THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Is Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE, 58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

FIRST GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MASON & HAMLIN, PARIS EXPOSITION 1857.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1857. EDMUND E. KENNAY, Pianoforte Maker, begs respectfully to inform the public that he has ob-tained the Agency of the two most celebrated makers in the world, viz., Mason & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, and CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOFORTES. A Large Stock of the above on hand. Please call and examine, or seud for an illustrated Circular. As the whole of the above stock has been personally selected by the Subscriber, and being a Pianoforte maker himself, be can warrant every instrument with confidence. D'Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired, term in Kerchange and to Kent. Pianofortes and in Rent.

(Established 21 years.) No. 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ! Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,843 5s. 1d. stg.

Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Premiums in Life Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 245,248 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-holders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) teb 1.

AGENCY.

A G E N UY. HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying on cf the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before purchas-ing elsewhere. Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where matterns can be seen.

patterns can be seen. The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, SASHES, &c., and which, from their facilities, they can make to or-der with the utmost despatch and upon the most reasona-

ble terms. Our personal attention is given to every variety of Car-pentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and mo-perate charges made. April 4. April 4.

M. FRANCIS & SONS,

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory. 88 Prince William Street.

88 Prince William Street. WE have been manufacturing very extensively during the winter, and are now prepared to meet our Wholesale and Ketail customers with an assortment not to be surpassed. We now offer THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY CASES of the usual assortment, embracing all qualities and styles made. Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, Pebled Calf and Grain, in Balmoral, Cougress, Imitation Balmoral, Imitation Bulton and all the newest styles made. Men's, Boys' and Youths Wellington BOOTS ; Balmoral, Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and Domestic manufacture.

The above Stock will be sold as low as any other estab-



"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13

Christian

New Series, Vol. VII., No. 29. Whole No. 341.

Report of the Worthy Grand Chief "Britisl Templars."

The following Report, submitted at the fifth annual session, held at Fredericton, on the 13th inst., is published by request of the Worthy Grand Lodge :

To the Worthy Grand Lodge of British Templars-

SISTERS AND BROTHERS-It is with more than ordinary feelings of interest I meet you to-day. This is the fifth anniversary of this Worthy Grand Lodge. [It will be five years on the fifth day of next November since it was organized in Saint John.] I look back over these five short years of our history in New Branswick, and "remember all the way in which the Lord our God has led us."

In the beginning we may have been censured, and sometimes severely criticised, and looked upon with a jealous eye-with rank opposition o. various kinds thrown in our way-yet the Order has steadily and rapidly advanced. True, fainthearted ones may have looked over the enormous amount of evil through the rum traffic; the hundreds of liquor shops through the land; the multitudes habituated to moderate or fashionable drinking; and the giant drunkards of long-standing in our cities, villages, and rural districts, and, like the ancient spies, said. "We shall never possess the land;" but faithful, zealous, truehearted men and women, with the spirit of Caleb and Joshua, have come up, and with courage and ardor, said, by their life work, "We are fully able to go up and possess the land."

And although we have had to record on the page of our history the fact, that some who stood in high positions yielded to the power of temptation and fell, teaching us the frailty of human nature, and reminding us of the injunction, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he tall," still our work has gone on, and these seeming difficulties have only caused the pure principles of the Order to gather greater strength and vitality, and like the obstructed stream, to break forth with increased speed and power, overleaping or bearing on its bosom all opposition. Our ranks have continued to swell with volunteers. County after County, and Parish after Parish, have yielded to the power of our influence, and rise up to welcome our Order. Thus has British Templarism continued to advance; and we may safely say that the Order never was so generally prosperous as it is at present. Dormont Lodges have been waking up. In the past nine months some ten or twelve, which had entirely ceased to The Goods recommended in this establishment can be relied on-strict orders being given to the salesmen not to

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

ance cause, we must not slacken our work in the future : but "thank God and take conrage." presentatives of the grand army from the various sections of the country to devise plans to carry on this work more successfully, and from this council room we hope to go forth newly inspired to all the opposition of the world. Zion languishes the great work committed to our hands. The voice of pleading is heard from the drankard's home-his poor wife and children plead-they plead with God and plead with us.

" Ah sure their looks must pity wake."

A voice of deepest beseeching comes to us from all who directly or indirectly are made sad through the drinking usages, saying -faint not, oh soldiers of the Temperance army-give not up the siege; gird on the armor and march into the field, scattering blessings wherever you go. And your star of empire shall throw its radiant beams upon all lands, blessing the thousands of cheerles homes with joy and peace and purity, where these virtues are now strangers.

Respectfully submitted in the bonds of the Orler. W. A. COREY, W. G. Chief.

Worthy Grand Lodge Rooms, July 14th, 1869.

Noble Defence of Missions.

In the course of a speech on missions, before the Free Church Assemby, the Rev. Dr. Duff made the following eloquent defence of the cause and of its missionaries, against the attack, in the English House of Lords, by the Duke of Somerset :--

Dr. Duff said that the friends of missions had at present influences of a fearful kind at work against them. There was a hostility, one might lar. It furnished the basis of those that followed, say, even an anti-Christian spirit, which prevailed throughout the whole range of the higher litera-

ture and science of this country, and among the higher classes of society, and the nobles of the realm. He would give them only one example of this. One of the peers of this realm came forward in his place in the House of Lords, with a tirade against missions in China and Chinese missionaries. It was true that he who spoke thus was a Duke, but, if he were before him now, he would speak as plainly before his face as he did in his absence. This Peer came forward without having studied the subject on which he spoke. and in his speech he showed great ignorance of

cued ones, who are now veterans in the Temper- the dread voice of the Judge at the last day, who will be heard saying, "You said unto me, Lord, Lord; but depart from me, I NEVER knew you. This gathering then is the muster call of the re- Yeu knew your duty, but you did it not!" It is our deliberate judgment that the cause of

God, the interests of the church, are far more bindered by delinquent church members than by not for the hostility of even infidels and skeptics, but for the course of its delinquent members. We beg the reader to look back over these thoughts once more, to pray God to help him know himself. Perchance while he meditates he will hear the voice of the Master saying as to Ephesus of old : "I have somewhat against thee,

because thou hast left thy first love. Remember therefore from whence thou hast fallen, and repent, and do thy first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candle-stick out of his place, except thou repent." God help!

History of the English Bible.

A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle, in review of Westcott's History of the English Bible, brings out the following interesting facts. He considers the history of the English Bible as beginning with Tyndale, who was educated at the University of Oxford, and had studied the Bible carefully in the original languages in which it was written. Moved by a desire to place it in the

hands of the common people, he translated a portion of the New Testament, which was published in 1524, and the remainder in 1526. He translated also a part of the Old Testament. The printing was done in Holland. There was an extensive demand for the translation in England, and in some respects it appears more important than any that followed it. It was the work of a ripe schoand much of its phraseology is retained in our

present version. Of one of the editions of his New Testament. one copy of touching interest is still preserved in the British Museum. Queen Anne Boleyn had exerted her influence in behalf of one who had suffered for aiding and circulating the Bible, and by her efforts he had been restored to the freedom and privileges of which he had been deprived. Tyndale expressed his gratitude by causing a copy of the New Testament to be struck off on vellum and beautifully illuminated, and presented to her. On the gilded edges was inscribed Anna Regina Anglia."

the details and facts of the case. Christianity, he After he had prosecuted his work for thirteen said, was being prosecuted in China by gunboats, years on the continent, an exile from home and that there was no case in which trouble arose but country, Tyndale was allowed to rejoice in the a missionary was at the bottom of it, and he went thought that the way was open for his return, and on to rail at missions and missionaries. Ile wished an the hat he could pursue his labors among his counthem to follow in the wake of commerce, in the trymen in disseminating the Bible. But he was wake of the opium trade, and that when the peosoon thrown into prison, and soon after suffered ple were drugged with opium then they should martyrdom. His character was beroic and should send missionaries to them. This was a saying be held in everlasting remembrance. which was terrible to think of. He still further The next in order was Coverdale's,-and was proclaimed that the missionaries were enthusiasts, published in 1585. He translated a portion of in the bad sense of the term, or they were rogues. the Old Testament which was left unfinished by Now, if any one were to stand up in Exeter Hall, Tyndale, and faithfully revised the translation of or in any hall, before the public, and give utterthe New Testament. To him we are indebted ance to anything so atrocious as that, all the great military heroes of Great Britain, the conquerors for many of the old words and terms which are associated with the historical teachings of centuof Cressy and Agincourt, down to Waterloo and ries. He was early associated with the Reform-Abyssinia, were unskilled in war, and only ers, often imprisoned, and once saved from marwretched, paltry cowards and poltroons-if any tyrdom by the interception of the King of Denone would stand up and say that all the poets of mark. arrears of returns (the membership of which is not Great Britain were only wretched rhymesters, pi-Next followed what is termed the Great Bible, tiful poetasters, including Chaucer, Shakespeare revision made under the patronage of Cromweil, and Milton-if any one would stand up and say Prime Minister to Henry VIII., and made with our efforts, we have prospered, and many have been saved from a drunkard's doom. the hearty approval of Cranmer, who wrote the the Duke (laughter), were fools or knaves-if any preface. Coverdale was the editor, assisted by man were to speak in that fashion, he would not John Rodgers, who afterwards suffered martyrbe speaking one jot or one tittle in a way moredom. This is commonly called Cranmer's Bible, preposterous than his Grace the Duke of Somerbut there is no evidence that he did more than (Loud applause.) He had no desire to dwell favor and encourage its publication and write the set. upon this, unless to vindicate the character of preface. A copy of it was placed by the commissionaries from such foul charges. He asked mand of the King, in all parish churches in the them to look back to the character of the Kingdom. men who had occupied the mission field for Next in order is the Genevan Bible, published the last century as a reply to these aspersions-to n 1557. This revision, the most important one missionaries such as Ziegenbald, Schwartz, Carey, yet made, was by English exiles who found a re-Williams, Morrison, Judson, and hundreds more. uge in Geneva during the reign of Qucen Mary. In regard to learning, scholarship, real dignity of Among them were Coverdale and John Knox, character, and real nobility, these were men before and many other learned and pious men from Engwhom a man wearing a ducal coronet like Somerand, who were aided and encouraged by Calvin set could not for a moment hold up his head, any and Beza. Availing themselves of the new and more than could a twinkling taper hold up its corrected editions of the Greek Testament by her. head before the blazing son at noonday. But the Erasinus and Henry Stephens,-of the Latin Duke of Somerset laid himself open to another translation by Erasmus,-and of the labors of charge. Well did he know that no missionary German and Swiss scholars, they prepared a ver-sion of the Scriptures, which might be regarded could stand up in the House of Lords and repel that foul calumny. Why did he not, then, if he as almost a new and independent version. It was is endowed with the old spirit of the British Bapublished in 1560. Previous editions of the Birons, throw out his challenge to the missionaries ble were in folio; this was in quarto, and was to meet him in any public hall in England, with thus better fitted for popular use. It became at once the household Bible of England, and gained English citizens as judges. (Loud cheers.) If he did so, he would get a broadside as fair as any a wide popularity with the mass of the people. It was the first English Bible in which the chapman-of-war got. It was said by Cowper, gentle though he wasters were divided into verses. The next was the Bishops' Bible, so-called be-The man who can traduce because he can with safety, He himself is not a man." cause eight of the revisers were Bishops. There is no evidence that it supplanted the use, even in Here was one who laid himself open to that rechurches, of the preceding versions. Seven edi-tions of it were published, but of the Genevandel, bake. The secular press which was hostile to missions, circulated this report all over the civisixteen editions in Svo., fifty-two in 4to., and lize I world, paralysed the arms of the friends of eighteen in folio. missions, and threw contempt and ridicule on the Soon after the accession of James L a further enterprise. The speech was being circulated throughout India, and with the worst possible revision of the Bible was authorized by the King. and the result was our present Bible, which was published in 1611. The work was entrusted to fifty three learned men, some of them professors From the Spare Hour. of Greek and Hebrew in the Universities, who A Delinquent Member. met and divided into six companies, to each of which was assigned a portion of the Bible. This What is a delinquent member of a church ? It one who for slight and insufficient causes stays was again subdivided, and, and after a careful reaway from the house of God, who feels no revision, the work of each was critically examined sponsibility about giving to support the public by the whole company. Three years were spent means of grace, and who in general is irregular and fluctuating in Christian duty. It is one that cannot be depended upon. If others were of the now in use. same habit, there would be no such thing as a regular worship of the church. The cause of God THE VALUE OF A MINUTE.- A small vessel was nearing the steep holmes in the Bristol Channel. The captain stood on the deck, his watch in his would go down. What is there to move the delinquent member to better his practice ? Self respect alone ought hand, his eye fixed on it. to be sufficient. A Christian ought to respect A terrible tempest had driven them onward,

{ Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 29.

The Shield of Faith.

Dizitor.

When Epaminondas had received his death ound, on the battle field, he asked, with his fast ailing breath, if the enemy had taken his buckler. On being told that it was safe, that the enemy had not so much as laid a hand upon it, he laid him down again peacefully to his soldier's death. So, when the soldier of the red cross comes to his dying hour, his failing hand reaches out for his trusty shield of faith, which has borne him safely through so many conflicts. If it is safe, all is well. He can rest his head upon it, as upon a downy pillow, and breathe his life away in the joyous hope of a glorious resurrection.

" Now," said the bishops, to John Huss, as the fagots were piled about him, " we commend thy soul to the devil."

" But I," said Huss, lifting up his eyes to heaven, " do commit my spirit into thy hands, O, Lord Jesus Christ : to thee J commend my spirit, which thou hast redeemed."

He wore a shield which no fire of the persecutor could destroy.

A young minister of great promise was called, at twenty-four, to lay his armor down, and take the cross his Saviour held to him.

"None cau know," he said, in his last moments, " none can conceive, the happiness I possess, but the sincere disciple of Jesus. Redeemer of mankind, give me strength to bear even this jor !"-S. S. Times.

A Strange Adventure

Grace Greenwood recalls a good story, which some of us have heard before, of a Yankee worthy who was afflicted with the peculiar trial which Socrates bore with such marvelous sweetness and equanimity-a trial which made imprisonment tolerable and hemlock palatable-to wit, a scolding wife.

If our Yankee philosopher had known just how to commit the grave crimes against religion and the state, charged against the Athenian, so as to get arrested and quietly put out of the way, there were times of dark desperation when he would have done it : dreadful house-cleaning and 'killing times', black days in his calender, such as Monday and Saturday, set apart for washing and baking. At last things came to a crisis; he could no more! It was on a baking day, in early June, when all nature without his doors was in an exasperating state of milduess and pleasantness. After a sound rating for some short coming, real or imaginary, (more likely the latter, for your Xantippe bath a more lively imagination than your Sappho) John was ordered to the woodpile to split some oven wood. He went without a word; but his lips were set and his brows brought down in an ugly, ominous way. He chopped a few strokes with sullen fury; then he paused for a few moments in profound thought, eaning upon his ax. Then he dropped that implement of industry; and, without looking to the right or left, walked out of his back gate, and took a bee-line over the hills to the nearest town. From there he went to a neighboring seaport, took ship, and fled away as fast as a good breeze could carry him. He went to the Indies, to China, to Africa, perhaps; but he never wrote home as to his whereabouts or adventures. Many vears after, he was heard to say that of all the strange peoples he had seen he most respected the Turks, for their stringent domestic regulations. He thought well, also, of Spanish convents; and was of the opinion that the Indian Suttee was a custom favorable to the health and ong life of married men. At length, however, there came over the wanderer a strange longing to see home and home folks-even his scolding wife-once more. So. some twelve or fifteen years from the time of his flight, he appeared before the old farm house, a gray, bronzed, stalwart voyager who had seen the world and no mistake. As he was about to rap at the old brown door, he suddenly remembered that it was baking day, and glancing toward the wood pile, he saw there some oven wood ready

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B The Christian Bisitor

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family-It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

and her God is, possibly, her only motive ; and alas, how many wives there be who sob in secret before their God, because they fail to win one smile or word of praise from their husbands. It is stupid and brutal for any ordinary man to be finding fault with woman. - Rev. T. B. Beecher.

Heritage of the Meek.

Lady Huntingdon mentions a Christian miniser who had often expressed a desire to understand the meaning of the words, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," but remained a long time unsatisfied. One morning he was surprised on approaching a very poor cottage, to hear the voice of praise. Drawing nearer. and looking in at the window, he saw a woman in the most wretched poverty. On a little stool before her she had a piece of black bread and a cup of cold water. With hands and eyes lifted to heaven, as if in a rapture of praise, she uttered these words : / What ! all this and Jesus too ! What ! all this and Jesus Christ too !" He went home with a vivid apprehension of the meaning of our Master's language.

WHAT THE TEACHER WORKS UPON .- A man akes a piece of iron wire, and, without any difficulty, twists and bends it into almost any conceivable shape ; but let him take a bar of the same metal, and all his efforts to bend or break it will be in vain.

A woman takes a skein of neatly wound thread. and with polished needles and expert hand a thousand fanciful designs are produced ; but, let that skein of thread become tangled and knotted, and vainly will that woman ply her needles upon that web of difficulties.

Sunday school teacher ! The minds of those little lads who, Sunday after Sunday, hang upon the words which fall from your lips, are like so many iron wires which you must bend into the proper shape for making holy men. This must be done in their youth, whilst their pliability makes it a comparatively easy task; for when years roll on, and their little forms grow and exnand into the full vigor of manhood, their minds and wills may stiffen and harden until. like iron bars, they resist your most strenuous efforts to bend or break them.

Sunday school teacher! The hearts of those ittle girls who drink in so lovingly your weekly instruction, are so many delicate threads which you, with infinite care, must closely knit to Jesus now, when you have the opportunity ; waiting not for the cares, the anxieties, or the pleasures of the world to make of those threads intricate tangles, which will defy all your endeavors to unravel

M. FRANCIS & SONS.

GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS ! SPECIAL NOTICE.

Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets. M.R. MARSTERS thanks the public for their very libe-just thoroughly Renovated, Enlarged and Improved his Establishment and increased his facilities for producing First-Class Work, he is determined to merit a largely in-

The base of the set of the present low prices, he will use only the Best Materials, having made ample arrangements to provide the present low prices. He will use only the Best Materials, having made ample arrangements to

A newly fitted up Ladies' Dressing Room, which is en-tirely private, has been added for the convenience of his Lady customers.

Lady customers. All kinds of work furnished at short notice. Miniature, Magascopic and Stereoscopic in Photograph, Ambrotype or Oil. N. B. - Having in possession the Negătives of his prede-cessor, Mr. J. N. Durland, copies can be furnished. Remember, right on the Corner King and Germain Sts May 30. J. D. MARSTERS.

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS !

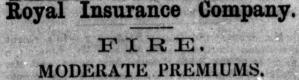
The first and only prizes for CABINET OBGANS was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD. READ THE JUDGES REPORT: MR. LAURILLIARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops;

FIRST PRIZE. Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case, Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable Mention.

Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-hut, without Stops. FIRST PRIZE.

These Instruments are equal in every respect to the best American makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than

can be imported. Every Instrument fully warranted. An inspection respectfully solicited. PIANO WAREBOOM—Sheffield House, No. 5, Market Square. (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD.



Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LOSS AND DAMAGE BY EXPLOSION OF CAS MADE GOOD.

LIFE BONUSES

Hitherto among the Largest ever Declared by any Office. **RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS, 1867,**

To increase further the Proportion of Profils to Assured.

PROFITS DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence, Two entire Years.

CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS Sterling, (TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS). And Large Reserve Fund.

ANNUAL INCOME, nearly \$800,000 Sterling.

Deposited at Ottawa in Dominion Securities, \$150,000. NT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK JAMES J. KAYE, Savings Bank Building, St. John, N. B., April 2, 1869.

ecial efforts should be made faithful for the keeping of members and Lodges in our ranks. This is of vital importance to the growth and strength of the Order.

LODGES ORGANIZED.

During the nine months since our last session, Lodges have been organized in every County in New Brunswick, amounting in all to fifty-one. Beside these there have been six Juvenile Lodges organized, and a County Lodge in Vic-

MEMBERSHIP.

Returns show that up to April 31st, there were bout 11,500 members, showing an increase, after making allowance for a number of Lodges in accounted by the Worthy Grand Secretary), of nearly 2,000. Thus, with the blessing of God on

LITERATURE.

The wise man said, "Of making many books here is uo end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." This is an age of reading. Every kind of literature is thrown in the way of the reading masses, much of which is corrupt and de-FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS ! basing. The young demand of us an antidote PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867 to the evil influences which surround them. This want may be supplied by placing within their reach sound literary, scientific and Temperance literature-substantial food for the mind; the tendency of which will be to ennoble and purify the life. Your Executive, feeling the force of this demand, and anxious to bring the claims of our cause before every door and to every fireside, held a meeting in St. John in November last, and after careful deliberation decided to engage one page of the Weekly Telegraph newspaper as a Temperance page, for one year (at a cost to this W. Grand Lodge of six hundred dollars-\$600.00). This experiment, so far as I have learned, has been a success. Having, as a newspaper, an extensive circulation, it carries weekly Temperance matter and the progress of our Order to hundreds of readers, who otherwise would not have seen or become acquainted therewith. And the present prosperons condition of the Order generally is somewhat due to the circulation of matter published from week to week on the Temperance page.

THE LECTURE EXPERIMENT.

Your Executive also met with the Grand Executive of the Sons of Temperance, and jointly engaged Edward Carswell, Esq., a Temperance orator, to deliver a course of lectures in the Province. This, we believe, was successful, as the lectures were scattered over as much of the Province as was practicable, and crowds gathered at effects. the various points and heard and feit the force of his appeals. And I hope that some means will be devised by this Grand Lodge during its present session, whereby a suitable lecturer can be obtained and sustained in the field. Perhaps the most feasible plan would be for the various Temperance organizations to unite in the support of a man. This would make the burden lighter, and be the means of bringing these organizations into more united effort in our great work. Our prin-ciples must be advocated from the pulpit, the platform, and the press. The day demands it. Let our watchword always be—"Ouward to Victory !" Our life work-" To save the Fallen !" And our motto-" Nil desperandum."

FINANCES.

gotten in their season ; children's manners to be attended to; company to be entertained; her own person to be tidied up to please his eye; the tired mm to be welcomed and waited on by the to New Zealand at the Conference of 1832, and for thirty years he has labored uninterruptedly among the Maori people. no less tired her, and the home made cheerful; his trousers to be patched after he goes to bed, ROMANISM SUCCESSFUL .- The New York LC-"so he can put them on in the morning;" the DWPANY Insures against loss or damage by Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Proper-marchade Property, on the most favorable terms titled promptly without reference to the Head LIFE DEPARTMENT. per cent, of the Profits are allocated to these is des Participating Scale. INDISPUTABILITY. Tolicy has been five from site a promiums, even and other information apply at the Office of the great army of more than their victures and bunds in many localit if it is and although to-day we number in pay tech children to be helped about their lesson, and re- gislature has suffered itself to so far grant the deminded not to forget their Sunday-school lesson; the shopping and marketing to be done for the household; repairs attended to, and matters in general kept straight around home. Meanwhile, "papa must not be troubled or hindered about his work," because his work brings in the money; but man's work does not so tax the head and Office. *LIFE DEPARTMENT*. Ninety per cent, of the Profits are allosated to those Assured on the Participating Scale. *INDISPUTABILITY*. After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even the assured about remove to an unhealthy climate after the second vate schools. By private schools of course is meant the Roman Catholic schools, for no others his work," because his work brings in the money; but man's work does not so tax the head and heart and hands as woman's work does. Besides all this, man is helped by many strong relishes and incentives in his labor. He is out in the world, among folks. He comes and goes and is refreshed in spirit. But woman works alone, and almost unknown. To please her husband system in that State.

NORTH
BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE

NORTH
BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE

INSULANCE COMPANY,
The financial state of the Order I am happy to say is prosperous, the funds being largely in ex-cess of receipts for the same length of time in any previous year; hence we may say that the Order Invested Funds (1864),
The financial state of general good health and prosperity. And now as we come here from our set and the vessel and the church both can prosperity. And now as we come here from our various quarters and recount our battles, and to recenterecount our battles.

 A serves, and cellar stores to be laid in, and not forwhite persons, four adults and three children, had been murdered in the same neighborhood during the day. Mr. Whitely received his appointment

split to his hand. Taking an armful as a propitiatory offering, he walked bravely into the kitchen. where stood his wife, grown a little gray, and with the dear, familiar features a trifle sharper than of old, but much the same, he thought. He would have known her in Asia, or Africa-where, n fact, he had often half expected to encounter

Throwing down his load on the hearth, the ruant said, quietly, 'There, Polly, I've brought you your oven word.' And she, with a scarcely perceptible start, replied instantly, with a coolness surpassing his, 'Well, John, you've been long enough about it.'- Examiner and Chronicle.

House-Keepers.

I declare that the woman who is able to systematize and carry on smoothly the work of an ordinary family illustrates higher sagacity than is called for by seven-eighths of the tasks done by man. Men take one trade and work at it; a mother's and housekeeper's work requires a touch from all trades. A man has his work hours, and his definite tasks; a woman has work at all hours, and incessant confusion of tasks.

Let any man do a woman's work for a single day,-wash and dress the children, having provided their clothes the night before ; see that breakfast is under way to suit a fault finding husband ; the wash boiler on with water for the wash, and the clothes assorted ready for washing; the dish-water heating, and a luncheon thought out for the school-goers ; a nice dinner in the good man's dinner pail; the beds made, after proper airing ; the father's convenience exactly hit for family prayers; the systematic sweeping of the bouse at least once a week, and of living rooms once to three times a day, according to the number of men to bring in the mud ; the actual washing, and out-hanging of clothes; the drying, sprinkling, and folding, and to-morrow the ironing the same ; the sorting and mending of them, and provision of new ere the old give out ; the making the bread three times a week, with cake and pies intercalated judiciously, pickles, pre-

A CLINCHER .- Miss Jones had but one scholar left in her Sunday school class. The mills had stopped, so the rest of her scholars had moved awav.

"Jane," she said to her one scholar, " I will give you a bit of work to do for Jesns. Try and find, this week, somebody to join our class. Do you not know little girls who would love to come -children who have no school, or anybody to ead them to Jesus ?"

"Yes," said Jane, "I know a good many, but do not believe I could persuade them to come." " Will you not try ?" asked Miss Jones.

Jane bit the end of her glove. She did not ike to promise, perhaps; but would she not try? Miss Jones encouraged her, and handed her some bright cards to give the children. Jane looked pleased, but still said she was afraid she could not succeed. "Only try, Jane," said her teacher, " that is all you can do; and I think, if you try, vou will get one scholar in. We shall be very glad of one new scholar."

"We want more than one," said Jane. "I would not try for one."

" I think one is worth trying for," said Miss Jones. "That makes a beginning."

Did she bring a scholar in ? Well, no. Next Sunday came, but Jane had not tried. The Sunday after ; not tried. "Oh, I can't, I know," said Jane. That is not true ; nobody can know until they have tried. Success must depend upon trying ; and more than that, on believing in try. Try is a clincher. If you want to succeed, try ; try again. And if any boy or girl, or man or woman will not do that, of course they will do nothing; and that is poor business.

Jane did not try. I wonder if she had heard of Sarah Colt. Sarah Colt lives in Paterson, New Jersey. When she was eleven years old she started a Sunday school all herself. She gathered some of the mill children together, and taught them from Sunday to Sunday, until she had as many as sixty scholars under her care. Think of that ! That is what Try does. " Can't" never got into her company, you may be sure.

Sarah is an old lady now; and not a great while ago there was a Sabbath school celebration in Paterson, when four thousand teachers and scholars marched by her house singing to the dear old lady their best and sweetest songs.

Wasn't she glad ? Do you not suppose she thanked God for a heart to try ? Oh, what good fruit and glad bours come of it !

My children, try to do some work for Jesns. Try, try.-Child's Paper.

MURDER OF A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY .--- The oldest Wesleyan missionary in the Southern World, the Rev. John Whitely, has been murdered in New Zealand by a party of Maories. Ou Sunday evening, the 13th of February, he was traveling toward his Sunday appointment. There was no moon, and Mr. Whitely had called about eight o'clock in the evening to pay a visit to a settler about four miles short of his intended destination, riding on, as he was often accustomed to do. in the darkness, fearless of danger. When he had arrived within a few yards of the military blockhouse at White Cliffs where it was his intention to pass the night, five Maori rifles flashed, and five balls bore instant death to oue of the oldest and truest friends of the Maori people, whose face and name were known to almost every native along the Western coast. Seven other