

# Messenger and Visitor.

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VOLUME LV.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLIV.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1892.

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## PASSING EVENTS.

—THE *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, one of the leading liquor journals of New York, fears that its friends will awaken one day to the unwelcome realization that Governor Flower, of that State, has strong moral convictions. The *Gazette* is remarkably candid. There is nothing, of course, that the liquor interest has more reason to fear than men of strong moral convictions, and especially when such men are placed in position to have to do with the making and enforcement of law.

—AN amendment to the copyright law has been proposed in the United States Congress, requiring the deposit with the Librarian of Congress of fifty copies of every work entered for copyright instead of the two copies now required. One copy is to be sent to some public library in each state of the Union. The *Examiner* characterizes the bill as "a species of blackmail which it is proposed to impose by law on all authors as the price of protection."

—A CERTAIN leading religious paper of Chicago remarks that, "one of the abuses of our time is the gross and cruel caricaturing by cartoon of our public men." At the same time it is presenting on its cover from week to week the portraits of some of the "leading lights of Presbyterianism," and these esteemed ministers are caricatured by another leading religious paper, of the same city, as "illustrated martyrs," because of these "unique portraits."

—THE "Appeal" from Miss Graves to the graduates, former students, and friends of Acadia Seminary, which appeared in last week's issue, in view of its importance is reprinted this week. We hope that some who should be interested in the matter therein presented will fall to read the appeal. An unfortunate typographical error occurs in the seventh paragraph, near the end, "or carried into dollars, &c.," read "coined into, &c." We regret that the mistake was discovered too late to be corrected in this issue.

—We are requested by Miss Seiden to say that on account of the recent and bereavement which came so suddenly upon her, and her own illness, she has not been able to reply personally to the many expressions of Christian friendship and sympathy which have come from valued friends, on the occasion of her lamented father's death. Miss Seiden trusts that her friends will kindly accept this assurance of her grateful appreciation of their messages of affection and sympathy. She is happily able in her deep sorrow to feel the assurance that God is "a very present help in trouble."

—MISSING LETTERS.—Our readers will notice that at the top of our fourth page subscribers are advised to remit to this office either by check, P. O. order, or registered letter. Because money has not been sent several letters unregistered have failed to reach us of late. Every year a few are said to go astray. For the prevention of this there is only the one way. We would far rather bear the expense of registering a letter than to endure the perplexity arising from this neglect. Considering the large number of letters received daily at this office it is a matter of surprise that so few are missing. The post office officials are doing their best to deliver our mails regularly, and we hope our subscribers in future will not fail to assist them by properly mailing all remittances.

—THERE cannot be the slightest doubt that the use of tobacco is particularly injurious to boys. The most pernicious form of the weed is said to be the cigarette, and it is through the cigarette that the youthful smoker generally makes the acquaintance of the narcotic. It is said that a bill will be introduced at the present session of the Ontario Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco to youths under the age of 18. Such a law, if enforced, would be wholesome. The tobacco habit, which seems to be growing more and more general, is an expensive business for the country. The aggregate of wealth that is worse than wasted in this way is immense. It would be a good step in the right direction if the manufacture and the sale of cigarettes were entirely prohibited in Ontario and in the whole Dominion. No doubt many youths receive permanent injury from the use of cigarettes, and many also, by this means, fall into the tobacco habit which otherwise would never become addicted to the use of the weed. A bill to prohibit the cigarette was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, but we regret to see that it has failed to become law.

## GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

—THE meetings in connection with the 55th anniversary of the Grande Ligne Mission were held in the French Baptist church edifice, Montreal, on the 18th and 19th inst. There were five sessions in all. The morning and evening sessions of Thursday were given to examining and setting apart to the gospel ministry, Bro. W. S. Bullock, missionary at Ottawa and Hull. Bro. Bullock studied at the Feller Institute, Grande Ligne, and at Newton Theological Seminary. The council was well satisfied with the brother's experience, views of Christian doctrine, etc. The exercises of the evening, partly in French, were solemn and impressive.

—On Friday evening there was an "at home" or "missionary drawing-room" at the residence of A. A. Ayer, Esq., president of the Board. Most of the missionaries and workers were present, and many other friends of the work. Besides the social intercourse, interesting addresses were given by Principal Masse and others.

—The reports of the secretary and treasurer show that the past year has been "one of the most remarkable" in the history of the mission. All the old stations, some fourteen in number, have been supplied with laborers and faithfully worked. Forty-two have been added by baptism. Some new stations have been opened—one, Meskinonge, is a most remarkable opening, and at present seems full of promise.

—The total income for current expense for the year was \$17,720.00. This includes all that is collected by the missionaries at their stations, income from the school, from investments and all donations. This amount is about \$3,000 in excess of former year, and the accounts were closed with a small balance on the right side. The estimates for the incoming year are \$20,000. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces may contribute \$2,000 of this, at least.

—Having gathered what information I could concerning the work during our stay in Montreal, on Saturday evening I went out to Grande Ligne, and remained till Monday noon, enjoying the hospitality of the Feller Institute. Sunday morning the service was entirely in French, but in the evening I was able to retiate somewhat by conducting the monthly English service, hampered, however, by the feeling that a fourth of the audience at least did not know what I was saying, though giving the closest attention.

—My answer is this: I am convinced that the work is a most difficult one. It has the drawbacks common to our English work, especially the removal of members to other countries, increased in this case by the persecution at home. It has some of the difficulties of the foreign work, such as the persecution that may break out fiercely on the least provocation. It has, moreover, difficulties peculiar to itself, especially the difficulty of getting the ear of the people. There are no such gatherings to hear the word of the Lord as we read of in the Acts of the Apostles, or even in the reports of the foreign missions. Inasmuch as "faith comes by hearing and hearing by the Word of God," the greatness of this hindrance must be apparent to all.

—But in spite of all these obstacles there is much to inspire and encourage, and the work is full of promise. Not stopping to name the encouragements common to all who are working for Jesus, we notice:

1. That the history of the beginnings of this mission is an inspiration. The spirit manifested by Madame Feller and her associates is still alive and its influence is felt even by the visitor.

2. There is an efficient staff of workers connected with the mission. Not including the teachers at the school, there are nine ordained ministers, four unordained ministers, two colporteurs, and two Bible women. The prospect for increase of workers is good, as there are three of the young men from the school at Toronto Baptist College, and several at the school who will probably give themselves to the work.

3. There is an excellent school at Grande Ligne. The building is durable, convenient and educative in all its appointments. Principal Masse and his

praise were merited. The year before last Mr. Dolge surprised his workmen by reducing their hours of daily labor from ten to nine and a half. The past year he has been able to increase their wages by the amount of ten per cent. One of the attractive features in the scheme lies in the fact that it offers encouragement for workmen to exercise their inventive genius, since if a workman makes improvement in machinery, any surplus arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of the change, goes to him. A system of life insurance and pensions is arranged, thus providing for wear and tear of labor as well as machinery. How long the plan of profit-sharing has been in operation at Dolgeville is not stated, but we are told the face value of policies now held by employees amounts to \$141,000. From January 1, 1892, four employees are entitled to pensions respectively of \$507, \$310, \$300, \$510. According to the accounts given the profit-sharing system in this instance seems to have given most gratifying results.

—WHAT the results may be of the ministerial crisis in France and the resignation of the de Freycinet government, noted in our news column last week, it is not easy to foresee. It was at first supposed that M. Rouvier, to whom the task of reconstruction had been committed, would be successful, and that the ministry would not differ materially either in policy or personnel from that which it was to succeed. M. Rouvier's policy, it was believed, like that of M. de Freycinet, would be Conservative, and conciliatory toward the Roman Catholic church. This conciliation of the clerical party, it appears, was the cause of de Freycinet's defeat. The 520 representatives who make up the French Chamber of Deputies may be said, in a general way, to be divided into three parties—the Moderates, the Radicals, or the party of the Left, and the clericals, or the party of the Right. M. de Freycinet had enjoyed, in a considerable measure at least, the support of the Radicals, but his recent attitude toward the Roman Catholics had aroused the indignation of the Left, hence his defeat. M. Rouvier appears to have believed that he could succeed where M. de Freycinet had failed. But in this, he has been disappointed, and the situation has become more complicated. The Radicals will fight hard against any domination on the part of the Clericals, and are determined, if possible, to secure a controlling influence in the new ministry. It is now reported that M. Bourgeois, who appears to be, to a greater extent than the other ministers named, the representative of the Radicals, has undertaken to organize a ministry. Speculations are indulged as to the effect of the crisis upon the stability of the understanding between France and Russia. The Czar is said to be anxiously watching the situation, and a Vienna despatch states that it is thought not unlikely that the ministerial crisis in France may upset the ingeniously planned league between Russia, France and the Vatican.

—THE riotous demonstrations which took place during the past week in the streets of Berlin, and under the very windows of the Emperor's palace, indicate that the relations between the imperial head and certain portions of the body politic are not altogether so agreeable as could be desired. The young Emperor has shown a lively and personal interest in the welfare of his people, which is certainly most commendable, but he considers it his duty or his privilege to talk a good deal in public, and some of his recent utterances, setting forth the doctrines of absolutism and his ideas as to the extent of his imperial authority, have not been of a character to find a friendly response in the breasts of a good many of his subjects. Nor are the people in general quite prepared for the arbitrary manner in which the Kaiser proposes to institute moral and educational reforms. It is stated that from 6,000 to 10,000 persons, led by the Socialist agitators, joined in singing the Marseillaise, last Thursday, in the hearing of the Emperor. This is probably an exaggeration, but the singing of the Marseillaise in the streets of Berlin could scarcely be pleasant music to Kaiser William, even if the number of singers was much smaller. The well-drilled police succeeded in dispersing the mob, but not without the use of their sabres and some bloodshed. The Socialists and working men of Berlin were of course principally concerned in the demonstration, and how much significance it may have cannot be at present determined. But the events of last week may certainly be regarded as an intimation to the Emperor that it is not safe to sit too heavily and persistently upon the weight of his imperial authority upon the safety-valve of the German political machine.

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## MAXIMS IN RHYME.

Truth and error oft may grapple, yet we know that Truth must win;  
God, who pardons greatest sinners, makes no compromise with sin.  
Should we cast aside the gospel, nought on earth could take its place;  
No bright message equal to it ever yet has reached our race.  
One may gaily, safely journey over oceans wide and vast,  
Only in the end to perish near his native land at last.  
Though our dearest friend be absent, he may love us none the less;  
Some poor deed man deems a failure, God may call a grand success.  
Many a sweet and noble spirit lowliest spheres with grace adorn;  
Lilies thrive in shady places, roses grow on wayside thorns.  
Not in vain we toil and suffer through the swiftly passing years;  
He who guides the stars and planets keeps a recompense for tears.

Hebron, N. S., Feb. 24.  
A. COHOOS.

BY PASTOR CLARK, COBourg, ONT.

## W. B. M. U.

For Miss MacNeill, our young lady missionary at Hobbsville, may realize the promise contained in Josh. 1: 9; that she may be successful in acquiring the language, and be filled with power from on high for her work.

Home Missions.  
(Part of a paper read by Mrs. York, at a Union Meeting of the Mission Circle of Toronto.)  
"Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, 'Be strong, fear not.'"

It requires much more zeal and consecration to be alive to home, than to foreign mission work. From our childhood we have been made to feel an interest in foreign missions. Among our earliest recollections are those of our mothers telling us of India and Burmah. We have listened to missionary stories and learned to sing missionary hymns. Many of us, before we could speak plainly, have saved our pennies—received, perhaps, for giving the baby kiss to the stranger—for foreign missions. It all seemed so strange and so wonderful to us. Then as we grew older the interest became greater. And whenever we heard, or read, or sang of India's coral strand, our hearts gave a wild throbbing of love for the Gospel work in India. From childhood we have all loved the work and the people and the land. INDIA! Does not the name awaken in our hearts an unconquerable desire to give our undivided energies to the work of sending or taking the Gospel to the land where moons are as silver and suns are as gold?—where fruits and flowers grow in rich profusion, and everything speaks of grace and glory, excepting the sin-enclosed inhabitants for whose salvation our own dear Redeemer gave His life. O yes, there is a great deal that is inspiring to the intelligent Christian, and a great deal that is irresistible to the poetic Christian, in the very name of India, and in all work for her. But home mission work makes a larger demand upon genuine Christianity. The halo that, above the darkness of idolatry, rests upon India, like a rainbow in a cloudy sky, does not belong to the home mission field. To many people

there is something prosaic in home mission work, and the interest is lively only in proportion to the Christian's love for Christ. Our hearts are so aglow with enthusiasm and the glad hope of Christ's return, when the nations shall have come to the light, that in our zeal in foreign work we sometimes forget the duty nearer us. Let us not love India less, but home more.

Those who are at work upon home mission fields are especially in need of an interest to our sympathy. Many of them are making daily sacrifices with no apparent corresponding return. They have parted from friends and are denying themselves many social pleasures and—in many instances—home comforts, without the inspiring remembrance of a gloriously sorrowful farewell, when the soul rose to anguish and passed beyond anguish into rapture. Many of them are compelled to refrain away from much that they love best, but with no heroic and inspiring feelings awakened by the thought of great lands and waters lying between. Great distances give rise to large thoughts; large thoughts occasion great feeling; and great feeling brings large hopes and joys as well as deep sorrows. But none of these supreme experiences come to the home missionary. The world does not call him heroic, and he does not call himself heroic. Upon the home mission field to-day there is many a man laboring faithfully and energetically and prayerfully, seeing little fruit of his labor, while in the life-path over which he has come may be seen here the grave of a lost hope, there one of a crushed ambition; and if the heart might speak, we would almost, I think, hear these words: "Preaching the gospel is not what I expected it would be." My dear sister, it does take a heroic person to be a home missionary. "Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, 'Be strong, fear not.'"

There can be no question as to the importance of home missions. Our blessed Lord came into the world that He might bring the world to Himself; but He died for the sinner. During His stay upon earth He did not hasten to this one and that one, passing by a needy one. He healed all who came in His way. God forbid that one thought should be taken from our foreign field to be placed on our home field; but God grant that from this day there may be an awakening to the interests of home missions such as has never before been known and one that will bring most wonderful results for the honor and glory of His name. There can be no increase in home work without its influence being felt abroad. Home missions feed foreign missions as the rivers feed the sea. It was the influence of home mission work—although, perhaps, not yet named as such—that inspired a Cary and a Judson to give their lives for the perishing millions. And so with our foreign missionaries of to-day; it was the work at home, growing and permeating with its irresistible influence all parts of our land, that made them ill at ease in Zion, and continually recalled the words of our blessed Lord—"Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations, and to the end of the world."—Baptist Visitor.

## Literary Notes.

The contents of the *March Arena* are sufficiently varied to interest all lovers of serious literature. The Rev. Minot J. Savage contributes a remarkable paper on "Psychical Research," giving many thrilling stories for the truth of which he vouches. This paper is as interesting as fiction, although it is prepared in the interest of science. Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, the well-known author of "New Education," "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," and many other notable scientific and educational works, writes thoughtfully on "Full-orbed Education," a paper which should be perused by every parent and teacher in America. Henry Wood contributes a paper of great ability and interest, entitled "Revelation through nature." Gen. J. B. Weaver writes on "The Three-fold Contentment of Industry." Hamlin Garland describes in his graphic manner the Farmers' Alliance members of the present Congress. This paper is accompanied by nine photographs. Hon. Walter Clark, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, furnishes a masterly argument in favor of governmental control of the telegraph and telephone. William Q. Judge, of New York, who stands at the head of the Theosophical movement in America, answers Moncure D. Conway's recent article on "Madame Blavatsky at Adyar." Charles Schroder institutes a comparison between Christianity and Buddhism, showing wherein the former religion is superior to the belief of the East Indians. Other articles contribute to make up a number of great interest.