

MESSENGER and VISITOR.

When paid within thirty days, \$1.50;
\$2.00 per annum.

8 MCG. BLAKE, Editor.
J. H. SAUNDERS, Business Manager.

All correspondence intended for the paper to be addressed to the Editor. All communications in reference to advertising, business or subscriptions to be addressed to the Business Manager.

Messenger and Visitor

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Rev. J. W. Bancroft presented the report on education.

A representative of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR made some references to the secrets of Acadia College, and her kindred institutions, as these were rehearsed in the full and able report just presented. Her foundation, purpose and work already done assured future growth and greatness.

The Rev. A. Cohoon gave an able review of our educational institutions at Wolfville, as to their beautiful location, the comfortable accommodation, and the ability of the staff of instructors to further the intellectual, moral and religious culture of our young people. Acadia's attractions were crowding her present accommodations. Enlargement of staff and room were being arranged for. The new departure along theological lines was the good thing coming to stay at Wolfville. The claims of ministerial education were presented by the speaker, and the support of this department by our churches was pleaded for.

Rev. D. A. Steele gave a characteristic speech, presenting in a clear, terse way the motherhood of Acadia College—the great variety of manhood she had raised up—such as her founders could not have foreseen—of statesmen, poets, physicians, scientists, professors, jurists, preachers and missionaries. The transforming power of Acadia was just wonderful, for she teaches religion. The reference of the speaker to the magnetic influence for good of the late Dr. Cramp, met with a glad and grateful response in the audience. If Acadia had not given us orators she had given us loving, self-denying pastors and preachers, and so had a rightful claim to the sympathy, support and prayers of our churches.

Wm. Cummings, Esq., who is ever seeking with pleasure to himself and profit to the denomination, a foremost place in Baptist enterprises, referred to the support given by Acadia's Alumni as a most hopeful indication of success and enlargement in the future, as this circumstance also voiced the good influence she had exerted on our young men in the past. He declared himself to be a recent convert to the Ladies' Seminary's work. He rejoiced in the good it is doing. In preparing our women for efficient work the Seminary was arising to meet the wants of the hour.

The report was passed by the Association with an enthusiasm which proved that our educational work occupies a large place in the heart of the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces.

The efficient choir of the church here did much to give pleasure and power for good to this service.

SATURDAY MORNING.
The social service from nine to ten, presided over by Rev. P. R. Foster, was full of spiritual life and power.

At ten, the Association sermon was preached by the Rev. John Clark, of Antigonish, both the appointed preacher and his alternate being absent. The devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. D. A. Steele and J. E. Goucher. Text, Matt. 28: 19 and 16: 15; 1 Thes. 1: 8. Subject, "The duty of those who have the gospel to give it to those who have it not." No pen sketch of this sermon can do it justice, or inform the reader of its fulness and power. We hope to enrich our columns with a full text of it at an early day.

The Committee on Denominational Literature reported by the chairman, Rev. C. H. Haverstock. This was discussed and passed.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The committee appointed to confer with the Second St. Mary's church, in reference to some difficulties existing in it, reported.

The committee on Sabbath schools reported. This subject called up an earnest discussion, much of it wise and some of it otherwise. The desirableness of a more general attendance of older members of the church as a means of securing the universal attendance of young men and young women in the Sabbath school, had a prominent place in the report.

The Circular Letter was read by the writer, Rev. J. Clark. Subject, "What is involved in church membership." It was voted that this letter be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. The thanks of the Association were voted to Bro. Clark for his excellent sermon, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The committee on Obituaries reported on the life and work of departed brethren.

The report on Systematic Giving was presented by Rev. D. A. Steele. This report urged systematic and frequent giving. The steady increase of the Convention Fund shows the value of systematic giving. Weekly giving was commended as an equitable arrangement bearing alike upon all. "Some a fiftieth, some a twentieth, some a tenth, some a fifth and some a half of their income, so each would give in due proportion." This report also recommended to all the churches that which has become the rule of the few, that the collections for denominational fun be often taken up—at least once a month.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Mission was the order of this session. The committee having this work in charge reported through their chairman, the Rev. J. E. Goucher. This report was a concise, clear review of the subject, embracing an outline of the history of Christian missions generally—our own in particular—together with a discussion, in brief, of the principles underlying, and the prospects for successful work, by our own churches in the mission fields now under our control.

Addresses full of life, useful information and enthusiasm of a contagious type were given by the Revs. D. A. Steele and A. Cohoon—the former on our Foreign, and the latter on our Home work. Bro. Cohoon closed his address with a plea for the enlargement of our "Church Edition Fund" and a special appeal for assistance along this line for our small churches at Fourche, Gabarus and Grand Mira. This was responded to by a paid up subscription, taken in the meeting, of \$93. Bro. Wm. Cummings added to his former donation the \$7 necessary to make it a neat \$100.

This was a service the influence of which will tell in the right direction. The choir, as on other occasions, did noble service. Addressed to the local talent, which is of a high order, we heard the voice of our Bro. J. H. Morse, who can sing so sweetly the songs of our beloved Zion. After the close of this meeting, the Association continued in session till a late hour, finishing the general routine business, closing to meet next year with the church at Great Village, Colechester Co. This Eastern Association of ours, though among the smallest of our clans, is a vigorous affair, covering as it does a wide range, and embracing in its membership more weak and struggling churches than is found in all its sister Associations, its vigor, pluck and power are a marvel and an inspiration to the visitor. The fellowship of the brotherhood is delightful to witness. The moderator had an easy task, and he filled the chair in a quiet, creditable way. It was not hard to see that these Baptists of ours in the East are large partakers of the sturdy logical character of our Presbyterian brethren, so strong in intellect and numbers; and, as we sometimes think, so rigidly ruling in these parts. This, after all, is ministering to the general good, for it is plainly seen that Baptists in the East of Nova Scotia have more logic and less limp than our more flourishing and popular people of the West.

Our space will not permit us to record the impressions and pleasures of our first visit to Cape Breton. We came up over, the said to be beautiful Bras d'Or Lake in the night—a dark one at that—passing through the St. Peter's canal in the twilight. With an ungratified longing to see the beautiful scenery of which we had heard so much, and with but little chance for sleep because of the wakefulness and superabundant wit of our fellow passengers, and with quarters somewhat straitened because of the unusually large passenger list, the romance of the passage was at low water mark. The well made appointments of the Marion, and the gentlemanly attention of officers and their assistants did much to comfort us. The morning came bright, and the rising of the sun from a clear sea horizon was a scene of rare magnificence. Our first impressions of North Sydney and its environs were most favorable. Its harbor is of grand proportions, its resources in coal are seen to be abundant, its appliances and facilities for raising and shipping this useful article are first class; the large amount of tonnage in the harbor and docks evince a brisk trade. The landscape is varied and has much of beauty in it. The neat and substantial homesteads speak of domestic comfort. The many large church edifices with their convenient appointments, and in most instances, tidy condition, insure religious privileges to all who wish them. The kindly greeting and the unbounded hospitality afforded made the first favorable impression greatly increase as the time of our sojourn went by.

It was a pleasure to find pastor Bancroft entering upon the sixth year of his pastorate here, highly esteemed by his people for his work sake, and with evidence on every hand of good work done for the Master. The fraternal regard of our Presbyterian and Methodist brotherhood was very cordially manifested by visiting to their homes and pulpits our invited clergymen. The gospel preached and the pleasant intercourse had we trust will do much to strengthen fraternal ties and so advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Questions.

1. Is it proper for a church, in seeking a pastor, to give a call to a pastor of another church without first asking him if he is in a position to accept a change of pastorate?
2. What is the true relation to be sustained between pastor and people?
3. Should the pastor be considered a "hireling"? If not, should he be "hired"?
4. Upon whom does the responsibility for the efficiency of our churches rest?
5. Is the old adage, "Like priest, like people," true?

1. If a church is fully persuaded that in their giving a call it is opening to the pastor a door to greater usefulness, we see no impropriety in giving the call in this manner. That we think, however, should be a serious consideration. On the other hand, we think it is not at all fair to the pastor to ask him "if he is in a position to accept a change of pastorate" unless the church is in a position, if he assents, to give him a call.

2, 3. The pastor is etymologically and scripturally a shepherd. Certainly, the flock does not hire its shepherd. The pastor is also spoken of in the New Testament as a "bishop" or "overseer," and as an "elder." From these terms the idea of a "hireling" is evidently far removed. The modern pastorate, it is true, is in some respects different from that which obtained in New Testament times, but the general idea as to relationship must remain the same. No, we say emphatically, do not make a "hireling" of the minister. And let the pastoral relation never be so degraded in thought or speech as the phrase "hiring a minister" implies.

4. Principally upon the churches themselves—upon the pastor as leader, and upon the members as fellow-laborers with him for the upbuilding of the church and the salvation of the world.

5. If the old adage is taken to mean that the people will become like their minister, there is some truth in it. The minister who is strongly intellectual, or deeply spiritual, will both consciously and unconsciously cultivate like qualities in his people, while the minister who lacks these qualities himself cannot develop them in others. The same is true of a great many other qualities which might be mentioned—as benevolence, steadfastness for the truth, Christian charity. But some men have more personality, more magnetic influence than others, and for this reason impress their likeness more strongly on their people than others do. But it should not be forgotten that there is a good deal of truth also in the old adage if taken conversely. There is also a tendency for the minister to become like the people. A strong, united, spiritual church upholds the minister, inspires him, makes it for him a great happiness to work, makes it almost impossible for him not to succeed. But a divided, worldly, quarrelsome church—well, we do not need to say what such a church can do for the pastor. He needs to be an Elijah to succeed in such circumstances; and yet by the grace of God he may and often does succeed most wonderfully.

Boisvein Letter.

In response to an earnest request from the little band of Baptists in our town, I shall attempt with your permission, Mr. Editor, to place before the many earnest and Christian readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, a true representation of the position and needs of Boisvein Baptists. I think it better to confine my letter mostly to this district, as other parts of our vast Province is fast becoming known through general and better correspondence.

The criticisms sometimes passed on preachers and other speakers is that their addresses are vague; that their hearers fail to grasp the leading idea which the speaker intends to convey. To avoid a similar criticism, I shall state in plain words, that the leading theme of this letter is to request you to help us build a temple at Boisvein to God's holy service.

Some will no doubt say that this is another call on our pocket-books. Well, brother or sister, "You struck it the first time." Your sympathy will cheer us, but unless your sympathy takes the practical form of dollars or cents, it will not aid us in our difficulty. Our wish is not to erect a magnificent structure, but a modest building in which the various ordinances of a New Testament church may be conducted. During the past two years we have held our Sunday service in the Methodist church and our prayer-meetings from house to house, but now our Methodist brethren hold two services in town on the same day. They may not have done this that we might be without a meeting place. However, their action in the matter only gave us new stimulus, and we now hold Sunday evening service in a public hall in which all sorts of meetings are held, and which costs us one dollar per Sunday.

We do not ask your assistance without first helping ourselves. The aim of our members is to give at least one-tenth of their income to church work in its several departments, and we have two or three instances of young girls in our church who are working for ten dollars per month and giving one dollar per month to the support of the pastor, and also helping to buy lots for our church and other church expenses. In the town

there are four male church members, all young men—just beginning life's battle, and one of these lost most of his property by fire one year ago.

But while there are only four members, there are others who are Baptists in principle though members of other churches, apparently because they do not know what Baptist doctrines are. One instance: We asked one of such why he had his child "baptized." His reply was "that was not baptism but christening; when my child grows up and makes a profession of faith she will be baptized." And yet the father is a local preacher in the Methodist church. Do we not need in Boisvein a place in which New Testament doctrine may be taught?

At Minza, a small village eight miles east of Boisvein, a branch of the Boisvein church are building a small chapel. We are helping them so far as we can. They expect to dedicate it to God's work in a few weeks, when Bro. Jenkins, who has lately come to the Brandon church, will officiate.

We wish to begin our church early in the new year, and we ask you to help us now; even if amounts are small they will aid us. We are confident that if one sister in each church interests herself on our behalf our church will be strengthened and her individual church not weakened. All donations will be received with more than ordinary pleasure and duly acknowledged in MESSENGER AND VISITOR by the undersigned.

You will have read of the grand time we had at our Convention in Brandon. The nature of my work prevented me from being present longer than one day. The chief points observed in that were: That the attendance was large, the delegates meant business, the student missionaries were a consecrated and noble band of young men, and that the Baptist cause in Manitoba under God's leadership is progressing.

It is said that of all historical persons Moses exhibited the most self-denial. Well, next to Moses comes our Manitoba Baptist sisters, who reported at the Convention such noble efforts on behalf of the Redeemer's cause.

After a church building we want a pastor to lead us. Personally we prefer a man who has been moulded in the foundry of Acadia College. As it has been our privilege during the past six years to hear the ablest and best men of Canada at least, we do not hesitate to state that the sons of Acadia are as deep, broad, and logical a class of thinkers as are being graduated from any institution in Canada. And we need the best men for the new country, so that the channels of thought which are being formed may be turned in right directions. We want, first of all, godly and devoted men, men firm in the faith, and then men of culture who are students. P. L. SCHAFFNER.

Minnesota Letter.

DULUTH AND ENVIRONS.

Your correspondent had a vacation this year, and thought he would spend it in the zenith city of the great Northwest, hard by the great insulated sea, built upon a great ledge of a species of granite rock, which slopes back rather abruptly to a great height above the level of the water. We were not long in Duluth before we discovered it was a great city, of great pretension and great expectation. Duluth is named after a French explorer of that name, who was one of the first white men to visit this region a couple of centuries ago. The site of the city is very rough, and at the same time very picturesque. This long sloping hill naturally makes the city long and narrow. The streets running along the lake front are quite level, that is, two of them are; but the rest, from First to Fifth—for that is the way they are named—well, they are level enough in spots. The avenues run the other way up and down the side of the hill, and they are level enough, provided you can accommodate yourself to an angle of about 67½ degrees. It looks as though in the geologic history of this place there has been a huge internal struggle, and that some of these rocks were stood on their heads. The strata runs in all conceivable directions. It is difficult to build a city on such a site; but energy, enterprise, hard muscular work and dynamite can accomplish wonders, and there are very numerous indications that lots of all these elements have entered into the building up of Duluth.

I had a friend with me, who, by the way was a real estate man by profession, and whose mind naturally ran on "distances from the centre of the city," "sizes of lots," and "prices per front foot," and who was always on the lookout for a "snap." This being the case we took in the city pretty well. One afternoon, feeling our pockets laden with superfluous coin, we got a livery team for a drive around the "Boulevard," which is situated on the top of this chain of hills on which the city of Duluth is built. It was a most beautiful ride, and when we reached the highest point a most gorgeous view of the great lake could be had, and the new cities of New London, West Duluth, West and South Superior, and old Superior lay before us a panorama of enterprise and growth of this head of the lake district.

Before I left Duluth, from what I had seen and learned of its growth and de-

velopment, I could not help feel a conviction that most of its expectations were to be realized. They have a splendid harbor—could hardly be better. It is formed by a long narrow point jutting out into the lake. This point is some eight miles long, and at no point so wide that one could not throw a stone into the water on either side. It is supposed to have been formed by the tide of the St. Louis river on the one side, and the wash of the lake on the other. On the inside of this point is a haven of almost perfect tranquility no matter how boisterous it may be on the lake. There are immense coal docks and elevators here. In short, this is the shipping point for ports on the lakes, and an immense business is done in this line.

On Sunday we visited the First Baptist church, a cosy structure, and heard the pastor address his flock in a practical sermon on the Christian's hope; heard him pray for the "strangers within their gates;" and were given a hearty shake of the hand and were made to feel a cordial welcome. There are three Baptist churches in the city, of which this is the largest. They also have one at West Duluth.

West Duluth is situated about five miles from Duluth proper, to the west of course. It is a new interest which has sprung up inside of two years, and is a city all by itself, with all the paraphernalia of city council, police, etc. The location, there of large car shops gave an impetus to the place, since which time other important industries have gone in, and at the present time they must have from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants.

Right across the arm of the Bay on the Wisconsin side are the towns—I suppose they would insist upon being called cities—of Superior and West Superior. Here there is a boom also, although the eager "dealer in dirt" will tell you there is no inflation in values, and that property is on the rise. West Superior is a good town, and business seems active and lots of it, and it is recognized on all hands as a healthy rival of Duluth. But old Superior—we want to be Episcopalians long enough to say, "Good Lord deliver us." It is a dead town, with the emphasis on dead. There isn't life enough in it to raise a respectable funeral. In the rotunda of a nice hotel three men are engaged in some kind of a real estate transaction, but everything seemed so quiet and monotonous that one of the participants went to sleep.

But after all, these cities at the head of the lake form together an exceedingly important business centre, and in time will aggregate a large population, and control very important business interests. For the most part they are a wide awake lot of business men, public spirited and enterprising, and although they may never outstrip Chicago, as some of them have even dared to hope, may surpass anything that is expected of them by disinterested parties.

But I find I have continued this letter altogether too long now, and so will close without further trespass on your space with a word in reference to the departure of Rev. H. C. Mahie, D. D., the new secretary of the Foreign Mission Society, who left last week for a visit to the mission stations and their stations on the foreign field. The trip contemplates an absence of almost a year, and will make the new secretary intimate with every phase of his work. The closing services of his pastorate with the Central church, which, by the way, gave to the denomination its first pastor, Rev. F. T. Gates, the efficient secretary of the Baptist Education Society—were very impressive. At the close of the evening service he baptized six converts. Happy ending of a happy pastorate. On Tuesday a farewell reception was tendered him in the new church parlors, which are just completed. It was attended by persons in both cities and representatives of other parts of the State, showing the widespread interest in Dr. Mahie and his new vocation. The doctor will be pleasantly remembered in the provinces, having some years ago spent a vacation there, and where he made some warm friends. Only a short time since, in conversation with him, he spoke enthusiastically of his experiences in the bracing atmosphere of New Brunswick and P. E. Island. CHAS. S. SCHURMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.

In an article in the September Forum on "The Christianity of the Future," Prof. John Stuart Blackie says:

"We have only to avoid the deviations on the right hand and on the left, and march steadily forward in the straight line between the two. Where the line lies, need not be far to seek; it is found in the Sermon on the Mount, in the twelfth chapter of Romans, in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, in the eleventh of Hebrews, in the sixth of Ephesians, in the fifth of First Thessalonians, and in various other places. Let the persons who lead the Christian world stamp in their mind firmly these two principles, first, that all extremes are wrong; and, again, that religion, as Cicero says of virtue, consists in action; and we shall see the commencement of the millennium. Let people calling themselves Christians, only act consistently throughout the six working days of the week what they profess to believe on the day of rest, and the world is saved."

Travel Notes.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The morning succeeding our entry into the channel was a counterpart of the previous one in calmness. The shore was still in view and the town of Eastbourne lying opposite to us in a curve of the bay. Beachy Head was behind, we having just passed it. Eastbourne is a pretty watering place and can boast of a splendid stone promenade. The white buildings and red terraces looked very inviting in the morning light. Along the shore here we noticed through our glasses many small towers. On inquiry, we found these to be the famous Martello towers, erected nearly a century ago, and some of them before. They are built of granite and concrete, stand about twenty feet high and hold one large gun each. They are chiefly interesting to us from the fact that they were placed along the South coast to protect it from invasion by the French, when Napoleon I. at the summit of his power was massing large bodies of troops and gunboats at Boulogne. What a time Napoleon would have had with those towers had he landed on the English coast! The towers were not needed, however, and to-day they serve but to remind us of that spirit of patriotism which animated and still animates the British heart; a spirit that would resist unto death the intrusion of a foreign element into the quiet June life of England. The French tricolor might float triumphantly and defiantly at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and in fact at all the great centres of Europe, but never should it be seen on British soil above the grand old banner of St. George. Such a spirit actuated Nelson, as with his veteran frigates he swept these waters and prevented his enemy from even making a start from Boulogne.

And now we were opposite Hastings, another place of historic interest. My mind seemed to go back through the years and I saw a curious fleet approach this shore. The vessels looked like those of the Vikings, but the flag of Normandy floated at the mast-head, and there on the deck of one of the largest ships surrounded by his officers in glittering coat of mail stood William the Conqueror himself. Behind Hastings we could see Senlac Hill, where the famous battle was fought which brought England under the power of William I. and which marked the beginning of the Norman period.

I thought as I looked over the channel, what a multitude of vessels had ploughed these waters—Phoenician traders, Roman warships, Norse galleys, and here too had passed the proud Armada as it floated on to its destruction. But no record of these things the waves retained. They rolled on and foamed and sparkled in the sunlight this morning as they had in the time of Caesar, nineteen hundred years before. Time changes not the "pathless woods," for "ten thousand fleets sweep over it in vain."

At Dungeness our steamer ran up a flag for a pilot, for here all vessels that hail from foreign ports must by law secure a pilot, or else be liable to pay double pilotage on their arrival at London. As we neared the point on which the lighthouse was situated, we observed that the main tower was about half a mile back from the shore, while a small iron frame structure containing a light occupied the extremity of the point. We were informed by the captain that in this vicinity the sand is thrown up by the action of the waves, and since the erection of the main tower, which then stood upon the extremity of the point, the shore had advanced seaward nearly half a mile. Off in the channel were three pilot vessels, and the passengers amused themselves in trying to decide which one ours would be. On the sail of one was printed in large letters "Dunkerque," and we decided that must be French. On another vessel, which by the way was a fine one, floated the German ensign. A plain vessel soon neared us, which carried a red and white flag. There appeared to be, however, an air of importance about this one which the others lacked. They seemed, to use a common phrase, "to stand back." We soon knew the reason, for on this vessel was printed that awe-inspiring combination, London. A small boat put off from the pilot vessel, containing the pilot and two oarsmen. They soon were alongside and the pilot came on board, closely scrutinized in the meanwhile by the passengers, who were gathered about the side of the steamer, hungry for excitement of any kind. Poor fellow, I pitied him, for he looked so uneasy and self-conscious as he quickly escaped to the bridge. The mate volunteered some information concerning the education of a London pilot, which surprised me. He said, "A pilot must serve four years at sea as a common sailor, two years as mate, and one as captain of a vessel. He must understand how to manage different kinds of ships, for when he comes on board the control of the vessel is given entirely up to him. This pilot takes us to Gravesend, and there we engage another for the river. A pilot is well paid, and makes from \$50 to \$75 per week."

Turning our eyes landward again we could see the chalk cliffs of Folkestone and Dover. As we passed Dover we came quite near to the shore and saw what was quite a novelty to some of the passengers, an English train of cars

gliding along until tunnel. Here also castle and many Just ahead of our own bows, was one steamers which ply Calais. She had a raking funnels out smoke poured incessantly make over two that in conjunction the English and French from London to nine hours.

After passing Dover gradually subsided gently from the shore now making the most south easterly in the distance we Outside the town we castle, surrounded, full lawn, and just the of the late Sir Moller is truly a beautiful trees, gardens, turn of our glasses Kingsgate castle which a painter would be earnestly watch H. M. S. warships gliding black gun from their white turrets.

In a short time sides of us and it is are in the Thames river see a vile sight; it is a little disappointed its mouth to Gravesend. On each side we farm houses with noble trees, and waited to us the mown hay. The ahead of instead of been all the way as we were sailing were, colliers, sailing Thames barges and their vanished side at dark we were the long continued ceased, and the g From the bows pl its rattling chains, we had become a We retired that hearts feeling that ended. The ocean London with all this row would bring. Berlin, Aug. 22.

How He Becomes

I wish to give you a Baptist. I was born in England, where I got parents and largest National society I was thirteen years put to the trade of I served for four years I was seven years, during which I There I labored soul at last brought and entered into where I worked about three years, country in March, into a controversy Nova Scotia upon tion, and the Church on confirmation to resign, which I of the time I was fell in with two Bap earned to love for all Christians, whether or not. It was my ministers that I I question of baptism against very strongly left the Church to work for God, as tion Army the be into it. Here I th the doctrine altho had some one else time the Almighty Here I acknowledge mension, but argu essential; but I ha being dissatisfied the Salvation Arm the Baptist chur ordinance of bap did say, I found I h and with God who nearly two months to open my Bible in believing. I th me into the light. more blessed work tist church (when would accept me done in the Salvat

MIXED MENTALITY

I heard a minister of God, say:—"It is the stony heart solving influence of a short time ago, let them well up fountain."

Frederick C. Boylty Baptist Church acknowledge the donations toward church from Truro \$5; M. Richardson \$4; A. J. Walker \$3; C. Eaton, \$1; N. Bennis, \$1; Thomas \$1; Mr. J. C. Faulkner, \$1.