

HE LOOKS ONE WAY AND PULLS THE OTHER.

He faces the shore, but he is pulling for the ship: this is the way of those who row in boats, and also of a great many who never trust themselves on the water. The boatman is all right, but the hypocrite is all wrong, whatever rites he may practise. I cannot endure Mr. Facing-both-ways, yet he has swarms of cousins.

It is ill to be a saint without and a devil within, to be a servant of Christ before the world, in order to serve the ends of self and the devil, while inwardly the heart hates all good things. There are good and bad of all classes, and hypocrites can be found among ploughmen as well as among parsons. It used to be so in the olden times, for I remember an old verse which draws out just such a character: the man says—

I'll have a religion all of my own.
Whether Papist or Protestant shall not be known:
And if it proves troublesome I will have none.

In our Lord's day many followed Him, but it was only for the loaves and fishes: they do say that some in our parish don't go quite so straight as the Jews did, for they go to the church for the loaves, and then go over to the Baptist chapel for the fishes. I don't want to judge, but I certainly do know some who, if they do not care much for faith, are always following after charity.

Better die than sell your soul to the highest bidder. Better be shut up in the workhouse than fatten upon hypocrisy. Whatever else we barter, let us never try to turn a penny by religion, for hypocrisy is the meanest vice a man can come to.

It is a base thing to call yourself Christ's horse and yet carry the devil's saddle. The worst kind of wolf is that which wears a sheep's skin. Jezebel was never so ugly as when she had finished painting her face. Above all things, then, brother labourers, let us be straight as an arrow, and true as a die, and never let us be time-servers, or turn-coats. Never let us carry two faces under one hat, nor blow hot and cold with the same breath.

Gleanings in Summer Holidays.

BY REV. W. H. P. ROCHESTER

"Christ in you the hope of glory. Which hope we have, as an anchor of the soul sure and steadfast."

Sailing into Boston harbor, one may notice among the reefs, just beside the lighthouse, the bulk of a vessel which a recent storm had wrecked there. In the gale, her cable had parted, and driven on to the rocks by the tempest, there she lay a bleaching wreck—dumb, but eloquent.

A single link, only, of her cable had parted, yet her ruin was complete and sudden, as though every link had been broken. How striking an illustration of that nobler wreck, of which inspiration gives the description. "By one man's disobedience, many were made sinners," and "by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation." And so "Death reigned by one." What a fearful and appalling wreck from one broken link in the cable!

Or again. "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." "Therefore by the deeds of the law, shall no flesh be justified," "for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

Although the vessel was riding in the very glare of the lighthouse, yet the light was of no avail to save her, when her cable parted. "I am the light of the world; he that followeth (believeth on) me, shall not abide in darkness, but shall have the light of life," "shall never perish." "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "He that believeth on Him, is not condemned, but he that believeth not, is condemned already, because he hath not believed on the name of the only begotten Son of God."

As we passed by the lighthouse, the soft music of the evening church bells rang out sweetly over the waters; and the city spires, pointing heavenward, faintly glimmered in the early twilight, and we wondered how many within their sound and shadow, with "one thing lacking," would, "when the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon them, perish." "He that believeth on the Son, hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son, shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 29, 1880.

TWENTY SIX YEARS IN BURMAH; Records of the Life and Work of Joseph G. Binney, D. D., by Mrs. J. G. Binney, Philadelphia, Baptist Publication Society. Price \$1.25.

Missionary Biography is, perhaps, one of the most precious legacies left to the church of Christ. The lives of such men as Judson, Moffatt, Carey, and now Binney, are rich treasures, from which ministers and people will draw encouragement and inspiration, long into the future. Like Judson, Dr. Binney did not inherit the Baptist views he held. He was brought to a knowledge of the truth while in connection with a Congregational Church, and while he was in business, although he had not as yet attained his majority. Although he was prospering in his business, yet conceiving a desire for a more useful life, he left it and entered Yale College with the purpose of preparing for and entering the Christian ministry. Previous to this, however, while attending Munson Academy, he was a member of a Debating Club, where he was appointed to prove the duty of Christian parents to consecrate their children to the Lord in baptism. He made so bad work of it that his opponent was quite disgusted, and declared his "foeman not worthy of his steel." He scarcely deigned a reply. Mr. Binney was obliged to admit that he "found nothing in the Bible for it, and hesitated to bring forward arguments that would suit Romanists as well." But he remained undecided, until, during the vacation after his first year at Yale he read Mrs. Judson's Memoir, by Dr. Knowles. He however experienced great opposition to any change of views and subsequently of his church relationship. He was ordained at West Boylston in May 15, 1832, and continued to labor successfully in the ministry at home, in three or four pastorates for several years—from that to 1843, when he received from the Board of the American Missionary Convention an invitation to go to Burma "for the purpose of training up a native ministry among the Karens of Burma." This became Mr. Binney's great life work, first at Maulmain and subsequently at Rangoon.

He returned first in 1850, and remained at home till 1858, and again with health much impaired in 1876. He soon rallied and was anxious to return to Burma. This was regarded as very doubtful propriety, yet his wish was respected, and the Board made the necessary appropriation for his going. He took a severe cold just before he left New York, but being somewhat relieved it was hoped that he would be able again to reach the place of his labors and resume the work which he loved, and for which he was so well adapted, yet he died on board the steamship Amara-poor, Nov. 26th, 1877, and was buried at sea, about three days sail west of the island of Ceylon. The appearance of this book will be hailed by hosts of missionaries and the friends of missions, and will be found deeply interesting to all who intelligently offer the prayer, "Thy kingdom come."

The Exhibition at Halifax is now a thing of the past. The general expression of opinion is that it was a success. Whether it might not have been a greater success if it had been delayed till after the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville, may yet be a question. It is believed by many that it would have been helped, rather than hindered if it had been put a week later than that in Kings County. It would then probably have had their co-operation, rather than their disapproval. The Halifax Prize List amounted to \$6,000.

The address of His Worship at the opening was an able document, and well worth listening to, or reading. A brief extract or two may enable our readers who were not present to learn what was its general drift:

The Herd prizes have been dispensed with, an opinion prevailing that the object especially of an Exhibition to be held in the city should be not to bring together the largest number of animals, but rather to obtain an exhibition of the best individual specimens of each kind.

The lessons of the present year will no doubt lead to further improvement in the next, so that in the conduct of the Exhibition itself from year to year, as in the industry of the country, there may be a marked advance towards perfection. It is pleasing to state that the enquiries made have elicited the assurance that the labors of the husbandman have met with gratifying success, if we except the hay crop, which here, as in the United

States and in England has been light. Wheat-raising, which during the past few years has been increasing steadily throughout the whole Province, Cape Breton included, has this year received an unusual degree of attention, and we hear that large quantities have been sown with every promise of results which will reward the enterprise of our farmers, and encourage them to greater efforts in the cultivation of this important cereal. The prospects of the potato crop are reassuring, and there is every reason to expect a fair yield, and one of good quality, and this notwithstanding the sensation and alarm which followed the unwelcome discovery of the Colorado beetle in the county of Guysboro'. It is consoling to know that the career of this destroying insect was cut short by a ready adoption of the treatment suggested by Prof. Lawson, and that it is now believed to be effectually exterminated. When we consider the world-wide fame which attaches to the orchards of Annapolis, Kings and Hants, and (judging from the exhibit here to day) we may well add Lunenburg, and their material value to this Province, it is certainly most gratifying to know that their present appearance seems to guarantee an excellent harvest to the fruit growers of those counties, and leads to the belief that their record for 1880 will be in keeping with the splendid reputation they have already achieved.

After alluding to the wide field recently opened up to farmers for the exportation of cattle from Halifax, he said:

It is to be hoped that those who year after year study the advancement of the farmer and mechanic will soon awaken to the duty they owe to the fisherman, and that at no distant day, Nova Scotia, following the example of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and other European countries, may give especial encouragement to every feature connected with the prosecution of its fisheries.

We see everywhere around us products of useful and ornamental art, of which every Nova Scotian may well be proud. Whilst our building itself is now more complete in its ornamental details than was possible last year, it has been subject of remark by those who have already inspected this Exhibition, that the general arrangements of the exhibits indicate the advantage of last year's experience, not only in the work of the committee, but also in the taste and manner of showing their products.

Sir Patrick McDougall in reply to Mayor Tobin, expressed his high gratification at what he saw around him in art, and industry, and took occasion to allude to the vast progress made on this continent in the conveyance of bread stuffs from the great granaries of the West, to supply the demands of the English market. After alluding to the enormous production of cereals in the western part of the Dominion, he said:

Although Nova Scotia is not, properly speaking, a grain producing country, there are other commodities for the production of which she is eminently suited, and for the supply of which to England her situation is unrivalled. The conditions of the Province are very favorable to the breeding of cattle for export, in which she ought to compete more successfully than with any part of the American continent; and it is encouraging to learn that these advantages are appreciated, and that this branch of commerce has already attained a considerable development in Nova Scotia.

In the interests of humanity, it is to be hoped that the trade in dead meat may prove so profitable as to supersede the transport of live beasts; and the facts stated by Messrs. Pell & Read in their official report show some reason for expecting that this hope may be realized.

"The export of fat beasts to England has been a great failure, so far. The animals take much room, require much care, and cannot stand bad weather."

The breeder of cattle for the English market should learn that the shipment of animals in high condition is both cruel and unprofitable, and that the preferable alternative, now beginning to be recognized, is to send only those animals of improved breeds, as being harder and taking up less room.

For such a trade as this Nova Scotia assuredly needs no protection. She possesses all the elements of success in a remarkable degree, in her soil, her climate, her harbor, her lines of ocean steamships, and her propinquity to market.

But there are other commodities besides meat in which Nova Scotia ought to be able to compete successfully with the United States for the English markets. The United States export annually, according to the report of Messrs. Pell & Read, one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of cheese, and about twenty million pounds of butter. The cheese is, as a rule, fairly good, though capable of being much improved. The butter is decidedly inferior; it comes from the far Western States, and is consumed in the manufacturing districts of the North of England, the total cost of freight being little over one farthing a pound.

All that can be required is to improve the method of manufacture; and for promoting such improvement, yearly

Exhibitions such as we are now holding in Halifax, are obviously of the highest utility.

The Exhibits were of course not so numerous as last year, but whilst the quantity was less, the quality was in many particulars far superior. Especially was this the case in the line of roots, and vegetables generally. There were cabbages weighing upwards of 30 lbs., and a squash that measured seven feet in circumference. The fruit was very choice. Grapes, the finest that were ever shown in Halifax. Splendid Peaches, the best were raised in Dartmouth.

Many of the horses were very superior animals. The display of these on the exercising grounds on Thursday afternoon was witnessed by a large number of people, and afforded much gratification to good judges of superior quality in horseflesh.

The fat cattle were not so numerous, but were such as might compare favorably with any that have before appeared in the city.

It is impossible for us to give our readers an adequate idea of what was brought together for exhibition, and for the rewards offered to art and industry in the various branches of the mechanic arts, and of high cultivation.

The attendance was large. The arrangements for moving about the building were very good, and prevented crowding, so that no difficulty existed to giving all the examination of the exhibits that one desired.

It appears that there were 4,895 persons admitted on Wednesday, and 4,873 on Thursday. The receipts for these two days were:

On Wednesday.....	\$ 956 80
On Thursday.....	1045 00
	\$2001 80

On Friday morning there were a number of free admissions given to the inmates of the various charitable institutions of the city. Those from the Insane Asylum, numbered 91—58 males and 33 females; the Industrial School, 35 boys; St. Joseph's Orphanage, 27; St. Paul's Orphanage, 19; Deaf and Dumb Asylum pupils, 66.

One of the men belonging to the Insane Asylum tried to escape, and rushed for the grounds, but was soon captured.

The Prize Cow owned by Mr. John McCurdy of Onslow, gave birth to a fine bull calf at the Exhibition, but died on Friday night.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE—Department of Weights and Measures, met in Halifax in August last and put the officials of the department in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island through a rigid two days course of examination. They subsequently proceeded to St. John, N. B., and did the same. The results of these examinations have just been made known, and we congratulate the Halifax Inspector, Mr. R. M. King, on receiving a first class certificate—the only one obtained in the Maritime Provinces; 1000 marks indicate a perfect examination. From 800 to 1,000 secure a first class, from 600 to 800 a second class, and from 400 to 600 a third class. There were formerly 10 officials in this province, but there are now but six to perform the same duties, and much more is demanded of them.

Our brethren of the Upper Provinces are beginning to be somewhat concerned about the success of the experiment in the formation of the Baptist Union to meet at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 20th of October, and continue until the following Sunday evening. It is feared that it will be difficult to secure the attendance of delegates for more than two days. The editor of the *Canadian Baptist* strives to show that those who come to the Union should make up their minds to stay to its close. He exclaims: "No time! How happens it that Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodists who live and preach on the same planet with us, can gather from the extremities of our land, and spend weeks together in annual meetings, while we Baptists can hardly afford two or three days." The reason is that Baptists are not either of the other denominations mentioned. Each of them have to manage the internal arrangements of their body. Our brother offers a suggestion "that the entire Union sit down together at the Lord's Table on the Sunday evening." This practise is adopted by some of the deliberative church assemblies, but we are not quite sure that it could very properly be done by such an assembly. The Supper is for a church and not for a body of delegates without church order.

We shall be much interested to learn

of the success of the proposed Union. There should be nothing to prevent its being a complete success.

Some of our brethren—Ministers, Deacons and others are not slow to recognize the importance of the Religious Press and do not hesitate to acknowledge that the best, the most intelligent and useful members of their congregations are to be found among the readers of the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER. We are desirous of serving the Churches, and the cause of Christ generally by enlarging this number. We believe there are hundreds of families whose members might become just as intelligent and useful as the best of our present membership, and they would have their happiness greatly enlarged too by becoming subscribers and readers of a weekly Christian newspaper. We are willing to make some sacrifice to effect this, with the co-operation of our friends and the friends of the cause of Christ.

We propose therefore to send the *Messenger* from the date of receiving the names and addresses of NEW SUBSCRIBERS, to the end of this year 1880, on receipt of

ONE QUARTER-DOLLAR.

The Turkish question is far from being settled. After the expenditure of life and treasure during the war with the Russians, the Sultan got rid of the hostile armies by certain cheap promises in the form of a Treaty, but that is about all he has done, and it remains for England and other enlightened friendly nations to demand that the Treaties shall be carried out. The treatment of the Montenegrins and the Greeks by Turkey must be reformed and amended, or there will be no grounds to hope for a condition of peace in those lands. They have endured indignities and oppression, such as no people should endure at this day where a Christian nation has any claim to be heard. The combination of the forces to present themselves in Turkish waters is another chance for "the sick man" to administer justice to the weaker powers he holds in subjection, which we hope will not be despised. The diplomacy now in operation must not leave the matter where it is, and has been, but must effect something for the down-trodden, or the display of weakness will become wickedness and a disgrace to the governments concerned.

Our English exchanges gives us further details of the fearful destruction occasioned to the Mission stations of our brethren by the recent storm in Jamaica. The devastation seems to have been general all over the island, and it is feared that a terrible famine will follow. The loss and suffering of the people is most heart-rending. Chapels, schoolrooms and mission premises of all denominations are in ruins. Even the furniture and books of many of the missionaries are destroyed. Immense bread-fruit trees were uprooted and thrown across the roads, and the people will be largely dependent on imported food for some time to come.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison contributes an article to the October number of the *North American Review*, in which he states that he has succeeded in making the electric light entirely practicable for all illuminating purposes. He shows the advantage of electricity over gas, and explains how his system is to be introduced. He comments upon the unfavorable opinions that have been passed upon his work, and says that similar judgements were pronounced upon telegraphy, steam navigation, and other great discoveries. Other articles in the October number of the Review are, "The Ruins of Central America," by Désiré Charnay; "The Observance of the Sabbath," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon; "Recent Progress in Astronomy," by Prof. E. S. Holden, &c.

On Friday morning, 3rd inst., an insane man named James MacIsaac, stole Mr. Alex. McPhee's fishing boat from the shore near Cape George wharf, and put out to sea before daylight. On the following Monday he was picked up by Capt. Miller, of the schooner Apoline about 40 miles East of the Magdalene Islands, being about 200 miles from Cape George. The boat was half full of water, and he was navigating her with a piece of plank, having lost the oars. After taking care of him for some time, he was transferred from the Apoline to the J. H. B., and landed at the Strait of Canso on Wednesday, 8th inst. He has since returned to his home at Cape George. Mr. McPhee has been searching for his boat, but has not yet recovered it. —*Antigonish Gazette.*