times his views do not tally with those of the editor, and there is a little tussle, in type, between them. But his column is considered so valuable, as one of the attractions of the paper, that the editor, to secure it, actually executed a bond, in the sum of several thousand dollars, to allow him to say just what he chocses in it. I suppose he gets no pay for the work. But it does not take much time or strength, -it is the recreation, rather, of a busy pastorate: the knitting-work with which he employs his odd moments.

Few can do such work as easily as he does; few, perhaps, can do it as well. But it is a pity to slight the opportunities for influencing and elevating the community which the local papers offer to every thoughtful man who understands the art of putting things with his pen. It may not gratify one's ambition quite so much as contributing for the quarterlies. But it gives each one an excellent opportunity to build the wall of an intelligent public sentiment over against his own house,-and there is time-honored scriptual precedent in favor of that modest method of doing good. Ministers, especially, who would undertake to fill a column each week in their home paper, would not only find it a means of doing good in a direct, unprofessional way,-and the less professional the better,-but they would find it helpful to them in their own special work, giving them an acquaintance and an influence in the community that nothing else would. An efficent Sunday-school activity of a whole country or district.

If such a use of them were more common, the influence of many of our local papers would be greatly increased and their character much improved-It would give scope to one's best thought and best expression, and bring more and more within reach of the whole community the best ideas that sparkle in the social gathering, the reading circle, or the prayer-meeting.

Forbidden Words.

The Index Expurgatorius is another element in the interpretation of Mr. Bryant's idea of journalism-a comfortable, sort of lying "down to pleasant dreams." In itself it is good, and it contains matter more profitable for reflections, and no writer will suffer if he even go so far as to add to always dominant in churches. In many of the list "and Webster's Unabridged.". Here is Mr. Bryant's list of prohibited

Aspirant; authoress.

"Being" done, built, etc. Bogus; bagging, for "capturing;" balance, for "remainder."

Collided; commenced, for "begun;" couple, for "two."

Debut: donate and donation.

Employee; "Esq."

Gents, for gentlemen.

" Hon."

Indorse, for approve; inaugurated, for begun; initiated, for begun; in our midst; ignore.

Jeopardize; juvenile, for boy; jubilant, for rejoicing.

Lady, for wife; lengthy; loafer; loan or loaned, for "lend" or "rent;" located.

Measurable, for " in a measure." Ovation; obituary, for "death."

Parties, for "persons;" posted, for "informed;" poetess; portion, for " part;" progressing; pants, for "pantaloons."

Quite, prefixed to "good," "large," etc.

Realized, for "obtained;" reliable, for "trustworthy;" retire, for withdraw; role, for "part;" rowdies;

Secesh; states, for "says." Taboo; transpire, for "occur;" to progress; tapis; talented; the de-

Vicinity, for "neighborhood."

bears, long, short, flat, corner, tight, etc."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Temperance in Europe.

BY RISHOP THOMAS COWMAN.

In Belgium, Switzerland and Germany, where wine-drinking is almost universal, there is intemperance. Not only are great quantities of the lighter beverages used, but also great quantities of the stronger liq-nors. I saw more evidence of hard drink-ing in these countries than I have ever seen in St. Louis. In Denmark, Sweeden and Norway, there is not so much wine used. But the people drink a great deal of beer. Much "right beer," as it is called, is used. This will not intexicate, or, at least, there is so little alcahol in it that it would be difficult for one to get drunk on it. This is used almost everywhere. Nearly every private family has it on the table instead of water. Indeed the old argument is employed, and they say the climate demands it, the water is not good, and health requires us to use it. But the use of this does not diminish the use of other stronger drinks.

In Denmark, especily, there is an incredible amount af brandy made and used, more per man than in our country. In all these countries drunkenness is fearfully common, In England, as you know, ale and beer abound. But England, as her own people tell us, is a nation of drunkards. What is known as the "Beer Act," passed some years ago with the hope of lessening the use of strong drinks, has had the effect to increase drunkenness, and to carry it where it was not much known before—to the woman and children. As in the other case, these drinks simply what the appetite and imflame the thirst for the stronger intoxicants. As you pass the liquor establishment at any time, by night or day, you can see woman, or young girls, with their pitchers to be filled, and to be empted at home. At night you will see drunken women sitting on the curbstones, or stag-gering along the streets. Nor is this con-fined to the lower classes. Sometimes women from the higher walks of life may be seen in the same condition. More than ever am I convinced that "total abstinence and prohibition" are the only cure for intemperance. I am glad to say that, in this country and in Norway and Sweeden, the friends of humanity are at work, and the temperance cause is growing quite rapidly. But the habit of drinking is so common that it will take a long time to bring up the public sentiment even to our standard."—National Prohibitionist.

Common Sense Wanted.

I see men all around about me sharp and forceful in secular toil and in secular engagements, who are laggards in the Church of God; and capacities which might take hold of stupendous work for Christ become inane and inert. In other words, the great want of the world is more common sense in matters of religion. The fact is, if the people of God used as much skill and enthusiasm in the spreading of Christ's Gos-pel and in the betterment of the world's conditon, as men employed in monetary affairs, in ten years the last Juggernaut would fall, and the last throne of oppression be upest, and the last iniquity tumble, and the song which burst over Bethlehem on the Christmas night would echo and reeche through all lands kingdoms and people: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!" I went to say, in the first place, that we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. When secular build ings are put up, the question of adaptness is paramount. The new banking building must be fit for banking. The new manufacturing building must be dapted to manufacturing. This practicability is not them we want more light, more air, more comfort. Vast sums of money are exped-ed, and men sit down under the shadow of Gothic arches and say the church pleases them very much with one exception—they cannot hear. As thoughts shawl factory might be good for anything else but making shawls. Let there be more common sense in the putting up of churches. Why should there be any lack of light when the heavens are full of it? Why should there be any lack of fresh air when the world swims in it? In this day, when so many new churches are being built and so many old ones are being reconstructed, I think these theories ought to be disseminated. It ought not only to be an expression of our spiritual happiness, but of our physical comfort, when we say: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"—Manford's Magazine.

POETRY. - Of all powers merely human, poetry has been the most potent over the cultivated thought and feeling of the world. It holds more condensed wisdom, it speaks more directly to the primal affection, it incites to grander aims, it is more nearly skin to the unction of the Divine Spirit than any other instrument control-led by man. The art of making verses may be acquired, but the true poet is in-spired, having deeper insight into men and things with finer faculties of interpretation; the teacher at whose feet all other men sit to catch the flow of harmonious, wisdom. All gifts of genius are from heaven, but the brightest and the best is "the vision and the faculty divine" of the poet. He is the teacher of teachers. The best thoughts of the cultivated world had highly in poetry. Every other species of birth in poetry. Every other species of intellectual power has been inspired by it. Religion, morals, government have all been purified by it. - Dr. J. H. Rylance.

The time a boy begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select his clothing for him, is a dangerous period in his history.

"Recreation" is a word now used Wall street slang generally: "Bulls, by the devil in concealing the vulgarity of the words fun, frolic, and pious revelry.

MISCELLAN EO US.



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FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading

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Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPERSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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DAIN in the right side, under the redge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and stckness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sen-sation in the back part. There is gen-erally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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THE BIBLE.

tod has given man two great volumes -Nature and Revelation-suited to his physical and spiritual constitutions. These are full of facts addressed to the understanding.

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TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The prospects of Christian College are most flattering. The institution is increasing in reputation, and its influence and popularity are rapidly extending. Its friends may anticipate a career of still greater usefulness. The patrons of the school will do well to begin now to shape their business so as to send their sens and daughters at the opening of next session. One full term, taking the classes in order, is worth more than double the time scattered over several sessions. We hope to welcome to the halls of Christian College on the third Monday in September next, a larger number of students, and to inaugurate a more successful and prosperous session than the one just closed.