# Messenger and Visitor.

## Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, Aran. 1s, 1888

### SPECIAL JOFFER

From the time subscription are received after this date, to May 1st, the MESSENGER AND VISITOR can be had by new sub-

For \$1.00.

Will not friends of our paper send us in a large number of new names?

### RAMBLING!

It has been 'quite', a time since the editor of the Messaxoka and Visitors has been on a ramble. During the early part of the year there is so much business at the effice, that he is well be time has now come, however, when he can take a ruß occasionally among the churches. He has been to Halifax, and has gone from Halifax along the shore to Chester and Tasicook. At

he was unable to call on all the pasters, but from enquiry found that the good work in the churches is going on quietly but steadily. The meetings at the First church are very interesting. Bro. Cline evidently is living and growing in the exteen and love of his people. He is a persistent worker, and work will always v.l. Bro. Manning pursues the even tenor or his way. He has a strong band of energetic young workers, as well as some old ones. While there has been no special revival influence

with a dripping/acg drifting in from the sea and into hie fact. This in an open stage, over roads at their@worst, which are none too good when at their feet, will require a man of philosophic mind as well as very warms blood to endure with equasimity. On the way we glound that the 2nd St. Margaret's Bay church, now, under the care of Bro. MoLeod, was freeling soniewhat discouraged because of the removal of some of the most active members to other rathers. discouraged because of the removal of some of the most active members to other places. The field is an extended one, and taxing to the strength of a "brother past his prime. Bro. Harfield, as we heard, was just leaving the First St. Margaret's Bey church, which is thus added to the list of the pastoriess. These churches have been supplied with student labor during the summer for some

careless about religion generally. This is a few miles beyond Hubbard's Cove. Now

a few miles beyond Butonave at they are moving toward the erection of a house of worship.

At Chester we found that Brother Taylor, although not in [the best of health, was winning to "himself a good name as a preacher and worker. The Western Shore interest waspaid to be in the most encouraging state. There is considerable excitement at Chester Basin over the gold which is being found. Some rich leads have been opened up, and a good amount of cash is changing hands. American speculations have been buying up some claims and making offers for others. All along the coast from Chester to twenty or thirty miles beyond Bridgewater, here and there gold leads have been opened up. Crushers are at work at Chester Basin, Pleasant River, Brookfield, Whiteburn, Malaga and Millepagelset, and it, is expected that one will soon be greeted at Mill Village. Employment is being given to quite a number of men, with as prospect of a still larger force of workers being required in the near fature.

We were unable to get over to Tancook till Sabbath morfing, as the seven miles of sea between the island and Chester was thought too rough on Saturday.

is an island containing about 700 acres of land. Upon it and Little Tanoook, distant about a half, mile from it, are about 100 families. The half of the larger island was bought by four men by the name of Mason and two by the name of Cross over misety years ago. Some of these afterward bought the other half. The first one born on the island died hout eight wears ago at ninety years ago. Some of these afterward bought the other half. The first one bora bought he other half. The first one bora on the island died about eight years ago at a good old age. The original settlers were Lutherans and Episcopalians. The Methodists held meetings here quite early; but no great religious movement took place. In 1844 or 45 Father David Dimock came over from Chester in the fulness of the blessing of the goepel of peace. The power of God was displayed in the salvation of many soals. The Episcopal parson, hearing of the work, came over and opposed it with all his might; but the work went on with increased power. This revival made a complete religious revolution among the prople. The converts were received at members of the Chester church; but the cause finally became so strong that in 1856 the Tancook church was organized. Since that time several revivals have swept over the islands, and now, with a very few exceptions, the peop's are all Baptists.

It was a great pleasure to preach to the

the Tascook church was organized. Since are very interesting. How Cline we relievely is living and growing in the exteem and liver of his popels. He is a presistent worker, and work will always will. Brow Manning pursues the ever have on his way. He has a strong band of everyore young worker, and work will always will. Brow Manning pursues the ever have on his way. He has a strong band of everyore young worker, and work will always will. Brow where, and work will always will be propied and the propied and work will be propied and the propied and work will be propied and work, the seed is being soon and handful or golden grain in granered occasionally. Bro. Miller is task winning for the branch of the propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propie, while the congregations at the thir hearts respond to the simple but his propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are quietly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are grantly granping with the data their hearts respond to the simple but his propied are strongly and deserve the upper and it has been a simple work of the propied and the color and the propied are stabled as with a surface of Africantile, and the data the relation of adults to christiantly needed the dot New Light for among the members the propied to stablesh school and a prayer his proving himself, and deserve the same relation to the data the relation of adults to christiantly needed the dot work and the propied to stablesh achieve and a prayer himself and the propied to stablesh and the propied to stablesh

weed and kelp as manure, which they collect from some of the 365 islands which are scattered over Chester Bay. In the season they gasher in the wealth of the sea, which is all about them. They are all in the enjoyment of a well earne: plenty, acan he seen by the fact that there are but two ou the islands requiring help. The people are also much attached to their house, and very few of the youth go elsewhere.

In the summer this sea bathed place, with the rugged Nova Scotia shore on the one-hand, and the sea dotted with islands on the other, must be most charming in its quiet ard beauty. In the winter, however, with a first, freezing orm rashing over it, and the wild, icy waters raging and roaring around, even the hardy inhabitants flud it a little too rough

### INFANT BAPTISM.

Bro. Weeks, of Marvey, having made an offer of \$25 for 'one text of scripture mentioning the baptism of one infant," the Methodist minister at Hillaboro, in t. of Maple Leaf, instead of producing the one passage, urges the time-worn argument (?) for pedobaptism upon his attention. He says:

inattuction.

He; therefore, concludes that "the fact that they (exriptures) do not think necessary to refer specially to such a usual incilent sea the baptism of an infant, is one of the strong arguments in its (infant baptism)

He then cor

strong arguments in its (infant captuem) favor."

He then commende tô Bro. Weeks, and persumably, to all Baptists, the following:
The covenant made with Abraham is that which was, afterwards, confirmed to the world by Christ. Christianity is not something new brought into the world, as it to replace the covenant made with Abraham; it is the fulfilment—the cofisummation of that covenant, as anys the Apostle Paul (fall, iii: 14) "that-upon the gentiles might come the blessing of Abraham, in Christ Jesus" (See also the whole chapter.)

Now the seal of the covenart, as made with Abraham, was circumcision which was performed, on condition of his faith—or in recognition of his faith. Wherefore, Paul 1849, (Rom. iv: 11 speaking of Abraham, "he received the sign of circumcusion, a seal of the righteous sees of faith while he had." (See also the whole chapter.) According to the apostle, then, that was that which was recognized, and scripture by circumcision includes infants among its subjects and lays down the rule that they must be circumcised when eight days old. (Genesia xvii). Moreover, even though the child was helpless, as d could not obey the command of itself; yet it suffered a penalty for neglectof circumcision. He should be cut off from his people. (See Gen. xvii: 14). Now it the descendants of Abraham had faithfully attended to the circumcision of their children, at eight days, and if they is their turn, had been faithful, adult circumcision would never afterward have been known in the nation, and the only examples of it would have been in the case of adult converts to Judaism.

Now, when Jesus Christ came, we find by Galations, chapter 4, He confirmed the

been in the case of adult converts to Judaism.

Now, when Jesus Christ came, we find by Galations, chapter 4, He confirmed the covenant with Abraham, but having fulfilled its requirements in substitute to circumcinion Himself, He changed the seal. At this stage of his study, Mr. Weeks will observe how eattrely impossible it is to produce a single test of scripture that records the exclusion of children from enjoying the rite of Baptism, after having the rite of Baptism, after having chromosions whip centures, the rite of the control of the rite of Baptism, after having the rite of the produce of the control of the

Our Pedobaptist brethren have a strange way of assuming the point to be proved. With what quiet assurance do they state that our Lord ob unged the seal of the

were primarily written, there was no need of puting stress on the fact that children had a place in its ordinances; for that was something with which, from the time of Abraham at least, they had been familiar; the relation doubt to christianity was something upon which special stress needed to be laid assi upon which they needed special instruction.

Here is something, at least, which would have been under the power of the plice. The government is said to be about to retalliate by proclaiming the county of Lough.

There has been considerable excitement in Germany. Cupid is at the bottom of it, if the little fellow ever late the analysis of the little fellow ever late the analysis.

whole New Testament that such a change was made? Let our opponents have the liberty to assume that infant baptism is proved because it receives no mention in the New Testamest, and that baptism is proved to be substituted for circumcision, we presume, for the same reason, and, behold, the thing is done. Baptists, however, want the teachings of scripture, rather than its silence, to substantiate what they hold.

It is a little peculiar, too, about this figment of baptism taking the place of circumcision, that men will plead for it in the face of facts like the following. Baptism is for both exces, while circumcision was for one, yet, of course, the latter was the substitute of the former. We learn from Gen. 17, 12-14 that adult members of the household, irrespective of faith or moral character, were to be circumcised (Josh. 5: 75-10). On the other hand, adult baptism is for those only who believe, as all our Pedobaptist friends admit. Nevertheless, to support infant baptism, they will argue that baptism takes the place of circumcision, when, in case of adults, the qualifications for the two rites were distinct—often opposite. We find the early churches torn with dissensions over the question of circumcision, when, in case of adults, the qualifications for the two rites were distinct—often opposite. We find the early churches torn with dissensions over the question of circumcision, when, in case of adults, the qualifications for the two rites were distinct—often opposite. We find the early churches torn with dissensions over the due to the distinct of the opposite of the other of the opposite of the oppos

Nevertheless, when along toward the close of the apostolic age, the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles were written, the baptism of adults were so "out of line with usual occurrences" that it had to be mentioned from its strangeness!! What next?

As vin, our brother assumes that those for whom the scriptures were primarily written were all Jews!! "He is too well rean not to know the general opinion of scholars that two of the gospels were written with special reference to Gentiles. What right has he to assume that the Acts of the Apostles were written for Jews? Does he believe that the Epistles of Paul were for Jews? What substance? The truth is that the Acts of the Apostles were written for Jews? Does he believe that the Epistles of Paul were for Jews? What about that to have been predominantly Gentile, and the our other outside Palesins seem to have been predominantly Gentile, and the our properation of the corriging of the scripture writers could not but have had them in mind as well as their own countrymen.

Our Pedobaptist brethren have a strange way of assuming the point to be proved.

Britain, and address at Carnaryon is taked that the rulers of Europe were stirving to avert a struggle. The new Empelor peace. He hoped the fisheries treaty would assure friendly relations with the Usited States. Chamberlain has been baquieted, Liberals participating. He declared the Upited States more concervative than Great way of assuming the point to be proved. Upited States more conservative than Great Britain, and spoke strongly in favor of a federation of the colonies. Ireland is again disturbed. The Nationa'-ist leaders are showing that Balfour's boest

, There has been considerable excitement in Germany. Cupid is at the bottom of it, if the little fellow ever lete fly an arrow at the hearts of those who belong to royal families. Prince Alexander of Battenberg proposed to the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Emperor of Germany. Bismarck opposed on the ground that the Prince was obsoxious to the Czar. He was supported by the Crown Prince. The Emperor and Empresseem to have favored it. Bismarck is said to have handed in his resignation. At last the compromise of postponing the marriage was agreed upon.

resignation. At last the compromise of postponing the marriage was agreed upon. The Princess has received a diamond necklace, whether to reward her for yielding is not said.

Bismarck is reported quite ill. The death of the late Emperor affects him deeply. He is not made altogether of iron, as some ampoise.

death of the late Emperor affects him deeply. He is not made altogether of iron, as some suppose.

The Empress seems to be winning golden opinions, as the is compelled to represent the Emperor. His health seemed to im-prove for a time; but there are unfavorable

prove for a time; but there are unfavorable symptome again.

The Reichstag has voted a loan of 34,000,000 marks to relieve sufferers from recent floods and to repair damages.

France is still perturbed. Boulenger is the cause. He evidently is the popular idol. It is doubtful if the government have gained anything by dismissing him from the army. He is tow throwing himself into politics. He has been elected for another district by an overwhelming majority, although not formally a candidate. He is still in the field for Nord, and there is great excitement. The tew minister of

joiriy, although not formally a candidate. He is still in the field for Nord, and there is great excitement. The new minister of war has done a wise thing. He has reschieded the order forbidding the use of Boulauger airs in the army. Any appearance of persecution always throws sympathy over to the persecuted.

The French have evacuated the New Hebrides for good and all, it is hoped. Their game of piracy in the East is about played out. They have shown themselves unfitted to deal with unenlightened peoples. They are ready to play into the hands of the Catholic priests, and make their occupation a Romanist crussed. In the Hebrides they have troubled the Protestant missions very much.

King John of Alyssinia has decided that the Italians are too, strong for him. After observing them for a time he withdrew his forces, leaving them in possession of the territory they claim.

The debate at Ottawa on the reciprocity of the control of the contribution of the c

of the territory they claim.

The debate at Ottawa on the reciprocity resolutions has concluded. As usual, after government supporters and opposition considering the question in the most independent and exhaustive way, those who in the past supported or opposed the government did the same now. This coincidence is really marvellous. The Fisheries treaty is now under discussion.

The price paid the C. P. R. to give up its monopoly in Manitoba is \$15,000,000—a pretty good sum after all the millions already given.

It is not often that our quiet provinces.

already gives.

It is not often that our quiet provinces are shocked with so n any things criminal as last week. Millman, the murderer of Miss Tuplin, met his fate at Charlottelown. A man named Presper was found guilty of the murder of Doyle, at the court in Halifax; and a man named Bastian, at Painsec, shot Constable Farrell, who was seizing some of his belongings to satisfy a Scott Act fine, and then blew out his own brains. Farrel has died.

The estimates of the N. S. government for 1888 show debts due to the Province amounting to \$403,688. Some of these are probably of little value. Probable revenue for 1888, \$682,074. Expenditure. \$668,243. Details: Salaries, \$17,460;

\$065,243. Details: Salaries, \$17,450; agriculture, \$20,000; educatios, \$214,000; legislative expenses, \$40,000; roads and bridges, \$140,000.

If a member of a Bassist church remove from the place and then eend for a letter of dismission, the letter being gratted to the person and addressed to the Baghist blurch in the place where the person resides can that person take the letter and join the Methodist oburch of that place? If he did, what action should the church take that gave the dismission?

did, what action should the church take that gave the dismission?

The letter granted did not belong to him on whose behalf it was sent. It was a letter for the Baptist church in the placewhere he resided, and entrousted to him to hand to its clerk or pastor. It is an sent present it to a church other than the one to whom it was addressed, as it would be far one to take a letter of commendation address d to a certain party and present it to another person. It is an senting the condition of good faith, and stamps the one doing it as dishonest. If the church receiving hum understood the nature of the case, their act was very blameworthy. His old church should exclude him at once.

then no record again till 1885; have they lost their visibility?

lost their visibility?

1. If all the members of a church die, or if all lapse from the faith or from a life which would justify their continuance as church members, we would say, the church had lost its visibility.

2. The mere fact of the keeping or the not keeping of a record does not, of itself, materially affect the question of a church's visibility. A body exists, although no record be kept of its doings.

### Temperance in Truro-

There has been a boom in temperance

here.

The Publicans have run the length of their tether, Public sentiment has become too strong for them; their old patrons have forsaken them in such numbers that the

their tenter. From sentiment mas become too strong for them; there old patrons have forsaken them in such numbers that the business does not pay. A buge organization called the "Jubilee Temperance Society" (by some the big raft) now numbering 500, is doing noble work. It represents largely the wealth, the intelligence, and so of course, the influence of the town. God is back of the movement. It is an answer to prayer.

Some of us had been fighting the demon for years, but not being sufficiently backed by public sentiment, we could not succeed. We fell back upon God to opet the eyes of the people. He did it by permitting the drash fised to do some deadly work. The town was startled and horrifisch by a murder. Casualities occurred resulting in the death of some of our citizens, believed by many to be traceable to drink. Two or three business men, who had never before committed themselves to active temperance work, got their eyes open, and started on their mission. They went to other business men who, like themselves, had no connection with any Temperance's Society, and got their co operation, then with added strength and numbers they went on. A large team by this time was in requisition, and they drove from businessed and they drove from businessed up the liquor business in this town.

They met and organized themselves into the afore-named society. And the work has

the liquor business in this town.

They met and organized themselves into the afore-named society. And the work has gone on and is going on, taking to moderate and hard drinkers alike, who pledge themselves to total abstinence. I telleve the movement is unprecedented in the history of reform, at least, in our province. The municipal authorities have appointed an inspector of license, or prosecutor, for we have lad no librase granted in Truro for at least a score of years. Bailds have been made upon salcons and hotels.

have been made upon saloons and hotels, keeping bars. It is said liquor has been carried outside the town limits and

carried outside the town limits and secreted.

It is being driven into dark holes and corrare, and not flaunted in the face of heaven, and exposed as a standing menace and temptation to our boys and young men, as formerly. All classes of society have been interested in this as w movement. Temperance sermons have been the order of [the day from many, sot all, pulpits. Even the boys and girls have been drawn into the advocacy of the good cause. One of the members of the Jubiles Temperance Society offered two prizes, one a beautiful gold medal, the other a book of poems, for the best and second best essays on Temperance sersus Independence, to be competed for by members of the High School. Many entered heartily, into the competition. The judges had difficult work on their hands. There were four so nearly equal in merit that it became a perplexing question who should have second prize.

prizs.

At length, however, the medal warveded and the other three made equeech receiving a book of poens. The Society voted to ask the editors of four the leading jurnals in the Provinces publish sean one of the essays. Ye brother editor, will receive in two or the days one of them, which I have your of the provinces. day-one of them, which I hope you we be so good as to publish.

### W. M. A. S. of NovalScotia.

a Chris as Christmas offering of ten cents per u.ember for Home Missions, was given by our Societies. This year has seen very little done a yet. With very little effort, quite a sum may be raised even now. Let each member give something, if only five cents, but give it at once. Will each Treasurer set, about this work in the Master's name, and for His sake 7. A. E. Jourseon, Prov. Secy. for N. S.

We have time for two 4th, spent a then turned Nellore we be had been all as we had ei-travelling in some difficul any, however as if nothi-for the comt lers. There first is uph every respective same a America. either of car comfortable, patronized I less than hale ecats of the furned into b is furnished and these constitues. In natives. In compar ment only," and a with a good of cheap rate; cents for one The statio

Apr

ing stone of ones are qualities of vided for did and those for table, with quaervants to most of time to ascertains the who wish for advance, so the in reading of the station less, as is they are aplants and everywhere that the time delight than embellishmen secured by toffering prizes the employee moments to general A pretty ets to relieve the plains, "a gr

o marks of the masses of in an inch or t that they have agricultural p plains large fit get something was interestic varieties of hairy sheep of for a small wo the plateau patches harves of grain was but very few, places near I excellent whee the Europe, but poor natives. inferior qualiti In traversir pass hundreds sufficiently, co of the landeon which they

swarms of hu little dens is, t After spend tervening day Ahmedagar, ' Mahrata, Mise early Saturday A. Hume, who station, took u we spent sever tian intercours working of th working of the It ower its high time of worke given to the try. White and contains there are the radius of the upwards of missionary has ufficiently labur which he degree of shore make a hasty week, and of

month.
From A. we centre of missists, Bantiate Scotch Estable course Romarepresents. represented. Over met new memorial ser Bowen, held the following