

on ours. How sad if the Convention should stand in of these missionaries return- the heathen.

Truly Yours, E. M. SAUNDERS.

EDITOR, I take the liberty to hold special meetings for next week, in behalf of the

people, securing harmony, heart to heart, and guiding decision as will promote the welfare. There are tramps who would rejoice to see

J. M. CRAMP. Psalms xxxix, Peter 1: 5-8.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK.

A HASTY CONCLUSION.

frequently meet with the state- late, that a great error was

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eties of pioneer work, instead of enter- ing, as he did, a field ready for the reapers where everything was hope- ful and inspiring. But there is one at least, who thinks he can see the hand of God, disposing of the whole matter. Those earnest souls plead- ing for divine illumination do not seek in vain for wisdom to direct. The brother, longing for work on the foreign field, does not vainly inquire, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" The Board of the Missionary Union is anxiously asking "whom will we send, and who will go for us?" Our dear brother, freed from all doubt, and seeing as in a vision his prede- cessed field can unhesitatingly respond "Here am I, send me." This is the best view to take of the matter. Our brethren in the United States have good reason for rejoicing in the Providence that gave them a man at an important crisis in their work among the Telegus who could do efficient service in a field richly bless- ed of God, and calling for laborers to gather in the ripening sheaves.

M. P. FREEMAN. Great Village, N. S.

BAPTIST COLPORTAGE. No. 2.

DEAR EDITOR: In my last article on Baptist Colportage I took it for granted that as a denomination we all felt the importance of this mode of work for Christ. But anon the query comes up—are we intelli- gently interested? Do we sufficiently value this style of work for the spread of truth? The fact, that in our past history as a denomination, little or no colportage work has been done, except as carried on by volunteers on their own account, is clear proof of the existence of incorrect ideas of the value of the work. There are at least two reasons why the work of the col- porteur is a great power for good.

1st. His work gives him continual opportunity for personal appeals to individuals, in reference to the claims of Christ upon them, or for winning them away from error.

2nd. He is always prepared to fol- low up any good impressions made on individuals by putting into their hands, either by gift or sale, books or tracts which will farther help in their search for truth.

The following clipped from an Amer- ican paper gives the story of

BAPTIST COLPORTAGE IN SWEDEN.

"The history of modern missions has but few brighter pages than those which accord the wonderful blessing of God on the work of the Baptist Publication Society of Sweden. In 1851 Andreas Wiberg, an educated minister of the Lutheran Church in that country, was converted to the views of Baptists by reading a little book published by the Society, 'Pen- gilly's Scripture Guide to Baptism.' He was soon immersed and joined the Baptists. Fired with a burning zeal for Christ and His truth, he de- voted himself to the salvation of his countrymen.

The Missionary Union to which he applied could not afford him a mis- sionary, the laws of Sweden prohib- iting the public preaching of the Gos- pel except by ministers of the State church. There was no obstacle how- ever to the free use of the Press, or to be more quiet, but hardly less ef- fective, labors of colporteurs.

In 1855 Mr. Wiberg was commis- sioned by the Publication Society to organize and direct a system of mis- sionary colportage in Sweden by which, in the course of the next four- teen years the people of every part of that country were liberally supplied with the Scriptures and with high- toned evangelical books and tracts.

In a quiet way that did not violate the laws, the gospel was preached from house to house by these earnest laborers, until the good tidings of sal- vation by the Cross went over all the country. The results were great and glorious. The good seed thus boun- tifully sown yielded a precious and abundant harvest. Many thousands of the people were converted to Christ and to the views of Baptists. With a spirit of bitter persecution the ene- mies of this good work attempted to hinder its progress and cripple the influence of its promoters. But the hand of God was with his servants to prosper them. Persecution accel- erated their growth. In fourteen years there were organized by these colpor- teur evangelists nearly two hundred churches with a membership of seven thousand and nearly two hundred Sabbath-schools. Public sentiment was gradually enlightened and liberal- ized, and the laws of the State were made tolerant of churches and minis- ters of all names. Then these well- sown and ripened harvest fields and full garners, the results of colportage work in Sweden, were transferred to the Missionary Union."

Twelve years have passed away since the Missionary Union took charge of the work in Sweden. Now there are about 21,000 Baptists in the country, united in over 300 churches. Besides about 7,000 have emigrated to the United States. Notice that the above is the unerrable result of

earnest personal efforts to win men away from error to Christ and His truth, seconded by the mighty power of literature put into the hands of the people. God only knows how great has been the loss to the cause of truth on account of the neglect of this branch of work for Christ in our Provinces.

earnest personal efforts to win men away from error to Christ and His truth, seconded by the mighty power of literature put into the hands of the people. God only knows how great has been the loss to the cause of truth on account of the neglect of this branch of work for Christ in our Provinces.

Baptist stewards of God, to you is committed the truth, not for your selves only, but that you may by your money, prayers and efforts, give it to those who have it not. Has not the time fully come, when you will with one accord pour into the treasury the money necessary for the establish- ment of a Baptist Book Room and a system of Colportage, which shall be the means of causing a stream of blessing to flow in all directions to the joy of angels and the glory of God.

DIMOCK ARCHIBALD. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 11th 1881.

WOLFVILLE NOTES.

Wolfville has had quite an exciting week. As early as Monday delegates to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., be- gan to arrive, and soon the village was quite filled with strangers. Since the Oddfellows of the three provinces were to hold their annual gathering here, this was simply what had been expected. But other things happen- ed, that rather surprised us.

In the first place, a thunder storm came up. Wednesday afternoon, which was the most peculiar affair of its kind we have ever witnessed. It was very gentle at first, but suddenly there came a flash, which seemed as much brighter than daylight as real orthodox lightning is than darkness. A tremendous clap of thunder follow- ed—and that was all. But it was enough. No less than six persons were injured, though strange to say, none seriously. A tree, on the hill beyond the Methodist church, was thoroughly singed; two telegraph posts were shattered and the lightning entered the office, burning a hole through the lightning arresters and slightly injuring the operator, who, considering the storm hardly worth noticing, was sending a despatch. Two men, in Grand Pre, had a very narrow escape. They had been work- ing in a certain place, and, for some reason, changed their position. Scarcely had they done so, when the lightning struck the ground, on which they had before been standing, ploughing it up for a considerable distance.

Then, on Wednesday night, we came very near having another Saxby tide. The water rose until it entirely covered the wharves. It broke the dike, near the new skating rink—which was to have been used yesterday by the Oddfellows—and flooded it very effectually. It also loosened some of the timbers, in the railway embankment. Beyond this, little damage was done here; but at Port Williams, the dike was not in very good order and the water rushed through, until it floated the hay-cocks and carried them quite a distance. A breach of over twenty-five feet was made in the old Grand Pre dike, which was, however, repaired before the next tide. It was otherwise at Long Island, where the dike was so injured that, although the Commis- sioner employed a hundred men all Thursday morning, they only had the privilege of seeing their work swept away, when the water next rose. Two hundred men were then mustered, and secured in repairing the damage.

The rink not being in a condition to use, the Oddfellows held their pic- nic yesterday in the College grounds. The Windsor Band (78th) was in attendance. After a drive through Cornwallis, and a street parade, a Band Concert and Lecture, in As- sembly Hall, closed the day's pro- gramme. Rev. J. Strothard was the Lecturer and his subject "Oddfellow- ship."

Nearly all the delegates have now left, and Wolfville has relapsed once more into her accustomed summer repose. This will remain undisturb- ed, until Monday, when there will be quite an exodus to Kentville, to here Hon. Edward Blake.

Wolfville, Aug. 13th, 1881.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Some who read the above caption will, perhaps, get "Webster's Un- abridged" and look up the meaning of the term, when, if they waited awhile for the June meetings to come off, and other religious summer gatherings, themselves would illus- trate its meaning to the injury of a good cause and the exhausted pati- ence of their friends and hearers.

Psychology is the science (or love) of "empty talk or noise." The season for the play and practice of this school of professionals is approach- ing. There is no better field for the display of the champions of this art than summer religious gatherings— Baptist Associations, and the like.

Sometimes they rise and discharge at our June meetings; but not often;

the water is generally too deep, and there are too many real whales on hand for the presence and prattle of these shoal-water fish.

The psilologist is an interesting character. You can tell him as soon as he arrives. A man full of talk cannot be hid. He attends all the sessions of the body, and is an atten- tive listener to the proceedings. He watches for his opportunity, and he is just in his element when he gets on the floor and there is no five-minute rule to stop his talk and hush his noise. He begins (with a little forward wave of the hand and snap of the finger and thumb towards the chair): "Brother Moderator! I have just a word or two to say (if it be the pleas- ure of the body) to this transcendent- ly important subject. To my mind, sir, no question that has been, or shall be, discussed before this body, is com- parable to the one now under consid- eration. Every emotion of me heart swells and surges with the intense importance of the subject; every fibre of me being thrills with the unparal- leled magnitude of this subject. Sir, it is because I feel, I speak. I would have trusted the discussion of this subject to more eloquent tongues and wiser heads, but for the interest I feel, and before I take my seat I hope to make you feel. Mr. Chairman, if my enthusiasm should get the better of me, and I am carried away in the discussion of this subject, I hope you will excuse me. I wish that all could feel as I now feel. O for a voice to penetrate every ear! O for pathos to melt every heart! Sir, could I place one foot upon the Georgium Sidus, dip my tongue into the livid lightnings, and throw my voice into the bellowing thunder. I would wake the whole world to the importance of the subject matter of this report." And so he goes on and on, until the subject and everything else is exhaust- ed but himself—and he is exhausted, too, but he don't know it. The psilo- logist closes with an appeal for an immediate collection in behalf of the object. Collection taken. Result— Two dollars and twenty-nine cents! Psilology—nothing more.

led them clean about, right contrary to the way to the Celestial City, whither they had been travelling. Then by the mercy of God his robe was made to fall from him, and they were made to see the dreadful delu- sion they had been in; or otherwise he would have gone on with them, till he had plunged them into the deep of soul-destroying sin and error. There are false Apostles, that trans- fer themselves into angels of light, and he that flattereth his neighbor, openeth a net for his feet.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

DONT USE BIG WORDS.

In promulgating your esoteric cog- itations, or articulating your superfi- cial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical or psychological obser- vations, beware of platitudinous pond- erosity. Let your conversational communication possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehen- sibility, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomeration of fatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affec- tions. Let your extemporaneous de- claring and unpremeditated expati- ations have intelligibility and verac- ious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittacous vacu- ity, ventriloquial verbosity, and van- illoquous vapidity. Shun double en- tentes, prurient jocosity, and pestifer- ous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully purely. Keep from "slang;" don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say. Don't use big words!

News Summary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Steamer "Seinda" is now lying at Sand Point wharf, Carleton, discharging steel rails for the New Brunswick Railway.

A despatch to the Globe says that the spool factory lately erected at Jacquet River, Restigouche county, and only in operation a few months, was totally destroyed by fire early on Friday morning. There is said to be some insurance, but the loss is very heavy.

THE NEW BARQUE.—The new vessel, nearly finished, in the yard of G. S. Turner, Esq., Harvey Bank, will soon be launched. She is built of the very best timber our forest can produce, together with much foreign wood. She is iron- kneed and copper fastened. It is hardly necessary to say that she is thoroughly built, as Mr. C. F. Dow, the builder, was never known to put up anything but a neat and well built and proportioned craft. This one will sustain his well-earned reputation of being a first-class ship-build- er. She is owned by Mr. George F. Smith, of St. John, G. S. Turner, Esq., and others. Capt. Paul R. Tingley, of Hopewell Hill, will be master of her. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel 185 ft. 5 inches; breadth of beam 38 ft. 3 inches; depth of hold, 22 ft. 8 inches, and she will class eleven years in Bureau Veritas.— Maple Leaf.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Halifax despatch of the 12th says: Brig. "Lionel McLean," from Plymouth, G. B., for Charlottetown, P. E. I., in ballast, struck on a rock in Chedabucto bay on Wednesday night last in a thick fog, and is a total wreck.

Schr. "Gertie," owned by H. & A. Locke, while at anchor on Bank Quero on Sunday, 7th inst., was blown up. The explosion was caused by sparks from a sailor's pipe falling into a keg of pow- der. Several planks were blown from the bow; the foremast was shattered, and the hawsers and other heavy material thrown from the deck. Some of the crew who were on deck were blown a distance of twenty feet. The cook named Fitzgerald, of Liverpool, is probably fatally injured. The schooner capsized five minutes after the explosion. The crew were rescued and brought to Lockport by an American vessel.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Two men belonging to the schooner "Joe Howe," of Clyde River, left their vessel on Saturday last to attend to their trawls. The schooner was lying anchor, and a boy was left in charge. Soon after the men left their vessel, a dense fog set in, and consequently they were lost. After being in the fog for twelve hours, the steamer "Edgar Stuart" bore in sight and rescued the men, and the next day safely landed them on their vessel.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Ottawa despatches state that on the 10th inst., a man named Weatherall, living at Mount Sherwood, who was divorc- ed from his wife some time ago, got mar- ried on the 9th. A mob charivariated him, and because he did not accede to their demands for money and refreshments, dragged him from his house where the newly married couple were, and used him so roughly that he died in their hands in the morning. The Dominion police have the matter in hand. An inquest was held and some arrests made.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Cabinet council was held Friday to consider the course to be adopted by the Government in regard to the land bill. The Standard on Friday says the sup- porters of the Government regard the situation as very serious. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will not give way on any of the points. He regards them as vital, and he will prefer to lose the bill altogether, this year.

Earl Pembroke writes to the Times protest- ing against the cry being raised that the amendments of the Lords to the Land Bill are an attack on the principles of the Bill. He says that it is not true in regard to one single amendment, except that dealing with the termination of existing leases, and that amendment only restores the bill to the shape in which it entered the House of Commons. The obstinate injustice of the Government towards the landlords, he says, is the sole cause of the dead lock.

The Daily News says if Gladstone re- signs he would make the peers our mas- ters. If the vote of a majority of the hereditary legislators could at any mo- ment overbear the decision of the coun- try, Parliamentary government would be- come a farce. The same may be said of the dissolution of Parliament and a gen- eral election.

The News discredits the idea of a coe- rence between the two Houses. In the Commons, Monday evening, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, said there would be no preliminary statement with respect to the land bill, but that the House would proceed to consider the amendment of the Lords forthwith.

Mr. Healy (Home Ruler) said he for- saw the germs of surrender in Gladstone's statement. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered on his arrival at the House, Monday after- noon, by a large crowd assembled at the entrance. The galleries of the House were crowded. Large numbers were present. Various petitions were presented amid cheers from the Liberal side, against the House yielding to the amendment of the Lords impairing protection afforded to tenants by the Land Bill.

In the Commons, Monday evening, Mr. Gladstone said he did not wish to have the word "compromise" applied to pro- ceedings of the Government. The House, he said, had trusted the Government so far, and he hoped it would continue to merit the trust. The House thereupon agreed to proceed with the consideration of amendment to the land bill, and on motion of Mr. Gladstone, the last amend- ment of the Lords—excluding from the right of free sale tenancies on which perma- nent improvements have been made by landlords—was disagreed to.

A meeting of the Committee of Federa- tion of the Liberal Association to-day in reference to the action of the Lords on the Land bill was numerously attended. Resolutions passed declaring that the Lords had mutilated the Land bill in the interest of land owners so as to render it wholly unacceptable, and urging the Gov- ernment to adhere firmly to the bill as it finally left the Commons and resists the dictation of a class majority in the House of Lords; it was also resolved that the action of the Lords raises a constitutional question tending directly to compel the country to consider the possibility of maintaining a system which will enable an irresponsible chamber to defeat the will of the nation.

The last amendment of the Lords, strick- en out of the provision for staying pro- ceedings of debt, was to-night adopted in the Commons. A committee was then appointed to draw up reasons for the action of the House.

The Times states that Gladstone has consulted Sir Erskine May, the eminent parliamentary authority, as to the prac- tice to be adopted under the peculiar cir- cumstances likely to arise in connexion with the land bill conference between the two houses, now considered unavoidable. Preparations are being made accordingly.

The Observer understands that Saturday a Cabinet Council decided, practically, to insist on the land bill as it was finally passed by the Commons, and in the event of the Lords remaining obdurate, Parlia- ment will be summoned again in Novem- ber, when the bill will be re-introduced; but there is a disposition to then force in the House of Lords a bill more distastful than the present one.

The New York World's London des- patch says that the step that the House of Lords have taken in throwing out the most sweeping clauses of the Land Bill has not only created great excitement in the political world, but has stirred the country from end to end. "Men see that a battle between Democracy and Plu- tocracy is at hand, and there is an uncom- fortable feeling abroad that grave politi- cal and perhaps constitutional changes are imminent.

Gladstone, who had a long interview Saturday night with Graiville and Car- lingford, his lieutenant in the House of Lords, says he will not yield a hair's breadth in this struggle, and that he will seize the opportunity of calling the at- tention of an entire session of a vast major- ity of the people's representatives can be destroyed in a few hours by the upper house. Should a conference between the two houses fail, Gladstone will call an autumn session, introducing a still strong- er and more sweeping bill and bid the Lords reject it at their peril. Some of his friends go so far as to say that if no arrangement can be reached next week, the Premier will at once dissolve Parlia- ment and appeal to the country.

In the House of Commons, Friday night, Ritchie (Conservative) moved an address to the Queen, praying the Queen to withhold consent from any commercial treaty with France which shall substitute specific for ad valorem duties in any way injurious to British manufactures, and which shall bind England for more than one year. This is a reconnaissance of the Conservative Protectionists, intended as a prelude to demonstrations in the Pro- vinces during the recess of Parliament. Ritchie pointed out that free trade had made no progress abroad, and that at home there was a growing feeling, that much of the present depression in trade was owing to our commercial policy. Though he held that protection was of no avail for our manufacturers, he insisted that steps ought to be taken to save them from exclusion from foreign markets. Sir Charles Dilke opposed the motion, but repeated that the Government were not parties to any treaty prejudicial to British trade. He quoted statistics to show that the trade of the country was increasing, and in regard to the policy of retaliation he pointed out that a large portion of our imports from France were articles of food, and that whatever might be the delusions abroad, the country could not tolerate an imposition of duties on food. After some discussion Ritchie's motion was negatived, 154 to 99.