapers for continuing to advertise a Louisiana lottery, while, so far as appears, no action is to be taken to put a stop to Father Labelle's lottery, which is being carried on openly in the province. If it be said that the latter lottery is under the patronage of the church, or in its interests, and so specially exempted from the operation of the law, the explanation only makes the matter worse. It would be incredible, were it not an actual fact, that in a province of Canada, a thing done by religious teachers, under the auspices of the church, and with the sanction of the law, which, if done by any other persons for any other purpose, would be both denounced as immoral and punished as illegal. It is such inconsistencies which furnish the ingenuities of the day with a large part of their capital.

We regret to say that in this city Halifax, there is gambling going on at ecclesiastical bazaars, in the name of the Virgin, in the name of the Pope, in the name which is above every name. It is a very great pity that such should be the case. Irreparable injury is inflicted upon such as contract the gambling habit.

Our friends of the R. C. church—of any church that engages in lotteries—should bear in mind the enormous injury they may inflict on the moral standing and character of their victims. No amount of money received will compensate for the evil done. It would be a merciful thing if the officers of the law would interfere with firm hand to put an impartial stop to all lawlessness. — *Halifax Witness.*

BATES COLLEGE.—A meeting of the corporation of Bates College (Free Baptist) was held June 27th. President Cheney reported that from \$50,000 to \$55,000 of the \$100,000 subscribed had been raised. When completed the college will receive \$25,000 from J. H. L. Cobb and \$20,000 from a Boston gentleman for an observatory.

VILE LITERATURE.—Mr. Anthony Comstock says that 4,000 persons—men and women—are engaged in disseminating obscene books among the youth of the country. What are the children reading? This vile poison is in the air. Many good people never give any serious thought to the reading of their children; and yet nothing, save the companionships made, is so potent in influence. Is there clean, fresh, inspiring literature at hand, provided for the children? Has the religious press a place in the home? — *Zion's Herald.*

WHAT HE DID WITH THEM.—The "Christian Inquirer" tells of a London minister who was greatly pleased to see at every service a hearer who was so appreciative of his sermons as to take copious notes of them, but his gratification was modified when he found out that the man sold manuscript sermons to Episcopal clergymen at about two dollars a piece.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL?—A lady in the *American Magazine* tells how she tried some years ago to get the opinion of experts whether mumps is singular or plural. Dr. Holmes, Mr. Longfellow and Dr. Holland said it is plural, like sisters, while Mr. G. W. Curtis, President Barnard and President Porter said it is singular, like politics. Mark Twain quoted Emerson's phrase: "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it," and added: "The curse of the house is the mumps who frequent it, especially if they are malarious," from which we judge that he makes the word either singular or plural, as the speaker prefers.

A STRANGE SECT.—Esther Jezreel, the leader of the sect, in England, known as the 'New and Latter House of Israel,' is dead. Among her followers, who hold the doctrine that they are an elect people to be preserved from the grave and corruption, the death of 'Queen Esther,' the Mother of Israel, as she was called, has created great consternation. Her husband, 'Prophet' Jezreel, who had been a private in a foot regiment, died about three years ago, but believers got over that little difficulty by persuading themselves that he had some imperfection they did not know of, and was not good enough to be one of 'the remnant,' who according to their ideas are to live for 1,000 years with Christ upon earth, which is to be converted into heaven.

A large temple for the '144,000 of the Apocalypse' has for some time been in course of erection. It is estimated that \$30,000, mainly contributed by a Mrs. Cave, has been spent upon it. 'Queen Esther,' who was the daughter of poor parents still living, was accustomed to ride about, elegantly attired, in a handsome carriage with a couple of horses and liveried groom, for a large number of people in various parts of the world seem to have believed in the Jezreels, and to have contributed freely to their support. Many, indeed, broke up their homes, sold their possessions, and poured the money into the treasury at Chatham. The need of intelligent religious teaching is sadly demonstrated by the spread of this delusion.

WILL HE LEAVE ROME? The latest things reported from Rome is the announcement that the Pope is so much disgusted with the treatment meted out to him by the King of Italy that he is seriously contemplating withdrawing from the eternal city and setting up his throne on some island where he can be monarch of all he surveys. He has already entered into negotiations for the purchase of an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, and the council of the Vatican is now engaged in a serious discussion of the question of removal, there being a general consensus of opinion that the departure from Italy should not be long delayed. If he should go, the probability is that Rome would never see another pope within her walls. Over such a result the Christian world ought not to mourn. — *Journal and Messenger.*

We do not think he is likely to leave. The talk about his thinking of it, is probably a piece with the talk about his being a prisoner, and is designed to move the faithful to contribute more generously.

THE GRIP-SACK is the name of a new publication designed to inform and entertain tourists in the Maritime Provinces. It contains lots of information about the places to visit and how to reach them and what it will cost. Knowles & Reynolds, St. John are the publishers. It costs only 10 cents.

WICKED.—The boast is often made that the Church of Rome deserves special credit for her guardianship of the purity of the marriage relation. No boast could well be more baseless. That church has poured contempt on this holy ordinance of God by teaching that women and men living in celibacy are leading a higher life than those who are married. It is a false and absurd assumption. But what is truly shocking is the fact, just announced, that the present Pope has just granted, for Four Thousand Pounds, a dispensation to Prince Amadeo of Italy to marry his own niece—the daughter of his sister. This is incest by the laws of God and man. It is atrocious; it is most abominable. The most unprincipled religious sect in America would scorn to do what the "Vicar of Christ" has done. This vile act of incest is to be consummated in September next. This sort of thing has happened before. The Queen of Spain was allowed by the Pope to marry her own uncle; and the son of this incestuous pair was allowed to marry his own aunt. — *Presbyterian Witness.*

JOURNALISTIC.—St. John has a new evening paper—the *Gazette*. There is room for such a Journal properly conducted. We trust the new paper will fill the place.

JAPAN.—The eyes of the whole religious world are concentrated upon Japan as the probable fulfillment of the prophecy that a nation shall be born into the kingdom of Christ in a day. The Bible, entire, is now published in the native tongue. The ablest men of the empire and nearest the government are seriously considering the question of making Christianity the official religion. The purpose, however, will hardly justify the move. The *Interior* thus clearly states the situation:—

"The progressives who are urging this action are far from being Christians themselves; they take pride in their learning and hold that a religious faith is a sign of intellectual weakness. But, looking down at the hordes of ignorant people and seeing how hopeless is their condition in paganism, they propose a formal and official adoption of Christian standards and symbols, in order to hasten civilization and establish a system of morals among the unprogressive and loose-living population of the realm. The political philosophers see that the common people have ceased to respect the images of wood and stone, have thrown faith from all sense of the restraint once imposed by a blind superstition; and a new restraint, coupled with a new faith, is wanted to maintain social order and compel unity of effort for the good of the whole State." — *Zion's Herald.*

Mgr. Bouland, the French Catholic priest who recently renounced Catholicism, has been admitted into the Episcopal Church, the formal ceremony being held at Grace Church in New York in the presence of Bishop Potter. Mgr. Bouland declared his faith in the Episcopalian doctrines, and gave his reasons for leaving the Catholic Church. There is some talk of making him the first Bishop of the Gallican Church, in which event he will go to Paris.

The noblest and most successful lives sometimes are those which popularly are called failures; and the reason why they are successes, in spite of the adverse circumstances which attend them, is the fact that they are not embittered, but are full of sweetness and trust. Rightly viewed, they are seen to have attained their object. God did not mean them to be mere illustrations of the power of men or women to secure wealth or fame, or even average prosperity. What he did mean was that they should prove that the soul which is stayed on him is independent of circumstances; that it can suffer the loss of all things temporal, and yet understand that its real self has not been harmed; that it can bear the vicissitudes of fortune calmly, and even cheerfully, because it knows that the great Arbitrator of all destinies cares for it tender and unfailingly. These things they have done, and to do these is what they were ordained and created for. They have succeeded splendidly. Their apparent disasters have been but conditions of their success.—*Congregationalist.*

At a recent meeting of the American Bible Society a specimen copy was presented of the complete Bible in Japanese, just printed at Yokohama, with a letter from Mr. Loomis, 'saying that there is a large demand especially for the Old Testament, 1,000 copies of which were called for within one month after its publication. Grants of books were made for benevolent distribution, at home and in foreign lands, of the aggregate value of about £2,000. Appropriations of funds were also made for publishing and distributing the Scriptures in foreign countries, to the amount of £3,490, provision being thus made for Bible work during the ensuing year in India, Italy, and Siberia, and in the Society's agencies in Persia and Brazil. The total cash receipts in the year ending March 31, were £122,674. The issues from the Bible House in March were 105,605 volumes. The whole number of volumes issued from the Bible House during the year, not including those issued in foreign lands, was 1,032,672.

ABSURDITIES, says the *Canada Presbyterian*, die hard. The duel in France has survived most medieval superstitions, yet Frenchmen who affect to sneer at superstition seem very loath to part with the so-called code of honour. For the most part encounters with weapons in the Bois de Boulogne are very ridiculous affairs, though occasionally a fierce contestant slays his antagonist; but no matter who falls or survives, the truth or falsity of the cause for which they fought is in no wise affected by the event. General Boulanger called Premier Floquet a liar. They fought with swords; the irate General got the worst of it; ergo, Floquet is no liar! Bishop Freppel thereafter announced a motion in the Chamber of Deputies to abolish duelling, but it met with little favour from that great deliberative body. How long is duelling to survive in France?

ALL SORTS.

John Wainmaker, the great Philadelphia Sunday-school worker, recently said: "Thinking, trying, toiling, trusting in God—that is all of my biography."

Vital statistics just published show that the annual death rate in New York City is about 26 to 1,000 persons. In London it is a little less than 20.

Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, does not believe in preaching to rich sinners. He says there are some pastors who go at it in this style: "Brethren, you must repent as it were, and be converted in a measure, or you will be damned to some extent."

There are whole towns in Germany that do little else than make dolls for American children. They are mostly simple country folk. England's children spend almost \$1,000,000 annually for French and German dolls, and American almost double that.

A young lady wishes to know if you can tell anything about a gentleman by the color of his eyes. We should not like to risk any positive reply, but will venture to say that something can be determined by the color of his nose.

The human hair varies in thickness from 1-250 to 1-600 of an inch. Blond hair is the finest, and red the coarsest. A German investigator finds that, in four heads of hair of equal weight, the red hair one contains about 90,000 hairs, the black 103,000, brown 109,000, and the blond 140,900.

A minister used to preach the same sermon (on the Ten Virgins) year after year. An old clerical friend gave him a pretty strong hint to choose a fresh subject by expressing his belief that 'his ten virgins must now be pretty auld maids!'

The *Congregationalist* has discovered the following practical inscription in a rural cemetery: it was under the name of a young lady who had died at the age of twenty: "Reader, if your friend breathes too frequently, how- ever mild the other symptoms, rest not easy under the fallacious idea that 'it is nothing but a cold.'"

A Gainesville (Fla.) jury found an indictment against a citizen for carrying concealed weapons. One of the jury said, "We have found a bill against that man; now let us search the grand jury for concealed weapons." It was found that the foreman and five other jurors had pistols in their pockets. The indictment was torn and thrown away.

Some time ago, electric lights were placed in front of the treasury and other public buildings in Washington; and a curious result has been an extraordinary congregation of spiders webs. These cunning animals have discovered that game, in the form of flies, moths, and so on, is very abundant near the electric light, owing to the attraction it has for some insects; and hence, their webs are in some parts so thick that portions of the architectural ornamentation are no longer visible.

Very thin, slender shavings of wood are now used in France, not only for packing, but for filling mattresses, littering cattle, filtering liquids, stuffing horse-collars, and so on. The material is known as "wood-wool," and, when derived from resinous wood, is said to be preferable to hair for bedding, the resin preventing it from absorbing moisture. In workshops, wood-wool is even replacing cotton waste for cleaning machinery, as it costs far less.

Among the peculiar resources of Santa Cruz, Cal., is a large body of pituminous rock. This covers about one thousand acres, and the layer is from ten to fifty feet thick. A large part of the main street and sidewalk of the place has been coated with this. They first cover the street with a solid bed of stone, roll it, and then cover this with a coating of this rock, slightly heated, so that it will flow. Although only one inch thick, this coating resists heavy pressure, and is more desirable than asphaltum. — *New York Star.*

The society for the abolition of the German letters, which in 1866 numbered only 2,871 members, now has 4,436 on its list, which includes teachers, physicians, booksellers, and merchants. In the last year, thirty-one professors joined the league, a notable fact. In 1886, according to Hinrich's "Bibliography," out of 6,913 books on artistic, scientific, mercantile, and industrial subjects, 5,316 were printed in Roman type.

Literary Notes.

"Bravo, yea, Bravissimo!" The Sixth volume of Alden's *Manifold Cyclopaedia* extends from Bravo to Calville, its 635 nicely printed pages including 120 illustrations. Along with its manifold number of words and topics treated briefly, there are many extended articles, as for instance, Brazil, seven pages; Breach-loading Guns, eleven pages; Bridge, eleven pages; British Museum, ten pages; Brooklyn, five pages; Buddhism, fifteen pages; and California, sixteen pages. The *Cyclopaedia* well deserves the enthusiastic commendation it is receiving from all sides; it is certainly the *Cyclopaedia* for popular use. Rev. Dr. Wright of Milwaukee evidently voices the thought of many when he says: "I may in all truth and soberness quote its first word as expressive of my sentiments, in regard to your wonderful work, its comprehensiveness, its cheapness, etc.—'Bravo, yea, Bravissimo!'" Its small handy volume, contrasting so greatly with the usual bulky, unwieldy volumes adopted by publishers of *Cyclopedias*, is a very pleasant characteristic, and undoubtedly adds greatly to the usefulness of the work, as stated by Dr. Hasty of Indianapolis, who says: "I have the *American Cyclopaedia*, but reference is made to the *Manifold* so far as I have it, ten times to once to the former. It is a marvel of compactness and completeness." The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant, or specimen volumes which may be returned if not wanted, for 60 cents for cloth binding, 72 cents for half Morocco, post-paid; the better binding is particularly commended. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York; 218 Clark Street, Chicago.

Denominational Notices.

THE DISTRICT MEETINGS.
3. Third District Meeting to be held with the Church at Upper Hainsville, the third Wednesday in September, 1888. Ministers to attend—Rev. J. W. Clark.

4. Fourth District Meeting to be held with the Church at Rushagornish second Saturday in September, 1888. Ministers to attend—Revs. Dr. McLeod, G. W. McDonald and J. W. Clark.

7. Seventh District Meeting to be held with the Church at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, on the fourth Saturday in August, 1888. To attend—Revs. J. Perry, J. T. Parsons and C. T. Phillips.

W. F. M. FUND.

Received from the Secretary of the Second District, W. F. M. Society, \$170.83.

MRS. E. COSMAN,
Treasurer.

It is always desirable at this season of the year, when summer complaints are liable to seize one at any moment, to know of a reliable remedy which can be used. This may be found in Gates' Certain Check, which is a medicine of sterling worth, and is equally good for children and adults.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed 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 "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; mothers; there is no mistake about it.

It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. July 16th

Marriages.

HOULAND-TRIPP.—On the 28th of July by the Rev. Jacob Gunter, Mr. Gilbert C. Houlard of Lincoln Sanbury County to Miss Myrtle A. Tripp of Canterbury York County.

PATTERSON-THORNE.—At the residence of the officiating minister, on the 11th ult., by Rev. O. N. Mott, Mr. Isaiah Patterson and Miss Olive Thorne, both of Johnston, N. H.

NICKERSON-KENNEY.—On the 12th July by the Rev. C. B. Atwood, Smith V. Nickerson to Sarah M. Kenney, both of Clark's Harbor, N. S.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

ALL RAIL LINE

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 25th, 1888.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
(Eastern Standard Time).

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John, and intermediate points, McAdam Junction, Vancorbo, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, and points North.
11.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East.
3.50 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

9.25 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East.
2.15 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Vancorbo, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West; St. John, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock, and points North.
7.15 P. M.—Express from St. John and intermediate points; St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

LEAVE GIBSON.

11.30 A. M.—Express for Woodstock and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

10.33 A. M.—Express from Woodstock, and points north.

H. D. McLEON, General Manager.

F. W. CRAM, Supt. Southern Division.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

For Matriculation

University of New Brunswick.

THE SPANISH BALLADS,

By LOCKHART; and the

CHRONICLE OF THE CID,

By SOUTHEY, at

HALL'S BOOK STORE

FREDERICTON.

GATES' Certain Check

Is a certain and positive cure for

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

COLIC,

And all other kinds of violent PAIN and CHAMP.

It is pleasant to take and is the safest and best preparation for children as well as adults, and only costs 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

BLISSVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22nd, 1882.

Two years ago I was very sick with what is called Summer Complaint or Dysentery, and I bought one bottle of Gates' Certain Check, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the

undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until FRIDAY, 10th August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Wednesday, 18th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 14th, 1888.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

JUST received from Boston—4 dozen Eureka Clothes Wringers. Everybody should have a clothes wringer, they save time, wear and tare of clothes and especially the temper.

CHEAP.
For sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.