

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LVI.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLV.

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— At the recently held meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts, Rev. Alfred Noyes, the presiding officer, said: "In the general temperance movements of the State the year has been one of substantial advance. There is now a majority of 22,000 against the saloon. The laws of the Commonwealth are substantially respected. Four-fifths of the municipalities of the State are under prohibitory law. But still there is need of activity, earnest and aggressive."

— Our brethren of the American Baptist Missionary Union have done well this centennial year of missions in raising funds, though they have not quite succeeded in rolling up the sum to the million dollars they had proposed to raise. New England Baptists have done particularly well. Though the legacies from the New England district for the past year were unusually small, being \$9,000 less than the year before, the income from legacies and donations for the year ending March 31st, 1893, according to the New England secretary's account, amounts to \$247,750. The donations from the living for the past year exceed those of the preceding year by \$110,842—an advance of nearly 90 per cent. It is worthy of remark that but little of this increase is due to the gifts of the wealthy men and women, from whom in this centennial year much was expected. This fact, though disappointing on the one hand, is on the other hand encouraging, since it seems to justify the hope that the increased contributions will, to a great degree, be kept up in the coming year. What the people have done without the aid of large gifts from the wealthy they can, and it is hoped will, continue to do.

— A note received from Rev. W. J. Stewart under date May 4, Chicago, says: After a most delightful visit of about one month in Minnesota we left for Chicago, arriving here on Thursday before the opening of the Columbian Exposition. The weather has been very cold and stormy—rain and snow—ever since we left the east. The farmers say they never knew so backward a season. It is a little warmer to-day, and probably before long it will be hot enough. No body has changed their winter apparel. Ladies wear furs and gentlemen wear overcoats on the Fair grounds. I have preached every Sunday since I left St. John except last Sunday. In the evening I had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Henson in the First Baptist church. Subject: The New Jerusalem. The Doctor, although getting on in years, shows no signs of mental or physical infirmity. The sermon was grand, musical excellent and congregation large. On Monday, May 1, everybody went to the Fair to see President Cleveland touch the button and start the machinery of the great exhibition ever held in the world. It was estimated that a half million people were present, yet everything went orderly and well conducted. I heard of no pick-pockets, or drunks, or thieves. It would be useless for me to attempt a description of the buildings and exhibits. One building, the manufacturers, covers 30 acres of land. Jackson Park, the site of the exhibition, is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, contains about 700 acres of land, and there are now about 400 white buildings completed and others going up. Tell your readers who contemplate visiting the Fair—and everybody should who cannot to come before June; things are not ready.

— The *Intelligencer* is correct in supposing that the MESSENGER AND VISITOR may have had no special information in respect to the introduction of Normal School work in St. Martin's Seminary. During the past week we have made some enquiries in respect to the matter, and find that an application has been made on the part of the seminary for recognition as a training school. This action was taken, we understand, in accordance with a regulation of the Board of Education, by which teachers are permitted to qualify in regard to normal work at other recognized training schools than at Fredericton. The application was made, as we are informed, in view of the fact that there are generally a few students at St. Martin's who wish to become teachers, and it would be a matter of mutual advantage to them and to the seminary if they were permitted to qualify at St. Martin's, but that the application would not be urged if anything unjust or injurious were believed to be involved in it. The *Intelligencer* speaks pretty strongly against the proposal to give this training privilege to denominational schools, as it thinks it may be connected with a policy to favor the Roman Catholics. It is certainly evident that whatever concessions in this matter are made to one denomination, whether Catholic or Protestant, will have to be made to all. Whether it is wise to enter upon such a course should, it seems to us, be very carefully considered by the Board of Education, and St. Martin's should consider whether it is wise to assist in establishing such a policy.

## PASSING EVENTS.

THE Geary law passed by the United States Congress requires that Chinamen resident in the country shall register and secure certificates of residence from the proper authorities, or, failing to do this, be expelled from the country. The law came into force on the first of the present month. We believe there has been no general movement among the Chinamen to comply with the terms of the law, which is denounced as unjust, if not unconstitutional, by many of the people of the United States. The Chinese in the country appear to have acted advisedly in disregarding the provisions of the law. And steps have been promptly taken to test its constitutionality. A test case is already before the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision is expected at an early day. It appears to be generally admitted that the law is in violation of treaty obligations entered into with China by the United States; and if the Supreme Court shall declare the law unconstitutional it will not only be, as the *Hartford Secretary* remarks, "a triumph of righteousness," but will extricate the United States from an unpleasant position. If the bill shall be enforced, the result, as we have before pointed out, may prove disastrous to American missions in China. It is well known that China is not without knowledge or sensitiveness in reference to the treatment of her citizens in America. Retaliatory legislation might be expected to follow the enforcement of the Geary law. It is reported that Chinese mandarins have been collecting lists of American missionaries, with a view, as is supposed, to their expulsion. No doubt that, in many influential quarters in China, any excuse to get rid of the missionaries would be hailed with delight.

MR. RUEKIN is not usually thought of as a poet, and the public has been led to believe that of late years his mental faculties have so far failed as to reduce him to a semi-imbecile condition. For these reasons the announcement of his appointment to the vacant laureateship was received, on this side the Atlantic, with some incredulity. But it appears to be quite true that the appointment has been made. Readers of Ruskin know that poetic elements have a large place in his nature. Mr. Ruskin has written poetry too, especially in his earlier days, when it appears to have been his purpose by this medium chiefly to find expression for his genius. But somehow the attempt was not satisfactory to himself and he tried painting and sculpture. In this case, also, the armor did not seem to fit him; and he left all these to seek and at last to find a better expression for his thought in literature and as a critic in art. As an art critic and as a writer of pure and elegant English, Mr. Ruskin has stood unrivalled among his countrymen. He has written much that is beautiful and much, too, that is true. But in some respects his writings have seemed to his hard-headed countrymen as extravagant to the verge of insanity. Against the dominating utilitarian spirit of the age he has raised his constant and emphatic protest. Nature in its Arcadian simplicity was his ideal, the steam engine, the factory, and much else that is modern and utilitarian, seemed to him as a deformity and a defilement of nature. Inensibly one finds himself writing of Ruskin in the past tense, for the real Ruskin seems to have passed away. Mr. Gladstone's appointment, while it may excite surprise, will be accepted as a fitting recognition of the services of an Englishman of noble spirit and lofty genius. There will be no disgrace in the name of John Ruskin being associated with the laureateship.

THE approaching meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, to be held in Washington, is awaited with a good deal of interest. As in other recent sessions, the body will have before it matters in regard to which opposing opinions are held, and held strongly, by different members of the Assembly. In addition to the famous Briggs case, there will be the question of revision of the Westminster Confession again to be considered. Last year the committee on revision presented a report embodying certain amendments or changes in the confession, and these have been sent to the different presbyteries for consideration and to obtain an expression of opinion from these bodies in reference to the proposed modification. Of 169 Presbyteries which have reported, it is said that sixty approve in part, fifty-one disapprove, thirty are approvingly, and twenty-four took no action. Besides there are sixty-six presbyteries

which add a request for a new creed as a supplement to the Westminster Confession, which they desire shall remain unchanged. Just what use it is proposed to make of this supplementary creed we do not clearly understand. The natural inference from the statement as we have it, would seem to be that the body of truth which the Presbyterian church holds is well expressed by the Confession so far as it goes, but that there are certain religious dogmas held by Presbyterians which are not embraced in that historic statement. It is not, we presume, the meaning of these presbyteries that this supplementary creed shall stand in an alternative relation to the Confession, so that members of the body may subscribe to that statement of doctrine with which they find themselves most in accord. Such a proposition has, however, been made by Dr. J. H. Eob, as a solution of the difficulties now besetting the Presbyterian body in the United States and threatening its dismemberment. Dr. Eob would have the General Assembly adopt a brief scriptural ironic creed, embracing all that is essential to life and godliness, and let this stand beside the Confession as a symbol of equal authority. Such a constitutional basis in essentials, he thinks, would give "the common ground of peace and work and a large open play-ground for flying our speculation kites." The *Chicago Standard* (Baptist) alludes to Dr. Eob's proposition as "the most practicable suggestion we have seen," and adds: "A simple, scriptural statement, or creed, would remove at once the load of the Westminster Confession from ministers who now bear it only because of the fiction of accepting it 'for substance of doctrine,' and not for what it plainly declares. Interested as all Christians must be in the welfare and advancement of this great and influential denomination, we trust that some basis of permanent peace, consistent with loyalty to the Master and the Word, may be found."

## The Convention Question.

Two important reasons for a division of the denominational work are to be found in the present centralization of power and the growth of costly machinery. At the outset the prime movers in obtaining a Maritime Board of Home Missions pleaded that one Board could do what the two home mission societies had formerly done, thus saving the care and annoyance of one Board at least. The reason seemed plausible, and, as has been shown, our Board was persuaded at last to give it a trial.

And what has been the result? For a little while things ran on smoothly as before; but the experiment was each year trying its friends to the utmost. Mr. Coburn, while holding the Hebrew pastorate, endeavored to carry on also the additional work of secretary to the Home Mission Board. He was paid for a time a partial remuneration for his services, but soon, at the meeting of each Convention, it began to be hinted that the work demanded the full time of a salaried officer.

Accordingly, after the Home Mission Board had become, as [was supposed], a permanent fixture, we find the Convention arranging to make an office for the secretary which would give him an independent income. A few leaders in consultation decided upon the move, and, like many other issues, it soon appeared before the Convention and was adopted. A one-man power followed. The secretary visited the fields, reported his opinions to the Board, and frequently, notwithstanding the protests of experienced brethren, and notwithstanding the fact that he was a comparative stranger in many localities, virtually forced his control over large numbers of our churches. I now state what I have heard expressed in several instances. Liberty of action on the part of churches was laid down. It was almost fatal to a field to disobey "the Board." Ministers followed in the track of the churches and became afraid to show any independent spirit. Why should they attempt to do it when oligarchic wisdom reigned supreme?

Now as to the second reason. A glance at the home mission account, as reported in the Year Book of 1892, will show the costliness of the working machinery in this department. I quote the following items for last year:

For Mr. Coburn's salary.....	\$1,000 00
His travelling expenses.....	196 00
Postage, stationery, &c.....	116 00
One-third cost of Year Book.....	204 00
Other expenses.....	113 00
Total.....	\$1,629 00

Thus, while a total expenditure of only \$6,745 was laid out on the home mission fields of the Maritime Prov-

inces, there was a dead expense of \$1,629 in connection with it. In other words, for every dollar laid out on the fields there was an additional twenty-four cents for expenses. We may well pause and reflect upon the statement made by Nova Scotian brethren on our going into the Maritime Board, that the union would effect a saving to the denomination. The very opposite has been the result.

The case, too, of the Foreign Mission Board in this respect deserves notice. We have now, under the same plan, established a paid secretaryship, and Mr. Manning, in addition to his regular salary as secretary, must also receive about the same as Mr. Coburn for travelling expenses and other items. And all this in the face of the fact that the Foreign Mission Board is already several thousand dollars in debt, and every month is making urgent appeals to the churches. The two missionary boards, home and foreign, are now costing us three thousand dollars a year in working expenses. Will our people endure much longer?

It is also quite probable that the same course of affairs found in these departments would have been attempted with regard to the annuity societies. If it had been possible to carry the New Brunswick fund away, the next thing we might have expected in Convention, concerning this branch of our work, would be that, owing to the large amount of transactions by the society and also to look after the aggregated funds, the business would require and warrant the employment of a paid secretary-treasurer, with travelling expenses and the usual paraphernalia of the office. Nothing but a violent effort on the part of New Brunswick Baptists has checked the absorbing and dominating power of the Maritime Convention in this affair. As a result we conduct the Baptist Annuity Association of New Brunswick without expense beyond a dollar or two for postage, and I presume the Halifax society can do the same.

Now we are asked, What do we propose to substitute for the present machinery in existence? We answer: Keep the boards and business on its smaller scale, and let each province do its own local work in connection with every department possible. With a New Brunswick Convention, one treasurer could handle all our denominational funds in this province, or, if thought advisable, there could be one for home missions and another for foreign. A pastor holding an ordinary field could easily fill the office, and for \$200 or \$300 do all the work required. I believe for many years the business in some of these boards has been transacted without charge by lay brethren, and I have no doubt it could be so done again. In this way the three thousand dollars of annual expense in the management of home and foreign missions could be brought down to about one thousand at the most, and this, we think, is about all our churches can afford.

Again, the practical need of a provincial Home Mission Board is felt for other reasons. Chief among these would be the calling out of local benevolence. One of the correspondents in this discussion claims it to be an excuse for meanness when a man says he will not give because of some misgivings he may have with regard to the management of affairs. Many will call such a statement in question. Let me suggest an instance of well-known generosity of this kind.

When the late Mr. Bradshaw took it into his head and heart to give a magnificent amount to home missions he looked about for a board with which to lodge his trust. On being recommended to place it in the hands of the only Home Mission Board we had, namely the one in Yarmouth, he said: "No, I will not give it to that board; I wish to make my gift to the Baptists of New Brunswick." And so, not finding any Home Mission Board in this province, as there was formerly, he lodged his home mission gift in the hands of the Foreign Mission Board in St. John, because, as he said, that board was composed of New Brunswick men. And he was so particular on this point that he inserted a clause in the deed of trust, so that, if by any reason the Foreign Mission Board should be removed from New Brunswick, provision is made to hold the trust forever in this province. We wish our Nova Scotia friends to know this in time, simply to save any trouble about it.

Now just what that brother has done other generous brethren are doing for denominational work in every state of the American Union. They give largely to the home mission work of their own state, for local reasons, and leading brethren there commend them for their

generosity. I know from conversations with many brethren here, and some of them liberal gives, that they do not now give to home missions, mainly because, as they think, the one man power over these interests has already too much patronage in the hands, and besides the fields are so scattered that they might as well give to foreign missions abroad as to what is practically to them foreign missions at home. The very name of home missions suggests a close local attachment which in our case is lost. Nor do we want so nonsensical a thing as a Home Mission Board for each association, as some of our Nova Scotian brethren have in derision suggested. A New Brunswick board, nothing more and nothing less, is our demand.

With such a board I am convinced numbers of the brethren could be induced to give double what they are now doing. There are more yet of Mr. Bradshaw's spirit, and these men we are not now reaching, because of a defective and artificial system of machinery. The statements already made public on this point concerning the old New Brunswick board are convincing to any investigator who seeks to know the facts and their true cause.

Are we then, I ask, to endure the present state of affairs longer? While every year the fetters that hold us in the Maritime Convention are being more securely fastened by a Nova Scotian majority and our wishes ignored, are we to give over to a listless indifference and heartlessness in our Christian enterprises? Let the eloquent blanks in the columns of the Year Book speak for themselves. With half our churches doing nothing for home missions, and many others uninterested in almost every department of work, largely because of the feeling that we are a governed people; with an iron-wheel policy forced upon us, need we wonder that many of the oldest and most gifted workers in this province are becoming discouraged and that the liberality of our people is drying up?

The Nova Scotia idea fully carried out, as applied to this province, is about as follows: Take home missions and all home mission funds from New Brunswick and get them under Nova Scotia control; crush the academic work in this province and teach Baptists here that they need nothing beyond what is furnished at Acadia; carry off our Annuity Fund, under the plea of union; hold the home mission work under Acadia domination, using New Brunswick money to support favorites and plant them on our fields, and leave to us a bare wilderness of churches, blighted by foreign control, and utterly lacking in that *esprit de corps* which is the all-essential of Christian activity. Then when New Brunswick brethren rise and protest, blandly assure them that "this is the policy of the body." True enough it is.

It is with much unwillingness that we defend our position in this movement as we are now driven to do, simply because of the persistent opposition we have encountered at the hands of brethren, but for once we lay the record open. Baptists of New Brunswick, shall we arise and put our hands to this work? We want a Convention around which to gather provincial interests, foster and develop them; a Convention which shall be a true home for our missionary work, our Annuity Association, and especially for the alternate annual meetings of the St. Martin's Seminary, which, for want of this very organization, has now been foundering along during ten years of uncertain existence. We want it to inspire our churches with a common purpose and develop their giving along natural channels; we want it to unite our ministers in closer bonds and lay more fully their responsibilities upon them; we want it to call out the best talents, financial and spiritual, in the possession of the brotherhood, and lay all under tribute to Christ for the advancement of His glory in our land. May the Lord lead in this matter, inspire His people with loftier purpose and greater wisdom in all things, that we may render effective service in every part to that cause which we believe is yet to prevail to the ends of the earth.

W. E. MCINTYRE.

— "The flowers that bloom in the Spring" are not more vigorous than are those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The faded Eliza who could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

— Kendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., is a thoroughly intelligent and conscientious man. He says that Hawker's Tonic and Liver Pills saved his life. Read his testimony in another column.

Hacknomore cures colds and coughs.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THIS YEAR.  
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

PLATEAU NOTE FOR MAY:  
That the two young lady missionaries for whom Bro. Higgins has asked may be ready to go next autumn to India.

Minutes of the Executive Board.  
The quarterly meeting of the Executive Board was held at the mission rooms Thursday afternoon, May 11, to accommodate the treasurer, Mrs. Smith. Present in the chair. Meeting opened by singing "He Leadeth me." Scripture reading, Luke 7: 36-50, and prayer by Mrs. Allwood. There were present Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Allwood, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, Mrs. J. F. Masters, Mrs. Alfred Seely, Mrs. John Harding, Mrs. Alfred Ferris (invited to a seat) and Mrs. Martell. The treasurer's report, presented personally by Mrs. Smith, was adopted.

Correspondence was read from Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss A. E. Johnstone, Miss Nellie Hoben, Mrs. Lavers, Mrs. Long, Revs. J. W. Manning, H. G. Mellick and J. H. King. Miss Wright's health is improving. Special prayer was made that she may be fully restored and able to engage in her loved work. Mrs. Bares' removal to Ootacamund has not made any favorable change in her health. It is becoming only too apparent that Bro. and Sister Bares must return to the home land. "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are at work on their new field—Kimedey. They see the needs as only those who can stand face to face with idolatry. The heartfelt appeal from our brother was freely discussed, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, An earnest appeal from W. V. Higgins has been made to the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U. for two young ladies for Kimedey this autumn; and whereas, The Foreign Mission Board has reached its furthest limit of expenditure until their income is increased; therefore resolved, That we appeal to the sisters of our churches that special prayer be made to God that He will call forth these laborers for the foreign field and put it in the hearts of our sisters to increase their offerings so that the request of Bro. Higgins may be promptly met.

The following resolution from the Foreign Mission Board was duly considered: Resolved, That the W. B. M. U. be requested to hold meetings in the interest of foreign missions at all our associations." In view that as we stand pledged to improve every opportunity for extending the interest of the missionary enterprise among our women and others, it was resolved that the request from the Foreign Mission Board be complied with, and it was also resolved that the provincial secretaries and corresponding secretary arrange for public meetings at their respective associations, similar to those held last year. And further recommended, that these meetings shall not take the place of the usual Saturday afternoon meeting held for mutual help to all concerned.

In discussing methods for increasing the missionary seal of our women, a proposition was made that our lady missionaries be requested to alternately write a letter which will be printed in leaflet form, and sent to the president of each W. M. A. Society to be read at the monthly meeting, as a direct communication from some one of our stations. The treasurer stated she had made inquiry as to the expense of printing, etc., and found it could be done at a mere nominal cost to each society. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write the lady missionaries in reference to the matter, and with their concurrence the proposition will be brought before the annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. for further consideration.

Mrs. L. A. Long, of Fairville, who, with her daughter, has been visiting different parts of Europe during the past year, has been communicated with in reference to the appointment of New Brunswick Provincial Secretary. After having the great need and an appeal for her help placed before her, she says: "My only hesitancy in accepting the office is my inability to fulfil its requirements." The Executive, feeling confident in the ability of Mrs. Long to successfully perform the secretarial duties for New Brunswick, appointed her as Provincial Secretary, with the understanding that the Corresponding Secretary shall continue to attend to the provincial needs until Mrs. Long's return, which is expected early in the summer.

Mrs. A. H. Lavers, of Westmorland, being obliged to resign the office of county secretary on account of ill-health, Mrs. Willard Estabrooks, of Sackville, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Nellie Hoben, owing to the pressure of her school duties, feeling unable for the duties of county secretary in York, asked to be released. The corresponding secretary was instructed to seek another sister at the earliest date. Mrs. J. J. Baker was appointed on the Executive Board to fill the vacancy made by Mrs. W. J. Stewart's removal.

A. C. MARTELL, Cor. Secy.



Sabbath School. BIBLE LESSONS. SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson IX. May 28. Prov. 31: 10-31. THE EXCELLENT WOMAN.

GOLDEN TEXT. "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." - Prov. 31: 30.

EXPLANATORY. 10. A virtuous woman. The expression combines the ideas of moral goodness and bodily vigor and activity. Who can find? Implying the difficulty of finding, etc. of finding precious stones. The very best and most perfect are rare, but there are found many precious stones, of real purity, beauty and worth, and there were never so many as to-day, "In ancient Jerusalem, when one was married, they were wont to ask, 'Has he found? For her price is far above rubies.'"

11. The heart of her husband trusteth in her. She is his natural confidante and counsellor; her advice is more valuable than that of most cleverer people, because it is so absolutely disinterested. One may often observe in an ideal marriage, though the husband seems to be the stronger and the more self-reliant, the wife is really the pillar of strength. He shall have no lack of gain. The A. V. has "need of spoil," that is, profit, gain of all kinds, though the word originally meant spoil taken from an enemy. With such a wife he is sure to be prosperous.

12. She seeketh wool and flax (from which linen is made), as materials for clothing and domestic uses. And worketh willingly. Cheerfully, of her own accord. There were no factories, and the clothing made by women being home-made. Hence ver. 19, She layeth her hands to the distaff, i. e. the staff to which is tied the bunch of flax from which the spinning-wheel draws the thread. To this she applies her hand; she deftly performs the work of spinning her flax into thread. The spinning-wheel is a German invention of the 16th century, but the spindle and the wheel are more ancient. And her hands hold the spindle, i. e. cylindrical wood on which the thread winds itself as it spins.

13. She is like the merchant-ships. With an enterprising spirit she goes out beyond the nearest circle; she descends also distant opportunities of advantage. She is a prudent and profitable exchange, and brings in from a distance what is necessary for the supply of her house.

16. She riseth also while it is yet night, and poreth out, and saith, as to and different circumstances from ours. There was not much variety of work for evenings. Few books, no newspapers, poor light, and hence early sleep, which permitted early rising. In our day there is more danger of too little sleep instead of too much.

16. She considereth a field. She studies and knows the value of the field, and then buys it, and makes a vineyard of it. With the fruit of her hands, she has money she has earned by her industry. 17. She girdeth her loins with strength. The phrase is metaphorically expressive of the energy and force with which she prepares herself for her work.

18. She perceiveth an occasion and by observation. She understands her business. She is wise in business methods. Her lamp goeth not out by night. She works evenings as well as daytime, spinning at home (ver. 19), which she cannot see to her fields and merchandise.

20. She spreadeth out her hand to the poor. She extends her hands in sympathy and readiness to help. With all her industry, she is not narrow and selfish and grasping, but of a large and loving heart. It is in this which saves industry from worldliness. Among all the noble and Christlike offices of woman this is the one which most directly connects her with the human life of our Lord. Man is apt to relieve the poor by the laws of political economy, without emotion and by measure; he makes a Poor Law which produces the evil it intends to relieve.

21. She is not afraid of the snow. Occasionally seen in Palestine (two winters out of three in Jerusalem). "She has no fears concerning the comfort and health of her family, even in the severest winter. For all her household are clothed with scarlet; with warm garments."

22. She maketh for herself. Not for her own bed, but she herself prepares them for her family. Carpets. Rather cushions, mattresses for the beds. Her making is fine linen. Of fine texture, white and costly. And purple. The richest and most beautiful colors.

23. Her husband is known in the gates, where the business of the city is transacted. Her influence exalts her husband in character and influence; and her skill arrays him with clothing worthy of his position. Among the elders. The chief men.

24. She maketh linen garments. . . girdles. Necessary to her, the flowing robes of the East. "Some of them are of linen, curiously worked in gold and silver thread and studded with jewels and gold." And selleth them. Her industry and business qualities are again referred to.

25. Strength and dignity are her clothing. Her character is worthy of her position. She laugheth at the time to come. She has no fears for the future. Her preparation is well founded. The fruits of her life must be good. Note how much is said of strength. The girls of our day may learn a lesson in the care of their health, and training in a sound body as well as bright mind.

26. She openeth her mouth with wisdom. She has gained wisdom, so that "when she speaks, it is not gossip, or slander, or idle talk, that she utters, but sentences of prudence and sound sense." And the law of her tongue is her tongue. She is no scold; she is not made hard and ungracious by her duties and cares.

27. She looketh well to the ways of her household. She is a family woman, training up her children in religion and in virtue.

Eschmoren cures colds and coughs.

B. Y. P. U.

Prayer Meeting Topics. FROM JUNE 4 TO DECEMBER 31.

June 4.—SABBATH KEEPING. "And I commanded the Levites, that they should cleanse themselves, and that they should sanctify the Sabbath day." Neh. 13: 22.

June 11.—THE TEMPERANCE LAW OF CHRIST. "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." 1 Cor. 8: 13.

June 18.—EVIDENCED BY WHAT AND FOR WHAT? "For ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." 1 Cor. 6: 20.

June 25.—CONQUEST MEETING. India for Christ.

July 2.—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, ITS PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY. "And straightway he preached the Gospel in the synagogues that He is the Son of God." Acts 9: 20.

July 9.—SINGING FOR JESUS. "Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing." Ps. 100: 2.

July 16.—THE LORD'S DAY—HOW SHALL WE KEEP IT? "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Ex. 20: 8. "Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Matt. 12: 12.

July 23.—THE UNION ANNIVERSARY. "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." Acts 2: 17.

July 30.—CONQUEST MEETING. America for Christ.

Aug. 6.—OUR FOUNDATION. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. 3: 11.

Aug. 13.—THE WAGES OF INTERFERANCE. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." Dan. 1: 8.

Aug. 20.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS CONVERTS. "And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." Acts 2: 47.

Aug. 27.—CONQUEST MEETING. Burma for Christ.

Sept. 3.—FOR HIS SAKE. "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake." Matt. 5: 11.

Sept. 10.—HELPING OUR PASTOR. "And Aaron and Hagar stayed up his hands, the one on this side, and the other on the other side." Exod. 17: 12.

Sept. 17.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS ORDINANCES. "Then it became with me by night, and behold, I was standing on the right side of the altar." Matt. 3: 15. "This do in remembrance of Me." 1 Cor. 11: 24.

Sept. 24.—CONQUEST MEETING. China in America for Christ.

Oct. 1.—HOW CHRIST HAS HELPED ME. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits." Ps. 103: 2.

Oct. 8.—THE FIRST FOREIGN MISSIONARIES. "Therefore, they that were scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the Word." Acts 8: 4.

Oct. 15.—THE IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS. "Then the disciples look him by night and behold him down by the wall in a basket." Acts 9: 25.

Oct. 22.—COME AND SEE. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw; where He dwelt, and abode with Him that day." John 1: 39.

Oct. 29.—CONQUEST MEETING. Our own State or Province for Christ.

Nov. 5.—REST IN CHRIST. "Come unto Me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Matt. 11: 28.

Nov. 12.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS PRAYER MEETING. "These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication." Acts 1: 14.

Nov. 19.—THANKSGIVING. "Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation." Ps. 68: 19.

Nov. 26.—CONQUEST MEETING. China for Christ.

Dec. 3.—INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. "What is that to thee? Follow thou Me." John 21: 22.

Dec. 10.—LAMES WITHOUT OIL. "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out." Matt. 25: 8.

Dec. 17.—WINDOWS OF HEAVEN OPENED. "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Mal. 3: 10.

Dec. 24.—THE VISION OF THE SHEPHERDS. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Luke 2: 10, 11.

How to Decide.

That was a perplexing question tangling those Corinthian Christians.

In Corinth, and in heathen cities like it, the meat which had been laid upon the altars in heathen temples in the way of sacrifice was, such portions of it as had not been consumed, afterwards exposed for sale in the public markets. Such meats were sold to the dealers by the heathen priests, the profits going priestwards, and then by these dealers the meats were sold to whoever chose to buy. Of course these meats were the choicest cuts, and were bought eagerly. So a Christian might unknowingly eat of such food in the house of a friend; might knowingly purchase it himself in the public shambles.

Some of these Corinthian Christians felt an scruple as to the matter. They said, an idol is nothing; the mere fact that the meat has been offered in a heathen temple does not hurt it; more, some of them were quite ostentatious about the matter, and in order to show how completely they were disenthrallled from all heathen superstitions, would even join in feasts held in the outer court of a heathen temple where the meat was certainly bought and sold, and saved from sacrifice. But others of these Corinthian Christians were anxious with scruple about the matter. They felt, and they said—such food comes from heathen temples, and is rendered a sort of Christian countenance to idolatry, was not severe and protesting separation from the evil. Especially those who had been Jews before they became Christians were emphatic about this. All their ancestral hatred of idolatry gathered itself for scorn and denunciation against those other Christians who would allow themselves in such careless freedom.

Well, in their trouble, these divided and discussing Corinthian Christians write to the apostle Paul about the matter. And the apostle's reply, in effect, is this: This matter of eating meat which has been previously used in heathen altars, O Corinthians, belongs to the realm casuistical; circumstances must decide it; sometimes it would be right, and sometimes it would be wrong. You are right in thinking that the meat is quite unharmed because it has been some time placed upon an idol's altar; "but meat commendeth us not clean, nor defileth us, neither is it our better; neither if we eat not, are we the worse."

But some of you are wrong in thinking that the consciences of those of the brethren who abstain from such meat-eating are in no wise to be taken account of. "For some with conscience of the idol, unto this hour, eat it as a thing offered unto an idol; and their conscience being weak is defiled." Take heed, therefore, that ye do not offend any of you—"this ability of yours to be unstained yourself in conscience though you do partake of meat which has been laid upon an idol's altar." "Take heed, therefore, that ye do not offend any of you, because ye have liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak." For, "when you so sin against the brethren and wound their weak conscience—ye sin against Christ." As for me, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to stumble. "Whatever is sold in the shambles, that eat—saying no question for conscience sake—ye may eat; but if any man say to you, 'This is offered to idols,' do not eat, for ye must respect him that telleth you, lest ye be defiled."

And then the apostle lays down a general principle, which, faithfully used, will make all such questioning cases quite easy of determination; and the principle is this: "Whether ye do eat, or ye abstain, or ye drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." And this fundamental principle would surely enlarge the perplexity. See how, for instance, the apostle says, "If we eat, neither if we do not eat, the glory of God is not in the eating, or not eating of God's glory in the action. But to damage another's conscience, would not be doing it to the glory of God, and therefore what would blur His glory may not be done."

What a wonderful book our New Testament is. How fertile it is of principles which are capable of application to the most intricate and perplexing cases of things emerge in our lives, the right or wrong of which circumstances must determine. The question of amusements for the Christian, for example. There are many amusements in which some without sin, and some which do allow themselves, but in which others can not. How is the one whose special

SQUIRE TAPLEY SPEAKS.

THE EX POLICE MAGISTRATE OF OLD PORTLAND CITY GIVES EVIDENCE IN AN IMPORTANT MATTER NOW BEFORE THE F. M. LIC.

There is no more familiar figure in St. John than ex-Police Magistrate Tapley, who for so many years presided over the court of the old city of Portland. Squire Tapley, as he is familiarly styled by everybody, has been very ill, and in fact says himself that he had at one time not much hope of regaining his health. But to-day he is well again and able to attend to the duties of his office without fatigue or exhaustion. It has been stated that this remarkable change, which has been noticed and commented on by all the friends and acquaintances of Squire Tapley, was due to the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills.

On Wednesday last Manager Russell of the Hawker Medicine Co. invited a Squire Tapley to join him in a call on Squire Tapley and ascertain if this statement were true. They were heartily greeted by the venerable magistrate, and he spoke freely regarding his cure. It was absolutely true, he said, and the case could not be put too strongly, that Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had restored him to health and vigor from a state so serious that it had caused both himself and his friends the greatest anxiety. Loss of appetite, weakness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and a general breakdown and decay of vital powers were, in brief, the symptoms; but they had all vanished under the influence of these wonderful restorative remedies. He began to take Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills about two months ago. Within a week after beginning their use, he was frequently stopped on the street and asked the cause of the remarkable change in his manner and appearance. To all such enquirers he had but one answer: Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills had wrought the miracle. That was two months ago, and to-day, after having used about eight bottles of tonic and two boxes of pills, at a cost of only \$4.50, Squire Tapley declares himself a new man. His appetite returned, his sleep restful and refreshing, and he felt thoroughly renewed and invigorated in every respect.

"You may use these statements freely," said Squire Tapley to Manager Russell. "I feel that I ought to recommend Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills; and I am doing so every day. Many of my friends are using them on my recommendation. In fact I consider these remedies the best in the world."

Follow, therefore, here is encouragement for you. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic is a perfect nerve restorer and invigorator of blood and flesh builder, as well as a valuable stomach tonic and aid to digestion. It is a certain cure, when faithfully used, for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure state of the blood, such as nervousness, weakness, nervous headache, sleeplessness, neuralgia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's Dance, loss of memory, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, and the prostrating effects of the grippe or any nerve weakness of the heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body, or excess of any nature.

Hawker's Tonic is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to women, giving tone to the nerves, vigor to the mind and body, and restoring the bloom of health to the pale and delicate.

These remedies can be obtained of all druggists and dealers, or direct from the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B. Postal paid on any address on receipt of price as follows: Tonic, 50c. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50; pills, 25c. per box.

Advertisement for watches by L. L. Sharpe, 42 Beek St., St. John, N. B. Lists various watch models and prices: \$17.25 Ladies' Gold-Plated Hunting Watches, \$21.00 Ladies' Gold-Plated Hunting Watches, \$17.00 F. S. Bartlett's movement, \$22.25 F. S. Bartlett or G. M. Wheeler.

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1893—Spring & Summer—1893

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Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1893.

LEGITIMATE AND OTHERWISE.

In the course of the discussion which for some weeks now has occupied a large amount of space in our columns, those who are advocating a separate Convention have presented a number of considerations in support of their contention, which deserve, and we trust are receiving, respectful treatment at the hands of our readers. Arguments have been based on the extent of territory and the largeness of membership embraced in the Maritime Convention; on the example of Baptists in the United States; on the needs of home missions and of academic education in this province; on what is alleged to be the too great centralization of power in our present system; on the saving of expense which, it is claimed, could be effected by having a Convention for each province, and on the plea that the proposed change would result in developing among our people a benevolent spirit toward local interests. These arguments, though presented with acknowledged ability, have not seemed to us so clearly to demonstrate the necessity for a separate Convention as they apparently do to those who present them. But we have endeavored to give them unprejudiced consideration. We have not, indeed, found time or space, nor has it seemed to be our duty, to discuss all these arguments in their details, but we have felt it to be right and desirable that whatever legitimate arguments there might be in favor of the change proposed should have the privilege of being fairly presented in our columns. That there exists a measure of discontent with our present system or methods is quite evident, and we think it is due to our brethren who are agitating for a change and to those who more or less sympathize with them that there should be a thorough and unprejudiced enquiry into the extent and causes of this discontent with a view of removing those causes if practicable.

Another article from the pen of our esteemed brother, Rev. W. E. McIntyre, appears in our present issue. It is a cleverly written article, and will doubtless receive a careful reading.

We have pleasure in saying that, in his previous articles on this subject, Mr. McIntyre has, for the most part, dealt with it in the way of legitimate argument, and has pursued the discussion in a fair and tolerant spirit. We regret that in one or two instances and especially in the closing part of the article, which appears elsewhere in this issue, there is, as we must think, such a departure from that excellent way of argument which is so characteristic of his present article several sentences occur which it is difficult to see how he can regard as being addressed to the reason and intelligence of his Christian readers. Surely the imagination of our good brother has played a trick with his usually excellent judgment which it has led him to speak of the Baptists of this province as if they were an enslaved people "upon whom every year the fetters which hold us in the Maritime Convention are being more securely fastened." The oppressed and discouraged victims of "an iron-wheel policy" which is described as follows:

"Take home missions and all home mission funds from New Brunswick and get them under Nova Scotia control; crush the academic work in this province and teach Baptists here that they need nothing beyond what is furnished at Acadia; carry off our Annuity Fund, under the plea of union; hold the home mission work under Acadia domination, using New Brunswick money to support favorites and plant them on our fields; and leave to us a bare wilderness of churches, blighted by foreign control, and utterly lacking in that esprit de corps which is the all-essential of Christian activity."

This Mr. McIntyre states as "the Nova Scotia idea fully carried out, as applied to this province." Now, does Mr. McIntyre believe this or does he not? We are disposed to the most charitable alternative, but really we are at a loss to decide which supposition is the more complimentary to our correspondent. But charity suggests that we may escape

both horns of this dilemma. These sentences are what our brother wrote in his haste, and doubtless, on calmer reflection, they would be radically amended. Certainly if the Nova Scotia churches or their representatives in Convention are such, in Bro. McIntyre's mind, as the sentences quoted indicate, it is easy to see why he so strongly pleads for separation. How could there be any union in work and spirit with such a people? How could we wish or consent to have part with them in foreign missions, in university work or anything else, until they repent and are converted. No wonder that what we are accustomed to speak of as the sister province is a "foreign" land to Mr. McIntyre, and the Baptists on the other side the Bay of Fundy, a "foreign" people. But we are persuaded that the utterances above quoted do not represent the feelings of New Brunswick Baptists toward their brethren in Nova Scotia, and toward the Maritime Convention. We are persuaded, too, that they do not represent Bro. McIntyre except in an abnormal mood. So far from wishing to enthrall, oppress and make gain out of the Baptist churches of this province, our brethren in Nova Scotia, so far as we know, are generally disposed to ignore provincial boundaries and to consider every section of every province as entitled to equal consideration. Certainly no one can say that the churches of the sister province have not contributed their full quota to any work which Maritime Baptists have undertaken in common. Whatever force the Baptists of New Brunswick may perceive in the arguments which are being urged in favor of a separate Convention, we are persuaded that they will be slow to believe that any valid reason for such a movement is to be found in the character and spirit of their Nova Scotia brethren. So far as we know, our brethren in the other provinces will not be disposed to treat otherwise than with the greatest respect a proposal for any reasonable and feasible change in the present denominational system, which the churches of this province may agree upon as being desirable.

It seems to me no one can read Bro. Ayer's letter about the imperative necessity for help to our struggling mission among the French Canadians in last week's MESSENGER AND VISITOR without desiring to aid as God has given ability. He says: "Really, brethren, has the time not arrived that you will open the way for us to make a direct appeal to each church to make a contribution for this work?" As a Baptist I feel a little chagrin to know that our churches have allowed themselves to be placed in such a state that so great and good a work should feel it is handicapped in its appeal for help. If the Convention scheme is what our brother feels stands in the way, I hope we will soon brush it aside. The evangelization of the French-Canadians is too great a matter for us in Canada to have it relegated to a back seat. As matters now stand in the Dominion, I believe more dangers encompass the ship of state in this direction than any other. The cure politically and religiously is the gospel of Christ, and I hope our Maritime churches will recognize their obligation. The hope of our being able soon to do something for our French neighbors in the Lower Provinces rests in our being able to get teachers and missionaries from Grande Ligne equipped to undertake and prosecute their much needed evangelization. I trust Bro. Ayer's appeal will in some way reach those who ought to feel its importance and urgency.

Grande Ligne Mission.

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Bringing Home Missions into the Convention.

The reader of Dr. Hopper's article in MESSENGER AND VISITOR of May 3 will naturally infer that the first step toward bringing home missions into the Convention in 1874 was taken by myself. By referring to the minutes of the Convention it will be seen that before I gave the notice of a resolution to change the constitution so as to admit home missions, the following resolution was moved by Rev. George Armstrong and seconded by Rev. W. P. Everest, at that time president of the New Brunswick Home Missionary Society:

Whereas, The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces have already combined their counsels and efforts in the government and support of Acadia College, and in the prosecution of the great and sacred work of foreign missions, and have thus encouraged, strengthened and helped each other in furthering education at home and in extending the gospel among the heathen.

And whereas, Four Baptist associations—three in Nova Scotia and one in P. E. Island—and the churches they represent, have become united in the great cause of home missions;

And whereas, The Western Association of New Brunswick, at its recent session, adopted a resolution referring the decision as to such union to this Convention;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this church the formation of a separate Baptist Convention for New Brunswick would not promote the best interests of the denomination in this province; but we would recommend the adoption of some plan by which home missionary work may be fostered and directed by local auxiliaries in the several associations or in the several counties.

This was passed without a dissenting vote, and three delegates were appointed to represent the church at the meeting in St. John.

The article on our second page by Mr. Kinney, dealing with difficulties in Sunday-school work, will be found worthy of a careful reading.

Disruption! Disunion! Dismemberment!

These are the ugly names, very unflatteringly given to a movement which simply proposes that a Baptist Convention be geographically divided, each division to continue its support of every interest hitherto involved.

Bro. Creed says of the circular: "There is nothing to show whence it came." On page 167 of the last Year Book he will find out whence it came. He will see there the preamble and resolution which are more fully expressed in the circular. That document now lies on the table of the W. N. B. Association for further discussion. Our information for further discussion. Our information for further discussion. Our information for further discussion.

Bro. Goodspeed says, "I suppose Bro. Hughes has good ground for his statement, that there is a vast amount of withholding because the board of home missions is not located in New Brunswick." Looking more closely into Bro. Hughes' letter he will see that he has misunderstood this point. We are dissatisfied with the policy of the board. If it were located in New Brunswick under its present management and policy, things would be no better. At present the home mission fund is mainly used as a sustentation fund, to supplement pastors' salaries. We would be glad to see a fund if it were equitably administered. Few of our equitably churches in New Brunswick are self-supporting. Most of the pastors have to serve groups of churches. Here and there the Board selects a group and subsidizes it from the fund. On what system, or since no system is apparent, for what consideration this is done we can only conjecture.

Bro. Goodspeed says: "Our churches ought not to think of doing anything from the mere desire to assert and show their independence." Without its frequent assertion they will soon have no independence to show. Their anxiety at present is to preserve their independence.

Bro. Goodspeed seems to take it for granted that if a New Brunswick Convention is formed some of the churches will remain in the present Convention. In that case, what principle or what prejudice is to determine the line of cleavage? If any other than a geographical line is to obtain, what security have the parties who intend such a result that the line will not pass through the other provinces? The claim that Bro. Hughes or any other brother had no right to travel through the country and inquire how the Baptist people stood affected toward this movement, deserves an epithet which we will not write.

Notes from Canoe, N. S.

Canoe has grown very much during the last few years. The large new four department school house which three years ago was thought to be ample for our needs, and which, heated and ventilated by the [Smeade] system, was conceded to be quite an ornament to our town and a credit to our enterprise, has been quite outgrown. Forty children seek in vain for admission, and a recent actual census by name shows one hundred and fifteen children who will be of a school age inside of two years, not counting those who may move in. To meet this want, a special school meeting held a few weeks ago, the trustees were ordered to add four more departments to the building, to be ready for occupancy for the fall term.

A large number of new modern dwellings will be erected the ensuing summer. Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son added two new ice houses to their already extensive plant last winter, and are now fitting up a very commodious cold-storage warehouse. This firm ships large quantities of frozen fish to Upper Canada and the United States, a considerable portion of which goes west of Chicago.

Canoe's contiguity to the fishing grounds, cold fields and P. E. Island, makes it the rendezvous for a great number of vessels which call in for bait, general supplies and repairs; and it is not uncommon to see from forty to sixty sail in our harbor—sometimes for weeks together throwing several hundred men, whose homes dot the shores from here to Gloucester, on our streets, thus affording a very large field for Christian work.

Two years ago our W. C. T. Union built a very fine Saloon Rest, which is well patronized and which is doing a good work. The work has been greatly hindered by the existence of a number of unlicensed ram shops, for which we have hitherto had cause to blush. Our temperance people, however, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. Borden (Methodist) and Bro. Shaw (A. C.) have proved that the Scott Act, although it will not work itself, can be worked when taken hold of with a will, as five of our rumshellers have found to their cost, two having served a term of two months each and three are serving a term of six months each in the county jail, where they have had opportunity to ruminate upon the consequences of violated law, at the public expense, and those who remain and have so far escaped, realize that persistence in the traffic is dangerous.

Jottings from Acadia Seminary.

During the past winter an enterprise has been started in connection with the Seminary, to which the attention and co-operation of all friends of the institution are earnestly solicited. Dr. W. C. Smith, of Lynn, Mass., a former student of Acadia University, has deposited with Miss Graves a small sum of money as the nucleus of a loan fund for needy students. Having felt the need of such help in his college days, Dr. Smith has taken this means of showing his interest in the seminary, and intimates his intention of adding to the sum from time to time. The enterprise is commended to the consideration of all who are anxious to promote the prosperity of the school.

Prof. J. F. Tufts has kindly consented to deliver his lecture on British Columbia to the young ladies of the seminary in Alumnae Hall, on Saturday evening next. From his well known ability and the pleasure his previous lectures have given, an enjoyable evening is anticipated.

CAPITAL FUND OF BAPTIST BOOK ROOM. Collected by agent, Rev. D. W. Grandall: Lokeport—Mrs. Bill, \$1; collection, \$37.50. Shelburne—A. Murray (L.C.), \$1; Ernest Freeman, \$1; Wm. Swainsbury, \$1; D. Nickerson, \$1. Tusket—Rev. A. Brown, \$1; W. Lent, \$1; E. C. Simmonson, \$1; Mrs. J. Hatfield, \$1; J. A. Hatfield, \$1; A. S. Lent, \$1. Acadia—Collection, \$2.25; Mrs. A. Perry, \$1; A. Shaw, \$2; J. Wyman, \$1; R. C. Porter, \$1. Temple church, Yarmouth—Collection, \$6; H. E. Haley, \$1; Geo. C. Cain, \$1; A. A. Murray, \$1; Zion church, Yarmouth—G. F. Allan, \$1; G. Y. Robbins, \$2; A. C. Robbins, \$5; Mrs. Ann Lovett, \$5; Mrs. James L. Vrett, \$2; J. H. Goudy, \$1; W. H. Grady, \$1; Mrs. Sanderson, \$1; A. E. McGray, \$1; J. H. Moses, \$1. Geo. A. McDonald.

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Canoe's contiguity to the fishing grounds, cold fields and P. E. Island, makes it the rendezvous for a great number of vessels which call in for bait, general supplies and repairs; and it is not uncommon to see from forty to sixty sail in our harbor—sometimes for weeks together throwing several hundred men, whose homes dot the shores from here to Gloucester, on our streets, thus affording a very large field for Christian work.

Two years ago our W. C. T. Union built a very fine Saloon Rest, which is well patronized and which is doing a good work. The work has been greatly hindered by the existence of a number of unlicensed ram shops, for which we have hitherto had cause to blush. Our temperance people, however, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. Borden (Methodist) and Bro. Shaw (A. C.) have proved that the Scott Act, although it will not work itself, can be worked when taken hold of with a will, as five of our rumshellers have found to their cost, two having served a term of two months each and three are serving a term of six months each in the county jail, where they have had opportunity to ruminate upon the consequences of violated law, at the public expense, and those who remain and have so far escaped, realize that persistence in the traffic is dangerous.

Jottings from Acadia Seminary.

During the past winter an enterprise has been started in connection with the Seminary, to which the attention and co-operation of all friends of the institution are earnestly solicited. Dr. W. C. Smith, of Lynn, Mass., a former student of Acadia University, has deposited with Miss Graves a small sum of money as the nucleus of a loan fund for needy students. Having felt the need of such help in his college days, Dr. Smith has taken this means of showing his interest in the seminary, and intimates his intention of adding to the sum from time to time. The enterprise is commended to the consideration of all who are anxious to promote the prosperity of the school.

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St. Martins.

Last Sunday was a day of special blessing for both our church and our seminary. For the first time since my ordination I had the pleasure of visiting the baptismal waters, and the privilege was doubly sweet and sacred because of the fact that all of the ten candidates whom I baptised were from our school home. Bro. Williams at the same time baptised two young ladies from the village. The candidates were: Jennie Davies, Herbert Fowler, Mrs. George Vaughan, Lillie Goddard, John Cowan, Angelina Sherwood, Holden Merritt, Warren Titus, Gussie McGain, Etta Nesbome, Marnie Fowler. The mist and rain of the morning cleared as we entered the waters, and the sun's rays shone brightly on the scene, bathing the happy candidates in a golden glory.

In all, during the year, some eighteen or twenty of our young people have found hope in Christ. Bro. Williams has been a wonderful help to us, and by his earnest words and constant efforts has done much to further the spiritual welfare of the school community. The same untiring zeal which has characterized his work for the church and has made him abundantly successful in his pastorate, has been precious to the Seminary, and has borne precious fruit. I ask the prayers of all our people in this province for our noble young men and women at St. Martins.

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DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

[All names (except legends) contributed for denominational news, i. e., Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Acadia University, Maritime Convention, Maritime Bible Fund, Grande Ligne Mission, Northwest Mission, from churches and individuals.] New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, should be sent to Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. S. And all money for the same work from Nova Scotia should be sent to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, N. S. Resolutions for collecting for the Maritime work can be had on application to the above, or to the Baptist Book Room, Halifax.

CARLETON.—Sunday, May 7, two more were added to us, one of whom, Ethel, the eldest daughter of Capt. Crosby, is a recent convert. Yesterday, May 14, she was baptised and received another happy convert, Gerlie Hatfield, daughter of Daniel J. Hatfield, Calais. FACTORY CAMPBELLTON.—Sunday, the 7th inst., was a very impressive day for our little church. In the afternoon we laid away the remains of one of our faithful members, Mrs. Nelson Moore, and in the evening the pastor preached on three important commands of the Holy Spirit: "Believe," "Be Baptised," taking for his text Mark 1: 14-15, and Acts 2: 38. At the close of the service one believing candidate followed the Lord in baptism. C. W. S.

FROM SECTORS.—Though many of our churches have been closed since the war, pastors, we have had a good supply of student labor since 1886, all who have been faithful workers, and worthy of their hire. But the question now is, Shall we have a man sent us this summer? Bro. E. J. Shaw, who has been here two summers on this field and has done a good work, and we would be glad to see him come again. But we will do so as we always did before, trust to the wise discretion of the Board, feeling confident that Bro. A. Cohoon is doing the very best for our churches. CLERK.

THE KING OF THE DISTRICT MEETING met at Aylesford, April 25, the Rev. E. H. Howe in the chair. A half hour was spent in devotional exercises. Rev. Mr. Baker, of Billtown, gave the address on the subject of the Prayer Meeting in Country Churches. Dr. Higgins, of Wolfville, submitted for criticism a sermon on Prayer. In the afternoon the reports from the churches were given by the pastors present, and they were most favorable to be sure, but this year. The report from Wolfville was especially favorable. The Rev. S. B. Kempton presented a carefully prepared paper on the State of Religion in the County. The writer of the paper took a very favorable view of the position of the evening Rev. Mr. Weeks, of Kentville, preached a very interesting sermon on the Death of Moses. E. E. DALRY, Sec.

WOLFVILLE.—The church has lost a number of members lately. Among them were Kenneth Blahop and Lewis P. Godfrey. The latter was over 80 years of age and had resided here 63 years. Much sympathy is felt for Rev. Isa. Wallace and family in the death of their son, James DeMille Wallace, aged 17 years, who died of cholera on the 10th inst. at the evening Rev. Mr. Weeks, of Kentville, preached a very interesting sermon on the Death of Moses. E. E. DALRY, Sec.

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"LOVE INEXCESSIBLE." "She could not tell her love," she said. And so the words were few...

THE HOME.

The Art of Getting Things Done. I suppose the art of getting things done, so far as one is personally concerned...

Applying the art of getting things done to such a duty as that of making calls, how much time may be saved...

One of the closest friends of the Duke of York—now heir to the English crown—told this anecdote of him the other day.

class men go ashore to-day on special leave. Go with them. You have had no leave for a year...

The man proved worthy of the trust. He has been so honest and efficient a sailor that he is now promoted into the rank of petty officer...

The little incident gives the hope that he may become the father as well as the ruler of his people.—Youth's Companion.

THE ELEPHANTS LAUGHED.

Mr. O'Shea, the well-known war correspondent, tells the following anecdote of an adventure with a herd of elephants...

HOUSEHOLD.

GRILLED SALMON CUTLETS.—Cut two or three slices of salmon about an inch thick; rub a little oil or butter over them...

SWEET PASTE FOR SCRAP-BOOKS.—You keep a scrap-book, no doubt, all the registered boys and girls do. And you will be glad to know how to make a sweet-smelling paste...

CALF'S HEAD SOUP.—After thoroughly cleaning half a calf's head, rub over it a little salt and put it to soak in cold water for about six hours...

CANELON GLAZES.—Roll out some puff-paste quite thin to about eighteen inches square, and cut it into about twenty-five strips. Have as many pieces of beachwood turned, or as many made of cardboard...

—On several occasions, writes Rev. Wm. Lawson, formerly of Carmarthen street Methodist church, St. John, I have suffered from severe nervous exhaustion and general debility...

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff. When they were alone together, the boy whose fortune had made a prince told the boy whom she had made an outcast: "I have been transferred to my ship. I believe there is some good in you, and I wish to give you a chance for your life..."

THE FARM.

Tomato Culture.

There are probably more tomatoes used, and served in a greater number of ways than any other vegetable, besides its taking the place of the fruits when served in its raw state. The tomato is a gross feeder, sending its roots down deep for food...

These two animals supply by contrast a decisive lesson for human use in the matter of mastication and deglutition, as pointed out by a recent Western Rural writer, who says:

The anaconda devours his food in unchewed masses; an entire deer or fawn being swallowed whole. For some days afterward he remains in a drowsy stupor, virtually incapable of motion. So completely are his faculties thus temporarily obliterated that he can for a time make no defence against his enemies...

Exceptional Seasons.

"I've seen hundreds of springs," said a rather absent-minded weather observer, "but never one like this. After a heavy storm the grassy produce in every section within the range of his observation. Countless others have made the same comment. Nature's eccentricities arrest the attention of innumerable writers on the subject...

—Probably those who purchase old, worn or crippled horses for farming or lumbering never consider that enough is wasted in a year or two (through their inability to perform full labor), which, added to the price of the inferior team, would have purchased a sound young team...

—The gooseberry seems to be advancing in general estimation, and quite deservedly. No other fruit has been improved so much in size and quality within the last few years. It is the first fruit of the garden coming into use, green before strawberries are fit to use, and it makes sauce and tarts then of most appealing flavor...

AND the work so cut down on Saturday morning when a girl or delicate woman can do a family washing without being tired.

Put aside your own ideas next wash-day and try the easy, clean, "SUNLIGHT" way. DON'T Let another wash-day go by without trying it.

Head and Hands.

A current paragraph about a man who made his best agricultural success after becoming disqualified (by partial paralysis) for manual labor, and then, after working his brain in planning and supervision, reminds The New England Farmer of a similar experience, note of which we append. Both stories are specially instructive, emphasizing the obvious fact of the necessity in our times of wise and thoughtful oversight.

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Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. For more than thirty years, and still leading.

To the A Business Offer From a Business Firm. Your Business to look into it.

BUY GRODER'S SYRUP. (PLEASANT TO TAKE.) Take it faithfully until Cured, and then write us a statement of your case.

THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO., LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS. Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON. SPRING 1893.

DANIEL & BOYD, Ltd. Geo. F. Simonson & Co.

40 DOCK ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand

Is of immense importance to you, whoever you are, wherever you are, if you choose to profit by it.

On the other hand, bright, intelligent young men and women do not know and cannot believe what benefits there are in a knowledge of shorthand, and how quick it may be obtained when they take advantage of improved methods.

Simple Shorthand is the most legible of all because the vowels are written even in the brief reporting style, rapid as any, and can be learned for practical work in one-third the time of the difficult systems.

Are practical people willing to spend a good part of a year learning shorthand when they can learn a better system in one-third the time and expense?

You can take part immediately; or, later—learn shorthand and typewriting and prepare for teaching.

Write for full information, free. SKELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINSTON, N. E.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY. Founded by G. CARL FARRER, Director.

BUCKETT BELL FOUNDRY. Best quality Pure Copper and Tin.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Legislature of Ontario has rejected the bill to enfranchise women.

Thirteen thousand people have to be provided for in Montreal in connection with the great Christian Endeavor Convention in July.

There has been another death in the smallpox hospital at Winnipeg, Man., the victim of the disease being a woman named Eva Adams.

The marine department will offer prizes for the best models of vessels adapted for fishing and the West Indian trade. The prizes will be \$500, \$300 and \$100.

It is officially stated that the Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in place of the Earl of Derby, who is about to retire from office.

At the meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, held in the latter place, the report on temperance from all the presbyteries shows that total abstinence is on the increase among the congregations.

During a fire Thursday evening at the Royal Water Works, 31 Lennox street, Montreal, at which \$100,000 damage was done, a stone fell from a building and killed John O'Rourke, of the Salvage Corps.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle for the season has arrived in Liverpool. The commissionaires appointed by the British Board of Agriculture are keeping the animals apart from all others for inspection.

It is stated that Mr. E. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, has formed a syndicate in New York, to build an aqueduct and canal from the Georgian Bay to Toronto. The plan calls for the expenditure of fifty million dollars.

Professor E. Stone Wiggin, the weather prophet, claims to have solved among other intricate mathematical problems, which he promises to make public in a few days, a method of squaring a circle. The professor states his discoveries will cause great joy in mathematical circles.

The following students passed their final examinations at Whiston's Commercial College this week and were awarded diplomas: J. L. Sutherland, River John; Miss M. L. McLachlin, Halifax; Wilkins B. Ross, Truro; Leonard D. McKendry, Truro; Monson J. Wardrop, Milford; Edward Crease, Halifax; Joseph J. Smith, Halifax.

The Ontario Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the Grand Trunk Railway from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of one Beaver against the road. Beaver was put off a train for not producing a ticket, which he said he bought but had lost.

According to the decision, the conductor has no right to put a passenger off a train for failing to show his ticket.

Mr. David McLean was loading glass into a wagon at Hamilton, Ont., when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. McLean jumped from the wagon and rushed into the nearest surgery. Blood was pouring from a laceration in his leg, and before it could be staunch the unfortunate man so weakened that death resulted in a short time. The manner of the accident is unknown.

The management of the labor organizations in Amherst intend holding a monster labor demonstration in that town on some date in August. Excursions will be arranged for from all points between St. John and Halifax, and full delegations from all points will be present and take part in the parade. It is expected that upwards of 2,000 workmen will be in line and form the largest trade procession ever witnessed in the Maritime Provinces.

A Queenstown despatch of May 12 says: Reports from all over the province go to show that seedling will be about finished by the end of the week. The acreage, notwithstanding the wet spring, will be greater than last year. Early sown wheat is at many points above the ground. The land in the vicinity of Winnipeg appears to be most backward. Some of the lands along the valley of rivers have been recropped on account of the floods.

The Fuller & Warren Company's system of heating and ventilation, which is in extensive use in the United States, is now being introduced into Canada by the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, having been installed during the past few months in new school buildings in three towns in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Yarmouth and Wolfville. It speaks very highly for this system that it is in use in a large number of the best schools in Massachusetts, where legal enactments have made it imperative to comply with the highest attainable sanitation.—Canadian Architect and Builder.

Isabella, daughter of Wrightson Tower, aged six years, was burned about the legs and body in her home at Amherst, on Tuesday, resulting in her death after a few hours of great suffering. With other children she was playing around a bonfire which they had made in a field, when her clothes became ignited and before help arrived the fire had burned her clothes completely off and leaving not a particle of skin on her body from her knees to her head. On the same day at River Hebert, twenty miles from Amherst, a little daughter of George Fogarty was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from burning grass in a field.

Any of our readers who think of purchasing an organ would do well to read the advertisement of H. E. Chute & Co., in this issue, and write them for catalogues and prices. This business was established in 1883, and successfully carried on under the firm name of Chute, Hall & Co. until the summer of 1892, since which time the manufacture of pector and choral organs has been continued under the firm name of H. E. Chute & Co. Their instruments are well known and popular, and the firm by fair dealing has won for itself an enviable reputation. Those who write for their prices will be surprised at the advantage there is in purchasing at first hand direct from their factory. Those who order their goods may be sure of getting the same high grade of organs in the future as in the past, with the addition of all the latest improvements.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Messrs. F. A. Dykeman & Co. have opened their dry goods establishment at 97 King street, St. John. This store has several special attractions. It is light and large and it runs from King street to South Market street. The stock of goods is entirely new and make a fine display. Mr. Dykeman has had long experience in this trade, and with his competent staff of helpers cannot fail to please his customers to their profit. See advertisement in another column.

As a member of the Sun staff was passing through King square about three o'clock yesterday morning, his car was greeted with bird music from all sides. Except for the glow of the electric lights the night was intensely dark, and a fine rain was falling steadily. When he reached Sydney street the large tree on the square close beside the big arc light, placed there was literally covered with song sparrows, and the air thereabout was also full of them. There was a continuous commotion and an incessant twittering, relieved now and then by a burst of song. The birds circled singly and in little flocks around the electric light, frequently dashing against it. One fluttered straight into the watcher's face, and others flew to the ground and up again all around him. Had he swung his hat about he might have captured scores in a few minutes, as they seemed dazed by the (to them) unnatural light. All down through the old burial ground other swarms could be seen flitting in the uncertain light, and the twittering and singing, with now and then a long clear note that the listener took to be that of a robin, made the squares as vocal with bird music as any strip of woodland in the heart of the country. As there was no sign of dawn, but perfect darkness beyond the range of the lights, the incident was a remarkable and noteworthy one. Yesterday there was an aerial battle in the old burial ground. Flocks of woodpeckers put in an appearance and attacked the sparrows, killing many of them. The attention of a great many persons was attracted to the conflict, and among them were about two scores of small boys, who took sides with the smaller birds and vigorously stoned the woodpeckers. It has been said that the sparrow has no enemy, but those who paid this city a "flying visit" yesterday will hardly endorse that statement.—Thursday's Star.

Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

The famous Borden murder case will be called on the first Monday in June in New Bedford, Mass.

Eight more victims of the explosion on the steamer Ohio at Cairo, Ill., have died, making fourteen deaths in all.

A man of one idea, and that idea to be cured of dyspepsia by the use of K. D. C., is the man who succeeds. Make this your idea and try K. D. C.

The Pension Department at Washington believes it has unearthed stupendous pension frauds, amounting in one case to one hundred thousand dollars.

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Marriages.

BRIGHTMAN-PARKER.—At Scotch Village, Hants Co., N. B., by Rev. Wm. W. Rees, Pellaier Brightman, to Augusta, daughter of Hugh Parker, all of Newport.

LAWRENCE-ESTY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. A. Charlton, on the 14th inst., Elsielet Lawrence, to Hannah Esty, all of Knoxford, Carleton Co., N. B.

GIFFIN-BEZANSON.—At Stoney Cove, Isaac's Harbor, Guysboro Co., N. S., May 12, by Rev. David Price, Deacon George Giffin, to Mrs. Rachel Bezanson, both of Isaac's Harbor.

MORRELL-RING.—At Belyea Hotel, St. John, May 12, by Rev. J. H. Saunders, Wm. F. Morrell, to Ruth, youngest daughter of Deacon Ethel Ring, of Freeport, Digby Co., N. S.

STEPHENSON-ESTABROOKS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rockland, Carleton Co., May 9, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, John R. Stephenson, of Rockland, to Georgianna, eldest daughter of Samuel N. Estabrooks, Rockland.

Deaths.

CLARK.—At Carleton, May 10, Clarence A., infant son of E. Clay Clark.

DIMOCK.—At Brooklyn, Hants Co., April 20, Mrs. Lucinda Dimock, in the 72nd year of her age.

WHITEHEAD.—At Cogniguan, Hants Co., April 26, William C., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead.

MOORE.—At Robinsonville, Restigouche Co., N. B., May 5, Elizabeth Moore, aged 31 years, beloved wife of Nelson Moore, and daughter of Deacon Jacob Steeves.

MCALPINE.—At Lower Cambridge, Queens Co., April 30, of pneumonia, Nevin McAlpine, aged 52 years, a prudent and greatly respected farmer of this place. He leaves a widow and four children. He was much beloved by his family, and by his many friends.

CHAPMAN.—At Chapman Settlement, Cumberland Co., N. S., Mrs. Rufus Chapman, formerly of Sackville, N. B. Teresa was a very bright and promising child. During her sickness she was able to tell of the preciousness of Jesus. The last hour was especially a happy one for her, way this deep affliction be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal welfare of the bereaved parents and friends.

ANDERSON.—At Indian Town, Northumberland Co., N. B., April 28, Teresa C., aged 18 years, eldest and beloved daughter of Titus and Laura Anderson, formerly of Sackville, N. B. Teresa was a very bright and promising child. During her sickness she was able to tell of the preciousness of Jesus. The last hour was especially a happy one for her, way this deep affliction be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal welfare of the bereaved parents and friends.

MORSE.—Very suddenly, at Melvern, May 2, of paralysis, Lavenis, relict of the late Robert Morse, aged 56 years. Sister Morse was a member of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church, and maintained a consistent walk. She was modest in her demeanor, yet kindly and cordial in her nature. She will be greatly missed in her family, to whom she was greatly endeared; and the entire community, holding her memory in high esteem, regrets very much her departure. But she has departed "to be with Christ, which is far better."

BAKER.—At Athol, on February 26, Rebecca Bulmer, beloved wife of Edward Baker, aged 75. In March, 1856, she was baptized by Rev. D. McKeen. She maintained her Christian character through severe trials that befell her during the last few years of her life; suffering severe bodily affliction, and the loss of one only daughter and child whom she had expected to be the stay of her old age. The consolation of religion sustained her. On the 17th January last a number of friends met at her late residence to join with her and her husband in celebrating their golden wedding.

WALLACE.—James DeMille Wallace, eldest son of Rev. I. Wallace, of Wolfville, was instantly killed by railway accident at Tacoma, Wash., on Thursday morning, April 20, aged 25 years. Telegrams announcing his death reached his parents on the following day, and were the occasion of crushing sorrow. He was on his way to Vancouver to meet his brother, who, on hearing of his death, came out at once to Tacoma. On April 14, the day before he left Chatteroy, Wash., where he had spent the winter, he wrote to his father a most hopeful letter regarding his purpose and prospects. Among other encouraging words he said, "My God, if my father help me in my resolutions and aims." These and many other like expressions in his recent letters to his home friends give them hope that his sudden death did not find him unprepared. The funeral services took place on the 25th April, and were conducted most impressively by Rev. W. F. Harper, pastor of First Baptist Church, Tacoma. C. E. Giffin, Esq., a former college classmate of the deceased, and several other Nova Scotia friends, were present, and the utmost respect for the dead and sympathy for the bereaved were shown by them and many of the citizens of Tacoma. The Freemasons had charge of the funeral and evinced praiseworthy regard for their departed brother. In this sad providence all are admonished to live in constant preparation to meet God.

Sailor Suits, 75c—for Boys 4 to 4 years. Sailor Suits for Boys 2 1/2 years to 6—Navy Blue Serge, white trimmed, with cord and whistle, \$1.00. Others, different cloth, different make, \$1.60, \$2.15, \$2.40, \$2.75. Others, the best quality cloth, nicely trimmed, \$3.40 to \$5.00. Those Men's Tweed Suits—not all gone—\$4.00. Marked down from \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER, VOL. IX., No. 21.

On our fifth page will be found notice of the annual meeting of New Brunswick Education Society held on the evening of Tuesday, 30th inst. It was, we believe, the intention of the secretary that the notice should appear last week, but we regret that it reached us just in time to be late for insertion in our last issue. Other notices of an important character appear upon the same page.

DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK, known to the father of the Christian Endeavor movement, in the course of his tour has visited the country of the "speaking Turk," where he has met experiences more exciting than play. The government has antagonized Christian effort, and Dr. Clark was that many of the Endeavor Societies have been destroyed. His letters and all his books were taken from him and he was warned against using any name "society" or "organization" any of his addresses. Dr. Clark attended the National Convention Christian Endeavor for England, held in Bradford about the middle of June, and will return to America time for the Montreal Convention in June.

There is an orthodoxy of spirit as well an orthodoxy of the truly and aptly remarks one of our changes. And we may add that many cases the former is more important than the latter. The whole of truth is not capable of expressing logical formulae. As truth and life divinely and indissolubly united in personality of Jesus, so it should be everywhere. A religious truth finds right expression only as it is in the with the throbbing life of a soul. "The tenderest truths of gospel are wronged when the precious spirit does not reflect them, an severe and solemn doctrines of Scriptures have no place in the ances of one who does not proclaim them in the spirit of Christ."

The University of New Brunswick this year named Prof. Keirstead Acadia University, as one of its eers for degrees. He has also for years past been called upon to pe a similar service for Kings Co. Windsor. The selection in the c the university is quite natural; the professor is a graduate of that in tion, whose ability as an education justly recognised. In the case of College it is an instance of interde national courtesy, which deserves nition at our hands. In this conn we may remark that Acadia can accused of any narrow or into spirit in this respect. While m not all the professors and instruct all our schools at Wolfville are Christians, and most of them Ba there are several positions fill those whose church connection is other denominations. Thus one instructors in the college, we stand, is a Methodist; one in the deny finds room for a Lutheran, a copalian and a Free Baptist on all. These facts may be taken as sh that, while the Wolfville Institut Baptist schools, they are not open charge of being too narrowly se.

GENERAL S. C. ARMISTEAD man whom Whittier called "a Ch knight and a latter-day Galahad at Hampton, Va., on the 11th in the age of 54 years. General Armistead work for the education of Negro Indians in connection with the ton Institute is widely know justly appreciated. This educ work at Hampton which Genera strong superintendent with so e ability and success was begun i His aim was the training of a Negro and Indian youths so th should become leaders among the people, to this end teaching them spect and respect for labor, e them to attain to self-support skilled labor and developing c by discipline. General Armistead born in Hawaii, his father having one of the first American missi in the Sandwich Islands. He his education in part at Oahu Honolulu. In 1860, he came United States, spent two y Williams' College, graduated a immediately went into the war. distinction at Gettysburg and major. Afterwards he was made of a colored regiment, and at th of the war was advanced to the Brigadier-General. His disti military services were, howeve, eclipsed by his work as an edu philanthropist. General Arm comparatively early death is de widely lamented, but it is belie the work to which he so enthu gave himself will survive and fo