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Very Suggestive. The liquor men of the Dominion will, of course, make a vigorous fight against an affirmative result of the plebiscite, and they will doubtless exert a powerful influence in determining what the vote shall be. But if the speech of a Mr. P. A. Henderson, who recently addressed the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association, affords a fair sample of anti-prohibition oratory, it would appear that the anti-temperance men are likely to furnish their opponents with some excellent texts. This, Mr. Henderson claimed, consideration for the liquor traffic on the ground that it was licensed by government and paid largely into the public treasury. Since confederation the enormous sum of \$212,000,000 had been thus paid by the liquor men. That was a sum sufficient to pay for the Intercolonial Railway, the C. P. R., the Dominion Parliament buildings, and then leave a surplus of over \$12,000,000. Mr. Henderson does not seem to have stated how much money the liquor men of Canada had accumulated during this time in private fortunes, or who had produced the wealth that had been transferred by the liquor men to the public treasury, or what percentage this immense sum of \$212,000,000 might be of the total cost of the liquor business to Canada. These questions, however, indicate facts quite as important certainly as that stated by the License Holders' advocate.

is sweeping over the United States which will submerge all Spain's island empire in the East and West. The English would like to see this done, and there will be no efficient objection in any other quarter; but if the Dingley tariff is to ride on the crest of that wave, then the situation will be radically altered here, as well as elsewhere." Another London correspondent quotes two representative English public men—one an intimate and prominent ally of the ministry, the other an ex-Cabinet Minister of the Liberal persuasion—as declaring that "it would be quite impossible to reach an Anglo-American understanding on high protectionist lines. America, of course, could do what it pleased with the tariff at home, but the only possible basis of co-operation with England outside must be on the basis of an open door and equal trading opportunities, at least, to the whole English-speaking world. That may also be safely said to be the idea of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour." The same correspondent adds: "In the persistent talk about Anglo-American co-operation nothing is more certain than that English enthusiasm for Anglo-American co-operation would fizzle out like a damp squib if it were realized here that the end of it all would only be the creation of another commercial enemy for England among colonization nations."

his sister just before he sailed from Key West with Admiral Sampson's squadron, has been published: "Feeling that there has been earnestness of effort in my life, ready to accept any consequences, I hope to put aside every thought and bend entirely to the work in hand, to go in for action without any pre-occupation or diverting thought, leaving all issues to the God that rules over all, to whom we must refer the mystery of life and the mystery of death." "It is from the man who can write words like these," says Zion's Advocate, "that heroic deeds may be expected."

—That Mr. Gladstone was a supporter of temperance reform, says the Westminster Gazette, everybody knows, but the following facts, which we believe have never before been published, show that he at times put his principles into practice and with considerable success. Many years ago two young men about whom he had heard became notorious for their drinking habits, and it occurred to Mr. Gladstone that he would make an attempt to reclaim them. He accordingly invited them to see him at the castle, and there, alone in the "Temple of Peace," he impressively appealed to them to change their ways, and then knelt and fervently asked God to sustain and strengthen them in their resolve to abstain from that which had hitherto done them so much harm. The sequel cannot be better told than in the words of one of the men concerned, who says: "Never can I forget the scene, and as long as I have memory the incidents of the meeting will be indelibly impressed upon my mind. The Grand Old Man was profoundly moved by the intensity of his solicitation. My companion is now a prominent Baptist minister, and neither of us from that day to this has touched a drop of intoxicating drink, nor are we ever likely to violate an undertaking so impressively ratified in Mr. Gladstone's library."

—The following very good story is told by Susan W. Selfridge in "A Visit to Gladstone," published in the New York "Outlook": "He [Mr. Gladstone] went on to tell me of the splendid wreath deposited by Li Hung Chang, while in London, on the monument of General Gordon, his former companion in arms. A relative of the hero was so deeply moved by the act that he presented the Celestial Statesman with a specially fine bull-terrier, the winner of several prizes, and altogether a very fetching canine specimen. Mr. Gladstone repeated the following letter sent in acknowledgement: MY DEAR GORDON,—While tendering my best thanks for sending me your dog, I beg to say that as for myself I have long since given up the practice of eating dog's flesh, but my attendants, to whom I have handed the creature, tell me they never tasted anything so nice. Your devoted L."

—Alluding to the Bible Normal College of Springfield, Mass., and of its enlarged plans for next year, the Republican of that city says: "It now has a distinct field of its own, which these recent developments will enable it more effectively to fill. Its special aim is to bring religious instruction into line with modern scientific pedagogy, a thing heretofore hardly dreamed of. To this end the science of child-study, while in its infancy in this country, is being applied to the field of religion. The development of the infant, mental and physical, is carefully traced, with a view to studying the growth of religious concepts and the best methods of cultivating the conscience. For this sort of work trained intelligence is required, and for admission to the course leading to graduation the applicant must have a College Course or its equivalent, a restriction which should keep the character of the work up to a high standard. The school is interdenominational, the purpose being to train experts in elementary religious instruction, and not theologians of any particular stripe. But as the number of these specialists is necessarily limited, and most of the lay work in the churches must be done by men with less opportunity to prepare, the College will, next year, offer three special courses of ten weeks each, devoted to the Bible, child-study and sociology, which will be open to any one bringing proper testimonials. In this way both ends ought to be accomplished, the training of specialists, and the more rapid instruction of amateur workers, and in both departments useful results ought to be achieved."

American Imperialism.

Both the government and the people of Great Britain have shown a very friendly feeling toward the United States in connection with the war in which the latter is now engaged. There appears to be no disposition on the part of the British government to oppose in any way the acquisition of territory by the United States in the Eastern as well as the Western hemisphere. The idea of imperialism is evidently growing rapidly upon the imagination of the American people, and it seems not unlikely that the war will result in the transference of Spain's West India possessions, the Philippines and perhaps other island territories to the control of the United States. But if the United States shall secure and determine to hold these possessions, it will be important to maintain a friendly understanding with Great Britain or with some other nation or nations equally powerful. There is no doubt of Great Britain's willingness to maintain such relations with the United States, but it is not to be expected that Britain will view with complacency the extension of the McKinley-Dingley tariff to Cuba and the Philippines. It is equally certain that such a policy would not be regarded with friendly eyes by Germany, whose commercial interests in the Philippines, especially, are very large. "At both London and Berlin," a London correspondent of a New York paper writes, "thoughtful people see in America's childish tariff the greatest embarrassment attending the whole problem which the war has precipitated. Englishmen say little on this head, because it would be clearly futile not to say inopportune, but the Germans are full of the idea that Dingley tricks must not be played on their-Manila trade. . . . On this they would have little difficulty in securing the diplomatic consent of all Europe, I fancy, England included. Americans cannot too clearly remember that when, last winter, the first demonstration of an Anglo-American entente occurred, it was not over Cuban affairs, but over England's stand as the champion of the open door in the Chinese trade. It must be apparent to every mind that for America to turn up now in adjacent waters as a mailed exponent of the closed door theory will complicate matters with England as well as with others. We are told here that an irresistible wave of imperialistic fervor

The Invasion of Cuba.

Despatches report the arrival on June 20, near Santiago, of the United States forces, under General Shafter, for the invasion of Cuba. The General at once paid a visit to Admiral Sampson on board his flag-ship, and the General and the Admiral afterwards went on shore and proceeded to the insurgent, General Garcia's, headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban Commander, who is said to have 3,000 men with him. General Garcia, it is said, gave the Americans assurance that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the south-eastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, though extremely hot, at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops, ill-fed and ill-clothed as they were, were in perfect health, and therefore the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments. It is quite possible, however, that conditions which are fairly healthful for Cubans may be found far otherwise for unacclimatized Americans. Reports differ as to the strength of the Spanish forces in and about Santiago. Some accounts have placed the number of Spaniards as high as 41,000, but the United States war department, from what is considered trustworthy information, estimates the Spanish forces now at Santiago at 14,000 men. At Holguin, 100 miles away, Gen. Pando is said to have 10,000 men. If he is able to come to the relief of Santiago, which is doubtful, the American General will have to contend with an army of some 24,000 disciplined troops, believed to be well armed and in fairly good fighting condition. Despatches report that by Wednesday afternoon 6,000 American soldiers had landed, while 10,000 more waited on board the transports off shore ready to join those who had debarked, as soon as the available launches and small boats could carry them ashore. The weather had proved favorable for landing and it appears to have been accomplished without loss of life on the part of the Americans and practically without opposition on the part of the Spaniards.

—Lieut. Hobson, who distinguished himself by sinking the Steamer Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago harbor, was president of the Y. M. C. A. in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The following extract from a letter written by Lieut. Hobson to

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