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# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LV.  
Vol. VIII., No. 17.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLIV.  
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A REFORMATORY for juvenile offenders in St. John has been for a long time regarded as a desideratum. It is understood that the desire is now to be realized. Sir Leonard and Lady Tilly have each subscribed a thousand dollars to this object, and the buildings and grounds of the old penitentiary are to be adapted so as to answer the purpose of the proposed institution.

ANY of our readers who think of attending the Philadelphia anniversary would do well to write immediately to W. N. Hartshorn, 50 Bromfield st., Room 3, Boston, for information respecting the "Baptist train," which will leave Boston for Philadelphia May 23. Good company, good accommodation, and special rates may thus be secured. Arrangements are made for an extension of the trip to Washington at very reasonable rates.

FOSTER, the anti-lottery Democratic candidate for governor in Louisiana, has been elected. The exact results are not known at time of writing, but Foster's plurality is believed to be not less than 12,000 or 15,000. A large vote was polled, and the election passed off without serious disturbance of the peace. The result appears to be an important victory for the anti-lottery people, and as such is to be hailed with satisfaction by Christian people everywhere.

THE Tabernacle church of this city, as will be seen by reference to our church news columns, has completed the first year of its history, and the record of the year is very gratifying. Pastor Ingram has labored with much faithfulness, and he and his people have good reason for thankfulness and encouragement. We trust that the divine blessing may continue to rest abundantly upon their efforts and that the church may experience great enlargement.

WE hope that churches and pastors will make note of the suggestion contained in the communication of the home mission secretary, published elsewhere in this issue. This is not in reply to our remarks last week, as we presume Bro. Cohoon had not seen the last issue of the MESSENGER and VISITOR when he wrote. But the suggestion is none the less in point. There are a number of our hard working pastors who need a vacation, and there are students who desire an opportunity to work during the summer. The two situations, with a little managing, ought to be made to fit into each other to the advantage of all concerned.

MR. W. E. CHUTE, of Swampscott, Mass., who is about publishing a genealogy of the Chute family, writes us to the effect that the late Harris Harding Chute, M. P. P., of Hillsboro, N. S., was a great grandson of John Chute, who came from New Hampshire to Nova Scotia in 1759, and who was a great great grandson of Lionel Chute, who was born in England about 1580, and came to America in 1634. Lionel Chute was a descendant of Alexander Chute of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, (died about 1268) who is held to have been a descendant of Baron Edouard Le Chute, who commanded a company of Norman French in the battle of Hastings, 1066, which resulted in placing William the Conqueror upon the throne of England. "The Chute Genealogy," Mr. C. informs us, is now being published by the Salem Press Co., Salem, Mass. The book, which includes family sketches of 40 collateral branches, will be of special interest to the families whose genealogies are traced.

EXTRAORDINARY preparations it appears are being made in England and on the Continent for the celebration of Labor Day. In several of the European capitals not unreasonable apprehensions are felt that the Anarchists may take advantage of the occasion, as immense crowds will be gathered, to create disturbance. For this reason the working-men of Paris have abandoned their intention of conducting a monster procession on that day. In Brussels and Madrid, the police force will be doubled, and the military will be held in readiness for an emergency. In London it is believed that there is little danger of any disturbance, still no precaution will be neglected to prevent confusion or disorder. A monster procession is to take place in Hyde Park. It is believed that if the weather is favorable there will be 300,000 people in the ranks, and that in the meeting in the park half a million will participate. But the police apprehend little trouble, because there is a good understanding between the workingmen and the authorities. The parks will be open to the celebrators, and the routes of approach for the various bodies have been agreed upon.

THERE are now, it is said, eleven Baptist churches in France. The number is small. There is room to grow, and if reports are to be trusted, the conditions for their growth are very favorable. Two of these churches are in Paris, one of which is only three years old, yet it now numbers 200 members. During 1891, three converts were baptized at the Rue St. Denis church, and sixty-nine at the Rue de Lille church.

WE learn that Bro. A. J. Kempton, who is now about completing his theological studies at Rochester, has accepted a call to the Carleton church. Bro. Kempton was highly appreciated in Amherst, where he labored last summer as assistant to Rev. D. A. Steele. He will, no doubt, receive a hearty welcome to St. John, when he comes, which we understand will be in June, and we trust that his work in Carleton may be greatly blessed.

IT is known, we presume, to most of the readers of the MESSENGER and VISITOR that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was a Baptist. He was a member and, we believe, a deacon of the Jarvis Street church, of Toronto. Mr. Mackenzie adopted Baptist views and united with a Baptist church while a young man working at his trade in Scotland, and when he came to Ontario he became a leader in reform movements in which the Baptists of that province were deeply interested. His pastor, Rev. Dr. Thomas, conducted the funeral services in Toronto last Wednesday, and his discourse on that occasion is referred to by the papers as a "splendid oration."

THE Examiner's Boston correspondent writes encouragingly of the condition of several of the Baptist churches in that city:

At the Temple there has been marked religious interest, with large ingathering of converts. Dr. Lorimer's ministry is attended by great audiences, and in the evangelistic meetings his earnestness and tact are productive of blessed results. Dr. John Gordon has been assisting the pastor in recent special services. At Warren Avenue, Pastor McDonald has grown in favor with the people. Increasing numbers attend the services, and many have been baptized. At Rutland street, Pastor Burr is holding forth the Word of Life with accompanying increase. The great audience-room is crowded, and the church work in every department feels the impulse of the new leader. Baptisms are frequent. At the First church Pastor Moxon is gathering larger audiences than ever, and in the Sunday-school and among the young people there is a quickening that is prophetic of increase. At Clarendon street, they go on conquering and to conquer. Workers many, charged with an earnest evangelism, and always gaining upon the enemy, and bringing captives into the Lord's army. At Dudley street, Pastor Gumbart has the work well in hand. Without sensationalism, but with an earnest gospel tersely and practically preached, he fills the church and fills the people who come to it. At Harvard street, they are looking for the right man to lift a great load. May the Lord send him soon.

## PASSING EVENTS.

UNDER the heading "The Lottery Game," the Montreal *Witness* editorially thus describes a scene which took place the other day at a drawing in connection with one of the cheap lotteries which have sprung up in that city:

The store was crowded. The sidewalk was blocked. The low pass of the rapidly biased in hundreds of eyes. Cabs drove up and men and women looked out, and pulled out their tickets and compared them with the winning numbers. The clerk struggled with the tough to get first place at the window. Boys pushed through the legs of the men. Beefy faces scanned the numbers with a ravenous eagerness. Well dressed young men stood out on the street in the dirt and tried to see over the heads of those on the sidewalk. And women, too, craned their necks, and reeked not the prod of the tough's elbow, or the "screege" that ruined their bonnets. For that crowd was in a high fever. The devil of cupidity mastered it, and, under his unholy domination, decency and respect were forgotten. Only ten cents, and a chance of one thousand dollars!

The gambling passion grows by what it feeds on, and by means of the cheap lotteries the blighting influence of the curse is extended even to little children. From a news paragraph in a Montreal paper we learn that complaints have been made to the police that a candy store on Wellington street has caught the lottery fever, and is gathering in the coppers of school children by putting in to a paper bag a bit of square paper, which draws a prize, which in value runs all the way from the tenth of a cent to a cent. And the scholars in the public schools, it appears, are running lotteries. A Montreal gentleman stated that he had discovered that his little son was running a lottery on his own account. He sold

75 tickets at a cent a piece, and gave ten prizes, ranging from one to ten cents. When the prizes were all distributed the promoter of the school boys' lottery, as it might be called, was just twenty cents in pocket. The inordinately evil influence of these cheap lotteries is most apparent, creating and stimulating as they do among the young, as well as among the poorer and more ignorant of the people, an unlawful cupidity and the hope of dishonest gain, so destroying the moral instincts of the people and breaking down their respect for honest methods of increasing wealth. It is certainly high time that something was being done to put an end to a condition of things so inimical to the public welfare. It is somewhat encouraging to learn that the government of Quebec is about to take steps to put an end to all lotteries in that province, except the lottery of the province of Quebec, so called, which alone has an authorized existence. This institution, of course, never had any moral right to exist and whatever legal right it had is stated to be revocable on the pleasure of the government. Moreover the lottery money would seem to have forfeited any legal rights they may have had by farming out the business to others, and thus failing to present a quarterly report to the government, which was an express condition of the privilege granted them. Of the members of the Quebec government, a minority, it would appear are opposed to all lotteries on principle. It is greatly to be desired that the moral sentiment of Quebec were vigorous enough to demand the suppression of the evil business in toto. But if Quebec will continue to harbor an institution which is so great a menace to the well-being of the whole Dominion, then the moral sense of Canada should be aroused to invoke the federal government to enact and enforce the most stringent measures within its power, for the suppression and final abolition of the lottery in Canada.

ABOVE will be found a short article—prepared for last week's issue, but crowded out—in reference to the Quebec lotteries. The lottery is a moral plague which is affecting not only the province of Quebec and its people, but the whole Dominion. To any careful observer it must be apparent that the lottery is a rapidly growing evil. In one or other of its prelate shapes it is everywhere. It is to be met not only in what goes by the name of lottery, but in gift operas, concerts and entertainments of all sorts, mercantile and newspaper schemes, church fairs and bazaars, &c., &c. Those who occupy the position of moral and religious leaders, as well as those who enact and those who are entrusted with the enforcement of the laws, should be awake to the extent to which this evil is invading and corrupting the public morals. Whatever laws exist against this form of gambling should be enforced, and whatever is lacking in the law should be supplied. As things are, the country is, in respect to the lottery, like one who is unconsciously taking poison with his food.

THE death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, briefly noticed in our last issue, is an event of mournful interest to Canada. His name stands among the ablest and most honorable of her public men, and his memory will be reverently cherished. To the discredit of our political system it is to be confessed that no man in active public life, however honorable may be his character in motive and conduct, is secure from the vituperation of party demagogues and the scurrility of a partisan press. But for the past few years the opponents of Mr. Mackenzie, with a few exceptions, have forbore to utter, either on the platform or through the press, anything derogatory to his character. And now those opponents unite with his friends to do him honor and say of the dead statesman: "The verdict has been almost unanimous that in Alexander Mackenzie the qualities of steadfast devotion to principle, of shrewd judgment and practical sense, of vigorous mental power and sturdy national pride, were strongly and happily united." Of late years Mr. Mackenzie's physical health has been much enfeebled and his mental vigor consequently impaired, so that his active political life may be said to have come to an end some years ago, though to the last he held a seat in parliament, maintained an interest in the affairs of the country, and gave such attention to public duties as his health permitted. We have no space at command, nor is it perhaps the province of this journal, to discuss at length Mr. Mackenzie's political career, his position in relation to the public policy which has prevailed in the Dominion,

of his relations to his own party. His views differed widely, of course, from those embodied in that bold and brilliant policy by which his political antagonist, Sir John Macdonald, attained to power and retained his supremacy until the close of his career. Mr. Mackenzie had no faith in protection as a national policy, and in the matter of public works and measures for the development of the country, he was disposed to pursue a careful and economical course, not venturing to go forward more rapidly than he could see the way clear before him. If Mr. Mackenzie's views had prevailed in the councils of Canada, no doubt the results would have been considerably different from those which have been reached. Whether or not they would have been, on the whole, more for the best interests of Canada, we do not undertake to determine; but certainly the question is worthy the unbiased consideration of every intelligent citizen of the Dominion.

THE career of Alexander Mackenzie affords an instructive example of what can be accomplished by a young man of first class ability, who, with energy and perseverance, makes the most of his opportunities. He was born in the highland district of Perthshire, Scotland—though not of highland parentage—on the 28th of January, 1822. His father, after whom he was named, was a contractor and architect. The family was large, and Alexander was the third son. He received in youth a good plain education, and was for a few years at a private school and at the parish school of Moulin; finishing up his studies at the Grammar School of the old Cathedral town of Dundee. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, and he then went to learn the trade of a stone mason; and in connection with this business, as journeyman and as master workman and contractor, he continued for many years. In 1842, at the age of twenty, he came to Canada, residing and working for a time in Kingston. His mother and the family soon followed and they all finally took up their abode at Sarnia. From his boyhood Mr. Mackenzie had taken a warm interest in politics. The family had been strongly attached to the liberal interests in the old country, and Alexander and his brother, Hope Mackenzie, soon found themselves taking an active part in the reform movements which were at that time agitating the people of Western Canada. In 1852 Mr. Mackenzie started in Sarnia a paper called the *Lambton Shield*. As a political writer he proved himself to be ready, vigorous and well informed, and the *Shield* soon came to be recognized as a political force in Western Canada. Two years later he entered parliament as member for Lambton, and for twenty consecutive years he represented that constituency. Mr. Mackenzie was not counted an orator; but as he dealt directly with the subject in hand, generally was familiar with the facts relating to it and had a ready command of expressive and vigorous speech, he was an interesting and an effective speaker. Mr. Mackenzie was one of the promoters of Confederation, and when it was brought about, he became the recognized leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion. In 1873 he led his party to victory at the polls, and for the five succeeding years he was premier of Canada. Of the general policy and results of his administration it is not our purpose to write. Of Mr. Mackenzie, as its leader, it is probably not too much to say that Canada can never expect to have a premier more honest and incorruptible, more hard working and assiduous in his efforts to promote what he held to be the public good. It is said that he did the work of two or three men, and to overwork at this time is probably to be charged in that at least, the break down of his health. "In his own department everything worked like clockwork, and contractors found no chance to make overcharges. As Minister of Public Works he was the best Canada ever had. He was practical as well as fair to all doing work for the government." In 1875 Mr. Mackenzie revisited his native land. In London he met the leaders on both sides of the Imperial House of Commons, who were much impressed with his clear grasp of Imperial as well as Dominion politics. He was also invited to Windsor as the guest of her Majesty the Queen. Later, it is said, he was offered knighthood, but very sensibly, as we think, declined the distinction on the ground that titles were out of place in a democratic country like Canada. Some three and thirty years had passed since Alexander Mackenzie, the young stone mason, had crossed the western ocean. Now he returns in the fulness

of his years and his success, having attained to high merit and distinction, to tread again his native heather and greet old comrades by the hand. A right hearty Highland welcome was given him in Perthshire, and in Edinburgh eminent Scotsmen united to do him honor. These were, no doubt, red letter days in the good man's life.

A BILL now before the P. E. Island Legislature contemplates important changes in the constitution of that body. As at present constituted, the legislature consists of two houses—a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The latter consists of thirty members and the former of thirteen. The legislative council is elective as well as the assembly, but the members of the former have a much higher property qualification than those of the latter. Counting the ten representatives whom the Island has in the two branches of the Dominion Parliament, there are in all, under the present order of things, fifty-three parliamentary representatives, which seems to be a more than generous provision for a province whose population does not greatly exceed one hundred thousand. The reform proposed looks in the direction of simplicity and economy. Instead of two houses with forty-three members the bill provides for one house with thirty members. The leader of the government in explaining the bill before the assembly said that it meant the abolition of both houses. The bill provides for only one house, but there will be two sets of representatives, distinguished as councillors and assemblymen, equal in number, and while the bill abolishes all qualifications for either class of representatives, the qualification for voters will remain as at present, higher for councillors than for assemblymen. The new legislature for which the bill provides will, therefore, consist of fifteen councillors and fifteen assemblymen, sitting together in one chamber and having, as legislators, similar rights and functions. The councillors will represent the more conservative tendencies of the people. The proposed reorganization indicates that P. E. Island is not looking in the direction of a Maritime union. This is to be regretted we think, but as to the proposed measure in itself, it seems to be, so far as we are able to judge, a sensible and feasible reform.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTICE.  
All reports of W. M. Aid Societies and all matters intended for the W. B. M. U. column should be addressed to Mrs. C. H. Martell, Fairville, N. B.

To Aid Societies and Mission Bands in Nova Scotia.  
Almost every day or two some one asks with regard to "the box" we expect to send to India. In order to reach our friends, I have secured the following list of articles from Mrs. Archibald, and have also added some from the old list:

FOR THE NATIVE PEOPLE.  
Cotton or print skirts, of bright colors or delicate patterns, that would suit girls from five to twenty years. Make without gored, hemmed at bottom, with a band or gathering string at the top. Similar material for jackets might be sent unusable, as all can sew, and they might not fit if made here. One yard of cloth makes one. For cool weather a piece of flannel or wool goods of any kind is very nice. Any of the heretofore mentioned material is good for coats for boys and helpers. A coat for a man requires about three yards cloth. A dozen common dolls dressed, scrap books, made with pictures pasted on books (made of pretty paper, etc.); any simple toys, a few balls and knives; linen picture books; international 8 x 8 lesson picture series; patchwork, cut and pasted, or on the material; thimbles, a pair or two of scissors, needles in a bottle; bits of Berlin wool; some crochet needles; buttons to be put on with rings; lead pencils; erasers; quills for pens; needle books.

FOR THE MISSIONARIES.  
Brown bread flour, corn meal, tinned goods of any kind, dried or preserved fruit—the latter must be in sealers; ham, dried fish and beef; stationary and blotting paper and pens; any pretty or useful article for the toilet, or for home ornamentation, that you like yourself; pretty tinted, fast colored wash goods; cotton for a dress, which is so hard to get there; a piece of sheet music; a book that helps or rests the mind; stocking yarn, not too heavy; kitchen or white aprons; fancy cup, saucer or plate, or anything in the table line; salt and pepper boxes—something like this often helps down poor food; sofa or pin cushions; needlebooks; dust or any kind of brushes; ties for gentlemen; wool shawls for house wear; maple sugar; painkiller, or any other well-known medicine; Digby herring; buckwheat; beans; biscuits in tins; home-made cake; handkerchiefs; frill-

ing for the dress; spoons of sewing cotton; dried herbs; cheese; candy.

N. B.—Those articles marked with a star must be put up in tin. Any tinmith will do this for a small sum.  
2. Pay the freight on your parcel to the Book Room, Halifax.  
3. Direct your parcel on the inside to the missionary or station in large letters. Parcels will not be opened unless absolutely necessary in packing, in which case they will be marked.  
4. When you send your parcel, notify me that you have done so, and also send me a list of articles. This is necessary. It sometimes prevents our box being opened at the custom house.  
5. When the last box was sent some of our sisters asked me to purchase for them, as they could not obtain what they needed in the country. To all such let me say, I shall be glad to do the same this year.  
6. The freight to England on our last box was \$4.75. The freight to India, \$7. As we hope this box will be larger, we may have to pay more this time.  
7. Remember this box will probably reach India in time for Christmas. Let it then be such an one as we would give to the Christ child, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these, ye have done it unto Me."

AMY E. JOHNSTONE,  
Prov. Sec. N. S. W. B. M. U.,  
Dartmouth, N. S.

## From the Treasurer of the Union.

IT occurred to me that our Mission Bands and Sunday-schools who have responded so nobly to our call for help for our new mission stations, would be pleased to hear how we were succeeding and how much stock had been taken. Rejoice with us, we have crossed the line, and are now working on our last half. Not very far over, as you will see; but still how encouraging to know that it is past.

We have, by cash received and pledges given, reached five hundred and twenty dollars. Now, where are the bands and schools who are planning and waiting, and going to have the remainder? Some are preparing I know. Let us hear from you. Only a little more than three months and it will be too late.

Let me tell you how our Sabbath-school responded to the invitation. One of our teachers, on the first Sabbath in April, spoke to the school on this subject, and told them about our two new stations, and the need of buildings being immediately erected, and that any class wishing to take a share would have the privilege of placing their missionary money for that object until July 1st. The response gladdened our hearts, as class after class asked for shares, one class of young men taking two shares, and one brother a share in his own right. Altogether we have ten shares taken, which means one hundred dollars for Kimsdy and Palconda. Now, Sabbath-school officers and teachers and Mission Band leaders, let us make one strong pull "and pull all together," and our object will be gained, and the young people of our denomination in this centennial year of 1892 will always feel that they own a one-sixth part of two mission stations in India, from which the bright light of the gospel is shining forth, and the bread of eternal life is being broken for those who "sit in darkness and the shadow of death."

THOMAS W. B. M. U.

## Literary Notes.

The *Palmer* occupies a unique position in current literature. There never was a time when good procedure were in such demand, and the interchange of sermonic thought is calculated to improve the general tone of pulpit utterances. The April issue contains twelve complete sermons by such well-known preachers as Bishop Cox, Mark Gay, Pearce, J. M. Smith, Thomas Dixon, Dr. C. L. Thompson, Prof. Davidson, the late Canon Libdon and others. The magazine is true to its title and purpose, which is a great recommendation. \$2.00 a year. 25 cents a copy. Edwin Howe, publisher, Buffalo, N. Y.

The *Missionary Review* of the World for May very appropriately has for its leading article in the department of "Literature of Missions," a review of the work of William Carey, who in May, 1792, just one hundred years ago, founded his "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen." The review is written by George Smith, LL. D., F. R. G. S., of Edinburgh, Scotland. Other articles of special interest and timeliness in this department are: "Immediate and World-wide Evangelization," and "The Departure of Charles Haddon Spurgeon—Part II," by the editor-in-chief, Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.; "Are Mission Converts a Failure—Part II," by Rev. Archibald Trumbull, B. D.; "The Training of Missionaries," by Rev. Edward Storrow. The "Monthly Concert of Missions" is devoted to "Siam," written by Rev. F. F. Ellinwood. Other departments have the usual interest and variety. Published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.