

# Messenger and Visitor.

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VOLUME LV.

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VOLUME XLIV.

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DURING the greater part of last week Hon. Alex. McKenzie was reported to be hanging between life and death, and the announcement of his decease was almost hourly expected. But near the close of the week there appeared to be a change for the better and the latest news received as we go to press says that Mr. McKenzie has rested quite easily for some hours and his condition is considered somewhat hopeful.

We have received a copy of the minutes of the executive committee and first convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Boston, Nov., 1891. It forms a neat pamphlet of 80 pages, containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Boston Convention, and reports from the various departments of the work of the W. C. T. U. Temperance workers will find much of interest and value in these pages.

What more surely and deeply touches a parent's breast than the confessions of a truly penitent child? What father can hear with indifference the child's pleadings for forgiveness? What mother's heart can refuse to be melted by her child's contrite tears? And God is infinitely greater in loving-kindness and tender mercy than any human being. "Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord doth pity those that fear Him." "He knoweth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust." "The broken and contrite heart He will not despise."

A copy has been sent us of resolutions adopted by the students of the U. B. Seminary on the occasion of the death of their late fellow-student, Jonathan M. Titus, expressive of the high regard and affection felt for him by the members of the school, and their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. It is found to be a necessary rule of this office, on account of the demands it would make on our columns, to decline to publish in full all resolutions of this kind, but we willingly make the above reference to the fact. The death of Mr. Titus is the first which has occurred among the students at St. Martins.

A certain editor, says the *Watchman*, "was interrogated by Prof. A., an eminent critic, as to the authorship of an article, and, as soon as the question was asked, he said: 'Of course you do not care to say, but I know that B. wrote it, it is full of his peculiarities of style.' A few days later the editor fell in with Dr. B., the man to whom Prof. A. had referred. 'By the way,' he said, 'that was a pretty good article that you had the other day'—mentioning the one of which Prof. A. had spoken. 'I know it was written by Prof. A.' It is just like him! The editor, perhaps, after that could be excused if he entertained some doubts as to the infallibility of the conclusions of literary criticism."

From the last issue of the *Baptist* we learn that Mr. Joseph I. Bates, B. A., has been appointed Principal of Woodstock College. This is the position left vacant by the lamented death of Principal Huston. The *Baptist* is convinced that no better appointment could have been made. As to the literary qualifications of the new principal, our contemporary remarks that: "Mr. Bates has all the advantages derived from an exceptionally thorough and extended educational course. To a long preparatory training at Woodstock was added a full course at the University of Toronto, from which he was duly graduated in 1879. To this again was superadded, in the maturity gained by years of teaching, a year of special study at Oxford University."

It is with deep regret we chronicle the death of Mr. H. H. Chute, M. P. P., of Hillsboro, Annapolis county, who passed away on the night of Thursday last, at the Albion Hotel, Halifax, where he had been attending to his parliamentary duties. His death resulted, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Chute was born in 1822, and was, therefore, about 70 years of age. He was well-known as a man of sterling qualities. His father was Abel Chute, a man of note among the Baptists of Annapolis county in the past generation and an unordained preacher. Mr. H. H. Chute entered business life at Bear River, when quite young, and his career as a business man was highly successful. He was also for many years a prominent and valued member of the Hillsboro church. He gave generously to Acadia College as well as other denominational objects, and had been for some years previous to his death a member of the Board of Governors. About twelve years ago he retired from commercial life, and has since, at different times, served the public as a

member of the municipal council, and since 1890 has represented his county in the provincial legislature. Mr. Chute's death will be widely and deeply regretted. A private note received as we go to press, from Pastor Simpson, says that the church and community at Bear River are overwhelmed in sorrow on account of Deacon Chute's death.

A motion in the British House of Commons to pay a salary to its members has been rejected. Mr. Balfour expressed the fear that it would "destroy the freedom, independence and dignity of party government." It is probable, however, that before many years the influence of the workingman will be strong enough to secure the adoption of such a measure.

## PASSING EVENTS.

It was a large and very respectable, as well as highly appreciative, audience which greeted Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the Scientific Instruction department of the W. C. T. U. when she spoke in the Centenary church, of this city, on Monday evening of last week. The fact suggests and illustrates the remarkable change in public sentiment which, within the past few years, has taken place, in reference to the appearance of a lady as a speaker upon a public platform. A very few years since any lady who ventured to address a large audience on any matter of public concern in this country had to meet a pretty strong prejudice on the part of the male portion of her audience, and perhaps a still stronger prejudice on the part of her sisters. But this is now rapidly passing away, and at least on the temperance platform, speakers are coming to be appreciated according to the matter and manner of their speech, with little reference to the question whether the speaker belongs to the masculine or feminine portion of humanity. So far as we can judge, the large and very intelligent audience which listened to Mrs. Hunt on Monday evening, was entirely unconscious of there being anything singular or unfit in the fact that a woman was the speaker of the evening. Women like Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Livermore, Miss Willard, Lady Somerset, and many others, worthy to be set beside these names of almost world-wide renown, have won for women acknowledged rights upon the public platform, and the position which they hold there must be acknowledged to be one of immense influence. Mrs. Hunt is a woman of impressive, one might say of commanding, presence. Face, figure and manner are indicative of quiet strength. She is a large natured woman capable of vigorous thought and strong sympathies. Her voice, though not especially musical, is strong and full, and was never raised above a pitch easily controlled by the speaker. Neither in voice or manner was there anything extravagant or unwomanly. There was no effort to say smart things and no flinging of sarcasms at the masculine portion of creation. Mrs. Hunt handled her subject with dignity and force, held the eager attention of her hearers throughout, and, what is more, won their assent to her propositions and enlarged their sympathies for the cause in the interests of which she spoke.

MRS. HUNT'S address was in advocacy of the introduction by legislation of scientific temperance instruction in the schools. In order to secure the triumph of temperance reform there must be an education of the public intelligence in regard to the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system. There must be a prevailing public conscience against the products of the brewery and the saloon, otherwise repressive and prohibitory legislation will in great measure fail of its desired results. The time to inform the mind and educate the conscience in reference to the use of alcohol is in childhood and youth, before wrong habits of thought and conduct have been formed. Hence the demand for scientific temperance instruction in the schools. To this department of the temperance reform movement Mrs. Hunt has, for the past ten years, especially devoted her energies, and the results she holds to be most gratifying and encouraging. The reform has made head-way against what were regarded by many as insuperable difficulties, until now in all the territories of the United States, and in all the states but nine, legislation has been secured, making instruction in temperance compulsory, on the basis of the Pathfinder series of text books. In no very long time it is expected such provision will become universal throughout the republic. The reform is making

progress in other lands—notably in Sweden, in Australia and New Zealand, and in the mission schools of many heathen countries. In Canada, through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., the necessary legislation has been secured in Ontario and the system introduced in that province. In Quebec, too, temperance instruction is being given, in the Protestant schools at least, and it is probable that, in these Maritime Provinces, the legislation now being sought in order to make scientific or physiological temperance instruction a feature of the school system, will shortly be obtained. Already, we understand, the Pathfinder text books are being employed by many teachers. At Fredericton Mrs. Hunt addressed the legislature on the subject and a bill was at once formed embodying the desired provisions. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it is the wish of the people that this bill shall pass, and we shall be greatly surprised if it fail to become law. It should be said that it is by invitation of the Maritime W. C. T. U. that Mrs. Hunt comes to the provinces at this time and for the purpose of securing the legislation necessary to introduce compulsory temperance instruction in all the provinces. From New Brunswick Mrs. Hunt proceeded to Nova Scotia and P. E. Island in pursuance of this mission, which we can scarcely doubt will in every instance be successful.

DURING the past week investigation has been in progress in the Nova Scotia legislature into the charges in connection with the appropriation of road monies in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria. The charges affect the reputation of Messrs. McPherson, McDonald and Fraser, members for those counties. It is not our intention to discuss the merits of the matter, at least at this stage of the investigation. It will occasion no surprise that the *Chronicle* and *Herald* draw widely different conclusions from the result of the investigation so far as it has proceeded. While the latter charges that "enough has been proved to make the retirement from the House of both Mr. McPherson and Mr. McDonald absolutely necessary," and that these gentlemen "would do their party and the legislature a kindness by stepping down and out," the *Chronicle*, on the other hand, says that so far as the members for Cape Breton county are concerned the bottom appears to have fallen out of the charges of the leader of the opposition, and intimates that "if Mr. Cahon has nothing better in reserve he had better abandon" the investigation.

The opposition in the New Brunswick legislature also has undertaken to bring the government to account for alleged serious irregularities in administration. Investigation before a Royal Commission is being demanded. Thirteen members of the opposition have united in presenting to the Lieut.-Governor a memorial containing certain charges which are summed up by the *Telegraph* as follows: "The charges are said to be twenty in number and indict the government for alleged corrupt trafficking in railway contracts and subsidies (notably the Central, Northern and Western and Temiscouata railways), the Leary dock, the Northumberland deal, some bridge monies, the Balcom draft, the alleged sale of a seat in the legislative council, and an alleged payment to Mr. Labllois to induce him to desert the Harrington-McLeod party in 1883, also figure in the category. One of the charges appears to be that \$2,000, corruptly obtained from the Northern and Western, was a contribution to the election funds of the government party in the city and county of St. John at the general election of 1886, at which Mr. Stockton was one of the government candidates. What action the Governor will take in regard to the matter is not yet announced, and of course his decision is awaited with a considerable degree of interest.

The negotiations in reference to matters in Behring Sea have happily taken on a more friendly and conciliatory tone, and though the better class of people in both countries refused to believe that the contention as to matters in dispute could result in war, or even in a rupture of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, yet both nations will breathe somewhat more freely now that it is known that a basis for arbitration has been definitely arranged and agreed to. Whatever peril to the peace of the English-speaking world the situation may have held is to be charged principally to the bellicose attitude assumed by President Harrison and his cabinet, which, a leading journal of the United States plainly intimates, was as uncalled for in this instance as it was in the case of the Chilean controversy in which

President Harrison assumed so menacing an attitude a few months ago. Mr. Harrison is, no doubt, in many respects a very estimable man, but when it comes to questions of foreign diplomacy it appears that he is quite too ready to mount his war-horse. For her own interests as well as those of the world, he is hardly the kind of man to whom the United States can afford to entrust the edge-tools of diplomacy in the management of a critical situation. The arrangement which Lord Salisbury has proposed provides that sealing may be prohibited in Behring Sea, pending arbitration, if the United States, in case the decision is adverse to that country, will make good the losses sustained by Canadian sealers in consequence of the suspension of seal hunting; if, on the other hand, the United States gains its case, it is to be indemnified for any damages sustained by the arrangement. This is understood to be satisfactory to the United States government, and the treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

The diplomatic incident above alluded to, and the events connected with it, will afford matter to the future historian for a very interesting chapter. The comments of the newspaper press will be of importance as reflecting the popular sentiment of the day. Some of these will, no doubt, be amusing reading. They are so now for that matter. A certain section of the United States press professes to be quite aggrieved and indignant because the English papers have quite generally interpreted Mr. Harrison's jingoism as a bit of political fire flying, intended to influence a certain section of the American vote, in view of the approaching presidential election. The English papers may be very much astray in this matter, but in view of the history of American politics the mistake, if mistake it is, could hardly be regarded as a very unnatural one. Moreover, the English press may well have been unwilling to entertain so uncharitable a supposition as that President Harrison was willing to plunge his country into war with Great Britain and Canada—and that before the diplomatic resources had been exhausted—for the sake of enforcing claims which Americans themselves are by no means unanimous in considering justifiable, and some leading American newspapers have pronounced wholly untenable. In reference to these claims which President Harrison has assumed as the undoubted rights of the nation, to be protected by military force, the *New York Herald* says:

"Indeed, if England had flatly refused to agree to any arrangement for the suspension or regulation of seal catching in the Behring high sea, the Harrison administration would have no right to enforce the authority it assumes. It claims nothing less than a monopoly in a part of the Pacific Ocean. It insists upon the right to drive out of Behring Sea Canadian and all other foreign sealers. That claim can only be substantiated by proving the waters in question a closed sea. It is impossible to do this as it is to prove the Atlantic Ocean a *mare clausum*. The force of this was recognized by Mr. Blaine when he expressly disclaimed any contention that Behring was a closed sea. When Mr. Blaine made that disclaimer he conceded in effect that the Harrison administration had no case. His argument based on the Russian contention was as groundless as the plea was ridiculous that the seals were ours because their domicile was on our shores. Russia could not concede what she did not have, and she never had any exclusive dominion over Behring Sea."

Ex-Postmaster-General James has written an article on "The Ocean Postal Service" for the *April Century*. Mr. James advocates a letter-rate of two cents an ounce for ocean postage, and a reduction in the rate on international money-orders. He thinks this reform more needed than that of a lower rate of postage on domestic letters.

*Christian Thought* for April is at hand. Among the articles that deserve special attention is one entitled "Science and Faith," by Prof. A. J. Dubois, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Dr. Edward J. Hamilton, Prof. Charles W. Shields and the editor contribute remarks on the above-mentioned paper which are most interesting. The Rev. W. F. Blackburn contributes "The Study of Social Science in Theological Seminaries," a paper of great interest. The Rev. Edward M. Deems has in this number an article entitled "The Common Origin of Man," which shows much thought and research. Among the departments are those entitled "Current Thought," "Memorabilia," "About Books," etc. The magazine contains all the lectures and papers delivered before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, together with many other articles of value. It is published bi-monthly by W. B. Ketchum, 2 Cooper Union, New York. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year. Single copies, 40 cents. To clergy men, \$1.50 per year.

From England. I have again to apologize for long silence. It is largely due to influenza, which, with the useful effects that often follow, has held me in its grasp for many weeks, nor have we yet parted company. I am thankful, however, to be alive, although much weakened, while so many have been laid low. I wish to express my appreciation of the great improvement in the *Messenger and Visitor*. For its hardiness, quality of paper, clearness of type, and general appearance, I do not know its equal. "This is genuine." Nor is the matter, both for interest and variety, one whit behind most of the religious papers I am acquainted with. This also is genuine. May all needful wisdom be given to the editor, and may unceasing success attend his efforts to inform and interest his readers on matters pertaining to the kingdom of our Redeemer. It gives me no small pleasure to look through its columns and to note the progress made in different parts of the Maritime Provinces, and to observe the names of brethren whom I had the pleasure of knowing, and the privilege of loving, hard at work for the Master. Bro. Wallace, to wit, who like Paul is "in labors more abundant." Bro. Hall, too, who also fills a good space in my heart. All success to him in building the Tabernacle. May God dispose many to help him in the necessary and laudable work, for he is worthy for whom they should do this, and I pray that when complete it may be his joy to see many brought to the knowledge of Christ. There are many other brethren beloved, the sight of whose names unlock the treasures of memory, and call up many happy associations. Hall, brothers, hail!

But, alas, how death is thinning the number of my old friends; but, then, the number of one's friends in Heaven is increased. Among the latest departures is Bro. Selden, of whose kindness on my arrival in Nova Scotia I have a vivid recollection, and no less of his genial manner and beautiful Christian spirit. Bro. Joseph Ford, of Milton, Queens Co., some time since passed over to the better land. How well I remember his welcome Saturday evening visits. Also Bro. Kempton and Bro. Stewart Freeman, of the same place, and others in different parts who have reached the land of the living. To the friends of these departed ones I beg to offer my hearty sympathy. It will be a grand thing when we all meet in the Father's house above. The pale messenger has been unusually busy of late in this country, among high and low alike. The most noted of his victims is Mr. Spurgeon, of whom I have read with much interest the appreciative articles in the *Messenger and Visitor*. I suppose no man who has ever lived was more widely known and loved, and whose death was more keenly felt. The papers—daily and weekly, secular and religious, of all shades and grades, both in politics and religion—appear to have held up his character to the admiration of the public, and when, in many of these papers, which, as a rule, carefully exclude everything pertaining to religion, a more or less full account was given of the funeral services, with the pith of the various addresses day after day, in many of which papers the gospel was declared, and Christ exalted, it must have been that multitudes had the way of salvation pointed out, and read of the upholding and sustaining power of the religion of Jesus Christ as seen in the life, ministry, affliction, and death of Mr. Spurgeon, to whom these things were never presented so fully and clearly before, that it is possible that through the thousands of papers in this country and perhaps other countries too, publishing these glorious truths—the death of the great preacher may have been, and may yet be, by God's blessing the means of the salvation of many souls. I shall not attempt to praise him. It is needless, although the temptation is strong to do so. Among the many testimonies to his worth which I have read, the following from *Black and White*, struck me most forcibly:

"A life of great purity of purpose, quickened by commanding spiritual power, and devoted with complete unselfishness to the service of God and man—that is what England lost when Charles Haddon Spurgeon passed away." It then goes on to say:

"Emerson says somewhere that there is no true eloquence unless there is a man behind the speech. This was not only the secret of Mr. Spurgeon's influence as a preacher, it was the explanation of his universal popularity. We felt there was a true, honest, loyal, brotherly man behind his deeds as well as his words, and so, though at the outset of his career he used to be mocked at as a ranting buffoon, in these later years

there was none too proud to do him reverence. His life and work were so fruitful in beneficence that, like most men who are better and broader than their creeds, he was cherished lovingly in the hearts of all his countrymen." The excellent article from which I have quoted occurs in *Black and White* for February 6, should any reader wish to get a copy. It also contains a view of the entrance to the Orphanage, the school and almshouses, the Tabernacle, the college, his home at Westwood, his study, a good likeness of himself, and an excellent representation of him preaching in the Tabernacle. To those who have never had the pleasure of hearing him it will convey a good idea of the preacher, as I have often seen and heard him, and of the general appearance of the Tabernacle, where, alas, his voice will be heard no more.

*Black and White* is published in Bonaventure street, price 6d. I think those who may get a copy will not find fault with me for calling attention to it. When I began I meant to give some personal reminiscences of the noble man, but these I must leave for my next. Wincanton, G. B. J. HAYES.

## From England.

Notes from the Field. Mr. Higgins writes, Feb. 16: "Mr. Churchill and I are here for the day. That is in a town called Varamany, situated rather to the west of Kimeri, and containing some four thousand people. It was my hope to bring some helpers and make a tour here, but as our building work was claiming our attention we could not do so. We wanted to see the country, to select a place for an out-station to the Kimeri field, and to buy land for the same, and to purchase logs for the new mission houses. Sunday was spent at Kappagada, and we enjoyed the day. In the morning the common people heard us; in the evening we talked in English and Telugu to the uncommon elite. The town is a stirring one, and I bet we could well afford to have a man there, and that perhaps C. L. Narayana would be the one. This Narayana was formerly a priest in a temple here, and was led to seek Christ by the reading of some handbills. We enquired about him in several places, and he was well known and well spoken of. We might send him up for the holidays and let him remain a year, if he did good work. He did splendidly at Kimeri last year, in a quiet way, and who knows but that God will give us many sheaves here."

"You spoke of some man and his son up here who were left-ling, but I forget who they were. Yesterday was spent at Buttilly, and while sitting under a tree, where we had to lodge, we had a grand opportunity to talk. One man and two women stood looking at us. Mr. Churchill said: 'Well, what Swami do you worship?' The man replied, 'Jasu Swami.' We picked up our ears and said, 'He must be a Catholic.' Presently he said, 'A Christiane Padry came up here two years ago and told us about Jesus God, he said he would call me, but he has not come back.' 'Don't you worship idols?' we said. He replied, 'No, my wife and I have been worshipping Jesus God. Then I told Bro. C. that the man was no Catholic, but one of them whom you met when you were here. He is a head cooly on the road and has lived in Kimeri. I asked the Brahmin overseer about him, and he said he was honest and trustworthy. The man says he wants to join us. I think he is sincere, but very ignorant. Were Narayana preaching here I should expect this man to come soon.'"

Reader, is there any encouragement to prayer in this little story? Small as it is, how bright it would seem to our dear missionaries working in the dense darkness of idolatry. Strengthen them with your prayers, and with the same wonderful power make a way for the Spirit of God, to the hearts of the people. In the midst of such terrible need, as exists on our field, it is not easy for the missionaries to give so much time and strength to building, but it must be done; therefore, when you go to the Father remember them, and do not forget a special petition that they be protected from the burning heat, which is now on, and in which they must work. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." And, oh, Baptists! hear now the call of the preaching, and go out with God to the rescue. C. H. ARCHBOLD.

To the Aid Societies and Mission Bands of Nova Scotia. A Bro. Box—Very soon after Convention Mr. and Mrs. Archbold will be leaving for India. We want to send a box that will gladden the workers there. Parcels may be sent to the Book Room, Halifax. For full information please write me—A. E. JOHNSON, Prov. Secy. N. S. W. B. M. U.

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## W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR.  
"Do not weary in well-doing."  
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