

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVII

Vol. XI., No. 21.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

Printed by W. B. M. U., North Side King St.

**—MR. GLADSTONE**, who is now at Harward, is reported to be enjoying good health and to be engaged in arranging his correspondence and putting matter in proper form for the use of his biographer.

**—DR. PARKHURST** is reported to have accused Christian Science—so called—of heaping out its own brains. There must be some mistake about this. Probably it was something else that was beaten out.

**—AS SUCCESSOR** to the late Dr. J. A. Broadus, Prof. W. H. Whitsett has been elected president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Dr. Whitsett has been since 1873 professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Seminary.

**—WE ARE PLEASED** to publish this week a short letter from Rev. H. Y. Corey, the first he has favored us with since his arrival in India. We are sure the readers of the **MESSENGER** and **VISITOR** will be glad to hear from Bro. Corey and will hope to hear from him again before long.

**—THE TEACHER'S BIBLE** which we are offering as a premium to old and new subscribers is giving much satisfaction, as the following unsolicited note from Mrs. M. B., of Upper Canada, shows:

"I received the Bible in good order, and am more than pleased with it. Too much cannot be said in favor of it, as it is of itself a course in theology. It was certainly all it was guaranteed to be, and together with the **MESSENGER** and **VISITOR** is a special offer."

Read the description of this book and the terms on which it is offered, on the 8th page of this paper.

**—JOHN BROWN**, the eldest son of the John Brown of Ossawatimie and Harper's Ferry fame, died on May 23d, at Put-in-Bay, near Sandusky, where his home had been for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born when his father was but 21, and had nearly completed his 74th year. In 1854 John Brown, Jr. went to Kansas with four of his brothers and was prominent among the anti-slavery leaders in the fighting of 1855 and 1856. He was not one of the band that accompanied the elder Brown in the assault at Harper's Ferry in 1859; though he was in a measure acquainted with his father's plans and endeavored in many ways to aid the movement for liberating the slaves. After the war John Brown Jr. was a farmer and grape grower on Put-in-Bay Island.

**—THE EXERCISES** connected with the Anniversary of Rochester Theological Seminary were opened on Sunday evening, May 5, with a sermon by Prof. Whitman of Colby University. Prof. Whitman's text was Col. 3:17, and the sermon made a profound impression. The annual oration was delivered on the following Wednesday evening, by Prof. Ernest D. Burton, of the Chicago Divinity School, subject: "The Function of Interpretation in Relation to Theology." Rochester's graduating class this year numbers twenty-five, and Pres. Strong in his address to the class said that, in scholastic studies as well as in character and numbers, it ranked with the best.

**—AN ARTICLE** signed "C. E. K." which appears in another column would give the impression that the Convention purposely slighted the reports on Temperance presented to that body in 1893 and 1894. As to the former, it was read and favorably discussed by several members of the Convention, and then laid on the table for further consideration. The report, we believe, was received with great favor, and we do not remember that a word was said in opposition to it. The prolonged discussion on the N. B. Convention matter occupied much time, and the lack of time alone doubtless prevented further discussion of the report. C. E. K. says the report was not adopted by the Convention. There is no record of it in the minutes, but the committee of publication express the opinion that it was really adopted (see year book 1895, page 108) and the report is accordingly printed. The report on temperance of 1894 was presented late in the last session of the Convention, when a full discussion seemed impossible, and as the report contained matters which it was felt should not pass without discussion, it was considered wise, under the circumstances, to allow the report to lie over until the next meeting of the Convention. If the quotation which "C. E. K." gives from the report is a fair sample of what it contained, it seems to be all that is required to justify the wisdom of the Convention's action.

**—MIDWINTER** University has at length obtained a successor to Sir William Dawson in the person of Dr. William Peterson, principal of the University college, Dundee. Dr. Peterson is described as still a young man who has had a brilliant career and of whom great things are expected by those who know him intimately and are able to judge of his ability. His genial disposition and courteous manner have helped to win for him many staunch friends, especially at Dundee and Edinburgh, where he has secured considerable distinction. His career as a student was one of fine promise. Graduating at Edinburgh University, the youngest graduate of his year, and first in first-class honors, he won the Greek Travelling Fellowship and spent some time in study on the Continent. Afterwards by means of scholarships won in competition, he studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and graduated with honors. Mr. Peterson became assistant professor in Latin in Edinburgh University and in 1892 was appointed to the principality of University College, Dundee, in which position it is stated that he has proved himself to be an able administrator. He received the degree of LL. D. from St. Andrews University in 1894. Presumably Dr. Peterson will not be able to come at once into so intelligent and sympathetic touch with the educational interests of Canada as would one born and bred in the country, but instances are not wanting in which men have come across the seas and become grand educational forces on this side the water. Dr. Peterson will at least have a fine opportunity to render eminent service to the cause of education in Canada.

things are expected by those who know him intimately and are able to judge of his ability. His genial disposition and courteous manner have helped to win for him many staunch friends, especially at Dundee and Edinburgh, where he has secured considerable distinction. His career as a student was one of fine promise. Graduating at Edinburgh University, the youngest graduate of his year, and first in first-class honors, he won the Greek Travelling Fellowship and spent some time in study on the Continent. Afterwards by means of scholarships won in competition, he studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and graduated with honors. Mr. Peterson became assistant professor in Latin in Edinburgh University and in 1892 was appointed to the principality of University College, Dundee, in which position it is stated that he has proved himself to be an able administrator. He received the degree of LL. D. from St. Andrews University in 1894. Presumably Dr. Peterson will not be able to come at once into so intelligent and sympathetic touch with the educational interests of Canada as would one born and bred in the country, but instances are not wanting in which men have come across the seas and become grand educational forces on this side the water. Dr. Peterson will at least have a fine opportunity to render eminent service to the cause of education in Canada.

**AS** the result of the Commission Enquiry into the Armenian outrages there has been presented to the Sultan by the representatives of the power concerned in the Enquiry, a note demanding certain reforms in the interest of the Armenian people. As preliminary measures, the note demands the appointment of a high commissioner, the release of all political prisoners, and the revision of certain judgments and the appointment of a commissioner to sit at Constantinople to superintend and ensure the carrying out of the reforms. As to reforms of a governmental character it is demanded that the governors and vice-governors of the provinces of Van, Erzerum, Sivas, Bitlis, Kharpoot and Trebizond be Christian or Mussulman, according as one or other of these elements predominate in the population. But in any case either the governor or the vice-governor is to be a Christian. In regard to finances all the taxes are to be collected by the local and not by the state officials, and a sufficient portion is to be retained to defray the cost of the local administration. On the present system, all the taxes are sent to Constantinople, and but little, it is said, finds its way back to Armenia. The judicial reforms proposed involve radical changes in the present system, providing for proper trials, the surveillance of prisons and the total abolition of torture. It is also provided that compulsory conversion to Islam shall cease. The Sultan is reported to have read the note attentively and to have received it not unfavorably. Probably he will give his assent to what Great Britain, France and Russia ever have demanded, and this, unless backed by some trustworthy guarantee, will do little to secure the well-being of the Armenians. Unless the assurance for the carrying out of the reforms shall rest upon something more stable than the faith of the Turk, the intervention of the powers on behalf of the Armenians will amount to little.

### PASSING EVENTS.

**REFERRING** to certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislatures of Connecticut and New York, expressing hostility to Great Britain on account of the position taken by the British government in the Nicaragua affair, the *Springfield Republican*, distinguished among American dailies for the fairness and ability with which it discusses international matters, says:—"The Marat like ravings of the jingo press may be considered harmless for our own people, and foreign governments have learned to disregard its turgid and bragadocio utterances. But jingoism becomes a crime against humanity, when bodies having the prestige and dignity of our State Legislatures, degrading themselves to the level of gutter politicians, make themselves the organs of national prostitution. . . . However degraded, politically, these Legislatures may be, they represent the sovereign majesty of the people of their respective states, and their declarations thereby acquire an influence and a weight that never attaches to the impersonal and irresponsible chatter of an incognito chauntistic press. The opinions of such bodies must challenge the attention of foreign governments, and when expressed in such ill-considered, mendacious and ruffianly terms may well excite their resentment, if not their fear. Thus their impudent meddling in affairs that do not concern them may easily lead to complications, misunderstandings and confusion in our foreign relations and go far toward plunging the nation into war. But the great crime of jingoism, for which not only these meddlesome Legislatures, but all the representatives of the doctrine among public men and the newspaper press, must be held responsible, is the cultivation of warlike feelings among our population. The legislative majorities, leaders and press that adopt this tone in discussing foreign affairs, undoubtedly influence the rank and file of their political adherents in an undid and unappreciable degree. The people are taught that if a policy of sober and sane non-interference in other nations' quarrels is unpatriotic and war is the only line of conduct for patriots to pursue."

**THE** spade of the excavator is continually bringing to light things of great interest and value respecting the ancient civilizations of the East. Egypt especially is yielding up treasures of the greatest value, to the archeologist. The latest discovery of Prof. Flieders Petrie, who has been conducting excavations not far from Thebes, is that of an ancient race, alien to Egypt, and perhaps unknown in history. A city has been brought to light, which belonged to a people who were remarkably different from the native race of Egypt. They are described as having been a people of high stature, brown hair, aquiline noses and long, pointed beards. The bodies were not mummified and were found buried with knees drawn up to the arms. The tombs contained no amulets, beads, gods, scarabs. Samples of writing, drawing and sculpture were either lacking or too rude to admit of any definite conclusions being drawn from them. Speculations as to the origin

and specific character of this race must necessarily be of a very doubtful character. Prof. Petrie, it is stated, believes that they may have come from Malta or Italy or have been of Amorite descent and that they lived 3,000 years before Christ and were probably the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom and produced the dark age of the seventh and eighth dynasties. In the immediate vicinity of this long-buried city on a plateau 1400 feet above the present level of the Nile, Prof. Petrie is said to have discovered ample traces of the existing of another and much more primitive race. Massive flints beautifully worked, shaped exactly like those found in the river gravels of France and England, were discovered.

**THE** Convention's Reports on Temperance in 1893 and 1894. The report of the Convention's committee on temperance in 1893 was so good that it deserved a better fate than it met. Strange as it may seem, the report did not draw out a word of approval and it was not adopted. I have read the report over several times to find out what part of it might merit the disapproval of the delegates, but have failed. I have asked myself could it have been the reference to the Royal Commission? The only mention of the Commission in the report speaks of it, some may say with the light now thrown upon its work, too approvingly. Brother Goucher would not now recommend that the facts and figures contained in the majority report be woven into addresses and sermons. Could it have been the truthful declaration, "Your committee are assured that party enmeshment in politics, both with voters and representatives, has held in check the cause of temperance for years?" Was the writer of the report mistaken when he wrote: "But the slavery to party is weakening, and must grow weaker still!" It would not do to say that the over all body in a hazy denunciation was so uttered that it could not express by endorsing the report its approval of a great reformation. In charity we hope, when the clerical and lay delegates assemble in convention, that while it lasts, if not longer, they lay off their political party liveries. We pass on to the report of 1894.

On the 24th page of the year book for '94 we find that the report on temperance was read, and a resolution passed, "that as it contained matters the convention had not time to consider it be laid on the table, until the next meeting of the convention." One of the delegates went so far as to say, that "as the report had been read it was the property of the convention, and that its contents should not be given to the public through the press." While it was not given a place in the year book, a part of it did appear in the Halifax Herald.

**THE** Emperor also says that by the ratification of peace the former friendship between Japan and China is restored and the ties attaching them to neutral countries are made closer. Admiral Kabayama, late chief of the navy, has been selected to go to Formosa and formally annex the island to the Japanese empire. He will be accompanied by Mizuno Jun, chief secretary of the lower house of the Japanese Diet, who has been appointed head of the civil administration of Formosa. The abandonment by the Japanese government of the Liao Tung peninsula, at the behest of Russia, appears not to be popular among the Japanese people. It is stated that the nation is greatly excited and disappointed, and that Japanese ministers and members of foreign legations are strictly guarded to prevent their being attacked by ultra-patriotic or fanatic natives.

**IT** seems probable that the negotiations between Canada and Newfoundland will eventually result in the addition of the island to the Dominion, though present indications may not seem to favor that conclusion. The high in the negotiations is understood to be on account of the amount of debt which the government of Newfoundland wishes Canada to assume as one of the conditions of Confederation. The colony's present debt is some ten or eleven millions, or about the same per capita as that of Canada. But Newfoundland has undertaken the building of a railway which would add to her debt at least five millions. This she is herself unable to carry and the Canadian government, it is understood, is unwilling to assume it. It has been suggested that the Imperial government assume this debt of five millions or guarantee interest upon it. There is apparently no disposition on the part of Great Britain to accept this suggestion, or at least not until there shall be a thorough inquiry into the financial condition of the colony. The French Shore difficulty is another matter which the people of Canada will desire to have settled on some permanent basis before Newfoundland shall become a part of the Dominion, and it cannot be said that any method of settling this troublesome business is in sight.

**THE** cold weather and sharp frosts which occurred in Ontario, last week, caused much damage to fruit blossoms and early vegetables. The vineyards of the Niagara peninsula suffered especially. The preceding week had been extremely warm for the season, the mercury ranging among the eighties and nineties, and the growth of vegetation has been correspondingly rapid. Then, on Sunday and Monday, the temperature fell until the mercury sank to 30° and in some places to 25° and the result was, of course, most disastrous to the tender buds and blossoms. In western New York and Ohio, similar conditions as to weather prevailed and with like results. Much damage was done to the fruit-crop. Peaches and strawberries are reported to have suffered heavily, and the effects of the frosts upon the grape crop in large districts of country is said to be still more disastrous.

**THE** Convention's Reports on Temperance in 1893 and 1894. The report of the Convention's committee on temperance in 1893 was so good that it deserved a better fate than it met. Strange as it may seem, the report did not draw out a word of approval and it was not adopted. I have read the report over several times to find out what part of it might merit the disapproval of the delegates, but have failed. I have asked myself could it have been the reference to the Royal Commission? The only mention of the Commission in the report speaks of it, some may say with the light now thrown upon its work, too approvingly. Brother Goucher would not now recommend that the facts and figures contained in the majority report be woven into addresses and sermons. Could it have been the truthful declaration, "Your committee are assured that party enmeshment in politics, both with voters and representatives, has held in check the cause of temperance for years?" Was the writer of the report mistaken when he wrote: "But the slavery to party is weakening, and must grow weaker still!" It would not do to say that the over all body in a hazy denunciation was so uttered that it could not express by endorsing the report its approval of a great reformation. In charity we hope, when the clerical and lay delegates assemble in convention, that while it lasts, if not longer, they lay off their political party liveries. We pass on to the report of 1894.

**THE** scene of the recent gracious gathering. Let me give the origin of the Baptist cause there as an inspiration to an increase of interest in Home Mission work elsewhere. Fifty-two years ago there was not a Baptist in Tancook and the solitary Wesleyan girl, referred to above, wrote to her father about the good meetings they were having on the island. To him the tidings were a mystery. While still in his perplexity the late JOSEPH DIMOCK

of precious memory happened to call. He told him of the strange news which he could not interpret. The preacher wanted to see the letter. To him the matter was clear, and that night found him preaching the word of life to the inhabitants of Tancook, and, nearly every soul on the island is now a Baptist. Brothers and sisters, there is a score of better openings, along these shores for the gospel of Jesus Christ as he hold it, than the opening of Tancook fifty-two years ago. Are you all doing what you can that the Home Missionary may enter these open doors?

**OWI'S HEAD**, May 8.  
A number of our readers will be interested in the following item culled from a recent English paper:  
Mr. T. Harley, F.R.A.S., for many years minister of churches in N. B. & C. St. John, Canada; Savannah, U. S. A. and John street, Bedford Row, London, has been appointed district manager of the West End branch of the Law Union Insurance Company.

**REV. JOSEPH McLEOD** will say: "We are able to go up and drive out the rum Phillistines from the land, while his associates will insist that the giants engaged and interested in the traffic are too strong to be conquered, and must be propitiated by giving them a license to spread crime, misery and poverty broadcast, and to destroy the bodies and damn the souls of men." I need not quote further from the report. What I have said proves that the writer of it understood the commission then as every one who have read its two reports do now. All the commission found out in its wanderings, which will cost the Dominion \$70,000, was what its members could have, if they desired, learnt at home by reading the many books written by able men like themselves, on the statistics and evils of intemperance.

**HEREAFTER** it will be best perhaps for our convention at its sessions to leave the temperance question out. It is useless to tell over the old story all have heard, a thousand times about the evils that result from the traffic in strong drink, and it seems that to throw new light on the question, as was done in the reports of 1893 and 1894, is to awaken fears that you are treading on forbidden ground. There are currents no less dangerous because they ebb and flow unseen. We, I fear, have such currents in our convention. Some times two of them seem to meet, the two political party currents, and when they do they sweep out of existence the free discussion of such questions as temperance and prohibition. C. E. K.

**CHOICES FROM THE HOME MISSION FIELD**  
BY D. S. MACDONALD.  
"Nature with open volume stands  
To applaud her Maker's praise abroad  
And every labor of His hands  
Shows something worthy of a God."  
This was the spontaneous utterance of our grateful hearts as we stood, in the afternoon of last Lord's day, on the pebbly beach of the far-famed and magnificent harbor of Marie Joseph, to administer to a dear brother and sister, heads of families, the sacred ordinance of Christian Baptism. The day was perfect. The scenery was inspiring. The audience was large. The truth was marked. The baptism was beautiful. The impression, I am sure, was deep.

**AT** MOOSE RIVER, where the most of last week was spent the interest in God. Several obtained hope, some of them will soon follow their Lord in baptism. Oh that we had more missionaries, with a passion for souls, sent forth and supported abroad these shores.  
I now write from OWI'S HEAD. Here I find brother and sister Hunt, Baptists of the right stamp. Had a good meeting in the school house last night and expect a better one tonight, after the home-to-home work of today. There are two Baptists at Little Harbor, four miles from here, and one at Cram Harbor, two miles away. A neat hall is being built here by Baptists and Presbyterians and the prospects for gospel work are bright. We have the sp. l. We have the messengers. Here are the fields. We have the promise of success. All we need are the prayers and contributions which our churches could give, if they would. My host came here from TASCOCOC.

**THE** scene of the recent gracious gathering. Let me give the origin of the Baptist cause there as an inspiration to an increase of interest in Home Mission work elsewhere. Fifty-two years ago there was not a Baptist in Tancook and the solitary Wesleyan girl, referred to above, wrote to her father about the good meetings they were having on the island. To him the tidings were a mystery. While still in his perplexity the late JOSEPH DIMOCK

**FOR** CROUCHY CHILDREN—Minard's Honey Balsam.  
Rev. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B. Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

### W. B. M. U.

**THE** motto for the year: "Be ye strong therefore and let not your hands be weak for your work shall be rewarded."

**PRAYER TOPIC FOR MAY**  
For Miss Grey, her Native Hebrides and her school, that power on high may rest upon them.

**MISSION BAND.**  
We are very anxious to hear from all our Mission Bands through the W. B. M. U. column. Will not the officers of our Mission societies assist us in this matter by forwarding the secretary of their Band and asking them to send short accounts of the work they are doing for the present year also any new methods they may have tried and found successful? Please let us hear as soon as possible how Mission work is being carried on among the young of our church whether through a Mission Band, Junior Union or in the Sabbath school. We are very anxious that the young people should read the Missionary intelligence in this column, and the best way to attract their attention is to have them contribute something themselves. We have a good report from Brussels St. this week and hope very soon to hear from many others.

**THE** Mission Band of the Brussels street church is composed of two divisions, Senior and Junior. Each division elects its own officers. The President and one member of the Senior superintend the work of the Junior and are always present at their meeting. According to our constitution, the first fifty dollars we raise must be used for the support of our native preachers in India; the next fifty forms the scholarship which we have at Grand Ligne. All over this can be used in any way agreed upon by the Band. Last year we raised one hundred and twenty-two dollars, and after fulfilling our pledge we sent twelve dollars to the Northwest, and devoted the other ten to Mission work in our own city. We have generally raised our money by a fancy sale and tea with a concert or two in the course of the year. This year the only entertainment we have had was a concert held Feb. 21st. The Juniors have undertaken an autograph quilt, and if they get the squares filled in as marked, will realize about seventy dollars, at ten cents a name. The Seniors are assisting the Juniors how to make the squares, and hope soon to have the quilt pieced. Then it will be quilted and sent to Grand Ligne. Our native preachers name is David, and we have supported him for over ten years. We took him when only a small boy in the Missionary's school. Our Grand Ligne scholarship has this year been conferred upon a young French man named F. E. Rene. His teachers speak very highly of him, and we hope to hear of good work done by him in the near future. On Thursday, 25th April, the Seniors met in the church parlour to sew on the quilt. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, and at half past six tea was served. We had some invited guests. In the evening we planned to have a Missionary meeting and Miss J. W. Manning very kindly consented to give us an address. The audience outside of the Band was small, but the words spoken by the President of the W. B. M. U. will long be remembered by those present, and we are praying that at least one of the children that listened may be led by the Spirit to go away to India to tell some of these poor little widows about Jesus and His love. Several of our Juniors are during the past winter learned to love Jesus, and we hope they will be very active in His service.

**A. G. F.**  
Sec. Senior Division.

**THE** regular quarterly meeting of the Executive of the W. B. M. U. was held in the Mission room St. John, May 14. After the usual devotional exercises the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report for the quarter ending April 30, showed that \$1419.30 had been received, while the amount paid out was \$1047.13. These figures speak for themselves. Letters from Miss Wright, Miss Clark, Miss Frith, Miss Burdette, Mrs. J. W. Manning and Miss Johnston were very bright and cheering. She is making good progress in studying the language and while comparatively alone, she is happy in the thought that the Lord has placed her just where she is, and that He is near her all the time. The sisters were sorry to hear of Mrs. Martell's continued ill health. She is devoted to the work and we hope she will soon be able to resume the duties of her office. Some items of important business were postponed until the annual meeting. It was reported that the box sent to our missionaries in September had arrived safely. The delay was caused by the weather in which the box was sent, being disabled and detained three months. The box was in a good condition and much appreciated. At the close of the meeting earnest prayers were offered for faithful workers who are sick both at home and in the foreign land, that they might speedily be restored to health and able again to engage in the Master's service. C. GATON.

**NOTES.**  
Will our Aid Societies in Nova Scotia who have not yet remitted payment for the Annual Reports, please do so at once, sending money to our Treasurer, Mrs. Smith-Amherst N. S. Some of our societies have already forwarded, but all must be paid for. Five cents is but a small sum for each report. Do not delay. A. E. JOHNSON.  
Prop. Sec. N. S., W. B. M. U.