

MESSENGER and VISITOR.

\$2.00 per annum.

When paid within thirty days \$1.50.

All communications, whether for insertion or concerning advertising, and all subscriptions, to be sent to

C. GOODRICH, St. John, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1908.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

At the present time there is a concerted and very general movement of the employed class for shorter hours of labor or greater pay or both. In some places business is almost at a stand still. In France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Great Britain and the United States, as well as in some parts of Canada, strikes on a gigantic scale have occurred or are in progress. The laborers are very thoroughly organized, and each class is ready to support the demands of every other class of workmen. On this continent, they are compelling employers, quite generally, to yield. On the continent of Europe, where employers are less inclined to yield, they are holding out with stubborn pertinacity, even in the face of soldier's bayonets. On Sunday week there was in London probably the most gigantic labor demonstration the world has ever seen. A full quarter of a million of workmen, organized according to their different orders, gathered in Hyde Park, to listen to addresses and to pass resolutions. With that Roman regard for law which has ever characterized the Anglo-Saxon race, the immense demonstration passed off quietly and peaceably.

This great labor movement is, we believe, as important as any of the stirring age in which we live. None other promises to be more revolutionary or far-reaching in its nature. We are not enough posted in political economy to write learnedly on this subject, at the same time a few words may be ventured.

Great dangers encompass this movement. If employers and employed learn to look askance at each other as enemies, and each class seeks to get all it can and give as little, in the present state of high and general organization, the result must be disastrous to both, and to the general prosperity of the country.

These two classes must be in partnership, because of what they are, and, as is true of all partners, they must maintain respect, confidence and good-will toward each other, or the business upon which they both depend will suffer, with the necessary results to themselves.

Employers must not forget that as money has become more plentiful, its purchasing power has diminished. The increase of money, and the decrease of its worth have been going on steadily for centuries. If the laboring class are to continue equally well off, their wages must advance correspondingly. The protective system, which is now the policy of the United States and Canada, makes the cost of living greater, and all that is added to the cost of living is really a bonus to certain classes of manufacturers. This tends still further to lessen the purchasing power of money, and makes it necessary that workmen receive higher wages in order to be able to give their families a good support as they might otherwise give them were the cost of what is to be purchased normal. On the other hand, the better prices which are thus assured to certain classes of manufacturers afford to a portion of the employer class the means to advance the wages of their employees and still make their old profit.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that there are many kinds of business which are not benefited, directly at least, by the protective system. For these it must be hard to make much advance in wages; in some cases they may be worse off than formerly. The general advance in wages must, therefore, bear very hard on many. On none, we believe would it press more heavily than on the larger farmers who must have hired help. If the present course of things go on, we believe that it will encourage small farming, farmers tilling no more land than they can work without hired help. All these facts should be considered, and many more, and reason be exercised and forbearance be shown.

There is great danger, we believe, from the general organization of the employed, unless there be great moderation and firmness in the control. The new consciousness of power which comes through it is always perilous. It is much like giving a fortune to one who has had no experience in using a pie-thorn of money. Men often forge to the front who are mere demagogues and are utterly wanting in the sober wisdom which is especially needed to guide a great movement. There is a temptation to retaliate, perhaps, because of real or fancied wrongs in the past. If this organized power of the working men is not carefully used, it may lead to an organization of the employers. In this case, should both classes become thoroughly organized and the employers stand out against the demands of the employed, as they have capital and the workmen have but little, they could

endure the strain the longest, and the employed must yield. It is to be hoped, however, that this day will never come; for it might mean that brute force would at last break loose when other means failed, to the wreck and ruin of property, if not at cost of precious life.

Among the perils of unwise leadership we reckon that of Socialists, not the least. The truth is that in some places, the Socialists have a general distribution of property and many other objects equally unnatural and chimerical. We do not mean to say that all so-called Socialists are adequately or justly described in what we have said; but there is a set of a certain current of public opinion among the employed class in this direction, and it is being helped along by agitators who are coming to the front in the councils of the labor organizations in the United States. This leveling process will go very well for the last and the vicious who would make a great gain; but the energetic and prudent must forge ahead, and to seek to introduce a system which would share the gain of the worthy with the unworthy, would be to contradict a law established by God, and to take away the strong easting power of an industrious life.

There are also perils to the labor movement in the temptation to make extreme demands, and to exercise tyranny in enforcing them. Boycotting fellow workmen because they do not join labor organizations, boycotting employers because they will employ hands who are not members of their organizations, and other forms of action of which we have heard, cannot, we believe, be justified. They will help to alienate from the organizations, and the objects they aim to promote, the sympathy of the best portion of the people, and, in the end, will destroy their power. It was thus with the Knights of Labor a few years ago, and it must be so in all cases, in the end. Let the employed seek to use only just and legitimate means in promoting the objects they have to serve.

Finally, let it ever be remembered that there are limits beyond which the price of labor cannot be forced up. The profits of a business can afford outlay only up to a certain point; to press the cost of labor up so that expenses go beyond that point means to destroy the business and kill the goose which lays the golden egg. It is impossible to make an arbitrary standard for wages. There is a natural adjustment of all this which leaves but a narrow margin for fluctuations. Neither let it be supposed that generally higher wages would result in pure gain to the employed. For wages, generally to advance means that there must be a new adjustment of prices for what is produced to meet these new conditions, and this means that the most and perhaps all the balance of gain through higher wages be expended for paying the extra on the price of what must be purchased.

Let there then be moderation on the part of the employed, and let employers cheerfully make all reasonable concessions to their employees.

A DOOMED CITY.

Poor Fredericton is suffering from La Grippe, or the Scott Act type. Some of its most worthy (?) citizens are in jail for rum-selling, and others are enjoying life abroad to escape a like fate. A portion of our secular press whose sympathies are against law and order and the highest good of wives and sisters and little children, and are with law breakers in their attempts to fill their pockets at a cost to others of anxiety, poverty, degradation and crime, are in a terrible state of mind. Decay and ruin are in store for the fair capital of New Brunswick. The grass is to have a luxuriant growth in her streets, and all because the proprietors of the Queen and Barker House have closed their hotels, because the law they have broken has condemned them to imprisonment. For twaddle of this kind, the press of the United States which will consent to descend to the infamy, have been well paid by the liquor power, as may be seen by a note in our issue of today. A goodly number of our provincial press should be more careful, if they are to keep above suspicion.

The imprisonment of three Scott Act offenders for their criminal practices is a robbery of most of its terrors, if not of its disgrace. Finely fitted up apartments in the common jail are occupied by these martyrs of free trade in rum. All the modern appliances are provided. The prisoners sit in easy chairs, talk through telephones with the outside world; and so great is the rush of visitors that an extra door-keeper has to be employed. As high as 93 per cent of what are called the elite of the city call to comfort these Scott Act offenders. This, of course, is in keeping with the sentimentalism of the day, which is enveloping the lowest criminals, and overlooking the sorrows of the more worthy unfortunates in prison; it was scarcely to be expected, however, that Bishop Kingston, ranking second among the Episcopal clergy, and Attorney General Blair, appointed by the Province its highest law officer, should be of the

number to call to express sympathy with people who have defied and broken the law. All this stands out in all the more unrighteous relief, when it is remembered that the poor victims of this bad traffic are not so kindly fettered when, for the violation of law, they are incarcerated. Their destitute homes know nothing of the elegant comforts these principals in this villainous trade are provided with, in their punishment for the violation of a most righteous law. The end sought is the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, and the perpetuation of the liquor trade. The flexibility of statement to this end is marvellous. The Scott Act is first denounced because unenforced—not stringent enough for these press men—but allows too much liquor to be sold—too many to be ruined by strong drink. Now when the technicalities have been fought out in the courts and its provisions executed, the obsequiousness of this portion of the press shines out. All sympathy expressed is with the illicit rum-seller. The suppression of the traffic is the sure ruin of the city—"grass in the streets"—no summer visitors—no trade. An intelligent Christian people will not long be induced to put a premium on this low crime, by supporting utterances so foreign to common honesty, and so fruitful of evils to the community.

BAPTIST UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The great anniversary meetings of the Baptists of the mother country, were held in London, beginning April 24th. The reports of the various societies showed a year of average progress. Home Missions among English Baptists have not aroused much enthusiasm. The contributions to their support have not exceeded \$10,000 a year. The following summary from the report of the treasurer, Col. Griffin, showed that the success attending present effort should stimulate to greater exertion along home mission lines:

"At the present time the council aid in the maintenance of sixty-five mission-pastors over eighty-six churches, which have forty stations dependent upon them—or 126 preaching places in all—so that on an average each mission-pastor has charge of two stations, and the principle of 'grouping' is carried into effect. There are 4,315 persons in communion with mission churches, and 8,733 children in the Sunday schools. The work is really evangelistic and successful as appears from the fact of additions by conversion to the communion of the mission churches being made at the rate of one to every fourteen communicants per annum."

The so-called forward movement, it is hoped, will give a new impetus to home mission work. A call is made for a large increase in the contributions.

One of the most useful of the subsidiary societies is that which controls the Building Fund. There have been loans to the amount of \$57,000 granted during the year. Thirty-three churches have been aided. No one can tell the good which this loan fund has done in encouraging weak churches to build. When shall our loan fund be started?

As it ever has been, the great interest of the Union was in Foreign Missions. The total receipts for the year were nearly \$400,000. Of this amount, however, about \$35,000 from legacies. The contributions from other sources were somewhat less than last year. There was a debt of \$12,000 which was considerably reduced before the end of the session. It was stated that Mr. Spurgeon's church made the largest contribution in its history. Mr. S. has retired from the managing board, on account of ill-health; but gives assurance of his unabated interest in the work.

There was much interest manifested in the report of the committee on the amalgamation of the General and Particular Baptist bodies. The sentiment seemed very strong in favor. A resolution committing the Union to the amalgamation of the Foreign Mission work of the two bodies, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made, was passed with but one dissentient.

From the statistics of denominational growth we learn that a net gain in membership of about 5,000 has been made during the last year. Of these, 3,786 have been added to churches in the Pastors' College Evangelical Association, leaving 1,214 for the other churches.

THE WEEK.

The correspondent of the Boston Herald gives the following as the political situation in Great Britain and in Parliament: Joseph Chamberlain predicts that the government will have to sacrifice part of their Irish land purchase bill. He professes to be a despair of carrying the bill through the Commons, even in an emasculated form, without the benevolent co-operation of Mr. Gladstone, and suggests a conference of the government and opposition leaders to that end. But the Tory and the Home Rule rank and file are full of fight, and the idea of a compromise has been received with howls of derision from both sides. Chamberlain has again been snubbed by the Tory leaders, and it has been considered necessary to issue an official communication explaining that his relations with the government and Lord Hartington are of the most cordial character. The dissatisfaction of a section of Unionists with certain clauses of the government tithes bill has necessitated a private caucus at Lord Hartington's house, at which Chamberlain and his friends were present. To that bill there are

already 120 amendments on the order book, and nearly as many have been tabled to the last bill. The government declares it will carry both bills substantially in their present form, but if ever it had the chance of doing so, it has recklessly and fatuously thrown it away, by introducing a third important measure providing for compensation to the publicans deprived of their liquor licenses. A political gale caused by a notice of a house bill has grown during the week into a howling tempest. Powerful temperance organizations, which number in their ranks politicians of all shades of opinion, have taken the warpath, and are plying for ministerial scalps. The agitation will culminate with a great temperance demonstration in Hyde Park on June 7. To maintain that, in the face of public opinion, the three measures referred to can be carried through Parliament intact, is the veniest drive.

The new German chancellor has won fresh laurels by his speech before the Reichstag. Among other things, he intimated that Germany must back up the companies who had been advancing the colonial area under German control. He is said to be disgusted with the details of his official work, which are very onerous, and with the under officers in his department, and to meditate resignation. On the other hand, Bismarck is reported to be devoured by ennui in his enforced retirement. Von Moltke has also made a speech in favor of the increased appropriation for military purposes, which has assured the passage of the measure. This action, it is thought, will be interpreted by Russia as a threat of war, and lead to corresponding measures. This the race for military supremacy goes on, with the probability that, in the end, there will be a terrific war, in very desperation, as Von Moltke prophesies.

If the Italian Chamber of Deputies last week Premier Crispi stated that the policy of the triple alliance was unchanged, it was a policy of peace and menace, not one, being solely of a defensive character. "Our armaments," he said, "are not the result of alliances; they are necessary to Italy as a means for defence if menaced in the Balkans. We have always protected the independence of those states. In Bulgaria, acting in accord with Austria and England we prevented action that would have endangered the peace of Europe. In Africa we remain where we are, and go no further. Nothing menaces us from the Soudan. The English are keeping a good watch there. Our accord with England is complete, and we shall never do anything except in accord with her."

The negotiations over the Behring Sea difficulty are said to have come to a deadlock.

The proposal brought forward in the United States Senate to do away with the present system of allowing Canadian and British goods to pass through the country in bond, has been shown to work both ways. Portland, Maine, which has hoped to be one of the termini of the C. P. R., sees in the passage of a measure of this kind an end to all such expectations, as this would force all Canadian railways to confine their traffic to their own country, and find Canadian outlets to the sea. It would, also, interfere with many American roads, which now derive large profits from Canadian freight shipped in bond. It is hard to erect a wall around a country and not injure some one inside as well as those outside.

The annual report of the C. P. R. shows gross earnings of \$15,030,660, net earnings of \$6,066,959, an increase of gross earnings of \$1,828,115 over last year, and an increase of profits of \$2,235,285.

The elections for the local legislature of Nova Scotia take place today. We hope the purest and best men—those who are willing to advance the country's good at loss to themselves rather than advance themselves at loss to their country—will be elected.

The Dominion parliament was prorogued on Friday last. The session has been long, and some important bills have been passed. The session will be memorable also, for cases of scandal with which it has had to deal.

Toronto Correspondence.

(We omit the beginning of Dr. Welton's correspondence, which has been forestalled by our Ontario correspondent.)

The graduating class in McMaster Hall numbered thirteen—the largest but one in the history of the college—that of '86, which numbered thirteen also. All these young men, with only one or two exceptions—have entered into pastoral relations and are now on their several fields of labor. They constitute an important addition to the active Baptist ministry of Ontario and Quebec.

On Monday, the 28th ult., funeral services of a deeply solemn and affecting kind were held in the chapel of McMaster Hall, where the remains of Principal McGregor had rested from the previous Saturday. A large number of friends of the deceased were present, including, among the representatives of other denominations, Principal Caven of Knox College, and Sir Daniel Wilson, President of Toronto University. After the invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Mr. Boville of Hamilton, and the singing of the hymn beginning—"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!" the scriptures were read by Chancellor McVicar, and

Rev. Dr. Thomas led in prayer. Four short and very appropriate addresses were then delivered by Revs. John McLaurin, E. B. Daddon, Thos. Trotter, and Elmore Harris, each of whom had been intimately acquainted with the deceased for many years. After the singing of another hymn and prayer by Rev. Mr. Alexander, the remains were conveyed to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery and placed beside those of his two children, one of whom—an only son—died a year ago.

Principal McGregor's qualities of head and heart were of a high order, and they were balanced and blended in a way that gave peculiar strength and beauty to his character. In a letter received from him a short time before his death, and addressed to the faculty and students, are the following words, which I transcribe for your readers:

"I trust that through the infinite mercy of God in Christ I shall be able to face the approaching issues without fear. Yet I have a very strong desire to live and labor with you. I confess that I would like to have a better filled day of service ere I go hence. Perhaps God may grant me this desire."

"My dear young brethren, believe in the gospel of Jesus Christ with all your hearts, and give yourselves as living sacrifices to Him, that He may work through you mightily in life's brief day. O let nothing turn you aside from the great work to which you have given yourselves, and in that work let no motive have place that would not stand the light of the all-manifesting day."

This is the second time in the short history of Toronto Baptist College that its teaching staff has been deprived of one of its members by death. That of Prof. Torrence was the first.

Vacancies are also occurring by resignation. At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors, Dr. McVicar resigned the chancellorship of the University and the Principalship and Chair of Philosophy in the Arts Department, choosing only to retain his chair in the Theological Department. Having retained the office of Chancellor until the Arts Department was prospectively organized and the Woodstock and Moulton Ladies' Colleges were in excellent working condition, he has chosen, for the sake of his health and to get relief from the severe mental and physical strain he has been under, to restrict his duties to a narrower range. In Moulton Ladies' College two resignations have been tendered and accepted, those of Miss Andrews of the Chair of Natural Science, and Miss Fair of the Chair of German and French, both of them excellent and popular teachers.

A committee of the Senate, charged with the duty of nominating persons to the existing vacancies, has been appointed, and the matter is receiving their serious attention. No effort will be spared so to enlarge and strengthen the teaching force of Toronto Baptist College that it shall indeed be worthy the confidence and patronage of all.

Bro. Cline received a very warm welcome last Tuesday evening in the Emmanuel church. Most of the Baptist pastors of the city were present, besides prominent representatives from the other denominations. Mr. Davies, on behalf of the church, delivered an address of welcome, assuring the new pastor of the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the church, and hinting that the debt on the house should be paid, to which doubtless he will do much himself to accomplish! D. M. Welton.

General Baptist Convention of California.

This body met at Oakland, April 9-11. It is composed of delegates from the churches in the state, and life members, made such by the payment of a certain sum of money. It is a corporate body with officers and directors, and gathers funds and holds property for the Baptists of this State.

The first body to convene was the "Ministers' and Laymen's Conference." This body is addressed by persons prepared with papers carefully written on some assigned subject. This year Bro. John Downie's paper was upon, "The lay preacher, his office and sphere." Dr. G. S. Abbott followed with a paper on "The sovereignty of individualism in Christianity." Rev. W. T. Jordan read a paper on "Church entertainments." Rev. W. F. Harper read a paper on "The preparation needed in the ministry of today."

Each of these papers were spoken to by the brethren desiring. There was much good thought in the papers and the discussion showed the amount of thought others had given this subject.

The Convention proper was organized Wednesday evening. There were over two hundred delegates present, and all entered into the work of the denomination heartily and unitedly.

The Home Mission work of the State had grown in importance and strength. The amount of funds needed to carry on the work well was far above the amount received, yet the Board were encouraged by the liberality of the churches. The sum raised was far in excess of last year.

The cause of education is receiving particular attention at the hands of Baptists in this State. Over twenty-seven thousand dollars has been added to the endowment of California College this year, and thirty thousand given toward a Theological Seminary. This shows

credible interest for the 11,000 Baptists of this State.

The Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society raised \$1,178.74, against \$476 last year. The W. B. F. M. Society reported \$2,214 raised this year, against \$1,652 last year. All the several societies reporting to the convention show good hearty work done during the year.

The two Baptist papers of the State were consolidated at the convention by purchase. Now we have a united paper called *The Leader*. It is a twelve-page paper, and has improved under past management as "the herald of truth."

Although this is a hard country for Baptists to work in, yet the prospect is encouraging. With a healthy college, with three buildings and ground valued at \$65,000, and a Theological Seminary with two buildings, and money on hand for the beginning of an endowment, with a live Home Missionary Board, and a good number of young men of average or more than average ability, the Baptists of this State are feeling much encouraged.

There is much infidelity in the State, and the young soon become snared in its foul meshes. G. E. Good.

Notes of My Visit to the Fourth Cornwallis Baptist Church.

The large number of converts brought into the church during my recent visit are chiefly young people, and generally remarkable for their intelligence and for the promise they give of becoming an accession of piety and strength as well as of numbers. Their conversion to God and their profession of faith were characterized by so much calmness and thoughtfulness that I predict for them a successful Christian life.

As I went over the Long Point range, I frequently heard references made to the lamented Rev. William Chipman, for many years the honored pastor of the Second Cornwallis church. In his day this was one of his preaching stations. Here, too, my esteemed friend and brother, Rev. J. L. Reed, for more than 30 years has been faithfully visiting, and his name is fragrant in the memories of large numbers. My venerable brother, David Pineo, one of the first pastors of this church, still lives here, upwards of 80 years of age, but retaining his mental and spiritual vigor in a large degree.

During my pastorate in Berwick in former years, I was startled with the tidings that one of my most honored and beloved deacons was near death. I hastened to the scene of trouble and found the strong man rapidly sinking under the influence of a fatal disease, but calmly trusting in his Saviour. As death approached, he looked up into my face and earnestly requested me to pray for the orphan children whom he was about to leave. It was especially pleasing to me to find the eldest son of my departed brother one of the penitents. He and his dear wife were among the grand reinforcement of 22 who were baptized on May 4.

I had the pleasure of baptizing the three daughters of a widowed mother, comprising her entire household, and left them a happy, united family in the Lord's service—a household of faith.

In these notes I must not omit the stormy baptism of April 27. At Burlington there were two candidates ready. The weather seemed, even in my view, too stormy to proceed with the service.

It was snowing heavily. The converts, however, were anxious that I should not defer their baptism; I consented to go on. During the brief service at the water-side the presence of God was so remarkably felt that all forgot the storm and were subdued by the gracious influence. On the following Friday afternoon a man arose in my meeting and requested baptism, saying he was converted to God during the administration of the ordinance on that stormy Lord's day morning. It is wise to serve the Lord in the storm as well as the calm.

I met at Fairview one of the stations of this church, an aged Christian woman who said she had a great many grandchildren, but a larger number of great-grandchildren. What interested me much was that she had two great-grandchildren, and they are the children of Bro. M. B. Shaw, our Foreign missionary elect. This old lady, who has been travelling heavenward for nearly three quarters of a century, is happy in her Saviour and in the bright prospects of eternal life.

I am now on route for Chester and ask the prayers of our people for a blessing upon my efforts there.

Halifax, May 14. ISA WALLACE.

Acadia College Jubilee Fund.

Received since last report:	
L. D. V. Chipman, Kentville.....	\$ 20 00
E. C. Shand, Windsor.....	20 00
A. P. Shand, ".....	100 00
J. Albert Black, Amherst.....	5 00
W. C. Fillmore, Sackville.....	3 00
H. Palmer, ".....	5 00
Amasa Dickson, ".....	5 00
Estate of Chas. Hicks, Sackville.....	5 00
C. M. Parker, Morristown.....	10 00
Rev. J. B. Hemmison, Wolfville.....	10 00
Rev. R. A. Higgins, D. D., ".....	25 00
C. F. Wilson, Newton Centre.....	2 00
205 00	
Before reported.....	16,495 99
\$16,700 99	

A. CONROON, Sec. Jub. Com.

The above held a semi-annual session on Sabbath-school, on the national exercises occurred hour, then followed the business, reading of letters of the twenty-four schools, one death recorded in

The first subject of "bath-schools" opened by Rev. W. H. E. Bill and others.

"Afternoon Session" Should we as Christians consider it a part of the children in the playground, if so, how may we be helped by Rev. W. H. E. Bill and others.

The opener put great giving while young, by Rev. A. Cohoon, "ing lessons and a plan for teaching the

Evening Session—F. given to a praise service by Mrs. H. G. Tedford, Brown, "What attitude to memorizing of scriptural

paper by the Rev. I. special effort be made class work of our teachers, what should be the "fort?" Fourth, a paper "Duty of parents to their

The sessions were in ing impressions made present. E. E.

Religious

NEWS FROM THE

New Ross—Baptist lievers in Christ, two (husband and wife) who God is still blessing to this place. Brethren, April 27.

PRINCE WILLIAM CLEAR—Have closed these churches to go and spent in all six years very pleasant ones the deed. The parting was for me; but it seems the Lord that I leave least. I would ask for kindness than his while laboring with the God greatly bless them expect to be without time, but they have, zeal, resolved to keep conference meetings.

May 12. FOURTH CORNWALLIS that seven more were fellowship of the Fourth tist church on Lord's Rev. Isa. Wallace—three at Burlington, ber is Captain Henry and favorably known circles of this country of Bro. Wallace 46—this church by baptism. We learn that he has tended an invitation ney to become their B. regard favorably will find a pleasant of usefulness.

SACKVILLE, N. S.—day with us. The young men in the season of joy to all ested. Others there ward. This makes there since our year greatly encouraged in sion station. His tented upon us in quings. Three are alre to baptism on the Good prospects are early building of a ho friend, Mr. Moir, who business, is a great b has generously donat land as a site as the to the enterprise. The Lord many hearts ing to aid. This is and is destined to of a flourishing church commend themselves judgments of the gently examine their God's Word.

SUMMERDALE, P. E. always welcome new branches of the Lord welcomed, especially in Zion. At this time municate good news. For about five week meetings. The Lord own cause. Our stilled. The silent apply the word of t and sisters became the Lord's work. At my privilege to bapt forth publicly their with the risen Lord to the Saviour and but were forbidden parents. Alas! whe of persecution come united with us, some some by letter. Su permeated with New never before. The nised as a people that a people who believe Testament teaching ing upon us. Bless Spirit. Our Sunday time was like the mveloped into a tree many now take refe a positive power, the broadening. On the Sister J. B. Clark h home. A goodly nu gation met and spe evening. At the clous with \$40 as to appreciation. I hav people many profou will. Our congrega we look to the Hea the increase. "M come."