

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER AND VISITOR  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
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Agents of the Messenger and Visitor to do with the paper are hereby requested to take notice of the change in the office of Business Manager. All communications relating to subscriptions or other matters of business and all letters containing money or money orders for the paper should be addressed to A. H. Chipman, instead of to Rev. J. H. Saunders as heretofore. Correspondents are also requested to read carefully the notice at the head of our fourth page.

—Mrs. Lawson, wife of the late Prof. Lawson, was possessed of a considerable fortune in her own right. Half this fortune which was secured to Prof. Lawson during his life-time, now at his death, is distributed among several philanthropic institutions as follows: To the Protestant Orphan Home, Halifax, \$9,000; to the Home for the Aged, \$9,000; Presbyterian Foreign Mission, \$9,000; Protestant Industrial School, \$9,000; Association for improving the condition of the poor, \$9,000.

—The labors of Evangelists Hunter and Crossley in Fredericton and of Evangelist Gale in Moncton, according to reports received, are being attended with very gracious results. A large number have professed conversion and the membership of the churches is being increased. We are pleased also to note that Pastor McIntyre, aided by brethren Young and Irving, is enjoying a gracious revival on his field of labor. Let us hope and pray that the coming winter may be for all our churches one of special blessing.

—A Bridgetown correspondent writes: For three weeks past, Rev. E. A. Grant has been in Digby county, N. S., in the interest of the Provincial Prohibitory Association. In this county his efforts, both in lecturing and organizing, were attended with marked success. On Sabbath evening, the 10th inst., he delivered a temperance lecture in the Methodist church of Bridgetown to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Grant presents the subject in a clear, logical, and thoroughly practical manner. At present he is continuing his work in Kings county, N. S.

—Mr. Leander Eaton, whose death occurred last week was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Cornwallis, N. S. Mr. Eaton was a man of robust and sterling character. He was one of the most successful agriculturists of the province. In pursuance of a business too often despised by ambitious young men, his enterprise, good judgment and industry enabled him to live happily and to acquire a competence. Mr. Eaton was one of that invaluable class of men who, though not coming prominently into public view, yet by their real and unassuming worth give character and stability to the country.

—The manufacture of a downy wool "as soft and delicate as the animal fiber," out of sandstone rock and blast furnace slag is one of the seeming impossibilities accomplished by the present generation. The process of manufacture is thus described: The rock or slag is melted in a large cupola, and as it trickles out at the taphole in a somewhat sluggish stream, a high pressure steam jet, directed upon it, atomizes it, blowing it in fleecy clouds into the storage-room provided for it, where it is collected after settling. It serves a variety of useful purposes, being used as a sound deadener in floors and walls, a means of fire proofing and a non-conducting covering for steam pipes and cold-storage apparatus.

—The Hants Co. Auxiliary H. M. Board, at its last session, adopted resolutions expressive of their regard and esteem for two brethren who have recently resigned pastoral charges in the county. For, Rev. P. A. McEwen, late of Windsor, the brethren of the Auxiliary express regard as a fine scholar, a devoted pastor, a wise counsellor and efficient co-laborer among his brethren. They express their deep regret at parting with brother and sister McEwen and assure them of the warmest desires for their welfare in their future fields of labor.—They likewise express their regret at parting with Rev. P. S. McGregor, who during his pastorate of seven years at Hantsport has been greatly blessed in his work. He has been a wise and willing worker with his brother pastors and has been known as a fearless and efficient advocate of temperance and other public reforms. His brethren of the Board pray that for himself and family the future may be bright and prosperous.

—Thursday of the present week is the day set apart by the Government of Canada as a day of public thanksgiving. It is well that this day should be observed in a religious and a christian spirit, that public services should be held in all the churches, and that the blessings which God has bestowed upon us as a people should be called to mind with devout thanksgiving. While we publicly record with grateful hearts our profound sense of the goodness of God as manifested in another bountiful harvest and all our national blessings, we should seek for Divine grace to repent of our national sins and to put away our iniquities, that our life may be strengthened and purified and that the wrath of Heaven be not provoked against the land.

—In the death of Deacon William Faulkner, at the ripe age of 81 years, the denomination, as well as the Prince Street church of Truro, has lost a man who had long been honorably associated with its history. Mr. Faulkner was a native of Stewiacke, but in 1858 became a resident of Truro. In that year he made a public profession of faith in Christ. It also marks the date of the organization of the church which for so many years he has loved and served. In the Educational and Foreign Mission work of the denomination he was especially interested, having served the former for a number of years as a governor of the College and having given a daughter, Mrs. Churchill, to the latter. Such men as Deacon Faulkner and Deacon Parker, of St. John (notice of whose death appeared in our obituary column last week) are of inestimable value in the churches communities to which they belong. Let us hope that as they pass away there are others worthy to take their places and carry on the work.

—ALLUING to some tragic occurrences resulting from the careless or idiotic handling of firearms which had lately come under its notice, an American newspaper says: "There is enough to show that something more needs to be done than has been done to protect other people from the fool who does not know it is loaded or the fool boy who goes about trying to frighten his sisters and playmates by pointing a gun known to be loaded. If the sight of a sister, or brother, or playmate lying dead with a head shot in pieces, is not enough to bring these fools to their senses, something that will tell on their own aversion to pain, or their own love of life and liberty will have to be devised to meet the exigency. Whether these 'accidents' should not be classed as cases of manslaughter and dealt with accordingly is a question. But parents meantime will do well to keep firearms away from their children and have punished with a severity that will be remembered any known case of pointing weapons at others where they have come into possession of boys of years and supposed discretion."

These remarks are not without applicability to a certain class of youths in Canada.

—THOUGH one may regard the theory on which Christian Science, so called, is founded as unmitigated nonsense, he may be willing to admit that in practice it is not altogether harmful, since the greatest service which can be rendered to some patients is to make them believe there is nothing the matter with them and so cause them to throw to the dogs the drugs with which they have long been poisoning their systems. But when the nonsense is applied to positive and rapid diseases, such as diphtheria, it becomes a different matter. A Mrs. Mercer Beer of Toronto, was recently arrested and has been committed for manslaughter, in connection with the death of the child named Percy Beck, whom she had "cured" for diphtheria on the Christian Science theory. Two physicians testified that the child died from a mild form of the disease and would probably have recovered under proper treatment. The magistrate decided that the case should go to a superior court and the prisoner was admitted to bail on two sureties of \$1,000 each. If the facts are as stated the course pursued by the magistrate will be generally approved.

—The following paragraph clipped from the *Waterloo* indicates very clearly one way in which a large number of working men in every country might materially improve their condition: The argument for total abstinence founded on the practical experiment of a number of working men in England should not be ignored by the American press. At the close of a lecture in favor of total abstinence, a workingman arose, and said it was very well for gentlemen like the chairman, or a "Parliament man," but for hard working men like himself to do without beer was perfectly ridiculous. In this sentiment a group of his friends concurred. The speaker then inquired, "Have you ever tried it? If not how are you able to judge?" He then proposed

to adjourn the meeting for a month, have the men try the experiment and then come together and give their honest verdict. They agreed to do this. When the night of the second meeting arrived the building was crowded two hours before the time to commence. When the meeting opened the same workingman made an address substantially as follows: "We have kept our promise made one month ago, and from that time to this none of us have tasted intoxicating drink. We have continued to the end improving sensibly as we have proceeded; and as we had not been a single day or even hour absent from work during that period, there were no deductions for lost time. So that, besides being stronger, healthier and happier than we were before, we had each of us at the end of the fourth week from thirty to forty shillings more in our pockets than formerly. We rejoice, therefore, that we attended the first meeting, though we came opposed to it, and we mean to persevere as we have begun and recommend all workingmen to follow our example."

—ELSEWHERE in this issue, we publish the letter of a correspondent, who takes exception to our remarks last week respecting the influence of the German vote in New York city in bringing about the victory of Tammany in the recent election. It is, no doubt, difficult for even a citizen of New York who has studied carefully and intelligently the course of municipal affairs in his city for the past few years to estimate exactly all the influences which went to swell the vote for Tammany. How much more so for the casual observer. A larger influence than was fairly due to it, may have been given to the German vote by those whose statements were reflected in our note last week, but that vote appears to be on all hands recognized as at least one of the chief factors in bringing about the result. The remark which our correspondent quotes from Dr. Parkhurst we take to indicate that this was his opinion, since it is undoubtedly that the enforcement of the Sunday excise law influenced the election chiefly by its effect upon the German vote. An editorial written in *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 16, says: "The German voters of New York city were last year greatly aroused by the exposures of Tammany's wickedness. The corruption prevailing in the police department, the blackmailing practised and other outrages perpetrated by members of the police force, stirred the indignation of the Germans more than anything else. Of course they wanted the bribe-taking and the blackmailing to cease. But one of the principal sources of that corruption was the levying of toll on the saloon keepers for non-enforcement of the Sunday excise law. . . . Now as soon as the police commission began to suppress bribery and blackmail in the police force by ordering a general enforcement of the Sunday law as to the closing of saloons, a loud complaint arose among those same corruption-hating Germans that their personal liberty was interfered with by depriving them of their Sunday beer." And the result was that being inflamed by the appeals of demagogues, "a large number of Germans forgetting their hatred of corruption, . . . foolishly sought the redress of their Sunday beer grievance under the wing of Tammany Hall."

—THE most notable utterance in respect to public and international affairs which has been made in England for some time occurred in Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet on the 9th inst. As it was known that the Premier's speech would deal with the political situations in China and in Turkey, in both of which Great Britain is deeply interested, his utterances were awaited with profound expectation. Naturally the British public mind has been a good deal disturbed by the role which Russia is now playing in the politics of Eastern Asia and by speculation as to the possible outcome of the condition of affairs in China consequent upon the relations into which that country appears to have entered with Russia. In regard to these matters Lord Salisbury spoke with a confidence which was reassuring. His words indicated that the Government were in no doubt as to the policy to be pursued in dealing with affairs in that part of the world and he declared that whatever might happen in that region, whether in the way of war or of commerce, "we are equal to any combination that may be opposed to us and may look with absolute equanimity upon the action of any persons who think to exclude us from that fertile and commercial region or imagine that if they are admitted they can best us in the markets of the world." It appears to be fairly inferred from his lordship's remarks that England's position in Eastern Asia is so strong that her interests are not likely to be jeopardized by war and that in the matter of commercial rivalry she has the best of prospects of being able to hold her own against all competitors.

### PASSING EVENTS.

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—WHEN Lord Salisbury came to speak of the condition of affairs in Turkey, it was evident that his assurance of a satisfactory and peaceful settlement was far less confident. The action of the British, French and Russian embassies in May last, was referred to as designed to protect the Armenians from the outrages to which they had been subjected and the account of which had so profoundly excited the feelings of the British nation. The three governments had made certain demands upon the Sultan in the interest of the oppressed Armenians, to which the Sultan had assented, but Lord Salisbury confessed that the reports being received gave little ground of hope that the undertakings of the Turkish government would be carried out. Constitutional provisions in the interests of the Armenians would avail nothing if the Sultan would not exert his power to enforce them. No doubt that monarch could rule justly if he would, but if it was evident that he would not protect his Armenian subjects, what then? Lord Salisbury appears to have spoken with great caution on this matter. He reminded his hearers that it was in accordance with the natural workings of Providence that such a government should fall to pieces. For the last half century the Ottoman Empire had been kept in existence by the powers of Europe, because it was felt that its fall might involve the world in war. He spoke also of the necessity for the exercise of the strictest impartiality on the part of Great Britain in dealing with this subject lest to the great Mohammedan population over which the Queen of England reigns there should be given any cause to feel that the British government was actuated by religious prejudice in espousing the cause of a christian population in opposition to a Moslem government. His lordship emphasized the necessity of concerted and harmonious action among the European powers in dealing with the Turkish question, and expressed his satisfaction that the representatives of the different governments had fully recognized this fact as a condition of averting general war in Europe. From the general tenor of the Prime Minister's remarks, considering what is said and what is left unsaid, we may fairly conclude that in his view of things the cause of the Ottoman Empire are numbered and the rule of the Sultan can no longer suffer to disgrace the world. The powers must interfere, and anxious to avert war, they recognize the unspeakable importance of harmonious action in the matter. The difficulties connected with such interference are very great, and the contingencies involved in the endeavor to establish a new and better order of things in Turkey are tremendous. Lord Salisbury and all the other ruling heads in Europe—crowned and uncrowned—would sleep more peacefully, if they were assured it could be happily settled.

—IT appears from statements lately published in the *Toronto Globe* by Prof. Bell of the Geological Survey staff that Canada possesses a large tract of arable country and clothed with valuable timber in a region in which it was supposed land of that character was not to be found. Flowing through this country, which lies to the south-eastward of James Bay, Prof. Bell has also discovered a river which he estimates to be larger than the Ottawa and which had been hitherto unknown. The general character of the region as described by its explorer is a plateau about 1,600 feet above sea level along the line of greatest height and diminishing to about 400 feet at a distance of 100 miles from James Bay, from which point the descent is more rapid. It is not to be supposed that the climate of the region can be truthfully described as genial, but Prof. Bell says that the climate is good enough to render the land fit for cultivation and adds: "It may be fashionable, by those

who have not looked into the matter, to disparage our north country, but I have no doubt that the region I refer to is certain to be inhabited in the course of time. It is capable of producing grain, hay and root crops in abundance, and some day, I am confident, it will support a large population. And why should it not? It lies to the south of England in latitude, and, as our weather comes from the west, it is protected from the cooling influence of the western Atlantic."

—FROM all recent accounts it would appear that, during the past month, the Turks and Kurds, unchecked, if not indeed incited, by the Porte, have murdered and pillaged the Armenians without mercy. Thus the Turkish government appears to be rapidly filling up the measure of its iniquity and the day of its judgment draws on. The Powers can no longer forbear to act. British, French and Italian war vessels are gathering in Turkish waters, and Austria is said to be taking the initiative in pressing for united action against the Turk. The Sultan, who has hitherto speculated on the mutual jealousies of the European governments and played fast and loose with his engagements, has now, it would seem, become alarmed and his making some attempt to afford protection to the persecuted Armenians. But it seems probable that the day of salvation for the Ottoman Empire under Turkish rule has passed. Foreign missionaries are reported to have been in great danger but through the efforts of Consular agents have been given protection amid the scenes of rapine and murder of which they have been the horrified spectators.

### W. B. M. U.

—CONTRIBUTORS to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

**PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER.**  
—For our North West Mission, the laborers there and for a large number of souls. Also that he is in India who are kept back by fear from confessing Christ may come out boldly.

**SPECIAL REQUEST FOR PRAYER.**  
—That the Holy Spirit will lay upon the hearts of the Pastors and members of our churches the awful need of the 120,000 Pagans who have been committed to our charge.

—A letter received recently from Mrs. I. C. Archibald, after a silence of months, on account of illness, says: "We left Chicaco about May 2nd and reached Ooty June 1st, after a very wearisome journey by rail, steamer and ox-cart. We hoped to go to the foot of the hills by rail, but it was too hard for me, so at Cocanada we took steamer for Madras, then train again and finally the ox-cart up the hill, a thirty-two mile ride. Our friend, Mr. Heath, took us in and kept us some time as his guests, which was very kind of him and most helpful to us. At first the change appeared to do me good and Mr. A. started for Chicaco at the end of three weeks. After he had gone I had to go into a boarding house and soon the little strength I had took to itself wings and flew away. Dr. Soltan told me he feared the climate on the hills might not agree with me, as it was too high for my nervous system and too cold for the little recuperative power left in me. I was advised to try Bangalore. So down here I came and have been with Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin since the last of July. The climate is pretty good the food good, the home life sweet and pleasant, and I could not be better situated to regain health. I have improved some; but am still far from well."

—Mrs. Archibald has consulted some of the best physicians in the Presidency and they all agree that her nervous system is broken down by hard work; that she may return to Chicaco in November, but must not engage in active service; that she must stop working, talking and thinking about missions if she wishes to recover. Those of us who are acquainted with our sister know how almost impossible this will be, with her enthusiasm and love for the work. Let us pray that she may speedily recover.

—A card from Mrs. Higgins says: "For the past six weeks I have been losing instead of gaining and have suffered very much. There are few days I am free from severe pain. The doctors have said that I could not live in this country. The Lord has at last led us to feel that the right thing is for us to go home. The Lord is the only one who will ever know the darkness and the struggle through which I have passed before I was willing to go back and give up the work I love. The will of God seems plain now and we have decided to leave for home the first of April."

—We cannot understand why our dear sisters are thus laid aside from active service, but He who doeth all things

well must have some wise purpose that our human understanding cannot discern. Let us daily remember them in our prayers.

—We observed Oct. 15th as our *Crusade* day. A greater part of the members of the society were called on and a number of others who were not members were visited for the purpose of trying to interest them in this work. We had our meeting in the evening in the vestry, but as the evening was wet and disagreeable the attendance was not large. But that did not prevent our having a good meeting. The "blessed Master" was there; and earnest were the prayers offered for the sick ones on Foreign and Home fields and for the conversion of our Telegu sisters. We used the October "Tidings" for part of the programme. Thankoffering envelopes had been distributed several days previously among the members, and the collection from them amounted to \$18.50. Some few of the envelopes have not yet been heard from; we hope there may be some other offerings. We held our monthly meeting last Tuesday afternoon and enjoyed the "Tidings" very much with its helpful programme.

—Oh, if we could only see more interest manifested by the women, members of the church, in this work, how glad we would be, but we will not be discouraged, keep on praying and treat in the Lord that He will stir up their hearts to their duty in this respect.

—Mrs. J. B. Beaumont.

—The St. Martins Missionary Aid Society held a "thankoffering" service on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6th. Invitations and envelopes in which offerings were to be placed had been sent to all the ladies of the church and congregation. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a regular meeting of the Aid Society was held, at which about forty women were present, and the following programme rendered: Responsive Scripture reading, singing and prayer; reading by Mrs. Fred Black, found in our column of the MESSENGER and VISITOR of Oct. 30; Miss Maggie Smith read one of Mr. Morse's most interesting letters; Mrs. Foss read part of the President's address delivered at the W. B. M. U. convention in St. John in August. Our usual season of prayer followed, in which many of the sisters present heartily joined. At the close of the meeting two hours of social intercourse were enjoyed, during which tea was served to all present and to a number of gentlemen who had previously been invited.

—At 7.30 p. m. our Thankoffering service commenced by singing "Jesus Saves." President, Mrs. I. S. Titus, in the chair. Reading of 2nd Psalm by the Vice President, Mrs. B. Vaughan. Prayer by Pastor Thompson, followed by Deacon Titus, Rev. A. H. Washburne, and others. Address by President on "The great need of mission work and workers," which so touched our hearts that we trust by God's blessing our women shall see their responsibility in this matter and seek to have a larger share in this work. Miss Jennie Davis gave an appropriate recitation entitled "If I had the time." Address by Pastor Thompson on "The need of work in the various heathen countries and the encouragement for labor thus expended, also our assumed responsibility in connection with our Telegu field. Four of the sisters then collected the envelopes. They were opened and amounts stated, which was of great interest as but one passage in over 75 envelopes occurred more than once. Offering \$23.65. It was easy for all to exclaim, from full hearts, thanks to our God for the success attendant upon our venture. Meeting closed by singing "God be with you," and benediction by the pastor.

—Sisters, our 25th anniversary year demands more than passing notice. Let our success be an encouragement for other societies who have not as yet held such a service to try one.

—It means plenty of hard work perhaps for a few as in our case, but if by any amount of labor we can help to interest others in this work we are repaid. Don't be afraid of discouragements, such as "hard times" and the "need of money for pastor's salary" and so on. We had all that to contend with and yet we feel God richly blessed us and crowned our effort with success. These gifts meant sacrifice for many of our sisters. It also meant sacrifice of time, which to many of us counts for much. Already the fruit is apparent. One sister joined our society and others signify their intention of doing so.

—Mrs. A. W. FOWLER, Sec'y-Treas.

—For Biliousness—Minard's Family Pills.