

much. It is large and well made, with a thatched roof and cement floor, though our friends must not conclude that we are entirely free from scorpions, as two were killed in our room last week before we arrived, and one was killed in Mrs. Norton's room this morning. Our servant said this morning that there were two things they believed in killing, and those were scorpions and snakes. They looked very strangely at us when we killed the ants that go everywhere and get into everything. Our bungalow is surrounded with beautiful trees and shrubbery, while in the distance the mountains rise darkly against the sky.

While our life bids fair to be a very happy one here, as we all rejoice in the privilege of coming here in obedience to Christ's command, and to bless these lost millions with the gospel, yet we know this is not our permanent place of work, and we can not tell now where we will

be finally located. The place we go to will have to determine the language we are to learn, which is as likely to be Hindi or Mahratta as Hindustani. This is a great burden upon our hearts, and we are praying daily that we may be guided aright. As soon as we are settled, Bro. Norton and I expect to visit several places which seem to be good centers for missions. Such is the great need of missionaries in many large districts, that the difficulty is great to decide where is the best place to begin a permanent work. We are picking up a little of the language, but we will make very little effort at systematic studying till we know where we are going; then we will study as much as is possible.

We are 30 miles from railroad, and that distance seems much farther, because it is usually traveled with oxen and carts. Our cart-ride out was very tiring, and some of us took cold, and some have not been well since our arrival. Miss Graybiel has some fever, but the Dr. assured us it was only a slight rash and that she would soon be well. There is much sickness here now, and Ellichpur has the name of being quite unhealthy, but our place is said to be the healthiest of all the residences, and we are going to try and keep well. For this we pray.

We had our first communion service last Lord's day in our sitting room, and it was a joy to our hearts and food to our souls.

Besides our morning worship each day, we have a special prayer meeting of one-half hour each evening, so we will commit our ways constantly to God and wait on him for guidance.

One of the greatest delights we have is receiving our European mail, which comes once a week. It is no small event in expectation, though at present we have not realized the number of letters and papers that our capacity will accommodate. We are very grateful for the few precious letters and papers we have received, yet like hungry birds we open our mouths and wait for more.

There is one strange thing which will be appropriate to mention here. The letter-postage from India to America is double what it is from America to India, which being interpreted means that our friends are to write twice to our once. By the time you receive this the new year will have commenced and we all join in wishing the best and happiest things for our many loved ones and friends who now seem farther away than ever before.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.  
Yours in the Lord,

G. L. WHARTON.

Christian Mission Bungalow,  
Ellichpur, Nov. 29, 1883.

—*Christian Standard.*

### The Science of Law and the Liquor Traffic.

Law is a rule of action. The rule of action must be laid down or prescribed by a superior in order to have any science in it. There are many things called laws, which really are not laws in the true acceptance of the term law. The word science means knowledge, and in many things called laws that important element entirely disappears. A rule of civil conduct prescribed by the Legislature of a State is called municipal or positive law. Many legislative enactments are altogether destitute of the scientific element. Upon many, five minutes of solid thought has not been bestowed. Knowledge is power, and more of it is much needed in our legislative halls.

A nation is an association of individuals for mutual protection and benefit, and the object of civil government is to secure these ends. A true government consists of a body of men who govern not for their own aggrandizement, but for the benefit of the governed. The ends

of government are beautifully expressed in the preamble to the constitution of the United States. They are (1.) To form a more perfect union. Anything in the way of this perfect union should be prohibited. (2.) To insure domestic tranquillity. This is so important to a State, that great watchfulness should be exercised to prevent anything from getting in the way of this feature of governmental science. (3.) To provide for the common defense. Some of the greatest nations of the world have been unable to do this, because of the drunkenness and debauchery of their subjects. Rome could not resist the incursions, of Northern barbarians, who had not debauched themselves with luxury and refinement of the provinces. Why will a nation retain the very things which will ultimate in its ruin? (4.) To promote the general welfare. The general welfare of the country should be supreme in the minds of all State and National Representatives. We need more of the spirit of the fathers of this nation, men who would even sacrifice self if necessary to promote the nation's welfare. (5.) To insure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and transmit the same to posterity. Many of the leading men, on election days, have no conception of liberty. They are the slaves to morbid appetite and of an inexorable custom. Instead of transmitting the blessings of liberty to posterity, they transmit tendencies which are perfectly disastrous.

What can we say of the United States, the model nation of the world? Have the principles contained in the preamble to the Constitution been carried out? Far from it. The greatest curse of the nation, and that which contradicts every principle of the Constitution, namely, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is sanctioned by the national government. When America was first settled, the only nation in Europe where distilled spirit was in general use, was in Ireland. The English and Germans drank ale and beer; the French and Italians, wine; but in Ireland "aqua vitae" had already become a national curse. The mania for intoxicating beverages rapidly increased, and whole tribes of Indians were destroyed by the fire water. In the United States, at present, more than seven hundred millions of dollars are annually expended for alcoholic drinks. It is not surprising that so many families

suffer every winter for want of proper food and raiment. The people instead of protecting themselves, and enjoying the proper beverages of life, are really killing themselves with a liquid poison.

No right-minded person can question the deleterious effects of the whisky traffic upon national prosperity. It is pronounced by all thoughtful persons the greatest curse in the land. It is a deadlier plague than any of which ravaged ancient Egypt, and it has been much more fatal to life than the one which slew all the first-born sons of the Egyptians. The science of politics teaches us to enforce what is just, and promote what is beneficial. True legal science and political philosophy must prohibit the Liquor traffic.—JAS. W. LOWBER, In *The Worker*.

### Born,

At Monmouth, Or., Jan. 15, 1883, to the wife of James Russel, a son:

### Married.

Near Monmouth, Jan. 16, 1883. By H. M. Waller; L. W. Tice and Orela Heaight.

### Obituary.

Mary S. Small died of scarlet fever, Jan. 5, 1883, at 11 o'clock, P. M., aged 9 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Margaret A Small died Jan. 8, 1883. The beloved daughters of Wm. and Ann Small, Cottage Grove, Ogn. Margaret and Mary Small were the youngest of seven children, leaving one sister, four brothers and many friends to mourn this loss. I hope you will all pray for Mr. and Mrs. Small who feels so deeply their sad bereavement.

Dearest children thou hast left us  
We your death do deeply mourn  
Your body has turned to dust  
And we are left alone.  
Oh our darlings thou art sleeping  
In the cold and silent tomb  
Sad and lonely are we weeping  
For our hearts are clothed in gloom.  
Dearest children thou art praising  
The Eternal King above  
Angels their sweet songs are raising  
To him who is full of love.  
When our days on earth are ended  
And from affections we are free  
We hope to meet on that bright shore  
And join to praise with thee.  
But all their toils and griefs are o'er  
And they are freed from pain  
Their face on earth we'll see no more  
But hope we'll meet again.  
Then why should we lament or weep,  
If God has thought it best  
To take their souls from earth away  
To take their eternal rest.

E. T.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World*, London, Eng.



My New Illustrated Price List describing over 100 Gold and Silver Watch Cases and out for a 3c stamp. It tells how I send watches to all parts of U.S. to be examined before paying any money. Un doubted references. N. H. Waltham, Jeweler, Newark, N. J.