

Messenger and Visitor.

THIRTY DAYS \$1.50.

All communications respecting advertising should be addressed to E. A. POWERS, publisher, 91 John, N. B. Rate per line, one insertion, 12 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

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

NORTHERN BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

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

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

The first of the great societies to hold its anniversary was

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION

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

mary of receipts: The treasurer has received from all sources, for all purposes, \$406,639.30; from donations, \$176,487.85; from legacies, \$66,068.28; from the Woman's Society, East, \$51,833.95; from the Woman's Society of the West, \$19,937.88; additions to permanent funds and bond accounts, \$28,529.84; income of fund, \$16,862.82; Bible-day collections, \$3,572.34; and from other sources, including a balance of \$2,938.19 from last year, \$18,246.34. There is a balance of \$1,219 on the year's operations.

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

The Huron Mission.—18 churches, 1,396 members, 157 baptized in 1886.

The Karen Mission.—477 churches, 24,079 members, 1,664 baptized in 1886.

The Shan Mission.—2 churches, 53 members, 84 baptized in 1886.

The Kachin Mission.—3 churches, 37 members, 13 baptized in 1886.

The Chin Mission.—9 churches, 205 members, 47 baptized in 1886.

The Assamese Mission.—17 churches, 934 members, 14 baptized in 1886.

The Garo Mission.—9 churches, 917 members, 111 baptized in 1886.

The Naga Mission.—4 churches, 71 members, 2 baptized in 1886.

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

Chinese Missions.—18 churches, 1,516 members, 77 baptized in 1886.

The Japan Mission.—13 churches, 519 members, 142 baptized in 1886.

African Missions.—2 churches, 90 members, 90 baptized in 1886.

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

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

In all the missions, there are 248 missionaries (including lay evangelists), 1,730 native preachers, 1,265 churches, 123,530 members; 8,242 were baptized in 1886.

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

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

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY

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

The whole number of additions to mission churches the past year has been 6,285, of which 2,985 were by letter and experience and 3,300 by baptism. The 513 missionary preachers report preaching at 1,385 regular stations and outstations. The society aids in the maintenance of eighteen established schools for the colored people, the Indians, the Mexicans, also several schools for the Chinese, one in Utah and three in Mexico. Number of laborers, 678; weeks of labor, 23,248; sermons preached, 62,705; religious visits made, 140,734; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 5,908; pages of tracts distributed, 408,864; total church membership, 28,399; churches organized, 129; number of churches aided to erect houses of worship, 62.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WEEK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

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

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

The following churches report the largest number baptized: St. Martins 161, 67; Brussels 25; Kars, 22; Leinster 21; Springfield 1st, 20; Springfield 2nd, 17; Germantown 14; Fairville, 13; Johnston 1st, 13. Several of the city churches have been pruning their roll pretty thoroughly and report fewer members. Germain street has placed 127 on what is called the retired list. These are absent members and those of whom all trace has been lost. If they are ever heard from, and desire a letter, they will be in a position to receive it, testifying to their Christian character up to the time when they left the watch care of the church. The additions by baptism to the churches of the Association are 87 less than last year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This demand still is for a ministry and membership consecrated to the service of God, and made intelligent in the understanding of His works and ways. Our Christian schools are adapted to secure this result, and we commend them anew to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acadia College.

COMPLETION OF ITS FIRST HALF CENTURY.

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

- 1. That the celebration take place in connection with the meeting of the Convention in 1888.
2. That before that time at least \$50,000 should be raised as a thank-offering, by which the remaining indebtedness of the Governors, after existing subscriptions have been paid, may be removed; the balance of the offering to be added to the Endowment Fund.
3. That the buildings and grounds of the College be put in the best condition possible, in preparation for the proposed celebration.
4. That the Senate of the University be requested to provide suitable literary exercises for the occasion.

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

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

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

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

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

On behalf of the Committee. A. W. SAWYER, Wolfville, N. S., June 9, 1887.

Dear Brethren and Sisters.—

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

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

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

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

Haltax Notes.

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

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

But the people would be the man needs will is now a party have the de unconverte hopes for a grace are present the with nearly is without pastor; all laboring in inevitable ination a would be have evide under the of interest been a reguli have been reguli Acadia stud summer languishing be secured the church and event history, an prepared to Master. Halifax,

I wish to schools the especially but if any like to partic to have the teachers an notice that afforded you valuable see Such an op lifetime. golden oppo You are being made the Sunday ventilating at St. Mar noble enter to embark This sem factors in t of the pro grander this girls who there take to put into own? Bap can do it will give the You all scholar a school, and 10 cents. the superio me. Come What school school here any school cates will th me. P. S.—W this year's all come.

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