

# Messenger and Visitor

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—At the Newton Anniversary exercises this year President Hovey distributed diplomas to about twenty young men. One of these, Mr. J. W. Illey, is from Cornwallis, N. S., and a graduate of Acadia. We believe that Mr. Illey has accepted a pastorate in New England.

—The late session of the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Convention held in Toronto was, so far as we have learned, a very pleasant and successful one. Our Ontario correspondent has promised us a report of the proceedings but it has not been received in time for the present issue.

—Rev. Dr. JAMES has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn., to take charge of a new Baptist newspaper, which is about to be published in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that the *National Baptist* of that city, Dr. H. L. Wayland's paper, was a few months ago sold out to the *New York Examiner*. Possibly Dr. James can succeed where Dr. Wayland could not.

—Rev. O. C. S. Wallace has declined the appointment to the chancellorship of Melville University. To be nominated for a position of so much prominence and importance signifies a confidence in Mr. Wallace's wisdom and ability which is certainly gratifying to him and to his friends. But in view of (what we suppose to be) the fact that he is very happily and successfully engaged in pastoral work and that his people strongly desire that he shall remain with them, we think it was to have been expected that Mr. Wallace would decline the appointment, and we believe he has not committed a mistake in so doing.

—An appeal for a popular testimonial to Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York City, as a recognition of his eminent services in the cause of municipal reform, has resulted in raising a fund of nearly \$29,000. It would have spoiled all if Dr. Parkhurst had been willing to accept this money for his personal advantage. As was to have been expected of him, he has declined to do so and the money is to be invested as a fund to be used in promoting the work of the City Vigilance League. While he lives Dr. Parkhurst will act as trustee of the fund, paying the interest to the League, and will provide for a legal successor in case of his death.

—Mr. G. W. GANONG, of St. Stephen, has placed in the hands of the school trustees of that town the sum of \$120, as a fund for the benefit of St. Stephen students who are without the necessary means to enable them to take a course of instruction at the Provincial Normal School. The money is to be loaned to students, to be repaid in instalments with interest at 5 per cent. in the case of young men, but without interest in the case of young ladies. No doubt such a fund as Mr. Ganong proposes to establish is added to sufficiently would prove a real boon to many young men and women striving to obtain an education and to fit themselves for successful work in their profession.

—"THE ELECTRIC CANDLE," says the *Scientific American*, "is in a great request in England for lighting and decoration of dining and other tables. An ingenious device for lighting the candles is provided by placing small pads under the table cloth and taking the current from them by means of two pin points in the base of the candlestick. The candles of course are extinguished on being taken from the table and are relighted when replaced in the proper position. They are so arranged that the bulb and the glass imitation of a wax candle can be removed, when the candlestick can be used for the ordinary candle. When used with shades of colored silk, the electric candle makes one of the prettiest additions to a dinner table that it is possible to imagine."

—It has been stated in some of the daily papers that a lady in Boston, a member of Rev. R. M. Hunt's congregation at Jamaica Plain, has made the handsome donation of a thousand dollars to Acadia College. This is to be taken we hope as a gratifying indication that our New England friends are beginning to appreciate the important work that Acadia has done and is doing for them in educating so many excellent ministers for the blessing and edification of New England churches. In placing a column of ministerial personal in the *Boston Watchman* the other day, we noticed five names at least of Maritime Province men, all of whom have received training at Acadia. Would not worthy New England Baptists be serving their own interests very directly and effectively by contributing out of their abundance the means to make Acadia as efficient as possible.

—From a Chicago paper it is learned that Dr. Paul Paquins' tuberculosis serum which has attracted the attention of the medical profession all over the world for several months, is about to be used in Chicago by Dr. Lagorio, director of the Chicago Pasteur Institute. The method of preparing the serum from the use of which wonderful results are said to be obtained in the treatment of consumption is as follows:

"A culture of the bacilli of tuberculosis or consumption, is made in veal or beef bouillon. The bacilli are obtained from the sputum of patients, and in bouillon multiply with extreme rapidity. The product is concentrated fluid highly toxic in character. This is injected hypodermically into the blood of a very healthy horse. The animal is immediately thrown into a fever thereby, and the injection is repeated day after day until the fever abates and the injections no longer have any effect. The animal is then said to be 'immunized.' This process requires from one to three months' time, the length depending on the animal's resistance to treatment. Then immunized, blood is drawn from the horse's neck, placed in a sterilized bottle, and kept at a temperature of forty degrees in a refrigerator. In the course of a month the constituents of the blood separate so that the serum can be decanted. The treatment is the hypodermic injection of a few drops of serum daily into the muscles of the patient's back."

### PASSING EVENTS.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, died on the morning of May 23rd, of pleurisy and pneumonia. Mr. Gresham was a man of distinguished ability and honorable character, who as soldier, jurist and statesman had rendered eminent service to his country. He had worked his way up from the ranks. His ancestors were of English, Welsh and North of Ireland stock. His grandparents having come to Virginia about the close of the last century. Walter Gresham was born in a log cabin in Southern Indiana in 1832. When he was two or three years old his father, who was sheriff of the County, was killed by a desperado. The mother was left with three sons and two daughters to educate. Walter worked for his education, studied law and had gained a good standing in his profession when the civil war occurred. He was then 28 years old and a member of the Indiana Legislature. He was influential in bringing his State into the Union on the Union side, and entering the army as Colonel of the 53rd Indiana regiment, took a prominent part in the war. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and his career as a soldier was marked by courage and ability. Toward the end of the war his leg was shattered by a ball. The wound entailed a long period of suffering and though contrary to the advice of his surgeons, General Gresham retained the limp he was left with a noticeable lameness. After the war Mr. Gresham returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1869 was appointed United States District Judge for Indiana. In President Arthur's administration he was for a time Postmaster-General, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. In 1884 he was appointed United States Circuit Judge and in this office, which he held until his appointment to the office of Secretary of State by President Cleveland, he won a high reputation. In 1885 Judge Gresham's name was prominent before the Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, but the nomination was given to Harrison, not certainly because he was the man of greater political virtue and more commanding ability. In the position which he has filled in the present administration, Mr. Gresham's position has been one of great responsibility and difficulty, and whatever may be the verdict of history as to the wisdom and statesmanship manifested in the guidance of affairs, we have no doubt that it has been dictated by a sense of justice and supreme regard for right rather than by a desire to secure immediate popular endorsement.

A bill to amend the Indian Act passed its second reading in the Dominion Senate last week. This measure contains some quite important provisions. Its objects are explained by the Premier, in so to do away with anomalies in the act passed last session and to facilitate the working of the present law in its application to the different bands of Indians in the various provinces of the Dominion. The bill contains provisions respecting the sale of Indian lands and the disposition of money arising from such sales for the benefit of the Indians. It gives to the Governor-General in council the power to depose any chief for dishonesty, immorality or incompetency, wipes out the distinction between head and second chiefs and reduces the maximum number

of chiefs permitted to any band from eighteen to fifteen. The bill also contains a clause enabling the department to grant demands of individual enfranchised Indians for their share of capital as well as the land of the band, without waiting for the consent of the band, at its council called for general enfranchisement. The present bill also confers the power to prohibit what are called the "giving away dances," which consume much time, tend to extravagance and idleness and are otherwise demoralizing to the Indians by reason of certain disgusting orgies in which they are wont at such times to engage. Another important provision has reference to the reduction of the prices at which Indian lands may be sold and the rents at which they may be leased. The general design of the measure appears to be to facilitate the bringing of the Indian into a condition of citizenship and to give the government greater power in dealing with the Indian bands, at the same time limiting the powers of the tribal governments. To make citizens of the Indians as far as possible is no doubt the true aim, but much caution is necessary in applying coercive measures, lest by too high a degree of pressure in the right direction, a good purpose be hindered rather than promoted.

LATE despatches, which may be more or less trustworthy, respecting the condition of things in Armenia and the situation of the Christian population of the country declare that the presence of the Commission of Inquiry has not had the effect of making matters more comfortable for the Armenians. On the contrary, it is stated, affairs have grown worse and the Christian population of Eastern Turkey is at the present moment in greater peril than it was the week before the Sassoon massacre. The condition of things eastward in Persia as well as in Turkey, is represented as being full of peril to Christians and Christian missionaries. The Turkish government, it is stated, is taking prompt measures against an expected uprising of Armenian revolutionists. There is talk that the Sultan of Turkey intends to force a great religious war as a necessary condition of maintaining his prestige among the Mohammedans. As nothing has been done by the Turkish government to punish those engaged in the Sassoon and Moosh massacres, the Moslems of Persia, it is said, are beginning to believe that nothing will be done and that Europe's protests count for nothing. The Moharem season, when religious fanaticism among the Moslems runs high, is approaching, and it is represented that under present conditions much danger is involved to Christian missionaries in Persia.

THE Newfoundland Government appears to feel that it has not been dealt with in a generous manner by Canada in the matter of negotiations between the Colony and the Dominion, looking to closer political relations. But it is probable that the financial conditions named by the Canadian government are quite as favorable to Newfoundland as the people of the Dominion would be inclined to endorse. If Newfoundland's financial condition is desperate, which appears to be the fact, she should not expect the people of Canada, with the too heavy burdens they are now carrying, to shoulder the additional responsibility necessary to place a bankrupt sister colony in a condition of prosperity. The attempt of Hon. Mr. Bond to float a loan of \$2,000,000 in the United States appears to have been unsuccessful and now the *Canadian Gazette* announces that a London syndicate has undertaken to issue in London during June a 4 per cent. loan of \$500,000. But this is subject to the condition that all the legal points must be proved to be satisfactory, a condition which in the opinion of experts will prove fatal to the project. A consolidation of Great Britain's North American possessions under one government seems desirable from a national point of view, and if this appears with sufficient strength to the Imperial Parliament, some means will doubtless be formed by which the financial barrier to the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion may be removed.

A Massachusetts Historical Society it appears has erected a monument at Lonsburg, C. B., in commemoration of the taking of that place by New England forces 150 years ago. This seems to Senator Poirier a very improper thing on the part of the said society and he has accordingly made a long speech in the Senate at Ottawa, in which he denounces it as an unbecoming impertinence and offensive to a large number of loyal Canadians. Premier Rowell in re-

ply is reported as saying that the government understood that the monument had been erected by a historical society founded in Boston. The consent of the Canadian government had not been asked, and the government did not know what inscription would appear upon the monument or upon whose land it was being erected. It is perhaps rather singular that a Massachusetts society should wish to erect such a memorial on Canadian soil, and in case of its doing so, it would perhaps have been a matter of ordinary courtesy to acquaint the Canadian government with its intention, or but that a senator of this Dominion or any other loyal Canadian citizen, should feel so deeply insulted by a simple monument intended to commemorate a victory of British colonial troops, which occurred a century and a half ago and helped to lay foundations for the political and religious liberties which Canada today enjoys, is remarkable as an illustration of the peculiar national elements that co-exist in this Canada of ours.

### Foreign Missions.

To the Churches of the Maritime Provinces.  
DEAR BROTHERS,—In the Foreign Missionary No. of the M. and V. appears an article entitled, "The needs of our Foreign Mission work," written by Rev. W. E. Boggs, so well known in these Provinces. There are some things in that article to which I desire to call special attention and to emphasize. The views of Dr. Boggs are worth noting for he knows whereof he affirms. He has been a pastor in these Provinces, was a member and officer of the Foreign Mission Board, was one of our own missionaries, and has watched with keenest interest the progress of our work both at home and abroad. If there is a man amongst us who ought to be heard on Foreign Missions he is the man. He tells us that the chief needs are at home and what some of them are.

1. "That the churches should be led to see that the one supreme work which the Lord Jesus committed to His people to do was to evangelize all mankind. To believe the same, but there are a good many of our people and not a few of our pastors who do not believe this. And there is where some of our trouble lies. We need pastors who have this work at their hearts, who will preach about it, talk about it in their pastoral visits and pray about it in connection with the public worship of the Lord's day and in the social services of the church. As Bro. Boggs says: 'A pastor who is not deeply interested in this mighty work is not in harmony with Christ. A pastor who is indifferent to this last command of Christ is not a true representative of Christ and is unfit to be a leader of a company of representatives.' These are strong words, but I believe them to be true."

2. "That the churches both in themselves, and also through their Board, to work at this great undertaking as they have never done before, laying aside all trifling, all hesitation, all 'playing at missions,' all sleepy half-hearted efforts that they take hold of it as if they really meant business."

3. "That the churches in these Provinces are abundantly able to send out twice as many missionaries as they have at present in the field, to open and equip several more stations, and that the increase of the effectiveness of the mission."

4. "That the management of this work should be committed to the hands of those who know most about Foreign Mission work." I believe this too with all my heart, and will gladly give way to any brother who will take my place and try to bring this mighty enterprise into the fore-front of our undertakings for Christ. It is not there now. It is supposed to be alongside of some others; but to me it looks as if it were a little behind, and not leading all the others along the road in a victorious march to victory.

5. That there should be direct, enthusiastic, hopeful agency in deputation work among the churches—not mingled with or distracted by any other cause—and so when an effective sermon is preached or an earnest address is given and people's hearts are in sympathy with the work, that no over careful brooding or who is afraid that too much will be given to Foreign Missions shall say: 'We have a plan and according to it Foreign Missions is to get a certain percent, and the more that is given according to that plan the more will go into

the Foreign Mission treasury, and the other treasures as well.' To my mind such a course is fatal to the growth of any department of our work. It paralyzes effort and is unfair and unjust. Every department of our work should stand on its own merits, make its own appeals and come in direct contact with those upon whom it depends for sustenance. And in my judgment, we shall never have healthy growth until this proportion business is swept out of existence. It is a system found in no civilized country on earth, as far as I know, and if the true reason were given for its retention the blush of shame would mantle many a cheek.

6. That all thought of becoming auxiliary to any other missionary society should not for a single moment be entertained." All that our brother says on this point is worth emphasizing. I confess that there was a time when I held a different opinion. I did think it would be better to be united with either our brethren in Ontario or better still with the Missionary Union. I do not think so now, I believe with Bro. Boggs that God has entrusted to our hands sufficient money on earth, as far as I know, and we have the men to carry on this work successfully. 'Now for the faith and courage.' Here is a reply to the recommendation made in the paper which was read at the Conference in Lunenburg Co., and which appeared in the last week's issue of the M. and V. The writer of that paper suggests that we unite the F. M. work with our Upper Province brethren—as a means of lessening expense. Now is that going to make expense less? Is it supposed that the F. M. Board of Ontario and Quebec have nothing to say how the Home work of Foreign Missions would be carried on in these Provinces? They would say and rightly too: 'We have, and use, methods up here which work to our satisfaction and we desire to pursue the same course in the Maritime Provinces.' And they would do so, without doubt. And what then? Who would visit the churches, and what agencies would be set at work and at what expense? Why brethren, it would cost nothing less than from \$1600 to \$1800 to carry on this department of our work in these Provinces. It must of necessity be so when you take the salary of the living agency into the account, and what would have to be paid to take care of the 'trust funds' in the custody of the Foreign Mission Board to-day.

No better, instead of spending time in this direction it would be better for us all to get into right relations with Jesus Christ, to feel as He felt, love as He loved, and become full of the Holy Ghost, and full of faith. Then might we expect to see the windows of Heaven open and a blessing poured out that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

Brothers, I have spoken out of the depths of my heart. I have no ends to serve, no axe to grind, no personal interests to advance, but I do desire to see our Foreign Mission work take its rightful place in the mind and heart of our people. Let us take our stand with the late Dr. John A. Broadus, who said: 'If you want to make christianity flourish interest yourself and your children and your church in saving the people on the other side of the round world and then you can get them to take hold of things here home. You remember how Arch. Updeas said when he was finding out the wonderful powers of the lever: 'Give me a place to stand on, with a lever I will move the world.' Oh man and woman, foreign missions and the pivot to stand on for christianity to do its work for the race. I rejoice to be, in such company. May the time soon come when all our pastors shall see this as their solemn duty, and the history of the Church as it is. There are my own personal views and no one else is responsible for them.

J. W. MANNING.  
P. S.—The article of Dr. Boggs will be printed in pamphlet form, will be for free distribution, and all our contributions may be had for the asking. J. W. M.

W. B. M. U.  
MONTH FOR THE YEAR.  
"Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."  
Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JUNE.  
For Miss Clark that she may quicken her senses and realize in her new work the abiding presence of our Lord.  
For our Association gatherings, that every session may be for the glory of Christ and the increase of His Kingdom.

We wish especially to call the attention of our sisters to the Associations. They are held this year as follows:  
NOVA SCOTIA.  
Western Association, June 15th, Digby.  
Central Association, June 21st, Mahoe Bay.  
Eastern Association, July 12th, Truro.  
NEW BRUNSWICK.  
Western Association, June 28th, Kingsclear.  
Southern Association, St. Martins, July 13th.  
Eastern Association, July 20th, Hillsboro.  
P. E. Island Association, July 5th, Long Creek.  
Ladies missionary meetings will be held at all these Associations, and we are very anxious for any of our number to be present. The Association meetings should be seasons of great power and refreshing. Shall we not make

them so this year? It is not enough to pray that they may be, some work must be done to help answer our prayers. Some of our faithful workers in the past years are now laid aside by illness and probably will not be able to attend the Associations this year. Where are the sisters to take their places? The Lord is calling loudly for new laborers. "Arise, He calleth thee" should be the message to many hearts just now. Never in the history of our Mission Society did we so much need earnest, devoted, consecrated women who have the courage to step into the work and lift up their voices like John the Baptist of old, crying "Prepare the way of the Lord." The Master has need of such. They have no doubt been in training; now He calls them forth. Women who in suffering and solitude have been in communion with God or in the midst of cares and crosses have learned the lesson that will fit them for this service, like Moses among the wild rocks of Horeb; Gideon by the threshing floor; Elijah by the brook Cherith; David tending his sheep on the mountain side. Women who can rise above obstacles and hindrances, who have courage to speak out and across the careless and indifferent to make straight in the desert a highway for our God. One voice, calm in the tumult, strong amid the despairing and murmuring of the weak, persistent and energetic because God reigns and His promises are sure, will accomplish more than the confused sound of a hundred who have no message and little faith.

My sisters we are praying and waiting for such as these. Has God sent you to be a voice? Have you been praying, "Take my lips and let them be filled with messages for thee?" Has He called you, quickened you and anointed you for this work? Speak then in this wilderness. Do not refuse to obey although you are a woman. Let your voice sound the word of the Lord, and far and near let all be taught the message which God has given until the way of the Lord is prepared and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

The Ladies Aid Society in connection with the St. Martins Baptist church held a jubilee evening in the vestry on Wednesday evening, May 8th. A fairly good audience were in attendance, President Mrs. J. S. Tins in the chair. Reading of scripture by the President, opening prayer by Mrs. W. J. Thompson. The following programme was then carried out: A paper by Mrs. Renj. Vaughan, Jr., on "African Missions"; reading by Miss Mabel Cochrane; paper by Mrs. M. Kelly, on "Telugu Missions"; an address on Grande Ligne Mission by Pastor W. J. Thompson; reading by Miss Maggie Smith; paper by Miss Hughes. An appeal to the young girls to join our "Aid Society"; paper by the secretary, "What demand has our Aid Society upon us as christian women." Collection of \$3.25 was taken. Our society though small is encouraged, the interest in missions deepens among the members. We hope the result of our meeting will be an increase to our membership.

Mrs. A. W. FOWLER, Sec'y.

MISSION HOUSE PEARL KIMIDI  
April 28, 1896.  
MY DEAR MRS. MANNING,—I have been writing to Mr. Manning and felt that I must add a note to you, but just as I got the date written the bell rang for dinner. I have my dinner at 4 p. m. Then two preachers wires came to me—one has the dearest little baby, about seven months old. The baby used to be afraid of me but now we are getting to be good friends and I think just as much of it as if it were white. The father has asked me to give it a name, but I have not decided on any yet. After playing with the baby an hour, and also trying to talk a little Telugu to my nider visitors, I carried the baby home, visited them for a little while, then went on to a grand to the Bazaar with my Bible woman. We then went to call on a woman but found her away. Afterwards we went to a house and my Bible woman spoke to the people. From there we took a tour through a part of the town I was never in before, then came back and called on three of the preachers and their families. They seem to enjoy my visiting them and I enjoy going to see them, in spite of the very few words I am able to speak. We have had several showers lately, something unknown at this time of year, the people here say that they were sent on purpose for me. I do think the Lord has been wonderfully good to me and I am just as happy as if I had white people for company. Mrs. Higgins is gaining strength very slowly, sometimes they feel as if she was not gaining at all. They have just changed physicians again and we do pray that she may regain her strength so that she is able to return to Kimidi. The last word I had from Mr. Higgins was that he would return to Kimidi the middle of this month. If he does I shall feel at liberty to go to Chiacodes if the heat gets unbearable. I felt that as long as he was away it was my duty to rest certain reasons to stay. The last word I had from Chiacodes was that both Mr. and Mrs. Archibald were not well. It does seem as if the Lord was trying us at present, but we pray and hope for the best. I must close now as I wish to write home, wishing you every success in your work and praying a blessing will come to all the sisters in the Union.

Sincerely yours,  
M. CLARK.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balm.  
It is reported that King Humbert of Italy will come to England to attend the marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene of Orleans on June 20.