in

to

ah,

im.

ap-

ape

the

the

and

with

in

the

heir

t be

ig of

ning

o be

God,

him

the

the

ua s

and

the

the

ning

ainst

sold

Graduating Essay, Acadia Seminary.

"WHAT THE ROOKS THILL US." BY MISS ALICE R. HANSON,

All history is not recorded by human pep. A marvellously fascinating story of past ages is locked up in many rocky volumes which awaits our interpretation. There are comparatively few who do not enjoy reading either " Nature or her mockery, Art." We peruse with delight the works of renowned authors. Historians and biographers, novelists and critice, all produce works which yield their treasures to our mental storehouse Books of travel have a particlar charm, and we remain entranced as the tourist takes us in imagination through countries and cities which contain the celebrated monuments of antiquity, and which are so rich in historical and mythical lore. soft a find an asqually

We fill our libraries with these repositories of knowledge, and pass many of our pleasantest bours surrounded by our books. Yet there is a library extending over vast areas of which anyone may become, in part, the possessor, and in whose alcoves each of the natural sciences finds its place.

Above us in the wide expanse of the heavens is a field of study to which many men have devoted their lives. Around us on every side are the various forms of plantlife, from the tall and grace ful elm to the little modest mayflower decking hill and dale, and breathing out its fragrance to every passing breeze. In the geological alcove we find many cumbrous volumes, with their leaves scattered promiscuously North and South, East and West. From the magnitude and importance of the objects which it contemplates the story of the rocks may be considered as vying in grandeur and extent with the most exalted of the natural sciences. In the varied and attractive character of its investigation it surpasses them all.

What rolls of parchment and engraven tablets are to the antiquarian, rocks and minerals are to the geologist. There are many to whom rocks are but rocks. By these even the fairest gems are only prized on account of their brilliancy and intrinsic value. There are others, however, to whom the commonest minerals speak volumes, and the intelligent student learns to view nature with his eyesopen to all her beauties and wonders.

Scientific men, in reading the story of the earth, have ascertained its many physical changes, but imagination staggers when it attempts to comprehend the vast ages which elapsed before the earth was ready for the reception of man.

If we stand on some high eminence the landscape spread beneath us speaks volumes, if we listen well. Varied and numerous indeed are the stories which the silent lips of the rocks may utter-The sentinel mountains, with their snowcapped peaks or "nostrils of fire," speak of the mighty power which uplifted them to guard the peaceful valley. The precipices bordering the mountain glen tell us that they are remnants of uplifted and shattered beds which once reposed in the bottom of the ocean.

The huge boulder poised on some fair hillside has also a story of its own. Dislodged by ice from some mountain summit and hurried along by floods of water, it may have traversed half the globe amid the crash of falling forests and the death shrieks of the animals they sheltered. The remains of plant and animal life imbedded in the rocks have long commanded the attention of every student of nature. By turning over these stone pages in nature's photograph album we are greeted with the portraits of some of her eldest children, very simple and imperfect it is true, but so improving and advancing with each creation harmonizes beautifully with the Mosaic record. By many processes and convulsions of nature these were buried in a stony grave, until by man's ingenuity they were unearthed and their language interpreted.

Many of the marvels of sculpture we owe to crystallized limestone in the form of marble. Our temples and palaces are built with the rocks of a primeval age bearing the very ripple marks of a Pre-Adamite Ocean, marked by the path of the once moving boulder, and enclosing the relics of ancient life. A piece of stalactite or stalagmite brings before us the weird magnificence of Mammoth Cave, where we can behold nature in one of her strangest freaks. Under ground strange dialogues of the dead and of and extending for miles are numerous apartments and avenues communicating with each other. One of these fairy grottoes presents a view "so wondreus wild, the whole might be the scenery of a fairy dream." Here are superb pillars bearing rich entablatures, with elegant cornices and pedestals. Suspended from the roof and rising from the floor are formations resembling icicles glistening in the torchlight, and formed by

the water percolating through the ground for centuries. This process is ever going on, the drops of lime water falling ever and anon amid the darkness of s "double midnight."

A piece of lava from the vicinity of Pompeii reveals to us one of nature's most exciting scenes. Coming from the interior of the earth, ejected with such terrific force into the air, rivalling all the sky rockets one could imagine, then falling to bury the luxurious, pleasureloving Pompeii in its depths, it surely was an agent of nature in enacting one of the deepest tragedies the world has ever witnessed.

From the time that cosmos was first evolved from chaos there commenced that great storing away of material which was to meet the necessities as well as to administer to the comforts of the human

Facilities of observation have been given us which we should employ until we can find "Tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones, good in everything." There are exciting stories waiting to be read from the smallest people which we see by the roadside, to the gigantic boulder; from the rarest gem to the most abundant. "Nature is but the name for an effect whose cause is God, and we may read from the rocks not only accounts of their creation, but each stone of whatever description is symbolical, and is but the clothing for some divine forethought.

" Bright and glorious is that revelation written all over this great world of ours." Surely a goodly heritage for man whom He, the most ancient of all mysteries, made in his own image to be the ruler of the universe and all that it contains. When heaven and earth were yet unmade

When time was yet unknown, Thou in Thy bliss and majesty Didst live and live alone.

How wonderful creation is. The work which Thou didst bless, And oh, what then must Thou be like. Eternal loveliness.

## Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. From France.

PARIS, May 21, 1883. The interest in the imperial show at Moscow has vanished, and the reverse of the rose-colored picture is beginning to appear. It was sustained with an iron hand, and early revelations, of its darker side are promised. As the proclamation becomes understood an angry murmur makes itself heard, and that it should be received with open rioting in St. Petersburg is significant. There the population is open in its resentment, me the least, and you can, as far as I am and gave vent to its feelings by upset ting all the private carriages in the streets. Several of the occupants were injured, and the rioters only dispersed when charged by the military. The entertainments at Moscow were of the most astonishing character, and incredible sums were lavished upon them. The extravagance, from the imperial able fact, too well known to the denom family down to the smallest ambassador, had absolutely no limit, and is the talk

of Europe. Nothing is more fashionable at the present moment than Picture Exhibitions, and above all the exhibition of portraits at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. and the exhibition of international painting in the charming gallery of the Rue de Séze. The portrait exhibition, above all, is a perfect craze; within ten days twenty-five thousand people have visited it, and on the reserved ave-franc day rich equipages may be seen drawn successive period that the order of their up in long files at the door, and brilliant toilets abound in the rooms. The title of the exhibition is "The Portraits of the Century." The idea is good, but the execution is insufficient; the portraits numbering 356, and are not numerous enough nor choice enough. Still the exhibition is remarkably inteof the century, conquerors, politicians, writers, poets, patricians, actresses, figgant, many of them have already entered history, others remain in the limbo of aneedote and memoir, and others are still living among us. And what the living these portraits of the century might be supposed to hold among us when the doors are closed and the visitors gone! Maria Antoinette talking with the ex-Empress Eugenie, Louis

> XVI. replying to Barere. Somehow or other in Paris things get mixed. It is believed that France has embarked in a very serious undertaking among your correspondents, not only in Tonquin, and that not merely is a

war with China likely to ensue, but also troublesome complications with Germany and England. A large force leaves Marseilles to-day, and prepara tions are being actively made to des patch several more transports at an early date. Three German ships of war have left for Tonquin.

lish, every hotel overflowing, and gaiety and excitement prevailing. The city never looked gayer, and the shopkeepers have completely recovered from their gloom of the Winter at the prospect of all the money which they hear is coming from America as it never came before.

AUGUST.

For the Christian Messenger A few facts from Sackville, N. B.

Dear Editor, - A gurdant of horoignes.

Your issue of this week comes home groaning under an unwieldy article resting upon a "great moral strata" formed by a layer of "ministers," ano ther of "deacons," and another of "Church Clerk,"-a formidable underpinning indeed, but not less so than the character of the supers' ructure requires.

I see by your note on another page that you had quite a mental struggle before giving it place, and I do not wonder; did you, however, know how very misleading it is, your struggle would have been harder, nay, without a struggle, I telieve you would have given it a place where all such communications statement is found over the signature of ought to find their place-in the waste basket. No doubt your sympathetic nature felt for me as the lash was being laid upon me so heavily plied by eight pairs of brawny hands all at orce, and titled hands at that. While I appreciate your sympathy, dear bro her, and understand in some measure the unplea santness of your position as an editor, especially a Baptist editor, I want to tell you that I have survived the reading, and find myself yet above the "moral

Once upon a time there lived stalwart bush and who had a diminutive wife. Her temper was as bid as her form was slender, and it seemed to give her peculiar sati-faction to beat her husband wi h the broom stick, and other convenient weapons of household war. A neighbor, who happened at one time to witness the performance, expressed his surprise that he would tolerate such conduct on the part of the little woman, "My dear friend," he replied, "she seems to erjoy it so much, and it does not hurt me at all!" It such communications as the one in question are enjoyed by the writers it does not hurt concerned, give place to all that the interests of your paper can bear of such reading. W . T . voll . comme

The fact that this wonderful production states that "no such state of things existed in Sackville as chronic Baptist contention" may well create suspicion regarding the veracity of every other stater ent it contains, for it is a lament ination, and, alas, to others also, that "Baptist contention" has existed in Sackville for the last 44 years, and that this contention has been a standing reproach to Christianity, and has done more than a little work in the way of making sceptics and infidels. That such contention has existed few know better than the Rev. David MacKeen, and because of this contention he resigned his charge of the former First Church, advising them publicly to seek union with their brethren of the former | Church of Sackville, Second Church, and stated the matter to me personally no later than August last in the following words: "I saw that the existence of the two churches was ruining the cause, and when Bro. Good left the Second Church I felt it to be my duty to leave the First Church that the whole field might be left for one man who might get them together. I am glad you are there, and I hope God will bless you in your work," and yet-mirabile dictu-when the churches had come resting. There they are, the celebrities together, and the minority would doubtless have come with their brethren ere this nine of them having come at ures tragic, figures dramatic, figures ele- the first meeting after the vote was taken-Mr MacKeen leaves the cause of Christ bleeding and rapidly dying at his own door, and comes over to Sackville, against the advice of his neighboring pastors to gather up the scattered embers of opposition and fan them into a furious but feeble flame. Of all this He who prayed "that they should be one

takes notice. A Should be to the total "No chronic contention among the Baptists of Sackville !" Why, sir, not only does Mr. MacKeen know the opposite to be the fact, and so to me and others expressed it, as above stated, but Mr. Grace, whose name appears officially time and again spoke to me personally

and to others about the "contention," and mourned over it, and said he was sideration of the preparatory canvass praying for its removal, but in the public meeting also in support of my first attempt at union, said the following words: "If I ever was converted it was when I was very young, but this contention between the churches has kept me for years out of the church, and I know Paris is full of Americans and Eng- it is keeping many out to-day." When on one occasion I mentioned the matter to Deacon Losa Wheaton-another of the eight-as preventing many from uniting with the church, his reply was "Yes, we are repelling them all the time." And Deacon Ayer has invariably, until very recently, spoken of the Baptist contention here as "a standing reproach," and frequently in public, and, I doubt not, in private, prayed that God's people might be united and the reproach removed. These are facts that will not be denied, and if denied are easily proven, and yet, in the light of all this these men will lend their names to document stating that " no such state of things as chronic contention existed among the Baptists of Sackville." "Oh consistency thou art a jewel!' Would that all possessed thee! I am sorry to be compelled to make these exposures through the press, but as many of the readers of the MESSENGER will not be at the Association, justice to myself and to truth requires it:

> The above statements show unrelia bleness as well as inconsistency. Pa tience, Mr. Editor, while I show their further unreliableness by their own figures. In the Visitor of Jan. 24th the one of these eight men-for which however, another of them is responsible -that "the name of the Second Baptist Church is not annihilated. Out of the eight deacons we have seven, and the clerk and a large majority of its members that are strong against uniting with the First Church." Reader, put that down-"seven deacons and a large majority of the members." In the next issue of the Visitor two more of the famous eight-Messrs. Titus Hicks and Michael Grace-state the membership of the Second Church to have been "a total of 302 members." Put that down -302. The resolution inserted in the article now examined, which formerly appeared in the Visitor, prepared and moved by Mr. MacKeen, the leader of the eight, states that "six deacons and upwards of sixty resident and a goodly number of non resident members adhere to the Second Church in its integrity." Put that down. The letter now examined-written by these men conjointlyshows four deacons only who are willing to lend their names to such a production. Put that down. Taking these figures from the hands of their compilers, just as they are, does it not strike you that "six deacons and upwards of sixty resident and a goodly number of non-resident members," are not "a large majority" of "302 members?" Does it not also strike you that if there were seven deacons" opposing the union of God's people on the 24th of January last, subsequently only "six," and now only four can be found to put their names to an article against it, that God's people who are trying to carry out the spirit of Christ's prayer for His fo'lowers (see John xvii.) and the clear teaching of all God's word on this question, have

more sericusly upon the writers. THE UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

much reason to be encouraged? The

other horn of the dilemma would reflect

On the 27th of December last the following resolution was unanimously carried in a large meeting of the brethren formerly known as the 1st Baptist

"Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting a better foundation would be laid for the future prosperity of the cause of God and thus His glory advanced in the upbuilding of His people and the conversion of souls by a union into one of the two Baptist Churches now existing in this community;

Therefore resolved, That we are wil ling, with the concurrence of our breth ren of the 2nd Church, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made, to drop our name "first Church"unite all our church interest together and be known in connection with our brethren now composing the 2nd Church, as the Baptist Church of Sack-

The next day, at a well announced large meeting, of the former 2nd Church a similar resolution, with the following church would be glad to affix their addition, was submitted:

"But as some of our members are unwilling that the property we hold P. R. Moore, M. D., Church Clerk. shall be held to any other body than | C. E. LUND, Assistant Clerk. the second church '"; further resolved, REUBEN THOMPSON, Deacon, former 2nd that any member who is now of this mind and who shall so continue for one year from this date shall at that time have a just proportion of what he paid for the purchase or erection of such probe decided by a judicious committee appointed by the church." I quote this JoSIAH TINGLEY.

last part of the resolution from memory. This resolution was carried by not John Bell. a doubtful majority" but a good fair

majority, largely augmented by a conand an abaysis of the votes cast. On January 3rd, "The Baptist Church of Sackville" was regularly organized with Rev. G O. Gates of Moncton as Moderator, and Rev. F. O. Weeks of Dorchester as Secretary of the meeting. The composition of the new church was as ows: All that were present of the members of the former First Church 55 in all, 75 members of the former Second Church, including 9 of those who voted in the minority at the meeting for union,-total 130. This number has since been increased to 241. The composition of the increase is as follows: Former Second Church members.....30

Do. First do. do..........19 By letter..... 6 By baptism......56

Total......241 Of this increase upwards of 80 are heads of families and among them men who stand in the front rank of our citizens. Our ingathering has been weekly. There are now some received for baptism and others "almost per suaded." Our three congregations are large. Our three Bible Schools last Lord's day had an aggregate attendance of 250-at Beulah 107, at Salem 98, and the balance at Wood Point.

Let the reader take Mr. MacKeen's own figures found in the resolution in serted in this unique article-a resolution framed by himself, and moved by himself at a meeting consisting of "four or five members" besides himself and Rev. D. S. Carpenter-the latter being my authority for the number presenttake even these figures and compare them with the above and then decide whether the Baptist Churches of Sackville are united or not.

But alas! for the cause of these ob structionists, the figures of that resolu tion themselves are incorrect The fact Mr. Editor, taking good, bad, and indifferent there are only twenty-five male members resident in Sackville whose names were on the records of the Second Church when the union was consummated that are not to-day members in the new organization. Several of the 25 are marked "delinquent" on the old records, while others who have been for many years praying for union are bound by a strange influence em mating from one man, by whom they seem to be led captive at his will. This map, by the way, was responsible for all the opposition shown at the time of union, this responsibility has since been shared by Revs. D. MacKeen and E. C. Corey. May God have mercy upon

Add to this number all the female members resident in Sackville, who are not to day in the church, many of whom are waiting the decision of the Association and you will be far short of the number mentioned in Mr. Mac Keen's "resolution." In the light of the above figures what becomes of the statement of the three " ministers ' four "deacons" and "church clerk" that in my work for the cause of God here I have "the main weight and strength of the church against it." How sad that these men should write so recklessly !

Your correspondents have labored hard to give the impression that I forced this union upon the people. God's people were once bound in Egypt; Moses was called of God to deliver them. As God's instrument he did some forcing. He did not, however, force the people to leave their bondage but he forced Pharaoh to let them go. Any force that was used in this case was in the same direction. It was simply helping the people to enjoy the freedom after which they had longed for many years—simply changing the government of the church from despetic to republican. In our success we take none of the praise to ourselves, we give it all to Him to whom alone it is due.

I am sorry to trespass so much upon your space, I have aimed at brevity but there was so much upon the distaff that it came and came and came and vet much raw material remains. I know, dear brother, that you will do me the justice to give this a place in your next

As ever yours, D. G. MACDONALD. Sackville, N. B., June 22nd, 1883.

[COPY.] Dear Editor,-

Having perused a letter in your last issue signed by Rev. D. MacKeen and others, reflecting upon the spirit and work of our pastor Rev. D. G. Macdonald, we regret to be compelled to say that it is grossly misleading and calculated to injure the cause they profess to have so much at heart. have also read the accompanying reply to this letter by our pastor Rev. D. G. Macdonald, and are satisfied that the statements therein are true, and we further have great pleasure in informing your numerous readers that in all our pastor's intercourse with us we have never discovered anything unbecoming a Christian and a gentleman. We have not considered it necessary to affix many signatures to this brief comand regularly called and consequently munication as we do not wish further to trespass upon your space, but there is little doubt that every member of the names if called upon to do so:

Church.

C. W. RICHARDSON, Deacon, former 2nd Church. JACOB CROKER, Deacon, former 2nd Ch. JOHN SEARS, Deacon, former 2nd Church perty refunded him, such proportion to J. WILLARD THOMPSON, former 2nd Ch. CYRUS HARPER, former 2nd Church. WILLARD ESTABROOKS.

B. A. READ.

HE CREAT CURE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. THOUSANDS OF CASES PERFECTLY CURED. KIDNEY-WOR



VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhen, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and im in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the

KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Company

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 283 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipe on, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 center

A Sold by all Druggists.

Also considering quality, cheapent. For cash, ens payments, or rented. ILLUSTRATED CATA-LOGUES, of 100 Styles, with net prices, sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Plane Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

TO BE GIVEN

Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast. 650,000 Already Sold.

## A TREATISE ON THE

AND HIS DISEASES,

BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D. FULL OF

And containing

Valuable & Practical Information.

Which gives the Symptons; Cause and best treatment of each; a Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and anti-dotes when a poison, a Table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the Horse; 65 Engravings showing the important points in the structure of the Horse, also illustrating various diseases. A valuable collection of recipes, many of which would cost a horse owner three to five dollars each.

Every Farmer SHOULD OWN THIS BOOK. Dec. 20.

Nova Scotia Book Bindery, C. & T. PHILLIPS,

Cor er Granville & Sackville Streets. BOOK BINDERS, PAPERS RULERS, BLANK BOOKS, Manufacturers, Perforaters, Steam Machine PAPER BAG Manufacturers. Cheapest in the Market.

"CUSTOM TAILORING." H. G Laurilliard. 119 HOLLIS STREET. HALLFAX, N. S.

Agency for New York Fashions