

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LIV.  
VOL. VII., No. 12.

Published Weekly by the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XLIII.  
Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

THE Nova Scotia legislature is announced to meet April 2.—Though benefited by rest and a change of climate Mr. Spurgeon's health continues delicate.—Our American brethren are looking for large contributions to their Foreign mission work during the present month. The receipts during the year, it is said, have not been smaller than in previous years, but the extension of the work has necessitated enlarged demands upon the treasury, and unless very generous donations are forthcoming now, the Union must close the year with a considerable debt.—A little book by Dr. A. J. Gordon, and recently published under the title, "The First Thing in the World, or the Primacy of Faith," will recall, as was doubtless intended, the booklet of Prof. Drummond, "The Greatest Thing in the World." No doubt the book will be good and helpful.—Dr. W. C. Wilkinson's, "Epic of Saul," is shortly to be published. Dr. Howard Crosby thinks that the book will secure the claim of Prof. Wilkinson to the first rank of poets.—Gen. B. F. Butler appears to be among those who observe times and seasons. He has expressed the belief that the United States will soon be at war, basing his prediction on the fact that a war has occurred once in about so many years and that one is now due.—The French Chamber of Deputies has voted \$100,000 for excavations at Delphi.—The London atmosphere is slowly destroying Cleopatra's needle.—There is sound sense in the following from *Phrenological Journal*: "The leading object in education should be the development of true manhood. Then, as one says, if wealth come, it will bring honor, and if it does not come, its loss will bring no disgrace; aim at wealth, and manhood is too apt to be lost in the mad whirl of business, in the hurry and rush of the baser issues of life."—Dr. W. C. Wilkinson writing from Europe, speaks in very high terms of Dr. Vedder's short history of the Baptists which we refer to elsewhere.

—We shall issue next week a supplementary sheet containing much interesting matter, original and selected.

—We are glad to learn that the terrible diphtheria has almost disappeared from Halifax, alluding to this gratifying fact, says that "two or three hundred lives lost through preventable disease is criminal," and makes an earnest plea for thorough-going sanitary reform.

—The news of the death of our brother, Rev. David Freeman, of whose life and character more extended mention will be found in another column, will be received with wide spread and genuine sorrow. There was among us no truer man. His life was beautiful by its simplicity, its faith and its consecration to God. Such a life may hold and shed forth more of divine influence upon the world than some which, in men's estimation, are more conspicuously successful.

—We are pleased to give insertion to the following item, which we clip from the *Bridgetown Monitor*:

The case of the Queen vs. Rev. R. D. Vetter, of Middleton, for alleged cruelty to animals, occupied a day and a half in the County Court, and many witnesses were examined. His Honor, Judge Savary, reversed the decision of the magistrate, holding that the prosecution had not made out any case, and that it was satisfactorily proved that the reverend gentleman was innocent of any cruelty.

—REV. DR. H. C. VEDDER has been publishing in the *Chicago Standard*, a short but interesting and valuable history of the Baptists, the closing chapter of which appeared in the issue of the 19th inst. In this chapter a very brief sketch is given of the history of the denomination in British North America. "According to the latest statistics compiled from official sources," Dr. Vedder says, "the Baptists of the world number 3,786,603. It is safe to predict that at the end of the century, the number will be over four millions." The *Standard* editorially remarks:

"If we leave out of the account those so-called Anabaptists on the continent of Europe at the time the history of English Baptists clearly begins, we then have a growth in a little more than two hundred and fifty years, from the feeble folk in 1633 of whom Mr. Vedder has told us, to the four millions just mentioned. The growth, really, began along the line originated by London Baptists in 1633. We trace it first in England, then in America, then in English and Baptist missions on foreign fields, then in the reflex influence of English and American Baptists themselves, especially the latter, in the planting of missions on the continent of Europe. It will emphasize the occasion for recognition of a divine hand in it all, that Baptists, while they have had much to encounter in forms of opposition, have had on the other hand little to favor them, beyond such appeal to intelligence and conviction as their distinctive teachings have made."

—OF LATE Mr. Moody has been preaching in the evenings in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, of which Rev. P. S. Moxon is pastor. The audiences have filled the large audience room and here, as elsewhere, his speech has been with power.

—THE *Watchman* in noting that week day services have been held during Lent in several Episcopal churches in New York, also the Monday noon sermons of Dr. Phillips Brooks, in St. Paul's church, Boston, and Mr. Moody's noon sermons in Tremont Temple, hails these facts as one of the good signs of the times and as deserving the heartiest co-operation and imitation.

—IN our last issue the statement was made that New Zealand was not represented in the Australian convention sitting in Sydney. This was based on information gathered from what we considered a reliable source; but a friend who, we believe, is exceptionally well informed in regard to Australian politics, writes us that New Zealand is represented at the Conference, though she will not probably enter the proposed confederation.

—PRESIDENT HARPER, of the new university of Chicago, being a short time since the guest of the Manhattan Baptist Social Union of New York, made an address in which he discussed the plan and scope of the new university. Following is a part of the address:

"Once opened, our university will never thereafter close, unless the funds give out. The year will be divided into four terms of twelve weeks each, and there will be one open week between preceding and succeeding each term. There will be no summer vacation, but a student can take a twelve weeks' vacation at any time, if ill, or if he needs it. By this plan a student can complete the entire old-fashioned four-years' course of study in three years. He can enter at any time and finish at any time. . . . We shall not try to build up a large college in Chicago, but shall leave other colleges in neighboring cities and states to do their share of the college work of that section. We shall, however, enter into affiliation with surrounding colleges. It is the university work that we aspire to. In connection with our work of affiliation, we shall lend or hire our professors on opportunity to neighboring colleges for periods.

"As for our course of study, each term of twelve weeks will be divided into two periods of six weeks each. Each student will pursue but two studies at a time, a major study and a minor study, and he will devote all his time for at least six weeks, and it may be longer, to these two studies. Other studies will be taken in succession, two by two, so that instead of diffusing his mental energies among six or eight simultaneous studies, as is the case under the present system of teaching at colleges and universities, he will concentrate and cover the same ground in the same time and reach a much better result. . . . Under the six weeks' period system, we can take distinguished specialists for a brief period from other colleges, or import them from abroad. Thus we can do what no other university is able to do: we can command all of the best talent in the world."

"The university will adopt the plan of university extension, and we shall teach thousands, mainly ministers and teachers, who never did and never could attend college, by correspondence and otherwise. . . . It is said that a sectarian institution cannot be broad. The University of Chicago will not be an institution devoted to the perpetuation of the peculiarities of the Baptist faith. It will be owned and controlled by Baptists, but will stand merely as that denomination's contribution to the education of the world."

### PASSING EVENTS.

MR. PARNELL HAS ISSUED A CHARACTERISTIC MANIFESTO to the Irish people of America, and has sent four of his subservient followers across the sea to collect funds in America for Parnellite purposes. His vilification of all old political friends who now refuse to bow to his will, will pass for little with those who have regarded his career from an unbiased point of view. That Parnell's influence in Ireland is waning there seems little reason to doubt, though an election, to be held in a few days at North Sligo, to fill a place made vacant by the death of one of his followers will perhaps make this matter clearer. Funds from America are a necessity to Parnell, and what the result of this appeal will be remains to be seen. It is difficult to believe that the better class of Irishmen can any longer believe strongly in even the political purity and honesty of Parnell. Falling in such an appeal there is too much reason to fear that he will have no hesitation in appealing to the worst passions and prejudice of the most ignorant and unscrupulous among his countrymen, if he may use them to compass his ambition or his revenge. There is in the closing sentence of his manifesto, if we read it aright, a hint that other, than constitutional means of reform may be his next resort.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTIES do not grow less uncomfortable and embarrassing to the Imperial government. An agreement has been come to by Great Britain and France to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, and Newfoundland has been invited by the English government to send a delegate to represent the colony in the Board of Arbitration. But the government and the people of Newfoundland, as we understand the matter, are not only dissatisfied with the basis of arbitration proposed but are also highly incensed at Lord Knutsford's bill, now before the Imperial parliament, by which, pending the decision of the court of arbitration, provision is made for the enforcement of a *modus vivendi* on the basis of the treaties of Paris, Versailles and Utrecht, securing fishing rights to France. A clause in the bill provides that if the colonial government shall guarantee the performance of the treaties before the bill shall pass, the bill shall be suspended. What Newfoundland desires is that the Imperial government shall buy off all French claims in the Island by the cession of other territory to France. This certainly would seem to be the most effectual way of settling the difficulty, and in fact the only solution of the problem that can be permanent. But if Great Britain does not see her way clear immediately to this end, she will certainly act wisely in putting it out of the power of Newfoundland to involve the whole empire in a war with France. Evidently the English government thinks that Newfoundland has been indulged in playing with fire long enough.

LORD SALISBURY and MR. BLAINE appear to be approaching common ground in regard to the Behring Sea difficulties, and the matter is in a fair way to be submitted to arbitration. Lord Salisbury, in his recent despatch, objects to some matters which Mr. Blaine proposes to submit as not being matters reasonably in dispute, and on the other hand insists that, in addition to those proposed, the claims of Canadian sealers for compensation be considered, in case it is decided by arbitration that the seizure of their vessels was in contravention of international law. These matters should not, however, form any insurmountable difficulty in the way of arbitration. Lord Salisbury frankly concedes that whatever acknowledged rights Russia had in the Behring Sea passed over intact to the United States. The questions to be determined are principally these: Did the Russian government exercise exclusive control over the Behring Sea with the express knowledge and consent of Great Britain? and what is practically the same question: Did the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Russia and England, include or exclude the Behring Sea? Mr. Blaine had argued and endeavored to prove by maps of that period that Behring Sea was not considered a part of the Pacific Ocean. This contention Lord Salisbury seeks to overthrow, holding that Mr. Blaine's maps no more prove that Behring Sea was not considered a part of the Pacific Ocean than a separate designation of the Bay of Biscay proves that it was not considered a part of the Atlantic. It is, of course, to be desired, in the interests of peace and good feeling between the two nations, that as soon as practicable the matter may be placed in the hands of a judicious board of arbitration.

THE HIGH HANDED and BLOODY PROCEEDINGS of a New Orleans mob in killing eleven men on the 15th inst., has given rise to no little excitement and comment throughout the country, and may lead to international complications, as the men killed were Italians. There are said to be in the City of New Orleans 20,000 Italians and in the neighboring districts 12,000 or 15,000 more. Many of these are good and useful citizens, but some have all the vices that belong to the worst class of Italian society and Italian criminals. Fights and assassinations among themselves have been frequent. An infamous secret organization, known as the Mafia, which appears to be nothing better than a band of assassins, had for years carried on its murderous work in the city. At length the municipal authorities attempted to put an end to the organization. This resulted in the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy, who was working energetically and successfully to collect evidence to convict the assassins, and who was shot by concealed murderers as he approached his own door on the night of the 15th of October last. Following this many arrests were made and many Italians were imprisoned on a charge of being concerned in the murder. Last month nine of these men were brought to trial with the result that the jury acquitted six of them and disagreed as to the other three. This result of the trial was received by the citizens with tremendous indignation. The suspicion already entertained that the jury had been bought with Italian gold seemed confirmed. There was a meeting, at which some of the leading citizens appeared, speeches were made, a course of action arranged, a call issued for a mass meeting the next morning, to which thousands responded, and after being addressed by the man who had been chosen leader, and who is described as ordinarily a model citizen, the mob armed itself, proceeded to the jail, forced its way in and killed eleven of the accused, two of them being led out and hanged in the streets, and the others shot in their cells. There are newspapers outside of New Orleans which seek to justify the action of the mob, but the religious press, generally, and the better class of secular papers, so far as we have seen, unite in strong condemnation of the affair. We have heard of no protest against it on the part of any of the citizens of New Orleans. How far it is endorsed by the better class of them does not appear; but it appears that the press of the city and many of the citizens, including the mayor, do justify and eulogize the doing of the mob. This indicates what is a pretty well recognized fact, that there are other elements in the New Orleans society besides the Italian which stand in need of reformation. Much excitement has naturally been created by the affair among the Italian population of the United States, which is quite numerous. Vengeance is threatened by the lawless among them. Mayor Shakespeare, Parkerson, the leader of the mob, and others have been warned that they are doomed. But any attempt to carry out these threats would arouse still greater indignation on the part of the American citizens and lead to greater atrocities. And it need occasion no surprise if there shall be more bloody work in the crescent city before their troubles are settled. As some of the men killed by the mob were Italian citizens, no doubt the Italian government will be heard from in regard to the matter. But the peculiar relationship of the Federal and State governments places the country in a very awkward situation in relation to a foreign power in such a case. For Italy can, of course, treat only with the United States government, while that government has no authority to administer civil justice in Louisiana, that lying wholly within the province of the government of the State.

DR. WINDHORST, LATE LEADER OF THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN GERMANY, is dead, at the age of 79. His parents were of the peasant class. He secured an education, chose the profession of law, and entered upon public life at the age of thirty-six. He became an able debater, an astute politician, and as such of a patriot as a faithful servant of Rome could be. He wielded a powerful influence in German politics, and had the honor to be, it is said, one of the very small number of men whom Bismarck hated and respected. His grand purpose in public life was to advance the interests of the Roman Catholic church, and he allied himself with any party by aid of which this end could be effected.

CEIVED by the citizens with tremendous indignation. The suspicion already entertained that the jury had been bought with Italian gold seemed confirmed. There was a meeting, at which some of the leading citizens appeared, speeches were made, a course of action arranged, a call issued for a mass meeting the next morning, to which thousands responded, and after being addressed by the man who had been chosen leader, and who is described as ordinarily a model citizen, the mob armed itself, proceeded to the jail, forced its way in and killed eleven of the accused, two of them being led out and hanged in the streets, and the others shot in their cells. There are newspapers outside of New Orleans which seek to justify the action of the mob, but the religious press, generally, and the better class of secular papers, so far as we have seen, unite in strong condemnation of the affair. We have heard of no protest against it on the part of any of the citizens of New Orleans. How far it is endorsed by the better class of them does not appear; but it appears that the press of the city and many of the citizens, including the mayor, do justify and eulogize the doing of the mob. This indicates what is a pretty well recognized fact, that there are other elements in the New Orleans society besides the Italian which stand in need of reformation. Much excitement has naturally been created by the affair among the Italian population of the United States, which is quite numerous. Vengeance is threatened by the lawless among them. Mayor Shakespeare, Parkerson, the leader of the mob, and others have been warned that they are doomed. But any attempt to carry out these threats would arouse still greater indignation on the part of the American citizens and lead to greater atrocities. And it need occasion no surprise if there shall be more bloody work in the crescent city before their troubles are settled. As some of the men killed by the mob were Italian citizens, no doubt the Italian government will be heard from in regard to the matter. But the peculiar relationship of the Federal and State governments places the country in a very awkward situation in relation to a foreign power in such a case. For Italy can, of course, treat only with the United States government, while that government has no authority to administer civil justice in Louisiana, that lying wholly within the province of the government of the State.

DR. WINDHORST, LATE LEADER OF THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN GERMANY, is dead, at the age of 79. His parents were of the peasant class. He secured an education, chose the profession of law, and entered upon public life at the age of thirty-six. He became an able debater, an astute politician, and as such of a patriot as a faithful servant of Rome could be. He wielded a powerful influence in German politics, and had the honor to be, it is said, one of the very small number of men whom Bismarck hated and respected. His grand purpose in public life was to advance the interests of the Roman Catholic church, and he allied himself with any party by aid of which this end could be effected.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

CARLETON COUNTY, N. B.

This fine county is now easily reached from St. John by the C. P. R., though before the opening of this road it must have been quite a tiresome, tedious journey, especially in the winter. And it is evident now, in these early days in March, that winter has a royal reign in these regions. A visit to this county should always be made before a judgment is recorded as to the resources and prospects of New Brunswick. Wrapped as it is in its winter robe of pure white, and this glistening under the glare of a March sun, one seldom sees a sight more beautiful and grand than this rolling landscape of the Parish of Wakefield. It was a privilege to spend a Sunday with the churches at Jacksonville and Jacktown, and to give Pastor Rev. B. H. Thomas a little respite in his usual toils. These Baptist churches and their pastors are found well housed, each have a beautiful and well appointed house of worship, and a comfortable parsonage is owned in common by them. In their evergreen Sabbath schools and the calendar of church services is seen the purpose of these churches to do some of the work appointed for them by the Master. By the footprints here seen of Brother Thomas' predecessors in the pastorate, among whom are found Bros. Howard, Charlton, Henderson, Chipman, Cabill, Nobles, White, and Archibald, and the respectable number of the *Messenger and Visitor* for these people found on our mailing lists, we see foundations laid, and intelligent work

put in which insures good results in the future. All around these parts we see the necessity for sound teaching and a firm adhesion to the doctrines of the gospel. This is a border land, hard by "the land of the free," and as it appears to us, on this side the line, the hot-bed of schisms. Anyway this county seems to have been badly raided by religious adventurers, and the wreckage is seen on every hand, in the form of abandoned places of worship and multiplied weak religious interests.

At Florenceville and East Florenceville, both beautifully situated on opposite sides of the river, we find prosperous interests presided over by Rev. A. H. Hayward, known in all our churches in these regions as an evangelist, and greatly loved for his work sake. Four miles from the west bank of the river, nestling among the low hills, through which a branch of the Saint John flows, is found the thriving village of Centreville. The Baptist church is here shepherded by Rev. G. Howard. Among the other religious bodies it is gratifying to find our own on the list. The gifts of the talented pastor have lately been coveted by other people; but Bro. Howard has concluded to remain with this charge. Tracy's Mills, an interesting branch of the church, and about three miles from the Centre, is the centre of a large and prosperous interest of our Free Baptist brotherhood.

We get a hint of the agricultural ability of this county at the station of the C. P. R. at East Florenceville, where large quantities of produce are housed, awaiting car accommodation for Saint John and the United States cities. This is one of the principal outlets of the Northern counties of the State of Maine, and only some eight miles from the national line. In the short distance of four miles on the principal road to the line, more than fifty double teams loaded with produce were met. This on a road with only a single track, through some four feet of snow, made travelling, either with or against this crowd, a rather slow affair. In much of this fine county the absence of fruit and ornamental trees is noticeable; but the large and elegant farm houses and barns standing out above the snow, and the many prosperous villages with their varied industries, tell of home comforts and thrift of a high order.

The Baptist churches of this and the adjoining counties to the north are carrying on with commendable zeal quarterly meetings. In these denominational interests and fellowship are considered and cultured. It was a joy to meet these dear brethren, and sisters in the town of Woodstock on the 13th inst. The meetings continued till the evening of the 15th.

On Friday afternoon quite a goodly number of the sisters met to consider the advisability of forming a county convention of aid societies. This meeting was very enjoyable. Most of the societies were represented, but on account of rain and the bad condition of the roads the attendance was small. The consideration of the county convention was postponed to the next quarterly meeting in June.

At 2.30 p. m. quite a goodly number of the brethren and pastors met to consult on Sabbath-school work. In the evening the Rev. B. H. Thomas preached a thoughtful sermon to a small congregation. A heavy rain detained most of the people.

Saturday was a busy day with our brotherhood. A prayer meeting was held at 9.30; a business conference at 10. At 2.30 a general conference meeting began, and was a season of refreshing to many who had the privilege of attending. In the evening the missionary meeting was led off with a sermon by the Rev. Thos. Todd, who chose for his text Psalm 72: 16. Theme: "Great results from small beginnings." This was illustrated in the history of Christian missions. Statistics were made to instruct and interest a large audience.

The reading of well-prepared papers by Sisters Hartley of East Florenceville and Watson of Jacksonville added very much to the missionary enthusiasm of the hour. A visiting brother gave a short address on the missionary spirit in the church.

The Sunday services were well attended and full of interest. In the absence of Rev. G. Howard, the appointed preacher, the pulpit was supplied by the visiting brother above referred to. In the afternoon a meeting in the interest of the Sabbath-school was held, according to previous arrangement. Carefully prepared and instructive papers were prepared by the Rev. L. A. Palmer on "The relation of the Church to the Sunday-school," by the Rev. C. Henderson on "The teacher's preparation for

teaching the Lesson," by the Rev. Thos. Todd on "Doctrinal teaching in the Sunday-school," and by Rev. H. Hayward on "The qualifications of Sunday school teachers." Very well conducted singing by the school, under the management of Bro. W. S. Saunders, the superintendent, was a pleasant part of the programme. This service, which is permanently incorporated in the plans of this quarterly meeting, is a wise arrangement, and must be of great service to the cause of the Baptists in this county. In the evening the pulpit at the Albert St. church was supplied by the Rev. J. W. S. Young, our general missionary in this province. Several other pulpits of the town were also supplied by the visiting ministers. The after meeting at the close of these Sabbath services was full of power and holy joy, purpose and work for the enlargement of our Zion. The outlook is very hopeful. We were quite encouraged in our work by additions to our list of subscribers to the *Messenger and Visitor*.

### Literary Notes.

We have received from the author a little pamphlet entitled, "No Baptism apart from Immersion," a sermon with an appendix, by Pastor D. G. Macdonald, of Toronto (now of Stratford), Ont. On its appearance, two or three years since A. H. Newman, D. D., LL. D., Prof. of Church History in the Baptist college, Toronto, and Editor of the *Canadian Baptist*, commended the contents of this pamphlet in the following words: "We should like to call special attention to Bro. D. G. Macdonald's discourse on Baptism, begun in our last issue and concluded in this week. This paper was prepared as a class exercise in the department of Church Polity in McMaster Hall. The Professor and students were so impressed with the effectiveness of the work of presenting this important subject, that they requested its publication. We trust that such of our readers as are interested in discussions of this kind will give the articles a careful reading and cut them out for future reference. Bro. Macdonald has prepared an appendix to the discourse, containing a large number of interesting and pertinent statements on baptism from leading theologians of various denominations." Price 4 cts. per copy.

Also, by the same author, "Arrows from the Divine Quiver; for the Benefit of Enquirers after Truth." In this tract the following questions are definitely answered and copious scripture references given to justify:

1. What is the condition of the unconverted in their relation to eternity?
2. Does the Word of God hold forth any encouragement for a truly penitent soul?
3. If pardon, once obtained, conditional and variable, or absolute and unalterable?
4. Should the pardoned soul tamper with sin or seek enjoyment in the amusement of the world?
5. Should the child of God unite with the visible church of Christ immediately upon conversion, or not?
6. Were there local churches organized and officered in the apostolic days, to which believers were added?
7. How are members added to this organization?
8. Who are the proper subjects for the solemn ordinance?
9. Is water baptism necessary at all, if we have the baptism of the Spirit?
10. Were not infants circumcised under the old economy?
11. Did not baptism in the Christian church take the place of circumcision in the Jewish nation?
12. Were there not infants brought to Jesus in the days of His flesh?
13. Were not households baptized, and consequently infants?
14. What is the prospect of baptism?
15. Will not sprinkling or pouring answer the purpose?
16. Is baptism translated anywhere in the Bible?
17. Who should be admitted to the Lord's table?

The number of Scripture references given in the pamphlet is 160. Price 3 cents per copy or 25 cts. per dozen.

Grant Allan contributes to the April *Wide Awake* one of his "popular science" articles—"Concerning Bats."

Dr. Alexander McKenzie, the popular lecturer and preacher of Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge, has in the press of D. Lothrop Company, a stirring volume entitled, "Christ Himself." This book, peculiarly appropriate for the season, will be ready for Easter.

Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Burnett and Historian Bancroft are the three bees in the Easter bonnet of the Easter number of the *New York Ledger*. Mrs. Barr starts a Scotch serial, "A Sister to Esau," Mrs. Burnett writes a sketch, "Eight Little Princesses," and Bancroft "A Day with Lord Byron." Wilson de Meza, Jean Kate Ladlum, Amy Handolph, Dr. Felix Oswald, Anna Sheelis and Helen M. North are other contributors.