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C. GOODSPEED, St. John, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

HOW TO RECKON THE TENTH.

We are glad to find that thought is being stirred on the question of the giving of the tenth. We are still receiving letters from ministers who have adopted the plan of giving no less than a tenth, and from several laymen who wish to be informed in what way the tenth is to be reckoned. Here is an enquiry from a subscriber in the United States, which we shall attempt to answer, in the hope that it may be helpful to others:

I am a manufacturer of a line of goods, and of course purchase my raw material. Now, in giving one-tenth of my income to the cause of God, as I propose to do in future, am I to deduct the price of raw material, current expenses, &c., &c., and merely take the profits of my business? or does income mean one-tenth of all receipts, derived from sale of goods. Does the first proposition meet the demand of God's law?

In order to have a clear idea of this question, we must remember that all our powers by which we can gain money, and all the property won through the exercise of these powers by ourselves or others, belong to God. For the loan of all this working capital, He was pleased to ask a tenth from His ancient people for His own work, as the least He could accept. We hold, therefore, that in our day, when the motives from the cross are so much stronger and the demands of the gospel in its world-wide mission are so much greater than in the case of the Jews, our Master cannot desire less from us than He demanded of them. He requires of us, then, as the least return for the bestowal of all powers and property, that we should give to His work at least one-tenth of all that is won by the labor of hand and head, and of all that is received through the use of our property. This means a little more than that we recognize our Master as owning a tenth interest in our business or property; He is to have a tenth interest in our means acquiring powers also. He is not, therefore, to be charged with a tenth of the labor we put into the business.

Bearing this in mind, it will not be difficult to understand on what the tenth is to be reckoned. So far as all expense for raw material is concerned, this is to be borne by the business before the tenth is reckoned. So also are all wages. In the case of our brother, we believe he has the right to deduct the price of raw material, of labor, and of any other cost in the running of the business, from the income of the year, before the tenth is deducted. It would not be right, however, to deduct the worth of his own labor, the cost of the support of his own family, or personal expenses. So we should say that neither of our brother's propositions exactly meet the case.

Any one who wishes to adopt the giving of the tenth will find no trouble if they regard the Master as claiming not less than a tenth interest in our farm, business, or other property, remembering also that He claims a tenth of the labor they themselves put into it. If all our people should but take the dear Lord into this most practical partnership in their business, how it would sanctify all their business and active life. People have little trouble in knowing what it means when a man is to have a tenth interest in their business. Why then should there be trouble when we make the Master our business partner?

THE WEEK.

The great topic of interest in Great Britain, the last week, has been the ending of Parnell's suit against the *Times* for libel. The Thunderer had engaged the ablest counsel and kept up the appearance of an intention to contest the suit. At the last moment, however, it sued for a compromise. It has agreed to pay Parnell \$25,000 damages, in addition, it is said, to all costs and disbursements. Parnell has been compelled to make in his defence before the commission. Even the conservative *Post* says the result is a shock to public confidence in the *Times*, as it shows there could have been no extenuating circumstances which a defence might have brought out.

Bismarck has resigned his portfolio as Minister of Commerce, and desires to give up that of Colonial Minister; but feels that matters in the latter department will not permit him to give them into other hands.

The young Kaiser of Germany has issued a rescript instructing the new Minister of Commerce to take measures to improve the condition of the laboring class. His suggestions are variously received by political economists, the most regarding them as impractical. Astute politicians imagine they see Bismarck's hand in it, and that he is using the Emperor to suit his own purpose. It is

thought Bismarck sees, through the overwhelming force of his anti-socialist bill, that the socialists are too strong longer to be suppressed with an iron hand, and that they must be outbid, or he cannot carry the approaching election. This new proposal is to hold out to the people, through the imperial government, all that they could expect through the triumph of socialism. The socialist papers have been placed in an awkward position, as they cannot oppose the suggestions of the Emperor, while they cannot endorse them without virtually giving up their own party.

France has had its little sensation. The young Duke of Orleans, bearing in his own person all the claims of the Orleans family to the throne of France, in violation of the law existing him, came to Paris armed with a manifesto to the French people. He was arrested and placed in the lockup. The day has probably passed forever when a young man of 21 can get a nation by the ears by virtue of his descent from some past sovereign who cared more for himself than for anyone else. In the meantime, France has enough to do to arrange for its immense annual deficits.

Russian emissaries have again been stirring up trouble in Bulgaria. A plot to assassinate King Ferdinand was one part of the programme. The plotters have been compelled to flee; but the whole condition of the country is very much disturbed.

The British government has consented to allow the European powers to arbitrate the issue between Great Britain and Portugal. There must be the greatest confidence in the justice of her cause before arbitrators, naturally disposed to regard Great Britain's appropriation of African territory with distrust, have been accepted. The Portuguese people are still bitter.

Sir Charles Dilke, in his new work "The Problems of Great Britain," expresses the belief that the world in the future will be divided among the Anglo-Saxon, Russian and Chinese races. France, he says, may grow to be a great military and naval power, and Germany may also acquire a great navy as well as a great army, beside an increasing industrial wealth; but so rapid is the increase of Great Britain and America in strength and riches that before the next century is ended the French and German nations are likely to appear little more than pigmies beside the British and American or Russian. Sir Charles thinks the Chinese, in expanding the limits of their population across the seas, will tend to fall under the influence of India and the British colonies, and so become a powerful factor in the great civilization of the world, and one of the greatest dominant powers.

Those in high places are not exempt from heartrending trouble. Recently, Secretary Blaine, of the United States, lost a son and a daughter. Last Monday week, Secretary of the Navy Tracy had fallen upon him a horror of great darkness. His house at Washington caught fire, and his wife and daughter perished in the flames. He himself just escaped, being brought out unconscious. Several servants were burned to death, and another daughter had a narrow escape. The survivors have the sympathy of the world.

Day of Prayer for Educational Institutions.

In accordance with the custom of preceding years, the last Thursday in February (the 27th) will be observed as a day of prayer in behalf of our educational institutions. Churches which do not find it convenient to have a special service on that day, are requested to remember this object in connection with the regular prayer meeting that occurs nearest to the date named.

The years pass, circumstances change, but the relations between the religious life of our people and our schools remain the same. It still must be true that the ministers, missionaries, teachers and leading laborers in the service of Christ in connection with our churches must come chiefly through these schools. While it is an occasion of gratitude that such a large measure of success has been reached in the past through the contributions and prayers of the people in behalf of our educational institutions, it ought to be thoughtfully noted that the demands for intelligent and consecrated service in the cause of Christ and humanity are increasing year by year. It seems to be more important now than ever before in the history of these Provinces that large spiritual endowments should be granted to the youth gathered in our schools.

There are now in attendance at the College 134. Of these nearly two-thirds are professors of religion. The number in attendance in Horton Academy is 75; and in the Ladies' Seminary 71. Of these it is understood that over one-half are church members.

There are in the College 28 licentiates, in Horton Academy 7, and in St. Martin's 7; in all, 42.

A. W. SAWYER.

Bro. D. Price, of Cambridge, N. S., has taken the Progressive course in the Correspondence School of Hebrew, and has begun the advanced course. He made almost perfect marks in the former course. It would be most helpful, every way, if more of our young ministers should join this class for the study of the language of the Old Testament.

Home Mission Notes.

STUDENT MISSIONARIES.

During the summer vacation 25 students were employed by the Board in mission work. As more were employed, and some of them were on poor fields, the expenditure for this work is considerably in excess of that of last year. Their reports show that much faithful work was done. A number were at work also during the Christmas vacation.

I am glad to know that our young men are highly esteemed by the churches they serve.

PORTY FIELDS.

are receiving aid in supporting their pastors. Several more will need assistance as soon as pastors can be found for them. Our aim is to have all the weak churches regularly supplied with, ministerial labor. But we cannot do this without a large increase in the contributions to our treasury.

It is sometimes thought that a sufficient number of men cannot be found; but the fact is the income has never yet been sufficient to meet the expenditure on account of the men we have. If we would put more money into the treasury, would not the Lord give us more men?

We hope the work of collecting for Convention Funds is being pressed by pastors, churches and district committees. As several of the churches are without pastors there is danger that these collections may be neglected. We hope the districts' committees and quarterly meetings will endeavor to guard against this. Would it not be better to have the money divided according to the Convention plan? We notice that a few churches seem disposed to give all they contribute to one or two objects, and leave the rest to suffer. We are urging our mission churches to contribute to Convention fund to be divided according to the plan of the convention.

OUR GRADUATES.

Three of our young men at Newton Theological Seminary and three at McMaster Hall finish their course of study this year, and four of those graduating at Acadia will likely settle at once. I am corresponding with these brethren, and others that are abroad, with a view of securing them for our churches. Now is the time for the churches to move in the matter. All will not care to take mission fields, and we shall be glad to help independent churches in settling any of these men.

A. COHON.

Hebron, Feb. 5. Cor. Sec'y H.M.B.

German Correspondence.

BERLIN, New Year's Day, 1890.

Germany is congratulating herself with a vengeance to-day, and the postman is the most important personage in the empire. In Berlin alone, between one and two thousand men have been added to the usual force, and still the mails are behind hand in delivery. The Nova Scotia waiting for home letters turns to consideration of post matters with more than ordinary interest. As is well known, the present efficiency of the German postal service is mainly due to the genial of one man, Heinrich Stephan, chief of the postal department, originator of the World's Postal Union, and of numerous other reforms and improvements of incalculable benefit to Germany and the world at large. Dr. Stephan lives in Berlin, on the second floor of a large building that contains on the first floor one of his own pet creations, a work of which any individual or nation might be proud, the National Post Museum. From the busy Leipziger Strasse to the first room of the museum takes one at a single bound to the very cradle of human enterprise. It is no faint crying weakling lying there, but a young, powerful giant with life and freshness stirring in every limb. Those majestic ships, the chariots for swift races, the harnesses, the gorgeous carriages, the delicately-fashioned writing implements and the imperishable inscriptions upon tablets of marble and stone—can these be the beginning? Can any one set a limit and say, here is the beginning and there the end? One of the officials in charge of the museum seemed to think so as he called me from a model of an ancient Phoenician vessel into another room and there pointed proudly to a magnificent model of one of the steamships of the North German Lloyd. "The model cost 20,000 marks (\$5,000)," he said, "and was a present from the company." This is the one that recently beat the fastest record. Could anything be finer? I expressed my admiration, and thought to myself there could be nothing finer in the ages to come except to be shot from one side of the ocean to the other from the mouth of a palatial catapult. It was a rainy day, and consequently very few visitors in the museum, the official seemed inclined to be talkative, and I resolved to allow myself for once the luxury (usually an embarrassment) of a guide. "Do you know Herr Stephan personally?" I asked. The man drew himself up, gave his rounded, well-clothed body a significant fairly glistened with gratitude as he glanced upward and exclaimed in a reverential whisper: "Well, I should think so! he's my patron!" The words were

more eloquent than a whole volume of sermons on benevolence. "You haven't anything like this museum in America, now have you?" he went on, and as I didn't know of anything like it, his triumph and his humiliation were complete. I turned to the contemplation of a case-full of horseshoes to hide my feelings, while the worthy functionary stood by and waited to show me the further glories of the museum. There was a collection of different kinds of passenger and mail coaches from the time of the Margraves of Brandenburg to the present, another of harnesses, and still another of drawings from the costumes of letter carriers and running post-men of different countries. There was a case of postal documents out of the early period of the Prussian kingdom, some of them from the hands of the kings themselves. It is certainly, or ought to be, the prerogative of kings to write as illegals as possible. Then there were models of all the principal post office buildings in the large cities and towns of Germany. In very many German towns the authorities are making attempts to conform the architecture of the newer public buildings, as well as private residences, to the features of the Old German style that prevailed in the grand times before the Thirty Years' War. The post office buildings form no exception, as may be seen from these models. One of the handsomest is in Danzig, one of those north German towns which are inexhaustible mines of delight for the lover of artistic medieval Germany. Berlin is essentially a modern city, and it is only a forgotten nook or corner here and there that contains an old gable, window or archway bordering on the picturesque. The central post office building is a massive brick structure surrounding a quadrangular court, and bespeaks its purpose in every line of the wide-awake windows and huge open portals.

The Post Museum contains not only the history of Germany's, but of all other nations' postal development. One is surprised to find that even post-boxes, mail-bags, locks, keys, seals, coats-of-arms and official uniforms have each an important history of their own. The methods in use by different nations at different periods are illustrated by models and drawings and placed in telling contrast. Over the model of an English express train, with apparatus for taking in mail without slackening speed, hang the pictures of an English stage-coach, a French diligence, and a Siberian post-ledge, surrounded by a pack of hungry wolves. In the room devoted to the British India collection I noticed models of women as letter-carriers. The Royal mail trains in India are painted a bright red and resemble nothing so much as a string of red peppers. The rooms set apart for Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Persian and other collections are full of interesting costume studies, as well as of articles relating particularly to the postal service of those countries. Next comes a display of telephones, telegraph apparatus, and, among other curiosities, an Edison photograph of fifteen years ago. It may not be generally known that one of the first telegraphic machines in use was fitted up with a wire for each letter of the alphabet. The instrument was found to be very efficient, but was rejected on account of its great expense. The one at present in use in all the larger cities of Germany, as well as in America, has a keyboard like a piano, and the messages, instead of being taken from sound or from perforated paper, are printed by the machine in characters resembling those of the typewriter. The printed slips are pasted upon blanks prepared for the purpose, the paper doubled in such a way as to bring the address upon the outside, the royal seal is affixed and the message is ready for delivery. Messages are delivered at all times of the day and night without extra charge. The newest telegraph wires in Berlin are laid underground, as well as all those of the different electric light companies. The idea seems to be prevalent here that the streets of American cities bristle with telegraph posts, and that American electricity is permitted to wander at its own sweet will among the citizens and property of the great republic. There is a story going the rounds of a New York butcher who chanced one day to hang a slaughtered pig upon a telegraph wire passing before his door. The pig became charged with electricity and a dozen or fifteen persons lay dead or senseless about the premises before it was discovered what a good conductor his swine-ship afforded. Moral: There ought to be some restrictions upon the powers of Nature, even in the land of the free.

Besides the different kinds of telegraphic instruments exhibited in the post museum, there are samples of apparatus used in connection with every department of the work—such as insulating, laying and attaching wires, etc. There is a case filled with sections of all submarine cables in use, and another with examples of defective cables. There are globes showing the earth's depressions and elevations, methods of laying cables and carrying railways over mountain passes. Last of all is shown the Rohrpost—a method for quick delivery of cards and letters much used in Ber-

lin. Brass tubes between two and three inches in diameter are laid underground, appearing at the stations in the form of a half S, with a sort of iron box at its extremity. The letters are rolled up, placed in small tubular receptacles, and inserted into the tube by means of an opening at the top of the curve. Everything is hermetically sealed, a machine worked by steam power pumps out the air, and phui! the letters are in the iron receiver at the required station, in the twinkling of an eye. There are about forty of these stations in Berlin. It costs 73 cents to send a letter by Rohrpost, and 32 cents for a postal card.

One of the latest improvements in the postal service of Berlin is what is called the *Strassenpost*, or Street-post. The average number of *Stadtbrieve* (city letters) delivered daily in Berlin has been estimated at 170,000. The collection and delivery of these letters is effected by means of 47 post-offices and 750 street-boxes. The object of the street post is to bring the 47 offices into connection with each other and the central office in the quickest possible way. This is done by a number of wagons driving rapidly from one branch office to another, and finally to the central office. They are fitted up with all necessities for sorting the letters, with boxes attached to the outside for the further convenience of the public. They drive over eleven lines, and besides the city letters those destined for other places are brought in sealed bags to the central office. The street-post calls for great dexterity on the part of the officials engaged within the wagons, for the sorting of letters from one office must be done before arrival at the next—in a very few minutes in all cases. The result of the new arrangement tell best in numbers; 47,000 letters are delivered daily an hour earlier than formerly, 15,000 two hours, and 8,000 even twelve hours earlier. It is said that the additional cost of the street-post will not be more than 50,000 marks a year.

Both the postal and telegraph service throughout Germany are under the control of the *Reichspostamt*, or National post-office, in Berlin. Under the Reichspostamt are 40 other offices with power of control over all the post and telegraph offices in the different *Reichs*, or circuits into which the empire is divided.

B. B.

Thoughts in Brief.

BY PASTOR J. CLARK, ANTIGONISH.

The words of Christ need to be taught in the spirit of Christ.

True goodness is true greatness.

Every true believer has exactly the same Saviour that the first disciples had.

God's promises are equal to performance—fulfillments are only a matter of time.

The best Master deserves our best obedience.

Our grandest song on earth is only a faint prelude to the everlasting anthem in heaven.

Patience wins where passion loses.

An honest life carries its own recommendation.

Be patient, wronged one! The Avenger's hand is stronger, wiser, juster than thine own.

Though many a victory over sin, through grace, may yet be won, the ills and wrongs of former days can never be undone.

Lord, teach us how to do the right, and how the wrong to shun.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.

ST. MARTIN'S.—Two happy believers in the Lord Jesus were baptized and received into our church on Lord's day, Feb. 2nd.

WINSTON, N. S.—Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., of Halifax, preached in the Baptist church on Sunday last, morning and evening. It is expected that Mr. Lewis E. Morse, a student at Newton Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit next Sunday. This student bears an excellent reputation as a scholar and preacher.—*Hants Journal*, Feb. 5.

BERWICK.—We are informed that the action of the church in settling past difficulties, referred to in a communication in our issue of Jan. 22, was the restoration of Bro. T. H. Parker to membership. The action was spontaneous on the part of the church, and most hearty and unanimous. May all concerned now forget the things which are behind, in pressing forward toward the possibilities for united and effective service which are before them.

GRAND RIVER, VICTORIA CO., N. B.—Bro. Hegarty was a student writing who was baptized two at Grand River—the first that were baptized in that river. There are now a little company of eight who are keeping up a Sunday-school and prayer meeting. They need a meeting house, and I for one will help them what I can to get it. I have left the St. Francis field for the time being, and have accepted a call to visit the Queensbury group. I trust the Lord will manifest His saving power with me there.

COLLINS CORNER.—The Studholm Baptist church is now enjoying spiritual refreshings under the ministrations of the Rev. J. W. S. Young for the past two weeks. Six have been baptized and some twelve or more have professed conversion. Others are being daily added to this number. So far this work is apparently confined to the neighborhood of Collins Corner. It is very desirable that this work of grace extend to adjoining churches and communities. The prospect now is that many more will be brought to Christ. This church is now pastorless, and the necessity of pastor's

care is much increased by these additions to its membership. Bro. Young expects to close his labors here at an early date.

TANCOCK, Lunenburg Co.—Bro. A. Whitman has returned from Manitoba and has begun work at Tancock, one of his old fields. He is encouraged to believe that an ingathering is near.

W. B. M. U.—A missionary mass meeting, representing the Aid Societies of Annapolis Co., was held in Passamaquoddy, N. S., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, under the presidency of Mrs. J. T. Eaton. After devotional exercises, a very interesting programme was carried out, consisting of music, and readings and addresses from Miss Bancroft, of Round Hill; Mrs. DeWolf, of Middleton; Mrs. Kempton and Mrs. L. W. Elliott, of Clarence; Miss Winnie Longley, of Paradise; Mrs. Dr. Morse and Mrs. Newcomb, of Lawrencetown. Brethren Webb and Eaton also gave addresses. There was also an afternoon meeting, at which verbal reports were heard from the various circles.

FIRST YARMOUTH CHURCH.—1790-1890.—Father Harris Harding visited Yarmouth for the first time in 1790 (exactly one hundred years ago). With grace and grit for 57 years—sometimes in the face of much opposition—he contended for the faith which Baptists hold so precious. During his ministry and that of the seven other pastors (good and true men that God has given us) about 1,100 have joined our membership and twelve sister churches have been organized in this county. We now in the good providence of our Father have entered upon another century of Baptist history in this town. Will not the friends think to pray that the new relations entered into by this church may be greatly blessed, and that with Pastor Foshey we may have a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether? W. S.

QUEBEC CO., N. S.—While the churches cannot be said to be in a very prosperous condition, yet congregations are good, and the brethren are working with commendable zeal and earnestness. What we most regret is that Bro. Cain has resigned his pastorate of the Liverpool church. We consider Bro. Cain one of the best vigorous pastors. The churches in this county are nearly all greatly indebted to Bro. Cain for his timely aid in mission work, and in laying plans to carry on our denominational enterprises. Indeed Bro. Cain is a most earnest worker. I hope that one of the vacant churches in these Provinces may be fortunate enough to secure his services, and not allow him to drift off to other countries, as so many of our young men have done. At the ministers' conference—representing Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, a resolution was passed expressing regret that they were about to lose his genial and helpful presence. D. W. GRANDALL.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Yarmouth County Baptist Quarterly meeting held its last session at Hebron, Jan. 28. Encouraging reports were received from the churches represented. (Names were appointed to hold meetings throughout the county in the interest of our convention work. At the afternoon session Rev. A. Cohon opened a discussion on a practical question, "How to induce church members to take front seats in the society at their meetings of the church." Rev. F. H. Beals followed with an address on "Veneration for the house and worship of God." A paper on "The relation of the church to the temperance reform," was read by Rev. W. H. Robinson.

The best Master deserves our best obedience. Our grandest song on earth is only a faint prelude to the everlasting anthem in heaven. Patience wins where passion loses. An honest life carries its own recommendation. Be patient, wronged one! The Avenger's hand is stronger, wiser, juster than thine own. Though many a victory over sin, through grace, may yet be won, the ills and wrongs of former days can never be undone. Lord, teach us how to do the right, and how the wrong to shun.

DAKOTA, N. S.—The occasion of our annual church social, business meeting and roll call, Thursday last, Jan. 23rd, brought together a goodly number of the members of our church and congregation, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitiously detained at their homes by the unceremonious entrance there of La Grippe. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Deacon Judge Johnston, after which the several church committees presented their reports of the work done during the year. These reports were all very encouraging and indicated that there had been a steady advance in all the departments of our church work.

The statement of the finance committee showed that the sum of \$1,784.54 had been raised for all purposes during the year. Of this amount \$236 have been contributed by our church, W. M. Aid Society and Sabbath-school, towards the "Convention scheme" and missions, the latter receiving from the church for the year ending July 1st, 1889, \$1,717.20. In addition to the money thus donated, the church has established and maintained a mission at Tufts' Cove, about two miles from Dartmouth, and contributed towards its support this year \$136. The total amount of \$578.07 has been forwarded by this church to the treasurer of the Convention scheme during the past eight years. Our system for raising money for both church purposes and Convention scheme is by weekly offerings. For this purpose envelopes are distributed quarterly among members of church and congregation and are collected every Sabbath. These funds are referred to not boasting, but to encourage and stimulate small churches, and perchance to shame some of the larger and more influential ones, in our denomination. Our members are very generous in the meeting was 133, of whom quite a number are non-residents, and hence non-contributors. Additional burdens have been placed upon us during the past year, owing to the enlargement and alterations in our church building, but the increased accommodation and convenience more than justify the extra expense. The enthusiastic treasurer of the Mite Society reports \$176.77 received 'till year towards payment of mortgage now encumbering our building, and seems to see this debt gradually being less in the near future. New members have been added to our church by baptism during the year. We are glad to be able to report our pastor's health steadily improving. An increasing desire exists on the part of both pastor and people to extend Christian missions in this town, and God's children are praying that many spiritual blessings may be granted us during the year now entered upon.

WILMOT, N. S.—We have a new pastor, Bro. J. F. Mainwaring, resigning a call to Kentville. Our good pastor, and there are Brethren, pray for us, Shepherd may send our requirements.

MUSQUASH, St. John's parish of Musquash, in John, cannot fail to interest of our Baptist Zion, coast to the westward of rough and sparsely settled on all the beauty and board scenery. Bold coast from the sea; and are a form snug, safe harbor of rocky barrens enclosed tile valleys, where farm scale is carried on as the principal business. Some of the streams the neas was formerly condu extent than at present under this rough and wealth lies awaiting complete failure of the on which much depends has somewhat discouraging chief investments and industry. In this parish church is now destitute. This is much to be lamented. Here, however, wonderfully blessed servants here, and the white. Rich returns for coming preacher. We of spending a Sabbath Monday on this field services of unusual in gregations were much joyous in receiving the. Several families were more copies of the Visitor were engaged weekly visits. May the rest upon this interesting already overburdened Board ought at once to tion to come to the aid church. Our dear-brother whose praise is in all here, ready to assist in and work. To him we owe obligation for his assistance, so far as our time was this field, and for the tally of his home.

MOXTON.—We are to God is still blessing our gospel is still the power nation. From the Monday part we copy the following received by letter: Jan. and four received into 18, baptised; Jan. Feb. 2, eight baptised with this report there are of interest. At Bro. B. been laboring with us, his experiences of course church. 2nd. One of the baptism on Jan. 5, was for Seminary. A member school and congregation ed to the Seminary. He thoughtful solicitude there, and came home to our fellowship. This advantage of a Christian se repays us for some little Seminary interest. Our converts are from Chert year ago we built a neat 4th. The majority of the received this past mon from districts worked all the lay helpers in our year ago two of the deacons vice in Chertfield, who recently baptised first saving power of Christ converts—and five other baptised next Sabbath High St. branch of our work there is mainly in deacons and helpers vicinity. Thus continuing in proofs that God of these ministering, terial church members. For these encouragements brethren. We are greatly privileged to co-operate secretly, self-denyingly our great satisfaction among the members of are many whose labors in work there are so acceptable that the pastor's presence is no longer an essence.

LOCKPORT.—My last week of six years was no of Divine approval. E were accessions to the of last year 23 were added 154 by baptism, and of years brought us much shine as well as deep. It was a severe struggle where God had no sign labors, where rests the loved ones, and we greatly shared with our joy but "the dark will yet be more clear." Trusting a clear, I came to Lockport fairly at work on my new the sea. Here I have and appreciative people did not welcome us with monstration, but in a quial way received us glad were strangers when we three months ago, we are quite at home. We obser of prayer in our own church were largely attended earnestness in prayer request the meetings have continued nearly every eve deep interest is manifest is felt by the unsaved, and are greater results. We our special committees for being thus well organized to be endowed "with high," we hope to do good Master this year. There is on our beautiful church active efforts are being wipe it off as soon as financial way some of the lost heavily during the past and there is quite a depri just now, so that the church to do as much for our interests as formerly. W. S. these are just as warm as the weekly offering system the best of all because it has reward, and Bro. T. county, there is much lying destitute in Shelburne.