

in this particular, and in countless other respects, is more imperative than special urging to increased liberality. Let us do as we have been doing, encourage them to support their own pastors, their own primary schools, contribute as they are able to the support of their normal schools, seminary and college; and if they will do yet more, instead of taking the support of foreign missionaries, a proceeding certain to work only mischief, let them remember the claims upon them of the 5,000,000 Bhoodists among whom they dwell, or the 8,000,000 heathen stretching their hands to them just over in Siam. Already, through their Associations and Conventions, they are sending their own missionaries into these idolatrous and "perishing millions. Shall not the American Baptists, with their enormous wealth, provide them with leaders a little longer, and do it both cheerfully and gladly? The time will never come when foreign missionaries can draw from them their support, for should the native churches reach a point where they could provide it without damage to themselves, they will be so far advanced as not to need the presence of foreign missionaries at all."

THE BLIND.

Perhaps there but few of the meetings held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey of equal interest to the one on behalf of the blind. The story of it is told by the London Baptist as follows: WITH THE BLIND AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

It is pleasing to observe how much kind and considerate thought the present great religious movement has brought out. Throughout Messrs. Moody and Sankey's visit to the Opera House the front seats of the ground-floor have been devoted to the deaf, and on Wednesday last week the whole of the area was given up to the blind and their guides, who assembled to the number of 1500. A more profoundly touching sight could scarcely be imagined than that presented by this great gathering of sightless human beings, most of whom were suffering, not only from blindness, but from the extreme poverty consequent upon such an affliction. They were of all ages; one woman led on one arm a blind man, while a little blind girl held her other hand. It was piteous to see how the poor creatures clung to their guides as they passed through the corridors and entrances, and to notice how many bore the marks of accident or sickness. It was almost enough to break one's heart to watch the long procession of darkened faces passing slowly into the Opera. Every possible facility was afforded them, and when they were once seated they seemed very pleased with such an opportunity of hearing the famous evangelists. The half-hour that elapsed before the commencement of the service was occupied by singing some of the best-known hymns. "Safe in the arms of Jesus" was heartily taken up. Presently the boxes, and even the gallery, are crowded; the fact that "all London" had gone to the Derby seemed to produce no impression on the numbers.

Mr. Moody began the service by announcing hymn 77, which was sung with great enthusiasm. After which Dr. Moon (himself a blind man, and the inventor of the raised type) offered prayer. Mr. Moody then read Luke iv., beginning at verse 16—"And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up." Mr. Sankey followed with the now popular "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," the chorus of which seemed quite familiar to the blind people. Nothing could be more touching than the effect of this sightless crowd singing

The blind rejoice to hear the cry—"Jesus of Nazareth passed by."

Mr. Moody then gave a short address from Luke iv. 18. "What did Christ come to do?" "Elijah," said the preacher, "shut up the windows of heaven; Moses smote Egypt with plagues; but Christ came to save." He (Mr. Moody) wondered that all Nazareth did not believe in Christ when they heard His gracious words; and He wondered, too, that all London did not believe Him now, for surely better news than the Gospel was never known. And yet it seemed to him that there was still no word in the English dictionary so little understood as the word "Gospel." What was the Gospel? It was that Christ died for sinners, that Christ was buried, that He rose again, that He is now living in heaven, and is coming again. The Gospel had killed his four worst enemies—1. Death. Here he spoke of his former fear of death, and finished by asking, "Where is thy sting?" The answer came with great force and deep pathos—"Buried in the bosom of the Son of God." 2. The grave. Christ had risen, and won the victory. 3. Sin. God had put

his sins behind his back—not one was mentioned against him any more. 4. Judgement. There was no condemnation for those who were in Christ. The whole of this discourse hardly occupied ten minutes, and then Dr. Moon gave a brief address.

This meeting was convened by the Home Teaching Society for the Blind—a society which is very unostentatiously doing a very useful and Christianlike work. Dr. Moon related several touching instances of the delight which many who had become blind felt when they found that once more they would be able to read their Bibles.

THE NEW KEELY MOTOR.

Great is the power of humbug! In these days of scientific progress and development of new powers in matter almost any wild scheme finds its abettors, and with a little plausibility thrown in to offer an apology for adopting it men of speculative turn will seize hold of it and offer a hundred reasons why the wildest schemes and most extravagant fancies may be perfectly feasible and reliable. This thirst for the marvellous is finding a fine field in the recent so-called discovery of the Keely Motor—a method of operating upon a small quantity of water so as to derive from it the most wonderful power for the purpose of propelling steamships or railway locomotives. Mr. Keely professes to be so sanguine that he says: "I propose, in about six months, to run a train of thirty cars from Philadelphia to New York at the rate of a mile a minute with one small engine, and I will draw the power all out of as much water as you can hold in your hand." This is proposed to be done without fuel and simply by a person blowing into a nozzle for about thirty seconds and then turning on water from a hydrant.

Here is the plan in brief Mr. Keely "blows from his lungs, for a period of 30 seconds, into a nozzle upon the generator. He connects the same nozzle, by means of a small rubber tube, with the hydrant, and lets in five gallons of water under a pressure of 26½ lbs. to the inch, then shuts off the water. He opens the valve of a pipe of 1-10 of an inch bore, between the generator and a gage or pressure indicator; and lo! the gage indicates 10,000 lbs. to the square inch." Was anything more simple and at the same time more sublime?

Another boast of the inventor is "with these three agents alone (air, water and machine) unaided by any and every compound, heat, electricity or galvanic action, I have produced in an inappreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporous substance, at one expulsion of a volume of ten gallons having an elastic energy of ten thousand pounds to the square inch."

With it he says "an ordinary steamship can be run so fast that it would be split in two." And again "I once drove an engine 800 revolutions a minute of forty horse power with less than a thimbleful of water and kept it running fifteen days with the same water." That surely ought to be enough to satisfy any ordinary capitalist that there is money in such a discovery!

Whilst this professed invention has hundreds of advocates, and the Company is raising dollars by the thousand in the United States for its operations—the very boldness and improbability of its pretensions seeming to add to it a greater charm for many minds, yet the more cautious and real scientists such as the editor of the *Scientific American*, pronounce it an unmitigated swindle. An article in the last No. of that excellent paper, July 24th—will show how this great humbug is regarded by the writer:—

THE KEELY MOTOR DECEPTION.

We continue to receive hundreds of newspapers from all parts of the country, containing the most fulsome endorsements of this puerile deception. Nothing more lamentably exhibits the general lack, in this country, of elementary scientific education, than the editorial comments upon this subject by many of the papers. With very few exceptions, the writers are unable to perceive why the Keely chimeria may not be true, the general line of argument and thought being that, inasmuch as modern discovery has heretofore revealed and produced inventions quite as startling as anything assumed by Keely and his abettors, therefore it may be that what he claims is well founded; and it is unwise, imprudent, to throw doubts upon his statements, especially when they are so thoroughly supported by other persons of reputed intelligence and veracity. To all of which it is a sufficient reply to say that any inventor who pretends to get something out of nothing, or to produce more force or more substance out of a given quantity of

materials than they possess, is a deceiver, no matter how many respectable people join hands, like the Keelyites, to support the deception. "People," says Keely, "have no idea of the power in water. I mean that can be drawn out of it. I purpose to run a train of thirty cars from Philadelphia to New York at the rate of a mile a minute, out of as much water as you can hold in the palm of your hand."

Both of these statements are incorrect. Estimating approximately, the power in water, or the power that it can be made to furnish, whether in liquid or vaporic form, is perfectly well known. Four thousand gallons of water, falling one foot in a minute, furnish one horse power. One sixteenth of a horse power is furnished by one cubic inch of water, if converted into vapor at the ordinary atmospheric pressure. To run a train of thirty cars from Philadelphia to New York, at the velocity of sixty miles per hour, would require not far from two hundred barrels of water and over two tons of coals.

These are among the elementary facts pertaining to motive engineering, which no Keelyite can set aside; and which, if they were kept in mind by editors, would enable them to perceive at a glance the grossness of the present deception.

In further illustration of the need of better educational training among our business men, as a protection against stock-jobbing deceptions wrought and maintained in the name of Science, we give in another column a few gems from the most recent declarations of Keely. These were lately made to the correspondent and reporter of *Inter-Ocean*. We also give extracts from the statements of some of Keely's chief assistants, showing the rise, progress, and management of the deception. The price of the Keely stock, which at one time was very high, is beginning to ebb, and in a short time all the beautifully engraved stock certificates will doubtless find their way into the cellars of the rag and paper dealers.

In our last we invited attention to the advertisement respecting the Horton Collegiate Academy and the educational facilities it offers. The letter of Professor Tufts in another column respecting the completion of the new boarding house for students should not be allowed to pass without a careful reading. The committee having charge of the erection of this building have certainly labored hard, and they deserve the sympathy of all who are interested in education. The applications for aid have thus far been quite successful, particularly in some localities; but a much larger sum of money must be in the hands of the committee before they can regard the undertaking as a success.

Whoever intends to assist in carrying this important work to a successful termination, should subscribe at once, if he has not done so already; and all should remember that payments should be immediate. It probably will make very little difference in the financial condition of individual subscribers whether they pay now or six months hence, but it will make very serious difference in the income of the Academy, whether the new building shall be ready for occupancy in October or in January. We hope that during the next few weeks the subscriptions will be forwarded in rapid succession so as to help and encourage the parties who have been so indefatigable in this good work.

THE HOME FOR INEBRIATES.—This excellent institution is nearly ready for occupancy. We are pleased to be able to state that the N. S. Temporary Home, Grove, Dartmouth, will be opened for the reception of patients on Monday next the 2nd of August.

Information as to conditions of admission and regulations of the Institution can be learned on application, by letter, to the Secretary N. S. T. Inebriate Home, Acadia Fire Insurance office, Halifax. Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions at an early date to the Treasurer, G. H. Starr, Esq., People's Bank, Halifax, or D. Farrell, Esq., Dartmouth. Donations of books and papers, a boat and even a cow will be gratefully accepted.

It is said that Mr. John Grierson, the Superintendent of the Industrial School has sent in his resignation. We hope that he may be induced to withdraw it, as the efficiency the institution has reached has been by his excellent management, and under the peculiar management it needs it is very doubtful if any change could be made without serious detriment to its usefulness.

We are requested to state that letters from the Missionaries were received by the last mail, but that they furnish no information respecting the movements of the writers. Only one of them (Mr. Sanford) had received the telegram.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.—A few Sundays ago at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon before announcing his text reminded his congregation that it was Hospital Sunday, when collections are made in many places of worship on behalf of the hospitals. He never pleaded for hospitals, because he took it for granted that his congregation, if they were not all Christians, had all got some humanity. He never thought of asking anybody to contribute to a hospital; the object was so good that it commended itself to all. A collection was made at the close of the service, and it yielded £113.

The Granville Street Sabbath School was to hold its Annual Pic-nic yesterday at the North West Arm. The weather being unfavourable it was postponed till to-day. We trust it will be fine, and teachers and children with their friends will have a day of rural enjoyment.

Notices.

RECEIVED FOR HOME MISSIONS. Please acknowledge in the Messenger the following sums received by our Board:—

Per S. Selden, Esq., Wm. Frizzle, Esq., for Home Missions.	\$2 00
A Friend, P. E. I.	5 00
Jas. McDonald, Esq.	2 00
Mrs. M. Chandler, Arichat.	1 00
Per Rev. M. P. Freeman, From Eastern Association for Home Missions.	279 55
" " French Missions.	33 54
A Friend for Theological Chair.	6 31

Total since last reported . \$329 40
G. E. DAY, for Treasurer.
Yarmouth, July 23, 1875.

Dear Editor, A mistake has been made in acknowledging monies paid by me to the Home Missionary Board from the Treasurer of the Western Association. Instead of \$831.01, as given in your last issue, the total amount for Home and French Missions and Infirm Ministers' Fund should have been \$84.21. The latter is the amount received by me from A. T. Baker, Esq., and it was appropriated as follows:

Bank check to Dr. Day.	\$875 00
Cost of procuring check and telegram.	2 62
Cash to Dr. Day.	6 59

\$884.21
Yours very truly,
W. H. WARREN.
North River, P. E. I., July 24th, 1875.

ACADIA COLLEGE. The Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in the Baptist Meeting House, Hillsburgh, on Friday, August 20th 1875, at nine o'clock, A. M. STEPHEN W. DEBLOIS, Sec'y.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES. Mrs. Thomas Uhlman, Deerfield, per Mrs. M. C. Stubbert. \$5 00
M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y.
Halifax, July 28th, 1875.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK & PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND will commence its 30th Annual Session on Saturday, the 21st day of August, with the Baptist Church at Hillsburg, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE. It is the request of the Baptist Church at Hillsburg, Nova Scotia, where the coming Convention will meet, that all Ministers and delegates who expect to attend, will send in their names as soon as the fifth day of August to the Pastor of the church, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation. We will publish a list of the names as soon as we receive them, and the place where each person will lodge during the Convention. Will the brethren be kind enough to attend to this without delay.
G. D. Cox, Pastor.
Hillsburg, N. S., July 13th, 1875.

ERRATA.—In Circular Letter of last week 1st column, line 46, for "large" read "enlarge" 2nd column, line 49 for "other" read "others." Do. line 69, for "solemnly" read "solemnly." 3rd column, line 44, "decisive" for "deceptive." Do. line 45, "he diakonos" for "he diakonos." Do. line 46, "Cenchrea" for "Cenchra." Do. line 79, read for "resuscitated in all, &c." "resuscitated. In all," &c.

LETTERS RECEIVED. A. J. Leadbetter, \$4. Dr. Day, A. B. Stronach, E. C. Tufts, W. G. Patterson, J. F. Page, \$2. H. C. Creed, J. G. Schurman, X. A. Chipman, \$2. Rev. P. R. Foster, \$4 90. R. S. Douglas, I. McNay, \$1. Rev. J. Shaw, \$4. L. McKen, \$2.

"CUSTOM TAILORING" H. G. LAURILLIARD, 110 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Agency for New York Fashions. Jan 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

AGENTS WANTED FOR



THE SPIRIT AND POWER of the religion of Jesus Christ, as illustrated in the Sufferings and Triumphs of His followers. A nobler, sweeter and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history. Magnificently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of Sarrain and Hlman, and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book ever offered to Agents. For circulars, with full description, address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
July 21. 13 ins.*

READ THIS!!

C. E. & G. O. GATES, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ORGANS & PIANOS, Melvern Square, Wilmot, N. S.

Encourage native enterprise and save the duty freight, commission, and profit on American instruments.
Send for a Price List.
March 24.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

The next term will begin Sept. 1st. INSTRUCTORS.

J. F. Tufts, A. M., Principal. Instructor in History and Latin.
Albert Coldwell, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics and French.
F. H. Eaton, A. B., Instructor in English and Greek.
Miss Marie Woodworth, Preceptress of Female Department and Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss Augusta Dodge, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. McLatchy, Matron of Female Department.
The Male and Female departments occupy separate buildings. All classes in the Male department are open to young ladies.
The necessary expenses of a young lady for a year, exclusive of Music and Drawing, will not exceed \$140. Expenses of a young man about the same or less.
Students furnish their own bedding and towels.
For further information apply to the Principal.
July 21. 2m.

A Man of a Thousand. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child, with a preparation of *Canaabie Indiae*. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles, Address CRADDOCK & CO, 1032, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.
Oct. 21. 13w. 60w

Hundreds Cured daily in N. S., BY THE

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

Effectually curing hundreds of our Nova Scotia citizens from that terrible malady, RHEUMATISM.

This statement is substantially a FACT based upon evidence in the possession of the agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers, in all the walks of life, and particularly from some of our most respectable and trustworthy families.

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

In its history, this invaluable medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietors, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietors to increase their facilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way on a basis of its merit alone—unaided by "tricks of the trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us do we say this, but because we open a new field in medical science, and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.
The proprietor of this medicine has walked the aisles of the hospitals of London, Eng., for the past twenty years, making rheumatism a specialty, and the prescription from which this remedy is compounded is all he ever used in the treatment of this disease.
This medicine is for sale at all the druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock, ask him him to send for it.

FORSYTH & CO. HALIFAX.

General Agent for N. S. and C. E. Oct. 28.