

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XL.

VOL. IV.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

NO. 30.

**PRESIDENT OF ROBERTS.**—President Hill, of Bucknell University, has been chosen to succeed M. B. Anderson, as president of Roberts. He succeeds one of the finest college presidents of the age, and his selection is a high compliment.

**THE WESLEYAN.**—We see by the report of conference that the Wesleyan has a circulation of 3,200, and closes the year with a small deficit. The paper of the wide-awake Methodist body of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland should have a larger circulation. We are glad to notice there has been a gain in the number of subscribers this year. It needs only vigor in the conduct of the paper itself and in pushing its circulation, to make it the power it ought to be.

**HOW NEAR AND YET HOW FAR.**—Arthur W. Eaton, now an Episcopal minister, has published a book on "The Heart of the Creed." He admits that immersion and believers' baptism were instituted by Christ. He then declares:

"There is no ground on which the change from immersion to sprinkling can be justified except the ground of enlightened common sense. . . . There, likewise, is our justification for baptizing infants."

This means that the enlightened common sense of men is better than the wisdom of God, and will assume to set aside what God has instituted for what it decides is best. This sentence shows how far away a man may be from our view, while compelled to assent to its scripturalness. The deepest Baptist principle is loyalty to the exact teaching of the Bible. While Mr. Eaton is with us as to the original baptism, he is as wide as the poles from us in reference to this underlying principle of our faith and practice.

**IGNORANT ACTION.**—Among the more important legislations of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, recently in session in Pittsburgh, was the adoption of a resolution directing the assistants to prosecute, according to church discipline, members who advertise in Sunday newspapers. The Synod also confirmed a law requiring members to give to the church one-tenth of their earnings.

While there is a little of the compulsion of law as well as the freedom of grace in the latter rule, we cannot see our respect to such a law. Ought not our churches to expect their members to abide by scripture rules, and to do it gladly? It is probable that the Sunday paper is kept up by the patronage of weak Christians who profess better things, just as the liquor traffic has its chief moral support from those who hail to be temperance men while partaking moderately.

**RELIGION IN NEW YORK.**—The New York Evening Post has been giving the statistics of church growth in New York. The total membership of the larger denominations for 1872, 1882 and 1887 are:

DENOMINATIONS.	1872.	1882.	1887.
Episcopal.	19,650	25,783	32,903
Presbyterian.	18,713	21,320	23,016
Baptist.	11,613	13,027	13,667
Methodist.	11,607	12,856	12,981
Reformed.	5,668	6,869	7,282
Congregational.	929	2,449	2,315
Totals.	67,940	82,654	93,183

The increase of church members has been 23 per cent. less than that of population. This is accounted for partly by the growing tendency of those who are able to reside in the suburban tower, and by the large influx of immigrants. The great growth of the Episcopalians is due to social influence, which always is attractive to those who grow wealthy in the great business centres, and to the immense income from church property which allows them to carry on extensive mission work.

**MARINERS' TEMPLE, NEW YORK.**—Bro. Avery sends me some extracts from letters received from sailors, showing how the Temple work is reaching the dwellers on the sea. The first is:

From San Francisco, Cal.—"I write at the request of Mr. John, our ship carpenter. You may remember giving him your card and requesting him to write. I met him at the Hotel in this port, and we are now shipmates. I love the Master's work and those who labor for seamen, and in particular Mariners' Temple. I am happy to state that while on board here on this ship for Christ has resulted in one of the lords giving his heart to the Lord. Remember us in your prayers, that the Lord may see us to his own honor and glory. 2nd Mate S. P. H."

From Montevideo, Corea, a sailor writes: "I often hear of hearts being loving words from God's people afar off. We have been at this port five months, and I think we shall stay some two months longer, and then go to Brazil. We have had many pleasant times by attending services, and whipping God with his children. Six on board profess to be followers of Christ. "Midst trials and manifold temptation, we are looking for the blessed hope and day of deliverance. Pray for us, as we do for you. U. S. S. 'ALLIANCE.'"

P. S.—Recommend your sailor friends when they come to New York to look up the Mariners' Temple. It is not far from the City Hall, and just off Chatham square, corner Henry and Oliver streets. Our fraternal friends can send letters to our care, 1 Henry street. We shall be glad to deliver when called for at the Mariners' Temple.

**FALLEN.**—Many have read, with grief and dismay, reports in the secular press concerning J. R. Hutchinson, and have hoped there might be some mistake, or that explanations would in due time relieve the case of its darkest features. It is with the deepest pain we are compelled to state that all hopes of this kind are vain. He has brought the most grievous disgrace upon himself, and has given occasion for reproach against our denomination, our foreign mission work, and our holy religion generally, besides proving recreant to one whom he had professed to love and protect, and who is the mother of his son. It is one of the cases where it would be most charitable to believe offender insane, were that possible. The blow dealt by his downfall has been like a bolt from a clear sky. While grieved and indignant, we can only hope that he whose mercy endureth forever may bring him to broken-hearted repentance for his sin, which seems without one palliating feature.

**SLAVERY ABOLISHED.**—As noticed some time since, Brazil has freed all her slaves. On May 13th, 600,000 bondmen and women stepped forth into liberty. Accounts have come of the demonstrations in honor of this grand event. A very delirium of joy swept over the country. Those who gave the slaves liberty seem to have been as wildly enthusiastic as the freed slaves themselves. The Rio News describes the demonstrations at the capital:

"They began, in reality, with the introduction of the Emancipation Bill in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th; they accompanied its every step with processions, music and acclamations; they seized the final act on the 13th with a burst of popular joy; they dressed the city with flowers and banners every day, filling the streets to overflowing, and deluging them with a tidal-wave of congratulations; and then they resolved themselves into a gigantic demonstration, extending through four days, and calling out the largest assembly ever witnessed in Rio."

No one able to feel for the oppressed can fail to have a throbbing responsive joy at the thought of such a glad release to myriads. Nor can we help thinking of the still gladder release from the bondage of sin which is taking place in myriad hearts, as the years go by, and breathing a prayer that this most blessed of all works may go on to the ends of the earth.

**MINISTERS' SONS.**—The sons of ministers have come to the front in the presidency and vice-presidency of the U. S. Beginning with Garfield, who, himself, often preached for the Disciples, we have Arthur, the son of a Baptist minister; and in the present presidential campaign, Grover Cleveland is the son of a Presbyterian minister; Allen G. Thurman is the son of the Rev. Pleasant Thurman, a Methodist preacher who entered the Virginia Conference in 1806, and located in 1812, the year before the present candidate for the vice-presidency was born; and Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate for vice-presidency, is the son of a Congregational minister. (John A. Brooks, candidate of the Prohibition Party for the vice-presidency, is a minister.) The old saw about ministers' sons, etc., is as untrue as many other similar sayings. When a minister's son turns out badly, his case fills more of the public eye, and this gives the impression that the cases are very frequent; while they are really only very notorious from their infrequency. The truth is ministers' sons are, as a class, among the best and most successful men of the day. They come of good stock; they are given educational advantages rather than money; they are early thrown upon their own resources, and they usually have a good example to help them to be moral, and vital godliness to make them earnest and true. It is also a fact that those of this class that are bad are very bad; and the determination to evil which breaks through all restraints of home influence, etc., will carry them far down the course of evil and sin.

**GRAND RESULTS.**—The mission in Fiji has had wonderful success, as the following statistics show:

There are at present in Fiji—Fijians, 111,745; European, 3,567; half caste, 796; Asiatic, 4,230; Polyneesian, 5,664; Rotuman, 4,214—total, 128,414. Of these 111,744 Fijians, 100,154 are attendants at our own public worship—a very large proportion indeed.

**PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.**—At the annual conference of the Primitive Methodists of Great Britain, the following statistics of church growth, etc., were presented:

Members, 192,874—Increase, 1,190 (during the past year 2,923 deaths are reported); travelling preachers, 1,041; local preachers, 16,219; class leaders, 19,676; connexional chapels, 4,406; other preaching places, 1,444; value of connexional property, £2,138,885; debt on connexional property, £1,986,774; Sunday schools, 4,190; teachers, 61,792; scholars, 423,713.

—Rev. E. K. Love, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, Savannah, has baptized over 1,400 persons during his pastorate there of two and a half years. It has more than 5,000 communicants.

From Timothy Swain to his Son in America—  
Ye ken, dear bairn, that we maun part,  
When death, could death, shall bid us start;  
But when he'll read his dreads' d'art  
We canna say:  
But we'll be ready for his cart  
Maist ony day.

We'll keep a' right and just within,  
Our walk will then be free frae sin;  
Upright we'll step through thick and thin,  
Straight on our way:  
Deal just wi' a, the prize we'll win  
Maist ony day.

When he's wha does a' things just right,  
Shall ca' us noon to realms of light,  
Be't' us, or noon, or e'en, or night,  
We will obey:  
We'll be prepared to take our flight  
Maist ony day.

We'll keep our lamps brimfu' o' oil  
That's gude, and pure, and winna spoil,  
And keep them burnin' a' the while,  
To light our way:  
Bein' well prepared to end our toil  
Maist ony day.

[N. B.—The friend who sends the above beautiful composition wrote it as repeated to him by a friend, who regrets that she has forgotten one stanza. Probably there are other inaccuracies. If any one can furnish us with a full and correct copy, we will be glad to insert it.—Ed.]

By Wheel and by Keel.  
BY KEEL.  
NO. III.

[This communication has been on hand for a long time. It is too good for our readers not to have.]

The passengers were early astir. Sometime between midnight and dawn I went on deck and found several of my fellow-voyagers enjoying their first glimpse of the Old World. There was no great variety nor extent of scenery. Dark cloud-like masses could be dimly discerned off both the port and weather bows, and at the higher edge of these bands of darkness blazed here and there a brilliant light. A bitterly cold wind, sweeping down from those heavy heights, raked across the ship, and we huddled, shivering, in any friendly shelter the deck afforded, and gazed there at Asia. Those dim outlines were the coast of Japan. The lights are in the light-houses on Oho Island and Cape Shinofusa at the entrance to Yeddo Bay, which now receives us. The wind was too searching to allow any sustained enthusiasm, and we presently adjourned to our cabins till the day should break. Before sunrise every one was on deck. We were now well up into Yeddo Bay, and land was quite near us on either side. Scattered over the water were strange-looking boats, strangely fashioned, strangely furnished, and strangely propelled, filled with strange people, strangely apparelled. Along the shores which were high and clothed with groves of evergreens, were odd little hamlets, of queer little houses. At our right was a low ridge of hills, above which the sky was glowing with the gold that precedes the sunrise, and on our left rose mighty Fujiyama, 15,000 feet into the sky, his white forehead already tipped with pink. Slowly the glow deepened in the east, slowly the pink mantle descended upon the white shinklers of the Sacred Mountain,—day was begun. It was a perfect morning. A cloudless sky, in which the full moon, dropping quietly down behind Fuji, added her soft beauty to the splendor of the sunrise; the bay alive with sails and oars; the picturesque hills, with the rose-tinted cone of Fujiyama a soaring high above all—it hardly needed the three weeks of ocean life to make it all seem like Fairy Land.

While we were yet outside the Port, the Chinese gong sounded for breakfast, and during the disintegration of the beef-steak, the anchor dropped, the gun was fired, and we knew that our ten thousand miles, by wheel and by keel, were over at last. The scene which met our eyes as we returned to the deck was novel and striking in the extreme. We were lying in the broad and beautiful harbor of Yokohama South and east stretched the bay up which we had just come, its quiet waters shining like silver. Before us, and near at hand, dipping her feet into the tide, stood the city; the foreign business portion with its broad streets and solid-looking stone and brick buildings making a fine appearance next the water; the more extensive native town, with low, small, slightly built houses, lying farther back; and behind all, the bluff, a rude semi-circle of elevated ground, with the shore of the harbor for its diameter, and the city within its arms, and adorned with the pleasant residences of the foreigners.

In the harbor rode at anchor a large fleet of the ocean-going steamers, and sailing ships. There were men-of-war flying the Union Jack, the Tricolor, the Stars and Stripes, the Red Dove of Japan, and other flags; mail and passenger, and merchant steamers from China, India, Panama, perhaps, or Australia, and other distant shores. As many as twenty large steamships are usually in port, to say nothing of barques and other large sailing craft. Occasionally a fine ship hailing from St. John, or other provincial ports, is of the number. The water around us, and between us and the shore, was alive with sampans, as the native boats are called. They were of one pattern, and many sizes, and had come to take ashore the passengers and cargo. They swarmed around us like flies around a sugar barrel. The boatmen afforded us our first study of the Japanese people. In Chicago I had occasionally watched the Japanese artists employed in one of the large stores, and admired the delicacy of their features, and the dexterity of their fingers. In Boston we were introduced to a very bright and pretty Japanese lady, who could converse in several languages, and on the steamer we had met a young Japanese gentleman who was just completing a tour of the world. But here was our first real view of the Japanese at home, and we were interested accordingly. The bay, the city, the shipping, the sampans and their occupants, and the bustle on ship-board of departing passengers, afforded us ample interest and encouragement till Mr. Bennett, of the Baptist Mission in Yokohama, ascended the gangway, and gave us hearty welcome to Japan. Disembarking with him in a sampan, we found Mrs. Brown and Miss Rolman, our lady missionaries, at the head of the Hatoba or stone pier, with fluttering kerchiefs and welcoming smiles.

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POSTLOG.

Nearly a year and a half have passed since we first saw the white cone of Fujiyama peak in the sunrise. We have formed some acquaintance with the land, the people, and the work, and constantly discover new reasons to exclaim, "It is good to be here!" It is a pleasant country, sweetened and freshened and brightened by the surrounding ocean, which penetrates its numerous bays and harbors. It is fair with hills and streams, groves and fields, quiet hamlets and villages. The climate is like that of California, rather than that of either Canada or India. The water, at the beginning of which we arrived, is clear, crisp and bracing. Snow falls occasionally to the depth of several inches, and there is even skating in the early morning in one place in Yokohama. At mid-day it is almost summery in the sun, but during the rest of the day one needs as warm clothing as in Nova Scotia, and good fires. Yet there is none of the desolation of winter without. Roses and camellias bloom in the open air till Christmas, and daphnes and other flowers open by the middle of February, while the hardier vegetables are growing all winter in the fields. The winter lasts about six weeks. Then comes the delightful season of spring, with its wealth of plum and cherry bloom, its profusion of all kinds of cultivated flowers, its singing of birds, its bright skies and soft airs, like our fairest days in May and early June at home. The summer, or hot season, is torrid enough, but brief; only about six weeks being really tropical. Light diet, light apparel and light employment permit one to pass the heated term in comparative comfort. The nights are usually cool, and we are seldom without a refreshing breeze from the ocean, either day or night. The autumn is long, cool, and every way enjoyable.

On the other hand there is said to be a lack of vitality or ozone, which in the course of time relaxes the constitution. The frequent prevalence of cholera in summer, and the prevalence of earthquakes throughout the year, are also drawbacks to the full enjoyment of life in the Mikado's empire. The cholera, which rage about once in three years and claims a few victims the other two, does not often attack foreigners, unless they have led irregular and dissipated lives. Of earthquakes we have experienced several scores, most of them very light. Shortly after our arrival there occurred one of the heaviest felt for many years, which caused considerable damage to property, though no loss of life was reported. I can assure you that a robust earthquake makes a very good stranger. Never ask him to "shake," if you can avoid it without positive impollution.

The people soon lost their strange look, and we can see in them men and brother, as well as heathen souls, needing to be saved. We can distinguish the women from the men, and notice differences in the faces we meet, as readily as in the streets of a home city, a feat of which we were at first incapable. They are a diminutive race, the men being hardly as tall as women are in Canada, of fairly good figure, small, well-shaped heads and feet, and pleasant, intelligent, cheerful faces. They are not unlike the French in complexion, and resemble the French or Italians in looks and manner, more than other western nations. Industrious, ingenious, wide-

awake, cheery, polite to a fault—such is the impression made on a stranger.

Perhaps that which surprises one most is the maximum of good cheer which they extract from a minimum of resources. Simple diet of rice, fish, tea, and cheap vegetables; cheap but pretty clothing; small and very plainly furnished homes; seem to fill all their desires, and they go about their work as happy as the day is long. The children laugh and play in crowds on the streets. The coolies in the gobs down lighten their labor with snatches of song. Indeed, all heavy work seems set to music.

Of the homes, habits, speech and dress of the people, and of the beautiful scenery of their Morning Land, this is not the time to tell, nor of the missionary work, which, we believe, will shortly make of this land and nation, a kingdom and people whose God is the Lord. Having already imposed too much on the hospitality of the MESSENGER and VISITOR and the indulgence of its readers, we will heed the advice of the Hebrew sage: "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house, lest he weary of thee, and so hate thee."

CHAS. HARRINGTON.

Yokohama, April 20.

Acadia College Jubilee Fund.

100,000 SHARES OF 50 CENTS EACH.

PAYMENTS

since last report:

Rev W B Bogge, Ramapatam, India, for 40 shares; Mrs J M Gunn, Belmont Station, 4; Nelson Forrest, Amherst, 25; Rev A H Hayward, Springfield, N. B., 12; Mrs Hayward, 10; Josiah Soley, Lower Economy, 100; Rev R H Bishop, East Point, P. E. I., 40; J A Walker, Antigonish, 10; Mrs J A Walker, do, 10; A Coboon, Hebron, 200; E M Beckwith, Gaining, 50; J Wesley Nobles, Penobscot, 4; Thos C Newman, Lower Derby, 4; Mrs W B Butler, Hartford, 8.

Per Rev I Wallace: Capt S Harris, Melver Square, 4; Mrs Ira Dodge, Middleton, 4; Miss Emma A Slocomb, do, 5; Miss Julia L Slocomb, do, 4; N F Mar 1st do, 20; A J Morrison, do, 2; Peter B Marshall, Springe, 4; Edson G Dodge, do, 2; Mrs E G Dodge, 1; Miss Annie D. Witt, Middleton, 10; Albert Gates and wife, Nic-nick, 10; M E Fletcher, do, 2; J A Beckwith and wife, 6; Isaac Hardy Parker, 10; Mrs M A Rogers, do, 2; Miss L obbe Rogers, 2; Willie Rogers, do, 1; C Spurgeon Rogers, do, 1; J A Parker, do, 2; Miss Nils Eaton, do, 1; F Miles Chipman and wife, do, 10; F C Smith, do, 2; Jno Throre, Middleton, 2; I Wallace, jun, do, 2; Dea Thos Marshall, do, 2; Dea Wm Feloh, Nictaux, 4; G E Spurr, do, 2; John Brown, do, 10; Ben Wheelock, do, 2; Mrs Lucy McGregor, do, 2; S Brown and L Parker, do, 1; T A Neley, Middleton, 10; G A North, do, 2; Mrs D Feindale, do, 1; A W Phinney, do, 2; E G Miller, do, 10; J A Gates and wife, do, 10; J H Chute, do, 4; Miss A B Hurd, do, 1; Miss M E Miller, do, 1; L O Nelly, do, 10; Jos North, do, 2; and G W Andrews, 2—703. Before reported, 9219 shares; total, 9322 shares.

This does not include receipts of D. Saunders.

PLEDGES.

In addition to the above, the following pledges have been sent in:

Rev J F Rempton, Riverside, for 50 shares; Adelbert Allen, Brazil Lake, 20, taken by Rev T M Munro at Little River and Oxford, Can. Co.—Rev T M Munro, 5; Francis Heath, 2; Timothy Cather, 2; Isaac Purdy, 1; Arthur Purdy, 1; M T Seaman, 1; Thos Seaman, 1; G Thompson, 2; Mary E Johnson, 4; T M Johnson, 6; Levi Johnson, 10. By Rev I Wallace: Melver Square—Rev John Rowe, 10; C S Margeson, 4; C C Chute, 1; Percy Richardson, 1; Dr A B Stronach, 10; Mrs A B Stronach, 6; Henry Stronach, 5; C H Saffner, 5; Mrs Parker Bowley, 2; Mrs Wm Nelly, 1; Edward Fales, 2; J H Gardner, Mrs Silas Lantz, 4. Pine Grove or Middleton—Rev E E Locke, 10; Mrs Caleb Miller, 4; David H Armstrong, 2; Mrs D H Armstrong, 2; Chas Elliott, 2; Lindley Bank, 1; Dea Zeb Elliott, 4; Dea Ob Dodge, 10; Mrs Z Dorling, 1; Samson P. Ker, Nictaux, 1; Arthur J Wheelock, do, 2; B S Bancroft, do, 1; J H Barbridge, Middleton, 1; S F Roope and wife, do, 20; J A Gates and wife, do, 40; N F Marshall, do, 200; H J Andrews, do, 2; D C Lander, E. q. Nictaux, 10; Mrs H Slocomb, do, 1; Z. C. Phinney, Lawrence town, 10; Joshua Miller, Mt. Handy, 2; Bayard Marshall, do, 2; Earle Vidito, Nictaux, 1; Dea Wm Moreau, do, 5.

Only about a month remains before Convention meets. Will not all who have subscribed, and those who have not, please send in their donations as soon as possible?

A Comoros,

Secretary Jubilee Committee.

Hebron, July 20.

—The diffusion of Christianity in Bengal by missionary labor, has incited the Maharajah of Darbhanga, in the last eight years, to give fully \$1,700,000 for benevolent purposes.

The New Baptist Hymn Book.

It is with very great pleasure that we call attention to a new hymn book now being prepared especially for the use of Canadian Baptist Churches. The publication of this book was assumed by the Baptist Book and Tract Society of the Maritime Provinces, and the Convention, at its meeting in Halifax in 1883, expressed its practical approval of the undertaking by appointing a representative committee to cooperate with the Society in this work. The general plan followed in preparing the material for this book has been, to select from the various books in more general use, those hymns, and those only, which have won public favor. Hence the new book may be expected to combine the excellences of several good ones. It will also contain a few hymns that have never appeared in any such collection. The printing is being done by an enterprising firm in Edinburgh, and good work is guaranteed as far as type, paper, and binding are concerned. Now some may question the propriety of adding to the already large number of hymn books, but a little consideration will show many good reasons for this new publication. The aim of the Society is two-fold, that is, to produce a better and cheaper book than any now available. "The Psalmist," which has been very generally used by our churches, has been of great service, and those who compiled it did a good work. But it was long ago superseded by other books, even among the churches for which it was particularly prepared. It contains many hymns that are no hymns, hymns with little truth and less poetry. There, too, some of the best of the old hymns that never become rapid, have no place in "The Psalmist." We look there in vain for Bernard's beautiful hymn, "Jesus the very thought of thee." Nor can we find there such universal favorites as Kable's hymn "San of my soul," or as Lyte's "Abide with me," or as Sarah F. Adams' "Nearer my God to Thee." It is now forty-five years since "The Psalmist" was compiled, and during this interim there have appeared many excellent hymns that have won a place in our service of song. There will probably be in the new hymn book a smaller proportion of Watts' hymns, but there will be a corresponding increase in number from such hymnologists as Bonar, Faber, Haycral, Haber, Kable, Lyte, and others. Moreover "The Psalmist" is a very high priced book, the cheapest edition of it costs seventy-five cents, and in these days of cheap books this is a serious disadvantage. The new book will probably be sold for less than half the price of "The Psalmist." Those well versed in hymnody have pronounced very favorably upon this new collection, and its appearance will doubtless be hailed with general satisfaction. Accordingly we offer the following suggestion: expend no more money for other hymn books, but wait patiently a few weeks for "The Canadian Baptist Hymnal."—The Tablet.

This, That and The Other.

"Make a firm-built fence of trust  
All around to day:  
Fill the space with loving work,  
And within it stay.  
Look not through the sheltering bars,  
Anxious for the morrow;  
God will help in all that comes,  
Be it joy or sorrow."

—One of our religious exchange boasts of a certain church possessing a lady who saves the congregation where she worships \$10,000 a year. A woman of wealth and of high social culture and position, she makes it her rule and the fashion to dress for church in no plain and inexpensive manner as to throw the whole social influence of the congregation against extravagance in dress. If she can overthrow the cultus of dress in our modern churches and replace it with the worship of God, she has a mission greater than that of Kimball or of Moody and Sankey.—Religious Herald.

—Dr. C. F. Deas, of New York, has recently given a practical sermon on the tongue. Here is a sample paragraph:—  
"Much evil has been done by the tongue. When the heart is at right, when it is like those mirrors which distort every object presented, then the tongue every object, and society is filled with ugliness. Satan knows that if he could rule every tongue he could rule the world. He does his mischief by his tongue. No man probably ever sees or feels him with the hand. But he kills many a man. He has no dagger, or spear, or sword, or gun. But he has a tongue, and God declares that he is a murderer and a liar. And that he may make murderers and liars, he sets his tongue on fire. He ratters with his lying tongue, and men and women similarly murder. Yes, and women kill full grown beautiful girls whose every-sweetness became beautiful tongues." (Ps. 140: 3.) James says, "of dead-speaking tongues." It is as surely as a split from the teeth of a jagged tooth of an obnoxious witch.





Messenger and Visitor.

35 Cents per Annum; when paid within thirty days \$2.50.

All communications respecting advertising should be addressed to E. A. FOWLER, publisher, 10 John, N. B. Rate per line, one insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1888.

THE TIME IS SHORT.

In one month from today, the Convention will assemble at Wolfville. The reports of the success and failure of the year will all be made up. For the success we shall praise God; for the failure we must take shame to ourselves.

As we near the conclusion of a year of work, serious reflections are aroused. There is so much of life's neglect that can never be made good. If we have failed to meet an obligation to work for the Master and for me, if our influence has been toward a low and worldly life instead of toward a high and holy one, especially if we have been betrayed into sin, this lost time, this perversion of life power and activity, can never be redeemed. No man can do more in any one day than to meet its own obligations and claims; if those of the past have been unfulfilled they must remain unmet forever. No likewise is it with the train of influences set in motion by our past; they must go on sweeping men up or down. The tidal current of their flow cannot be stemmed by us, should we so wish. It thus happens that the record of lever-twentieths of the 25th of August, has been written in indelible characters, and must remain for the judgment day and the great hereafter. If churches have been asleep, if pastors have been listless, if individuals have been careless, there is no such thing as paying the debt to the past by any surplussage in the efforts of the future. The deep realization of this solemn truth would do much to help us redeem the time, as the time is ours to use.

There is a department of Christian action, however, where this serious truth does not hold good in all its rigor; we refer to that of giving of means. We cannot board opportunities, no-al influence, or anything which pertains to strictly spiritual activity. If we do not give of moral and spiritual energy and activity, the waiting force does not accumulate but diminish. With material means, however, what a man withholds accumulates on his hands, and he can make good, measurably at least, for past neglect. It is true he is not guiltless in his failure to obey the scripture rule and give as the Lord has prospered him week by week. Neither will the moral good do himself be as great; yet a man can, after months of winning and hoarding of means, make up the amount of money which should have been distributed over the weeks in beneficence.

We have been led to these remarks by the statement of Dr. Day last week and by the fact in connection with our Jubilee Offering that Dr. Day will see that \$8000 must come in before August 10th, when the Convention accounts are supposed to be made up. While the Jubilee Fund has had some generous contributions, unless the money flows in, in a much larger measure than in the past, we shall fall to realize our lowest hope. To rank and file of our people would they but all give a reasonable amount, could make the Jubilee a year of gladness, and red our Convention year with a balance on the right side. The time is short; but it is long enough if all act promptly. Have not many of our people been keeping money which the Lord wishes them to give to his service? Has one in fifty of our people given one-tenth of his income? If the truth of all the gains of our people were hauled in, it would swell up our receipts for the Lord's work far above the modest requests of the governing boards of our enterprises. If it would do any good, we would beg and beseech our people to save the denomination from the disaster of a heavy debt and an effort largely abortive. We do believe that many will yet respond. Are there any of our people who have not led their people in this great matter of securing funds for the Lord's work? If so, will they not do their best during the short time that remains. The Lord must wish this of all. Shall he be pleased by all?

OUR SEMINARY AT ST. MARTIN'S.

We announced the fact last week, that our Seminary at St. Martin's would open on the 20th of September next. It would have been a matter for wonder or discouragement had the opening been deferred for one year. It is not often that a building of the extent and character of that at St. Martin's is erected in so short a time and made so comfortable, especially when it is remembered that at the beginning of operations upon it the Society were somewhat involved in debt. The directors have fought a masterful battle with difficulties and discouragements of no ordinary kind, and now a building, massive in proportions and splendidly equipped for its purpose,

awaits the students it is hoped will fill its rooms. This is a matter for sincere congratulation.

A staff of teachers has also been secured, which, it is hoped, will do so discredit to the fine facilities afforded by the building, and will not disappoint the expectations of students or of the constituency of the Seminary. Mr. Simpson has made his mark already in the wide-awake West as a thinker and a preacher. We bespeak for him the sympathy and co-operation of all, as he grapples with the difficulties peculiar to the beginning of an institution of the kind, and express the hope and expectation that success will crown his efforts. We have had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Downey. He is the son of a worthy F. C. Baptist minister, and comes to his work highly recommended and with some experience of teaching. Miss Thomas has already won for herself a good degree, while principal of the ladies' department of the Seminary its last year in St. John's. She has since been engaged in seeking further preparation for her chosen work. I will enter upon her duties with earnestness and confidence. The instruction in the accomplishments of a lady's education is expected to be of a high order. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a goodly number of students will greet the Principal and teachers at the opening of the school.

But there is another side to the question of the Seminary. We refer to the fact that there are very heavy financial obligations which must soon be met. As already announced, Rev. J. A. Gordon, the beloved and successful pastor of Leinster church, has been induced to yield to the earnest solicitations of the directors, and to take hold of the weighty matter of the financial interests of our Seminary, as well as to turn the attention of students toward its halls. The church also deserves well of the denomination for releasing him. He has had great success in helping churches to relieve themselves of burdensome debts. The work he now undertakes is most onerous, and if there be one position more than another which calls for the steady backing of our trustees, it is this in which Bro. Gordon now is. Neither will it do to give a sigh of relief as the burden is rolled upon him. We bespeak for him a hearty reception wherever he may go, and a generous response to his appeals. If our people will but make an effort, the Seminary can be lifted out of its embarrassments, and be started on a career of distinguished success.

We are aware that some have not been pleased with the, to them, seemingly rash way in which the Seminary has been pushed in the past, and we are free to confess we have had no little sympathy with this feeling. We have considered the whole question, however, from the standpoint of the present. We have the building. To have it filled with our brightest minds, as the years go by, and to help stamp them with a strong religious influence which will lead them to direct their cultured powers to the highest rather than the lower ends, to serve as a feeder for Acadia, is a result well worthy of a struggle. Who then, because of some dissatisfaction with past management, will refuse to help secure this grand and growing good? Let whoever will pursue this course, we shall not. Neither do we believe there are many who will refuse to do their best to make the Seminary a success. Let us all forget the things that are past, if need be, and press on to help sustain this great and luminous possibility.

INTERPROVINCIAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The first session of this organization was held in St. John last week. There were represented in it all the educational institutions of the Maritime Provinces, from the highest to the lowest. There were also present the following distinguished educationalists from abroad: Sir William Dawson, President of McGill University, Montreal; J. G. Schurman, D. Sc., of Cornell University; Professor Ray Greene Huling, Secretary of the American Institute of Instruction, New Bedford, Mass.; Dr. J. G. Fuch, the well-known educational author and lecturer, of London, England; and Colonel Francis W. Parker, of Cook County Normal School, Illinois.

It was our privilege to attend the more important sessions. The spacious audience room of Mechanics' Institute was filled. The common school teachers, who made up the bulk of the audience, do so discredit to the Maritime Provinces. They had the appearance, in the main, of a wide-awake, earnest and intelligent body of men and women. It was to be noticed that a very large proportion of them were quite young. It is evident that few engage in the teaching profession as the work of the lifetime. For the most part, it is made a stepping stone to something else. This is to be regretted, for the best work as a teacher can only be done by those who have given their best thought to teaching, and who have attained to considerable maturity of experience and character. As long, however, as the present low salaries prevail, it can scarcely be expected that bright intellects and aspiring natures will do more than teach while waiting or preparing for some more remunerative employment.

It was a very natural reflection, when looking upon the hundreds of upturned faces, what a power do these teachers embody and represent! We much doubt whether teachers or parents are sensible of the very weighty bearing their work is to

have upon the minds, hearts and aims of the children, and through them, upon the material and other interests of our country. Very few parents give much attention to the mental habits and growth of their children. This is given over almost entirely into the hands of the teacher who may chance to have charge of the district school. It depends upon the teacher, whether the young minds are to be aroused to earnest effort, and what mental habits are to be formed. The fact that in districts where there is a teacher of the right stamp, so large a proportion of children, as they grow up, make their mark, shows the great possibilities which rest with our common school teachers. Their work is telling with wonderful effect upon the destinies of our people. The work is done in quiet, but like the quiet forces of nature, which are the stronger, it is exerting one of the most potent influences. The teacher has much to do, also, with shaping the aims and purposes of the children, and giving them right views of life. This lifts the possibilities of their work into the highest sphere.

The address of Sir Wm. Dawson was replete with reminiscences, and in its outlook on the future contained some of the pessimism which is supposed to possess those who are beyond the meridian of life. He compared the condition of educational matters in 1849-50, when he was superintendent of schools in Nova Scotia, with those of to-day. A vast improvement had taken place. In N. S. in 1850 there were 886 schools; the last report shows 2200 schools. In 1850 there were 30,000 scholars in Nova Scotia; now there are 105,000. The sum devoted to education by the Province then was \$50,000; now it is about \$200,000. The average salary then was \$144, now a third-class teacher averages \$150, while the all-round average is nearer \$250. It was reassuring to hear this distinguished geologist declare that no part of the Atlantic coast from here to Florida is so rich in varied resources as the Maritime Provinces, and that the day must come, when, instead of our people flocking away, those from outside will flock in to share in the wealth which must come in enveloping them. As a man advanced in years, he declared the smallest thing done to the smallest child, would be a joy to the old of a true man.

Dr. Schurman had a subject which would have been very dry in many hands; but was made intensely interesting by his earnest and philosophic treatment. He regarded the ultimate aim of education to be a many-sidedness of interest which would make a man sensitive to all that could concern any one. There are three objects of interest: nature, man, God. The broadest education should make men most interested in all that pertains to these three. That which pertains to the last is theology, that to the second the naturalistic, to the first the humanistic. Hitherto in our Provinces, copying from the Scotch, the chief humanistic studies had been Latin and Greek. It was only one in twenty, or perhaps a hundred, who could get such a mastery of classics as to touch the life of these ancient nations through their literature. For these the classics served a good purpose; for those who received but a smattering they served no adequate purpose at all. History was the body of a people; literature their soul. These, then, were the true humanistic studies.

The most fundamental idea of nature was space. Mathematics, then, was the basal naturalistic study. The others were physics, having to do with the forces of nature; chemistry, with its ultimate atoms; biology, with its life; psychology, with its mind. There is here a need of technology, to apply abstract principles to practical life.

Dr. Schurman's reference to the study of Greek and Latin was very vigorously criticized by a number of educationalists during the after sessions. His definition does not leave room enough, in our opinion, to the development of the powers of the mind themselves. We are unable to refer particularly to other addresses. Dr. Sawyer was one of the speakers in the evening. Acadia never suffers when her president appears on the platform beside other college presidents and distinguished educationalists.

Much attention was given to the question of technical education. It seemed to be the general impression that more attention should be given to this subject. The subjects discussed covered a broad range, and were treated with great ability in most cases. It cannot be otherwise than that the Convention will give a new impetus to educational work.

THE WEEK.

The charges of the Times against Parnell are still uppermost in British politics. The government's bill appointing a commission of judges to consider them, has been read the first time. Smith strove to compel Parnell to accept the bill beforehand, without examination of its provisions, and when this was declined, sought to have it hurried through without discussion. He was compelled to yield on this point, also. Each side is afraid of giving an advantage to the other. While the Times says it has the proof of its charges, and Parnell challenges them to furnish it, the Thunderer declines. On the other hand, Parnell, while having the right to compel the furnishing of the alleged proof in a court of law, refuses to take this course, and prefers a commission of parliament to

an English jury. It does seem the latter, if composed of judges, as proposed, ought to give him every satisfaction. In the meantime, Egan, who is supposed to know more about the Phoenix Park murder than anyone else, has mailed the original of the letters from Carry and has offered to appear before the commission, provided that certain assurances are made him of safety.

Some of the Irish in America are much excited over the Pope's determination to enforce the rescript, ex-Congressman J. P. Finerty, of Chicago, terms Rome the greatest enemy Ireland ever had, next to England. The following declaration will express the sentiments of an increasing number of Irishmen:

The Pope of Rome, the head of the Catholic Church, is in all matters of religion supreme, but the Pope of Rome is an Italian Prince, with an Italian policy to carry out at no matter what expense to the other Catholic people, is a fair subject for Irish criticism, and it is from this standpoint I criticize him. I am a Catholic, but I am an Irishman and not an Italian, and I am not to be sacrificed for the needs of Italian diplomacy.

Evictions by the wholesale are in progress on the Vandeleur estate, West Clare. One thousand people are to be turned out of their homes. The point of dispute between the landlord and themselves seems rather trivial. A large force of dragoons and infantry help the constabulary. Bridges were broken down and roads torn up in the hope of delaying their arrival.

In Europe their seems to be a lull in the rumors of wars. It is said the Emperor Frederick had intended to make a vigorous effort to do away with the standing hostility with France over the provinces of Alsace Lorraine, so as to make it possible to disburden the nation of a portion of its military armament. Probably Europe felt more than it knew, when this common sense Kaiser died.

The young Kaiser William and the Czar have met at Cronstadt, have kissed each other; each has had a talk with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the other, and with each other, and the press is full of fraternal expressions.

Queen Natalia of Servia, whose divorce from King Milan has been granted by the ecclesiastical court of the realm, fled to German territory; but the German police were instructed to take her child from her and hand him over to the king. She has appealed to Russia, her fatherland, against the injustice of the divorce, and to the civil court of Servia. Here seems a hard case.

Trouble is brewing again in Zululand. The Boers are said to be arming, in the hope of reviving the old trouble and get further concessions from Great Britain. It is probable a second attempt of the kind will cost them dear.

In the United States it becomes more evident that there will be a large defection from the Republican party, because of the "Free Whiskey" plank in the platform. Drs. Storrs and Cuyler, of Brooklyn, have signified their withdrawal from the party, and many others are ready to follow suit. Secretary Bayard has given an unequivocal declaration in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada. The Senate are trying to checkmate the Democratic tariff bill by one of their own. In the Senate the Republicans have the majority.

The anarchists are determined to blow up things, generally, as the following will show:

Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, Tuesday morning took five special officers, surrounded a house in the vicinity of Ashland street, arrested the owner and captured twelve dynamite bombs, revolvers and knives. He subsequently arrested two other men in the neighborhood. Bonfield said they were anarchists. About twenty determined incendiaries were in the conspiracy. At a certain hour after midnight they were to be at the homes of Judge Gannell, Gray, himself (Bonfield), Frank Walker, General Sules and others prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses and the powerful explosives were to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown up to the sky, and at the same time a wholesale ring of terror was to be inaugurated.

The hay crop of Ontario is a failure, and that of roots and coarse grain is little better. This is a serious matter for a province where dairy is one of its most profitable industries.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF N. B.

This Association met in the spacious and tasteful audience room of the First Methodist church, at two o'clock on Saturday last. The social service at the opening was interesting; the church had been praying that the Spirit might be present to make the Association a blessing to the community, and it was felt that the ministers and delegates should carry a religious influence into all the homes where they were guests.

The following are the officers for the year:

- Bro. W. E. Hall, Moderator.
" L. M. Womersley, Secretary.
" S. F. Archibald, Assist. Secretary.
" C. E. Northrup, Treasurer.
" E. B. Hicks, Assist. Treasurer.

The letters from the churches, so far as received at present, showed 41 baptisms; a total gain of 623, and a loss of 201, making a net gain of 322. This is an encouraging showing. Of the 24 churches sending letters, 23 had had additions by baptism. Battersett Ridge has had 191 baptisms; First Moncton, 50; Rockport, 30; Salisbury, 26; Campbellton, 22; Third Elgie, 17; Weldford and Second Hillsboro, 11 each.

Union Baptist Seminary Announcement.

As already announced the time of opening the above-named institution has been set for the twentieth of September next. We wish for her to call the attention of those who may be interested to some of the advantages which this institution affords.

We have succeeded in securing Rev. J. A. Gordon for the position of General Superintendent, who with his family will reside in the buildings and have a general oversight of the institution and its affairs.

Our teaching staff at present consists of Rev. B. F. Simpson, B. D., Principal, Geo. Downey, B. A., Assistant Male Teacher, and Miss F. F. Thomas, Preceptress of the ladies' department.

Other departments of instruction which are usually embraced in institutions of a similar grade will be placed under the care of competent instructors, who stand ready to perform such special services as may be required. Intending students may here expect to obtain all the educational advantages which any first class Academy or Ladies' Seminary affords.

As to the location it may be said that the village of St. Martin's is unsurpassed by any place in the province for the beauty of its surroundings and the healthfulness of its climate.

Of the building recently erected for the use of the Seminary it is no exaggeration to say that in many respects it is unequalled in the Dominion of Canada, perhaps we might say in America. The rooms are spacious, well-lighted and cheery, and through the generosity of some individuals and churches a number of them are being supplied with such furniture as is necessary, with the exception of bedding, which the students will be expected to bring with them. It is intended that all rooms shall be similarly furnished. The system of heating and ventilating the building is considered almost perfect, and does away with the trouble and danger of separate fires in the students' rooms.

Boarding arrangements will be placed in the hands of a competent matron, and will be made as satisfactory in respect to price and quality of the board furnished as possible.

This institution has been organized and is to be maintained in the interest of Christian Education, by which we mean the best possible mental, moral and physical development of those who attend it under wholesome Christian influences. It is to be conducted on the model of a Christian home, in which the discipline does not depend solely on the enforcement of restrictive rules, but largely on the awakening and cultivation of a free, generous and earnest life in the pupil.

We therefore invite all students who may be considered as within the competency of the Seminary to inform themselves fully of the advantages which are offered at St. Martin's. The General Superintendent and Principal will receive and attend to any correspondence from such persons as may wish to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the institution, or from interested friends who may desire to have their communities visited by some representative of the Seminary.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, MOST McDONALD, President. AMOS A. WILSON, Secretary.

The Jubilee Fund.—Notes.

I have forwarded to-day to Rev. A. C. Choon, A. M., secretary of the Jubilee Fund, a large list of subscriptions. It is true they chiefly represent small sums, and yet it is gratifying to find so many willing to help, even with so small sums, in this Acadia's time of need. I wish I were able to report as Dr. Saunders has been permitted to do, subscriptions of thousands of dollars, but the smaller offerings, representing limited ability, are by no means to be despised.

When the deputation from the Governors of the College waited upon me at Glenora during the late session of our Western Association, asking me to suspend my Home Mission work for a month or two in order to assist in the effort to raise the proposed \$50,000, I shrink from the undertaking; and yet I am so cordially welcomed, and receive so many hearty responses, that the work is not proving by any means a drudgery, but one of pleasure.

I began work at Malvern Square in July, and enjoyed the co-operation of my life long friend Rev. J. Rowe. Here I found some whose hearts beat warmly toward Acadia; and here I visited my venerable friend Rev. Obed Park-er, who in his 85th year is waiting patiently the summons to come up higher, and is much sustained by the Gospel he for many years faithfully preached to others.

I enjoyed greatly my work in the Pine Grove and Nictaux churches. At the Pine Grove I enjoyed the co-operation of our young brother, E. E. Locke. He has entered upon his pastoral duties in this large and important field under favorable auspices. Yesterday, as you will be informed, he was ordained to the sacred office of the Christian ministry as pastor of the Pine Grove church. May abundant blessing crown his ministry!

At St. Hanley, one of his preaching stations, I saw a venerable brother who said he felt many of the trees that went into the college building that was opened for students 50 years ago.

At Nictaux too, the place of the present writing, much sympathy is felt for our educational work. This church is at present being supplied by brother M. E.

Fletcher, lic., whose services are favorably spoken of. They are hoping to secure the services of a permanent pastor at an early date. The coming man will find an important field with excellent working, who are deeply interested in our denominational enterprises. All will join me in the wish and prayer that this dear old church that has been so intimately connected with our history and progress in the past may continue to be a powerful agency in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. Several of her sons are now students of Acadia, and others are hoping at an early date to enter upon a course of study there.

I was pleased to hear from the children of the former pastor of the Nictaux church, Rev. J. Clark, that their father's health is improving, and that he may return to this country in the coming autumn.

During the remainder of this month I expect, D. V., to visit the churches in this county west of Nictaux, and hope still to meet with kindly responses.

Several impressive incidents came under my notice during the past week, indicating the healthful sympathy cherished for the College. Two of these I may mention and quote these notes: In compliance with the request of a friend I called to see a young lady who is very ill and a great sufferer, and who is thought to be near death. After reading the Scriptures briefly, and a few words of conversation and prayer, as I was taking my leave of her she handed me \$5, remarking very faintly, but cordially: "This is for the College," thus indicating, in prospect of death, her deep affection for our institutions of learning.

I called upon a widow, who has struggled nobly to clear the farm of debt and bring up her fatherless children respectably, hoping for a small offering. She greeted my coming heartily, saying she had been reading about the Jubilee Fund and wanted to give something toward its completion. She cheerfully responded to my call, by taking paid up shares for herself, and also shares for her children, Libbie, Willie, and Charles Spurgeon.

ISA, WALLACE. NICTAUX, July 18, 1888.

Missionary Conference.

The Baptist Missionary Conference of Colchester county held its last session with the church at Debert. The meeting was very interesting. The Baptist ministers of the county were out in full force and reinforced by our General Missionary, Rev. P. S. McGregor, and Rev. D. P. Harris.

Bro. Guesher spoke of the progress of missions; showing how the gospel had triumphed in India, Japan, China, and other places; bringing with it peace and happiness to all who believed.

Bro. Fields spoke of the work on our own Foreign Mission fields and gave a comparative statement of the spiritual darkness and light possessed by the nations of the world.

Bro. McGregor showed the importance and needs of our Home Mission work.

Bro. Harris emphasized what had been said, showing that he believes the simple plain gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation.

Bro. Haverstock gave a very nice address on the Position and Work of Women in the Foreign Mission field.

Bro. Cummings may be looked upon as one who has laid aside much of this world's cares in order that he may lead sinners to Christ, and share in that deep joy which is the result of laying up eternal riches. His address was of a stirring nature and had the real missionary ring. Perhaps he, of all that were present, is a missionary in the true sense. Think of a man leaving a business worth thousands and tens of thousands, and going to his own cost to preach to the poor. Why? In his own words, "That I may have treasure invested in a safe bank."

Miss Cain, missionary elect for Africa by the A. B. M. Society, spoke feelingly of the needs of that dark continent.

The collection taken at Debert was the most liberal we have had. May God bless the church. C. S. STRAIN, Sec'y. Treas.

That Missionary Box.

Well packed with precious things at the Baptist Book Room, Halifax, last March, arrived in safety at the Mission House, Bimilipatan, Saturday evening, June 2d. A wonderful box! Wonderful in the amount, variety and adaptiveness of the contents to please as well as edify so large a number of recipients. Wonderful in the depth of Christian love and tender affection, which having placed each good and useful thing in it, sent it on its mission across so many seas.

The sight of it, on arrival, called forth our deep feelings of gratitude to God, and our earnest prayer that his grace would be bestowed abundantly upon all the dear friends at home whose Christian affections the box represented. We will endeavor to return love for love. R. SAWYER. Bimilipatan, June 8.

Not less than fifty Lutheran pastors in Livonia, in the Baltic, are arranged before the court for ministering to the 30,000 converts who repented of having become Greek Catholics and returned to the Lutheran Church. The tyranny of the Czar's Government goes so far as to prohibit the weekly Bible lectures held by pastors in their own parishes.

Belgit

NEWS.

CHURCH. The place is preparing for the meeting. We are moving. Lord's day noon the Lord Jesus baptist m.

BAPTIST. Administrator of baptism at D. next Sabbath Pleasantville is not less than among expecting a sacred gift.

HARMONY. Baptists three the Harmonized day July 18th. It was my prayer in the 70th anniversary of the Divisive Grace.

GREAT V. and received Great Village 15th inst. Mr. Gregor is now are interested.

SABER RIVER. A good day was in the 70th anniversary of the Divisive Grace.

THE DAY. The day was in the 70th anniversary of the Divisive Grace.

PREACHED BY. 25: after was received in the River Baptists past highly as a consoling day, the Lord's again. Let us let all the people of our God, and.

BUTTERFIELD. pared states the Butterfield learn that 4339 85, of ed on a house note the con-

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all our deman- held a grand realized \$232 vention fave the ren-

THE ANNAN- tion at Cap. Perreux. Canning, an there. A f-

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SABER RIVER. 15th, it was a rejoicing opposition engaged in willing, we baptize again.

BUTTERFIELD. privilege, of welcome known as high goldpieces 2 July 15th, morning to

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Bro. C. W. Bro. C. W. this time a closed his Dartmouth hearty and at Wood-

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He Leadeth Me. By J. T. Burgess. He leadeth me I know not where, He way I cannot understand.

The Spanish Armada, 1588. By Emily Sarah Holt. The second of the many disasters which were to befall the Armada met her on the 20th of May.

During the night fresh reinforcements came in, and when morning dawned on the 1st of August, Lord Howard divided his fleet into four squadrons.

On the 4th the wind was still east, and they were off the Isles of Wight. Then came the sharpest engagement which had yet taken place.

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He Leadeth Me. By J. T. Burgess. He leadeth me I know not where, He way I cannot understand.

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