

58 Prince William Street,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
TERMS:—Cash in Advance.  
One Copy, for one year, \$2.00  
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Capital, \$500,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1885, \$250,000.  
New Brunswick Agency, 71 Prince Street, opposite  
Commercial Bank, St. John.  
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick, Grenada, and without participation  
in profits.  
The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profit  
Share, for the last three years, averaged 45 per cent.  
References of the first respectability, and any other in-  
formation given by W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Oct. 12, 1885.

CITY OF GLASGOW  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Governor—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.  
Subscribed Capital, £200,000  
Accumulated Fund, £105,000  
Annual Revenue, £1,000,000  
Existing Assurances, £7,000,000  
WALTER BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, Esq., M.P., Chairman.  
W. F. BURNETT, Esq., Manager and Secretary.  
Half-Premium System, without debit or interest.  
Endowment Assurances.  
Partnership Assurances.  
Short Term Assurances.

THE City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company was  
established by special Act of Parliament. It has  
now been conducted with much success for 25 years,  
which is attributable not only to the perfect security which  
it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but  
also to the Company's extensive and influential connections,  
and to the liberality of its dealings. The Profits are  
distributed with a regard to the claims of all classes of  
Policyholders.  
The last declaration of Bonus was made 30th January,  
1885, which, in the case of the Company's financial year,  
which commences on the 1st of January, and ends on the  
31st of December, was declared for the past year. In place of  
the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-  
ture be accumulated for the benefit of the policyholders,  
and will be distributed at the date of their issue, but the  
Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in exist-  
ence. Rules of Assurances and all other information may  
be learned from the Agents, W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Oct. 12, 1885.

THOMAS & WELMOR,  
INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
C. H. THOMAS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
68 Prince William Street, Glasgow.

GEORGE THOMAS,  
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,  
68 Prince William Street, Glasgow.  
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
Fund paid up and invested, £3,212,843 9s. 10d.  
Premia received in Fire Risks, 1884, £7,250,774 8s.  
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1884, £2,250,248 5s.  
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1884, £1,197,197 10s.  
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-  
holders of the Company are entitled to a special dividend of 10 per  
cent. on the amount of the profits for the year 1884.  
EDWARD ALLISON,  
Sole Agents, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL,  
BANKER,  
AGENT FOR THE  
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.  
OFFICE—Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market  
Square.  
Uncurrent Funds, Sterling Exchange, Specie.  
Drafts (both Gold and Currency) on the United States,  
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.  
Bills Discounted; Dividends, Interest and other Monies  
Collected.  
Investments made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, Mort-  
gages and Securities of every description.  
Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for  
which receipts will be given, bearing interest at the rate of  
six per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed  
periods, as may be agreed upon.  
LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.  
First Class English and American Companies.  
TOTAL CAPITAL, £25,000,000.  
TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.  
Risks taken at the lowest rates.  
Claims promptly and liberally adjusted.  
These Companies are distinguished by extreme caution  
and prudence in their management, have large surplus and  
reserve funds, and afford the most ample security to Policy-  
holders. The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. has  
£1,000,000 in the London market at £750 for every  
£100 paid up capital.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1782.  
CAPITAL, £25,000,000.  
Insurances effected at the lowest rates.  
C. W. WELDON,  
Agent for New Brunswick,  
St. John, March 3, 1886.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 52  
Leadenhall Street, London, and Royal Exchange Buildings,  
Liverpool.  
Chairman of the London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.  
Chairman of Liverpool—CHARLES FURBER, Esq.  
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest  
Offices in the Kingdom.  
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1885, the following  
highly satisfactory results were achieved:  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-  
ness is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase  
of the last three years exceeded the entire business of  
some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct  
fire insurance companies of this Kingdom.  
The Premiums for the year 1885 being £1,000,000.  
While the Premiums for the year 1884 were £1,000,000.  
Showing an actual increase of £1,000,000.  
or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.  
Flourishing results, made by Government for the  
last year (1885) again show the "Royal" as more than  
maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years.  
Only one among the London Insurance offices exhibits an  
increase in the ratio of its increase of the Royal Insurance  
Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the  
ratio of its increase.

Statement of new Life Premiums received this year in  
by far the largest covered in any similar period since the  
commencement of the business, and must far exceed the  
average of similar periods of the past years.  
The number of policies issued in the year  
was 823, the sum assured £37,753,000, and the premium  
£1,213,750 6d. These figures show the rapid extension  
of the business during the last year.  
Years No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.  
1884 823 £37,753,000 £1,213,750 6d.  
1885 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1886 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1887 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1888 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1889 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1890 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1891 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1892 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1893 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1894 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1895 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1896 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1897 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1898 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1899 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.  
1900 823 37,753,000 1,213,750 6d.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.  
JAMES J. KEAY, Actuary and London Board.  
All descriptions of property taken at fire rates, and Fire  
losses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without  
reference to the head establishment.  
JAMES J. KEAY, Agent for New Brunswick,  
Princess Street,  
St. John, N. B.  
LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Capital £1,000,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1885, \$1,100,000.  
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick, Grenada, and without participation in  
profits, and every information afforded on application to  
W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St.,  
St. John, N. B.

and should exist the sympathy and call forth the  
united efforts of all whose influence could in any  
way contribute to its success. This will not be  
doubted by any one who believes that the intel-  
lectual and moral faculties in man are the noblest  
parts of his nature, and that from the proper ex-  
ercise and cultivation of those faculties, the high-  
est earthly enjoyment is to be derived. Ignorance  
and vice are closely related; the latter has ever  
been its spring and source in the former, which has  
ever been justly considered as one of the chief  
causes which disturb the harmony and well-being  
of society. The effects will never cease to op-  
erate so long as the cause is permitted to remain,  
and the only effectual remedy which it is in our  
power to apply is to furnish the people at large  
with the means of such education as is the main-  
spring of all virtuous conduct; and the more  
widely it is diffused, the more extensively and  
powerfully will it operate in bringing into action  
on the stage of human life those virtues which it  
has a tendency to produce. It is just possible  
that a few still remain who regard this subject  
with profound indifference, if they do not meet it  
with open opposition. The world has never been  
wanting in men who have looked upon the great  
mass of the people merely as subjects of legisla-  
tion, and to be used in any way that will best  
subserve the ends of political demagogues and am-  
bitious aspirants to place and power. Their  
policy, as might be expected, has been to keep  
them in ignorance, the inseparable concomitant  
of vassalage. Supply them with the means of  
education, and they could no longer be held in  
the chains of bondage. Once enlightened, they  
would claim the rights and privileges which be-  
long to intelligent beings, and might even aspire  
to the rank of their superiors. But the enervated  
public opinion in this country is entirely ad-  
verse to notions so illiberal and antiquated; and  
there are few individuals, however strongly their  
natures might dispose them to do so, who would  
hazard their reputation in an attempt to defend a  
position so utterly absurd and untenable. The more  
extensively the people are educated and enlight-  
ened, the more virtuous, happy and powerful will  
they become; while vice, immorality, poverty and  
weakness will be in due proportion to the extent  
to which ignorance prevails. A French writer  
has observed that "there is but one case where  
ignorance can be desirable, and that is, when all  
is desperate in a State, and when, through the  
present crisis, others still greater appear behind.  
Then stupidity is a blessing; knowledge and fore-  
sight are evils. It is then that shutting our eyes  
against the light, we would hide from ourselves  
the calamities we cannot prevent." Admitted  
this is correct, then it follows that in every other  
case knowledge is of the highest importance to  
the State, and calculated to diffuse its countless  
inestimable blessings on the people of every  
rank.

(To be continued.)

# The Christian Visitor.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."—2d Timothy, i. 13.  
SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

## ONE LITTLE BOY IS MISSING.

BY MRS. G. E. R. PARKER.  
(From the American Messenger.)  
One little boy is missing,  
From the village green to-night;  
One voice of merry laughter,  
One footstep quick and light,  
Playmates are sadly turning  
From their pleasant sports away,  
For a darling boy is missing;  
They have no heart to play.  
One little chair is empty  
In a cheerful cottage home,  
As round the table gather  
The inmates one by one;  
And parents humbly kneeling  
Before the throne of grace,  
Pause with a throbbing heart-ache,  
Missing one upstair face.  
One bounding step is missing,  
As up the chamber stair,  
The little ones are dimbling,  
After the evening prayer;  
And one small bed unoccupied,  
With pillow soft and white,  
For one dear child is missing,  
From the children band to-night.  
One voice has joined the choir  
In the angel song above,  
One spirit bright and beautiful,  
Sings of redeeming love,  
Look upwards, tearful mourners,  
Oh wipe your tears away,  
Though a little boy is missing,  
From your cottage-home to-day.

## The First Annual Oration of the Alumni Society, DELIVERED IN THE VESTRY OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, FREDERICTON, ON THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1867.

BY THE REV. J. C. BURR, M. A., D. D.,  
and published by special request.  
(Continued.)  
It happens to be our good fortune to live in an  
age peculiarly favourable, and marked by the rapid  
progress of everything fitted to improve and  
elevate the condition of mankind; an age of  
steamships, railways, and electric telegraphs,  
when science is prosecuting its discoveries and  
art its improvements, and knowledge of every  
description, sacred and profane, is spreading with  
unprecedented vigor and bestowing its innumerable  
blessings on all ranks and classes of the people,  
from the highest to the lowest. But, congratulate  
ourselves as we may on the advantages of the  
present age, and the wide-spread diffusion of  
knowledge, so strikingly in contrast with the  
darkness of the ages that are past, it cannot be  
denied that a vast amount remains yet to be ac-  
complished before the great mass of the people in  
our own favoured land are brought to anything  
like a just estimate of the value of intellectual ac-  
quirements.

## THE FIRST OFFENCE.

In the cheerful drawing-room of my friend Stev-  
enson, a select party was assembled to celebrate  
his birthday. A very animated discussion had  
been carried on for some time as to whether the  
first deviation from integrity should be treated  
with severity or leniency. Various were the op-  
inions, and numerous were the arguments brought  
forward to support them.  
"The majority appeared to lean to the side of  
"crush all offences in the bud," when a warm-  
hearted old gentleman exclaimed,  
"Depend upon it, more young people are led  
to society from a first offence being treated  
with injudicious severity, than from the contrary  
extreme. Not that I would pass over even the  
slightest deviation from integrity, either in word  
or deed; that would certainly be mistaken kind-  
ness; but, on the other hand, neither would I  
punish with severity an offence committed, per-  
haps, under the influence of temptation—tempta-  
tion, too, that we ourselves may have thought-  
lessly placed in the way, in such a manner as to  
render it irresistible."

"There is truth in what you say," remarked  
our benevolent host, who had hitherto taken no  
part in conversation; "and it reminds me of a  
circumstance that occurred in the earlier part  
of my life, which, as it may serve to illustrate  
the subject you have been discussing."  
"In the outset of my business career," said  
he, "I took into my employment a young man  
to fill the situation of under clerk; and, accord-  
ing to a rule I had laid down, whenever a stran-  
ger entered my service his duties were of a nature  
to involve as little responsibility as possible, until  
sufficient time had been given to form a correct  
estimate of his character. This young man,  
whom I shall call Smith, was of a respectable  
family. He had lost his father, and had a mother  
and sisters in some measure dependent upon him.  
After he had been a short time in my employ-  
ment, it happened that my confidential clerk,  
whose duty it was to receive the money from the  
bank for the payment of wages, being prevented  
by an unforeseen circumstance from attending at  
the proper time, sent the sum required by Smith.  
"My confidence was so great in my head clerk  
that I was not in the habit of regularly counting  
the money when brought to me; but, as on this  
occasion, it had passed through other hands, I  
thought it right to do so. Therefore calling  
Smith back as he was leaving my counting-room,  
I desired him to wait a few minutes, and proceed-  
ed to ascertain whether it was quite correct.  
Great was my surprise and concern on finding  
that there was a considerable deficiency.  
"From whom," said I, "did you receive this  
money?"  
He replied, "From Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ naming my  
confidential clerk."  
"It is strange," said I, "but this money is in-  
correct." He changed countenance, and his eye  
fell as I looked at him; but he answered with  
tolerable composure, "that it was as he had re-  
ceived it."  
After some further questioning I became con-  
vinced that the young man had taken the money.  
"It is in vain," I said, at length, "to impose  
upon me. I am convinced that you have taken  
this money, and that it is at this moment in  
your possession. The evidence against you is  
sufficient to justify me in immediately dismissing  
you from my service. But you are a very young  
man; your conduct has, I believe, been hitherto  
correct, and I am willing to afford you an oppor-  
tunity of redeeming the past. All knowledge of  
this matter rests between ourselves. Candidly  
confess, therefore, the error of which you have  
been guilty; restore what you have taken; en-  
deavor, by your future good conduct, to deserve  
my confidence and respect; and this circumstance  
shall never transpire to injure you."  
The poor fellow was deeply affected. In a voice  
almost inarticulate with emotion he acknowledged  
his guilt, and said that, having frequently  
seen me receive the money without counting it,  
on being intrusted with it himself, the idea had  
flashed across his mind that he might easily ac-  
cidentally come without incurring suspicion, or at all

events, without there being sufficient evidence to  
justify it; that, being in distress, the temptation  
had proved stronger than his power of resist-  
ance, and he had yielded.  
"I cannot stop," he continued, "I prove how  
deeply your forbearance has touched me; time  
alone can show that it has not been misplaced."  
He left me to resume his duties.  
"Days, weeks and months passed away," during  
which I scrutinized his conduct with the greatest  
anxiety, whilst, at the same time, I carefully guard-  
ed against any appearance of suspicious watch-  
fulness; and with delight I observed that so far  
my experiment had succeeded. The greatest regu-  
larity and attention, the utmost devotion to  
my interests, marked his business habits; and  
by his industry and display; for his quiet and hum-  
ble deportment was from that time remarkable.  
At length, finding his conduct invariably marked  
by openness and plain dealing, my confidence  
in him was so far restored that, on a vacancy oc-  
curring in a situation of great trust and in-  
creased emolument than the one he had hitherto  
filled, I placed him in it; and never had I the  
slightest reason to repent of the part I had acted  
towards him.

For years he served me with fidelity and devo-  
tion. His character for rigid, nay, even scrupu-  
lous honesty, was so well known, that "as honest  
as Smith" became a proverb among his acquaint-  
ances.  
"One morning I missed him from his accustomed  
place, and upon inquiry learn that he was  
detained at home by indisposition. Several days  
elapsed, and still he was absent; and upon calling  
at his house to inquire after him, I found the fa-  
mily in great distress on his account. His com-  
plaint had proved typhus fever of a malignant  
kind. From almost the commencement of his  
attack he had, as his wife (for he had been some  
time married) informed me, laid in a state of total  
unconsciousness, from which he had roused only  
to the ravings of delirium, and that the physician  
gave little hope of his recovery.  
"For some days he continued in the same state;  
at length a message was brought, saying that Mr.  
Smith wished to see me; the messenger adding,  
that Mrs. Smith hoped I would come as soon as  
possible, for she feared her husband was dying.  
I obeyed the summons.  
"On entering his chamber I found the whole of  
his family assembled to take farewell of him; they  
so tenderly loved. As soon as he perceived me  
he motioned for me to approach near him, and  
taking my hand in both of his, he turned towards  
me, full of gratitude and affection, and said,  
"My dear master, my best earthly friend,  
I have sent for you that I may give you the thanks  
and blessing of a dying man for all your goodness  
to me. To your generosity and mercy I owe it  
that I have lived useful and respected, that I die  
lamented and happy. To you I owe it that I  
leave to my children a name unshaded by crime,  
and that in after years the blush of shame shall never  
tinge their cheeks at the memory of their father.  
"O God," he continued, "Thou who hast said,  
"Blessed are the merciful," bless him." Accord-  
ing to the measure he has meted to others do  
Thou mete unto him."  
Then turning to his family, he said, "My be-  
loved wife and children, I intrust you without  
fear to the care of the Heavenly Parent who has  
said, "Leave thy fatherless children to Me, and I  
will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust  
in Me." And you, my dear master, will I know  
be to them as you have been to me—guide, pro-  
tector and friend."  
"That," continued the kind old man, looking  
round upon us with glistening eyes, "though  
mixed with sorrow, was one of the happiest mo-  
ments of my life. As I stood by the bedside of  
the dying man, and looked upon his children  
growing up virtuous, intelligent, and respecting  
and honoring as much as they loved their father;  
when I saw his wife, though overcome with grief  
for the loss of a tender and beloved husband, yet  
sorrowing not as one without hope; when I saw  
him calmly awaiting the inevitable stroke, trust-  
ing in the mercy of God, and at peace with his  
fellow-men; and when I thought of what the re-  
verse of all this might have been—crime, misery,  
a disgraceful and dishonored life, perhaps a shame-  
ful and violent death—had I yielded to the first  
impulse of indignation, I felt, a happiness which  
no words can express.

My friends, I am an old man. During a long  
and eventful career in business I have had intercourse  
with almost every variety of temper and dispo-  
sition, and with many degrees of talent, but I  
have never found reason to swerve from the prin-  
ciples with which I set out in life, to "temper  
justice with mercy."  
Such was the story of our friend. And I be-  
lieve not one in that company but returned home  
more disposed to judge leniently of the failings  
of his fellow-creatures, and, as far as lay in his  
power, to extend to all who might fall into tem-  
ptation that mercy which, under similar circum-  
stances, he would wish shown to himself, feeling  
"that it is more blessed to save than to destroy."

## THE PATH OF VIRTUE IS THE ONLY WAY OF SAFETY.

The darkest day in any man's earthly career, is  
that wherein he first fancies that there is some  
easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely  
earning it. No matter whether he acquire it by  
beggary, or theft, or any fashion of gambling, that  
man is fearfully demoralized, who, looking at  
the dollar in his palm, says, "That dollar came easier  
than if I had earned it by honest labor." He has  
lost the clue to his way through this moral lab-  
yrinth, and must henceforth wander as chance may  
dictate. To his distorted apprehension, the uni-  
verse has become a gambling-table, and life a suc-  
cession of ventures on the red or on the black.  
His prospects of winning thereat, in the long run,  
are miserable enough.  
I am pained to hear any one say of the wisest  
and best man living, "I pin my faith to him; I  
am sure he can never go wrong." My friend! you  
have but to repose implicit faith in God alone.  
Man is frail, at best, and he who was unworthy  
and upright yesterday, may prove false and un-  
worthy to-morrow. Cling to truth and justice, though  
all the world should desert and decry them. Give  
your conscience eyes, and never fear that it will  
mislead you. Others may be richer in knowledge  
and wisdom than you; but a pure and lofty soul  
has no earthly superior, and should recognize  
none. Hold fast to whatsoever is righteous; and  
whatever clouds may for the moment envelop you  
and intercept the smile of heaven, never be so in-  
fidel as to doubt that the path of virtue is the only  
way to safety, the only way that leads to per-  
fect and enduring peace.—Crawley.

A writer in the *Christian Intelligencer* thinks  
that every congregation "now pestered with a  
subscription system may find relief in the rental  
system. He says that his own church, which  
twenty months ago raised \$100 a year by the old  
system, now raises \$1300." He says "try it."

## THE DEACON THAT DOES NOT PRAY IN HIS FAMILY.

I know a deacon—an official member of the  
Church of Christ—a distributor of the sacred em-  
blem of a Saviour's body and of a Saviour's blood  
and yet he does not pray in his family.  
He is a useful and highly respected citizen; he  
has filled various offices of public trust, and tho  
gray hairs are beginning to sprinkle his locks, he  
has ever been not only above reproach, but even  
above the shadow of suspicion; and yet he does  
not pray in his family.  
He has a large and liberal heart; he supports  
the gospel at home and abroad; the widow find  
in him a protector and the fatherless a faithful  
guide; and yet he does not pray in his family.  
He is a noble church member; his brethren  
honor him, and his pastor loves him; his meek  
and blameless life is a standing recommendation  
of the religion of Jesus; and yet he does not pray  
in his family.  
He is the fast friend of prayer meetings and  
Sabbath schools; except provisionally, his seat  
is never vacant when the saints meet together,  
and often his voice is heard in earnest and humble  
supplication at a Throne of Grace; and yet,  
strange to say, he does not pray in his family.

What an anomaly in the history of Christianity  
is the case of our beloved brother! How it  
weakens the pastor's hands, and saddens and de-  
presses the pastor's heart, that one so unexpect-  
able in all things else should be so remiss in  
this, and it so vastly important! Reader, does  
the above represent your case? If so, resolve in  
God's strength that it shall represent your case  
no longer.

## BISHOP SOULE ON DANCING.

One of the best things "out" of late was recent-  
ly given in the *Memphis Christian Advocate*. "A  
friend," says that paper, "sends us the following  
incident:  
"Once in Alabama, in a parlor filled with an in-  
telligent and refined company, while the bishop  
was conversing with a group of friends, another  
group in a corner was discussing the innocence  
of modern dancing—most of them in favor of it.  
At length they agreed to leave it to the bishop,  
and approaching asked his opinion.  
"Silence." Well, I never saw dancing but  
once, and I must confess I was pleased with it.  
(Great suspense and glances exchanged.)  
"I have been to Paris and London, and over  
most of our own land; but have never seen the  
exercise but once." (Edger's attention.) "While I  
was in Paris, among other things, I saw several  
monkeys, taught to dance, and keep time, and I  
must confess I was pleased with it for I thought  
it became them very much.  
"Were good Dr. Watts living he might add to  
his valuable nursery rhymes about leaving certain  
practices to certain characters,  
"Let bears and lions roar and fight," &c.  
"Give some kindred advice to modern young men and  
women,  
"Let asses and monkeys hop and dance," &c.  
"There is nothing better than observing the laws  
of natural fitness."

## WHO RULES THE FAMILY?

The proverb, "The gray mare is the better  
horse," as applied to known cases of wife govern-  
ment, is said to have originated in the following  
occurrence:  
A gentleman who had seen the world, one day  
gave his eldest-son a span of horses, a chariot  
and a basket of eggs. "Do you," said he to the  
boy, "travel upon the high-road until you come  
to the first house in which is a married couple.  
If you find that the husband is master there, give  
him one of the horses. If, on the contrary, the  
wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at  
once if you part with a horse, but do not come  
back so long as you keep both horses and there  
is an egg remaining."  
Away went the boy, full of his mission, and  
just beyond the borders of his father's estate, lo!  
a modest cottage. He alighted from his chariot  
and knocked at the door. The good wife opened  
it for him and contended,  
"Is your husband at home?"  
"No," but she could call him from the hay-  
field.  
"In he came, wiping his brows. The young  
man told his errand, and he exclaimed,  
"Why," says the wife, bridling and rolling the  
corner of her apron, "I always do as John wants  
me to do; he is my master; ain't you, John?"  
"Then," said the boy, "I am to give you a  
horse; which will you take?"  
"I think," said John, "as how that bay geld-  
ing seems to be the one as would suit me the  
best."  
"If we have a choice, husband," said the wife,  
"I think the gray mare will suit us best."  
"No," replied John, "the bay horse is for me;  
he is the more square in front, and his legs are  
better."  
"Now," said the wife, "I don't think so; the  
gray mare is the better horse, and I shall never  
be contented unless I get that one."  
"Well," said John, "if your mind is set on it,  
I'll give it up; we'll take the gray mare."  
"Thank you," said the boy, "allow me to give  
you an egg from this basket; it is a nice fresh  
one, and you can boil it hard or soft, as your wife  
likes."  
"The rest of the story you can imagine; the  
young man came home with both horses, but not  
an egg remained in the basket."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAGRAMS AND THE COSTERMONGERS.—On a  
recent occasion, Mr. Spurgeon, by special tickets  
gathered in his Tabernacle a large body of coster-  
mongers and their wives. A writer in the *Freeman*,  
describing the services says:  
"His sermon was a model of simplicity and  
pointedness. In the prayer, the responses were  
frequent; and at one time, while the many  
tearful eyes told of the deep impression which  
his earnest appeals had made. The sermon, which  
was based on John's Gospel iv. 15, was listened  
to with the greatest attention, and its homely bits  
were much enjoyed. Mr. Spurgeon obtained  
their sympathies in his opening prayer by refer-  
ring to the shames and pains of the body which so  
many suffered, and the poverty which existed  
among the poor; and from that moment to the  
con