

Messenger and Visitor

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

In reference to the Y. M. C. A. Convention, lately held in New Glasgow, it is declared:

The convention will mark an era in Y. M. C. A. work in the province. Dependence on one or two men to carry on the work has been abandoned, and a spirit of self-reliance prevails. The idea that the movement is merely an evangelistic one has lost its hold, and the fact that the aim of the members should be to reach the young men and work for their spiritual well-being, through their physical, intellectual and social interests has been grasped as never before. The next convention will meet at Truro.

NOT EXACTLY AN AMERICAN PRODUCT.—Referring to the question of the Sunday opening or closing of the great World's Fair to be held in Chicago, in 1893, the *Chicago Standard* asks that "among other American products the American Sabbath be exhibited." This has a smart and decidedly American sound. But, first, the Sabbath so far as it is religiously observed in America is not a native product; but, like a great many other good things, an importation from the parent land; and secondly, perhaps there is some little danger that the day will be exhibited instead of being kept.

PARLIAMENTARY.—In the English House of Parliament, the other day, Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, referred to Dr. Tanner as "a vulgar interrupter," whereupon the irascible doctor at once proceeded to make good his claim to the title by calling Mr. Matthews "the meanest and lowest skunk," etc. For this choice language Dr. Tanner afterwards rather ungraciously apologized. We should say that in case of man who could descend to the use of such language on the floors of parliament, it could make but little difference whether he apologized or not—a gentleman could feel himself greatly insulted by anything he might say.

FUNDAMENTALLY REPUGNANT.—A sensational report of a threat said to have been made by Li Hung Chang, the premier of the Chinese cabinet, that China was about to retaliate upon American citizens in China for the insults offered to the Chinese and their government by American missionaries, having reached that high functionary, he positively denies its correctness, saying that his only remark was that such a course would be perfectly logical and quite justified by the law of nations. Such a course, it is said by Hon. J. R. Young, late American minister to China, would be "fundamentally repugnant to the Chinese!" Ought it not to be "fundamentally repugnant" to such a liberty-hating nation as that over the way, as well? Shall the "heathen Chinese" teach American citizens manners and Christian civility? We are glad the religious press uniformly condemn their own government.

The above is from the *Canadian Baptist*, and is very well put.

LET IT BE SPONTANEOUS.—In the subjoined clipping from an exchange a hint is given which those on whom the duty of conducting prayer-meetings rests might profitably consider. A good prayer-meeting is one of the best things on earth, but the best meeting is not necessarily the one in which the greatest number speak or sing or pray.

One of the best devices yet discovered for taking the spontaneity from a prayer-meeting is for the leader during a pause to encouragingly remark, "Now, brethren, don't let the time run to waste." Nine times out of ten the brother who rises to speak or pray after that appeal does so mechanically, from a sense of duty. He is trying to do his part in preventing the time from "running to waste." A device only less effective than this is for some one to start the hymn, "Now just a word for Jesus," with his exceptionally specific ending, "Oh, speak, or sing, or pray." That hymn should be banished from every prayer-meeting in the land. It is simply putting into metre the leader's appeal not to let the time run to waste. The emotional effect of that hymn is very much like that of a mother's appeal to the child to look pleasant when its photograph is taking; of course the child scowls. It is very hard for some people to learn that the emotions are not elicited by commands to exercise them, but by the presentation of the thoughts that give rise to them.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.—The *Springfield Republican* gives some account of "a curious colonial relic known as the 'open-and-shut' pulpit." This "relic" has been in the Read family for 160 years and was originally the property of Rev. Amos Read, the first Baptist minister in the State of Connecticut. When the relic is shut, it looks like a box; but when it is open, it takes on the form of a pulpit. Rev. Amos Read, when he set forth to preach in distant parts, just strapped up his pulpit, balanced it on his horse's back and trotted forth. When Bro. Read stopped, he first spread his pulpit and then proceeded to spread the gospel. We do not know whether the Right Rev. Wm. D. Walker, bishop of North Dakota, had taken any hints from Rev. Amos Read's "open-and-shut" pulpit, but he is said to be the inventor of a plan for taking not his pulpit only but his cathedral with him when he goes forth to preach the gospel. This most modern type of ecclesiastical architecture is building, we are told; by the Pullman Palace Car Company in their Chicago shop. The missionary work for which it will provide extends through a territory for the greater part lacking buildings in which religious services could be held. The bishop will be the first man in the world to travel about in a cathedral car, suited for the assembly of audiences, and in which church rites will be performed at different places. The car is 60 feet long, with an approach to cathedral effect in the use of sunken panels, with finish in oak. A small room at the rear end of the car will be a vestry, or, at times, a bedroom, as may be necessary for lack of other accommodations. The bishop will do his work himself, from trimming lamps and sweeping to playing the cabinet organ. His cathedral will take its chances behind a freight train, as passenger trains could not spend the time to switch it off on a side track when it has a stop to make. Bishop Walker will send play-cards in advance to announce his coming to any place, stating, at the same time, what rites will be held. The Church of the Advent will have seats for about 80 persons, with chancel at the rear.

It has long been felt to be a dark blot upon the fair fame of England that she continues to force upon China certain treaty regulations which legalize the importation of opium into that country, a business which is attended with the most terribly demoralizing effects to the vast population of that great eastern empire. It is a sad commentary on our Christian civilization when the government of a heathen country has vainly to protest in the interests of morality against the action of the Christian government of England. A petition, we are informed, was lately presented to Li Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister, signed by eight hundred missionaries, twelve hundred native preachers, many native newspaper editors, and several thousand Christians, chiefly natives of India, expressing sympathy with the Chinese government in its endeavor to save the people from the curse of opium, and urging it to take the opportunity occurring this year to terminate the treaty by virtue of which England compelled China to legalize the importation of opium. The prime minister is said to have received the deputation in a most cordial manner, declaring himself and his government greatly desirous of abolishing the corrupting traffic. If the foreign importations were prohibited the government, he said, would proceed at once to put an end to the home production.

Literary Notes.

There has recently issued from the office of the *Reporter*, Fredericton, a volume entitled *Words of Life*, being a volume of sermons preached in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Fredericton, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt. The press work and binding are neat and tasteful, reflecting much credit upon the office from which the work is issued. The author says in a preface: "These sermons make no claim to literary merit. I have no time . . . for finished literary work." Of this, although we have not been able to do more than dip into it here and there, we think the book itself bears occasional evidence. At the same time, there appears to be a freshness, vigor and evangelicity about these sermons which will make them very interesting and profitable to the reader.

"Darwinism and Politics," by David G. Ritchie, M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford. To which is added "Administrative Nihilism," by Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, F.R.S. Paper, 15 cents. The Humboldt Publishing Co., 28 Lafayette Place, New York. In his able essay Mr. Ritchie contends that the phrase "survival of the fittest" is very apt to mislead, for it suggests the fittest or best in every sense, or in the highest sense, whereas it only means, as Professor Huxley has pointed out, "those best fitted to cope with their circumstances." The publication of Prof. Huxley's "Administrative Nihilism" is well timed, and fits in with the preceding essay. The two essays form a very interesting number of "The Humboldt Library of Science."

YOUNG WOMEN are demanding collegiate training, and, since the fair creatures are well known to be "irresistible," of course their demands are being granted. No less than forty-five young women passed the junior matriculation examination recently held by the University of Toronto.

PASSING EVENTS.

LATE DISPATCHES indicate a great failure of the potato crop in the west of Ireland and in islands off the coast. It is feared the failure will be so great as to produce a famine.

IN THE RECENT TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS held in Utah, the entire Gentile ticket was elected, and the political reign of Mormonism in Utah would appear to be at an end. A public school system, it is expected, will soon be established, and the schools will be under Gentile control.

THERE WAS GREAT REJOICING ON Tuesday evening of last week at Springhill, when it was learned that, through the intervention of Premier Fielding and Inspector Gilpin, the miners' committee and the manager, Mr. Swift, had come to an understanding in regard to the matters in dispute. The difficulty was settled and the strike at an end. A feeling of relief and satisfaction was experienced throughout the country when the announcement was made that the obstinate battle was concluded. We are not yet in possession of exact information in regard to the terms of settlement, but we believe the demands of the miners have been conceded, if not entirely, at least to a considerable extent. But what good purpose has been subserved by the strike? The men have been idle and restless, their earnings have been eaten up, their families have been impoverished to the point of beggary, the business of the town has been obstructed, the merchants have been threatened with bankruptcy, the company has lost heavily, the mine, the miners and the town have been driven to the verge of ruin. Is there any reason why all this could have been avoided by submitting the matter in the first place to an impartial arbitration?

IN THESE DAYS of associations and "combinations" on the part both of labor and capital, and the many alliances in which men are binding themselves together to secure their rights or to compel their demands, it need not cause surprise if the conservative and long suffering farmers should at length be found uniting their forces and making their power felt. This has already come to pass in the neighboring Republic. In several States of the Union the Farmer's Alliance movement is making itself felt in the political affairs. This is true of Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina in the South, and in Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan and other States in the North. What the history and outcome of this movement is likely to be, it is impossible to predict. It is likely for the present to be a disturbing element in the calculations of the politicians. But whether it will possess coherence and leadership to make it a permanent and potent factor in the political world is doubtful. Some of their demands put forth are good, and such as will commend themselves to righteous statesmanship. Others are not so. As yet the Alliance movement seems not to have grasped the idea of any great national question or moral reform. So far, in organization and aim, it seems to be principally sectional in character. Whether the movement is a mere transient phenomenon or whether it is destined to take on permanent form and national, or perhaps more than national importance, remains to be seen.

THERE IS A GRAND FERMENT in the political condition of Chili, and a revolution seems to be impending. The trouble has arisen out of the fact that the president has appointed a cabinet which is obnoxious to the national congress. The consequence is that the congress has gone on a strike, refusing to vote supplies or to attend to their ordinary legislative duties. This has had the effect of bringing almost the whole business of the country to a standstill. Certain laws regulating the tariff of exports and imports, the postal rates and the stamping of official paper for official documents and other public service having expired, and congress having refused to renew them, the result is that letters are either carried free or not at all. No import or export duties are being paid, steamers are forbidden to load or unload, thousands of laborers are idle, the mining interests are being greatly crippled, and the whole business of the country is stagnating. Perhaps the president will recede from what seems to be an unconstitutional position. If he does not, the result is likely to be a revolution.

THIS SUMMER is remarkable for the number and violence of hurricanes and cyclones which have visited different parts of the United States. These storms have resulted not only in immense destruction of property, but also in great loss of life. The Dominion has suffered, but to a much smaller extent, from similar visitations. These Maritime Provinces have as usual enjoyed a happy immunity from destructive atmospheric forces. Any one who reads of the track of death and desolation which a cyclone leaves behind it, can scarcely fail to experience emotions of thankfulness for the safety of his house, his family and his property. The latest reported destructive cyclone is reported as occurring at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 19: A destructive cyclone struck this city about five o'clock this afternoon, destroying many buildings and killing 30 or more persons. It came suddenly upon river and swept down trees, houses and everything else in its course. Large districts in several sections of the city are in ruins, and the damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. Passenger trains and locomotives at the depot were blown over, and the streets are impassable with trees and fallen buildings. At 1:30 p. m. reports came from Sugar Notch, a mining town three miles from here, that the destruction of property was terrible, and 15 persons killed. At Parsons and Mill Creek, four miles from here, the coal breakers were more or less damaged. Ten persons were killed.

Rev. Shubael Dimock.

The following is a sketch of the life of the Rev. Shubael Dimock, first missionary of the gospel in Falmouth, N. S., where he found an asylum from persecution in 1760: Shubael Dimock was born in Massachusetts, Conn., 1708. His parents were Congregationalists, but called the Standing Order. He united with that church, but in a revival of religion in Whitfield's time, for conscience sake, left the Standing Order and joined the Separates. He soon became an exhorter and preacher, and labored earnestly to support the cause. He had not been long engaged in this way when it was ascertained that he was even more heretical than the Separates, for he taught that man was accountable to God only for his religious belief; that liberty of conscience was a doctrine of the New Testament; that it was unscriptural to compel a man to support a man whose doctrine he did not believe, and unchristian to persecute unscriptural subjects for baptism, nor sprinkling the scriptural mode.

These sentiments brought on him persecutions. He was repeatedly fined and his property taken to pay costs. His son Daniel was also engaged in the same cause, and much of worldly substance of both father and son was wasted in these persecutions. They were both arraigned before the magistrate's court in Tolland for preaching contrary to law. One of the magistrates told them he was determined to stop their preaching. Sentence was passed on both, with permission to leave the country or to quit preaching, exhorting, or holding public meetings.

Daniel said, "As I consider Windham jail of too narrow dimensions, to carry out the broad commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, I will leave the province." He accordingly left Mansfield and came to Newport, N. S., in the summer of 1758, when he was 22 years of age; but Shubael continued preaching in Mansfield, Ashford and adjacent places. This was distasteful to the Standing Order, and as he was at a meeting in Mansfield an officer came with a warrant to take him to Windham jail. He read the warrant, purporting that Shubael Dimock had been duly convicted of preaching the gospel contrary to law in a school-house in Mansfield, and under an oak tree in Ashford. He then informed the preacher that he was required to lodge him in Windham jail. "Well," said Mr. Dimock, "if you have a duty to perform, you must attend to it; I shall not resist you." The officer requested him to go with him to Windham. The preacher replied, "I do not know that I have any call to Windham, and so I have made an appointment, God willing, to preach under the oak tree in Ashford. I cannot consequently go with you of my own accord." A horse was procured and by the help of several men the prisoner was placed on the saddle. The officer asked him if he would guide the horse. He said, "I will guide him to Ashford, or to my own house, but I cannot take a single step in compliance with that warrant." The officer then mounted the horse behind the prisoner and guided it to Windham.

Mr. Dimock availed himself of this opportunity on the journey to exhort the officer to be reconciled to God, and it was thought by others and confessed by the officer, that for the time being he was as much of a prisoner as Mr. Dimock. There was a great change effected in the officer. When they reached their destination he entreated to be allowed to deliver himself up to the authorities instead of the preacher. On arriving at Windham, the magistrate before whom

he was tried in Tolland tauntingly coated him: "Ah, did not I tell you would stop your preaching?" "Yes sir," said the preacher, "you did, but you have not done it yet, and I don't know how you will accomplish it unless you cut out my tongue." He then exhorted the officer to flee to Christ the only Saviour. Mr. Dimock remained in jail several months. When his son Daniel came back from Nova Scotia he obtained permission for his father to leave the country, and persuaded him to return with him to Nova Scotia. They embarked with other emigrants from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The fleet arrived in 1760. Mr. Dimock was honored by being appointed moderator of the first town meeting held in Falmouth. His name is on the town record. This was 120 years ago, and 15 years before Henry Alline's conversion and ministry. Mr. Dimock remained in Falmouth one year, then removed to Newport, and was baptized by his son Daniel, and became a regular Baptist minister and very successful in the cause.

He and his son Daniel preached alternately between Falmouth and Newport, till he died. When he was not able to stand up to preach, by reason of age and infirmity, he sat in his chair and preached where many came to hear him tell of a crucified Christ and a risen Saviour, which was his theme. Mr. Dimock had three wives: the second was a Miss March, who came with him to Nova Scotia; had five daughters and one son, Shubael, who married a Miss Macomber, had two daughters and four sons, very prominent persons in both church and state. Shubael was elected to represent Hants County in the House of Assembly of the Province, which office he held for many years. After his death his son Ichabod was elected to the same office, which he filled until he died. Daniel Dimock, son of Shubael Dimock, senr., married a Miss Bailey; had six sons and four daughters. Two of his sons were preachers, Rev. Joseph Dimock of Chester, and Rev. George Dimock of Newport, both eminent for piety and usefulness. Joseph had two sons preachers, Revs. Anthony and David. Anthony married a Miss Weston in the States. David married a Miss Delaney. Anthony died in New Jersey, in 1888. David is still living in Truro. Shubael Dimock, senr., born 1708, died 1781. Rev. Daniel Dimock, son of Shubael, came to Newport in 1758; baptised 1768 by Rev. John Sutton, a Baptist minister from New Jersey, who was on a visit in Newport; born 1736, died 1805. Rev. Joseph Dimock, born 1768, died 1846; was married to a Miss Dimock in the States; had five sons and four daughters. Rev. George Dimock married a Miss Skinner; had ten children. Their daughter Eunice was married to Charles Skinner. Their eldest son, Joseph, is pastor of a Baptist church in New Brunswick. Shubael Dimock's second wife's daughter, Lydia, was married to Benoni Sweet. He had a son, Shubael, who had a son Eben, whose son, Enoch, is pastor of the North Baptist church, Massachusetts. Shubael Dimock's third wife was a Mrs. Masters; had one son, Timothy. He married a Miss Parker; had seven sons and one daughter, Hannah, who was married to a Mr. Higgins; had one son, Prof. D. F. Higgins, who is now and has been a teacher many years in Acadia College. He married a Miss DeWolf; has five sons and one daughter living. Their eldest son, Walter V. Higgins, is now a missionary in India. That magistrate made a great mistake when he said he would stop Mr. Dimock's preaching. He and his descendants have been preaching the same doctrine 130 years. He conferred a great blessing on Nova Scotia.

W. B. M. U.

steadfast, immovable, always abundant in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as you know your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER.—That the power of the Holy Spirit may rest in a very special manner this month upon every missionary and every missionary station.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces to the Annual Assembly convened at Yarmouth, Aug. 22nd, 1890.

Our sixth annual report, covering as it does the twentieth year since the organization of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Aid Societies, of which this union is composed, calls for an expression of gratitude and praise to the Lord, for having so manifestly set His seal of approval upon all our work. At the first we were few in numbers, banded together to support one sister who, her soul all aglow with love to Jesus, desired to go to the perishing heathen to carry to them the gospel of our Redeemer. In this we hoped to succeed, and, according to our faith, so it was, and has been from that day until the present. Eight young ladies have been employed by this society and have done most effectual work for the Master. Two labored in Burma, and six in India. Of these five, after serving us faithfully for years, married missionaries, some on our own field, some on the Ontario field, and some on the American Telugu field. They rank high among missionaries, wherever in the providence of God they have been placed. Our Heavenly Father has in this way broadened the influence of our union, and carried out the purposes of His own will.

Among the first money sent to India for building purposes by the Foreign Mission Board was an appropriation from the funds of our society for building at Kimidi, which property was afterwards sold and the money used towards purchasing the compound at Chicocole. In consulting the records of the Foreign Mission Board we find that about eight thousand dollars of the money raised by our societies, have been expended in buildings at Chicocole, Bishapatam, Bobbili and Yrianagan, all of which has been given with the understanding that, in the mission house to each station, there should be two rooms prepared and reserved for the lady missionaries whom we should choose to send out and support, so that they might feel that they were under their own vine and fig tree, and, at the same time, under the protection of the missionary family, all surrounded by the prayers of thousands of women in the home land, and the benediction of heaven resting upon them. The work of our lady missionaries has been chiefly among the women and children, but men and boys also have heard daily from their lips the story of the cross. The precious word of life has been for twenty years thus scattered by our representatives among the heathen—that word which "shall not return void," but is the good seed which will spring up to the praise of our Saviour who has the promise that "the heathen shall be given to Him for His inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession."

It would be impossible for one at all interested in this glorious work not to see, year by year, from the reports of the missionaries, that great ironies have been made upon heathenism, and the foundations thereof giving way among the thousands to whom they go preaching and teaching Jesus Christ. Their hearts have been cheered by seeing numbers coming out and telling what a Saviour they have found, and following Him truly; and while they, and we, regret that we cannot count the members of churches by the thousand, yet we have great cause for thankfulness to Almighty God, that they can count them by the thousands who understand the way of life and salvation, and many of them secretly trusting in our risen Lord, who but for that great barrier caste, would openly confess Him. It cannot be, but we shall meet multitudes of these dear ones in the eternal world who shall be stars in all our crowns of rejoicing. The constantly increasing demand for the Word of God, the growth of the Sunday and day schools in which the Bible is a special subject of study, increasing numbers in the boarding department, the rapidly increasing numbers of native workers, and Bible readers, speaks loudly of the under-guiding power of the Most High, and it is to us a strong token that the day is not far distant when the windows of heaven shall be opened, and a nation shall be born in a day.

(To be continued.)

RECENT EVENTS in Central America and the Argentine Republic.

has called attention to the countries in the southern part of this continent. The reading public will, no doubt, welcome so good an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with these countries and their peoples, as is about to be offered them:

The South American tour recently made by Theodore Child under the auspices of *Harper's Magazine* may be regarded as one of the most important journalistic enterprises of the present year. During his sojourn in Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, Mr. Child made a special study of the social, economic, and industrial phases of life in those countries, and whatever he may write on these subjects may be considered entirely trustworthy. The first paper, describing his experiences and observations along the line of the transcontinental railway, now being constructed from Buenos Ayres, will appear in the September number of the *Magazine*, illustrated from photographs and drawings by leading American artists.

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 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

CONVENTION.

YARMOUTH, SATURDAY, July 25.

The Convention opened this morning under a rainy sky. Large numbers of delegates have been coming in, during the past two days, and though the weather is not altogether pleasant, everything else seems to be propitious. The large and handsome audience room of the Temple church was pretty well filled up with delegates and visitors. In the absence of the president, Edwin D. King, Esq., the meeting was opened with vice-president Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Charlottetown, in the chair.

After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Hickson. On motion the Convention voted to rescind a motion passed at the last Convention to the effect that the president of the body be elected by ballot; and the Convention proceeded to appoint the usual nominating committee. While the committee was preparing its report, the following visiting brethren were invited to seats in the Convention: Rev. J. McLaurin, Sec'y of the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec; Prof. E. N. Wolverton, of Woodstock; Rev. D. M. Welton, D. D., of Toronto; Prof. G. W. Masse, of Grande Ligne Seminary; Rev. U. C. S. Wallace, of Lawrence, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Nolan and Rev. J. H. Robbins, of Saxon River, Vermont. In response to an invitation from the chair, these brethren made brief and felicitous remarks.

The report of the committee on nominations was then presented and adopted. The Rev. C. Goodspeed, D. D., was chosen president, with C. B. Whidden, Esq., of Antigonish, and Rev. J. A. Cahill, of Summerside, as vice-presidents. The new president, on taking the chair, greeted the Convention in a few well chosen words.

In the absence of Prof. Keirstead, the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. I. B. Oakes was chosen secretary *pro tem*, and Rev. Sydney Welton, assistant. A. S. Murray, Esq., was appointed treasurer. The retiring president having committed to vice-president Rev. J. A. Gordon, the duty of the address, Mr. Gordon, by invitation of the Convention, took the platform and delivered a short and very excellent address on "Constructiveness, the law of the Christian life."

Obituaries.

The obituary report, presented by Rev. J. H. Saunders, was a long and sadly interesting one. According to the report as read, nine ordained ministers have been called to their reward during the year just closed. The names presented were those of Revs. J. F. Kempton, M. A., S. T. Rand, D. D., LL. D., J. F. McKennie, Daniel McLeod, Samuel Archibald, Obed Parker, George F. Miles, W. M. Edwards and J. O. Redden, M. A.

It appeared that three other brethren have died who were not mentioned in the report, which was accordingly referred to the committee for completion. The additional names are those of Revs. Jeremiah Bancroft, Carpenter, and a colored brother whose name we cannot now recall. Death has made sad havoc in our ministerial ranks this year, twelve in all having been removed, and seven of these, we believe, were in active service in the ministry until within a short time of their death.

SATURDAY, P. M.

The secretary read a communication from our venerable father, Rev. Dr. Billings, expressing his regrets that the feeble state of his health did not permit his attendance, and assuring the Convention of his abiding interest in all the deliberations and work of the body. The secretary was instructed to reply to Father Billings, conveying to him the salutation of the Convention.

State of the Denomination.

The report prepared by Dr. Goodspeed on the state of the denomination was read by Bro. Selden. The usual statistical statement was necessarily omitted, because returns had not been received from the Associations. Following is the report in a condensed form:

Seven brethren have been ordained during the year to the work of the ministry. Following are their names: Walter V. Higgins, D. H. McQuarrie, F. D. Nowlan, Asaph Whitman, C. W. Corey, G. W. Schurman, and G. P. Raymond. New churches have been organized at Granville Ferry, Gibson and Apple River. While seven have been ordained, twelve ministers have died, seven at least of whom were pastors in active service. Five have left the Maritime Provinces, two have been laid aside from overwork or illness, and three others have engaged in other kinds of work. The total loss, therefore, in the active forces of the (ordained) ministry

is ten. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to know that there was never so large a number of young men in our institutions of learning, looking forward to the work of the ministry, many of whom during their vacations are already laboring successfully among the people. There have been but moderate additions to the churches during the year, but these additions have been the result of quiet work and regular growth. It has been a year of pruning and seed-sowing which, it is hoped, will prepare the way for large ingatherings in the near future.

It will appear by the report of the Treasurer of the Convention Fund that there is a respectable increase in the beneficence of our people. This is taken to afford one of the best evidences of the reality, depth and vitality of the Christian life of the people. There can be no high standing of Christian character reached through a training which overlooks and overleaps the plainest duty to give money as well as prayer to the Lord's work. We believe our denomination never can have its full prosperity and power until our pastors determine by the plainest and most faithful instruction as well as by the wisest planning to develop this fundamental grace of giving to the Lord.

Foreign Missions.

The annual report of the Foreign Mission Board was read by the Secretary, Rev. W. J. Stewart, and the Treasurer's report by John March, Esq., of St. John. By this report it appears that Rev. M. B. Shaw and wife, and Bro. Howard Barrs have accepted appointment to the Telugu field. Sheik Abdul Aziz has also received appointment to labor under the direction of one of our missionaries in India.

It is expected that the missionaries elect, with the exception of Mr. Barrs, will sail for India about the middle of September.

Mrs. Archibald, of Chicacofo, has returned, after a term of eleven years' faithful service in India, and is now in this country recruiting her health.

In view of Miss Fitch's approaching marriage to Mr. Laflamme, of the Ontario and Quebec Telugu Mission, her resignation has been presented and accepted.

The treasurer's report shows that receipts from Convention Fund and donations have fallen off somewhat as compared with last year, while from mission bands and Sunday-schools the receipts are considerably greater. Taking these three sources of income into account, the receipts for the year are \$6,112 as compared with \$6,123 last year. The receipts from legacies and the W. M. Union have largely increased. In legacies \$2,504 have been received, as compared with \$1,273 last year; and from the W. M. U. \$4,705, as compared with \$3,500 last year.

The force on the foreign field has been strengthened during the year by a new family—Rev. Walter V. Higgins and wife—and this has involved an enlarged expenditure. The expenditure of the past year, as compared with the previous, is \$13,809 against \$8,452. The enlarged receipts from legacies and the W. M. U., however, have enabled the Board to close the year with a slightly larger balance on hand than last year. The figures stand \$1,131 as against \$890 the previous year. This showing is exceedingly gratifying to the Board and all the friends of the mission.

The report strongly recommends, however, that the collections in the churches be made regularly and as early in the year as practicable, in order that the Board shall not be embarrassed by delay.

There is great cause for gratitude to God that the lives and health of our brethren on the foreign field have been preserved during the year. The blessing of heaven has rested upon the labors of our missionaries and the native helpers. The reports of the year will show larger additions to the churches than have occurred in any previous year in the history of the mission.

THE SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

was also given to the Foreign Mission interest. The church was packed to hear the speakers who had been announced. These were Rev. M. B. Shaw, Sheik Abdul Aziz, Rev. J. McLaurin, Bro. Howard Barrs and Mrs. J. C. Archibald. The speakers addressed the meeting in the order of their names. We wish it were possible to reproduce these addresses here for the benefit of the readers of the Messenger and Visitor. But this is impossible, and no abstract could do justice to them. Bro. Shaw was heard, as he always is, with great interest. Bro. Abdul Aziz spoke as one who had himself come up out of the experience of semihumanism. He showed an intelligent grasp of the general subject of missions, and a conviction of the unspeakable importance of the religion of Christ to India.

Seldom if ever has the Convention listened to a missionary address of greater solemnity, power and impressiveness than that of Bro. McLaurin. It would seem impossible that any one who listened could ever forget it, or hereafter ignore the great responsibility which is laid upon the Christian church and the glorious opportunity which is opened to give the gospel to India.

Bro. Barrs told how the idea of the Foreign work had gradually taken possession of his mind and filled his heart

until he felt it impossible to do otherwise than to consecrate his life and all his energies to the mission.

Mrs. Archibald has a pleasant and attractive manner as a speaker. Like Mr. McLaurin, she could speak as one who had seen and known something of the deep and terrible degradation of heathenism, and of the patient love, labor and wisdom required in the missionary's work. Her remarks were practical and instructive and the address was felt to be very interesting and impressive.

The Institute.

The meeting of the Institute took place according to appointment, and the arranged programme was carried out. In the absence of the president, Prof. E. M. Keirstead, M. A., Rev. G. O. Gates was called to the chair.

There was a good number in attendance, though, on account of Board meetings held at the same time, quite a large number were prevented from being there who would have wished to be present and who were greatly missed. At the first session papers were presented by Prof. R. V. Jones, Ph. D., of Acadia College, and Rev. D. A. Steele, M. A., of Amherst.

Prof. R. V. Jones read the first paper, on "A Layman's view of the Pastorate." No summary could do justice to this effort. It might have been called "A Scholar's view of the Pastorate"—for certainly it was a production into which he managed to put the experience of a life-time, in chaste phraseology. But it was more; the Professor became really eloquent. Perhaps this beautiful essay may be printed—so that we need not at present give any synopsis.

Mr. Steele's paper on "The Messianic Kingdom," was an exceedingly fresh and vigorous presentation of that most interesting and difficult subject. It was greatly enjoyed by the Institute and is spoken of on all hands as a grand thing.

In the afternoon, Rev. D. M. Welton, D. D., an old friend whom everybody was glad to see and hear, read what ought to be called "A Treatise on the Second Advent." It covered a good deal of ground, and was received with evident relish. Both of these brethren were very decided in the view that this is the dispensation in which the earthly triumphs of the Redeemer are to be won; and that it is a mistake to wait for the personal reign of Jesus on earth. The pre-millennial coming, we should judge, has few or no advocates in the Institute.

Dr. Saunders presented a short paper on "The Systematic Study of the Bible." It contained some excellent hints which will bring forth fruit, we trust, the coming year.

Discussions, very free and profitable, were entered into after each subject was read. These added spice, and helped to make the occasion enjoyable.

The Institute is but a beginning of what, with proper care, will become a good thing. But it never can become what it ought to be while a part of the brethren, and those most capable of entering into these subjects, are engaged on boards and committees. There should be a general interchange of views at these yearly gatherings. We should know how the theological questions of the day are being entertained by one another. The subjects are worthy, if they are worth anything at all, of having the attention of the entire membership for one whole day, at the very least. A week could be profitably spent in the consideration of such themes as came before the Institute at this session. We hope the managing spirits will secure the undivided attention of heads of departments next year.

Another thought in connection with the Institute: Bring up your young men to the front. Some of them are students, and would present scholarly papers. Besides, they have to begin some time.

Meeting of Governors and Fellows.

THE AMENDED CHARTER.

The Board of Governors and Fellows of Acadia College were in session all day Friday. Some matters of considerable importance were dealt with. A committee appointed last June presented a report in the form of "A draft for a Bill to amend and consolidate the charter of and several Acts relating to Acadia College."

The object of the proposed legislation is to simplify and more clearly define matters relating to the government of the College, and especially to make more definite and intelligible the relationship between the Board of Governors and the Senate.

After very careful consideration and some amendment the report was adopted. If the bill shall become law, it will take effect July 1, 1891.

The Bill provides that the Board of Governors shall appoint a Senate, having advisory powers in reference to the appointment of professors, the conferring of degrees, and generally all matters relating to the literary departments of the University. After the date above mentioned the nine Fellows, now having a double connection with the Board of Governors and the Senate, will cease to have connection with the Board, and will remain simply members of the Senate. All other members of the Senate will continue during the unexpired portion of their term of office.

THE LADIES' SEMINARY.

A report was also presented and considered involving important matters in reference to the Ladies' Seminary. It is sufficient here to say in this connection that the policy of a separate school for ladies was adopted and a course of action was outlined which, if carried out, will involve very considerable changes in the way of enlargement and improved equipments for the school.

GYMNASIUM.

The President, in regard to the gymnasium now in process of erection, reported progress. The contract has been given to F. A. Clarke & Son, of Berwick. The building will be in dimensions 82x42. It is to cost \$1,470, and to be completed by Nov. 1st at the latest. Of this sum, as we understand the matter, the class of 1890 undertake to provide \$500. Donations and pledges to the amount of \$475 have been obtained from other sources, G. P. Payzant, Esq., Windsor, contributing \$100. This leaves about \$500 to be provided for. Great honor is due to the men of '90 for their action in this matter. It is hoped that those who recognize the importance of physical education will not be slow to provide the balance required.

The chair in physics, which is being endowed by the Alumni Society, for the present remains vacant. The Senate of the College, at a special meeting in July, nominated for the position Prof. F. H. Eaton, of the Government Normal School, Truro. The nomination has been confirmed by the Board of Governors and the appointment made. We regret to say, however, that Prof. Eaton has not seen his way clear to accept the appointment.

THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

Certain funds having been placed at the disposal of the Board of Governors in order to provide for theological instruction in connection with the college, it has been resolved to establish a course of study in theology. To this course Dr. Sawyer, Prof. Keirstead and perhaps some others of the professors, if the arrangement is carried out, will give a part of their time and attention. In order to permit this, it is resolved to appoint a professor in English Literature, who, it is hoped, may also be able to give instruction in homiletics. As a provisional step, looking to the appointment of a professor, the executive of the Senate are authorized to appoint an instructor in the English Literature department.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PAPER.

According to the congregational system on which Baptist churches are organized, everything is open to the view of the people and they are permitted and called to participate directly in all the deliberations, plans and labors of the church and the denomination. It is the ideal system. It would be perfect in a perfect world. It has its drawbacks, no doubt, in a world in which ignorance, crankiness and wickedness abound. Under certain circumstances, it is possible that some other system would give better results. But taking the world at large and the course of time into account, there is, probably, no one form of church organization that is so well adapted to all the various and varying needs and conditions of human life as the congregational.

It reposes confidence in the people, it enlists their interest and sympathy in every enterprise, it calls for and promotes education, it develops talent and cultivates intelligence among the people. One of its strongest and best features appears in the fact that every religious enterprise is laid upon the hearts and consciences of the people, and their efforts and means are put forth for its promotion, not simply at the bidding or the entreaty of their leaders, but because the enterprise is their own, and their hearts are in the work.

All this has found very forcible illustration in the history of the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces, and in connection with our denominational work. Whatever has been done has been done by the body at large. Whatever advances there have been, have been accomplished through the forward movement of the denomination. They were weak, poor and despised. There was no strong and wealthy parent church beyond the seas to nourish and support the weak congregations, to sustain their ministers, and to endow institutions of learning for their benefit. But because they were weak and despised, they were drawn the more closely together in sympathy and mutual support. They felt sure they had a reason for being, and strong in their belief in the Bible as containing the divine sanction for their faith and practice, they trusted in God and put their hearts and souls into a work for God and for their children. There were giants, too, in those early days of our history, men robust in body and mind, men whose spirits were free and strong through their study of the divine Word and communion with the divine Spirit. These men left their impress on the denomination's life, and bequeathed something of their spirit to those who have come after. Out of their broad-minded and large-hearted piety, our institutions have come to be, and by virtue of the religious life which, through the ministry

of the fathers, was implanted and cultivated in the denomination, those institutions have grown and flourished. They founded our schools, they established our mission work, they called into existence our religious press, and made the denominational newspaper a part of the denomination's life. It is true that neither the *Christian Messenger* nor the *Christian Visitor*, at the outset, or in the course of their history, strictly speaking, belonged to the denomination. They were managed as private enterprises. But it was the religious and intellectual life of the Baptist people seeking for expression, the felt want of a newspaper that should voice and vindicate the ideas and convictions of the denomination, and that might bring to every Baptist family the news from the churches, the associations, and the entire religious world, so keeping the people in intelligent and sympathetic touch with the whole wide field of Christian effort,—these were the conditions that made these papers first a possibility and then a fact.

Scarcely any of our institutions have exercised a more intimate and powerful influence on the life of the churches than the denominational press. It has been at once both an indicator and a promoter of the life and prosperity of the body. It is both a cause and a result of unity. When we came to understand, in these Maritime Provinces, that we were one people, and that success in all departments of our denominational work was largely dependent upon unity of spirit and effort, it became apparent that, instead of two denominational organs, having and representing different and sometimes diverse interests, there should be one paper belonging to the Baptists of these provinces, representing impartially the common interest and thus tending constantly and powerfully to unify and consolidate the body in regard to all its thought and work. There were difficulties in the way, but these were happily surmounted and the one paper idea became a reality. For some five and a half years the consolidated paper has had an existence and in it the time honored saying "Union is strength" has found illustration.

Partly on account of the strong and judicious management which the paper has enjoyed, and partly because its establishment was in harmony with our denominational polity and answered to the needs of the people, the *Messenger and Visitor* has been from the outset a success.

In a financial point of view the measure of success which the paper has achieved has been more than satisfactory. But this is not the only measure or the principal evidence of success. It has constantly extended its influence and every department of our denominational life has shared in its enlargement and prosperity.

What we wish especially, then, to emphasize in these remarks is the fact that this paper is vitally connected with our interests as a people. It is the logical outcome of our polity and our denominational history. Our work as Baptists has been and is, under God, the people's work, and because the people are so deeply interested in every undertaking which the denomination has in hand, they demand to be informed in regard to all matters which pertain to the denominational life and work. The paper is, indeed, itself a part of that life and work. It is as truly a denominational enterprise as any in which we are engaged. Though its organic connection with the denomination is somewhat different, the connection is as real and as truly organic as in the case of our missionary work or our educational institutions, while it is more intimately and constantly associated with the life of the people than any other denominational force or agency. Week by week it touches their pulse and mingles with their life blood. It should be a leader and a representative of the intellectual and spiritual life of the people. In order to the best results, the paper must be in as large a sense as possible representative of that life.

The influence of those who are recognized as the leaders of our denominational life and thought should be felt in its pages. There should be contributions from many sources and those the best available. Especially should the spiritual life of the churches find expression in the paper. No department, we believe, is read more eagerly or with greater profit than that which gives information concerning the experiences of the pastors and the results of their labors in co-operation with their people in the various churches.

It will be the aim, under the present editorial management, not only to put into the paper all the personal forces which are at the command of the editor, but also to make the *Messenger and Visitor* to a larger measure than ever before, if possible, representative of the best life and sentiment of the denomination. Working for the people and with a single-hearted purpose to serve, to the utmost of his ability, the cause of truth and the common interests, he earnestly desires and confidently expects the heartiest sympathy and co-operation of his brethren.

—You may bray a fool in a mortar, but it is astonishing with what facility he will bray himself out.

Ontario Letter.

The inhabitants of this province are pursuing their usual summer occupation of—keeping cool, or at least trying to. Most of the time the endeavor ends in failure, and the endeavor can only map himself in perspiring hopelessness. You brethren by the ocean of course know nothing of this, for the breezy Atlantic fans you unceasingly.

In consequence of this state of things, the summer exodus is in full tide. Could one stand "where Moses stood," or on some other Pisgah height, he would see streams of steaming humanity rushing hither and thither to find a refuge from the thermometer. Muskoka, Kettle Point, Murray Bay, Nepigon, and a host of smaller resorts are filled now after months of solitude.

This annual emigration works havoc in congregations, Sabbath-schools, prayer-meetings, etc. Pastors, superintendents and others who bear the burden of church work are frequently at their wits' end to fill up the vacancies. However annoying this may be for a time, the other side will appear by-and-by. When the sojourners return with freshened energies and complexions, quickened appetites for meals and labor, to resume their tasks with new zeal, the value of the vacation as a mental and moral invigorator will be gratefully acknowledged.

In spite of heat and other difficulties, some important business has been arranged in connection with

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY.

On the 24th ult., the Senate and Board of Governors met in Toronto and appointed Rev. Thos. Trotter, M. A., of Bloor street church, Toronto, to be Professor of Homiletics, Church Polity, and Pastoral Theology; M. S. Clarke, M. A., Principal of the Georgetown High School, to the Chair of Modern Languages; Thos. McKenzie, M. A., M. D., to be lecturer in Biology. These are men who have made their mark in their respective spheres.

A Preceptress has been found for the

MULLEN LADIES' COLLEGE in the person of Miss A. L. Smiley, M. A., who has had long experience as a teacher in New London, N. H., Worcester, Mass., and Vassar College. Miss Mary S. Daniels, B. A., of Wallesey College, takes the department of Natural Sciences.

With these and other appointments previously mentioned, there will be no better equipped denominational university in America. The Arts College opens in October with a freshman class of 13. Dr. Goodspeed is coming! We are all delighted. He has been made chairman of the Theological Faculty, and Dr. Rand chairman in Arts. If this arrangement works well, it will probably be made permanent instead of the proposed President and Chancellor.

This scribe was not a little interested in the sketch of Abdul Aziz, published by Rev. W. J. Stewart in the issue of August 6th. The Army authorities have been parading the Sheik and several other "converted Hindus" up and down our land as fruits of the Army work in India. But unfortunately for them, our Foreign Missionary Secretary, Rev. John McLaurin, who had known some of these people in India, sent a letter to the *Canadian Baptist* setting forth the facts of the case. It is certainly a matter for thankfulness that Abdul Aziz has decided to devote his energies to a cause more worthy his talents, and it is a pity that the Army leaders show such a deplorable lack of common honesty in many of their methods.

MEM.

During the month of August and Rev. T. Trotter's vacation, the Bloor St. pulpit, Toronto, will be supplied by Rev. Dr. Perrin, of Chicago. Rumor has it, that in case Pastor Trotter accepts the Senate's appointment, Dr. Perrin will succeed him. It is time the doctor returned to the land that gave him birth, education, and eight years of pastoral experience.

Rev. W. Harryet has resigned the pastorate of the First Avenue church, Toronto.

Rev. W. C. Weir, B. A., has accepted the call from Vancouver, B. C. This move leaves the important Guelph pastorate vacant, and deprives Ontario of a young and able minister.

This Western region sends greetings to the new editor. P. K. D.

Horton Academy.

I wish to say to any young men who may be contemplating a course of study at Horton Collegiate Academy, that the academic year begins Sept. 3rd, and it is important that their applications be made in good time. I would very strongly advise all students to come at the beginning of the school year, if possible, instead of postponing it until January, as, obviously, it will be much to their advantage to join the classes when they are formed rather than afterwards. Let me also suggest that pastors may do a good work by looking out for bright young men and encouraging them to attend the school. I. B. OAKS, Principal.

—The same furnace that hardens clay liquefies gold; and in the strong manifestations of divine power Pharaoh found his punishment, but David his pardon. Colton.

Vacation

Our pastor, over to his vacation by installing comparative stranger in many places that he would not spend a very vacation if this is a rest. Otherwise the retire to some quiet and, as my physician live like an officer live two.

Two weeks of this more accurately, two spent in Boston in vacation supplies. With that saints and sinners so much alike that vacation without was in the mountains. The old sermon is worth an exchange of pulpits. August might often And sometimes Master, to get apart an

I might say that the was for the church friend, R. M. Hunt, is great pleasure to meet greater pleasure to meet attachment to their ex-Hunt found the church in quite a deplorable too late now to recall of the trouble. But gratifying to know the remarkable success in difficulties and hardships. It was not good that our good brother poor. His anxiety was too much anxiety on He is down in New where with orders to for some months. only thing that would angry with Bro. Hunt that he was not that that he so much mind pastors or church like urging him to pro

Sunday afternoons in listening to lect friend, R. S. MacArthur at the Temple. Things at the Temple owe their origin church. They are patriotic and their aim. They are crowds of people, and but that their influence important factor in municipal politics. School Board from Arthur great enthusiasm, a meetings on two cons "Current events conist aggression," and not." He takes str Rome's interference affairs, and believes oath of allegiance ever ought to be required Pope. This because a political power which American institution of the very nature of the loyal citizen of this think this point is we must come to the question for both United States to-day.

But this is August weary your readers seems to have retired or gone down to the so when one makes places. But from n can hear the hum of the clatter of shoe fact are not all at the b tains. But this is factories, and the fash later. But the fash sort has lost its cha except as a place to He is reserving ten be spent far away in fishing-rod and a gun joyment, and one deacons to gather up

So men come and things go on. I have the MESSENGER AND V these things. Dr. G. is sorely felt, but h where, and will h position, which this also be true of his st torial work.

THE EXHIBITION—being rapidly carried Grand Exhibition with this city this autumn. West India goods for exhibition here Trinidad is also sending fine exhibit. Numerous now coming in from Maritime Provinces, that by Sept. 1st, a space will be taken cultural and horticultural large number of app received from Ontario England and the Dr upholstery department exhibited worth, it is

Wister's Balsam cured my little girl whooping cough, who over by the physical remedies had failed. JOSIAH H.

Vacation Notes.

Our pastor, over the line, is taking his vacation by instalments this year. A comparative stranger in the surroundings in which he lives, he had a good many places that he wanted to visit and could not spend a very long time at any of them. This is a good way to take a vacation if one is not greatly in need of rest. Otherwise the best thing to do is to retire to some quiet place, lie down, and, as my physician used to tell me, live like an oyster lives for a month or two.

Two weeks of this vacation, or perhaps more accurately, two Sabbaths of it were spent in Boston in what we now call vacation supplies. What a blessing it is that saints and sinners everywhere are so much alike that ministers can have a vacation without wasting all their time in the mountains or on the sea-coast! The old sermon is worth its weight in gold at this season of the year. I think an exchange of pulpits for the month of August might often be a good thing. And yet sometimes we need, like our Master, to go apart and rest awhile.

I might say that the supply in Boston was for the church of which our good friend, R. M. Hunt, is pastor. It was a great pleasure to meet his people, and a greater pleasure to note their warm attachment to their excellent pastor. Mr. Hunt found the church at Jamaica Plains in quite a demoralized condition. It is too late now to recall the cause or causes of the trouble. But it was exceedingly gratifying to know that he has had remarkable success in overcoming the difficulties and harmonizing the discord. It was not so pleasant to learn that our good brother's health was so poor. His people say that he has had too much anxiety on his present field. He is down in New Brunswick somewhere with orders to take complete rest for some months. I think about the only thing that would make these people angry with Bro. Hunt would be to learn that he was not taking the entire rest that he so much needs. Bear this in mind pastors or churches who may feel like urging him to preach.

Sunday afternoons in Boston were spent in listening to lectures by our good friend, R. S. MacArthur, of New York, at the Temple. These afternoon meetings at the Temple and in Music Hall owe their origin chiefly to J. D. Fulton. They are patriotic and anti-Romanist in their aim. They are attended by great crowds of people, and there is no doubt but that their influence has been a very important factor in purifying Boston's municipal politics, and in wresting the School Board from under Romanist control. Dr. MacArthur was received with great enthusiasm, and addressed the meetings on two consecutive Sundays on "Current events connected with Romanist aggression," and on "The Huguenot." He takes strong ground against Rome's interference in our national affairs, and believes that in taking the oath of allegiance every Roman Catholic ought to be required to renounce the Pope. This because the Pope represents a political power which is hostile to our American institutions. A Romanist, in the very nature of the case, can not be a loyal citizen of this Republic. Many think this point is well taken, and that we must come to that. This is a great question for both Canada and the United States to-day.

But this is August, and I must not weary your readers. New England seems to have retired to the mountains or gone down to the seaside. It seems as when one makes a short visit to these places. But from my study window I can hear the hum of cotton mills, and the clatter of shoe factories. The people are not all at the beach nor in the mountains. But this is a bug-time in the factories, and the easier time will come later. But the fashionable summer resort has lost its charms for the writer except as a place to visit temporarily. He is reserving ten days of vacation to be spent far away in the woods with a fishing-rod and a gun as his means of enjoyment, and one or two able-bodied deacons to gather up the plunder.

So men come and men go, but some things go on. I have no doubt but that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is to be one of these things. Dr. Goodspeed's loss will be sorely felt, but he was needed elsewhere, and will honorably fill his new position, which thing, I am sure, will also be true of his successors in the editorial work.

THE EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are being rapidly carried forward for the Grand Exhibition which is to be held in this city this autumn. Fifty-two cases of West India goods have been forwarded for exhibition per steamer Loanda. Trinidad is also sending a very large and fine exhibit. Numerous applications are now coming in from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and it is expected that by Sept. 1st, a very large amount of space will be taken for live stock, agricultural and horticultural exhibits. A large number of applications have been received from Ontario. Some also from England and the United States. In the upholstery department a carpet will be exhibited worth, it is said, £500.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cured my little girl of a severe attack of whooping cough, when her life was given over by the physician and all other remedies had failed.

JOSEPH HOFF, Keyport, N. J.

Religious Intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES. SPRINGFIELD.—Last Sabbath I had the privilege of baptizing and receiving a promising young man into the membership of the Belle Isle Creech church. This little church has nearly doubled its membership during the past year.

AUG. 19. S. H. CORNWALL. GUYMOND, N. S.—Administered the ordinance of baptism to two believers last Sabbath at Boyleton. The brethren at this place are repairing the inside of their church. When finished (as it will be in three or four weeks) it will be the most neat and attractive church edifice in this county. We expect to baptize again soon. W. P. A.

AUG. 18. OAK BAY, Charlotte Co.—We are looking forward to the coming of the Association with pleasure, trusting that God may make it a season of spiritual blessing to us. The interior of our church edifice at Rolling Dam has been beautifully finished. The people in this section of the field are truly earnest in the good work. Last Sabbath I had two burials. In the morning I buried a young sister with Christ in baptism at the Rolling Dam, making two that have been received since my last writing. In the afternoon we buried all that was mortal of Benjamin Levar, aged 69 years. F. S. TODD.

NORTH RIVER.—The Lord is visiting His people in this place, and as a result His children are being revived. Many hearts have been taken from the "willow tree," and are being used to the glory of God and encouragement of the church and pastor. Several are seeking Christ, and two persons, who for some time have been to the north of the Kingdom, recently made a public profession and were baptized August 17th in the presence of a large number of people. The Lord is refreshing His people at Kinnear Settlement and Lewis Mountain. We expect to baptize soon at Kinnear in the near future, who are now standing in the liberty of Christ. We are working as hard as we can and looking to the Great Head for an increase. G. W. SCHUMAN.

FOURTH HILLSBORO.—Brother J. B. Colwell, homelike, of St. Martin's Seminary, has been laboring during his vacation with the group of churches, viz. Second Hillsboro, Fourth Hillsboro, and Caladonia. He has proved himself to be a man of piety, intelligence and zeal, and God has greatly blessed his labors; especially in Fourth Hillsboro, the church has been revived, sinners have been converted to God. Three happy souls were buried with Christ in baptism on the 3rd of August, and nine more on the 17th. The people generally on the field will regret very much that Bro. Colwell cannot continue to labor with them, as he expects to return to school at the opening of the term early in September. A good man is needed at once to take up the work that our brother has been doing so well, and now has to leave. May the Lord send the right man immediately. J. E. FILLMORE.

WEST DEVON, Lot 10, P. E. I.—The dear Lord has condescended to send souls in connection with this church and people. We began a series of meetings about 1st of August. On the 7th six were added to the church by baptism, among them the eldest son of our Deacon Morshead, a young man of much promise. The morning of the 7th found a large number assembled on the banks of our Jordan here to witness our dear Bro. Kinley baptize five candidates upon profession of their faith, two of them strong hopeful young men. Again, on Monday morning, at the same hour, at the same place, two other young men and a young lady followed the dear Saviour in His own ordinance of baptism—making 14 in all that have been baptized since we began our service some three weeks ago. We hope to report still further accessions to our numbers. Never in the history of this church was the outlook so hopeful as now. To the God of all grace be all the praise. E. B. P.

AUG. 19. ANDOVER, Victoria Co., N. B.—Nature affords no more beautiful baptistry than the lovely St. John river, which it was our privilege to visit on Sabbath last, when one young sister followed her Saviour in his own ordinance. Rev. C. Henderson, who has rendered such valiant service to the Baptist cause in this region, was the administrator. The baptism was witnessed by a goodly number, who immediately after repaired to the church, where I preached to a full house of attentive hearers. I take this opportunity to say a few words about the Lord's work among us. I began work here June 15, and have since been caring for the little flock at Anson, Grand Falls, and Forest Glen. Our work has been slowly but surely progressing. The attendance at preaching service is good and constantly increasing. Our social services have grown in numbers and deepened in interest. Our Sabbath-school work is advancing. On Sabbath evening the 10th, Mrs. J. C. Archibald addressed a large gathering on our foreign mission work. A collection, amounting to \$16.23, was taken. Mrs. A.'s visit to her early home has been much appreciated, and has done us good. In addition to her zeal in foreign work, she is a genuine home missionary. At a business meeting of the church, on the 14th, Bro. Jonathan Brown and Isaac Wark, whom Deacon Wright welcomed to his aid, were chosen as deacons. Bro. Wark having rendered efficient service as clerk; was then relieved of the duties of that office and Bro. Herman C. Henderson appointed to it. Next to more of the grace of God, the greatest need of this large and interesting field is a permanent pastor. It is hoped that the brother who has been invited to visit us with a view to settlement, may find the Lord directing him to this field, where he will find a well officered church, a warm reception, an appreciative people, willing workers, and enough work to keep hands, feet, and heart busy. H. MORAN.

AUG. 20. PERSONAL. Rev. E. T. Miller having completed a three years pastorate in the Tabernacle church, Halifax, has resigned his charge. He is open to correspondence from churches needing a pastor. His address for the present is 15 Moran street, Halifax, N. S.

TEA SUGAR FLOUR FULL LINES OF Staple Groceries and Dry Goods. WHOLESALE ONLY.

Doing business on a CASH BASIS, I am prepared to make the lowest prices to the Trade and I guarantee satisfaction to purchasers. I carry a very large stock of SUGARS, bought in Montreal, Halifax, and Montreal at bottom prices. TEA is a specialty to which I give closest attention in buying and matching. Qualities second to none. SPRING ORDERS SOLICITED. BOTTOM PRICES. TERMS CASH. JOSEPH FINLEY, 65, 67, and 69 DOCK STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICES. The N. S. Eastern Baptist Association will meet at North Sydney, C. B., on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Delegates to this Association who pay a full first-class fare from any point on the Intercolonial Railway to Mulgrave, and from Mulgrave to North Sydney by the B. & N. S. Company's boats, can return free by presenting a certificate of attendance. Passengers going by train on Thursday to Mulgrave can reach North Sydney Friday morning.

T. B. LAYTON, Sec'y of Association. Delegates to the Eastern Baptist Association, which meets at North Sydney, Sept. 12, are requested to forward their names immediately to the undersigned. W. J. WILSON, North Sydney, Aug. 20.

The Southern Association of New Brunswick meets this year at Oak Bay, Charlotte County, on Saturday, September 20th. Church clerk will please forward church letters to the undersigned, not later than Sept. 10th. G. C. COULTER WHITE, Secy., Hampton, N. B.

Delegates to the Southern Association to be held with the Oak Bay Baptist Convention at Oak Bay, will please send their names to the undersigned at least one week before time of meeting, in order that accommodation may be provided for all. O. B. DORRIS, Clerk.

The Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties Baptist quarterly meeting will convene with the Lower Woodstock Baptist Association on the second Friday in September (12th), at 7 p. m., preaching by Rev. A. H. Hayward. Quarterly sermon by Rev. Geo. Howard, on Sabbath, at 11 a. m. This being our annual meeting, it is important that there be a large delegation. You are invited. Woodstock, Aug. 21. Secy. Treas.

Home Missions. RECEIPTS FROM JULY 25 TO AUG. 7. Children's Mite Boxes, Sable River, N. S., \$ 3 00 Convention Fund, North Temple church, 29 30 Friends at Beaver Harbor, Charlott Co., 2 25 Mrs. Silas Jackson, Clarence, 2 00 Convention Fund—Beaver River church, Yar. Co., 32 41 Yarmouth South church, 18 00 Capt. F. G. Cook, Chebogue, 5 00 North Temple church, Ohio, 2 70 Mrs. John Symonds, Exeter, N. H. (Hebron church), 4 00 Convention Fund—Winterville church, 6 00 Milford and Greywood, 4 00 West Yarmouth church, 27 15 Dea. Stephen Churchill, Overton, 1 00 Overton Sunday school, 1 30 Newcastle church, Northumberland Co., N. B., 14 00 Joseph G. McNeil, Esq., Bartlett, Digby Co., 10 00 Windsor Plains church, 6 00 Lunenburg town church, bal., 4 27 Third Yarmouth church, 28 00 Carleton church, Yarmouth Co., 1 50 Forest Glen church, 2 50 North Temple church, 20 75 Third Yarmouth church, 50 00 Con. Fund, Rev. C. Henderson, Andover, 10 00 J. W. Barns, Esq., Wolfville, 11 83 Con. Fund, Hebron S. S., 64 00 Sunday-school, Amherst, 23 19 Germain at Sunday school, 30 00 Con. Fund, Rev. T. Todd, Woodstock, 2 00 Mrs. O. J. Spencer, Cow Bay, 1 00 Con. Fund, Tusket Sunday school, 1 90 Master Percy Hatfield, Graverton, 70 00 West Onslow Mission Band, 3 00 Con. Fund, Arthurville church, 2 00 Con. Fund, Dr. Day, 304 78 Mrs. Wm Wymam, Freeport, 1 00 Forter Nickerson, Freeport, 1 00 Rev. C. Henderson, Andover, 5 00 Dea. R. T. Gross, Valley church, Hillsboro, 2 00 Wm. R. T. Gross, Valley church, Hillsboro, 2 00 Dea. D. Cameron, Valley church, Hillsboro, 2 00 Hebron church, 6 00 Dr. Day, 115 85 Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McLauren, Lower Argyle, 5 00 3d Yarmouth church, Deerfield, 2 41 Florenceville church, 7 50 E. C. Florenceville church, 7 50 Dr. Day, 799 84

Before reported, 1,745 23 Total for year, 5,733 74

MAINTENANCE AND N. W. MISSIONS. Miss Abbie E. Parker, Clarence, 1 00 Mrs. Silas Jackson, 2 00 J. W. Noble, Penobscot, N. B., 1 00 Arcadia church, 8 00 Mrs. John Symonds, Exeter, N. H., 2 00 Belmont Mission Band, Colchester Co., 8 00 A. Friend, Megoggin, 2 00 Mrs. O. J. Spencer, Cow Bay, C. B., 2 00 Cavendish church, I. E. I., 4 15 Dr. Day, treasurer Con. Fund, 25 00

Before reported, 858 15 Total for year, 1,175 57 Since closing the accounts I have received post-office order for \$74.23 from Butternut Ridge church, N. B., and \$3.55 from Goshen church. Both of the above, for different objects, will be reported in order in due time. A. Conover, Treas. H. M. Board. Hebron, August 19.

Foreign Mission Receipts.

Upper Stewiacke church, \$9.75; estate Mrs. Harriet Bain, Yarmouth, \$525; Herbert and Isaac Hallimore, New Cornwall, \$2; Chas. Skinner, Brooklyn, A. C., \$2.50; 2nd Hillsboro church, \$6.50; A. Friend, Onslow, \$1; Fourcee Sabbath-school, \$2; Sabbath-school concert, \$19.46; St. Stephen church, \$8; Simeon Daniels, Paradise, \$1.50; Prince street church, Truro, \$1; Mrs. T. M. Linton, Truro, \$5; German street church, \$13.37; Mission Band, North church, Halifax, \$45; Lockeport church, \$3.96; Parrsboro church, \$2; Mrs. Yorke, Parrsboro, \$1; A. Friend, Kings Co., N. S., \$100; Canoe Sabbath-school, \$6.37; Abol church, \$2; B. J. Lawson, Amherst, \$4; Hugh Logan, Amherst, \$4; Hannah Brown, Amherst, \$1; Brother, Amherst, \$1; St. George church, \$32.46; Rev. Dr. Day, \$125; Upper Wilcox church, \$40; Dea. Luby and wife, Amherst, \$2; Mrs. M. B. Dimock, Abbadie, Newport, \$2; W. M. B. U., per Mrs. Smith, treasurer, \$676.25; Rollingden church, \$7.25; Bartlett's Mills, \$3; Leige church, \$4.75; Oak Bay, \$8; Rev. Dr. Day, \$201; Butternut Ridge church, \$16; St. Martins, \$8; Martins Seminary, \$5; St. Martins, \$5.10; Rev. Dr. Bill, \$1; A. Devoled Street, Amherst, \$10; Parrsboro church, \$8.16; Margerville church, \$4; Harborville church, \$1.85; 3rd Hillsboro church, \$7; Rev. D. Grand, Springfield, \$1; Bequest of F. Campbell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., \$100; "Louise," St. John, \$100; Acadia Co. Miss. Society, \$100; Mrs. Mary Kiever, Amherst, \$5; Wolfville, Miss. Band, \$63.66; Mrs. Uhlman, Carleton, Yarmouth Co., \$3; J. W. Frai, Maynoe Bay, \$2; Mrs. John Hinch, Tusket, \$3; J. Baberton, wife and daughter, Red Point, P. E. I., \$5; Rev. Dr. Day, \$400; Great Village, Miss. Band, \$200; Rev. Dr. Day, \$152.80; E. D. Shand, Windsor, \$100; Rev. Dr. Day, \$120; Friends at Gibson, per Mrs. Archibald, \$15.69; Fredericton church, \$66; Middleton S. S., \$9; Rev. Dr. Day, \$73.29; Advocate, \$4; Canning church, \$3.03; Jacksonville church, \$1.26; Woodstock church, \$15.63; Mrs. T. Todd, Woodstock, \$2; East Point church, P. E. I., \$6.55; Souris church, \$1.75; Mrs. Knight, Souris, \$5; Rev. J. J. Armstrong, Salisbury, \$2; Little Archer church, \$1.25; W. B. M. U., per Mrs. Smith, Treas., \$676.25; Brussels at Miss. Band, \$50; Friend, Kings Co., N. S., \$100; St. George church, \$2.60; Be-deque church, \$3; New Tusket, \$1.50; Annie McDorman's S. S. class, Bear River, \$10; Milton, Queens Co., S. S., \$10; New Amian, \$3; Backville, \$3.50; Children's mite boxes, Sable River, N. S., \$6.93; Third Yarmouth, 50c; Deacon C. Conolly, Windsor, Car. Co., N. B., \$5; Rev. Dr. Day, \$295.95; Zerahiah Hafese, New Cornwall, \$4.29; Friend, \$3; Third Hillsboro church, \$23.50; G. H. Harrington, Sydney, \$10.50; Rev. W. J. Stewart, \$1; Mrs. M. A. Bigelow, Parrsboro, \$20; Mrs. O. J. Spencer, Cow Bay, \$1; West Onslow Miss. Band, \$3.

St. John, Aug. 15, J. MARCH, Treas.

The English people are much excited, the Independent tells us, by the appearance of the American mosquito in their midst, a few having gone over in the steamers. A scientist is comforting them with the assurance that the mosquito cannot breed in their climate. We owe England one for that intolerable nuisance the sparrow, and if the mosquitoes grow and flourish there till they reach the famous size of the Jersey variety, we shall still be somewhat in England's debt.

NOTICE. A MEETING OF THE MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the Secretary's Office, 46 Prince Street, on the 29th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the year 1886-87, and to authorize the Directors to apply for Supplementary Letters Patent and to sanction a Bye-Law subdividing the shares of the capital stock of two dollars and fifty cents, and to regulate the issue and transfer of the same, and also a Bye-Law to change the number of Directors from five to seven.

Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1886. CHAS. MACDONALD, Secy. Treas.

HEEBNER'S CELEBRATED "LITTLE GIANT" THRESHERS

LEVEL-TREAD HORSE POWERS. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE FOR SALE ONLY BY W. F. BURDITT & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.



NOTE—The American "Little Giant" Threshers sold by us embody several valuable improvements recently patented which are not on any other machines. W. F. BURDITT & CO., General Agents for Maritime Provinces.



119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. "Teach your sons that which they will practise when they become men." OURS is a good, practical, common-sense school, for the teaching of the essentials of a business education. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Banking, Correspondence, Business Laws, Business Practice, Photography, Type Writing, etc., thoroughly taught by teachers of experience and ability. Send for Circulars.

FRAZER & WHISTON. FOWLER & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. Largest Importers of Foreign Manufacture of FINE COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, & C. First-class Cutters of the British School of Cutting. Experienced Workmen. Opposite Court House, AMHERST, N. S.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. Is a Genuine and Reliable MEAT FOOD. In its manufacture nothing but the finest quality of Beef is used, and every package is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from any adulteration. Neither alcohol nor drug of any kind is used in its preparation.

W. K. McHEFFEY & CO., IMPORTERS OF Dry Goods and Carpets. Now selling off FANCY DRESS GOODS. SEND FOR SAMPLES OF—All-Wool Challies, Checked Gingham (French), and other Fancy Dress Stuffs. They are away down in price.

W. K. McHEFFEY & CO., Telephone 29. 38 WATER ST., WINDSOR, N. S.

THE KARN ORGAN. STILL THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Excels all others in Tone, Durability, and General Excellence. WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS. THE KARN PIANO will be placed upon the market early in the New Year. In point of merit it will excel all its competitors in the Dominion, and will stand unchallenged in the musical world as a High-class Piano.

D. W. KARN & CO., ORGAN AND PIANO MANUFACTURERS, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO. HALL'S BOOK STORE, Fredericton. BAPTIST HYMNALS, SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, PAPER, CARDS, GOSPEL HYMNS. Headquarters for School Books, Sheet Music and Music Books.

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Dated this 26th day of August, A. D. 1886. CHAS. MACDONALD, Secy. Treas.

P. S. McNUTT & CO.



"LITTLE GIANT" THRESHING MILL. We have sold this Mill with Hall Threshers and Cleaners for the past three seasons, which have given the best of satisfaction; and this year we have numbers of improvements, which make this the best Mill in the market. We have also on hand Threshers suitable for twelve to a engine or horse. We guarantee satisfaction in every case. Also in stock, TOP BUGGIES, PLEASURES and EXPRESS WAGONS (five different springs), MOWERS, RAKES, REAPERS, BINDERS, &c. All sold on easy terms and low prices. Write or call for prices and terms.

P. S. McNUTT & CO. 32 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed in nearly every case only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."
— P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."
— C. Erick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS
And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, cold-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50. Worth 5¢ a bottle.

EDUCATIONAL.
Superficial schools are for those who do not know there are thorough ones. I have printed what I would like to say on the general subject of business education, and would be glad to send it to you, free. Maybe you would like to see what I can do with a pen; very well, send me ten cents and I will show you.

WINSOR, N. S.
ACADIA COLLEGE.

The next session will open on
THURSDAY, September 25.

Matriculation Examination on WEDNESDAY, September 21, to begin at 9 a. m. Applications may be addressed to the President,
Wolville, N. S.
A. W. SAWYER.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
WOLFFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY opens SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1886. There are two Courses of Study: a Matriculation Course, to prepare young men for college, and a General Course, to furnish a student for Teaching or for Business. The Matriculation Course is beautiful, healthful, and central, and its past record commends it to boys and young men who are seeking a liberal education. Every care is taken to ensure the comfort and happiness of the students. The Matriculation Course is connected with Acadia College and Acadia Seminary, this Academy affords rare opportunities for social as well as intellectual development. Students have the privilege of attending the Horton Reading Room, Library, Lectures, Recitations, etc. Board and Washing, \$2.00 per week. For particular articles for Catalogue, apply to
Principal, I. B. OAKES.

ACADIA SEMINARY,
WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens for the year 1886-87 on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st. Courses of Study: Classical, Literary, and Musical. Diplomas given upon graduation. The school is conducted by thorough and experienced teachers in all departments: Classical, Literary, Instrumental and Vocal Music, French and German, Painting and Drawing, and Elocution. Commencement, well-attended, is held in the new and commodious building in all its appointments. Catalogues sent upon application. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal, Miss M. E. GRAVES, or to the Secretary, Miss M. E. GRAVES, at the residence of
Miss M. E. GRAVES, 157 W. W. SAWYER.
Wolville, July 28th, 1886.

Toronto Baptist College
(Theological Department of McMaster University.)

FALL TERM OPENS OCTOBER 1. Full Faculty. Three years' course (with Honors) leading to the Graduate and Bachelor's Degrees. Students who have completed two years of an Arts Course. Five years' combined Arts and Theology Course (with Honors and Greek), resulting in the degree of Bachelor of Theology. Full English Course. University matriculation, without language, admits to the English Course. Liberal arrangements by which students are enabled to support themselves. Special help for special cases. Well prepared students should send for Catalogue or further information to Prof. A. H. NEWMAN, McMaster Hall, Toronto.

Newton Theological Institution.

PROFESSORS & INSTRUCTORS: ALVAN HOVEY, O. S. STEARNS, JOHN M. ENGLISH, CHARLES R. BROWN, BENJAMIN B. HAZEN, JESSE B. THOMAS, SAMUEL S. CURRY, ARTHUR L. WADSWORTH. Regular classes in Theology, with electives, and separate English Course. Fall term begins TUESDAY, Sept. 22nd. Examinations at nine a. m. For catalogue or further information apply to
ALVAN HOVEY, President,
Newton Centre, Mass.

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THE ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
Each conducted by experienced specialists in their respective departments. This is an excellent opportunity for those who are desiring to acquire a practical education in any of the above mentioned branches. Students may enter at any time. Send for circulars.
NO VACATIONS.
I. O. P. Hall.
S. KERR, Prin.

A CONTRARY.
At her easel, brush in hand,
Clad in coarse attire,
Painting sunsets vague and grand
(Clammy clouds of fire)
Flaxen hair in shining tresses;
Pink and pearly skin;
Fingers which, like lily leaves,
Neither toil nor spin;
At her belt a sunflower bound,
Daisies on the table,
Plaques and panels all around—
That's aesthetic Mabel.

In the kitchen, fork in hand,
Clad in coarse attire,
Dishing oysters, fried and panned,
From a blazing fire;
Dusty hair in frowny knots,
Worn and withered skin;
Fingers hard and brown as nuts
When the frosts begin;
Baking board, one side, aground,
Washtub on the other;
Pots and skillets all around—
That is Mabel's mother!
—Waverly Magazine.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.
Now, mamma, when you write a note
And put "Miss Jones," and "Present,"
You call me from a game of ball
Which is very pleasant.
I leave the game because I must,
To take Miss Jones her letter,
It isn't kindness makes me go—
A game of ball is better.

But in the corner, plain in sight,
And part of the direction,
"Kindness of Ned," you've written out—
And I have much objection.
It isn't kindness that makes me go
To take Miss Jones her letter,
And if you wouldn't call so
—I'd feel a great deal better.
—Eva Lovett Carson.

THE HOME.
Kitchen Brushes.
By ANNA CURD.

In the never-ending round of household work we stumble sometimes inadvertently upon ways of helping ourselves over the hill of difficulty. They may not always be "mother's ways"—oftentimes they are better ways, more in keeping with the wide-awake progressive ideas of the times in which we live.

In this way I have learned the true value of the ordinary scrubbing-brush. I stumbled upon it accidentally, and now so varied are its uses in my kitchen that I am not sure but I would let it head my list of household conveniences.

For five cents apiece you can buy these little scrubbing-brushes without handles; or for seven cents a good, strong brush with a handle, similar in shape to the ordinary blacking-brush, except smaller, can be bought at any notion or drug store. While you're getting, get a plenty of "old Mrs. Means' advice to Mr. Means about buying up Government land—three will be none to many. Buy those with handles if possible, but, if not obtainable, the others will answer very well, as you can put a small screw-eye into the end of each brush, and hang it on a brass hook screwed into the side of the kitchen cupboard. A row of brass hooks with nice clean brushes appended will not mar the appearance of the tidiest kitchen.

The smallest brush, which should not be over three inches in length, can be made to do excellent service in washing Majolica ware, cut-glass tumblers, fruit bowls, preserve dishes; in fact, any kind of ware with a rough, corrugated surface can be kept clean and shining in this way. The same brush will work wonders in cleaning a grate, the rough side of which has been used to grate cocoanut, chocolate, lemon or orange rinds upon. Every housekeeper knows how impossible it is to clean this utensil with dishcloth or mop. Perforated pine, also, after an application of turpentine, will undergo a similar transformation.

The second-size brush should be used exclusively for cleaning vegetables, and after having used one a short time you will wonder how you ever kept house without it. In the one item of preparing potatoes to bake, it will be worth to you ten times the price paid, so thoroughly does it do its work.

The third brush should be a little larger, and will be found invaluable in keeping clean the biscuit board, washing the broiler and iron plates.

One of the requisites of a tidy kitchen is a clean white table. The vigorous use of hot water, soap, and scrubbing brush, with an occasional application of sand and sapolio, will drive out every vestige of dirt and grease, leaving the table in a spotless condition.

One of the most indispensable brushes for kitchen use is a sink brush. A broom brush, such as is used for brushing wearing apparel, answers nicely for this purpose. All brushes after being used should be washed and hung in the proper places; if carelessly left, being slid down, they soon take on the musty smell of a neglected dish-cloth.

FRIED CORNISH.—Cut a piece of fresh codfish into slices two inches thick, dress plentifully with eggs and bread crumbs, and fry in plenty of sweet lard or olive oil, season and serve.

PICKLED CURRANTS.—To one quart of vinegar add three pounds of sugar and seven pounds of currants. Scald all together. Skim out the currants and put in a jar, and boil the syrup a few moments and pour over them. Three pounds of raisins and spices are by some considered a good addition.

LEMON RAISIN PIE.—Two lemons, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins seeded and chopped, one quart of sweet milk. Grate the skin of the lemons and press out the juice, beat the eggs light and mix with the corn-starch and sugar, then stir all the ingredients together and bake in rich crust.

SPANISH ONIONS.—Women and Home says: Select large silver skin onions, peel and boil whole until tender, take out the centers of the onions, and have ready one cupful mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls each of fine bread crumbs and butter, one egg, one tablespoonful with salt and pepper. Fill the onions, and put in a baking dish and pour rich beef stock over all, and simmer in a moderate oven for ten minutes and serve.

TO BOIL SPRING CHICKENS.—Split a half grown spring chicken down the back, twist the tips of the wings over the second joint, wipe dry, spread with salt, break the breast-bone with the rolling pin. Put on a greased grid-iron over a clear fire, rub with clarified butter. Turn often to prevent scorching. When half done, sprinkle with salt and pepper. When thoroughly done, put on a platter with melted butter and a little marsh-mallow catsup. Garnish with squares of toasted bread.

RHUBARB VINEGAR.—Crush in a tub with a pestle a dozen stalks of rhubarb of medium size, pour on this five gallons of water, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Strain through a cloth, add to it nine pounds of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of best brewer's yeast. Keep the temperature not below sixty-eight degrees, and as near that as may be, and put it into a six-gallon cask. In a month strain it from the grounds, return it to the cask again and let it stand until it becomes vinegar.

CHICKEN IN CREAM.—Here is a recipe for chicken in cream: Select a plump, young chicken; clean it nicely and divide into pieces. Roll or dredge in flour, and fry to a golden brown. Arrange neatly on a dish, and pour over it a dressing of cream, made by creaming butter, adding a little salt, and a few drops of lemon, being careful that it does not curdle, if liked, and serve at once.

SPY GLASS.—String and prepare them for use. Boil them in water for a few minutes, drain them and let them cool. Put two tablespoonfuls of salt in the bottom of a stone jar, on that a quart of beans, sprinkle with a tablespoonful of salt, and proceed thus till the jar is full. Put a screw-eye into the end of each brush, and hang it on a brass hook screwed into the side of the kitchen cupboard. A row of brass hooks with nice clean brushes appended will not mar the appearance of the tidiest kitchen.

THE FARM.
Introduction of Tomatoes.

A good many years ago a man who had recently arrived from the Bermuda Islands was sent to York county (Pa.) jail for some offence committed against the laws of that State. He had with him a few seeds which he planted in the rich soil of the jail yard. Before the plants which sprang from the seeds reached maturity he was discharged, and no one knew the nature of them. They grew abundantly, bearing fruit of a large size and unusual quality. He had with him a few seeds which he planted in the rich soil of the jail yard. Before the plants which sprang from the seeds reached maturity he was discharged, and no one knew the nature of them. They grew abundantly, bearing fruit of a large size and unusual quality.

Preserving Flowers.

The preservation of flowers with their natural colors is insured by the following process, according to the American Cultivator: A vessel with a movable cover and bottom is provided, and having reached the temperature of 100 degrees, a metallic gauze of moderate firmness is fixed over it and the cover replaced. A quantity of sand is then taken, sufficient to fill the vessel, and passed through a sieve into an iron pot, where it is heated with the addition of a small quantity of stearine, carefully stirred so as to thoroughly mix the ingredients. The quantity of stearine to be added is at the rate of one quarter of a pound to fifty pounds of sand. Care must be taken not to add too much stearine, as it would sink to the bottom and injure the flowers. The vessel, with its cover on the gauze beneath it, is then turned upside down, and the bottom being removed, the flowers to be operated on are carefully placed on the gauze, the sand is gently and slowly in, so as to fill the interspaces and cover the flowers entirely, thus preventing the petals touching each other. The vessel is then put into a hot place, for instance at the top of a baker's

oven, where it is left for eighteen hours. The flowers meantime dry and retain their natural colors. The vessel still remaining bottom upwards, the lid is taken off and the sand runs away through the gauze, leaving the flowers unharmed. Stearine is the solid portion of fat, as mutton suet, for instance, and is insoluble in alcohol, and oleine is the liquid portion of oil and fat.

A Valuable Windbreak.
A Maine farmer writes to the American Cultivator that some twenty years ago his buildings were so situated that the northwest winds blew the snow into a large back yard, filling it with six feet of drift every winter. The remedy he adopted was a wise one, which others in like cases would do well to imitate. He says:

I transplanted about fifty rock maples (sugar maples) along the lane, and interplanted a few evergreens, chiefly white pines, together with a few cedars. These trees grew nicely, and were soon large enough to prevent drift. This grove changed the whole atmosphere about the premises. I believe it saved a ton of coal several times over every winter. In driving home during a cold, blustering storm, when coming in the line of the grove, it seemed like a temperate climate. The maples have been tapped and syrup made from them in the spring for eight or ten years. Every one who has buildings located in bleak places, should set an acre or so to sugar maples. At the edge of the maple grove a clear fire, rub with clarified butter. Turn often to prevent scorching. When half done, sprinkle with salt and pepper. When thoroughly done, put on a platter with melted butter and a little marsh-mallow catsup. Garnish with squares of toasted bread.

TEMPERANCE.

The Indiana Knights of Pythias of medium size, pour on this five gallons of water, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Strain through a cloth, add to it nine pounds of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of best brewer's yeast. Keep the temperature not below sixty-eight degrees, and as near that as may be, and put it into a six-gallon cask. In a month strain it from the grounds, return it to the cask again and let it stand until it becomes vinegar.

The political contest in New York City is mainly between the friends of the cause of honest government. If the citizens opposed to the Tammany Hall party, which is wholly controlled by the liquor interests, could unite against it, they might defeat it. The starting of a citizens' movement for that purpose gives, at least, some hope of success. The prohibition party nominates candidates for municipal offices without the slightest chance of electing one of them. Its only influence will be to weaken the citizens' movement and increase the probability that the liquor interests will win. Could anything be more absurd?

The seven-teen States which during the last ten years have voted on the question of constitutional prohibitory amendments cast 3,559,370 votes, of which 1,642,912 were for prohibition. There were 890,750 voters who did not vote. When it is considered how unsatisfactory a record, to many, the prohibition party has made in the States, and under what inauspicious circumstances, the fact that forty-six per cent. of the votes cast were for prohibition, makes it seem that a decided majority of the voters of the United States are opposed to the saloon. If its opponents could unite against it, they are strong enough to abolish it.

Mr. Fulton Cutting at the Temperance Congress made an important point when he showed what multitudes there are who are peculiarly susceptible to the temptation of the saloon. Though not first mentioned by him, the fact has too much escaped attention that the want of healthful relaxation and amusement for toil worn men and women is a source of many of the evils which temperance works for the abolition of. The saloon, with all its enormous mischief, offers temporary pleasure to those who have none. To offer them something better would be largely to deprive the saloon of its power over them.

Lord Churchill's Temperance Campaign.

Lord Randolph Churchill has marched out to the temperance camp, bag and baggage. Sir Wilfred Lawson and Mr. Cairne had him as something more than a recruit or an ally; they accept him as a leader. He has prepared a bill of which both these eminent experts say that no better temperance bill was ever presented in the House of Commons. It confers upon local authorities a direct veto upon licenses and contains not a single word of compensation. "If," says Mr. Cairne, "I could see that bill a law to-morrow, I would not ask for a single word to be altered." But Lord Randolph's attitude on this and other social questions has brought down on his head some of the heaviest Tory thunder. He is once more reminded in an article that has every mark of inspiration how far he has wandered from the true fold, how the confidence of the party and the public is shaken, and how remote are his chances of returning to office by the path he is now pursuing. Lord Randolph minds all this as little as ever. He is bent on eight-hour legislation and other social legislation, beside temperance, and is convinced that social questions are uppermost, as probably they are. He expects once more to take the lead of his party, whether in or out of office he cares little. What he cares for is to lead.—Nation.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound promptly relieves and cures obstinate coughs, croup, hoarseness, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It gives immediate relief.



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WHITENING POWDER FROM THE
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The Success of the Original

supports the imitations and there's a crowd of them hanging to Pearl-line. It saves work for them, as it does for everybody. It saves them talk, too. It's the one cry of the peddler that his imitation is "the same as Pearl-line," or "as good as Pearl-line." It isn't true, but it shows what he thinks of Pearl-line. He knows that Pearl-line is the standard—the very best for its purpose. So does everybody who has used it.

Beware of the basket gang—be sure you get Pearl-line. Get it from your grocer—and send back any imitation he may send you.

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USE KENDRICK'S MIXTURE

FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA, AND ALL PAINS IN THE BOWELS. Purely Vegetable and pleasant to take. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Especially in cholera infantum is the use of Higley's Food invaluable. Many cases could be cited where everything else had failed and Higley's Food has been tried and retained. It is a strength imparting and its neutral action on the bowels, the physician has been able to use such remedies as to effect perfect restoration of the patient's health. Send to W. H. RICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., for a pamphlet, "Healthful Hints," sent free to any address. It is of great value as it pertains to all conditions of life.

The Annual Drink Bill.

Dr. Dawson Burns has calculated the annual drink bill for the year 1889. In 1888 it was £123,615,346; last year, £132,213,276. As the prosperity of the nation has increased, the consumption of the nation in drink has increased by over seven and a half millions, or about 6 1/2 per cent. Of this, in round numbers, half a million is due to increased expenditure on wines, and half a million more on foreign and colonial spirits, six and a half millions being the increase on beer and British spirits. This points to the fact that, as wages have increased, a large portion of the industrial classes have been more lavish in their expenditure upon drink. The annual expenditure per head has gone up from £3 1/2 s. d. to £3 9 s. d. This is about 3s. 3d. per year, or three farthings a week. Something, of course, is due to the increase of population. The number of pledged abstainers increases. So there must be a sad increase of drunkenness in some directions. The temperance movement has been rather quiet of late. This may give it a fresh impetus. It is, however, cheering to notice that whilst the drink bill for the ten years ending 1879 was 1359 millions of pounds, that for the decade ending 1889 was 1255 millions of pounds.—London Freeman.

Mr. Higgins, Dear Sir:

It is with pleasure I send this statement of the wonderful curative properties of your excellent Liniment for Rheumatism, and Dyspepsia Bitters, as a Blood Purifier, and Composition Powders, as a great Pain Reliever. It was laid up with Rheumatism in my back and hips for two months so that I could not sit in bed nor move any part of my limbs, except my hands. The doctor could do nothing for me; my friends gave me up. I believed I never would have been able to walk a step again. I then took very severe pains through my whole system from which I could get no relief, when a kind Providence sent you along. The Composition Powder drove the pain out of my system, the Bitters, or Blood Purifier, drove it out of my blood, and the Liniment took the swelling and pain away in a short time, so that in three days I was able to sit up, and in a few days I was as well and smart as ever was. —MR. JOSEPH STEVENS.
Bathurst, August 3rd, 1881.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentle—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years, and believe it the best medicine in the market, as it does all it is recommended to do.
DANIEL KIRSTEAD.
Canaan Forks, N. B.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us

that he was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Interest.

In his latest volume, entitled the Social Aspects of Christianity, Prof. Richard P. Ely has the following: I do not propose to discuss exhaustively this question of interest, which would require too much space. I simply mention it as one of those questions which a Christian man ought to consider, and which ought not to be ignored by the church. It is, moreover, a question which it seems to me can be easily resolved by a study of the evolution of industrial society. If my opinion is wanted, now that I have raised the question, I can only say, without going into my reasons, that I believe moderate interest is, as a rule, not the following: I do not believe it is right to exact anything more than the return of the principal, nor do I believe that the poor man ought to feel obliged to give more. Rather let him relieve some one else in time of increasing prosperity.

The Pope has been suspected of

slipping but of nights, although he pretended to be a prisoner in the Vatican. But now he has taken a ride in the daytime through the city, going openly to see a statue in which he was interested. He was treated with the utmost respect, a battalion of Italian soldiers presenting arms to him as he passed. The Jesuits are said to be very angry with him for going, and with the people and soldiers for showing him respect and thus disproving the fiction of his imprisonment.

"Speak like you do when you

laugh." That means sparkle and gladness and good-will. Those frosty lines at the mouth- corners don't come from laughing. The weary ones around the eyes have another origin. But the plainest outward sign of despondency is that in the tone. The sick feel it; that is why visitors are forbidden. Little children are infallible weather prophets; they will not "take to you. And you and I—just common working men and women, neither sick, nor young, nor old, but busy, and often tired—we love; yes, that is the word, we love the bright, loving, laughing, happy voice. "Speak like you do when you laugh."—Selected.

Jubesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S.

writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wildfire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

EXTENSION OF TIME

Is often asked for by persons becoming unable to pay when the debt is due. The debt of Nature has to be paid sooner or later, but we all would prefer an extension of time. Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, may give this to all who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, General Debility, and all Wasting Diseases. Delicate Children who otherwise would pay the debt very speedily may have a long extension of time. Try Puttner's Emulsion. BROWN BROS. & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Halifax.

To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 25 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

