

about as work here for Catholics—for infidel or freethinkers and for the negroes. I fear the popular idea of heathens is that they are all savages; but the Mahomedans and the Hindoos are no more savages than ancient Greeks and Romans were. Many of them listen to a missionary with precisely the same feeling that Paul encountered at Athens: "What will the babbling say?" has been the question of many a heathen philosopher in India, and the cross of Christ is foolishness to them just as it was to the Greeks. They, too, seek after wisdom, and unless you can show that your thoughts have gone as deep as theirs and deeper, you are powerless before them. These people are not poor, many of them are very wealthy. They are, not illiterate, many of them are more thoroughly educated than some in America, because they are able to think for themselves, and are not dependent on the thought of others. But let us never forget that they are utterly without God, and without hope in the world, entangled in a mesh of cunningly devised fables and science, falsely so called—just such material as the Jewish bigots and the Greek and Roman idolaters of the time of Christ and His Apostles were. The Mahomedans are confessedly the most difficult to reach, simply because so much of truth is mixed with their false worship. "A lie that is all a lie can be met and fought with outright, but a lie that is half the truth is a harder matter to fight."

The great difficulty with the Hindoos is that though you may meet and convince them intellectually "they love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." Their moral depravity is such that they do not want to believe that truth which will oblige them to give up their evil practices of heathenism. "The carnal mind is enmity against God," and the same thing that hinders "lovers of pleasures" here from being Christians holds Hindoos with tenfold power. In Burmah, the grand success of the Gospel has been among the Karens, the outcasts of that country. In India, also, its success has been almost exclusively among the Pariahs or outcasts. Writing to the men of Corinth, Paul said, "Not many noble," but "God hath chosen the base things of the world." God chooses the same to-day. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." The work among this class has not only been the most fruitful, it is in some ways the easiest. Anyone can see how it might be easier to take a poor illiterate negro, educate him, and hope to lead him to Christ, rather than to undertake to do anything for a wealthy and educated infidel who needed nothing from you, and was quite as wise as you in his own eyes and did not want the man Christ Jesus to reign over him, who loved the world and its pleasures, and had no doubt that he was as good as the next one and would fare as well hereafter. And yet one saved from this class, who could turn his wealth and influence toward Christianity, instead of against it, would be capable of doing much more in some directions than the negro. He would probably be an able man. This is precisely the case in India between a caste man and a pariah. Our work in Chicago was particularly interesting to us, because it was almost wholly among caste people. Out of 29 church members, 23 had been caste people, and 6 only had been pariahs. These 23 represent a very large circle of relatives and friends to whom we had access, and who were more or less well disposed towards the Gospel, some of whom having given us reason to hope they could follow Christ themselves. Thus we were in a position to see and know much of the hidden life of this class of people. I want particularly to-night to turn your attention to the caste women of India. Doubtless you are accustomed to think of them as the down-trodden, imprisoned, and despised women of India. Perhaps you will be startled if I tell you the truth, that they hold the destiny of their country in their hands, more completely than the women of America do. That they are the ruling power in India, although it is exercised so quietly and out of sight. Repressed power is always the most dangerous. Women here can participate in almost every amusement and every privilege open to their sex—can have her Women's Aid Societies in every philanthropic measure of the day, and perhaps this very widening of her influence sometimes tends to divert time and thought from father and brother, husband and child. Certainly it gives us community of thought and action. The literature, the lectures, the advanced thought that exercises the minds of our husbands is more or less familiar to us also. Women are as much elevated by the mental and moral culture of the day as men are. In India it is not so, all the influx of civilization and religious light from the new world has fallen on the men alone. It has had no means of reaching the hidden retreats where the women dwell. The only rays of light that have penetrated there have been carried by the missionary women, sadly few in number, who have been able to reach them in their seclusion and tell them from house to house the story of the cross. I believe this, above every other reason is the cause of the slight hold Christianity has taken of the caste people of India. A caste woman has not even her father or brother to care for, she was separated from them in early childhood, her husband and children are all her world, and she is bound to keep them in the good old paths after the strictest sect of Hinduism. She cares more for religion generally than her husband, she is, if you please more superstitious. Wee to the man who is recreant to her faith, his home becomes too hot for him at once. Many of these men love their wives and

children—more perhaps, love the tasty breakfasts and savory dinners than no one else will take the trouble to cook for them. For one reason or another all find it inconvenient at least, to have no home. But to have one he must please the women who dwell there. If a man wishes to be a Christian, he has not merely his wife or wives to contend with—his mother and grandmother—his brother's wives and all the women of the establishment, usually not a few, club together to bring him to his senses, they will coax him first, but they have no end of devices for bringing him back to their faith, if coaxing fails. The only thing a man can do, and what every caste man who has become a Christian has been obliged to do, is simply to leave them, literally to run away and leave with them his property, his house, his children and everything he owns in the world. Bunyan's description of the starting on his pilgrimage has been literally fulfilled in many a Hindoo. I remember a case in point, a wealthy and influential high caste man) who I have no doubt is a converted man and who was baptized by Mr Armstrong in 1878. The man is remarkable for breadth and strength of character—a man of sterling worth and great independence. He was practically king in the district where he lived and he thought he was able to be a Christian and make his household either submit or leave. He was wealthy, had two wives and a large "following." When he came to the house of the native preacher to ask for baptism and to offer himself to the church, a crowd of retainers came with him among whom were his two wives weeping and tearing their hair. One of them—one to whom he was strongly attached, beat her head against the wall of the house until they had to hold her to keep her from killing herself, while she declared she would kill herself rather than see her husband a Christian. But none of these things moved him. He deferred his baptism for awhile in consequence; but avowed constantly that he believed in Christ, and meant to confess his name publicly. And he did so. He came and was baptized, but he held to his property and one wife. He had no children. His friends found that they could do nothing with him, for he was too far above them to fear them. However, they were determined not to lose him. Finding that he had actually left them, they all rallied around him again. They said "If he in his wisdom thought it best to be a Christian, they could not gain-say it, he was greater than they; they would be what he was." So they cooked his rice and ate with him as before, and treated him as well as they knew how. It was not in human nature, not to feel flattered with all this deference to his opinion. For about a year his conduct was exemplary, but soon the heathen influence by which he was surrounded began to tell upon him. His wife and relatives made so much trouble when other Christians came to eat with him, and it was only a matter of eating and drinking anyway, he thought it hard not to conform a little with their wishes when they had borne so much for him. He was strongly attached to the wife who had remained with him, and her influence induced him to withdraw more and more from intercourse with other Christians. He said he knew that it was wrong, but he was really worried to death. After awhile his other wife came back to the house unbidden. Again and again he promised to break away from them all. He believed in Christ, he worshipped Him alone and wanted to follow him, but he said there was nothing for him to do, but to build a small house for himself, and him alone, that he could not be a Christian and live in his heathen home. This man's case is a remarkable one, because he had sufficient authority, for a time at least, to compel his household to submit to him, but you see what the result has been. Now sisters, do you see your work? These women of India are standing right across the path of Christianity in Hindustan. The work of converting them is restricted to the labors of Christian women among them. Will you be recreant to the task committed to you. Here is a work peculiarly yours, that no one else can do. How will you do it? With all your hearts, unflinchingly, till it is accomplished? Or with lukewarm zeal—spasmodic efforts and indifferent success? I believe you will do it, and do it well. May God give you speedy tokens of his approval and His interest in your work. You cannot expect not to meet with hindrances. Our adversary is living and he is strong. We are no match for wicked spirits in high places, but our Master is. Trusting in Him we have every necessary equipment for the work before us. His very word, that He has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty should give us strength. The less confidence we have in ourselves the better, if only we have faith in our Leader, and are willing to follow Him anywhere, through everything. Then at last we shall rejoice in His success. "Alleluia, salvation, and glory, and honor, and power unto the Lord our God, Alleluia, amen."

Church News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MONCTON.—Your Shediac correspondent is too good. "Honor to whom honor." The \$150 voted by us was for securing the labor of a man one-fourth his time in fields adjacent this town, Lewisville, etc. Our hope is to see a man stationed in Shediac, who shall devote one-fourth his time to our neglected outlying districts. If the Board aids Shediac as last year, they will be able to keep a pastor for

one-half the time. I trust to secure the co-operation of some of the fields near Moncton, now destitute of preaching, for the fourth quarter.

RANGE, Q. Co.—A donation visit was given last evening to our beloved pastor, Rev. James Higgins, and was a great success not only in the large and elegant display of articles, but also in the numerous attendance by the people of the Range, and Head of Cumberland Bay. After partaking of a sumptuous tea got up by the ladies assembled, goods amounting to \$92.50 and cash \$27.00, making a total of \$119.50, were presented to our pastor with addresses by Wm. Hawks. A feeling reply was made by the pastor, followed by some very appropriate remarks by Dea. Robert Elkin, Bro. Charles Barton and by Bro. George F. Hawks. The remarks were principally confined to the teachings of God's word, the duty of the people to assist their minister in his work by their hearty co-operation, sympathy and prayers, and to supply all his physical wants to the utmost of the ability which God has given.

Wm. Hawks, Sec'y.

GRAND BAY, Kings Co. is some ten miles from St. John, up the St. John river. Rev. W. A. Corey preached at the Baptist Meeting House last Thursday evening. He reports considerable religious interest in the community. The Rev. E. W. Kelley preached at the same place last evening. When the Fairville church edifice is completed and a pastor secured it is intended to have this section form a part of the pastorate. Bro. Baker is very kindly conveying the brethren up and back.

LOWER KINGSCLEAR.—Notwithstanding the stormy night of the 27th of Dec. 1880, the 1st Kingsclear church and congregation assembled in the Hall in Lower Kingsclear, and after spending the evening very pleasantly, presented their pastor with a donation amounting in money and goods, to the sum of sixty-eight dollars.

P. R. KNIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD.—The good work of the Lord is still progressing in this place. Five more were baptized last Lord's day, numbering in all fourteen, and others are hopeful. Brother Corey is much encouraged in his labors of love, and we have a young brother, Beverly Noble, a member of this church, who gives good evidence of being called of God to preach the gospel. He has done good service in this revival. Brethren, pray that this good work may still progress.

D. CRANDALL.

FREDERICTON.—Rev. I. E. Bill, who is returning to his pastorate in St. Martins, reports having spent four months in Fredericton very pleasantly, and assures us that the church is in a most prosperous condition. Bro. Crawley, pastor elect, is to be at his post next Sabbath. The church has decided to expend some \$3000 or 4000 in the improvement of their church edifice. The new pastor will meet a warm welcome, and the outlook is most encouraging.

ST. MARTINS.—On the return of Bro. Bill to his church, it has been arranged to give him a public reception and welcome which will take place next Friday, 4th inst.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PORT LORNE.—A donation was made me on the evenings of the 11th and 13th of January, amounting to \$153.30, \$113 of which was in cash.

J. E. BLENNY.

DIGBY Co.—The revival in the 1st Hillsburg church continues, Rev. J. A. McLane has recently baptized eight young persons.

WEXMOUTH and Tusket churches are yet pastorless, and the cause of religion is suffering much on this account.

P. E. ISLAND.

TYRON.—I wish to make grateful mention of a very kind and liberal donation made me on the 20th inst., by the Baptist church and congregation of this place. Dea. W. B. Howitt in behalf of the deacons, presented the purse containing \$42.16 cash and useful articles valued at \$43.00, accompanied with a suitable address, full of cheering words to the pastor and his family. Enjoyable speeches were made by Rev. E. N. Archibald Dr. Tremaine and S. Reid, Esq. I settled with the church in June, 1880. Since that time their donations have amounted to \$145.00. Our congregations are large and Sabbath school prosperous. Baptized two at Ap-pion Road and one at Kildare, recently.

E. B. COREY.

NORTH RIVER.—We learn from a private letter that Rev. C. C. Burgess was made the recipient of a handsome donation recently. Our correspondent writes that "Bro. B. has been six years pastor of the North River Church, and we think more of him now than ever we did." This speaks well both for our brother and the church of which he is the pastor.

ELSEWHERE.

The brethren in the 1st ch. Brantford, Ont., are very much encouraged. Pastor Tuttle baptized three candidates on Sabbath evening. He is highly esteemed, and in order that he may be able to provide for all contingencies—N. P. and C. P. R. S's &c. his salary has been made \$1500 per annum. We are glad of it. The church is abundantly able, and a good pastor cannot receive too much salary.—C. Bap.

Rev. E. P. Hammond has been laboring in Manitoba, great success attending the work. The converts are said to number over one thousand. He is now in Wyandotte, Mich., "having excellent meetings."

We learn that Bro. Moody and Sankey are having powerful meetings in San Francisco. Mr. Moody says that he never has seen a more earnest spirit of enquiry.

Ephraim Epstein, M. D., of Tiffin, O., has been appointed to labor among the Russian Baptists in the North-west. He is a convert from Lutheranism, and was for years a professor in the Lutheran College at Tiffin.

News Summary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is expected that the sawmills, now suspended, will commence operations earlier the coming spring than for many seasons previous, as the lumber will be got out with all possible despatch. Judging from the enormous quantity of logs reported to have been cut already this winter, the mills will be energetically worked during the summer season. Messrs. Hilyard Bros' mill on the Straight Shore, will be the first of those shut down in the fall to start this year. About the middle of next week, if opportunity permits, operations will be commenced. The tug G. Hunter is getting ready to make a start up the bay for the lumber on Monday night. Of course, this depends upon the state of the weather, but the prospective operators state that unless a sudden and severe change takes place shortly, they will have difficulty in bringing out the lumber. The contract for the cutting, amounts to 11,000,000, 7,000,000 of which is now ready for transportation. The logs will be obtained from Martin's Head.

On Thursday last the dead body of a man was found in the harbor at the foot of Clarence St., which proved to be that of Charles Thompson, a cabinet maker, who lived on Paradise Row. The deceased was last seen on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, and was at that timesober. When found he had a large cut over the left eye from which blood was running. As the deceased was collecting money on Wednesday there is some suspicion of foul play.

On Monday morning, the 23rd ult., a man named Thomas Cail was killed in the lumber woods, near Welsford, Kings Co., by a tree falling on him and fracturing his skull.

Mr. David Moran of the Parish of St. Martins, lost his barn and all its contents, by fire on Saturday last. Insurance \$1,000.

On Sunday morning, about 2.30 o'clock, a fire broke out in the conservatory connected with the residence of Mrs. Parks on Park St. An alarm was at once sounded, but before the fire was checked it had destroyed the conservatory and a barn containing 10 tons of hay, carriages, etc. Loss \$5,000. Insured.

Dr. Smith of Rothsay, is the happy possessor of the first butterfly of the season. It made its appearance in his house on Saturday.

A barn belonging to the estate of the late Hugh Wiley, Queen street, Fredericton, was burned Monday morning. It is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A lad named Charles Patterson, while skating on the ice at Liverpool fell through and was drowned.

John Loner, a workman engaged in Leadley's moulding shop, Dartmouth, was instantly killed on Thursday last, by the explosion of a boiler near which he was working.

A young man named Petrie, belonging to North Sydney, C. B., was brought before Justice Robertson and Hamilton lately, charged with passing counterfeit 10, 20 and 50 cent pieces at Sydney Mines. Some informality necessitated the releasing of the prisoner and making out of new papers for his re-arrest. The prisoner, taking advantage of this, made his escape, and has not yet been brought to justice. The bogus money was of excellent imitation, and would have to be examined closely to be detected.

At Hill Grove, Digby, on the 25th ult., Mrs. John Wilson, 65 years of age, went to the woods in search of her son, who was outcutting poles, she thinking that something had happened to him, his stay being protracted. He returned to the house after she left, and immediately, with others, went in search of her, but she could not be found. The next morning her lifeless body was discovered in the snow behind the barn, she having perished from exposure.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The *Patriot's* Summerside correspondent says the roads are so bad in this part of the Island that it is with the greatest difficulty that travelling is accomplished. The snow in many places is so deep that the roads are all but impassable. For the past two weeks there have been scarcely any country people in town, which, of course makes business dull.

There is a great scarcity of hay and fuel at Summerside. The coal supply being exhausted many people are obliged to burn wood, which is being landed here by cars in large quantities from the West.

The *Summerside Progress* was purchased by the proprietors of the *Journal*, on Saturday last. The two papers will be amalgamated. Mr. Chas. McNeil, the late manager of the *Progress*, is it is currently reported, will, at an early day, commence the publication of a paper in Summerside in the interest of the Liberal Conservative party.

The Municipal Council of Digby have in their great wisdom and prudence passed a resolution condemning the terms of the Syndicate for building the great Pacific R. R. The Dominion Government must now back down, confirmatory of their ability to decide in this important matter, their records show that they have passed a regulation imposing a fine of twenty five cents a head on all hens found running at large.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Princess Louise, says a despatch of the 23rd from London, will return to Canada in May next, and will be accompanied by a distinguished party of aristocrats, who propose having a grand fishing tour down the lower St. Lawrence, after which they will visit Manitoba and the northwest provinces.

Ex-Lieut.-Governor Letellier of Quebec, is dead.

All the amendments moved to the accepting the offer of the first Syndicate to build the Pacific Railway, have been defeated, and the vote on the first motion will probably be taken on Monday. It will probably be carried.

An Ottawa telegram announces a terrible tragedy at Whitevale, a short distance from that city, on Friday last. A mother brutally murders her two children and then commits suicide.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

IRISH AFFAIRS. A London special says: Either the Government is in receipt of information which forecasts an immense Fenian uprising not alone in Ireland but in all the principal towns of England, or else it wishes people to believe it has such information. The most remarkable stories are told all over the Kingdom and the acts of the Government tend to aggravate the alarm into a panic. Any unusual gathering of men or appearance of any considerable number of

strange faces in a town now suffices to spread a wild tale of the coming of the Fenians. In Sheffield, on Thursday, there was the greatest excitement over the rumor that 200 Fenians had arrived. The strangers proved to be a few poor Irish workmen seeking labor. The second battalion of the Eighteenth, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, at Aldershot, under command of Lieut. Colonel Gregory, has been disbanded. Davitt and other members of the Land League Executive Committee arrived in Dublin on Thursday in order to confer with Parnell and other members of Parliament to devise measures of protection for the League in case of the passage of the Coercion Bill.

Gladstone, in replying to the address of Liberal members urging him not to personally incur the fatigues of late night sessions, says that the injunction shall be observed.

In the Commons to-day the Secretary of War announced that Sir George Colley telegraphed on the 26th: "The attack on Hays was repulsed. The casualties were heavy but are yet not known. I hold the camp until the arrival of reinforcements." The Secretary of War said he believed the English attack had been repulsed.

In the Commons Parnell refused to allow a division to-night. It is probable the sitting will be protracted all night.

Three more baronies in Roscommon County have been declared in a state of disturbance.

In the Commons to-night the debate on Mr. Forster's bill was resumed. Mr. Johnson, Solicitor General for Ireland, said the question was whether the authority of Responsible Government was to be enforced, or an irresponsible government suppressed.

Mr. Gladstone urged the closing of the debate to-night. He assured the House that the Coercion bill would be used judiciously and reasonably. As the meetings of the Land League increased so did the number of agrarian crimes. A Coercion bill was necessary, above all, to remedy the failure of the administration of justice in dealing with agrarian crimes. The debate was adjourned.

A London despatch, Jan. 29th, says: At a meeting of the Home Rulers yesterday, Parnell presiding, a committee was appointed at a previous meeting to analyze, in brief, the Blue Book on murders in Ireland, made its report. It was finally determined to be advisable, on the first stage of the Protection Bill, that each member should address the Commons, and state the character of the outrages reported from his constituency.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, answering the accusation that the Protection Bill aimed at the Land League, pointed out that nobody could be arrested under its provisions unless he came within its stringent definition of being under reasonable suspicion of being connected with an act in a proclaimed district tending to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. The reasonableness of such suspicion could be challenged in the House. The Government, he said, had no intention of interfering with the liberty of discussion or even the license of discussion.

The bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland is published to-day. The substance has already been made known from Forster's opening statement in the Commons, except the third section, the first clause of which provides that a list of persons imprisoned under the Act, with a statement of the reason of their arrest, shall be presented to Parliament monthly.

George Kerrington, Home Rule member of Parliament, has seceded from Parnell's party. The authorities at Manchester were informed on Saturday, that an attempt would be made to blow up the Salford gas works and rumors reached the police that the water in a reservoir would be poisoned. Strong measures of precaution have been taken.

All public buildings in Manchester are guarded. The military authorities have a letter threatening the blowing up of the Barracks.

A Dublin despatch of the 30th, says: Ireland has been ablaze for the last few days, rejoicing at the result of the state trials. "Parnell is free, is emblazoned on a thousand banners in the towns and villages to which the League has extended its operation. Bonfires are on every hillside. The popular demonstration has passed without particular disturbance, though there have been isolated instances where the constabulary, with mistaken zeal, interfered when bonfires were erected in the market places and displays of fireworks were attempted in the street.

Davitt denies that he intends to quit Ireland when the coercion bill is passed.

Placards have been posted in London, Lecky and Ballina district, urging the people not to revolt as the time has not yet come. The police have torn down the placards and the London-derry Land League have denounced them as a fraud.

The *Standard* of the 31st says the adoption of the cloture will remain in abeyance until the Opposition have communicated their final decision to the Government.

Davitt made a violent speech at Borris, county Carlow, on Monday.

A despatch from Athens, Jan. 29, says: Parliament meets on Monday when probably there will be a ministerial crisis. Tricoups has decided to attack the Cabinet on its wavering policy. New army corps are being formed daily. Several regiments have been ordered to Voitzza, and two regiments of artillery have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier. The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Provincial authorities to prepare the roll of the National Guardsmen from 30 to 40 years of age.

In the event of war the Porte intends exercising its rights as a belligerent at sea. Instructions for the guidance of the naval commanders will be based on England and American precedents. A commission has been formed to consider the projected naval prize law.

England has assured the Porte that she does not wish to obstruct negotiations on the Greek question, and will act in harmony with the other powers.

England has accepted a proposal for negotiations at Constantinople, on the Greek question, on conditions that the decisions of the Berlin conference and treaty shall not be considered dropped.

A despatch from Vienna, says it is reported that Greece has ordered sixty torpedoes.

A despatch from Durban, Jan. 29, says: In Drakenburg Pass the Boers fought with determined courage. They captured the colors of the 58th Regt., killing two officers. The colors were recaptured at the point of the bayonet. An eye witness says the Boers were shot or wounded through their heads as they lay. If the 58th had been supported by another thousand men the position would have been taken. Col. Dean and Capt. Inman are among the killed. Four Boers fell close to the British line.

The British troop ship Tamar with the 97th Regt. from Gibraltar, has arrived at Cape Town en route for Natal.

The Boers of the Orange Free State have held a meeting and determined to send horses and cattle to the Boers in the Transvaal.

A London despatch says there is a strong feeling among the Radicals and Irish members in granting the Boers belligerent rights.

Gen. Colley telegraphs that, excepting the loss of many good officers and men and a possible delay in the relief of the besieged garrisons, the effects of the late engagement are not serious.

A despatch from Durban states that the losses of the Boers are estimated at 500 killed and wounded. It is reported that the Boers commandant was killed. The position held by the Boers was a strong one.

A despatch from Durban states that General Colley's attacking party numbered 500 men.