

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LI.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XXXIX.

VOL. III.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

NO 24.

—DON'T LIKE THEM.—The *Christian Inquirer*, one of our leading papers in the South, does not take any stock in the Salvation Army, as can be seen from what it quotes below for a negro paper, and the criticism subjoined:

The Salvation Army (white) composed of men and women parade through the streets of our cities, blowing horns, beating drums, tambourines, etc. The women as well as men use these instruments. Were they colored, this would be called heathen worship, but as they are white people, it goes for God's service.

So says our esteemed brother of the *Georgia Baptist*, a Negro paper published in Augusta, Ga. We beg to assure him that the heathen practices of the Salvation Army do not go for God's service with us. It is said that the Army reaches a great many people who could not otherwise be reached. This is true, and we regret it. It is a pity that such an unwholesome influence should reach anybody.

—MAKING THE EXCEPTION THE RULE.—How often people get in a middle because they make an exceptional case the rule. This is often done in connection with Philip and the Eunuch. Because Philip baptized him on his own responsibility, some ministers take liberty to baptize on their own responsibility, when the circumstances are altogether different. Below is an instance related at the anniversary at Minneapolis, and taken from an exchange.

Dr. Lorimer told an excellent story of a converted man to whom the minister said: "Have you joined the church?" "No; the dying thief did not join the church, and he went to heaven." "Have you talked to your neighbors?" "No; the dying thief did not talk to his neighbors, and he went to heaven." "Have you given anything to missions?" "No; the dying thief did not give anything to missions, and he went to heaven." "Well, my friend, seems to me the difference was that he was a dying thief, and you are a living thief."

—BLASPHEMY.—A certain C. B. Reynolds left the ministry of the Seventh Day Adventists some time ago because he had become a free thinker. After various experiences, he finally was indicted for blasphemy because of a pamphlet he had published on blasphemy and the Bible. The notorious Robert G. Ingersoll under took to defend this brother beloved. He made one of his most eloquent appeals to the jury to decide for free speech—to rail against God—and with the result that Reynolds was convicted, and Ingersoll paid his fine and left in disgust. He declares those who made the law against blasphemy in New Jersey "were the biggest boobies of the past," and it is endorsed by the religious doxies of the present. If men were without souls and immortality, as Ingersoll supposes, they would be much nearer boobies and donkeys. Ingersoll denies he has given up "fighting God." He has only been resting.

—SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN.—When we were pastor of the church in Woodstock, Ontario, a young student for the ministry by the name of D. P. McPherson, attended the Baptist college there. Subsequently he took a course in theology at the Chicago Theological School and settled at Ottawa, in Illinois. Feeling the need of further literary training he resigned his charge and went to Edinburgh to attend the University there. He soon attracted the attention of the Baptist church in Glasgow, and received a call to the pastorate. He has been laboring there for several years, with great acceptance to this strong church. The word has now come that he has received a unanimous call to succeed H. Stewart Brown at Myrtle street, Liverpool. This is one of the strongest churches of our faith in Great Britain. The fact that he has been thought worthy to succeed such a man as H. S. Brown, shows the place he has won as a preacher and pastor. Our young men are winning fine positions of influence and usefulness abroad. Many at home are no less able.

—METHODIST DECLINE.—We learn from an exchange that there has been a decrease in membership in Great Britain in both the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist bodies. This will be regretted by all who know the grand work done by Methodism in the past history of England. Probably it is due to temporary causes, and that there, as in America, there will be steady progress.

—THE SAME DIFFICULTY.—One of the meetings of the Publication Society was thinly attended, and robbed of much of its interest and power, because a Woman's Missionary Society meeting at the same hour drew away a large number. Dr. Bitting, one of the secretaries of the Publication Society, uttered an earnest protest against this division of interest.

—WHY IS IT?—From 1876 to 1885 there have been 1,650,138 added by baptism to the Baptist churches in the United States. During the same time there have been lost to these churches 385,980 by excommunication and errors. The largeness of the number seems to show that there must be too little

loyalty and affection, they will continue to pray that life and health may be granted to Your Majesty, and that the nation may long be favored by the reign of a Sovereign so esteemed and revered.

Signed on behalf of the Convention,  
BREXTON H. EATON, President.  
E. M. KIRSTEAD, Secretary.  
Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, May, 1887.

### Sunday Railway Traffic.

The Saint Thomas Ministerial Association has sent to the clergy of all denominations throughout Canada, a printed circular on the subject of Sunday Railway Traffic, and also copies of petitions to be signed by voters and presented to the Dominion Senate and House of Commons. The circular contains the following recommendations:

(1) That ministers of all denominations should preach upon the subject. (2) That it should be brought forward and resolutions passed in relation to it, at all Ministerial Associations and denominational Conferences, Conventions, Synods and Assemblies. (3) That petitions for the necessary Act of Parliament to be passed by the Dominion Legislature be prepared, circulated and signed throughout the entire Dominion. (4) That two petitions be prepared for each branch of the Legislature, one to be signed only by voters; and another to be signed only by adults of both sexes. (5) That in every case these petitions, be entrusted to a competent and properly constituted committee in each locality. (6) That persons be employed to canvass for signatures to these petitions, every settlement and village, and every ward in each town and city. (7) That these petitions be presented to the Dominion Legislature by members of parliament of both political parties.

Letters already received from some of those to whom these papers have been addressed, justify the belief that the movement we have initiated will have enough of the sympathy and support of the Christian public to insure its ultimate success. Inquiries have been made to which our Association has requested me to reply in a communication to be published in both the secular and religious papers of the Dominion. In the performance of that duty, I wish to say that we think the present session of the Dominion Parliament is so far advanced that it would not be wise to send in the petitions this year. We would therefore recommend that every effort be made, as early as possible, to obtain signatures to both sets of petitions, those of voters and those of other adults, and that the petitions be presented to the Dominion Parliament at the commencement of the session of 1888. We would also suggest that in order to keep this movement free from party politics, wherever possible, the petitions should be presented through members belonging to different political parties. With reference to the course of action we are now taking, and the results we anticipate, it is desirable that there should be a clear and general understanding. We are preparing them to send to the next session of the Dominion Parliament from eight to ten thousand petitions, signed by a large majority of the voters and adults of the entire Dominion, and furnishing convincing evidence to every member of the House of Commons that he must sustain the prayer of the petitioners or lose the favor of his constituents. Two objections may be anticipated. First, that the Dominion Parliament has not jurisdiction in the matter. This is a fallacy. Whatever a parliament has the power to create, it has the power to control. Our railways have all been legislated into existence by acts of either the Provincial or Federal Parliaments; and now all power in relation to them is settled in the latter body, which is as absolute in Canada as the Imperial Parliament is in Great Britain. Further, all Sunday railway traffic in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, if not in Quebec, is in violation of statute law, and surely the legislature has a right to insist upon the Government's enforcing a law already upon the statute book. The second objection is, that the Senate will probably show more deference in connection with this matter to the wishes of the railway magnates, than it will to public opinion. It is not certain, however, that the great capitalists who control the chief railways on this continent would object to a general and simultaneous cessation of Sunday railway traffic. But if so, it would be very unwise for the Senate to disregard that account such an expression of public opinion as we intend to elicit. There is already a public sentiment in opposition to the continued existence of the Senate. As yet that sentiment is entertained chiefly by a class of politicians and some prohibitionists: It would be a serious matter to add to it the conviction of the religious public, of all denominations, that the Senate was the sole obstacle that prevented the removal from our land of the curse and shame of

there, Quakers are there, Catholics are there, Campbellites are there, Episcopallians are there. That there should be now and then a Baptist among those unsaved millions ought not to be considered calamitous, and that still other denominations will soon be represented in that land seems more than probable; for the enterprising Armenians are coming to this country in increasing numbers every year, some for commercial purposes, some for educational and professional training, and some with the avowed object of studying our civilization and our religion.

As yet no such Act has been passed by the American Congress; nor has any effort been made to obtain the passage of such an Act. But in the United States there are 20,000,000 church members and 40,000,000 of church-goers. And when these know that Canada has passed an Act against Sunday railway traffic, which must remain in operative force until their own Congress passes a similar Act, which in connection with the Canadian one would stop all Sabbath desecration by railway and steamboat companies, and when they are appealed to as they will be, by the pulpit and press, they will say, this thing must be done; and it will be done. Meanwhile our duty is clear; to educate public opinion by conveying, preaching and writing upon the subject; to get our petitions signed and duly presented; and to look to God for success. Why should we be doubtful of it? What has been the history of Christianity from the beginning but that of a conflict of the few and apparently weak against the many and seemingly strong? But in that conflict victory has always been on our side, because there have always been on that side also, as there are with us in this matter, truth, right and God.

Good Things Said at Minneapolis.—The next best thing to being in propria persona at the great gathering, is to have a readable report. A kind friend has sent me files of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, containing verbatim reports of all said and done at the anniversaries in that fast growing city of the West. The thousand delegates from distances thousands of miles apart, were of one heart and one soul, and had all things common for the time being. Here is what Dr. Broadus says upon the very idea, in his sermon upon "The Paramount Importance of the Bible."

"All my life I have heard people saying that the early Christians were communists. It made no great difference as a mere opinion on a speculative question. But now-a-days communism is approaching us as a practical matter, and we need to re-investigate the scripture on the subject. And we at once find that the early Christians were not communists. The truth is found in the words of Peter to Ananias. 'While it remained, was it not all thine own? And after it was sold, was it not in thine own power?' How could he have said that if he had been a communist? The language necessarily involves private ownership on the part of Ananias. The fault found was with his lying. It is a case, not of communism, but of extraordinary liberality. Take the circumstances. Many from Galilee and from foreign countries were tarrying for several years at Jerusalem, waiting till Providence scattered them by persecution, and they would have no means of support. Multitudes of the poor in Jerusalem were habitually supported by contributions from foreign Jews; and their share in these was cut off when they became Christians. This extraordinary demand was met by an extraordinary generosity. What a string of Greek imperfect tenses you find used in the record, if they would say that the disciples would sell their goods to serve the poor as needed. They were not communists at all. The world has gone on generally believing otherwise until the present generation, when it is high time for us to learn the truth."

It makes one sick to read the following: "Dr. Gordon, before praying, remarked that while he was being sent the gospel to the Congo, Christian nations are corrupting the people by pouring in strong drink. They are ruining one hundred while we are saving one. I shall never forget that day we knelt in the missionary rooms for Africa—how we knelt around that table, and it is one of those occasions when I have seen strong men weep. There was not a dry eye. I went to my home that evening and took up a paper and found that that very day a ship had sailed from Boston with 300,000 gallons of New England rum. I would suggest that the missionary union hereby protests against Christian nations sending and selling strong drink in the Congo valley. Be called for the protest. It was made in the form of rising. Dr. Gordon then led in prayer."

I like the sound of these words: "No church polity will so build up men, by putting upon them opportunity and obligation, as the New Testament teaching of church supremacy, subordinate only to Christ and his word. But this polity is adopted for regenerate men. In no place, in no organization can a wicked, ambitious man do more harm than in a Baptist church. One unregenerate Diotrephes in a Baptist church will equal a con of dynamos. A self-governing church must, first of all, be a Christ-governed church. That the church may be one, that it may have

—Refreshment Center.—The Baptist brethren in the United States have had still another mission forced upon them. This time it is in Turkey. The following contains their statement of the case; and this way of apologizing will perhaps be a lesson to some of us on this side of the line, for we have the same sort of thing here and everywhere. It will suffice for the backbone considerably, I trust, of several people.

"It is no part of the wish of Baptists to build on other men's foundations. And in considering this whole subject let it be remembered: "First, That Baptists from abroad sent no missionary to Turkey to begin with, but that the Baptist movement in that land was spontaneous, springing from the open Bible in the hands of Pede-Baptist converts. "Second, That the Armenians of Turkey have from time immemorial been immersionists. "Third, That having had sprinkling introduced among them by Pede-Baptist missionaries from America, it is not strange that there should have been a reaction. "Fourth, That for this reaction and protest against one of the chief errors of Romanism, viz.: the sprinkling of unconverted infants and calling it baptism, the New Testament is alone responsible. "Fifth, That if the American board of commissioners would avoid such reactions as this they must needs adopt the policy of Roman Catholics and not allow their converts to search the Scriptures. "Sixth, That all who are unrepentant to such reactions are unrepentant to God's book. "Seventh, That God's dear children in Turkey who have become Baptists have as clear a right to live in their native land and teach the Gospel there as anybody; and he who dares to do them wrong goes to war with Jesus Christ. "Eighth, That if Baptists in America choose to send their supplies to their struggling Baptist brethren in Turkey, we find nothing in the Bible which leads us to think that God will be displeased with them for so doing. "Ninth, That we are thankful to the American Baptist Publication Society for consenting, when other ways were closed, to be a channel for the transmission of said supplies. This is the way it was when God opened Germany; this is the way it was in Sweden. "Tenth, That should said channel be closed—your committee, by no means anticipate—our belief is that other channels would soon be opened between individual churches, or even individual contributors and our brethren in Turkey, for it has always been found impossible to tie up the consciences of Baptists by the votes of organizations, where, as in this case, liberty to preach the gospel of the Son of God is at stake. "Eleventh, That there are about 20,000,000 of people in Turkey; and that our Congregational friends do not claim in their published reports to have brought sparingly to Christ more than one-hundredth part of 1,000,000, which leaves 19,990,000 still unevangelized. "Twelfth, That the denominational lines in Turkey are already broken. The church must never bid for gold or position by admitting the unregenerate. The church must be like Tennyson's Iron Duke, 'Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Or paltered with eternal God for power.' And I must cut out one more extract from the same address.

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—WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT.—The remark of the Rev. John Newton, below, deserves to be written on the tablet of every heart. "I see in this world," he observes, "two things—one of human happiness and one of misery; now, if I can take but the smallest bit from the second heap and add it to the first, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if, by giving another, I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad, indeed, to do great things, but I will not neglect such little ones as this." These little things are what we all can do, and we should encourage ourselves with the thought that

there, Quakers are there, Catholics are there, Campbellites are there, Episcopallians are there. That there should be now and then a Baptist among those unsaved millions ought not to be considered calamitous, and that still other denominations will soon be represented in that land seems more than probable; for the enterprising Armenians are coming to this country in increasing numbers every year, some for commercial purposes, some for educational and professional training, and some with the avowed object of studying our civilization and our religion.

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The Prayer Meeting.

The following is an address given by Rev. John Aldis at the Baptist May meeting in London...

Hindrances.

Many things are opposed to spiritual religion, and therefore fatal to prayer...

Have been measured by its united gatherings for prayer. The revival under White...

OUR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Blessed be God, we are weaker in the flesh! For while we offer our worship...

CONCLUSION.

It was in their devotions that the disciples continued to represent their Master...

WORTHLESS WORTH.

God has made it the channel of His blessing. It was the breath and life of primitive Christianity.

Showing in Sorrow—Reaping with Song.

Before me, as I write, hangs Boughdon's fine picture of the return of the "Ma-flower."

It was almost more than they could afford for him to go alone. So he argued with himself...

"I wonder if my little girl is crying for me," that gentleman thought to himself...

"Why did I not wait another day," sighed Mr. Lambert, and then he remembered...

"I left them all at home; I am on my way for a day or two and then we expect to go to the mountains for our regular vacation."

"No, I also, am here for only a few days, but we expect to go away together the last of the week," he replied.

"Well, I'll do it," was his conclusion after he had thought the matter carefully over.

"Yes, I felt very selfish all the time," he confessed to her that night after the children were in bed...

"But what about the children? I suppose yours are old enough to take care of themselves," Mr. Lambert said.

"I wonder if Dr. Peeters thinks I am a selfish fellow to go off alone and leave Carrie and the children at home?"

How his spirits rose as he strolled along the beach watching the breakers dash against the shore...

Andrew King, Proprietor Metropolitan Stables, Halifax, writes that he was confined to the house for several weeks with rheumatic gout...

come down and look after things. Well we are looking after things, especially the fish who, I think, are becoming rather prejudiced against us.

But I will not expatiate longer upon the charms of the place, for I want you to come and see for yourself.

It was growing a little chilly on the pavilion, so crushing the letter in his hand he went to the hotel.

"I left them all at home; I am on my way for a day or two and then we expect to go to the mountains for our regular vacation."

"No, I also, am here for only a few days, but we expect to go away together the last of the week," he replied.

"Well, I'll do it," was his conclusion after he had thought the matter carefully over.

"Yes, I felt very selfish all the time," he confessed to her that night after the children were in bed...

"But what about the children? I suppose yours are old enough to take care of themselves," Mr. Lambert said.

"I wonder if Dr. Peeters thinks I am a selfish fellow to go off alone and leave Carrie and the children at home?"

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APPLICATION TO TEMPERANCE. Intemperance is a terrible slavery. It degrades and debases. The oppression grows more and more bitter. It brings many plagues. It leads to the breaking of every commandment. God has raised up a deliverer. Jesus Christ is the great power to overcome intemperance in ourselves and in society. There are marvelous instances of deliverance. God sends bread from heaven, his divine grace, and his perfect law, to aid in redemption.

THE SOUL'S CRY AND THE SAVIOUR'S ANSWER. Lord, be thou my helper, (Ps. 30: 10). Fear not: I will help thee, (Isa. 41: 13). O Lord, I am in trouble, (Isa. 31: 9). Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, (Ps. 1: 15).

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin, (Ps. 51: 2). I will be clean, (Matt. 5: 3). Keep the door of my lips, (Ps. 141: 3). I will be with my mouth, and teach thee, (Job 28: 12). O God be merciful to me a sinner, (Luke 18: 13).

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, (1 Tim. 1: 15). What must I do to be saved? (Acts 16: 30). Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, (Acts 16: 31). O that I knew where I might find him! Job 23: 3.

Behold, I am vile. What shall I answer thee? (Job 40: 4). Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow, (Isa. 1: 18). Create in me a clean heart, O God, (Ps. 51: 10). A new heart also will I give you, (Ezek. 36: 26).

I am weary with my groaning, (Ps. 6: 6). Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee, (Ps. 55: 22). Leave me not, neither forsake me, O God of my salvation, (Ps. 27: 9). I will never leave thee nor forsake thee, (Heb. 13: 5).

Who is sufficient for these things? (2 Cor. 2: 16). My grace is sufficient for thee, (2 Cor. 12: 9).

My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God, (Ps. 13: 2). Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty, (Isa. 33: 17).

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning, (Ps. 130: 6). They that wait upon the Lord, shall renew their strength, (Isa. 40: 31). The terrors of death are fallen upon me, (Ps. 55: 4).

He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, (John 11: 25). Come, Lord Jesus, (Rev. 22: 20). Surely I come quickly, (Rev. 22: 20).

"I Have Done Giving." Under this caption Dr. William Nevins' "Practical Thoughts" has the following suggestive hints, which are as much in point to-day as they were a half century ago, when they were first given to the public:

A gentleman of high respectability, and a member of the church, made this remark the other day, when informed that an application was about to be made to him in behalf of some charitable object. "I have done giving," said he. When I heard of this remark I awakened in my mind a train of reflection, which I have thought it might not be amiss to communicate.

"Done giving?" Has he indeed? Why? Has he given all? Has he nothing left to give? Has this disciple done what his Master did? Was he rich, and has he become poor for the sake of others, that they, through his poverty, might be rich? Oh, no, he is rich still. He has the greatest

abundance - more than enough to support him in elegance and to enable him to leave ample resources to his children. What if he has a great deal? He has not only not impoverished himself, but is probably richer now, through the favor of Providence, than he would have been had he never given anything. Now if, by honoring the Lord with his substance, his barns, instead of being emptied, have been filled with plenty, he had better continue this mode of honoring him. He should rather increase than arrest his liberality.

"Done giving?" Why? Is there no more need of giving? Is every want abundantly supplied? Is the whole population of our country furnished with the means of grace? Is the world evangelized? Have missionaries visited every shore? Is the Bible translated into every language and distributed in every land, a copy in every family, and every member of every family taught to read it? Are the accommodations for widows and orphans as ample as they should be? Is there a house of refuge for every class of the human family that needs one? Or have the poor ceased from the land? Oh, no! There are no such good reasons as these for ceasing to give. Why, then, has he done giving? Is it because others do not give as much as they ought? But what is that to him? Will he make the practice of others his rule of conduct, rather than the precept of Jesus Christ? If others do not give, so much the more should he. Will he add another name to the list of the ungenerous?

Does he feel worse for having given away his much? Has it made him unhappy? Is his experience different from that of the Lord Jesus, who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive?" Has he, while he will give no more, been led to that conclusion by having found that what has been given hitherto has done no good? And is it so, that no good has been done by all the Bibles published, and all the tracts distributed, and all the missionaries sent abroad into our own land and into the world; and the schools established, and all the children taught to read, and all the civilization introduced, and all the asylums opened, and all the poverty relieved? Has no good been done? Good, great good has been done by what has been given, but still more will be done by what shall be given. The more that can now be printed at a cheaper rate than heretofore, and the conductors of our charitable operations have learned by experience, that economy which can be learned in no other way. And yet at this time, here is a man who says, "I have done giving!" If I had his ear for a moment I would ask him if he had done receiving? If God has done giving to him. I would ask him, moreover, if he is doing spending, or doing hoarding, or doing saving. Now, if he has not, he surely should not stop giving. When he ceases to give, he ceases to spend, and he ceases to receive. He ceases to give, he ceases to spend, he ceases to receive, then he may stop giving, but never till then.

"Done giving?" That is, done leading to the Lord? Done sowing and watering? Done offering the sacrifices with which God is well pleased? Done making the widow's heart leap for joy, and bringing on himself the blessings of them that were ready to perish? Well, I am sorry - sorry for the sake of the poor, and the sick, and the ignorant, and the heathen. But no less sorry for the execution of the sentence, God man poor with all his affluence; for there is really no one more poor than he who, with the ability to give, has not the inclination. He has it in his power to give, but not in his heart. He is enriched with abundance, but with liberality. "Done giving?" Well then, if he will not give his money, he must keep it! And yet, how short the time he can keep it! Had he not better freely give away some of it, than to wait for it all to be torn from him? The thought that he has given, will be at least an agreeable recollection in his dying moments as the reflection that he spent, or that he laid up.

I hope that gentleman who said "I have done giving," will recall his resolution and, taking revenge on himself for having made it, give more liberally than ever.

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THE VOICE FROM THE SEA. There is a beautiful story told by a European traveller of a custom prevailing among the tribes of the western shores of the Adriatic Sea. These women are the habit of going down to the Shore at eventide, when their husbands are out on the waves, and singing the first stanza of a familiar hymn; after they have sung it, they will listen till they hear borne by the wind across the sea, as the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands, and they are tossed by the gale upon the waves; and both are happy. Perhaps, if we listen, we, too, might hear on this desert world of ours some whisper borne from afar, to remind us there is a heaven and a home; and when we sing the hymn upon each perchance we shall hear its echo breaking in music upon the sands of time, and cheering the hearts of those that are pilgrims and strangers, and look for a city that hath a foundation whose builder is God. To all of us storm-tossed voyagers on life's ocean, there comes a new joy, that by the cheering shore, even the voice of Him who stills the waves of Galilee, comforting, reassuring, dispelling doubts and fears, and making our hearts happy with the promise of that home to which we shall be welcomed to come from when we shall go no more, and where our joy shall be complete and full. Let present duties be done bravely and cheerfully, like the happy fishermen on the sea. They are but for a season; a little while, and labor will be over, the last peril will be overcome, the last obstacle will be surmounted, the last storm will be outwaded, and we shall see the harbor of eternal rest. Are the burdens grievous, in the way gloomy? The voice of the Saviour comes over the waters, sweeter than music from human lips: "Yet a little while, and ye shall see me." Selected.

The Condemned Soldier.

During the Franco-German war a clergyman was travelling with God, and with him an old German, who devoted his life to going about and preaching the Gospel. One day, being near the outposts of the German army, they met several soldiers leading a man, manacled and despairing, away to execution. They ventured to ask the escort for what crime the man was condemned. "For robbing the dead," answered the soldier briefly. "And by our laws he is punished with death."

"Is he prepared to die?" asked the good clergyman, pityingly. "We do not know," they replied; but one of them, the leader of the party, turned to the clergyman and said: "You, sir, seem to be a minister of the Gospel; you may speak to yonder poor man, if you wish, of 'hereafter.'"

The clergyman, glad of the opportunity, went and spoke solemnly to the unhappy prisoner; but he only shook his head and said: "No, I am not ready to die, but that does not trouble me. My sorrow and these tears are for my wife and little children, left destitute and heart-broken; my thoughts are all of them; trouble me with nothing else!"

As he continued in this strain, the old German, who had been attentively listening, stepped forward. "My friend," he said, "I weep for you. I have no child - no wife. My heart was long ago made one with God, and death to me has no terror; it is only a welcome guest. I will die instead of you. If I have naught to lose, but oh! so much to gain! I will give you my life."

All around stood amazed at this strange proposal; but as the officer in command saw that the German really was in earnest, he said: "I have no power to accept your offer; but let us return to the camp and tell this strange matter to the general."

So they turned and went, the German walking beside the poor manacled prisoner, trying to comfort him, telling him of Jesus, the general, too, seemed strangely moved, and asked the German if he was really sincere in his offer.

"Certainly," answered the old man; "I tell you death is no dread to me; I am Christ's, and I shall only go to him; I will gladly lay down my life as a ransom for this poor man's. Surely, the law cannot require two to die. My life will suffice!"

The general, still more astonished, referred the matter to the Crown Prince, who thought long over it. At last he said: "The law does not admit of your being accepted for him; but I can do as a favor, I can pardon, and I give you this man's life instead of taking yours."

I leave you to imagine the sequel, and the prisoner's gratitude to his deliverer; while I would ask you to turn from this story to an older one - the story of him who saves the poor manacled sinner going forth to die, who says in love and pity, "I will lay down my life for thee!" His was not only an offer, but a bitter though blessed reality.

In Leviticus 1: 4, when the sinner, conscious of his having deserved death, brought a lamb's life and blood, it was accepted of God, instead of his own. But Christ, the Lamb of God, once and I forever takes away sin by the sacrifice of himself. Dear reader, if you believe not in Jesus, you are "condemned already" (John 3: 18), and are only waiting for the execution of the sentence. Even now, on your way toward destruction, fast bound by sin, Jesus meets you and says, "I gave my life for you;" for "there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." - Gleaser.

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Making a Bed in Hell. It was an eminent clergyman of New England, the president of one of our colleges. In his last illness, disease clouded his reason. His religious faith failed him, and he fell into a profound melancholy. The "unpardonable sin" lay heavy on his conscience. He told his friends that he was going to Hell. He had sinned away his day of grace, and no other place in the universe was fit for him, or for it. It was useless to reason with a mind which had gone. At last one of his clerical brethren said to him substantially, "Well, Dr. A., it may be true. Doubtless some fearful examples of hypocrisy must be held up as a warning to the universe; and you may be one of them. You had better lay your plans for it and think what you do to go to Hell. You would not like to be taken by surprise, and not know what to do with yourself. How will you fill up the time there?" In a moment his faith righted itself. He replied: "I will set up a prayer-meeting in Hell the very first day!" And at that resolve his reason righted itself. He saw that any place in the universe where he could be consoling to a sinner would have the will to pray, could not be Hell to him. He died in peace. It was a new version of the Psalmist's thought. "If I make my bed in Hell, behold Thou art there!"

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

BILLS.—Bills have been sent to many of the subscribers in arrears during the last week, and more will be sent this week. It can scarcely be otherwise than that errors will occur. Should anyone receive a wrong statement of the balance due, or should a bill be sent to one who has paid to Jan. '88, we shall take it as a kindness if we are notified of the error, and will make it right at once. Will not the subscribers in arrears please remit at once? The amount due from each one is but a trifle, and could be sent almost as well as not. Whether they are remitted or not means a great deal to the company publishing the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. Kindly send on the money at the first opportunity, before it is forgotten.

NORTHERN BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Baptists of the Northern States have held their great yearly meeting. It was held at Minneapolis, Minnesota. It shows the immensity of the country of our cousins across the border, that the pastor of Portland, Maine, had to go 1,500 miles west and the pastor at Portland, Oregon, had to come 2,600 miles east to reach Minneapolis. This city is an example of the rapid growth of western towns. In 1880 its population was 45,000, now it is 165,000 or 165,000. It has the largest business in flour-milling of any city in the world. Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury, who has the largest mill establishment on the continent, is a Baptist, and has been made president of the Missionary Union.

It was feared that holding the anniversary so far west would lessen attendance and detract from the enthusiasm of the occasion. This fear was found to be groundless. The spacious edifice of the First Church was crowded, at almost all the sessions. A special Baptist train was run from Boston to Minneapolis, and the honored brethren of the excursion were feted at various Baptist centres along the line. The attendance from New York was not up to the mark; but the centre and west were out in force. There were from 1000 to 2000 in attendance, all told.

The first of the great societies to hold its anniversary was

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

It has an immense work on its hands, and is doing it well. The following is the financial showing of the year: The gross receipts for the year in all the Departments were \$624,140.43, of which \$481,997.52 was in the Business, \$126,170.50 in the Missionary, and \$15,972.41 in the Bible Department. The business shows an increase of \$47,644.89 over the last year, and \$134,654.19 over the average of the last ten years.

The publication department reports 194 new publications issued during the year, and 331,500 copies printed, 797,300 copies of new editions of former publications were issued, and 25,682,500 copies of the 14 periodicals of the society issued—an increase for the year of 2,288,256 copies. The average daily issue of publications of the Society for the year was 1,483,000 pages 16mo. Many new tracts have been published, and in more attractive styles.

In the missionary and colporteur department 78 missionaries have been employed. They sold 27,568 books, and gave 2,170. They distributed 3,014,023 tracts, made 12,756 sermons and addresses; held 3,437 prayer-meetings; visited 28,699 families; baptized 710; constituted 43 churches; organized 311 Sunday schools; held 501 institutes; aided 1,832 Sunday schools with donations of periodicals, books, etc., and made 214 grants to the libraries of pastors.

In Bible work, 50,000 copies of the Scriptures have been sent out, in 21 versions in 13 languages. The receipts in this department have not been as large this year as last.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION

was the second of the great societies to hold its anniversary. The year has been one of more than ordinary success. The strictions which made things unpleasant a year or two ago, have disappeared, and there has been great harmony. The receipts of money have been comparatively large; but the fact that quite a proportion is from bequests, leaves less ground for congratulation. The following is a sum-

mary of receipts: The treasurer has received from all sources, for all purposes, \$406,639.30; from donations, \$176,487.85; from legacies, \$66,068.28; from the Woman's Society, East, \$51,833.95; from the Woman's Society of the West, \$19,937.88; additions to permanent funds and bond accounts, \$28,529.84; income of fund, \$16,862.82; Bible-day collections, \$3,672.34; and from other sources, including a balance of \$2,938.19 from last year, \$18,246.34. There is a balance of \$1,219 on the year's operations.

The following condensed summary of the results of the year's work, will be read with interest:

The Burman Mission.—18 churches, 1,396 members, 157 baptized in 1886. The Karen Mission.—477 churches, 24,079 members, 1,664 baptized in 1886. The Shan Mission.—2 churches, 53 members, 84 baptized in 1886.

The Kachin Mission.—3 churches, 37 members, 13 baptized in 1886. The Chin Mission.—9 churches, 205 members, 47 baptized in 1886.

The Assamese Mission.—17 churches, 934 members, 14 baptized in 1886. The Garo Mission.—9 churches, 917 members, 111 baptized in 1886.

The Naga Mission.—4 churches, 71 members, 2 baptized in 1886. The Telugu Mission.—61 churches, 27,487 members, 1,060 baptized in 1886.

Chinese Missions.—18 churches, 1,516 members, 77 baptized in 1886. The Japan Mission.—13 churches, 519 members, 142 baptized in 1886.

African Missions.—2 churches, 90 members, 90 baptized in 1886. European Missions.—641 churches, 65,422 members, 6,052 baptized in 1886.

In the missions to the heathen there are 54 stations and 274 out-stations. Including those now on furlough, there are 160 married missionaries, 22 unmarried men, and 66 unmarried women, including widows of missionaries.

In all the missions, there are 248 missionaries (including lay evangelists), 1,730 native preachers, 1,265 churches, 123,530 members; 8,262 were baptized in 1886.

Increase from last year.—22 missionaries, 45 churches, and 5,370 members.

It will be seen that the number baptized is about one-twelfth of the membership of last year. This is a much larger proportion than on the home field. The largest gains continue to be among the Karens and the Telugus, although the additions are more evenly distributed than in some years.

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY

came last. The sum received in contributions for general purposes, was \$137,569.13, for the debt, \$120,227.97, for schools and buildings, \$34,815.18 for church edifices, \$35,161.53; making a total of contributions, \$327,773.81. Other receipts bring the whole amount to \$552,503.47. A moderate amount remains in the treasury, after all expenditures.

The whole number of additions to mission churches the past year has been 6,285, of which 2,985 were by letter and experience and 2,300 by baptism. The 513 missionary preachers report preaching at 1,385 regular stations and outstations. The society aids in the maintenance of eighteen established schools for the colored people, the Indians, the Mexicans, also several schools for the Chinese, one in Utah and three in Mexico. Number of laborers, 678; weeks of labor, 23,248; sermons preached, 62,705; religious visits made, 140,734; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 5,908; pages of tracts distributed, 408,864; total church membership, 28,398; churches organized, 129; number of churches aided to erect houses of worship, 62.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

This subject is receiving the most earnest attention on all sides. The English Baptists devoted a special session to its consideration at the recent May meetings.

The Southern Baptists devoted considerable time to the discussion of the report of an able committee on the subject. The Northern Baptists at their recent anniversary also considered the subject, and the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union adopted Dr. Ashmore's plan and urged it upon the churches. It is felt, more and more, that the old haphazard way of giving, under the pressure of a strong appeal, will not meet the demands of the present time, when all lands are open to the gospel, and thousands stand ready to go to the ends of the earth.

In all the plans adopted by the brethren referred to above the importance of aiming at the scriptural standard and method, as embodied in 1 Cor. 16: 2, is insisted upon. A contribution from each, and every member of every week is to be sought, and the best means to this end adopted. The wonder is that it has taken so many centuries for Christian people generally to become convinced that the way commanded by an inspired apostle is the best. Now that the leaders of the various denominations are alive to this truth, we may hope that the matter will be pressed so steadily and urgently upon the attention of church members that the scriptural way of giving, with all the moral culture and growth of benevolence it must bring with it, will gradually be adopted.

Another point in the plan adopted by our brethren of the South is noticeable. It is that a board or executive committee be secured in each Association, to aid in bringing the churches into co-operation. It will be remembered that a plan similar to

this was brought to the attention of the Convention at Halifax, four years ago, but the brethren were not then prepared to entertain it. The following year, at Moncton, it was adopted; but was allowed to remain almost a dead letter for a year, and then dropped. In the meantime the brethren in Ontario adopted a similar plan, and have worked it with the best result. The Eastern Association of Nova Scotia last year decided to introduce a plan of this kind in the counties comprised within its limits, in connection with the Convention Scheme, to co-operate with our Finance Agent. We have not heard the result; but hope the brethren appointed to act as chairmen of the committees of ministers in each county have called the brethren together, or have called their attention to this important matter of benevolence when met in quarterly or other meetings, and have pushed the work. Now we have the great Baptist body of the Southern States concurring unanimously in the same plan. The fact that it has suggested itself to these intelligent and wide awake bodies of Baptists, and that it is proving a success in Ontario, shows that it has too much in its favor to permit it to remain in abeyance among us. The difficulty always is in getting a good plan put in operation. It is ever found that a large proportion of the churches do not take it up. In most cases little or no provision is made for putting the plan in operation. It is the plainest common-sense that those who are interested should be utilized to help get others interested. How can this better be done than for our ministers to have some organization among themselves, in an area so small that they could conveniently consult and assist each other in quarterly and ministers' meetings. In this way the experience and enthusiasm of each would become common property. The best plans would be laid to reach all the churches. These pastors would have the most intimate acquaintance with the fields around them to help them, and the people would be acquainted with them and under their influence. Many other advantages could be mentioned, but why argue the question? It is as plain that this plan recommends itself to common sense as that two and two make four. Why should we not introduce it among us and work it?

Might it not be well for other of our Associations to take this question up and discuss it? It would help give a practical tone to them which would be very helpful, besides leading to better results, we believe, in benevolence.

THE WEEK.

The British parliament has resumed work after the holidays. The government, at the instance of the Unionists, have dropped the clause of the crimes bill by which trials of Irish offenders were to be held in England. The government, tired of the long struggle to make progress in pressing the bill through the house, have announced that the bill must be ready to report to the house on the 17th. The Parrellites have determined, at the instigation of Gladstone, to abandon their obstructionist tactics. There will be a great contest on the 17th, as the opposition say the course of the government is without precedent. The rumors about a dissolution of the house at an early date seem to receive some support from the fact that the Unionists are hurrying up their organization for such a contest, and the government are making all speed to get their land bill before the people, hoping this will be a set-off to the unpopularity of the crimes bill.

David has revolted from subjection to Parrell and his policy of quiet endurance, and is counselling the Irish to resist officers. This is troubling Parrell, who declares it is jeopardizing the situation, wherein everything depends upon the patience and self-command of the people.

The French ministry is thought to be but short-lived. The only reason why it can maintain itself is the fear of one of the great parties that it is an alternative between it and Boulanger and probable war with Germany. It is being bitterly attacked by some of the leading papers.

Russia has published a ukase forbidding foreigners to acquire estates on the western frontier. This is aimed at the Germans, who have been flowing over into Russia and competing for Russian trade. It will not help to friendly relations between the two countries.

Germany is alarmed at the condition of the Crown Prince. He has had two operations in his throat, by an English specialist, and there is ground to fear that the trouble is very serious.

In the Dominion parliament there has been some discussion on the Scott Act. There is an amendment to a motion to add some better provisions, to allow wine and beer to be sold where the act is in force, and an amendment to the amendment that the act be repealed. Hon. Mr. Foster said he would vote for repeal rather than allow wine and beer sold under the act.

There is considerable interest excited over the proffer of a German syndicate to purchase the Intercolonial Railway and the Picton iron mines, with a view to running them by skilled German workmen. It is said negotiations are in progress with the government.

The Conservative organ in England, the Standard, is very severe upon the Canadian government for the recent increase in duties on iron.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Association met at the beautiful village of Hampton, on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The day was one of the most pleasant, with the bluest of blue skies and the most radiant and genial sunshine. A season was spent in social religious service. It was a good beginning for the sessions to follow. We were glad to meet our venerable brother, Elias K. Kierstead, who is bearing the burden of his more than fourscore years, and to hear his wise and earnest words.

The following were appointed officers:— Bro. W. J. Stewart, Moderator; Bro. G. G. Gates, Secretary; Bro. A. P. Wilson, Asst. Secretary; Bro. George Sharp, Treasurer.

It was a matter of great regret that Bro. J. A. Gordon was detained at home by quite serious illness. The clerk was instructed to convey to him the sympathy and regards of the Association, and special prayer was offered on his behalf.

Letters from 32 of the 40 churches were received. These reported 277 baptized; net increase, 221; net decrease, 77; total gain, 161.

The following churches report the largest number baptized: St. Martins 161, 67; Brussels 25; Kars, 22; Leinster 21; Springfield 1st, 20; Springfield 2nd, 17; Germantown 14; Fairville, 13; Johnston 1st, 13.

Several of the city churches have been pruning their roll pretty thoroughly and report fewer members. Germain street has placed 127 on what is called the retired list. These are absent members and those of whom all trace has been lost. If they are ever heard from, and desire a letter, they will be in a position to receive it, testifying to their Christian character up to the time when they left the watch care of the church. The additions by baptism to the churches of the Association are 87 less than last year.

There are 2,663 scholars enrolled in the 31 schools reporting. Seven schools have not sent any reports. Of the 260 baptized, 142 were from the Sabbath schools. But 13 of these schools have been kept open during the winter. There is room for great improvement here.

The report on Denominational Literature was a very excellent one. It pointed out the dangers incident to the flood of cheap reading pouring over the land; showed the grand age the press might become to build up character, if care were taken to secure the right literature for the families and the people. That this end may be attained, the report recommends the publications of the Baptist Publication Society and our own periodicals, and to patronize our Book Room.

Among the good things said, Prof. Kierstead suggested that the standing committee on literature be prepared to recommend suitable books to be read, and that we must guard ourselves from reading even good books with another object than to profit by them.

The report on Temperance referred to the difficulty in enforcing the Scott Act, and urged the members of the churches to become familiar with the evils of the traffic, and to do their best to enforce existing legislation, and to get the Sabbath school children to take the pledge.

Bro. W. Lewis gave a stirring address. Bro. J. March thought there was too small a proportion of work for the talk on temperance. He gave a touching narrative of the ruin of six of the companions of his youth, and urged that we get down upon hard principles in this work. Bro. J. Harding showed how temperance principles helped a business man. Bros. Frost and Wilson spoke.

The session on Saturday evening was devoted to a religious service. Father Kierstead preached, and the sermon was followed by a social meeting of great sweetness and interest. On Sabbath the pulpits of Hampton Village and Station and of Norton were supplied from the Association. Brethren Stewart, Kierstead and Swaffield preached sermons of great profit at the centre. In the evening two equivers declared themselves. We hope to hear good tidings from Hampton before many days.

The Association's sermon was preached by Bro. G. O. Gates on Monday morning at 10. The text was Joshua 13: 1. The sermon was a very stimulating one.

The report on our Educational Institutions referred to the facts contained in the report of the closing exercises at Acadia, and a reference to McMaster Hall. The report proceeds:—

The Baptist Seminary at St. John, is closing a prosperous year, when the difficulties, under which it has been laboring, are considered. Without boarding house or even comfortable school rooms, it has been doing a work which commands our respect and confidence. The increased attendance of students at Acadia, from New Brunswick attests the worth of our Seminary. The new building at St. Martins is partially erected and will, according to contract, be completed this year. It will afford ample and satisfactory accommodations for both male and female departments. In addition to stock already subscribed it will require about \$5,000 to complete the building. The Sunday-schools are being asked to supply the heating and ventilating apparatus, and the women the furnishing. To the securing of these objects the hearty sympathy and benevolence of our people is asked. Our denomination in educational work has accomplished much, but we will need to relax no efforts in order to keep up with the demands of this progressive age. This demand still is for a ministry and membership consecrated to the service of God, and made intelligent in the understanding of His works and ways. Our Christian schools are adapted to secure this result, and we commend them anew to the

confidence, prayer and support of all who seek the well being of our fellowmen.

Dr. Hopper could not but take a just pride in the record of Acadia, during the past year. He was especially pleased to notice the larger proportion of students from N. B. to share in the benefits there to be gained. We should raise the \$50,000 asked for in the jubilee year of our college. She needs it, is worthy of it, and we can and should give it.

The seminary in our own province was on his heart. He desired its success all the more because of the union of the two bodies that share its management. This seminary is needed. Since it was reconstituted, the number of students from N. B. to our college is very largely greater than ever before. He believed in denominational schools. If our young men and women go to other institutions, sympathetic relationships are found which will rob our own denomination of what it should have. We desire the seminary to be the right arm of Acadia College in New Brunswick as Horton Academy is in N. S.

He commended the location of the seminary at St. Martins. The building in process of erection will be one of the best in the Maritime Provinces. With the division of the expense as proposed in the report, it does not seem so great a matter to raise the necessary funds. He appealed to all to do their part.

Prof. Kierstead was glad that so many of the students at Acadia were from New Brunswick. The real potency in human life is mind. The work of developing this mind and shaping its aims, must be the very greatest one. What do we need to carry on this work? It is not so very much. The students are flowing freely to our institutions, all we need is the means to provide suitable advantages. The \$50,000 asked for Acadia is not a large amount, when we consider the constituency. The effort to raise it and the interest which contributing will give to contributors, must help the institution amazingly.

Our College has a grand mission in unifying our denomination. The leading minds of our body all meet there, and receive a common impress, and cherish common sympathies.

We should appeal for money, not on the lower ground of expediency, but on the high motive of pleasing Christ. In the former case, there is no moral training, nothing to elevate character. We should seek to get all to contribute, and contribute intelligently. If the children are led to give, it will turn their thoughts toward Acadia, and lead them to seek education there, in the future.

Bro. Hartley, from our F. Baptist brethren, was present and received a warm welcome. It afforded him more than usual pleasure to be present. We are all Baptists and may soon be one. The Baptists should regard Acadia College as the glory of the body. He was becoming more in love with it, the more he knew of it. But the instruction given in the academy was of immense importance. This was at the foundation of education. He was deeply interested in the Seminary. He believed it was needed, and that God would help us in the movement. The time was past when our ministers could do successful work without a thorough scholastic education. He had nothing against the common schools. The truly educated men must be educated all round, within and without—the heart as well as the head. It is only in religious denominational schools that this education can be given in its completeness. He would rather have his son left in ignorance than be trained in illuminated wickedness. He hoped the union between the denominations in the Seminary would be a means of securing an all around union between them. He lauded the brethren God speed.

A resolution was then adopted pledging the moral and financial support of the Association to the Seminary.

The circular letter on "A Regenerate Church Membership" was read in the afternoon.

The following was adopted:— Resolved, That this Association is of opinion that it will be for the glory of God and the good of both denominations for an organized union of the Baptist family to be consummated in general agreement with the Basis.

Acadia College.

COMPLETION OF ITS FIRST HALF CENTURY.

At its meeting in June, 1886, the Board of Governors of Acadia College appointed a committee to propose a plan for a celebration of the completion of the half century from the founding of the College. This committee reported in August, recommending:

1. That the celebration take place in connection with the meeting of the Convention in 1888.

2. That before that time at least \$50,000 should be raised as a thank-offering, by which the remaining indebtedness of the Governors, after existing subscriptions have been paid, may be removed; the balance of the offering to be added to the Endowment Fund.

3. That the buildings and grounds of the College be put in the best condition possible, in preparation for the proposed celebration.

4. That the Senate of the University be requested to provide suitable literary exercises for the occasion.

This report was adopted, and the governors instructed their Executive Committee to carry out the recommendation of the third clause. They also appointed

Revs. A. W. Sawyer, A. Cohoon, C. Goodspeed, D. A. Steele, and E. D. King and C. B. Whidden, Esqs., a committee to take charge of the raising of the Fund proposed in the second clause. This action of the Governors was reported to the Convention and approved by that body. It also passed the following resolution: This Convention desires to express its satisfaction in learning that it is the purpose of the Governors of Acadia College to raise a Jubilee Fund of \$50,000 to commemorate the completion of the half century since the founding of the College, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate heartily that the aforesaid purpose of the Governors may be carried to a successful consummation.

At the late meeting of the Governors, the committee appointed to undertake the raising of the Jubilee Fund reported that Rev. A. Cohoon would prosecute the work during the summer and a part of the autumn, and that the committee proposed to leave him free to form his own plans and methods. This announcement met with the fullest concurrence on the part of the Governors.

The committee consider themselves particularly favored in obtaining the consent of Mr. Cohoon to engage in this service. But it ought to be borne in mind that it is impossible for one man to visit all the churches and make personal solicitations in behalf of the proposed Fund. There must be general co-operation to ensure success. The history of our denomination in connection with education during these fifty years, the results that have been accomplished, the necessity for enlarged facilities and growing efficiency to meet the demands of the time, will call for a hearty response from all of our people. We believe that there will be a general determination to make the effort on which we are now entering in the highest degree successful.

Mr. Cohoon will, from time to time, make public such statements concerning his plans and work as he may judge to be desirable.

On behalf of the Committee.

A. W. SAWYER, Wolfville, N. S., June 9, 1887.

Dear Brethren and Sisters.—

Referring to the above, I wish to say to you that in consenting to undertake this work it is with the expectation that I shall have your hearty sympathy and co-operation. The prosperity of our institutions is so closely bound up with this movement, that I enter upon the work with an overwhelming sense of the responsibility, but with a strong conviction that the denomination that has so often come to the help of our beloved Acadia will not be found wanting in this effort to fitly celebrate her semi-centennial by enlarging the sphere of her usefulness.

As this is to be known as the JUBILEE FUND, it is desirable that as large a number as possible contribute, so that it may in truth be the offering of the denomination, and our rejoicing be general. It is well known that we rejoice most in the success of that work in which we have had a part. That all, even the children, may be more readily felt that they can have a part in this work, we propose to divide the whole amount into shares of fifty cents each. Of the 100,000 shares we hope that some may take 20,000, some 10,000, some 5,000, and so on down to the single share, according to their ability.

It will not be necessary to wait to be called upon. Send your contributions, as has been done in the case of the Home Mission debt. Or if not convenient to send this money now, you will help on the work if you will send your written pledge. Please pray for the success of this work.

A. COHOON, Hebron, N. S., June 10th, 1887.

Halifax Notes.

The matter of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee is now finally settled, and the committee of the city council is hard at work getting ready for the event. Up to the present time the manner in which this business has been conducted is rather hard to explain. First it was decided to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose, and a representative committee was appointed to arrange the details and carry out the celebration. After a little while these gentlemen discovered that the city council had apparently taken the enterprise into its own hands, and to bring out the actual state of affairs, demanded that the \$5,000 be handed over to the various sub-committees, in order that they might go ahead and complete the preparations. A lot of complications ensued; and finally, after being unable to agree with the authorities, the committee resigned in a body, and left the celebration entirely to the city government. The latter then cut down the appropriation to \$3,000, and are now endeavoring to fix up the affairs on a rather limited scale.

Your correspondent spent the past two Sundays in Rawdon. The Baptist field which centres in this township—in territory—is very extensive, and embraces quite a large population. As the homes are somewhat scattered, it is necessary to have a number of preaching stations. In this respect the Rawdon field is similar to the majority of Baptist churches in all sections of the Maritime provinces. The church is favored with comfortable localities at South Rawdon and Middle Rawdon, and aims to have preaching at the Rawdon gold mines, Upper Rawdon and Unisack. Of course, for the minister, this means a great amount of travelling and consequent hard labor.

But the man would be the man needs will is now a ply have the de unconverte hopes for a grace are present the is without paster; all laboring in inevitable ination a would be have evide under the of interest Rawdon ce been a regul gether, and Acadia stud summer n languishing be secured the church and event history, an prepared to Master. Halifax, I wish to schools the especially but if any like to part to have the teachers an notice that afforded you valuable see Such an op lifetime. golden opp You are being made the Sunday ventilating at St. Mar noble enter to embark This sem factors in of the pro grander this girls who there take to put into own? Esp can do it Will all give their You all scholar a school, and 10 cents the superio me. Come What school school here any school cates will th me. P. S.—W this year's all come. During n Valley I no trees had a This was m informed, pillars from insects, if destructive said will so to be hoped The ren much work by and by laboring me face thou al their force. chinery, bu labor as well where. Fo considered invaded the is an enemy come or the army would the wheat, the plan tr apple tree, to the small manual lab would room "Famine is sh And tal At Cornw ing not over was cultiva impaired h is said, that to its ownw it produce must be a climate, an improved it country. I are going to and cultiva in their ow better for the too. To in home, nec

But the people are faithful and earnest, and the man who can adapt himself to their needs will receive a hearty support. There is now a prospect that they will immediately have the services of a settled pastor, and, with the deep interest which many of the unconverted are already manifesting, strong hopes for a special manifestation of divine grace are certainly well founded. At present the entire district of East Hants, with nearly fourteen thousand inhabitants, is without the services of one Baptist pastor; although student missionaries are laboring in one or two districts. As an inevitable result of the affairs of our denomination are not exactly in the condition we would desire. But our brethren and sisters have evidently done our best they could under the circumstances, and a good degree of interest is still maintained. In South Hants especially, where there has not been a pastor for six years, the members have regularly assembled themselves together, and, with the valuable aid which Acadia students have rendered during the summer months, kept the cause from languishing. When a minister could not be secured prayer meetings were held in the church every Sunday—both morning and evening. This society has a noble history, and is now united, earnest, and prepared to perform efficient work for the Master.

NEW SCOTLAND.  
Halifax, June 11.

**To the Sunday Schools.**

I wish to address a word to the Sunday schools through your valuable columns, especially the Sunday schools of N. S.; but if any of the schools of N. S. should like to participate we shall be most happy to have them do so. To the superintendent, teachers and scholars, will you please take notice that a rare opportunity is now afforded you of rendering your country valuable service. It is too good to lose. Such an opportunity only comes once in a lifetime. Embrace, I beseech you, this golden opportunity.

You are all aware that an effort is now being made to raise enough money through the Sunday schools to put the heating and ventilating apparatus into the new seminary at St. Martins. Could there be a more noble enterprise for the youth of our land to embark in?

This seminary is to be one of the greatest factors in the future work of the Baptists of the provinces; and what could be a grander thing than for the very boys and girls who are to be educated there, and there take the positions of trust and honor, to put into the building a memorial of their own? Baptist boys and girls of N. S., you can do it.

Will all the superintendents and teachers give their assistance in this noble work?

You all know our plan: Give each scholar a certificate to take home from school, and on the following Sunday bring 10 cents. Let this money all be given to the superintendent, and he will remit to me. Come along now with your remittance. What school in N. S. is to be the banner school in this work? Carleton Sunday school heads the list so far. If there are any schools who have not received certificates will the superintendents please write me.

W. J. STUART.

P. S.—We expect to have a great day this year closing the exercises. Won't you all come.

W. J. S.

**Notes by the Way.**

During my tour through the Annapolis Valley I noticed that a good many apple trees had a black band around their trunks. This was made with printer's ink, as I was informed, and designed to prevent caterpillars from crawling up the trees. These insects, if not guarded against, are very destructive to fruit. The ink band, it is said will prevent their depredations. It is to be hoped that such is the case.

The remark has been made that so much work is now done by machinery that by and by there will be no employment for laboring men. This statement will not be true until the words "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread," have lost their force. The agriculturist uses machinery, but he must employ manual labor as well. Parasites now abound everywhere. Formerly the potato crop was considered a sure one, now disease has invaded that root, and the Colorado beetle is an enemy that must be met and overcome or the crop will be a failure. The army worm attacks the grasses; the weevil, the wheat; the black knot and curculion, the plum tree and its fruit; the caterpillar, apple trees, and other insects are destructive to the small fruits. And were it not for manual labor, and a good deal of it too, it would soon be said:

"Famine blows midew from between his shrivel'd lips,  
And taints the golden ear."

At Cornwallis I saw a little place containing not over one-third of an acre, which was cultivated last year by an aged man of impaired health and vision. And yet it is said, that little piece of ground brought to its owner \$97 for the small fruits which it produced. This land of ours, then, must be a fertile one. It has a salubrious climate, and when our trade relations are improved it will certainly be a prosperous country. If many of our young men who are going to the far west would take up and cultivate some of the unoccupied lands in their own province, it would likely be better for themselves and for the country too. To induce young men to remain at home, necessary public works should be

commenced at once. The Digby pier and the railroad from Digby to Annapolis should be constructed without delay. By the completion of these much needed works, a great boon would be conferred upon the communities from Halifax to Yarmouth.

The Annapolis Valley is charming now. Wolfville is perhaps the prettiest part of it. During the college anniversary it was the admiration of all beholders. It is fortunate that our institutions of learning should be in such a beautiful place, with firm surroundings; with superior internal arrangements; and with the ability of the teachers, it is no wonder that these institutions should become more popular every year. The closing exercises during anniversary week were generally admitted to be among the best ever held at Wolfville.

Returning to Yarmouth, it was my privilege on Sunday to officiate for Rev. Mr. Woodland in the morning, and preach at Chebogue in the afternoon. With the aid of Mr. Woodland we had an interesting missionary service. The church at Chebogue will soon unite with Acadia in the support of a pastor.

It is my intention to attend all the Associations that I can reach. The churches that have not contributed to the Convention Fund will kindly send a good amount to the Associations.

June 11. G. E. DAY.

**Home Missions.**

Contributions to the debt continue to come in on

SECOND THOUSAND,

from Hopewell, N. B., per S. P. Starratt: Mrs. J. Rogers, 50c; Miss S. Knowles, 50c; J. Smith, 25c; Mrs. W. W. Tingley, 25c; Mrs. J. Hoan, 25c; Mrs. S. Woodworth, 25c; Mrs. J. M. Tingley, \$1; Collected by Mrs. G. M. Peck, do; Mrs. A. D. Smith, \$1; Mrs. Nath. Peck, 25c; Enoch Martin, 50c; A. Friend, 25c; Mrs. James Crosby, Hartford (Hebron church), \$1; A. Friend, Hebron, \$1; Miss Minnie Hicks, Hartford, Conn., \$3; Mrs. Alex. Nelson's S. S. class, Bridgewater, 50c; R. C. Hendry, Pleasant River, \$1; David Thompson and wife, Chance Harbor, \$2; "W. L." Windsor, \$1; collected by Abner Newcomb, Granville, 50c; C. P. Wilson, Onslow, \$1; Mrs. Jas. Morse, Wolfville, \$2; Robert Marshall and wife, Clarence, \$2; Infant Class of Carleton S. S., N. B., \$1; Rev. W. H. Robinson, Riverside, California, \$2; Deacon Jos. Crosby, Lake George, \$1; Charles E. Masters, Kempf, Hants Co., \$1; A. Friend, Digby, \$1; and Guysboro church, \$12. Before reported, \$1859.51. Total to date, \$1897.51.

THIRD THOUSAND.

Nictaux S. S. concert, \$21 80; DeBer River S. S. concert, \$8; Jacksonville, Car. Co. S. S. concert, \$8; Central Norton S. S. concert, \$3; Mount Handy S. S. concert, \$5; Centreville S. S. concert, \$3 50; Indian Harbor S. S. concert, \$9; Carleton, N. B. S. S. concert, \$9; and Tuxet S. S. concert, \$5. Before reported, \$573 43. Total to date \$644 73.

From the above it will be seen that Bro. Robinson, though driven from us in search of health is still with us in heart, and the same may be said of sister Minnie Hicks of Hartford, Conn.

A large number of schools have not yet been heard from. We know that several are preparing and we hope to hear from many soon.

The last ten is promised if the whole debt is made up before the Convention. Don't let us fail when we are so near the goal, many have been thinking of sending who have not yet done so. Men of Israel, help.

A. COMOOS.  
Cor. Sec'y H. M. B.  
Hebron, N. S., June 10th.

**Chicago Letter.**

The writer has just returned from the Baptist anniversary held in the city of Minneapolis, distant from Chicago about four hundred miles. This is the first time that the anniversary have been held west of the Mississippi, and is an indication that the centre of population is moving westward. Minneapolis was a marvel to many of the brethren who came from the far East. Four years ago it had a population of 40,000; to-day it claims to have over 160,000, and with its twin sister, St. Paul, a population of about 300,000. It is a stronghold of Baptist principles and gave the representatives of the different societies a most hearty welcome. The meetings lasted from May 24th to the 31st, and were fully equal in interest to those of preceding years. The men of the West were out in full force and the East came in a special train—called the "Baptist train"—all the way from Boston.

The opening sermon before the Publication Society was preached by Dr. J. A. Broadus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He took for his text two passages of Scripture, John 10: 35, and Matt. 24: 35. His theme was "The paramount and permanent authority of the Bible." It was a timely and able discourse; the closing words were, "Brethren, beware of beginnings to departures from the strict teachings of Scripture. They may be small, but they will grow and none can tell to what they may lead."

The Missionary Union held its seventy-third anniversary and was ably presided over by Dr. Edward Judson, son of the celebrated Judson who did so much for Burma. On the platform were a number of returned missionaries; among them the venerable Dr. Dean, Dr. Jewett, and

Dr. Williams. Dr. Dean, with hair as white as snow, is nearing the end of his life. Dr. Williams, who has had charge of the theological seminary at Ramapatam, has returned on account of the illness of his wife. The great missionary, address was on "Mission Needs," and was given by Dr. Wm. Ashmore, one of the strongest men in the Baptist ranks, whether at home or abroad.

The causes for special thankfulness, during the past year, emphasized by the various reports were: The opening of Upper Burma to the gospel, and the great revival on the Congo. The great needs of the hour, are additional reinforcements on many of the most important fields, and more regular and systematic giving on the part of the churches. Once the grayer of the church was, that God would open the world; that prayer has been answered. Then the prayer of the church was that God would give men—laborers to enter the doors thus providentially opened; that prayer has been answered also. Hundreds of Godly men are saying to-day, "Here we are! Send us!" What is needed now? The wealth of the church of Christ laid upon the altar of consecration.

We were pleased to meet once more a few of our old Canadian brethren; Rev. A. A. Cameron from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dr. John Crawford from St. Thomas, Dakota, Rev. Robert Cameron from Denver, Colorado.

We returned in time to be present at the opening of the fifth

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION, which began in Chicago Wednesday morning, June 1st. Mr. E. N. Blake of the Second Baptist church, gave the address of welcome. Among other things he said: "Our city, more truly than almost any other in the land, verifies the prediction of Zachariah, 'And the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof,' for the statistics show there are nearly 300,000 youths and children within our limits. The children for whom you are working own the world. If you doubt it, look into your wills and your insurance policies. Forty thousand of these children in our midst are receiving religious instruction and training in parochial schools belonging to the Church of Rome. Their education is daily. Not a half hour a week. In nearly all cases the careers of men and women are settled, during the years they are under your charge. When the Carthaginian took his son Hannibal, at nine years of age to the altar, and made him swear eternal hatred to Rome, he kindled a fire that burned into his young heart and made him all his life Rome's bitterest foe. Conversions in mature years are never so productive of strong, vigorous, active, sound Christians, as are those of earlier years, when right training follows conversion. Cut off all recruits from the ranks of the young, and all forms of vice will soon die out."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Withrow of Toronto, responded for Ontario: "Thank God, sir, there is one kind of reciprocity—that of kindly intercourse and good will—that politicians cannot prevent. We are brethren, children of the same great mother across the sea, heirs of the same grand literature and of the same heroic traditions of the common English speech. We are brethren, for in the hour of your deepest national sorrow, our sorrow was scarcely less than yours, and across the sea to the stricken widows of your Lincoln and Garfield and Grant reached out the heart of our own widowed Queen—God bless her—in words of sympathy and love. (Applause.) 'Let me have the children,' says Cyrus, 'for I love to lead them into the paths of sin,' and if we would seek to save the world we must save the children. In the Province of Ontario, there exists a type of civilization which is not excelled in any place on the earth—not in the land of the Puritans, not in New England, can the Canadian Sabbath be rivalled. One of our writers has said, 'The wheat of the earth was sifted for that plant which took root so deeply in Ontario.' I was struck with a remark I heard made, that this convention represents seventeen million Sunday school scholars and teachers, and I agree that no more important gathering was ever held in this city, than this Sabbath School Convention, not even the conventions which have assembled here to nominate presidents of this great country."

The meetings are now in full progress; the attendance large and the addresses full of interest.

WESTERN.

**Religious Intelligence.**

**NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES.**

**HARVEY.**—Last Saturday our Conference was larger and more took part than on any previous occasion. One person was received on experience.

**CENTREVILLE, JUNE 9.**—Last Sabbath was a good day for the church in this place. The ordinance of baptism was administered in the presence of a deeply solemn assembly. At the close of the morning service three persons received the hand of fellowship.

**OHIO, JUNE 9.**—Nine were baptized in the last two Sabbaths, making thirty-one since the work began. Others are expected. To be the glory.

**GREENWICH HILL.**—Bro. Isaac Lewis has received a call to the Greenwich Hill and New Jerusalem churches; half the time in each place.

**LAYMAN.**

**INDIA.**—Bro. W. B. Boggs, in a note dated May 3, writes: "We are all well, and things are moving on encouragingly."

**COY BAY, C. B.**—It was our privilege to visit the baptismal waters again on the 5th inst., at Mrs. A. sister out on Christ before the world and became a member of that church.

**WINDSOR PLAINS.**—We visited the baptismal waters on the 5th of June and administered the ordinance of Christian baptism to two believers in Jesus Christ, after the morning meeting, one man 61 and the other 35. Thanks be to God for his goodness and mercy, he is leaving and answering prayer in Windsor Plains.

J. W. JOHNSON.

**WESTERN SHORE.**—I am sure the many donors to our place of worship on the Western Shore will rejoice with us to learn, through your columns, that the house is now all ready for the plasterer; and that we have means sufficient to pay all bills to date. Line is also provided for plastering, and a very generous offer has been made by a good brother Manthorn, of Mahone Bay to plaster the house for one half the usual price. I believe that about \$125 more would enable us to complete this place of worship, and dedicate it to God and the people free from debt; and seats all free. Now, brethren in the Lord, and friends of the needy, I feel sure that you will respond to this call and send on your gifts. Only one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and then we will ask you to come to the dedication service. Since last writing I have received the following sums: A sister, Glace Bay, C. B., \$1; Miss Bessie Bacon, Sackville, N. S., \$1; Mrs. Murphy, Wolfville, \$5; Nelson C. Murphy, Wolfville, \$5; Mrs. G. Rockwell, Kentville, \$5. The letters that have brought these gifts enclosed have greatly cheered us; also by their words of tender interest in our work.

J. F. KEMPTON.

**NEW ALBANY.**—The work is still going on. Six more have been added to the church and a number more have experienced a change of heart.

W. J. BLAKEY.

**HANTSPOUR.**—The announcement in reference to a call being given by this church to a brother minister was premature. The church was merely in correspondence with certain brethren with a view to giving a call.

PERSONAL.

Bro. A. Chipman has resigned the charge of the church at Monson, Maine, and has settled over the church at Camp-ton Village, New Hampshire. He wishes correspondents to notice his change of address.

In our reference to the work of Bro. O. C. S. Wallace in Lawrence, Mass., a typographical error made us say that 99 had been received into the church in the last few years. It should have been in the last two years. Bro. W. is pastor of the First, not the Second, church.

George A. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Baptist Book and Tract Society, Halifax, N. S., is attending the Southern New Brunswick Association, and will also attend the Western Nova Scotia Association, in the interests of the Society.

Mr. Phineas Whitman, of New Albany, has been engaged as general agent to travel in the interest of the Baptist Book and Tract Society. We commend Brother Whitman to the kind hospitality of our Baptist people, and bespeak for him and the Society your sympathy and loving support.

**Denominational Meetings for 1887.**

**N. S. WESTERN.**—Rev. W. H. Warren, Moderator; Rev. C. C. Burgess, Clerk; at Digby on the third Saturday in June.

**N. S. CENTRAL.**—Rev. J. W. Manning, Moderator; Rev. M. W. Brown, Secretary; meets in New Germany on the fourth Saturday in June, at 10 a. m.

**N. B. WESTERN.**—Rev. W. P. Anderson, Moderator; Rev. F. D. Crosby, Secretary; meets at Centreville, Carleton Co., on June 28.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—Rev. A. H. Lavers, Moderator; H. H. Hall, B. A., Clerk; meets at Cavendish on the first Saturday in July.

**N. B. EASTERN.**—Rev. W. Camp, Moderator; Rev. F. M. Young, Secretary; meets at Elgin, Albert Co., on the third Saturday in July, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

**CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**—B. H. Estroff, M. A., Q. C., President; Rev. E. M. Keirstead, Secretary; at Charlotte-town, P. E. I., on Saturday following August 18th, at 10 a. m.

**N. S. AFRICAN.**—Rev. A. W. Jordan, Moderator; P. E. McKerron, Clerk; meets at Halifax on the first Saturday in Sept'r.

**N. S. EASTERN.**—Rev. Joseph Murray, Moderator; Rev. T. B. Layton, Secretary; meets at Little River on the second Friday in September, at 10 a. m.

**NOTICES.**

**ASSOCIATION NOTICE.**—Western Association at Centreville, June 29th. Arrangements have been made with the New Brunswick Railway to issue excursion tickets to delegates attending the Association from June 28 to the end of the week. Like arrangements have been made with the Union Line Steamers to Fredericton and return by rail.

M. S. HALL, Committee.

Ministers and delegates attending the Association at Centreville will be met at Florenceville and conveyed to the place of meeting.

Ministers and delegates who purpose attending the N. B. Eastern Association to be held with First Elgin Church at Elgin, commencing 18th July at 2 o'clock p. m., will please send in their names to the undersigned before the 10th July.

LEABRON GODDARD.

All persons intending to be present at the P. E. Island Baptist Association and Sunday-school Convention, are requested to forward their names to the undersigned before the 22nd inst., those coming by train, to state when they will be at Hunter River Station, and teams will be in waiting.

ARTHUR SIMPSON.

Bay View Post Office.

The new Baptist meeting house at Port George, Annapolis Co. N. S., which has been in the course of construction for the last two years, is now complete, and will be dedicated on the 26th inst. In this quiet little village by the sea, with its bracing breeze, in a beautiful new house, and with a man of such power, as a preacher, as Prof. Kistner of Acadia College to preach the dedication sermon, and with other ministers of note to participate in the services, a very enjoyable and profitable day may be anticipated by all who expect to be present. The services will be as follows: dedication sermon at 11 a. m.; preaching at 3 p. m., and at 7:30 p. m.

J. W. TINGLEY.

Ministers and delegates who purpose attending the N. S. Central Baptist Association meeting, in New Germany, Lunenburg county, June 25th, will please forward their names to the undersigned before June 14th.

M. W. BROWN.

**REASONS WHY THE "DIAMOND" POINT**

**Best Single Horse Cultivator**

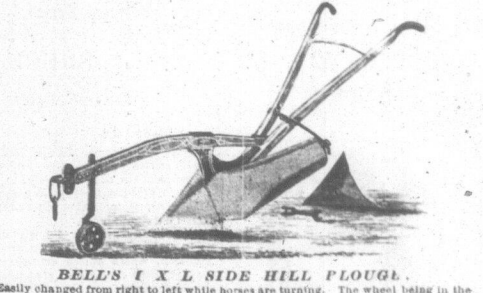
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- 1st. The "Diamond" point both is the best shape for cultivating the ground.
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- 4th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 5th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 6th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 7th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 8th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 9th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.
- 10th. The "Diamond" point both is set from beneath by our patented device, when coming in contact with obstructions.

We also have a few Land Rollers and Cattle-Whippers. The latter is just what is wanted round a garden, being light, cheap and very strong.

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Or their authorized Agents.



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**Bell's One Horse Double Drill Seed Sower.**

For sowing root seeds of all kinds. Sure sower and no loss of seed when turning or sowing only one drill. Rolls and drills before sowing, puts the seed into the ground, covers and rolls after sowing all at one operation. The quantity of seed to be sown is easily regulated by a slip band on the seed carrier. The Seed Drill is very low in price.

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Every Department well assorted.  
All New Stock and Good Value.

Dress Gowns, Corsets, Hosiery, crusted Cambric (fast colors), Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Feather Trunks, Linen Trunks, Floor Oil Cloths (beautiful designs), Lace Curtains, Lambrettes, Canadian Shirts, English Shirts, Gents' White and Regatta Shirts, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Socks, Collars, &c.

Parks' Cotton Warp always in stock at Lowest Prices.

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**TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES ATTENDING THE N. S. WESTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**

Ministers and Delegates to above Association travelling by South Shore Steamship line who have paid one full first class fare, on presenting certificate of attendance from Clerk of Association, be entitled to a return ticket free.

Those who have travelled by the Western Counties Railway line, and the Windsor and Annapolis Railway line, having paid one full first class fare, from any station, will get return for one third fare, on presenting certificate from Clerk of Association.

Delegates travelling on S. S. "Secret," between Annapolis and Digby, on presenting a certificate from their pastor or clerk of church, will get a return ticket for one first class fare.

Those who may travel by S. S. "Enterprise," between Annapolis and Digby, will be carried either way for 50c. on presenting a certificate from pastor or clerk if on going to Association—or from clerk of Association when returning.

J. S. BROWN.

To Members of N. B. EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—For reasons that can be given when the Association convenes, it has been thought advisable to change the place of meeting of the above Association. Therefore, having received an invitation to do so from the 1st Elgin church, the N. B. Eastern Association will meet at Elgin, Albert Co., the third Saturday in July, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

W. CAMP, Moderator.  
F. M. YOUNG, Secretary.

The next annual session of the P. E. Island Baptist Sabbath School Convention will be held at Cavendish on the 1st day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Superintendents are requested to prepare their reports and send them to the Clerk of Convention at least one week before the Convention meets.

J. B. LEARD, Clerk.  
Tryon, May 16th, 1887.

The P. E. I. Baptist S. S. Convention will meet with the Cavendish church on Friday, July 1st, at 10 a. m. The Brethren who have received cards assigning subjects to their respective schools will please answer at once so that the programme can be arranged.

A. H. LAYTON,  
Chairman of Com.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his many Customers and Friends that he will make Pictures at the following low prices: Cabinets, \$3.00 per doz. Superior Finish. C. Price Only. Cards, \$1.50 & \$1.00 per doz.

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P. S.—We are selling good Four Panel Doors at \$1.50 each.

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11 of the BEST MARKS. For sale at as low prices as at any establishment in the City.

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Golden Medical Discovery.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the foundation of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimples, blotch, or eruption to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Self-poison or Pott's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Scrofula, and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Itching.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Hemoptoe, Bronchitis, and Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the system.

For Female Liver, Biliousness, or Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PILLS—Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. See a Vial by druggist.

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The best Leather Preservative known for Harnesses, Boots and Shoes, and leather generally. This Blacking is peculiarly adapted for keeping all articles of Leather to which it is applied soft and pliable.

Why this Blacking is the best? It is thoroughly waterproof; it will perfectly preserve the leather; it keeps the leather soft and pliable; it keeps all articles of leather clean and bright; it is as well recommended.

W. W. BEARDSLEY, Manufacturer of Boots, Shoes, and Harnesses.

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I am offering for sale in my Carpets and Floor Cloth, Linens, Table Linens and Bedding. Also in my Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Lumber, and Silverware.

We think you can remarkably Good Value, at a reduced price, in price to close out our stock, and in plain figures.

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PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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MARKET SQUARE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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Ranges, &c.

The subscribers are showing a large assortment of the above goods. Being of our Own Manufacture, we can offer rare inducements to cash purchasers.

J. HARRIS & Co., 27 & 29 Water St., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Her Gift.

"O precious heart of mine, that bled for me! May I not bring some offering to lay Upon thy altar? 'Tis the close of day, Yet have I brought no gift, dear Lord, to thee!"

"No offering!" O true heart, hush thy moan! Look on those hands, grown hard with toil for those—

You love. Look with the eyes that others' woes Have caused to weep, but wept not for thine own!

O great unselfish heart, that, for the sake Of others, hid the pain it still must bear, The sharp, quick pang or grief, the wasting care, All hidden, lest some other's heart should break!

And is this naught? Ask Him who died for thee, and he will answer thee, and who has said,—

"And inasmuch as ye have given bread To these my little ones, ye gave to me!" —Selected.

Selected Serial.

NINA BRUCE.

BY ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"Oranges. I smell them, Ned," she cried, gleefully; then her bright face sobered, and she added, gravely,

"You ought not to spend so much, Ned. Oranges are so expensive, you know. You should have got apples."

"You little goose," he said, with a laugh. "You have forgotten that we are not in Michigan, where apples are cheap and oranges dear. Apples are five cents apiece, for the scrubbiest affairs you ever saw, here. Coming right from apple orchards, you would not touch an apple here. But just look at these; regular beauties, ain't they? Only five cents for the three."

He rolled three large, juicy oranges into Nina's lap, as he spoke, and snatching up two of them, she crowded her eager little nose between them, exclaiming:

"Three for five cents! Why, Ned, we never had a whole orange in our life at one time!"

"No," said Ned, with a comical grimace, "only a third—you, Neil and I. One orange had to do for all of us."

"But I always had the largest third," said Nina. "You boys would have it so. It seems as if I must always receive favors and never grant them."

"It's enough for Neil and me just to have you for our sister," Ned said, as he peeled an orange for her.

"We can't leave until twelve o'clock; suppose we write a letter home," suggested Nina; "they will be so anxious to hear from us; and especially mother."

"That is just what we will do," said Ned. "It seems as if I never could tell Neil all the things he has done already. I wish we had the dear old fellow with us."

"So do I," said Nina, with her mouth full of orange.

At noon their journey began again. First on the street railway car, through a beautiful part of the city, where the streets were like a park, with trees and grass and shrubbery; and after, past all the greenness and beauty, were the southern houses, which, Ned said, were mostly porches, or galleries, as he afterward learned to call them.

At the station, they learned that they were to cross the mouth of the Mississippi River by ferry; and new delights awaited them.

Nina forgot that she had ever known sickness or weariness as she looked out over the landscape which was presented just where the Gulf of Mexico began; and, later, when seated in the care none were borne through still more tropical scenery than any they had yet beheld, through sugar plantations, cotton fields, being orange groves, while the obliging conductor took pains to explain everything to them.

"I feel as if I had lived ten years since leaving home," said Ned, as another day drew to a close, and the darkness of night shut out the landscape which had presented him so thoroughly all the afternoon.

"To-morrow we shall be at the end of our journey."

"And so many miles away from home," said Nina, with a touch of homesickness in her voice.

Toward noon of the next day, Ned and Nina noticed quite a change in the scenery about them. The low, marshy plains, with their large-leaved, profuse vegetation, and gigantic trees, gave place to higher lands, sandy, dwarfed trees, with occasional patches of the "prickly pear" cactus. The trees grew less as they proceeded, the hills loomed up in the distance, a far blue ridge. Now they discovered, for the first time, great herds of large horned Texas cattle feeding at the bank near the track.

At last the scenery grew uninteresting and monotonous. With the excitement of variety gone, Nina discovered that she was very tired, and confided to Ned that she would be so glad when they had reached the end of their journey.

"As you Mr. Thornton?"

"I am, and this is the little sister, I suppose. Ah, a regular Texas primrose, as I live, though a pr ty tired one, I suppose."

He accompanied them to their boarding place, as unpretentious little cottage, which, like nearly all the houses, has an abundance of galleries about it; and after introducing his young charges to the family, and telling Ned to call upon him at his office the following day, he bade them "good-night" and took his departure.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STACY FAMILY.

The family to which Ned and Nina Bruce were introduced on the night of their arrival consisted of a father and his children. The mother had been dead for more than a year. The eldest daughter, a slender girl of twenty, took her place, and no woman could have filled the place better than Yetta, whose brave, unselfish life was

sacrificed for her brother and sisters. A sacrifice which they scarcely seemed to appreciate.

Lute, a dark faced gipsyish looking girl, with sullen black eyes, was about Nina's age; but she only acknowledged the introduction with a fierce, almost angry glance, as though the latter's presence had committed a great wrong in coming into her home.

Jack was a mischievous boy of twelve, who tormented his sisters unmercifully; and Jen, a child of seven.

The father of this family was a well-meaning man, who loved the children left in his care; but he had no idea of their most important needs, or the manner in which they should be influenced for good. He often sighed over their faults, but knew not how to correct them.

Lute's burdens are very heavy when we undertake to bear them alone; we stumble under their weight, we fall in the darkness and go astray, until at last, heart-sick and discouraged, we fling the burdens aside, and sit down with idle hands; but when Jesus stands beside us, the way grows clear before, and the heavy load of responsibility that weighed us down is lifted. We can then bow at the foot of our trustful Friend, asking his guidance, and feel assured that we shall surely be led aright.

"You're tired, I reckon," said Yetta, at the close of that first uncomfortable meal, when they had all gathered about the table in awkward silence, and no word of thanks had been returned to God for his bountiful blessings.

To cure Yetta had made several ineffectual attempts to overcome the embarrassing silence which prevailed. Mr. Stacy had asked a few questions; but Ned and Nina were thoroughly tired out, and the younger members of the family were fast asleep. Yetta, therefore, sitting close, which only added to their homesickness and discomfort.

"Yes," replied Nina, "we are very tired. I hope to be more sociable to-morrow."

"I will show you to your room," said Yetta, with a little grin.

"Good-night," said Nina, addressing the whole group, but looking at Lute.

Lute nodded her dark head almost savagely. Jack snickered; Jen opened her mouth and eyes, but made no answer; and only Ned, who replied to her salutation, said a wish that she might rest well, and, on better acquaintance, find his young folks—not quite as bashful as they now appeared.

"This is to be your room, Miss Bruce," said Yetta, opening the door into a pleasant room, where a lamp glowed brightly.

"Three for five cents! Why, Ned, we never had a whole orange in our life at one time!"

"Oh, please, call me Nina," said she, with a mist of tears in her eyes. "Don't hold me out at arms' length with a horrid Miss. I am only a little girl yet."

"Then it shall be Nina," replied Yetta, in tones of evident relief. "I'm right glad you will let us call you Nina. It's such a pretty name."

"We will have to give him a cot in the hall," said Yetta, soberly. "I am sorry that we have no room for him, but Mr. Thornton thought he wouldn't care."

"No, indeed," said Nina brightly, "I will be glad to be so near me, and I shall be so pleased to have him outside my door. May I kiss you good night?"

"So do I," said Nina, with her mouth full of orange.

"Just to think," she said, softly, as she closed Nina's door after the "good-night" had been said, "to think that Lute never liked me! I don't know it, but I think so."

There was a warm place in Yetta's heart for the little northern girl who was to be an inmate of her home for the next few months, as she went back into the room where the family were assembled after conducting her to her room.

"She's a sight prettier'n some girls I know," Jack was saying, with an uncomplimentary glance at Lute's sullen face.

"I hate her already," muttered Lute.

"I had to give up my room to her, an' she's over the top of me. I'd like to know if she's prettier'n I'd like to know if she is. Oh, I can make it awfully unpleasant for her if I have a mind to; and I reckon I'll have a mind."

Nina was awakened the next morning by the door being pushed carelessly open, and a small, curly-haired boy with searching gray eyes, being thrust into the apartment.

"Come in, Jennie," she said, springing from her bed. "Is it very late? I overslept myself."

"Late? I guess 'tis," replied Jennie as she came into the room, with a bundle of books, and put her back against it. "Pa ate his breakfast good while ago; but your brother said we mustn't stirb you, so we didn't—"

Say," she added, in the next breath, "Lute's awfully mad at you, 'cause you're prettier'n her, an' 'cause you've got her room."

"Is this her room?" asked Nina, soberly. "I am sorry; but perhaps she will share it with me. Come here, Jennie, and let me kiss you good morning."

"I'll kiss Lute too," said Nina, as she gathered up her things. "Pa ate his breakfast good while ago; but your brother said we mustn't stirb you, so we didn't—"

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make Lute behave herself; she's awfully easy to Nina."

"I am ashamed of you, Lute," said Yetta, reprovingly, with a shadow on her gentle face. "Don't mind her, dear," she added to Nina. "She will learn to love you after a time."

"I am sure she will," replied Nina, trying hard to forget Lute's ungracious manner.

"Don't be so sure of it," my fine lady," said Lute, in an undertone, as she left the room. "I hate you already, and no power on earth can make me like you. You have taken my room, and now you've begun to turn everybody against me. They never cared much for me," she added with a bitter, rebellious feeling at her heart; "and now she's come with her pretty face and her soft ways, and they'll just hate me. I know they will. Oh, I wish I could die; I wish I could."

Nina was confident that Lute would like her in time, some time, she did not know just when; for she would keep asking God to bless her, and she would love Lute until it would be done.

Nina's faith was so strong that she never, for a moment, doubted God's ability and willingness to answer all her prayers. This was the secret of her perfect happiness. No cloud had power to shadow her young life long; for she said: "God will make it pass away." Then she waited content and hopeful for the cloud to pass; nor was she ever disappointed.

I believe that it is into such frail, trusting hands as this child's, that God has given the power to remove mountains. Her trust was perfect; it knew no shadow of doubt; her faith was sublime, and she rested secure in that perfect faith.

Do not think, dear reader, that I am presenting an impossible character to you. Nina Bruce's living model is before my eyes as I write. A perfect child in all the glad in childhood's rosy possibilities, ready for play, faith—as all human beings are—but with so few faults that even they seem virtues compared with the darker sins of others. A child whose young heart belongs to God is probably the best and purest thing on earth. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." God help us all to become just such trusting little

THE HOME.

Wait and see.

When my boy with eager questions, Asking how, and where, and when, Treads all my steps of wisdom...

Miss So-and-So—A Social Lesson.

The late Professor Morren related once in his hearing a rebuke which he gave to a high-strung Beacon Hill dame...

HOMES POLITENESS.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everybody else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents, may have the semblance of courtesy in society...

old maid often does as much good in her generation as twenty married women.

BUSSY FATHERS.—Talking about busy men, who leave their homes early and get away after dark, and never see their children...

WHAT "FATHER SAYS" AND DOES.—If parents think that children do not notice closely everything they do, they make a serious mistake. Children see quickly and reason with marvelous exactness...

THE FARM.

The dull hoe wastes strength. Summer tillage should be shallow. The carbon of plants comes from the air.

Canada has declared a 30 days' quarantine against cattle taken from the United States into the Northwest range territory.

The man who uses a tool weighing five ounces more than is necessary handles in ten hours' work 112 lbs. that are superfluous.

With a hand cultivator in a garden one can get over about ten times as much ground with a hoe, but it is not so easy to get the cultivator.

Massachusetts experiments show that planting medium-sized white potatoes gives better returns than when half potatoes of the same size are planted.

The Country Gentleman says that flat culture gives from 15 to 20 per cent. more potatoes than hilling, which in "most instances is positively detrimental to productiveness."

A New Canadian man says bushes may be protected from the ravages of insects by a very cheap and simple device. A few torches placed in the vicinity of the trees, vines or shrubs, lighted at twilight and left to burn an hour or two, will destroy thousands of millers, moths and mosquitoes...

A few days before the eggs are due to hatch, the hen and nest should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder, to destroy lice that have probably fastened on the hen while sitting. The instinct of maternity is so strong at this time that a hen does not take her usual precautions in keeping herself free from vermin.

One of the advantages in mixing Paris green with gypsum for use on potato plants is that the work can be done at odd spells, when other business is not burrying. It is a good job for a rainy day in spring, taking care to keep the poisoned plaster where nothing can get at it and it will not become damp. One pound of poison is enough for one hundred and fifty pounds of the gypsum, which in bulk is about a bushel and a half. If used in water, Paris green can only be mixed as ready for use.

CURING CLOVER.—The difference between clover hay that your cattle like and that which is not fit to be fed to anything, is the difference between well cured, clean, bright clover and rusty, black, and poorly cured clover. When shall we cut it? Before the blossoms are all out, and never commence mowing in the morning until the grass is dry of dew. Mow then as fast as you can until noon or later, and cut it up in haycocks, and make them miniature stacks. It pays. But won't the clover hay in such large racks? Certainly. You want it to. It will cure as it will in any other way. After the dew is off next morning the clover is ready to be cut up or shake out the sun very long, but do not leave it exposed to the sun very long. It will have a tendency to dry the leaves and cause them to drop off, making dusty hay. After the moisture is dried up, haul the hay to the barn as fast as possible. If there is no other moisture than the juice of the hay, it will not spoil even if it heats.

TIME TO CUT GRASS.—Experience differs somewhat as to the proper time to cut grass, but it may be taken as a general rule that timothy should be mown just about the time it is in blossom, and clover when the blossoms are about half out. All ruminating animals seem to like hay better when it is cut about the second blossom (timothy), but horses prefer it a little older. It is an error to suppose, as many do, that timothy cut in blossom makes the best hay, and be conducive to heaves in horses. But there is another cause for this dust. It is cutting it early in the morning when it is laden with night dew. It falls in a wet, compact mass on the ground, and it will be impossible to cure it as bright and clean as if cut after the dew is dry. The dew is any thing but a blessing, and it is not up to you to dry or cure such a mass of particles of dew and fibre together, and they make a dust which is too often seen in hay when it is thrown down from the mow to fodder. The brighter your timothy the better, whether you feed it alone or for a part of the ration. And it is not up to you to dry or cure such a mass of particles of dew and fibre together, and they make a dust which is too often seen in hay when it is thrown down from the mow to fodder. The brighter your timothy the better, whether you feed it alone or for a part of the ration. And it is not up to you to dry or cure such a mass of particles of dew and fibre together, and they make a dust which is too often seen in hay when it is thrown down from the mow to fodder.

TEMPERANCE.

Instruments in God's Hands.

Charles Ballou stood at the street corner, it was a city, for he had not so large a town as a person who was much about town would not be likely to know pretty much everything that was going on.

Thus it was that the ringing of the church bell on Monday evening, awakened a sort of wonder as to what might be "the doings" over there. He had halted at the corner to wait for an acquaintance who had promised to meet him at that particular place. Just down the street a few doors hung out a glittering sign, which had a peculiar attraction for this young man. Below the sign were brilliantly illuminated windows one looked in upon elegantly furnished rooms, where there were no signs of the enemy that lurked in the rear.

This was one of those traps for unwary feet with which our larger towns and cities, and indeed many smaller towns as well, abound. Charles Ballou knew the place. He knew the danger; he had met the enemy there more than once, and had been overcome in the encounter again and again, until he had well nigh lost his manhood. There were unseen forces drawing him thither that night; the friend for whom he waited was a force drawing him that way; his own appetite, his unbridled passions, all the evil of the region of darkness, seemed to conspire to drag him down that street, if he thought to resist; and what chance was there that he would resist?

But the sound of that bell! Up the other street stood a church, and from its tower an invitation pealed out to the passer-by. From its windows an invitation streamed out. While the gathering crowd seemed to invite every one to join them. What could be going on to call out all these people? he questioned within himself, and as at that moment one whom he knew passed, he asked the question.

"Why don't you know?" Burton lectures there to-night. You'll need to go early if you get a seat; there'll be a crowd."

And Dr. Spencer passed rapidly on toward the Ballou's parlour. "Most likely he will go down George street instead of coming this way. Pity somebody does not stretch out a hand to hold the poor fellow back."

Al! Dr. Spencer, why should it not be you? He had been thinking of going to the church, but he had been so busy that he had not time to do so. He had been so busy that he had not time to do so. He had been so busy that he had not time to do so.

While Mr. Ballou still waited for his tardy friend, Laura Keene came down the street and was about to turn the corner on her way to church, whose bell was still tolling. In her haste she ran against the stationary figure of the waiting young man.

"Why, Mr. Ballou! Pardon me, but I am in haste; if you will walk along with me I will apologize for my carelessness as we go."

This was said with a merry laugh on the surface, though Laura Keene's heart went out in a quick prayer. Charles Ballou's young wife was Sunday school teacher, and this fifteen-year-old girl had noticed the growing sadness of the face he loved, and knew the cause, and longed to do something to help. "You are going to hear Mr. Burton, I suppose?" she asked.

"I was going," was the reply; "in fact, I did not know there was a Mr. Burton to hear until a few moments ago, he is worth hearing."

"Indeed he is; I heard him at the Convention last summer; he is just splendid. You'll miss a great deal, if you miss him."

"What does he speak upon?" Laura did a little rapid thinking just at that point. If she told him it was to be a temperance lecture, he would turn away and refuse to come under the influence of the speaker and Laura felt that if there was a man on earth who could influence Charles Ballou, that man was Mr. Burton. So she answered without apparent hesitation:

"I believe he is to speak upon 'A Question of To-day.' That may mean a grossly wrong thing, and I suspect he will touch a number of points before he gets through; he generally does. Oh! he is simply wonderful!"

"Allowing Miss Laura Keene to be the judge," said the young man laughing. "Well, come and hear and be your own judge. I'll show you that I know something about the merits of a speaker, I would like to have you hear Mr. Burton."

"Well, I will go in a little while; but I shall be on the lookout for imperfections, as you have challenged me to find them. Oh! I do not say he is perfect, but I like him."

And thus it happened that, to the surprise of friends, Laura Keene, in company with Mr. Charles Ballou, followed the usher down the aisle of the already well filled church. It must not be supposed that Laura Keene's parents allowed her to go about of an evening unattended; it was in the dusk of an early autumn evening that she met Mr. Ballou at the corner a few steps from her father's store. Mr. Keene was detained at his place of business, and said to his daughter, "Run along, dear, and see that you are not late. I may have to stand if there is a crowd. You won't mind going to our own church alone." And this is how it happened that she met Charles Ballou as the entrance of the saloon were drawing him in one path, while the tolling bell and his coriary knocking it turned his thoughts in another direction. Thus it happened that here was the hand that, added to other forces, drew towards the light—not the glittering false lights of the saloon, but the true light of religion and temperance.

Meantime, the young wife waited at home in sadness; a slight illness had kept her within doors for a day or two. Her husband had gone out that evening, saying: "I am sorry, Alice, to leave you, but I shall have to go down street a little while. I'll try to come back early, but don't wait for me. Let Kitty put you to bed, and I'll think you will be all right. You will see she'll do her best to help you."

She did not let Kitty put her to bed, but sat and waited wearily through the long hours. The little clock on the mantel struck eight, then nine, and still Alice Ballou sat in the same position, her hands clasped, her head upon her hand, while her elbow rested upon the arm of the chair. There were tears upon her cheeks, and her eyes were heavy with weeping and weariness. As the clock struck nine, she said to herself: "Only nine! Charlie will not be in before eleven. I must be here before that. I'll wait a while longer, but if he does not come, I'll go to bed. Oh, Charlie! if you would only come home!"

Presently she heard a step on the walk coming up the steps. It sounded like Charlie's, but she could not be sure, so early in the evening. She waited a moment, but it did not ring; instead she heard the click of the night key. It must be C. A. L. It had been so long since he had come in early upon those evenings when he left her

alone that she could scarcely believe her own eyes when he stood before her—though he did not stand long; he knelt beside her, and, putting his arms about her, said: "Alice, I have something to tell you; something which will make you glad. I have been to the church to-night to hear a man they call Mr. Burton."

"O, Charlie! I know about him. I have heard him? I wanted to hear him, but I did not know he was to be here to-night. How did it happen? Did you like him? And is he going to speak again?"

"What a shower of questions! I went with your little Laura Keene. I liked him; and he is going to stay a few days; and Alice, darling," (here his voice struck to a whisper) "I put my name on the pledge roll."

"O, Charlie!" "Yes; and that isn't all. I tell you, Alice, that is a wonderful man. I have heard sermons all my life, but I never felt before that I wanted Jesus Christ for my friend; but to-night when he showed up the weakness of men and the power of Christ to keep, I just—took him for my own!"

Alice was weeping now, but her tears were not the bitter tears of despair. "It is only three hours since I left you, Alice, yet everything is changed. I am not the same man I was then, and that blessed little Laura is at the bottom of it all." Then, after a moment's pause, he added: "But you are her Sunday-school teacher; I shouldn't wonder if you were at the bottom of it, after all."

Then he told her the story of the evening, of his waiting at the corner, of his encounter with Laura, and all the rest. And at the close, Alice said: "It seems to me that God was at the bottom of it all, and used us all—your tardy friend, Dr. Spencer, Laura and me—to bring about his gracious purpose towards you."

A Remarkable Cure of Deafness. Parkman, Me. Meers, I. S. Johnston & Co., Gentlemen, I am going to tell you about my case in part. Some thirty years ago I used to be troubled with cough, and I threw up mucus, junks of hard matter. People said it was catarrh. I took Dr. Marshall's Snuff. It would make me sneeze, and give relief for a short time; but the trouble grew worse. Some fifteen years ago it got so bad that I had to breathe out of my mouth. Ten years ago it caused partial deafness, which increased, and for the last six or eight years I have been stone deaf in right ear, and very hard of hearing in my left ear. I have taken doses of physic, powders, and pills, from various physicians, and applied blisters, with only temporary relief. But of late I am getting permanent benefit from I have been taking Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the past few months. In a short time after I commenced taking it and applying it to the ear according to the directions, there appeared to be a large round substance in my right ear got loosed from its fastenings, and would move round as my head was in different positions. It continued to grow smaller; and, about forty days since it was all dissolved and gone, and I could hear as well as ever I could. Your liniment was the cause of my recovering my hearing; and it had done more for me than anything else. I will make oath to the truth of these statements any time. Dr. Stevens of this place advised me to write and tell you what the liniment had done for me; and I concluded to write, for it might do somebody some good. Yours gratefully, E. M. HARRIS.

HAS EFFECTED AN ENTIRE CURE. Brooklyn, N. Y. Dear Sirs:—I have pleasure in stating that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment I got at your store, has effected an entire cure of my deafness when all other previous remedies failed. J. G. M. WRIGHT.

The marks of premature age may be effectually obliterated by using Buckingham's Balm for the Whiskers. It cures uniformly, and always gives satisfaction.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to each of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. STUCCO, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child screaming and crying with pain of CHICKEN Pox? If so send at once and get a bottle of "WATERBURY'S" and you will find relief. It is a sure cure for CHICKEN Pox, and it is a sure cure for all the other diseases of children. It is a sure cure for all the other diseases of children. It is a sure cure for all the other diseases of children.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD DIRECT IMPORTER. 66 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (The Store formerly occupied by G. J. BERRY.)

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. The Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia. HOME OFFICE, YARMOUTH.

Persons Requiring Insurance are Invited to Make a Comparison Between the Merits of this Society and others.

WM. S. ROBBINS, General Agent for N. B. OFFICE—11 Main Street, St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 15th, 1887. To the President and Directors of the MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA:

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received from W. S. Robbins, Esq., M. D., of Colony St., your Medical Examination, a check of the Society for three months' dues, being the full amount of certificates of membership issued to my late husband, Alexander McLean.

Thanking you for the prompt payment of this claim, I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, ADDIE LOUISE McLEAN.

PARSONS' PILLS Make New Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out how to get them. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic illness than \$3 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize how valuable these pills are, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Send by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free. Send for it!

WHEN YOU ADVERTISE, Be sure of one thing:—

Advertise in a paper with a LARGE CIRCULATION, and in one that circulates in the section of country where you want to trade.

If you want Maritime Trade, (and there is none better),

ADVERTISE

IN THE "MESSENGER AND VISITOR."

Rates furnished on application to E. A. POWERS, Publisher, 99 GERMAIN ST., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THOSE who desire the best should not fail to examine the BEHR and the VOSE PIANOFORTES; also the PIANOS made by JOHN BRIMMER & Sons, London, England, unparagoned awarded the highest honors by the most eminent musical authorities in Europe and America. Everyone that wants to get a Good PIANO or CABINET ORGAN with a Chime of Silver Bells in them, are welcome to call and examine before they buy. Prices Low, Pianos and Organs taken in part payment for new ones. Also hire on reasonable terms.

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UNION BAPTIST SEMINARY. PENDING THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS IN ST. MARTIN'S. Work will be continued for the coming year at ST. JOHN. FOURTH TERM OPENS APRIL 14th. Apply for Catalogue etc to L. E. WORTMAN, M. A., Principal.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells, Cast Iron and Brass. Castings of all kinds. Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. W. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Mention this paper.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Castings of all kinds. Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. W. McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Mention this paper.

5000 Book Agents Wanted to Sell THE LIFE OF BEECHER. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Rev. Dr. H. W. Halliday. Agents wanted for the sale of Dr. Beecher's Life. Agents wanted for the sale of Dr. Beecher's Life. Agents wanted for the sale of Dr. Beecher's Life.

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# Harold Gilbert's NEW CARPET STORE.

Why this is the best place in the Maritime Provinces to buy  
**CARPETS & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**

1. The Stock is all New, imported this Spring.
2. Bought from the best known makers.
3. Replete with all the novelties, affording opportunities for selection not to be obtained elsewhere.
4. Comprises Goods in all qualities, from the Cheapest to the Best.
5. Everything marked at lowest living profits, no discounts.
6. The most wonderful values ever shown.

Don't forget the address.

**HAROLD GILBERT, - 54 KING STREET,**

If you reside out of town, send for samples.

Make your selections early and have your Carpets made and ready today at short notice.

## STOCK.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS WITH BORDERS  
VELVET, THREEPLY, WOOL, UNION, and DUTCH  
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATS,  
RUGS, MATTINGS, KENSINGTON  
SQUARES, FELT SQUARES, CUR-  
TAINS, CORNICHE POLES,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

## HAROLD GILBERT.

54 King Street, - Saint John, N. B.

## FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
COMPRISING



Enquiries by mail promptly attended to  
(this and Prices furnished.)

**C. E. BURNHAM & SONS,**

25 and 27 CHARLOTTE ST.,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Contains Nothing Injurious.



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BAKING POWDER

MAYNARD BOWMAN,  
DOMINION ANALYST,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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Live Agents for DR. ARCHBUTTS

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for Charlotte, York, Colchester, and Victoria.  
Apply by letter to  
Box 28 Indiantown,  
St. John's County.

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(Established 1857.)  
HALIFAX, N. S.

APPROPRIATE INSTITUTION under the charge  
of the Sisters of Charity for the treatment  
and speciality of Surgical cases and those  
of women requiring Surgical Opera-  
tion.  
Sister Superior, SISTER MARY VICENT,  
D. McN. PARKER, M. D.,  
Consulting Surgeon.  
E. Farrell, M. D.,  
J. F. H. M. D.,  
C. E. W. M. D.,  
W. H. M. D.,  
Attending  
Surgeons.

For any further information address the  
Sister Superior at the Infirmary, or  
Barrington St., or Dr. J. F. H. M. D. at  
1011 St. John's St.

Any of attending on grounds may be cor-  
responded with individually. 12-25

THIS PAPER may be found on  
at 400, P. O. Box 100,  
New York, N. Y.

## News Summary.

### DOMINION.

—Stanley Steele has been sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempts to rob the Merchants' bank at Antigonish, and firing two bullets at Cashier Currie, with intent to murder. Only last week he attempted to break out of goal.

—Eight hundred carpenters are on a strike at Toronto, this week.

—A rumor is going the rounds that a syndicate of German capitalists want to purchase the Intercolonial and the North Shore railways.

—A pile of lumber fell on Dudley Whitman, at Lawrenceville recently, breaking his back and both legs, causing death.

—A young man named Samuel Scribner, had his right hand taken off, while attempting to brush some shavings from before a planing machine, in a mill at Apohaqui, N. B., on Wednesday.

—A new company, of farmers, expect to start the Cornwall (P. E. I.) cheese factory this week.

—It is reported that Mr. Chapleau is likely to accept the position of lieutenant governor of Quebec, and that he will resign from the ministry, when parliament prorogues.

—Four small children were burned to death at Brantford, Ont., on the 8th.

—Several lambs have been killed at Elgin by tiger-cats, recently.

—Prince Edward Island has received better terms this session in the shape of an additional grant of \$20,000 a year—20 cents per head of the population—from the federal treasury.

—A London despatch says that Lord Lansdowne will be made a duke in connection with the distribution of Queen's honors.

—The annual meeting of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Company was held last week. The sales for the year were \$290,611, being an increase of nearly \$50,000 on preceding year. The amount paid out in wages and salaries was \$45,890. A dividend of seven per cent was declared, payable immediately, and a fair sum was placed to rest account. The company employs 140 hands. This is a good showing, and the company are to be congratulated.

—A nine year old lad, named Welch, was accidentally crushed to death on the railway siding at Tignish, P. E. I., on the 9th inst.

—A man named Hugh Dugan has been arrested on suspicion of having robbed the savings bank at St. Martins last week; and \$10,000 worth of the most valuable bonds were found hidden under a culvert in the vicinity.

—By the premature explosion of a blast at Sheet Harbor, N. S., last Wednesday, a man named Robert Hall had his head badly mangled, and a man named Malay was injured.

—The Yarmouth Times chronicles the codfish receipts at that port for three days at 55,000 lbs of shore and 485,000 lbs of bank.

—Work has been resumed on the Albert Southern Railway.

—The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, brought down on the 3rd inst, shows that the total value of the fisheries for 1886 was \$18,679,288. The yield of the fisheries of Nova Scotia shows an increase in value of \$181,438; in New Brunswick of \$175,000; in Quebec, of \$121,922; in British Columbia of \$499,210; and in the Dominion of \$1,143,438 over the previous year.

—Robert Douglass was killed at Dowling's stone quarry, Charlottetown, by earth caving in.

—The flagship Bellerophon accompanied by the corvet Pyades, arrived at Halifax last week from Bermuda. The Canada was to leave there on the 13th inst for Halifax. The Pyades is a screw composite corvette of 1,428 tons, has engines of 1,640 horse power, and carries fourteen guns.

—Woodstock had a severe thunder storm last week, which wrecked a room in one house and slightly injured the inmates.

—George H. Starr died at Halifax last Wednesday, aged 75 years. He was a retired West India merchant, one of the founders of the present Bank of Montreal, the People's Bank, and one of the most philanthropic men who ever honored Halifax by citizenship. He made it a rule to give away the whole of his annual income.

—Over 60,000 bushels of oats have landed at Pictou, N. S., from P. E. Island, since the opening of navigation, selling price being from 28 to 32 cents a bushel.

—An old subscriber at Bear River took the *Digby Courier* that in 1885 he took thirty-nine American buckets full of maple sap, equal to ninety-seven wine gallons, from one tree. Of this quantity, eighteen buckets full were taken within three days, and the rest in the next time getting up enough courage to let it.

—Everybody will celebrate, on Tuesday next, Jubilee Day—the anniversary of fifty years reign of the best Sovereign who ever sat on any throne. We hope all our readers may have a pleasant time and celebrate the day in right good style. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

—Men may come and men may go, but human needs remain unchanged. The petition of Sir James Hallet, with 113 merchants of London, in the year 1716, for incorporation as a Life Insurance Company, tersely states why every business man today should be insured in the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association. "That it would also be serviceable to His Majesty's subjects, could they safely and securely insure upon their lives; which would encourage merchants to be more bold in their undertakings, because, in the event of the death before their schemes in trade succeeded, their widows and families might thereby receive a benefit in a great measure to recompense the failure of such, their undertakings."

—Eruptions are still being attempted in Ireland, and most brutal scenes are reported. In Dublin the bullfights are receiving scolding water from the inmates of some of the dwellings, and in turn the crowds are being charged on by the constables and police, bayonets and clubs being freely used.

—The London Standard's Berlin correspondent is informed on reliable authority that a meeting of the three Emperors is likely to occur soon.

—Severe shocks of earthquakes have occurred at Verovca, in Turkistan. One town was almost entirely destroyed. One

## Deaths.

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—At Harvey, June 1, 1887, Freddie, youngest child of Richard and Mary Ann Sage, aged 7 years.

—At South Farmington, N. S., June 3rd, Jessie N., aged 3 weeks and 4 days, infant daughter of William H. and Carrie A. Moore. (St. John Telegraph please copy.)

—At Greenville, Cumberland Co., N. S., Deacon David Harris Webb, aged 70 years. He professed faith in Christ and was baptized when he was 31 years of age. He has been for nearly 30 years a deacon of the Greenville church. He was with us in the house of God on the last Sabbath evening in May, and prayed earnestly for the prosperity of the church and the salvation of sinners. That night the death angel knocked at his chamber and found him ready. After a few hours of severe suffering from heart disease he fell asleep in Jesus about 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The funeral was conducted by Ephraim Howard, Esq., and the services by General Missionary McGregor, assisted by Rev. C. C. Burgess, Bro. Angvine, and Rev. Mr. Robertson, Presbyterian. The deceased was respected and loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

—A large number of people attended the funeral to sympathize with the afflicted widow and children. All the sorrowing ones are cheered by the assurance that for him to die is eternal gain. P. S. MCG.

—At Florenceville, March 2nd, Naomi, relict of the late John Boyer, in the 74th year of her age. She leaves six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. She died in the triumph of faith.

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—At Mira Bay, on the 29th ult., after great suffering for 17 years, which he bore with great patience, Joseph A. Martell, in the 46th year of his age.

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**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wisdom. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., N. Y.

**JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE**  
For Women.

the best and safest Washing Compound known. It produces better results with a greater saving of Time and Labor in Washing and House-cleaning, than anything yet invented. Wash your Dishes, Glasses, Windows, Curtains, Jewels, Silver, in fact everything with it. Try it in the Bath, and note its Superiority over Soap. Beware of Imitations. The name of JAMES PYLE is blown above the symbol and name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

**Cape Breton Railway.**  
SEC. - STRAIT OF CANNO TO GRAND NARROWS.  
Tender for the works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained on application.

No tender will be entertained unless one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with. By order of F. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

**Port Elgin WOOLEN MILLS**

Are now manufacturing  
Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels, Yarns  
IN EXCHANGE FOR WOOL,  
For which highest prices will be paid.

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Samples sent on application, and persons forwarding their wool will receive prompt returns and their orders carefully attended to.

When forwarding wool direct

**SACKVILLE STATION, I. C. R.**

**E. H. MACALPINE, A. M.**  
Barrister, Notary, Etc.

REFEREE IN EQUITY.

Offices: NOS. 12 & 14 FUGBLEY BUILDING Prince Wm. St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**UNDER THE VICTORIA.**  
Jubilee Jewelry at Sub-Low Prices  
Now and until after the  
**JUBILANT SEASON**

I will offer to CASH CUSTOMERS selections from my splendid assortment of  
**FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,**  
and other fine goods at greatly reduced prices to ensure sales.  
Discounts from 10 to 25 per cent. (according to style, quality and date), at my new store under

**Victoria Hotel, No. 81 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
**W. Tremaine Gard.**

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**  
'87. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. '87.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express	11:00 a. m.
Accommodation	11:30 a. m.
Express for Sussex	12:00 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Quebec	12:15 p. m.
Express for St. John and Miramichi	12:30 p. m.
Express for Miramichi and Parlor Cars on the night train to Halifax, and Parlor Cars on the day train.	
On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.	
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.	
Express from Halifax and Quebec	5:30 a. m.
Express from Sussex	6:00 a. m.
Accommodation	6:30 p. m.
Day Express	6:00 p. m.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.

Day Express	6:30 a. m.
Pictou Accommodation	12:30 p. m.
True Accommodation	4:00 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	6:00 p. m.
A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 6:00 p. m. train to St. John.	
On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached at Moncton.	
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX.	
Express from St. John and Quebec	9:10 a. m.
Pictou Accommodation	12:30 p. m.
Day Express	6:30 p. m.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. FOTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent,  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.  
June 22d, 1887.

**CABINET ORGANS, at a Bargain.**

Two American made CABINET ORGANS, suitable for Church or Sunday School use, are offered  
**AT A BARGAIN.**

Address—  
**E. A. POWERS,**  
39 FUGBLEY ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**5000 Book Agents Wanted to Sell THE LIFE OF THE BEECHER.**  
Dr. Lyman Abbott and Rev. S. E. Mallory.

**THE CHRISTIAN VOL. III.**

—TEACHERS' Meetings at the Southern... he had almost a few months at the preparation for his Sabbath school teachers of the lesson. We feel that teachers' meetings in the attention of such of workers in the station of the lesson on upon the way its true out. Should not the much as possible by the of the pastors, and ing forth and improving Word?

—CONVERTS, You Swaffield and Gates general error which over the conversion that of children, who more gained for the the latter case, because longer space to grow true; but is not the old due to the fact much more imminent their souls?

—JUBILEE.—We E. Parker, photographer, very finely executed connection with the sary of the Hebrew of large cabinet photographs of Rev. H. Cohoon, the first of the first pages of the of April 21, 1837, and VISITOR of A inside and outside will be an interesting connected with the church.

—THE SENATE OF The late meeting of College was very poor the members of this attend its sessions, it was formed will H. C. Creed, Esq., Secretary, and been appointed in his business with the notice.

—RESOLUTION OF tion of sympathy for whose son was shot representatives of the passed by the South.

—A SECESSION. consideration of the schools, at the South gested whether it is the committee on prominence to some usually receive less sessions of the large attendance is large, etc., for the latter a title people may be There is need that keep the interest of dwindling toward the be the greatest.

—AT ASSOCIATION one prepared to re the MESSENGER AND associations.

—LICENSATES.—a questionable policy to spend so much churches where the growth up to the po has often been ren larger proportion of from just such field more important chur tion of this, there is thirty-six members tion which has four members who are pety. Who can tell church is thus a world's conflict.

—PASS IT ALONG ing questions, from along. Who will as We would like to baptist exchange of following questions: First: Admitting argument, the val (sprinkling), wher sprinkling the wa Why not on some as well? Of course answer. Let us ha Second: Baptized by P. A. B. previous to his baptism. Infants they are by that church. But how reach the years onward they are How do they get out and explain on the not in fun; we wa

—WHAT WE LOU ingh, having stregreat deal in not ing as baptism,