

Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVIII.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

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An interesting episode connected with Li Hung Chang's stay in England was his visit to Mr. Gladstone at Harwarden Castle. The Chinese viceroy compliments Mr. Gladstone upon his services to his country, and, in accordance with Chinese custom, propounded a number of questions relating chiefly to public topics. Quite a prolonged conversation took place between the two statesmen and afterwards they were photographed together.

CHARACTER, as the *Sunday School Times* truly says, is not measured by a single act. Summer has its cool days and winter has its warm days; but summer does not cease to be summer, nor winter to be winter on that account. Every good life has its faults and failings, every evil life has its isolated notes of good; but the character of life as a whole is not necessarily changed by the individual act. The repeated act of impulsive evil is readily forgiven to one whose sweep of life is nobly God-ward; and the single act of noble living can count but little in the sweep of a life that trends steadily downward.

MARY ANNE DODGE, better known by her *son de plume*, Gail Hamilton, died recently at her native town, Hamilton, N. Y., at the age of 64 years. Miss Dodge was a woman of brilliant parts and of aggressive and pugnacious temper. She was not accustomed to the use of honeyed phrases, and shams, or what she regarded as such, found no mercy at her hands. She is well known as a writer of magazine articles and books on political, social and other subjects. Her nervous English and her incisive and at times rather savage wit enabled her to handle certain subjects with excellent effect and insured her a large circle of readers. She was Republican in politics and strongly partisan. She was particularly an admirer of James G. Blaine and also his biographer.

LORD RUSSELL accompanied by a distinguished party which includes Lady Russell, Mr. Charles Russell, Sir Francis Lockwood and others, recently arrived in New York with the purpose of spending some weeks in America. The programme of the party includes a visit to Saratoga, where Lord Russell will deliver an address on International Law before the United States Bar Association. In this address Lord Russell will make special reference to the important matter of international arbitration. From Saratoga the party go to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, thence to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and possibly Ottawa. They expect to spend three weeks visiting friends in Canada and afterwards visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

REPORTS as to the wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest have been of a conflicting character. It is admitted that the crop has suffered somewhat from rust, but late reports say not very seriously. The damage by a great hail storm in Southern Manitoba was serious, but the reports concerning this also appear to have been exaggerated. If the accounts now being received are correct the present year's crop, while it will fall short of that of last year by perhaps ten million bushels, may be regarded as a fair average. There is said to be considerable late sown grain which if it escapes frost will be an important item in the total yield. Some frost has occurred during the past week, but whether severe enough to cause very serious injury is not stated. The harvesting of the early grain is now in full progress and the demand for labor is said to be urgent.

"Of all modern questions," says the *Christian Register*, of Boston, none is more urgent than this, How shall truth be worked up into life? Probably there was never before so much truth known and admitted by mankind as now, never such breadths of clear light shining over all the fields of thought and action; never so many wise and worthy things being said on all subjects which concern human culture and welfare of ethics and religion. But while there is so much truth, why is there so little goodness? Why does not life keep step with thought? Partly, perhaps, because our interests in truth is chiefly intellectual. We enjoy clear statements of doctrine and well-wrought theories; just as we enjoy spectacles, dramatic presentations, or fireworks: we forget that the light shines to show us our way and our work. A yet deeper mischief comes from the illusion of our vanity, or the curious, self-flattering notion that progress in mere knowledge is progress in character or in excellence. We are victims of the "proud self-love" which admires her own intelligence. Our schools have helped to spread this subtle

form of evil; for 'education' has been narrowly used to signify mere brain-culture."

"It," says Dr. Joseph Parker, "the Bible is to be judged by its works, there is, happily, an end of controversy. The Bible must be its own vindicator. Not because our fathers believed in it; not because it has a romantic history; but because of its own proved power to enlighten the mind, to bless the heart, to elevate life, and to destroy the power of death, must the Bible be held first in our love and highest in our veneration. 'A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.' What does the Bible bring forth? What of manhood? What of purity? What of hope? It must not be judged in detail; it must be taken in its entirety; it must have free scope; it must be received into the heart—then we abide by the verdict."

The prime question in view of the world's opportunities, says the *Evangelist*, is Whom and how many can I serve? not whom and how many can I get to serve me? These truths lie at the root of all our social problems. If there are any truths pertaining to human salvation which need more constant circulation now, we do not know what they are. These truths have inevitable corollaries, of which we need say nothing now—corollaries which apply in all directions of social reform. They will suggest themselves to whoever intelligently moves on in these lines. In these lines only can we look for the needed renewal of a right spirit whose instinct may be trusted, under the tuition of experience, to deal with details and emergencies. Some mistakes will be made. To err is human. But a faithful church has no option but to go forward on these lines.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE formal opening of Canada's eighth Parliament took place with the usual ceremonies on Thursday. Certain business preliminary to the formal opening was transacted on Wednesday. Hon. E. D. Edgar was elected speaker without opposition. Mr. Charles Tupper, however, criticized the choosing of an English speaker of the House on the ground that according to precedent the speaker-ship should have gone to a French member. A number of notices of bills had already been placed on the order paper. Mr. Wood, of Brockville, gives notice of an inquiry as to whether the government intends to adopt the metric system of weights and measures in lieu of the present system, and Colonel Domville gives notice that he will move for a commission to enquire into the mills of Canada, its organization, armaments, equipment, clothing and all other matters connected with the defence of Canada.

The speech was as follows:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The necessity of making provision for the public service has compelled me to summon you together at this somewhat inconvenient season.

It is impossible to lay before you at this season the public accounts for the past year, or indeed any of the reports usually submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that you will be required to re-assemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the scope of the supplies.

The operation of the tariff will be made the subject of careful inquiry during the recess with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burdens of the people.

Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when Parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
The estimates of the current year will be laid before you forthwith.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I hope that when you will have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies I may be able to relieve you from the duty of further attendance at this session of Parliament.

After the members had returned to the common chamber, after hearing the message of his excellency, Sir Charles Tupper asked the leader of the government whether the statement contained in a leading journal that negotiations were now pending and likely to result favorably in regard to the Manitoba schools, is correct. He said the honorable gentleman is quite well aware of the great interest that is felt on both sides, I think I may say by every member of this house, that the unhappy question should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion at as early a period as possible. It would be a great source of relief to the house to learn that the statement is well founded, that negotiations are proceeding and likely to result in a satisfactory arrangement. Mr. Laurier replied: "I have great pleasure in informing the honorable gentleman that at my invitation the attorney general of Manitoba came down with the view of entering upon negotiations with the government in regard to the settlement of that important question. Further than that I am not at liberty to say at present."

ACCORDING to Mr. Harold Frederic, there are grounds for believing that grave and increasing uneasiness prevails in Germany on the subject of international politics. The Emperor, in the retirement of a country chateau in Cassel, is described as taking long, solitary walks in the forest, wearing a sombre and distraught face, which is supposed to be accounted for by the fact that Germany finds herself in deep and dangerous waters and that the Emperor's mood only harmonizes with the perplexed and apprehensive feeling of the Empire at large—the result of two years of juggling with diplomatic dithyrambs and of sacrificing half a million of Germans to the Turkish beast. Germany now, we are told, discovers herself to be rather worse off than better. Her aim was at all hazards to isolate England. She offered Russia and France an absolutely free hand in destroying British prestige in the far east, and even offered to help them on the Pacific. If only they would give England the cold shoulder in the Levant. For this anti-British and, as it has proved, unselfish policy, Bismarck is blamed. His policy involved keeping the Turkish Empire intact and some of the most atrocious crimes against civilization that are recorded in history. And it is charged, that the Emperor, against his own bitter feelings took Bismarck's advice. "He has incurred all the odium of upholding the Sultan and of holding the rest of Europe back when every human impulse tugged to draw the sword of Christendom against the Turk, and he has worse than nothing to show for it. Russia and France have left Germany absolutely in the lurch, and at the present moment it is understood here that they are ready to agree with England under certain conditions to tell the Turk that he has been in *Créte* too long and must get out."

Mr. Frederic thinks that he has extremely good authority for the prediction that these three powers will arrange a scheme of Cretan autonomy, similar to that of Bulgaria in 1878, which will remove the Turkish officials and troops from the island and reduce the Sultan's sovereignty to the receipt of an annual tribute.

A DESPATCH sent from Mr. Jackson, the explorer, to Mr. Harnsworth, one of the promoters of the expedition, gives some particulars concerning the meeting of Jackson and Nansen on the coast of Franz Josef Land. The meeting is said to have come about by the barking of the dogs of the Nansen party, which was heard by some of Mr. Jackson's men. Dr. Nansen, it is stated, was uncertain as to his whereabouts, his watches having stopped and he having been misled by errors in Paser's map. He had been quite unaware of Jackson being in that region, though during the spring members of the Jackson expedition had been within a few miles of Dr. Nansen's quarters. Mr. Jackson gives some account of his own work, and says that he devoted most of the past year to exploring the western part of Franz Josef Land. He made accurate maps of the territory and discovered new regions, especially a large tract of land beyond the heretofore limits of the island, with a magnificent headland covered with ice from foot to summit and a huge rampart of ice that could not be passed over at its base. A series of hardships and dangerous adventures was rewarded by valuable scientific collections, but owing to the unusual mildness of the spring and the consequent openness of the sea they were prevented from making journeys northward by sledges as they wished to do.

THE death of Hon. W. D. Balfour, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, occurred on Wednesday last. Mr. Balfour was formerly speaker of the Ontario Legislature and accepted the position of Provincial Secretary in the reconstructed government of which Mr. Hardy is Premier. Mr. Balfour had been threatened with pulmonary disease, and a speech which he made in the open air at the time of his election by acclamation to the office of provincial Secretary is believed to have hastened the disease by inducing hemorrhage.

The quarterly meeting of the local Y. P. S. C. E. union will be held on Thursday, the 27th, at 6 o'clock p. m. in the Christian Presbyterian church. Rev. G. O. Gates will preside. Rev. Mr. Fenna, Rev. J. Read and Rev. W. J. Minchin will deliver addresses. All are invited.

Public libraries, maintained by municipal corporations in England, are libraries, and consequently exempt from taxation by a recent decision of the House of Lords, overruling the decision of the Divisional Court of Appeal. Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Acadia College Finances.

EDITOR OF MESSENGER AND VISITOR:

SIR,—Although it is a wholesome rule to avoid noticing the attacks or criticisms of anonymous correspondents in the press, yet when one of them writing on College matters veils his identity under the signature "Governor," he raises the presumption that he is one of the Governors of the College, and perhaps his sentiments may carry more weight with some of your readers than they otherwise would have. For this reason perhaps I may be excused for referring briefly to the letter signed "Governor" published in your issue of the 19th inst., and which criticizes my article in your issue of the previous week entitled "Acadia College Finances."

Your correspondent challenges the accuracy of my statement of facts touching Mr. Bars' donation. What I stated was that there was a supposition about that "a few years ago" Mr. J. W. Bars contributed \$20,000 to endow a chair, and I said: "Now the facts so far as we un-instructed outsiders can learn, are as follows: Mr. Bars did not give \$20,000. What he did was to give \$10,000, requesting the Governors at the same time to pick out from the assets of the College \$10,000 more to represent money which he had given previously at various times and in various amounts, and to set the whole apart in a separate fund for the support of a professorship." If any one cares to compare this statement of facts with the statement by which your correspondent purports to correct me he will find that the two agree save in the addition by "Governor" of the irrelevant fact that in 1891 when Mr. Bars contributed the \$10,000 he surrendered five scholarships.

As to the prospect of realising the bequest of the late Mr. Curry, the credible informant whom I quoted is quite as likely to be correct as your anonymous correspondent. I gladly accept however the statement that \$5,000 has been paid on account of this bequest.

Notwithstanding the somewhat hazy argument of "Governor" as to the availability of the Payson bequest for the general work and special necessities of the College, I prefer to stand by my view as already expressed, and which, as stated by your correspondent, is the view of so good an authority as the Reverend Dr. Sawyer. It would be interesting if "Governor" would take us into his confidence a little and explain how this money, bequeathed upon trust for a special purpose, can by a process of "adjustment of subjects" and "necessary reorganization" be so diverted as to "afford substantial relief to the Arts Department of the University." These words which I have quoted and italicized sound well; but what do they mean? Can their import be carried into effect without making the Board of Governors liable for a breach of trust? Do these words not smack of manipulation and a scheme of evasion? Do they not suggest a violation of the testator's evident intention? I hope that in this matter "Governor" does not speak on behalf of the Board. But this language of your correspondent suggests questions partly legal, partly moral, which must be settled in a forum other than the columns of this journal.

"Governor" is kind enough to assume the office of interpreter of the portions of my article which refer to the benefactions of the gentleman named above. This is quite gratuitous on his part. Far be it from me to "disparage" these benefactions. There is nothing in my article which could suggest such an idea to anyone who had not already entertained some such notion himself. I never thought of such a thing. Why does he suggest it? Is the suggested idea an inference from my omission of certain customary laudatory phrases touching the donors, or is the inference to this subject simply an impudent attempt to patronize the writer?

W. F. PARKER.
Berwick, N. S., Aug. 20.

Report of Millipatum Station.

For Mission Year May 21st 1895 to May 21st 1896

To the Baptist F. M. B. of Maritime Provinces of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:
MY DEAR BROTHERS,—The beginning of the year under review was the hot season, during which a daily Bible class was held with the native helpers, the regular services were kept up in the chapel, and the gospel was preached in the town and surrounding villages.

The most memorable portion of the year was the four months from the last of July to the last of November '95. Of the Mohammedan discussion at the Clock Tower much has been written and I shrink from saying

much more lest I should seem to be exaggerating its importance. It was the liveliest four months in my existence. Every day from early morning until noon was spent alike with God over the Bible. There was no time for any other book. Two hours in the afternoon were passed with the native helpers, giving them the results of the morning's research. The Mohammedan was supplied with infidel criticisms of the Bible and Christianity from all quarters far and near, and the subjects discussed took us over the most vital phases of theology and apologetics: The doctrines of the deity and the humanity of Jesus; His atonement and his resurrection; the Holy Spirit and the Trinity; of the inspiration of the Scriptures and the vital relation which exists between the Old Testament and the New; the doctrines of heaven and hell; of the universal adaptability of the gospel, and of his founder's plan to publish it among all nations through human agency. These, and many more cognate truths, burned themselves into our hearts as never before. As for me, it was a period in my life the most fruitful in profound, overwhelming, joyful conviction of which I have any recollection. And the experience of the native helpers was analogous to mine. In the history of their education and growth in grace, there is an impassable gulf between where they stood the last of July and where they stood the last of November. If the discussion had no other result but their better equipped service, we would thank God for it a thousand times. But this is not all. Although we cannot lay our hands on one convert as the issue of all this conflict, it will have much to do yet with the eternal life of many. It has not changed our statistics, but it has changed our status. The gospel was more widely published and understood in Millipatum during these four months, than during all the rest of the four years since we landed on this shore. On the first morning of the battle, before we knew a whisper of what was coming, God gave us a Scripture which was the golden text of that week, viz., "It is not we that speak, but the spirit of your Father, who dwelleth in you." This was the inspiration of each day's conflict and the explanation of every victory.

The first half of December was spent in going over the town preaching the gospel in every corner after our antagonists had left the field. The last two weeks of December '95 and the first week of January '96 were spent in travelling to and from and in attending our own conference and Telugu association at Visnagar and the Quarterly conference of the American and Canadian (viz. Telugu) Missions at Ongole. This left only three months for touring, during which we worked especially from four centres, viz. Chittavalem Bridge, Rajahmundry and Dolepally. The most hopeful of these tours was the last mentioned place, where God has kindled a torch that shines in a dark place.

Whether at the station or on tour, as far as possible, the daily Bible class has been kept up with the Helpers. It is through these men that the missionary is able to multiply the grace of God that is with him. It is only by being faithful to a few things, that he can hope to be made ruler over many things. In the darkest hour it is his business to be as faithful in training the handful of men whom God has given him as if they were ten thousand strong. Then in God's own time the ten thousand will come. It is here, too, that he gets visible results. My heart has been made to sing time and time again over the conspicuous fruits of labor spent upon the native helpers. They go out with me from the hour speak God's word and preach a pure gospel with more sweetness and fervency and power. I can see our Bible class in their faces and their lives as plainly as April showers and May sunshine can be seen in the green of the spring.

After four years and four months on the plains, the hot season of the present year has been spent on the hills. Both our physical and our spiritual strength has been renewed, and the change will have a great effect on our mission, that which withholds more than will meet and it tendeth to poverty, and we believe it would have been better for all concerned if we had come to the hills before. "We live in deeds not years." It is possible for a man to drag through a year and yet be dead while he lives. Time is not the only factor in our work. Our work is the product of two factors, viz. Time and strength. Nine months multiplied by two x of strength gives a result fifty per cent greater than twelve months multiplied by one x of strength, and the fact agrees with the figure.

I know too well that this report is very intangible. There are many awards, but nothing that you can put your hand upon. The statistical glory of our mission has not yet dawned. Judged by visible results it is in some respects a spectacle to the world of unrequited toil. The number of converts is so conspicuously out of proportion to the amount of labor and funds expended, that the unbelieving world would pronounce the whole affair a single failure. If we walk by sight and not by faith we should abandon this forlorn hope for a safer and more promising field at once.

In answer to all this I can only speak for myself. I have no desire to throw my life away upon any God-forsaken enterprise. In common with the other hopeful youth of our denomination, my heart has ever burned to be a blessing in my day and generation. Therefore I conceive that since coming to India I have had dark hours of temptation, when it has almost seemed as if I were pouring out this little goblet of life upon this barren field as vainly as one who would make a meal of salt by spilling one glass of water in the boundless burning desert. But the fact that the Board has not yet

My resignation is proof that as for me, I yet have faith in the God of this mission and its glorious future. Sometimes the Spirit Himself leads us into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil; but only that he may give us a memorable victory. God has led me through the valley of the shadow of death into His own marvellous light where I can see that nothing strange is happening unto us. Other missions without number have passed through the same trying period and have lived to see the glory of God. There is no great triumph of architecture in this world, but it has its foundations laid deep underground, where money and labor and life were apparently thrown away without any visible result. Faith leads us to see in old Abraham and Sarah a type of our mission. There shall again spring from one and that "as good as dead, as many as the stars of heaven for multitude and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable."

Yours in Christ,
L. D. MOSS.

W. B. M. U.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR:
"We are laborers together with God"

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, 45 John West, St. A.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR AUGUST:
For Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, that he may be completely restored and that he work greatly blessed. That the Holy Spirit may descend upon them and those to whom they speak. For our annual meeting, that it may be to His glory who has called us to be laborers together with Him.

The 26th annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. opened in the Methodist church on Friday morning. After the usual opening exercises, the business for the morning was taken up. The reports from the Provincial Secretaries showed an increase in number and gifts during the year.

The Treasurer's Report showed that we had begun the year with a balance of \$949.53. The total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to \$9,075.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the President, Mrs. J. W. Manning; of the Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Henry Everett, and of the Treasurer, Mrs. Smith. These officers were elected by ballot.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. W. E. Hill, and the re-election followed of the three Provincial Secretaries: Mrs. Cox, New Brunswick; Miss Davis, P. E. Island; Miss Johnston, Nova Scotia.

The estimates for the coming year are \$8,500. For Foreign Missions \$7,000; for Home Missions \$1,500. The details are:

Mrs. Wright's salary	8 500 00
" " work	125 00
Miss Clarke's salary	500 00
" " work	70 00
Mr. Morse's salary	1,500 00
Miss Grey's salary	300 00
Miss Harrison's journey to India	350 00
Miss Sewcomb's journey	350 00
" " salary	240 00
Miss Harrison's salary	500 00
Teacher for each	100 00
Bobhill	100 00
Books and Tracts	100 00
Helpers and Bible Women	1,000 00
Schools	250 00
Home Literature	100 00
Contingent Fund	500 00
Male Missionaries' salaries	785 00

HOME MISSIONS:
North West Missions..... 600 00
Indian Work..... 100 00
Grand Ligne..... 400 00
Home Missions in N. B. and P. E. Island..... 300 00
Home Missions in N. B..... 200 00

A prayer meeting of half an hour on Friday afternoon was led by Mrs. Freedy of Bridgewater. At 2:30 the President took the chair, the Cor. Secretary not being present the minutes of last meeting were omitted, and the unfinished business taken up.

The report of the Prov. Sec'y of P. E. Island was read, also the report on Home Missions and the report on Literature.

The President's address followed, and a paper on Mission Fund work was read by Mrs. F. R. Foster.

Rev. Mr. Higgins gave a very interesting map exercise, which gave a great deal of information regarding our Telugu field.

An address was also given by Mrs. Grenier.

Other items of business were then taken up, among which was the subject of the W. B. M. U. meeting at a different time and place from the Convention, only sufficiently near to the place of meeting of the Convention to enable those who wished to attend the Convention afterwards to do so. The matter had been discussed before, and after a short discussion this afternoon, the vote was taken when forty voted that we meet at a separate time, and eight voted against. The matter being thus settled, the time and place of meeting was left in the hands of the President, the Cor. Sec'y and the Prov. Sec'y of N. B.

The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. W. V. Higgins.

XXX.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

BY REV. W. C. VINCIGRASS.

The question of Sabbath observance is creating today some confusion in religious circles. Three theories are advanced...

Two facts are patent, viz.: that the Sabbath has great prominence in the Bible; that Christians of today are very lax in the observance of it.

The most painful thing about this state of indifference and confusion is the fact that the church is thus forfeiting the Lord's blessing...

I am at this time to look for the cause of the present confusion and indifference in regard to this important subject.

Three theories are advanced, viz.: (1) that the Sabbath originated in the process of development of human society...

The facts of history are against the first theory. I mention one. The Sabbath is legislation in favor of the lower classes...

As to the second theory, nothing is farther from the truth than the statement that the Sabbath is of Mosiac origin. If the only law for keeping the seventh of the time "holy unto the Lord" is that found in the decalogue...

That the Mosiac Sabbath had a special reference to the deliverance of Israel is evident from Deut. 5:15.

Gentiles, then, must have something more than the law of Moses to bind their conscience in regard to this duty.

Very many facts sustain this view of the origin of the Sabbath. One is the universal diffusion of the septenary division of time.

Cambridge, and this is his answer: "Most certain, they are."

Another evidence is the fact that the law of seven is stamped on all nature and found in the customs of all nations.

To those who admit the divine origin of the Sabbath, but wish to find that origin in a later period of the world's history, we respond that Gen. 2 commands man and the Sabbath at the same time very clearly.

II. The second mistake is concerning the Time and Purpose of the Mosiac Sabbath and its Relation to the Christian Dispensation.

Today we find various days kept as a Sabbath - Friday by Mohammedans, Saturday by Jews, Sunday by Christians.

But up to the time of Moses all men kept the same day, viz., Gen. 2:3 and Adam's 1st day. At this date, God began the gigantic work of revealing his holiness to Israel.

Now, in order thus to bring about this difference in the Mosiac Sabbath, God changed the time of his Sabbath, setting it back 12 hours from that kept by all other people.

There are many intimations in the Old Testament that God would abolish that special Sabbath given to the Israelites for specific reasons and restore to them and to all men made one in Christ.

Agail, "The Jewish Sabbath, being declared to be instituted as a memorial of their deliverance out of Egypt and this being super-added to the reason for keeping the ancient Parasadaical Sabbath makes it highly probable that it was appointed on a different day, otherwise how could it be a memorial of a new event?"

III. The third mistake is concerning the change in the Christian Sabbath. It is triumphantly asked by those who would make all days alike and by those who would bind our consciences with the 7th day of Moses.

At this stage in our discussion we are prepared to give a very direct answer to the question: "The master is two-fold: God's Sabbath commandment has no special reference to a particular day of the week but to a certain seventh day from a specified event."

Now, I am not disputing the fact that the Christian Sabbath comes on the first day of the civil week and the Jewish Sabbath on half of the seventh; but let us consider the Sabbath as it is implied in a seventh day of a week as some are trying to teach us.

If, now, you ask me why I as a Gentleman or a Christian changed from the seventh day of the week to the first, I answer, I never did.

First, I separated them from all nations in every possible particular. First, the year is changed so as to make the seventh month of the civil year the first month of their sacred year.

With these things in mind, it is not difficult to make for ourselves a code of religion. We have seen that the prophets in the "real" feature of the day. But God emphasizes the "holiness" of the day.

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IV. The fourth mistake relates to the Sacredness and Permanence of the Sabbath. From the Resurrection of Jesus Christ we know that the Sabbath is not a law of the Old Testament but a law of the New Testament.

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for man—that is for mankind. Wherever man is a Sabbath ought to be according to the divine plan.

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IV. The fourth mistake relates to the Sacredness and Permanence of the Sabbath. From the Resurrection of Jesus Christ we know that the Sabbath is not a law of the Old Testament but a law of the New Testament.

Agail, "The Jewish Sabbath, being declared to be instituted as a memorial of their deliverance out of Egypt and this being super-added to the reason for keeping the ancient Parasadaical Sabbath makes it highly probable that it was appointed on a different day, otherwise how could it be a memorial of a new event?"

point that a Sabbath law as a police regulation is essential to the highest welfare of a people may be maintained by the thorough satisfaction of all good citizens who are not bigoted opponents of permanency.

From the Resurrection of Jesus Christ we know that the Sabbath is not a law of the Old Testament but a law of the New Testament.

Now, I am not disputing the fact that the Christian Sabbath comes on the first day of the civil week and the Jewish Sabbath on half of the seventh; but let us consider the Sabbath as it is implied in a seventh day of a week as some are trying to teach us.

If, now, you ask me why I as a Gentleman or a Christian changed from the seventh day of the week to the first, I answer, I never did.

First, I separated them from all nations in every possible particular. First, the year is changed so as to make the seventh month of the civil year the first month of their sacred year.

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Messenger and Visitor.

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1896.

THE CHRISTIAN, A SPIRITUAL MAN.

The Christian man is nominally and ideally, and more or less actually and entirely, a spiritual man. In this he differs from the man of the world. The unchristian man is not spiritual. He may be a rude man or a refined man, a Barbarian or a Greek, a sensualist or an ascetic, a clown or a philosopher, a beggar or a prince; but whatever else he may or may not be he is not a spiritual man. He does not live in a spiritual element and for the sake of spiritual things. In his affections and purposes he is earthly and of the earth. The Christian on the other hand is a regenerated man. He is transformed through the experience of repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He has passed, through the process of a spiritual birth, into a new and spiritual world. He has died with Christ and with Him has risen again, and that new nature begotten in him of God sets its affections on the things that are above. Having become a child of light, he walks in the light and rejoices in the fellowship of Christ.

To the unspiritual man this may seem to be mere cant. He will be ready perhaps to say—This is characterizing what is called life and character by means of phrases gathered from the New Testament without pausing to consider whether the picture presented bears any resemblance to the character of the average Christian as he is met with in ordinary life. We may be told that many who profess Christianity appear to be as eager in the pursuit of earthly things, to hold them as dearly and to value them as highly as do those who are called "the people of this world."

In reply to this two things are to be said: First.—It does not do to assume that professions of Christianity are always to be taken as criteria of its real value. Many, it is to be feared, are Christians by profession only. The professor of Christianity may be an essentially carnal man or woman who is but adding a false profession of Christianity to an otherwise faithless and sinful life. Second.—The Christian, though spiritual, may not yet be fully developed or perfect. He is yet a babe in Christ. In a sense and as compared with the perfected Christian, he may be "carnal," a word which Paul applies to the Christians of Corinth. Nevertheless it is to be maintained in all honesty and truth that the Christian is indeed a spiritual man. His conception of life reaches away beyond the present world with its mortal existence and material blessings and lays hold upon things invisible. His heart refuses to be satisfied with earthly things, or with anything short of personal purity, eternal life and fellowship with God. After the inward man at least, he delights in the law of God. As a spiritual being the Christian may be but a babe as yet. But between the human child toddling, falling, perhaps creeping upon the ground, not able yet to walk erect and firmly, and the beast whose nature it is to go with face downward toward the earth and whose destiny includes nothing above that, we recognize an almost infinite difference. The little child is still very insignificant as to strength of body or mind. But even from earliest babyhood, the promise of manhood, with all its majesty and strength, is there. Let it have its appropriate conditions, let it eat and drink, let it have wholesome exercise for its unfolding faculties and by and by it shall attain to stalwart manhood. So likewise in regard to the Christian,—feed the spiritual babe on spiritual food and his conditions be normal to his spiritual nature and he will grow up into the stature of manhood in Christ.

But the condition is important. It is certainly a great thing to be born. It is a *res qua non* of having any part in the life of the world, its endeavor and achievement. But it would seem better not to be born at all than to fall to develop any ability to take one's place among the sowers and reapers in life's great field. It were better not to be born if there is nothing to feed and nourish the strength of the child. So in regard to spiritual birth. Regeneration in the prime essential of all that comes to fruition in the fully developed manhood in Christ. There is joy in heaven when a sinner repents, when a child is born into the kingdom. But there are conditions of growth in the spiritual as well as in the natural world. The branch does not grow except it abide in the vine. The Christian life develops only

as it abides in real fellowship with Christ. The spiritual being, man or babe, must be fed on spiritual food. That which will nourish the body may be as poison to the spiritual man; Command that these stones be made bread to satisfy thy hunger, said the tempter. Nay, said Christ, man shall not live by bread alone but by every word of God. The flesh and the flesh against the flesh and the flesh against the flesh constantly demand that which would cripple and destroy the spiritual manhood. But the God-begotten nature in the spiritual man growing strong through the fulfillment of its proper conditions, gains the mastery over evil propensities. The man who lives in the spirit does not fulfill the lusts of the flesh. With a growing consciousness of his spiritual birth, his thoughts and affections turn upward to the things which are above. He is in the world but not of the world. His dwelling place is here but his citizenship is in Heaven. His life is hid with Christ in God, but though a hidden life, it is yet most real, noble and blessed, because it is in God, and when Christ who is in the Christian's life,—its source, its type, its Lord, shall be manifested, then shall also his own life be manifested and glorified with Him.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The discovery that immense wealth in gold exists in the mountains of British Columbia has drawn the attention of capitalists and of people who are anxious to make their fortunes strongly to that province. British Columbia is now recognized as being probably the richest gold region in the world. The Kootenay district has been most explored and operations there are, we believe, more extensive than elsewhere, but according to reports the precious metal is very widely distributed and there is promise of rich returns from mining industry, systematically conducted, over a very wide extent of territory. For the development of this mining wealth immense capital is required. Besides the plant and equipments necessary in modern mining operations, railroads must be built at great expense. Large amounts of capital have already been invested and the prospective investment is still larger. Capital employed of course means labor and increase of population, and already we are told the influx of population is assuming large proportions. Roseland, a mining town which a year ago had only 300 inhabitants, has now nearly 4,000, and it is expected that within a short time it will double its present population. A half dozen quite large towns can be named to day which a year ago had not been heard of. The gold output for the present year, it is stated, will probably be more than four times that of last year. Cecil Rhodes and other South African capitalists are reported to be investing some \$10,000,000 in British Columbia mines. This statement and others of that kind are not unlikely subject to considerable discount when brought to a basis of fact. Mining companies have been forming at the rate of one per day. Many persons of small means are investing with the hope of large returns. Of course there will be disappointments. The conditions favor the designs of unscrupulous men to foist properties on a credulous public, and some doubtless will invest in haste to repent at leisure. With this new development of the country, the influx of population and its concentration in mining centres, there comes the opportunity and the demand for increased religious effort. It is important to all the future of the country, as well as to the immediate interests of these rapidly growing mining communities, that the Gospel be preached to them. This must be at the outset largely a missionary work. The Baptists of the province, though comparatively few in numbers, appear to be fully alive to the importance of the opportunity for missionary and church organization work which the present and prospective condition of things affords. The Victoria church, besides contributing very largely toward the work in other parts of the province, has given its pastor, Rev. Ralph Trotter, leave of absence for some time that he might come to the East and interest the Baptists of the older provinces in the opportunities now present and pressing for evangelistic work in British Columbia. Mr. Trotter has been for some weeks in the Maritime Provinces, and his earnest and eloquent appeals on behalf of the work in the far west have been meeting with a generous response.

In the sermon preached before the P. E. Island Association, by the Rev. David Price, and published in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of the 12th inst., our readers will please note the following: CONGREGATIONS.—The text is, Psalm 67: 1, 2; and not Psalm 67: 12. Under 1:2, read, "Uphold ambition wishes for more power; and not, The holy ambition, etc." The 3rd sentence from the end of subdivision 4 under II, should read as follows: "As it is necessary to have a healthy heart in order to have a healthy body, so it is necessary to have a heart wholly devoted to the Saviour, etc." III. should read, The Church's Prayer for the Light of the Divine Presence, and not Divine Treasures. Sub division 3 under IV, should read, The largeness of the present and not; The largeness of the prayer.

THE CONVENTION.

The fifty-first session of the Maritime Baptist Convention opened at Berwick, N. S., on Saturday, August 22nd, at ten o'clock a. m. The first meeting was called to order by President Parsons, hymn 740, in the Baptist hymnal—a hymn composed by Rev. John Clark of Bass River, N. S.—was sung. The 67th Psalm was read by the President and prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Warren, Rev. A. Freeman and Rev. A. C. Chute. Revs. Ralph Trotter, of Victoria, B. C.; Selden McCurdy, of Maine; C. R. Minard, of Palmer, Mass.; Rev. A. Chipman, of Springfield, Vt.; Prof. Read, of Colgate University; Rev. W. B. Wallace, of Utica, N. Y.; Bro. Willard Read, Rev. Mr. Grenier and wife of the Digby French Mission, and other visiting brethren present were invited to seats in the Convention.

The Committee on publication of the Year Book reported through B. H. Eaton, Esq., that 2000 copies of the Year Book had been printed at a cost for printing, postage, etc., \$343.37. This was reduced by \$72.50 received for advertisements. Of the balance the F. M. Board paid \$107.54; the H. M. Board \$104.86; the College \$68.37.

On motion of H. C. Creed it was resolved that the Convention appoint the Nominating Committee. The committee was then appointed as follows: Rev. J. A. Gordon, Rev. J. H. Hughes, H. H. Ayer, Esq., Rev. C. W. Corey, Rev. C. H. Martell, Rev. G. J. C. White, and B. H. Eaton, Esq. A letter was read from Dr. Keirstead, resigning the office of Secretary of Convention. As the resignation was made final, it was accepted, and, on motion of Dr. Saunders and Rev. A. Coboon, the thanks of the Convention was by a rising vote expressed to the retiring Secretary for the highly efficient manner in which he had discharged the important and difficult duties of that office. Dr. Saunders was requested to frame a resolution expressing in fitting form the Convention's appreciation of Dr. Keirstead's services as Secretary.

The ballot for President resulted in the choice of Rev. G. O. Gates, of Germain St., St. John. Mr. Gates being called to the platform thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred on him, and called on Rev. J. E. Gousher to lead in prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the body.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Denomination was presented by H. C. Creed. The report showed that according to available statistics the membership of the churches connected with the denomination is about 48,000. The number baptised during the year as reported is 2,511. The number of revivals reported are, in Nova Scotia, 50; in New Brunswick, 27; in P. E. Island, 10. The following brethren have been ordained to the ministry during the year: H. A. Porter, A. A. Shaw, J. T. Dimock, W. H. McLeod, Q. N. Chipman, G. R. Baker, R. M. Bynoe, W. A. Allen and A. C. Shaw. The present number of churches is 405—one more than last year. Six new houses of worship have been opened during the year. These were at Port Elgin, N. B., Amherst, N. S., Waterville, N. S., Alexandria, P. E. I., Yarmouth, N. S., Upper Cape, N. B. Besides these, houses have been remodelled at Fairville, N. B., and Caledonia, N. B. The report also contained information in regard to the work of the different Boards which will be presented in connection with the report of those Boards.

The report also made mention of the important work being done by the Book Room in Halifax, the excellence of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR as a denominational organ and the importance of its circulation being increased by placing it in every Baptist family. The report also made note of improvement in the Associations and the growing importance of the District meetings. In conclusion the report contains the following remarks concerning the moral and religious life of our churches: "There may be much machinery, complete organization, effective methods, great activity, and yet little spirituality. How is it with the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces? Churches may have a multiplicity of gifts, but little liberality of giving,—a large influx of disciples, but a lax exercise of discipline. How is it with your church and ours? How much truth is there in the reports, so lamentably common in many places, that Christians, even Baptist Christians,—or let us say church members—are mean, dishonest, untruthful, light-fingered, loose-tongued,—that they attend the theatre, play cards and dance,—that they are guilty of swindling and smuggling and bribery,—that they put fashion and party politics before Christian principles? If these things are true in any degree surely there is need of humiliation and repentance and purification. When shall the good work begin? Let those who do see the need, deal faithfully and heroically with themselves and their brethren without delay."

The address of the retiring president, Mr. Parsons, which was delivered at this point was of a practical character and was received with interest by the Convention. We shall probably be able to

give the address in full or an abstract of it in another issue.

The report of Committee on Ordinaries, prepared by Rev. J. H. Saunders, was presented by Rev. G. W. Schurman. The names of the brethren in the ministry who have been called away during the year are those of Revs. Ferris Murray, J. E. Fillmore, Solomon Smith, Benjamin Jewett and Isaac Judson Skinner. Notices of the life and work of these brethren have previously appeared in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The report of the Foreign Mission Board was presented by the Secretary Treasurer, Rev. J. W. Manning. In its opening paragraphs the report emphasized the fact that the church's field of effort is world-wide. It embraces all countries and peoples and tribes and tongues. Yet there are nearly a thousand millions now living who have not heard the gospel. "So long as the churches of Jesus Christ turned all their forces upon the home land, the dark ages were upon them, but when they sent forth their heralds to light the death-shade in the lands far off, their own morning began to dawn and the last century, which has been the missionary century, has been the century of the greatest growth to Christianity itself. Should we in these provinces multiply the force in foreign lands today, there would be a manifold increase at home in every department of our work."

In accordance with the custom of several past years, and with a view to interesting the children in the work, the Board asks that the last Sunday in March be observed as Foreign Mission day; that missionary sermons be preached on that day by all our pastors; that Mission Bands, Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. U.'s observe the day with appropriate exercises bearing on world-wide missions; and that wherever practicable special offerings be made for this work, and above all that it be observed as a day of special prayer to the God of Missions for His blessing to be given to the workers, both at home and abroad, and that the number and faith and zeal of each may be greatly multiplied.

The report notes the return of Mr. Sanford to his field of labor at Visnabram, where with a fair measure of health he is prosecuting the work with zeal and energy. Also the return of Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and Miss Gray, for rest and recuperation. There is good prospect that Mr. Higgins will be able to resume work in India at no distant day. The return of some missionaries and the illness of others, make it necessary to send recruits. The Board reports that two young ladies, Miss Harrison and Miss Newcomb have on their application been added to the missionary staff and that Rev. R. E. Gullison is also under appointment for service in India. Mr. and Mrs. Gullison, Miss Harrison and Miss Newcomb expect to set out for India in October. The report also gives information respecting the progress of the work on the several mission fields, showing that the missionaries are laboring earnestly, "faithfully and with a measure of encouragement. As to results the report in summing up says:

"A review of the whole field shows that there have been 17 baptisms and 15 added by letter, and expertness, that there are 17 native preachers, 3 teachers, 11 Bible women and 5 colporteurs. It also gives an idea, though a very imperfect one, of the work done on the field. But it shows with what fidelity and zeal the missionaries are prosecuting the work entrusted to them. One lesson of deep significance which we all ought to learn, and which should be burned into all our hearts is that *this work is not the missionaries' own, but ours. We are working in India for Jesus Christ. The missionaries are only our agents. They represent us, and their work will grow and be a living thing just in proportion as we put ourselves into it with all the force and energy of consecrated Christian life. In a word it will be just what we, by God's grace, make it.*"

The question of finances is one that gives the Board anxious thought. "It is some satisfaction, however, to know that though times are hard, yet the deficit of last year has been materially reduced. It ought to have been wiped out altogether. The total receipts for the year were \$16,453.88, and the total expenditures, including the deficit of last year, \$18,233.28, were \$18,200.30. This leaves a balance against the treasury of \$1,784.42. But there is a heavy draft to be made upon the funds of the Board immediately."

The report up to this point was read clause by clause and adopted with very little discussion. Dr. Saunders had spoken at some length of the demand for faith above all things in prosecuting our mission work and his belief that a large and confident faith would be honored. Rev. H. F. Lafamme, of the Ontario and Quebec Mission, alluded to the apparently small results of the work on the mission field as measured by the number of converts reported. There were those who exercised their mathematical talents by calculating how much of a money expenditure each Telugu convert involved. That was a poor way to reckon the value of mission work. This work must be undertaken as great national works are, not with the expectation of direct returns but as a condition of national or denominational life and prosperity. Successful building meant expenditure. Foundations must not only be laid but protected and carried to a point at which they could sup-

port a superstructure. Not to do this was almost to throw money away. So in mission work. If Christians would organize their mission work in accordance with what the value of immortal souls demanded, the grandest results would be seen.

SATURDAY EVENING.

was devoted to a platform meeting in the interest of Foreign Missions. The hymn "Jesus shall reign where the sun" was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. A. C. Chute.

The programme of the evening included a welcome to the returned missionaries by the President of the Convention. These words were spoken in the President's most eloquent vein.

Rev. W. V. Higgins spoke first of his profound interest in the foreign mission cause. He hoped to go back, and he would desire to take back with him ten or fifteen helpers. No doubt the hearers are lost. The moral degradation of the people is awful. It is a difficult work. Sometimes we are inclined to despise the heathen. But we are in a measure responsible for the terrible need and degradation. We should ask who is responsible for the fact that a larger number are not going to the mission field and that more money is not being raised to promote this work. Churches should come into direct connection with the work by supporting missionaries, either singly or in groups of three or four. We need more consecration as churches and as individual Christians.

Rev. J. W. Manning spoke on "The Incentives to Foreign Mission Work." The first incentive mentioned was DUTY. It seems a cold, hard word, but duty in some of its aspects is sublime. The word of *ought* is sometimes the most tremendous word in the English language. It is of duty that heroism and martyrdom are chiefly born. And we should not leave it out of sight when we consider the incentives to Christ's work. The next incentive spoken of was COMPASSION for the lost. It means a feeling with, a suffering together. Christ was moved with compassion for the people. Compassion brought him to this world to seek and to save the lost. It led him through Gethsemane and Calvary. Compassion for the lost is the touch stone of Christianity. The man who can look out on the lost millions and not feel for them a Christ-like compassion is not worthy of the name of a Christian minister.

A third incentive is ASSURANCE OF VICTORY. Our commission involves world-wide evangelization. It is also world-wide conquest. We have more to do than simply to preach the gospel in all the world, we are to wake disciples of all nations. The command takes in the whole world, not merely as a field to be entered but as a field to be won. All power belongs to Him who sends us forth. What are all the powers of the idolatrous in the face of His Almighty power?

The next speaker was Rev. R. E. Gullison, missionary agent. He spoke of the strong feeling by which he was moved and of his personal experience and how he had become willing to give himself to the Foreign Mission work. He had become moved with compassion for the people, and he had become willing to give himself to the Foreign Mission work. He had become moved with compassion for the people, and he had become willing to give himself to the Foreign Mission work.

Miss Gray, returned missionary, spoke briefly of her pleasure in being present, of the inspiration that the meeting would be to her, and commended to the sympathy of all the faithful band of missionaries laboring courageously amid so much that was difficult and discouraging in India.

Miss Newcomb and Miss Harrison spoke briefly and with deep feeling of the work which they had given themselves to the foreign mission work and were heard with deep interest.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, on behalf of the Board, addressed a few earnest and appropriate words of farewell to those who were soon to go forth to be the representatives of the churches in carrying on the work of evangelization in India. The meeting was one of rare interest and power. At the close of Mr. Manning's address, when the collection was taken, Rev. A. J. Vincent pledged that forty young men should pledge themselves to give five dollars each every year for the support of Bro. Gullison. This was responded to by a number, including Dr. Morse, of Digby Neck, who wished to be counted among the young men in this case. Rev. G. J. C. White presented a gold ring, the gift of a sister who wished to do something for the mission work and had not money to give.

THE BAPTIST INSTITUTE.

Meetings of the Institute were held, in accordance with the notice, in the morning and afternoon of Friday. Rev. E. O. Read, president of the Institute, was in the chair. It was announced that papers were expected from Rev. Dr. Welton, of McMaster University; Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Fredericton; Rev. T. Trotter, of Wolfville, and Rev. J. H. Hughes, of St. John. None of these, however, were present at the opening of the morning session, and the hearing of the papers was necessarily postponed. Rev. G. J. C. White, on behalf of the Governors of Acadia University, presented some suggestions and information looking to the organization by the members of the Institute of a Summer School of Theology at Wolfville, or elsewhere. This matter was considered at considerable length, its discussion occupying the most of the morning. There appeared to be substantial unanimity in the belief that such a school was highly desirable, provided satisfactory provision could be made for instruction without

involving too heavy expense and provided a sufficient number of ministers and others could be induced to attend it to make it a success. The prevailing opinion was that haste should be made slowly in the matter and accordingly a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the proposition and asking for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Governors on the subject. The following were appointed as the committee: Revs. G. O. Gates, G. E. White, J. A. Gordon, David Price, Thos. Trotter, E. N. Nobles, D. G. McDonald, and S. McC. Black.

At the afternoon session a paper was presented by Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Fredericton, on "Convention a Qualification for Preaching." The essayist showed that, 1. Convention constitutes the preacher's inalienable right to speak; 2. Convention constitutes a solemn obligation to speak; 3. In Convention lies the power to speak effectively; these points were developed in a very interesting and effective manner. The paper was discussed appreciatively by a number of the brethren, the thanks of the Institute were voted to Mr. Freeman for his excellent paper, and it was requested that it be published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. We hope, therefore, shortly to give our readers the pleasure of reading this very excellent paper.

The second number of the programme for the afternoon was an address by Rev. T. Trotter of Wolfville. His subject was, "A Survey of English Hymnology." The importance of the subject, the speaker said, was made evident by the place occupied by hymns in religious worship, in the power of a hymn to teach truth or error, to help devotion, to inspire enthusiasm. The tests of a good hymn were that it be, 1. In harmony with truth; 2. Devotional in spirit; 3. Rhythmic; 4. Poetical; 5. Naturally and symmetrically developed. As a specimen of a poor hymn, Mr. Trotter quoted from the Moody and Sankey collection (which he said contained many excellent hymns) the hymn which begins—

"Down life's dark vale we wander, 'Till Jesus comes," which he said offended in almost all points mentioned. As an example of a good hymn, he indicated—

"In the Cross of Christ I glory 'Towering o'er the wreck of Time."

No people, the speaker said, were now so rich in hymns as the English speaking people. He proceeded to give a rapid survey of English hymnology. Back to 400 years when the religious life of the people was under the power of the papacy there were no hymns in the common tongue. The Reformation brought with it a mighty burst of song. Luther was great as a hymnist as well as a theologian. He gave the people hymns in their own language. To meet a like demand, Calvin at Geneva, incorporated into the Presbyterian worship a metrical version of the Psalms. The hymn writers of the 17th century did not write their hymns for public worship as they were not then so used. Isaac Watts may be regarded as the father of modern English hymnology. He wrote some 700 hymns, half of which were metrical versions of the Psalms. Watts wrote so much that it is not surprising that he wrote some very poor hymns, but some of his are among the noblest hymns in the language. Such hymns as— "Before Jehovah's awful throne," "O God our help in ages past," "When I survey the wondrous Cross".

It was considered a prolific hymn writer, what shall be thought of Charles Wesley who wrote 7,000 hymns? Wesley's hymns are not so profoundly spiritual as Watts', but they are full of poetic spirit and devotional fire. Many other noted hymn writers followed, Steele, Beddome, Cowper, and scores of others. Watts having awakened the spirit of hymnody in England. The sky was soon filled with echoing voices. In his concluding remarks Mr. Trotter spoke of the great interest and value to the worshipper of knowing the history of some under which they were written. As an illustration, he spoke of the history of the hymn,

"Abide with me; 'till falls the eventide." The English hymn books he considered incomparably better than the American. He urged that pastors should emphasize the value of good hymns and teach their people to love them. The love of good hymns is full of blessing. The discussion that followed was participated in by quite a large number of the brethren present and indicated a very high appreciation of the address. The thanks of the Institute were voted to Mr. Trotter, accompanied with a request that he would contribute a number of short articles to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR on the subject dealt with in the address. We shall be much pleased if Mr. Trotter can comply with this request.

The officers of the Institute, appointed at the morning session, were, President, Rev. J. A. Gordon, St. John; vice-presidents, Rev. J. W. Brown, New Brunswick; Rev. C. W. Corey, Charlottetown; H. C. Creed, Rev. Fredericton; Sec. -Treas., Rev. E. N. Nobles. Executive committee is composed of the officers and Revs. D. Price, I. Wallace and E. E. Daley. Disappointment was naturally felt that Dr. Welton and Mr. Hughes were not able to be present and to give their papers. We understand that Mr. Hughes missed the boat at St. John in which he intended coming. The paper and the address that were presented were, however, greatly enjoyed.

What Does It

1. Baptism is... 2. Along with... 3. Baptism... 4. Baptism... 5. Baptism... 6. Baptism... 7. The baptis... 8. To suppose... 9. Disappointm...

SISTER CALLINE'S CHILDREN.

The train ran into a little station in the pine woods, and the conductor sprang to the platform. "Hurry up there!" he called, running forward to the negro coach.

A VACATION EXPERIENCE.

It was on a clear, cool day of September that we drove up the side of Little Mountain to the one hotel on its summit. Nearly all the guests had gone. It was the end of the season.

WOMAN'S WORRIES.

Would be few Were it not for Her Aches and Pains—Fewer Still to Men and Women Alike, Were the Great South American Remedies in Every House.

WOMAN'S WORRIES.

There are few things in life so common as the ailments which afflict women. They are the result of a delicate organization.

WHEN ITS COILS.

When needles are in your fingers and loes; When icicles hang from the snow man's nose!

Nerves

Are the Messengers of Sense—the Telegraph System of the human body. Nerves extend from the brain to every part of the body and reach every organ.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 2nd inst. the trains of this Railway will run daily.

REMEMBER

If You Wish to Have GOOD BREAD, BISCUITS, PASTRY, You Must Use WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP

Home Testimony From Actual Experience Is Always The Same.

Home Testimony From Actual Experience Is Always The Same.

Read the following:— "It is a pleasure as well as a duty to speak of remedies that have done me good and that I claim for them."

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Sunlight SOAP advertisement with logo and text: 'MAKES HOME BRIGHTER', 'HOME IS VERY DEAR', 'Sunlight Soap'.

Minard's Liniment advertisement: 'Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.' 'Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.'

Minard's Liniment advertisement: 'Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.' 'Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.'

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Minard's Liniment advertisement: 'Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.' 'Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.'

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, containing various notices and text, including 'If you apply...', 'For Y...', 'BROW...', 'Char...', 'Lini...', 'Is a S...', 'Colds, c...', 'It is, al...', 'at all c...', '28 C...', 'HOLL...', 'A great many...', 'A R E...', 'D I S T R E S S I N G...', 'Rev. J. M...'

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman logo and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Chalmers' Blackberry Syrup, listing various products like Blackberry Syrup, Insect Powder, and Royal Insect Powder.

THE HOME. POINTS IN HOME DRESSMAKING. In these days of paper patterns it is easy for anyone who understands sewing...

THE LAWN IN FRONT OF THE FARM HOME. It was a beautiful lawn. The dwelling was old, and it was also old-fashioned...

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, describing its effectiveness for various pains and ailments.

If? If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there...

THE FIRST APPLES AND NEWBORN. There are some luxuries that have not been so common in the past...

KEEP THE BEST FOR BREEDING. Local buyers are ever and anon picking up the lambs from the farms near the cities...

Advertisement for W. H. Johnson Piano Company, featuring an illustration of a piano and text about their products.

Advertisement for Real Fruit Syrups, listing various flavors like Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Lime Fruit, and Gingerette.

WHAT TO TEACH GIRLS. Give your girls a thorough education, not only in the schools, but in the home...

A GOOD SAMARITAN. Mr. Milos Pettit, of Wellington, who, as a result of his injuries sustained in a recent fall...

Advertisement for Sea Foam Soap, highlighting its purity and effectiveness for cleaning.

Advertisement for Champion Liniment, describing it as a sovereign cure for various ailments.

THE FARM. GRASS SEEDS BEFORE OR BEHIND THE GRAIN DRILL. When the grass seeds are sown with the reaper attachment to the grain drill...

THE FARM. (Continued) The fact should be recognized, in sowing grass seeds, that the lighter and more open the land the more deeply may the seeds be buried...

Advertisement for Hotel Kensington, listing amenities and contact information for tourists.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, featuring a testimonial from a patient.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, describing the symptoms it treats and its effectiveness.



Advertisement for Paterson & Co., a printing and bookbinding business.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, featuring a testimonial from a patient.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, describing the symptoms it treats and its effectiveness.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, featuring a testimonial from a patient.

Advertisement for a Remedy for Distressing Malady, featuring a testimonial from a patient.

Advertisement for Calomina Mouth Tonic, describing its benefits for oral health.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

WALBURN Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUMMARY NEWS.

Work has been begun of the Amherst waterworks system. Hardy Bent, colored, reported missing from Digby, was returned home. The crops in the Lake St. John district are reported to be in fair condition. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. is shipping 1,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 barrels of flour to Sydney, Australia. Owen Clouston, of Brantford, Ont., partook of food stolen in mistake for mushrooms on Sunday and died from poisoning. Captain David Melville, a retired sea captain of St. Stephen, N. B., was drowned in the St. Croix river on Tuesday. The bank and most of the shops in Wolfville will now only take American silver at 20 per cent. discount and bills at 5 per cent. The seventh annual convention of Canadian Stationary Engineers opened at Kingston, Tuesday, with delegates from all parts of Canada. Trust officer Webster of Halifax has been taking a census and estimates that there are 5,000 children in that city between 8 and 16 years of age. Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington, who returned on Sunday from an extended trip to Europe, assumed charge of the New Brunswick Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Canadian inventors are warned against an organization in England called the International Patent Agency, which is conducted by one man and is claimed to be a first class swindle. A committee of Moncton citizens has recommended that the city donate \$1,000 to the Johnson Cold Storage company for a building, give free water and light and exempt from taxation. A man is going about collecting money in the name of the A. B. de la and dumb institution—an institution not now in existence—and the citizens are warned not to give this man any money. Over one million feet of manufactured lumber at Joggins Mines wharf was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The lumber was owned by J. W. Hunter of Lunenburg, and was being shipped to South America. On Saturday the boiler of A. W. Gillingham's saw mill, 40 miles from Moncton, Man., exploded, killing three men named Smith, McNeil and Edmal and injuring another. The mill was completely wrecked. Inspector Jones had Messrs. E. T. Sturdee and John Schofield before the police magistrate at St. John, N. B., on a charge of handling liquor as brokers without a license. The matter was discussed but no action taken. Edward Birman of Albert county, who walked off the Boston train, Wednesday morning while asleep, arrived at St. John, N. B., and was badly injured, and walked a distance of 25 feet. It is feared he is injured internally. Harry Thompson, son of Mr. John Thompson, formerly teacher in J. L. Taylor street school, St. John, N. B., was quite badly injured at Wolford station, Monday. He fell from a steaming engine, a distance of 25 feet. It is feared he is injured internally. The new St. John pilot boat was launched at Liverpool, N. B., on Monday evening last. She was christened "Howard D. Froop" and is of a very pretty model. She is 95 feet in length, 22 feet all, 22 feet beam, 9 feet 6 inches deep and registers 60 tons. The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley is enormous and of excellent quality. Throughout Canada also the crop is good. There will likely be a large trade in apples between Canada and Great Britain this year, as the European crop is reported to be very poor. It is not expected, however, that prices will be high. Monday afternoon, Frank King, of Somerset street, St. John, while under the influence of liquor staggered in front of electric car No. 32 on Main street, and before the car could be stopped was hit by the fender and thrown violently to the pavement. Dr. Frits sent him to the hospital. King received a bad cut on the back of the head and his face was badly bruised. Motorman Dykeman and Conductor Banks have been held off pending an investigation. The tug, Peerless, Captain S. B. Davis, arrived at North Sydney on Sunday from Honfleur, France, after a passage of 54 days. The vessel is discharging ballast at the breakwater and will load coal at the Victoria pier for Chatham, N. B. The Peerless is an excellent sailor and the very fine passage made by her this season is worthy of note. The vessel left Yarmouth on the 9th of April for Barbadoes, at which port she loaded cargo of molasses for Quebec. At the latter port she loaded cargo of deals, proceeded to Honfleur, and arrived at North Sydney on her return voyage as above stated on the 16th inst. This record, said a shipping man, very few masters can boast of. Sydney Herald.

The H. M. S. Crescent, the flagship of the North American squadron, as already announced, will be here the first week in September. The remains of Tamar Anderson, aged 31 years, who died in Boston, were brought to the city Saturday and interred in the Rural cemetery, Rev. Dr. Carey officiating. Wm. Curry, sheriff of Hants Co., died suddenly Saturday morning from heart failure. Deceased was father of Dr. M. A. Curry of Halifax, who married Miss Robertson of St. John. He was in usual health last evening. The Natural History Society, St. John, N. B., has lately received from Fred J. McNaughton a handsome donation of fossil plants from Joggins Mines, N. S. The specimens represent the principal plants of the carboniferous age, such as pine trees, ferns, calamites and club mosses. In the coal period none of the higher orders of flowering plants are found, but plants similar to those above. Ferns also were plentiful, and many beautiful ferns are known. The collection contains some fine specimens, and will be added to the growing geological section of the museum. At Troy, N. C., Monday, the boiler of Taft's saw mill exploded, killing five men and injuring four, three of whom will die. Monday at Eau Claire, Wis., a music hall which was being torn down collapsed, and twenty-five men went down in the ruins. Three were killed and fourteen injured. Mr. Snyder, an American missionary, has arrived at Liverpool from the Congo Free State. He says he penetrated more than 1,000 miles in the interior of the state, and discovered a large lake. The United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, writes to the Department of State at Washington that Canadian furniture dealers are making great efforts to introduce their wares in all parts of the United Kingdom, and that his countrymen will have to be on the alert to compete with them. One agent of an Ontario firm he says sold within a week \$2,000 worth of furniture in Belfast, and \$10,000 worth in Dublin. The Democratic Honest Money League held a monster meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday evening. The weather was delightfully cool, seating accommodation was provided for 18,000 people. The principal speaker of the evening was Hon. Bourke Cockran, who replied to the speech of Presidential candidate Bryan made in the same building last week. Among other things Mr. Cockran said: "We must raise our hand against the nominee of our party (Bryan), and we must do it to preserve the future of this party itself. We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life. But we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove the first time when the people have divided into parties on the question of simple morals or of common honesty. British and Foreign. It is stated in Paris that the will of ex-Empress Eugenie, drawn recently, favors her namesake, Eugenie, the daughter of the late Emperor Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice. The Manchester ship canal people are making renewed efforts to divert Canadian trade from Liverpool. Marshall Stevens, manager of the canal, called on the League, on the 15th, to interview Toronto, Montreal and other houses. Large lumber shipments are now reaching the canal from Canada. There was a fatal collision between two yachts at the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club at Southsea, England. The motor, owned by Emperor William of Germany, collided with the small yacht Isolda, throwing all the latter's crew into the water and fatally injuring her owner Baron Von Sedwitz, who died in a short time. The victim of the accident was son-in-law of the late Charles Roosevelt of New York. Hilary A. Herbert, United States secretary of the navy, with his daughter, arrived at Southampton on board the American line steamer St. Louis. As the St. Louis passed Nantux, three miles southeast of the port, the United States steamer Minnesota, which is lying at anchor there, fired a salute in honor of Mr. Herbert, and Admiral Selridge and his staff, in full uniform, met the secretary upon the deck when he landed at Southampton from St. Louis. A meeting of the supporters of Timothy Healy, held in Dublin Tuesday night adopted a resolution denouncing the coming nationalist convention as a mere attempt of John Dillon to bolster up his own leadership and to promote his personal ambition. Another resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction that the Irish land bill had been passed by Parliament. Mr. Healy declared that so long as Mr. Dillon was at the head of the nationalist party would never achieve success. Mr. Murphy, the chairman, denounced the convention as a delusion and a snare for Irishmen in foreign countries. The ships of the French Mediterranean squadron were practicing artillery firing near Toulon, when the cruiser Vautour fired her machine guns at a target which was being towed by the battle ship Brennus. Through some fault in the management of the guns, the shot from the Vautour were showered upon the bridge of the Brennus, where Admiral Gervais and the officers of his staff were stationed in the conning tower, observing the practice. The gas in the windows of the tower was shattered and the structure badly injured, but fortunately the admiral and his staff were not hurt. The husband of the Brennus, however, was seriously wounded.

Arctic Adventure in 1896.

The present season is marked with more than ordinary interest in respect of Arctic exploration. More expeditions than usual have already been attained. Dr. Nansen has just returned from his daring adventure, crowned with brilliant success. He did not reach the Pole, but he got about two hundred miles nearer to it than any one else had done; he demonstrated the practicability of his peculiar method of exploration, although he partially disproved his own theory of Arctic currents, and he gained a considerable store of information concerning the polar regions which he will presently make the common property of the world. His achievement entitles him honorable fame among the most daring and most successful of explorers in the North. What Mr. Andree is doing is a matter of speculation. Ford may be expected to see him any day, or it may come for some time. The last report was that he was ready to start on his unique voyage, and is only awaiting a favorable wind. If that did not speedily come, however, his achievement may be expected for this year for the Arctic day was drawing to a close, and, of course, he would not venture on a balloon voyage to the Pole by starlight. The rumor that his balloon had been seen by Indians on the coast after his departure for a moment to be credited. The probability is that he has not started, but is on his way back to Europe, baffled by unpropitious weather. The Peary expedition is looking bad in good condition, and will doubtless be able to continue its work. Its commander's name is identified with some of the most successful exploits in Northern Greenland, and there is good reason to look for many more achievements by him and his command. He is devoting his attention not to a mere dash for the Pole, but to complete exploration of the country as he goes along, to filling out the blank spaces of the map, and to adding as much as possible to detailed scientific knowledge. That is, after all the most profitable work to be done in those regions, and the doing of it distinguishes the true explorer from the mere sensational adventurer. The Peary expedition has not been back from Spitzbergen with not much to its credit in the way of actual discovery, but with plenty of stories to tell of desperate struggles and hairbreadth escapes from destruction. One man, at least, is reported to have been attempting to explore the bay and inlet of the coast, had their boats crushed in the ice, and would probably have perished miserably had not some walrus hunters appeared upon the scene and rescued him. The expedition is scarcely half way from Norway to the Pole, and must be reckoned in fairly low latitudes compared with the height attained by Greely, Peary, Nansen and others. Yet the exploration of it is attended with the same danger than attempts upon the Pole itself. Far more successful was the Conway expedition, which also made Spitzbergen the scene of its endeavors. Sir Martin Conway, an Englishman, is famous for his adventures on the Karakorum and Himalaya ranges, chose inland exploration and mountain climbing rather than voyaging along the coast. He made his way clear across Spitzbergen, from west to east, and back again. There was no such lofty climbing to do as in Asia. But there were some considerable hills, with precipitous walls of ice, the ascent of which was a most arduous task. There were also some enormous bays and swamps, across which passage was both dangerous and difficult. All obstacles were overcome, however, and a more complete knowledge of the interior of Spitzbergen was gained than the world has ever known. Conway's expedition, through the fact of his having effected an accidental junction with Dr. Nansen and having brought him home to Europe, it has been busy in Franz Josef Land, and has made the first accurate maps of the western part of that territory. It has also discovered new islands of considerable magnitude, forming a part of the same group, and has secured some valuable collections of geological, botanical and mineralogical specimens. The work of all these explorers, and of other parties which we have not mentioned, and the systematic seal with which they return to it year after year, proves that the passion for the Arctic research has not abated in the least. It is the tragedy of the Jannette, and by the profuse posterous Isaac of the Wellman excursion. Men will continue to count nothing done so long as anything remains undone. They will not cease from their heroic labors until the uttermost recesses of the mysterious North have yielded up their glistered secrets.

Williams—At Arlington, Annapolis Co., Aug. 7th, Mrs. Lucy Williams, aged 84 years, died. She was an earnest Christian woman. Her conversation and example was good. She leaves three generations of descendants to respect her memory. BRAY—At Hopwell Cape, Aug. 5th, Heister, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bray, died the 14th inst. of her age. Much sympathy is felt for the sorrowing relations. May the great Comforter graciously reconcile their sorrowing hearts to the Divine will in love and sweet hope. MACALPINE—On Monday, 17th, at Lower Cambridge, Queens Co., N. B., Henry MacAlpine, aged 79 years, died. The funeral took place on Wednesday, 19th, and was largely attended. A suitable sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Townsend, the Rev. James Foster, (Free Baptist) took part in the service. HYDERABAD—At Northfield, Sunbury Co., N. S., on the 16th inst., after a brief illness, borne with Christian resignation, John Hetherington, aged 71 years, died. The departed was a worthy member of Second Chalmers Church, (Free Baptist) took part in the service. He leaves a sorrowing wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn his decease. BOLIVER—At Riverside, New Germany, Lunenburg Co., Aug. 13, Emma, wife of Demas Boliver, aged 24 years, leaving a husband, two children, a mother, one sister and four brothers. She was quite young, she was a profession of her faith in Christ and united with the New Germany Baptist church. Since then she proved her attachment to God's cause by a Christian work. She was much beloved and esteemed in the community where she spent her life. WETMORE—At Springfield, Kings Co., Aug. 19, one of the oldest members of the First Springfield Baptist church, Bro. Thomas B. Wetmore, aged 78 years, was called from his rank to his eternal reward. In 1849 he made a profession of his faith, he was baptized into that body, in which fellowship he walked till death. Deceased leaves a widow, one son and being our much esteemed brother pastor J. D. Wetmore, and two daughters, besides many other relatives and friends. STEVENS—At Egin, N. B., Aug. 6th, John B. Stevens, aged 50 years, the wife of B. F. Stevens, M. D. She was the daughter of Jason Bishop, of Harvey, N. B. Our sister united in early years with the Harvey Baptist church, and ever manifested a beautiful Christian spirit, engaged in various activities in church and Sunday school. She will be sadly missed in the community where she lately made her home, in the home of her parents, and by the bereaved companion. The Christians here alone can make a fit epitaph. SALISBURY—On July 25th, Bro. Frederic Salisbery, of Salisbury, N. B., died. He was a member of the rest that remained for the people of God," at the age of 76 years. Although for some time he had shown indications of failing health yet he passed away more suddenly than his friends expected. Nine days before his death he was prostrated with paralysis and gradually grew weaker until he received the final summons to a higher service. Over forty-two years ago Bro. Salisbery put his trust in Christ, when he united with the Isaac's Harbor Baptist church. He proved a true and devoted servant of the Master, his daily life exemplifying to an unusual degree the requirements of Christian service, love for God and man. He leaves a widow, two daughters, six sons, and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure, but his "sorrow not as others which have no hope." They realized that for him the day of death was also the day of resurrection, and are reconciled to the will of God. NICOLL—On Aug. 4th, at the home of her aunt, Lalah C., aged 18 years and ten months, eldest daughter of James E. Nicoll, went home. Our sister had been ill for over a year from heart disease, but bore her illness patiently. She found Christ precious to her a few years ago, and was baptized into the Mira Bay Baptist church by the late Rev. W. E. Wetmore. She lived a consistent life and died in full assurance of a blessed resurrection. In parting with her friends as she came she earnestly exhorted her two oldest brothers to meet her in heaven, and gave to one of them her Bible which had been so precious to her. Her funeral took place on the 6th and was well attended. Sylvia Division, Sister of Temperance, of which the deceased was a member, marching in uniform. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of the whole community in this their hour of grief. COLVILLE—At Egin, N. B., Robert Colville, aged 95 years. Our brother was one of the connecting links of the past, having been associated with Father Joseph Crandall, and being the last man whom he baptized. He united with the First Egin church in 1841, but for several years he had been a servant of God, having established a family altar before he publicly professed his faith. In 1855 he married Mary, daughter of the late Leonard Beck. He made his home in a patch of eight, and was one of the first settlers. Fourteen children were born to them. Five only are living. A large company of grandchildren and great grandchildren are scattered through the land. The name will be known in the future in our ministry and various other important professions. Our brother was a remarkable man in regard to the activity he manifested in all the reforms of the day. He ever stood on the progressive side, temperance reform, responsible government, free school, etc. At a ripe age he has departed, leaving a fragrant memory, a good strong Christian life, a noble example of moral citizenship, and a loving tender fatherhood.

Wanted!

I may cash—from let to... Wanted! Stamp on Original Envelopes are worth 10 per cent more. Address, J. B. SAUNDERS, St. John, N. B.

A Poor Man's Comfort.

Cold and hunger are no respecters of persons. The winter wind blows around the rich man just as searching as it sweeps through a poor one. And Fibre Channels is equally a boon to both with its wonderful, healthful, warm giving qualities, its light weight and trifling cost. Those to whom money is no object prefer using it to being burdened down by the weight of many wraps and those who perform outdoor duties in cold weather find it invaluable as it keeps out all wind and cold—not for an hour or so, but for all day, and yet adds nothing which hampers them no matter what their exertions may be. With it through their outer garments everyone can enjoy winter's coldest snaps in perfect comfort.

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Never forsakes him when he buys his FURNITURE at my store. Think of this, a Parlor SUITE For \$20. F. A. JONES, 16 & 18 King St.

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BABY'S OWN SOAP

IS DELICATE, FRAGRANT AND CLEANSING. Beware of Imitations. In closing their eyes, would emphasize... An appeal of... appeal is re-enforced... phasis by the vol... 2. Give to your... your most earnest... program, its success... Carey's day. Refor... mitted to do anyth... pel to those stult... prompt and libera... never give. Forve... place in the obje... your money or yo... none worthier, an... are stronger. Beh... Telugus living in... into misery witho... Jesus the only obj... gave to save the... not double your off... Truly God... ing for a nonwari... fall into line. Let... things are expect... things must be of... two should go tog... Saviour. That do... His commandm... SHALL WE... fuse, even of His... the Gospel of His... brethren what shall...

HORN-FLY VS. POTATO BUG.

The horn-fly like the potato bug has come to stay. Intelligent farmers do not smear the potato leaves with filthy greasy mixtures to keep off the bugs, no, they use something to kill them, so with the horn-fly, the sensible up-to-date farmer does not cover his cattle with kerosene or axle grease, because he knows these things will not kill a single fly while they taint the milk and injure the health of the animal, but they do use Shives' Insect Powder which kills the flies and is harmless to the animals. Be sure you get your merchant or druggist genuine Shives' Powder, it is cheap and sure. It kills the flies every time. Sold only in mass with greasy attached. Look for the name on the label. Sample sent on 25c. Post Paid. J. W. MANCHESTER & CO., Veterinary Surgeons, St. John, N. B. Telephone Agents, T. J. Parker & Sons, 6, Northampton Canadian Drug Co., W. S. Thomas & Co., St. John, N. B.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A line dressing. The best hair restorer made. HALL & CO., PROP., NANTUX, N. S. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIAGES. McLELLAN-BROWN.—July 22, Edgar McLeLLan to Ellen A. Brown, of Brookville, Hants Co., N. S. MILLER-HARTWELL.—At the parsonage, Oxford, Aug. 12, by Elder F. D. Nowlan, Brasillair F. Miller, of Poplar Grove, Hants Co., to Dollie Harpell, of Wallace, Cumberland Co. FILLMORES—KAY.—At the Baptist church, Centre Village, N. B., Aug. 15, by Rev. O. E. Keith, Hiram C. Fillmore, of Middle, to Nettie Kay, of Centre Village, West Co., N. B. BIRTHS. SEELY.—At DeWalt, N. B., Aug. 24, to the wife of F. B. Seely, a son, a daughter. DEATHS. RUDOLPH.—At Canoe, N. S., Aug. 10th, Leticia Adra, beloved child of James H. and Annie Rudolph, aged three years and two months. BURTON.—At Oxford, August 10th, of fever, Florence, daughter of George Gideon Rushton, aged 31 years. Deceased was a member of the Oxford Baptist church.

Ladies,

Have You Pride in Being Up-to-Date? Those who have will do well to write us for samples of our New Fall Dress Goods.

Our letter order and sample business is developing grandly, and it's because people save money and are well pleased with the purchases they make from us. In writing for samples please give some idea of price and color wanted, so that we will not have to send the entire list, which means an enormous lot of samples.

Black Fancy Goods are going to be very popular for fall, also, Lustres and Sicilians. All prices now in stock.

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receipt, per steamer "Halifax City," direct from London, of our Fall and Winter SUITINGS, TROUSERS and OVERCOATINGS. In weave, coloring and design they are the nicest we have shown. We are also in receipt of our Fall and Winter Fashion Plates and Reports, so it will be no fault of ours if our patrons are not the first to don their fall and winter clothes made from the newest fabrics, and latest cut, gotten up in our best style, which means second to none anywhere. A gentleman who has had clothes made by the best London and New York tailors, says: "The suit you made for me last week is the nicest and easiest fitting I have ever had."

C. B. Pidgeon & Co., 49 King Street. NEXT DOOR TO ROYAL HOTEL.

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A. MARGESON, Importer and Dealer in PIPE ORGANS. Good second-hand Organs which have been thoroughly rebuilt at factory, usually on hand and for sale at less than half their cost. Prices on hand at present: \$100.00 and up; \$50.00 and up; \$25.00 and up; \$10.00 and up; \$5.00 and up. Mr. Margeson is Agent for Maritime Provinces for best Electric Organ, Blowing Motors, Water Motors and Hydraulic Engines, and highest grade of American Pianos and Organs (New) at very low prices. Factory—Will Brook, Warehouses—Webster St., Kentville, N. S.