

Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
VOLUME XLIII.
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

This University of New Brunswick and the Mount Allison institutions have each during the past week celebrated the close of a successful educational year. The Baptists on the Ongole field for the last four months have averaged more than one thousand a month. Other fields report an increasing interest. Rev. J. E. Clough, D. D. is now in the United States. The New Testament is wholly translated into the language of the Lower Congo. The Baptist missionaries in Japan unite in an appeal to the Baptists of America to observe the last Sunday in June as a day of special prayer on behalf of Japanese missions. Letters from Rev. C. K. Harrington and Rev. E. H. Jones speak hopefully of the work, while lamenting the small progress in the past year owing largely to the ultra national feeling that has recently become so pronounced and has wrought so much evil. At the recent anniversary of Newton, brethren J. Howard Barm and Lewis D. Morse, both graduates of Acadia, completed their theological course and received diplomas. They expect to go to the foreign field this autumn. We regret to know that Professor Elder, D. So., of Colby University, is in poor health. He is obliged to rest for a time. Dr. Elder was formerly an able professor at Acadia. Prof. I. H. Pattison, D. D., Rochester correspondent of the London Baptist Press, writes in that paper an appreciative notice of Rev. Walter Bars. He also speaks highly of Acadia College. Mr. C. A. Eaton, of Newton, delivered a thoughtful, stimulating lecture at Wolfville, on 22nd ult.; subject: "Can Canadians keep Canada?" Mr. W. B. Wallace, of Rochester, son of Rev. Isa. Wallace, preached an earnest sermon at Wolfville, on 24th ult. Mr. B. H. Bentley, of Newton, Mr. A. J. Kempton, of Rochester, son of the late Rev. J. F. Kempton, and Mr. M. C. Higgins, of Rochester, son of Prof. Higgins, are at Wolfville.

Rev. G. W. Bridgman, D. D., who recently resigned the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, New York, has become an Episcopalian, and with his family received confirmation at the hands of Bishop Potter. So far as we are aware, no pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Bridgman to cause him to leave the Baptist ranks. The change seems to have been entirely of his own election. We have received from Mr. J. H. Morse, of Halifax, three pieces of music, suitable for Sunday-schools and social services. The music is Mr. Morse's own composition and the words are by Rev. J. Clark, of Antigonish. The pieces are entitled, "The Best Friend," "So Near" and "Come Away to Jesus." The music is well spoken of by those who are more capable to judge of its merits than ourselves. Mr. Clark's talents as a hymnist are well known to our readers.

The Presbyterian Witness is pleased to say: We admire the intelligence with which the MESSENGER and VISITOR discuss from time to time the Briggs case. The editor is evidently well informed with regard to the matter. We wish we could say the same of the daily press. Such kindly recognition of our efforts to inform our readers in regard to a matter of much public interest is very gratifying, and especially so when it comes from so competent an authority. Says the Chicago Standard: "We asked an eminent doctor of divinity, formerly connected with one of the Presbyterian seminaries, the other morning: 'Are you a Briggs man, Doctor?' 'Yes and no,' was his answer. 'I make no objection to his disposition to be original and novel in his thought. I simply doubt the expediency of such a radical advocacy of the sort it is in the professor's chair.' This doubtless represents the state of mind with many of those who withstand the Union Seminary professor."

The Standard is permitted to say that heads of two important departments in the new university of Chicago have already been secured—that of university extension and that of physical culture. The former position is to be filled by Prof. R. G. Moulton, of England, and the latter by Prof. Stagg, of Yale. Prof. Moulton is a graduate of London and Cambridge universities. He is well known in England on account of his talent and skill employed in the work of university extension, and is already famous in America as a university extension lecturer. He is considered an acquisition of great value for the new university. Prof. Stagg is widely known through his connection with Y. M. C. A. work, and is also famous in athletics. His influence over young men, it is believed, will be in every way excellent.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has authorized the establishment of an infirmary asylum in the city of Halifax. The Witness gives the following account of the proposed institution: "The city council is authorized to borrow \$25,000 for this purpose. A superintendent is to be appointed by the council, and the proceeds of all fines for drunkenness or breach of the license laws are to go to keep it up. In the event of a deficit the balance to be taken out of the license fund, or assessed in the year following. Persons charged with drunkenness or breach of the license laws are to be committed to the infirmary, and when in, cannot revoke the order until the time for which he entered is up. Any patient who breaks out may be arrested. Guardians may be appointed for persons undergoing treatment. The room in which applications are made to judges and stipendiaries is not to be deemed an open court, so that drunkards may be put in without publicity. Persons may be committed to it from any part of the province. Every one who is treated in the institution will have to pay if able to do so. It is of the greatest consequence that the regulations should be judiciously framed, and that the institution should be skillfully managed. The need for such an asylum is palpable enough; and such a need is surely a strong argument in favor of total abstinence, and the most stringent possible restriction of the use of alcoholic and other similar poisons."

On Wednesday of last week, an influential delegation waited on the government at Ottawa supporting Mr. Jamieson's resolution for prohibition and asking that a prohibitory liquor law be passed at an early day. The delegation was met by Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance. The Minister of Customs spoke briefly alluding to the magnitude of the question. Not the enactment of the law only was to be considered, he said, but the still greater matter of enforcing it. The Finance Minister acknowledged the significance of the petitions which had been presented. He spoke of the financial difficulty in the way of a prohibitory law, and said that, in case such a law were placed upon the statute book, it would be necessary to raise \$7,500,000 by a direct tax or by some new form of taxation. He did not question that the gain to the country would more than counterbalance the loss of revenue, but the revenue must be had, and it was desirable that the people should understand exactly what they were doing and that the law, when enacted, should remain and be enforced. The matter would be much simpler if the government could know exactly whether the people of the country really desired prohibition at the present time, with all that the measure implied in the way of new taxation. Alluding to the plan of testing the popular opinion on the subject by a plebiscite, Mr. Foster said such could be said in favor of such a course. He would not then state what his own course would be, but when the question came up in the House he would fully explain his position in parliament before he should give his vote. Little exception, we think, can be taken by temperance men to the form, at least, of the Finance Minister's words, and we do not intend to call in question his sincerity. We quite agree to the statement that such is to be said in favor of submitting the question of prohibition directly to the people. We do not need to say to our readers that we are heartily in favor of a prohibitory law, but in order that such a law shall be of any value it must have the endorsement and the moral support of the people. The liquor power is strongly entrenched in the country. The fight against it must be a long and a hard one, even if a prohibitory law were now put on the statute book; and if such a law should be enacted—looking hearty endorsement by the great body of the people—it could only work disaster and defeat to temperance reform. It may be said, of course, in opposition to the proposal for a plebiscite that the temperance people would be at a great disadvantage in a contest with the liquor party at the polls, since that party would doubtless employ every corrupt and unscrupulous method, and with all the desperation that a life and death struggle could inspire. But even with a prohibitory law enacted, this same unscrupulous and corrupt power would have to be fought, and if we are afraid to meet it at the polls, we may well question whether we could contend with it successfully with such advantage as a prohibitory law would give in that contention. There would be also, as it seems to us, positive advantage in the discussion of the subject before the people, apart from the prejudice and animosities of political parties. It would have an educative and confirmatory

effect upon the minds of the people. If the popular vote should be for prohibition, it would tend to give the people a feeling of interest and responsibility in the enforcement of the law which, in answer to their own demand, should be enacted, and it would effectually prevent the allegation which otherwise would be sure to be made constantly and with damaging effect by the opponents of temperance reform, that the law had been precipitated upon the country without the concurrence of the electors and in opposition to their will. We have no means, of course, of knowing what course the government has determined to pursue; but if the government will make provision for the holding of a plebiscite, such as will give the best practicable conditions for the full and fair expression of the popular sentiment in reference to prohibition, it will, in our opinion, be performing the duty of the hour and doing all which, at the present time, the friends of temperance reform could wisely and reasonably demand.

Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, New York, widely known as a scholar and because of his prominent position among the ministers of the Presbyterian body in the United States, died suddenly, on Tuesday of last week, of heart disease. Dr. Van Dyke had been for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Rochester, and was about to resign his pastorate to accept the chair of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary. The announcement of his sudden decease, coming so soon after the death of Dr. Crosby, falls upon the public with startling effect. "It is a touching thing to us to remember," says the N. Y. Evangelist, "that almost his last contribution to the Evangelist was a tribute to the memory of Dr. Crosby. It closed with Tennyson's beautiful poem, 'Sunset and Evening Bell.' How little any of those who read it dreamed that the 'one clear call' was so soon to come for him, and that he himself was so soon to realize the hope there expressed: 'I hope to meet my Pilot face to face, When I have crossed the bar.'"

"Decidedly below par as a rule," the May meetings lately held at Cincinnati are pronounced by the New York Evangelist's correspondent. The cut and dried method of arranging for all speeches before hand is not altogether satisfactory, and there is said to be a growing conviction on the part of many that new life and interest would be added to the meetings if the Southern plan of open discussions were adopted. The only enthusiasm shown during the meetings appears to have been aroused in connection with the sessions of the Missionary Union. President Northrup's opening address is spoken of as a remarkably impressive plea for an advance movement in world evangelization. "It equal has not been heard in many years." He named the two chief hindrances to missionary effort as departure from Christ's method in not laying stress enough on salvation here and now, and failure to apply at home the principle of missionary comity applied in the work abroad. He took ground that the evangelical denominations must stand as close as possible together against the common enemy. The trouble is, the world doesn't believe that we believe what we say we believe, because we don't act like it. The foundation principle of Baptists is loyalty to Christ. But this means loyalty all around and obedience includes the Great Commission. Baptists say they are loyal, while they are in practical mutiny against this command. Baptists are guilty of heresy more damning than all the heresy of Briggs or the Higher Criticism—the heresy of disobeying Christ. Heresy of inaction has sent to hell more than heresy of non-belief. He would that one-half the pastors would go to the heathen immediately. Their places would be filled, and the churches would be crowned with prosperity." Dr. Henry C. Mable gave an account of his missionary tour, presenting the matters of which he spoke in such a way as to make them very interesting and impressive. For the committee on centennial celebration, C. H. Cutting, Esq., of Brooklyn, reported resolutions that a special celebration be held October 2, 1892, and throughout the year following; that, as its chief feature, the union undertake to enlist one hundred new missionaries, and raise a memorial fund of one million dollars during 1892—and three millions for the universal work of the Union; that general meetings to observe the four memorial days of the Carey movement be held in different sections of the country; the whole programme to be in charge of a special permanent executive committee. The report was unanimously adopted, and its plan of action was widely commended.

Maxims in Rhyme.
BY PASTOR CLARK, ANTIAGONISH.
Honest truth is always fair;
Lies are ugly everywhere.
Pleasure smiles in love's bright beams;
Dangers lurk in wily schemes.
Guileless souls are often stung
Through some thoughtless, prattling tongue.
Love the truth, and live it, too,
Day by day, and all life through.
Storms obey the Saviour's will,
Winds and waves His word fulfill.
Darkness will be over soon;
Up in heaven 'tis always noon.
When our wills with heaven accord
All our goings please the Lord.
Secret springs of joy abound
Whosoever's true faith is found.
Sense must draw on things of sense,
Faith, on God's own evidence.
Jesus died for sinful me!
Oh, how great His love must be!

Revelation means uncovering; and we shall understand the Bible better if we think of it not as the uncovering, but as the history of God's uncovering Himself to man.—Joseph Dawson.

Dr. Clough, the veteran missionary from Ongole, was present, and a great audience gathered in the evening of the same day to hear his address on Telugu mission. The story was told with great simplicity, pathos and tact. The baptism of over 1,600 converts in four hours was graphically described. Since last December over 9,000 have been baptized, and he left some 3,000 more waiting. The native preachers have carried on the work with great success in the absence of missionaries. He called for twenty-five men and \$50,000. Three gentlemen gave \$1,000 each to start the special fund for this, and three ministers offered themselves as missionaries. The Union has rarely had a more inspiring day."

The expectation that the subject of Carey revision would be the occasion of protracted and perhaps stormy debate in the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Detroit, has not been realized. The subject occupied the attention of the assembly for a brief time only. The committee having the matter in charge reported some proposed changes, and the subject is referred to the Presbyteries for further consideration. The Presbyteries are to think over the proposed changes till December; and the committee is to consider what the Presbyteries may suggest until the next General Assembly, when the final report will be considered. The matter of Prof. Briggs and the Union Seminary is expected to come before the assembly by way of a report from a standing committee on Theological Seminaries. This committee consists of nine ministers and seven elders, and its composition affords little hope of a report favorable to Dr. Briggs, as it is said nearly every member of it is known to be opposed to his appointment. Seeing that the directors of Union Seminary have agreed in the appointment of Prof. Briggs, and his associate professors have publicly accorded him their endorsement and support, if the General Assembly shall negative the action of the directors, this action will not unlikely result in a complete separation of the seminary and the assembly.

Since the above was written it is announced that the committee on Theological Seminaries has presented its report, and that the General Assembly has taken action in the case of Prof. Briggs, voting his appointment by a vote of 425 to 61.

In an address delivered recently in the city of Glasgow, Lord Salisbury, speaking of the political situation, said: "We are justified in believing that the peace of Europe will be maintained, though the decisions of great wars are not final, and appeals can be made from them. Sometimes these appeals are efforts to reverse such decisions. As every year passes, and as the terrible results of war become more evident, the danger of an outbreak recedes." Alluding to the duties of the foreign office in regard to the relations with Mohammedan communities he said: "The Sultan of Turkey has devoted his energies to repairing the confusion into which his dominion has fallen, and has succeeded in so averting danger that the peace of Europe is no longer menaced from that quarter." Referring to East Africa, Lord Salisbury held that the railway about to be carried to Victoria Nyamira would destroy the slave trade through the abolition of caravan traffic. He concluded by praising Mr. Gladstone for the course he adopted in recent years of uniformly treating foreign affairs without party feeling.

It is stated that the vacant archbishopric of York has been offered to Rt. Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, bishop of Lichfield. He is a Scotchman, born in 1826, began life as a soldier, and it was not until his 26th year that he resigned his lieutenant's commission and retired from the service. He was 30 years of age when he was graduated from Cambridge, and was on the threshold of his 40th year when he obtained his first curacy.

W. B. M. U.
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."
"I have sworn by Myself, the Word has gone forth of My mouth in righteousness, and shall not return. That unto Me every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess."—[Isaiah 45: 22.]
Blessed Jesus, once despised,
And silenced, by the wrath of men,
For Thy word, so full of meaning,
They could not comprehend.
The darkness of their minds was great,
The light disturbed their eyes,
And when a choice was to be made,
Barabbas was their prize.
But glorious Jesus, in Thy name,
The conquering power is found,
And all the spite of earth and hell,
Is but an empty sound.
All knees shall bow, all tongues confess
That Jesus is the King,
All glory to His matchless name,
The angels now do sing.

The executive board of the W. B. M. Union held its quarterly meeting in the Mission Room, 85 Gormain street, May 15th, 1891. There were present: Mrs. John Harding, Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. William Allwood, Mrs. John F. Masters, Mrs. James E. Masters, Mrs. John Marsh, Mrs. G. O. Gates, Mrs. Mellick and Mrs. C. H. Martell.

The chair was occupied by Mrs. G. O. Gates, vice president. Prayer offered by Mrs. Allwood. The minutes of last meeting read and approved. The treasurer's report read and adopted. It showed that \$1,475.44 had been raised during the quarter. There were communications from Mrs. Higgins, Chicago; Miss Wright, retired missionary; Miss Gray, of Birmingham, India; Mrs. Manning, Halifax; Miss Johnston, Dartmouth; Miss Fillmore, missionary elect; Miss M. E. Davis, P. E. I.; Rev. J. W. Stewart, Rev. Alexander Grant, Winnipeg; Mrs. Emerson, Dorchester.

Miss Wright's health has been much improved by her trip home. Miss Gray reports having taken in two more little girls into her boarding department, making now seven in all. She also reports having by invitation made a very interesting trip through the Bobbitt field, visiting the women of the Rajah caste who wished to be instructed in the religion of Jesus, and who will not listen to a male missionary or to native preachers. Miss Johnston reported the legal counsel in the matter of incorporation. Mrs. Manning was on motion added to the committee for this work in place of Mrs. Parsons, who has passed to the other world. On motion Mrs. Manning and Miss Johnston were requested to proceed and if possible secure the act of incorporation during the present session of Parliament.

Mrs. Churchill reports her health greatly improved and her great desire to tour over the field with the message of life to the women, but the work at the station more than fills her hands. She asks that a lady missionary be sent to her aid at once.

Mrs. Emerson has arranged for a tour through Queens and York during the month of June to organize and help the Aid Societies.

On motion, an order was made to have one thousand copies of Band circulars printed, also two thousand of Aid Society circulars.

The following are extracts from the letter of Rev. Alexander Grant, Winnipeg, dated April 16, 1891:
At our Board meeting this week there was a full discussion concerning Regins, the capital of the Northwest Territory. We decided to work there without delay. The best measures to take in beginning the work were then sought, and the united opinion was, that if your society—W. B. M. U. of the Maritime Provinces—would undertake Regins, nothing better could be found. We want you, if you do this, to find a man acceptable to yourselves. We want to get this work under way this year. The Baptists there are getting discouraged now; they have been disappointed so much. I think a grant of five hundred dollars would be required. The field and the Board would arrange the rest, as to whatever salary would be required. After the work got under way a building would be required. For tax lots can be secured from the company owning these sites; and a building such as is in Calgary, valued at \$1,500 or \$2,000 put up. Subscribers, I know, for it could and would be secured from Baptists generally throughout Canada. I earnestly hope you will take hold of this work.
M. E. March, Cor. Sec.

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The conquering power is found,
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