

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME XLIII.

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Dr. HAYNES' successor at Tremont Temple has not been found as yet. "Suburban," in the *Examiner*, says: "It seems not unlikely that one effect of the resignation of Dr. Haynes will be a considerable secession from the Temple; under what leadership time will tell. In a forthcoming number of *Scribner's Magazine*, Stanley is to tell what he knows about the Rear Column. The Judson memorial church edifice, New York, is making rapid progress. The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, does not seem to be altogether carried away with the Republican form of government, since it speaks of the people of the United States as "a people who while theoretically the most free are practically the most disgracefully governed in the world. The place which is being given to Bible study in colleges and seminaries is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Dr. W. R. Harper is in great demand. In addition to all his other work, he is now engaged in giving a Sunday course of lectures on the Palms at Vassar. A Bible lecture, the *Examiner* says, is recognized as one of the present and pressing needs of that institution. On motion of Mr. Ralston, the House of Commons has voted £5,000 to be expended in providing seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. Severe cold, accompanied by high winds, was experienced throughout the Maritime Provinces, on Wednesday and Thursday last week, the markings of the thermometer being in different places from 10° to 15° below zero. There has been a heavy snow fall at Montreal, and trains have been delayed. The depth of snow is said to be two feet. We are sorry to see it announced in a late London despatch, that Mr. Spurgeon's illness has become very serious. The gout has now attacked his head, causing severe suffering. He has written a note in which he says he is in great pain day and night, and he entreats the prayers of his friends.

—We shall issue with next week's *Messenger and Visitor* a supplementary sheet which will contain much interesting matter, both original and selected. —Two of our strongest men in the ministry have made recent settlements.—Bro. Warren at Parrboro, and Bro. Adams at the First church, Halifax. We trust that their ministry in these churches may be greatly blessed.

—We much regret to learn that Rev. J. F. Avery, of New York, has lately suffered loss by fire. We gather from the very brief notice of the matter we have seen that the household furniture, as well as the clothing of the family were destroyed, and books and papers much damaged.

—Probably no man in America has better opportunities of knowing the popular sentiment in regard to religious matters than Mr. Moody. According to the *Religious Herald* this is what Mr. Moody said to a Boston reporter last year in reference to infidelity among young men: "I do not find as much infidelity now in a month in questions which are asked by the young men after a meeting, as I used to find five years ago in one day. Then the young men were full of ingenuity and thought that Christianity was worth out. But they have found that there is nothing to infidelity. It tears down, but does not build up. It does not give anything. This is part of the same movement which we see in France. The men there are going back to the churches."

—Rev. Jesse Gibson, pastor of the Queen St. Baptist church, St. Catherine's, Ont., writes to the *Evening Journal* of that place, protesting against ecclesiastical exemptions from municipal taxation. In the course of his letter, Mr. Gibson says: "Thursday I called on Mr. J. Rollison to pay my taxes, and he said that he could not take them as I was put off the tax roll on account of the appeal of some of the clergymen of that city. I here enter my protest against such exemptions; I believe they are wrong; with the New York *Herald*, I think that 'church property should not be free.' The church building should pay for the protection of the law quite as much as the counting-house or dwelling of the private gentleman."

Editorially the *Journal* remarks: "The letter of Rev. Jesse Gibson, pastor of the Queen St. Baptist church, of this city, in this issue of the *Journal*, is deserving of more than casual notice. It is essentially a straight-forward and bold protest against the unjust tax exemptions recognized by the law. It breathes the spirit of equality and fraternity. It is the spirit, unadulterated by sophistry, which would render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. The church which cannot exist without State aid is not worthy of existence. Mr. Gibson does himself and fellow-Baptists credit in his manly protest. It is a pity there are not more like him wearing 'the cloth.'"

—THE LUMBER CAMPS.—Bro. Thomas, last year, called our attention to the very few religious privileges enjoyed by our citizens of the forests during the several months of the winter, in which large numbers of men are in the lumber camps. We are glad to know that an effort is being made to supply these our friends with religious and entertaining literature. We shall be glad to assist in this good work. If any of our friends will give us the P.O. address of these camps, or inform us as to the best way of reaching them, we will be glad to furnish copies of the *Messenger and Visitor* as regularly as they can be forwarded to them. We shall also be glad to assist, so far as we can, in supplying the camps with religious and secular reading. We hope our pastors and friends who can, will immediately assist us in this good work.

—IN this manner the *Examiner's* Boston correspondent talks about the Anglican monk, Father Ignatius: "Father Ignatius continues to make things lively as a bone of contention and anomalous sensation. He has had quite a bout with Bishop Paddock in the newspapers, giving the good bishop in the course of his valuable protests, generous chunks of frozen truth about the worldly drift of American Episcopalianism. Meanwhile the monk has had opened upon him a fire in the rear, in the shape of an apparently well authenticated charge that he is a Jesuit in disguise. Some believe the charge, but many doubt, especially those who have been under the spell of his earnest gospel preaching. Now the Bishop of Rhode Island has shut the churches of his diocese against him. This enlarges the stream of sympathy, and is solidifying the monk's financial basis."

But the Bishop of New York does not seem to be of one mind with his brethren of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in regard to Father Ignatius and his preaching, since, as we learn from another source, he has given permission to the monk to exercise his ministry within the churches of his diocese.

—CONCERNING the assault committed upon Mr. G. H. King, of Acadia College, by a Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopalian clergyman, notice of which appeared in the last issue of the *Messenger and Visitor*, we learn that the facts are that Mr. King did not sit on Mr. Brown's hat, but unintentionally and inadvertently injured slightly a fur cap belonging to Mr. Brown. The blow, otherwise entirely unprovoked and wholly unexpected, was delivered with great force, and though Mr. King's nose was not broken, as was stated in some of the papers, his face was badly bruised and blood flowed freely. Under what influence Mr. Brown could have been when he committed the assault we cannot say. It seems to have been a momentary outburst of passion, of which he was soon greatly ashamed. It is just to him to say that he has apologized to Mr. King in a most humble manner. It is much to Mr. King's credit that in the exercise of a Christian forbearance he has accepted the apology and has refrained from prosecuting his assailant. The affair caused great excitement among the passengers, whose sympathies were entirely with Mr. King.

THE FUNERAL OF BABY AH LONC: OR WORK FOR AND AMONGST CHINESE PAYS. BY REV. J. F. AVARY, NEW YORK.

One may see, another reap; but the good seed of the gospel brings forth fruit. The heaven leavens, and the light will banish superstition and darkness. Not long since we were at a Chinese wedding, in Oliver street; the decorum and good sense displayed was most noticeable. A few days ago, a message came to go to a funeral in Mott street. There opposite the joss house, the heathen temple, we saw on the door the white emblem that a little coffin would soon be carried out. Up stairs we came upon several Chinese families gathered in sympathy, the first time we had met more than two ladies together; here, in costume, we saw several. The father we found was a Christian, and on the little coffin lay a floral cross. Never did the emblem look so beautiful or speak to us such volumes as did that cross on the coffin of that dear little babe. The white flowers, a stronger and sweeter contrast with the olive cast of "our darling," as wreath in flowery letters above the cross, the parents told their love at once to Christ and child. We knelt in prayer; the father told us of his hope in Christ and that two other little ones had been called over there, where we shall meet beyond the reach of sorrow or the shame and pains of sin. He had learned that Jesus was the resurrection and the life.

We longed for the gift of tongues, as we saw Chinese, Italians, Germans and others mingle their tears of true neighborly sympathy. Sorrow makes all akin, and death touch a common cord in the human heart.

PASSING EVENTS. AT THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT a good deal of important legislation was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, but it is not expected that many of the bills proposed will be overtaken during the session. The Irish Land Purchase Bill is before the House of Commons and has made some progress, notwithstanding the opposition of the Irish members. Public attention has been drawn, however, to the affairs being discussed in the lobbies rather than to the business of the House.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT will not meet till March 12, and the Montreal *Star* thinks that this is probably correct, as "by deferring the assembling of parliament till a late date the census returns can be considered this session, and a redistribution bill passed, in accordance with the constitution. A dissolution and general election would then be necessary to provide representation for the new constituencies." Since writing the above we see, it states on the authority of the Toronto *Empire's* Ottawa correspondent that the report of parliament meeting at the time mentioned is without foundation, and that no date for the meeting of parliament has been fixed.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FARMER DELEGATION now in this country for the purpose of seeing and reporting upon agricultural resources of Canada, lately visited Woodstock and other sections of Carleton county. They declare themselves greatly pleased with what they have seen in that section of New Brunswick, telling a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, that in no section of the Dominion had they seen greater evidence of prosperity among the farmers. This week the delegates proceed to Nova Scotia. Visits of this kind from intelligent agriculturists in Great Britain are to be eagerly welcomed. They will do much to dispel the popular ignorance in England respecting this country and its resources, and will pave the way for the most desirable kind of immigration.

FOR SOME MONTHS PAST, Mr. Israel Tarte, M. P., has been making statements and publishing letters in *Le Canadien*, a French paper published in Quebec city, very damaging to the reputation of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, a member of the Dominion parliament. The scandal is connected with the Public Works Department, and there are insinuations and implications, if not direct statements, touching the reputation of the minister, Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. Tarte intimates that he has much more to reveal than has yet been made public. As the matter will no doubt be investigated before a parliamentary committee, or some proper court of justice, it will be the part of wisdom to await the results of that investigation before pronouncing any judgment. As the name of Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, has been freely mentioned in connection with what has become known as the "McGreevy Scandal," we give below Mr. Perley's statement made on Thursday last to a reporter of the Montreal *Star*. He said: "I have nobody to defend me now and will remain silent until the proper moment in a court of law or before a parliamentary committee. I declare that I committed no breach in writing the letters to Mr. McGreevy as published in *Le Canadien*. I will be able to show that I am perfectly innocent, having neither received nor expected any favors from Mr. McGreevy."

A FIERCE BATTLE HAS BEEN GOING ON during the week over the question of the leadership of the Irish contingent in parliament. As reported in our last issue a considerable majority of the Irish members had declared against Parnell, and the voices of those in America, which it was thought, would be decisive, were, with a single exception, also given against him. The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland emphatically refused longer to acknowledge his political leadership. But Parnell has obstinately refused to heed the call to step down and out, and, in spite of all this most formidable opposition, has evidently strengthened himself in his position. Toward the close of last week, however, English despatches stated that Parnell had agreed to retire from the leadership if assurances could be obtained from Mr. Gladstone that he would pledge himself to certain measures connected with the Irish land question and the constabulary in the event of his obtaining power. This would seem to be a subtle ruse on Parnell's part and indicates the consummate politician, since he well knew that Gladstone would not and could not give any such pledges; yet, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's refusing the guarantee asked for, Parnell

could appeal powerfully to the popular sentiment of Ireland on the ground that no assurance was obtainable from the Liberal party that the principles of Home Rule would be carried out. The latest London despatches up to the time of writing would indicate that a motion embodying a request for the guarantee referred to above; that a delegation waited upon Mr. Gladstone, who gave assurances that fully satisfied a majority of the Irish members that he would make a genuine attempt to deal with the constabulary and land questions in a manner satisfactory to the Irish people, but that he afterwards wrote a letter declaring that he would not give any definite assurances to the Nationalist party while Mr. Parnell remained in the position of leader; that when this letter was read in a meeting of the Irish members it was moved that Mr. Parnell retire from the leadership; but Mr. Parnell, who was in the chair, refused to entertain the motion, whereupon Mr. McCarthy, followed by forty-four other members, left the room. If the despatches are to be trusted it would seem that for a time at least there are to be two Irish parties in parliament, Parnell will lead the party which is numerically the weaker; who will lead the other remains to be seen.

IN REGARD TO THE INDIAN TROUBLES the situation has not materially changed since last week. The points of greatest disturbance are the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, and the Rosebud Agency in Nebraska. The Indians have established themselves in a broken and hardly accessible region known as "the Bad Lands." They have fortified themselves in this position and laid in a large store of provisions, driving off and slaughtering for this purpose the cattle belonging to the agencies. According to a despatch of Dec. 6, the latest received at time of writing, a Catholic priest named Father Jule, at the request of General Brooks, had visited the Indians at their encampment and held a parley with the chiefs. Being asked the cause of their hostile demonstrations, they replied that the recent census returns made by Mr. Lee are unfair and will not allow them food enough to live on; that the change of boundary lines between the agencies compels many Indians to surrender their homes to others and is a violation of the old treaty; that they are done with promises from the whites, and that they will not lay down their arms, as they fear they would be punished and imprisoned by the whites. Finally the chiefs agreed to come to Father Jule's house and there meet and talk with General Brooks. The priest reported that the camp was wonderfully fortified, wholly inaccessible by military otherwise than on foot and in single file, and any attempt to conquer the Indians in their present stronghold would be attended with terrible slaughter.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION," a journal exceptionally well informed in regard to Indian affairs, believes that the present hostile attitude of the Indians at these agencies is due largely to the violation of the principles of Civil Service Reform in the removal, on political grounds, of experienced and competent Indian agents and the appointment of men whose chief qualification was their usefulness to some Republican Congressmen. "If bloodshed and trouble are the outcome of the present difficulties in Dakota, the blame will rest on the shoulders of the Interior Department, which adopted the policy of removals and appointments for political reasons against the most urgent and repeated protests of men familiar with the Indian character. . . . The dangers of an Indian war in the West are to be charged in no small measure to Civil Service Reform."

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON presented at the opening of Congress on the first inst. is conventional in character and does not contain much that is especially interesting or important. In reference to the trend of public sentiment indicated by the recent elections, the message is silent, except that it is remarked that results have been attributed to the operation of the Tariff Act for which it is not responsible. The President believes that experience will prove that the McKinley Bill will not increase the price of necessities and will not materially lessen imports. The subject of tariff reform, he thinks, should not be reopened until the present law has had a fair trial. The message urges that certain legislation left by congress in an unfinished condition be completed at this session. The measures referred to are especially those relating to reciprocity, to steamship subsidies and the Federal supervision of Congressional elections. None of these measures, in

their present form, could be passed by the Congress which has been chosen by the people, but which will not have control of legislation until next March. It seems not a little strange, according to British and Canadian ideas and customs, that the President should urge a Congress, which has already received its death sentence by the popular vote, to employ its last days and its expiring energies in bringing to completion the work on account of which it has been condemned. In reference to the Behring sea question, the message says: "The offer to submit the measure to arbitration as proposed by her Majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party." The President also hopes, "that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble." This is suggestive of the man who sat down upon the river's bank and waited for the water to run by. It is feared by the people of England and Canada, and by a great many people in the United States that "before the opening of another sealing season," Secretary Blaine and President Harrison will see their way clear to abandon a contention which, from the first, has been absurd and untenable, and to accept the just and friendly offer of her Majesty's government to submit the whole question of sealing rights in Behring sea to arbitration, and thus avoid complications that very possibly might lead to fratricidal war. President Harrison and his government assume a grave responsibility in refusing England's offer of arbitration.

DISPLEASED WITH THE MASTER. I presume it is only apparent, yet in too many instances it is real; that in the practice of a number of professors, brethren become offended with each other, and act as if the Master had offended them, or as if they were offended with Him. They may not mean it in that sense, or see it in that light, but the effect is the same, for they cease to labor for the Master because the servant has displeased them. We should not forget our obligations to Christ in cherishing ill-feelings against our brethren. We should continue to work in the Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting, in the conference meeting and support of the cause. It is somewhat of a mystery to me that we should appear to be displeased with the Lord Jesus when we become so with our brethren. By the grace of God we shall labor for Him even should our brethren say us, 'Christ has claims upon us, and we are under everlasting obligations to Him, even should we be persecuted by those with whom we fellowship. If the Master should ask us why we did not discharge our duty to Him when a member of the church did something we didn't relish, what shall we answer? Oh, we do not forgive seven times when we ought to forgive seventy times seven. I frequently wonder if some expect God to forgive them when they do not forgive their brethren. May God's blessing accompany this to the hearts of many, for their name is legion, who act in the manner above described. W. McGRISKIN, Riverside, Albert Co., N. B.

LITERARY NOTES. "Israel's Apostasy and Studies from the Gospel of St. John, covering the International Sunday school Lessons for 1891," by Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., is a volume of 400 pages, containing much matter exegetical and homiletical, which should be of much value to Sunday-school teachers and scholars. The book is issued by A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago.

Christian Thought for December is number three of volume eight of this well-known magazine, edited by Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D. The contents of this number is particularly attractive and will furnish the readers stimulating matter to help promote Christian thought throughout the world. Dr. G. Macloskie, of Princeton College, contributes an able article entitled "Providence and Second Causes"; the Hon. David A. Boody, an essay of power on "The Fruits of Christianity"; Prof. Warren Holden of Girard College, "The Adaptability of Revelation." A Symposium on "The antecedent Probability of Divine Revelation," by President J. E. Rankin, Professor John J. Tigert, Professor Edward J. Hamilton, author of "The Human Mind," and others, is of much interest. Lemuel W. Serrell, Esq., contributes a paper on "Harmony of Science and Christianity," and Rev. J. Linton Bell on "Agnosticism." Other articles, together with "Views and Reviews," "Books," etc., serve to make up a most interesting number. \$2.00 a year. Clergymen, \$1.50. Single copy, 40c. Wilbur B. Ketchum, Publisher, 13 Cooper Union, N. Y.

THE CHINESE, especially those in the southern part of the Empire, are going out from China in all directions. They are not only going to many adjacent islands, and those more remote in the Pacific, but they are settling upon all the coasts of Southeastern Asia, pushing up all the rivers, and in every place holding tenaciously the ground upon which they settle. They are a great colonizing people, and if only the gospel is given to them, they will assist greatly in the redemption of the lands to which they go, from an and. Ok. knees.

PALESTINE.—On the 21st of March the first sod of the new Jaffa railway was cut in the presence of the governor of Jerusalem, and the works will now be actively pushed until they are completed. It is expected, also, that steps will immediately be taken to improve the harbor of Jaffa, so that visitors to the Holy Land will be able to land with comfort and proceed to the capital without delay, unless they choose to stop a train to see the house of Simon the tanner. It is a striking circumstance that during the last two years the early and later rains have returned—a visitation which has been unknown for generations previously. One consequence of this is a revival in agriculture. What it means is not clear, but Russia is manifesting an extraordinary interest at present in Palestine. She is said to have secured all the best building sites in the hill country of Judea.

The experiment which Rev. G. F. Pentecost, D. D., is making of reaching the high caste people of India will be watched with deep interest. It is certainly worth making, whatever may be the result. Mr. Pentecost sailed Sept. 6 for England, where he was joined by assistants from England and Scotland, on his way to "Calcutta." The purpose is to preach the gospel in prominent Indian cities to high caste gentlemen, students and Eurasians, who are perfectly at home in the English language. The mission is voluntary and self-supporting, and we cannot help hoping that even among the haughty Brahmins there may be many ready to accept salvation through Christ. Dr. Pentecost will find a much larger audience of those who understand English than is generally supposed. There is the large English population, including the civil officers and the military garrisons, the Eurasians, or people of mixed blood, whose number is enormous, and it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 Hindus who are educated in the English language.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.—We read in the *Herald* that M. Janssen, the governor-general of the Congo Free State, has returned to Brussels, after having surveyed the vast regions placed under his administration. He reports progress in all respects. The blacks are becoming accustomed to the presence of the whites, to their habits and their ideas. They comprehend what civilization is, and wish to share its benefits. Human sacrifices and tribal wars are diminishing in number. The desire for peace, for work, and for good government increases from Boma to Stanley Pool. The natives want to learn from the Europeans some useful industry or trade. Fields are cultivated everywhere, and brick houses are built on all sides. Stanley would be surprised to see as far up as Stanley Falls a little town with streets, factories, and charming habitations. On the Kasai river, where a few years ago the traveller Wisemann had to force his way by the use of arms, M. Janssen was received with enthusiastic friendliness by crowds of natives beseeching him to stay with them permanently.

W. B. M. U. —As much as ye have done it unto me of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

MISSION NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. JAPAN.—The old edict was, "So long as the sun shall shine upon the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan, and let all know that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the great God of all, if he violate this commandment, shall pay for it with his head." This it is taught in Japan, after the delay of 200 years: "that man only proposes, and the Christian's God disposes."

MR. GLADSTONE is credited with the following: "Talk about the questions of the day; there is but one question, and that is the gospel. It can and will correct everything needing correction. All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in the Cabinet, I was brought into association with sixty master minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with Divine revelation."

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