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HESTS
BY
THEWAY,
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N. B.

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LIII.
VOL. VI., No. 45.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says that if some genius were to invent a tonic which could be put up in a bottle and which could freshen a man up after fatigue and depression as much as a brisk walk of two miles in the open air, he would make a gigantic fortune in six months.—Rev. E. J. Haynes, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Tremont Temple Baptist church, Boston.—Henry M. Stanley has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge.—For assaulting a newspaper reporter by whom he thought himself badly treated, Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, New York, has been fined \$500 and sent to jail for five days.—There are said to be 15,000 Russian Jewish refugees in the city of Chicago.—The *New York* correspondent of the *Richmond Religious Herald*, reports it as stated on good authority that a strong effort is being made for the removal of the Crozier and Rochester Theological Seminaries, and their consolidation in New York city. The Crozier people are said already to have given their consent to the movement. Dr. MacArthur and A. S. Strong are mentioned as promoting it, and it is added that it is believed that Mr. Rockefeller would add a million of dollars to the endowment of the new institution.—Dr. Talmage's new church edifice is said to be progressing slowly, and the building fund more slowly still. The Brooklyn tabernacle and its famous preachers have filled rather a large place in the world's eye, but the practical results of this church in the line of Christian work are not particularly imposing. Its contributions to benevolent objects are notably paltry in amount, and the strength of the great congregation seems to be exhausted in listening to the extravagant eloquence of its pastor.

and hospitable home, know well how much she was to her husband and how unpeachable must be his sense of loss in this bereavement. Many hearts will bleed and many prayers be offered on his behalf. But we know that he is supported by that which is infinitely more precious than human sympathy, being upheld and strengthened by his God and comforted in knowing that the death-bed of the departed witnessed a triumph of Christian faith, and he was robbed of all its terrors by the revelation of the saving love of Christ. Though passing through the floods, he is not overwhelmed, but is still able to say: "The Lord's name be praised. Thank God for a strong theology; thank Him for Jesus mighty to save."

PASSING EVENTS.

IT IS NOT OF ANY GREAT IMPORTANCE whether the stories lately published in the *Toronto Globe* as the production of Birchall were really so or not. Birchall absolutely denies that they were, but then, of course, that proves nothing.

THE FOREST EXPLORATION PARTY sent out some weeks since by the Quebec government, to examine and report upon the lands in the North-west portion of that province, has been heard from, says the *Montreal Star*, and the report is of the most satisfactory character. Immense tracts of the best pine timber have been discovered about the head waters of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers.

THE DIARIES AND LETTERS OF THE LATE MAJOR BARTOLOTT, Stanley's lieutenant, have been edited and published by his brother. They place Stanley in an unenviable light in regard to his treatment of Bartolot. Stanley has retaliated by intimating that there are far more things to tell concerning his lieutenant than have been made public, and that, out of consideration for Bartolot's relatives, he had refrained from telling the whole truth, but intimates that he may be forced to do so if the matter is pressed. This may or may not be more than a game of bluff on Stanley's part.

NEWFOUNDLAND DESIRES A FREE MARKET for the productions of its fisheries and its mines in the United States, and in return is willing to grant the privilege of purchasing bait, and certain other advantages in the matter of trading, to the United States fishermen. Sir Robert Bond, a member of the Newfoundland government, lately visited Washington with a view to effecting such reciprocity, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, it is said, will shortly submit the matter to Mr. Blaine. The Canadian government, it is supposed, will not look with favor upon such an arrangement, the Dominion being excluded from any share in the proposed reciprocity.

A GOOD BEGINNING HAS BEEN MADE IN the egg trade with England. Several hundred cases have been forwarded and the prices received are so satisfactory as to justify a vigorous prosecution of the business. Three classes of cooking eggs, we are informed, are recognized in the English market. These are, the perfectly fresh eggs which command a price of from forty-eight to seventy-eight cents per dozen. Ordinary cooking eggs, not quite fresh, but not stale, which sell for twenty-four to thirty-six cents per dozen, and stale eggs which bring from eighteen to twenty cents per dozen. It would seem that with the facilities which exist for transport there should be no difficulty in putting Canadian eggs into the English market so as to rank in the second class if not in the first. Commission merchants and dealers are inviting consignments, and the present prospect is that this trade will shortly attain considerable proportions.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL has been visiting the Pacific Coast, and a late dispatch from Ottawa reports him as saying that, while in British Columbia, he had obtained valuable information in regard to the seal fishery not previously accepted by the British government. He was in a position to show that the plea of the American government that the Canadian sealers were killing the female and pup seals, and thereby depleting the sea of these animals, was without sufficient foundation. Upon one or two other points he had collected important information, and as it had been resolved to submit the whole affair to arbitration, these facts would be of great value. A later despatch from Washington says that the statement that it had been resolved to submit the Behring Sea fisheries dispute to arbitration is premature, so far as it may be taken to imply a completed agreement on the part of both governments, but there are hopeful signs that a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question will be reached at an early day.

FIELD MARCHAL COUNTY HELMUTH VON MOLTKE, the renowned head of the German army, and the foremost soldier of the world, on the 26th ultimo celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He entered the Prussian service in 1822, and has been, therefore, for nearly seventy years a soldier. To him it has been given in a most unusual degree to see the results and reap the rewards of his work. His nature is essentially German, and he has pursued the patient, plodding, scientific methods characteristic of the German mind. He is not a man whose success has resulted from a lucky hit, or whose greatness has been thrust upon him. By scientific accuracy of thought and plan, by tireless industry and inflexible discipline, von Moltke has made the German army what it is, and what it was when it met and overcame the forces of France upon the battlefield. Thus Von Moltke saved the fatherland, and won glory for himself and for the Empire. From all sides, from Emperor and fellow citizens, addresses and testimonials of esteem poured in upon the aged warrior, while congratulatory telegrams from the kings and princes of Europe were showered upon him without stint.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, on Thursday last, laid the corner stone of the Technical and Mechanical Buildings of McGill University. These buildings are to bear the name of W. C. McDonald and Thomas Workman, gentlemen who have given generous contributions to the endowment of this department. McGill, it is said, is thus placed in a position to have the most finely equipped Science Faculty on this continent. Referring to this matter the *Montreal Star* remarks: "The beneficial influence direct and indirect of such an institution will be too far-reaching to be accurately gauged. If scientific habits of thought and clever handicraft can be made characteristic of the Canadian people, they will have advantages which no hostile legislation abroad and no blundering legislation at home can take away. The demand for the products of the best workmanship in every department of industry is ever far in excess of the supply. Give our people educated minds to plan, and trained hands to carry out, and the earning capacity, the productive capacity of the nation will be increased enormously. The many handsome gifts bestowed upon McGill University lately are rapidly advancing Montreal to the front rank as an educational centre, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will lose no opportunity to show their appreciation of the prestige and practical benefits conferred upon the city by the university."

CHIEF SECRETARY BALFOUR has been making a visit to that portion of the West of Ireland which is suffering most severely from the failure of the potato crop. The secretary travelled with his sister in the most unostentatious manner and was everywhere received with civility, if not with cordiality. Some of the Irish papers, however, warn Mr. Balfour that civility is not to be mistaken for servility, and that if the forbearance of the people from the expression of their feelings is to be malignantly misconstrued, some of them may make things quite plain by giving Mr. Balfour a taste of the detestation in which he is regarded. But the tour of the chief secretary can scarcely fail to have good results. It will demonstrate to the impoverished people that their rulers are not without some sympathy for them, and the sight of the present and impending distress among the people might do something to shake Mr. Balfour's faith in the virtue of coercion bills for the permanent solution of the Irish problem. It seems to be pretty well ascertained that the extent of the failure in the potato crop is not nearly as great as at one time reported. In some parts of the country the crop is excellent and commands a fair price. In the west and south-west there is more or less of failure, and the peasants will need assistance. This will be supplied partly through the undertaking of government works which, however, will probably require to be supplemented by the gifts of the charitable.

BIRCHALL HAS COMPLETED HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY, and has disposed of the copyright for the sum of \$1,500. James Gordon Bennett and the publishers of the *Toronto Mail* are the joint purchasers. The *Mail* will publish the "life" by instalments. A vigorous effort is being made by Birchall's friends to secure a commutation of his sentence, and he himself seems to be employing all his wits in order, if possible, to deliver his neck from the rope. Some days ago he received a letter from Jackson, Mich., which purported to be written by a man calling himself "the Colonel," who declares himself the murderer of Benwell, and explains how and why he killed him. As a certain person who was said to be a colonel from the Southern States had been seen with Birchall in London, some interest attached to the story.

But it is now stated that the man who was with Birchall in London was Colonel J. E. Lewis, of New York, and that he is known to have been in London at the time that the murder was committed. A man called Holborn lately appeared at Toledo, and declared that he knew something about the matter, and affirmed Birchall innocent of the murder of Benwell. It seems not unlikely that Holborn was the writer of the letter referred to above, and that he had done so as a friend of Birchall or his family, with the hope of creating public sympathy in his favor. It is certain that in a case in which a man has been condemned to death on circumstantial evidence, consideration should be given to any evidence which may afterwards be adduced, which would reasonably cast a doubt upon the justice of his condemnation. But in the present case the guise seems too transparent to deceive, and little has been advanced to cause the public to believe that a just decision was not reached in the verdict which the Woodstock jury found against Birchall.

THE LIFE OF A BRAVE LAD named Frederick Young was sacrificed on Thursday last in Courtenay Bay, in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue from drowning another younger lad named Munde. The latter had been carried by a violent gust of wind over the wharf, and Young, with a life buoy under his arms, jumped in to attempt his rescue, but the rope attached to the buoy proved too short. The boys on the wharf tied the rope to a pole, but it slipped off, and though Young reached the lad and held him up for some time, he could not bring him to the shore, and so great was the violence of the waves that no boat was able to go to their assistance. A brave young fellow named Fred. Dodge, of Carleton, tied a line about his waist, and attempted to reach them by swimming, but owing to the force of the wind, was compelled to desist. Young was soon forced to relinquish his hold upon Munde, and, after battling with the waves for a while, he became exhausted, lost his hold upon the life-buoy and sank. We are glad to see that Mayor Lockhart has proposed the erection of a monument to commemorate the heroic deed of the brave youth, and that the daily papers are receiving and acknowledging subscriptions for this purpose. It is well that the memory of such an act of unselfish heroism should be perpetuated. The immense funeral procession, the largest it is said which St. John has seen in a generation, and in which the military, the civic authorities and all classes of citizens were represented, bears evidence to the deep impression which this matter has made upon the mind of the community.

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT IS ABOUT BEING SUBMITTED to the people of Nebraska. The *New York Voice* declines to make any predictions as to the result. A vigorous fight is being made on behalf of the amendment, but the party opposed is both strong and unscrupulous. Concerning the contest, the *Montreal Witness* remarks: "The liquor forces of Nebraska have been unmasked. On the part of the temperance army the campaign has been waged with honor, and as regards defeat the machinations of the enemy so far with remarkable success. Of the characteristic whiskey plots and tactics discovered and exposed, these are the principal ones: the purchase, at a rate of 40 cents a line, of the editorial columns of a number of the leading newspapers of the State for the publication of campaign falsehoods; the distribution of a bogus *Farmers' Journal* containing misleading official reports of the crime and taxation in prohibition States; and the announcement of a bankers and business men's association against prohibition, which existed chiefly on paper; whose original distributed lists containing names of business men as opposed to prohibition without consulting them. A large number of merchants whose names were used promptly repudiated the allegation that they opposed prohibition. The latest plot is that of the liquor ring of Omaha to induce the census-takers to report thirty thousand more than the real population. When taxed with this the census-takers stated that local anti-prohibitionists had agreed to furnish the required names. This is believed to be a scheme to rush in thousands of outsiders to vote in the liquor stronghold of Omaha against the amendment. As the voting day draws nigh, the excitement in Nebraska is rising to fever heat, and it is now confidently believed by the temperance leaders that with a fair count they will succeed in redeeming this great western State."

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH VICTORIA, ONTARIO, is expected before very long to become the scene of an exciting political contest. The vacancy has been caused by the death of Mr. Hudspeth, the conservative member. Mr. Hudspeth's majority at his last election was 54. The two parties being so nearly balanced, the result of the election would be regarded as affording some indication of the general trend of political sentiment in the country.

SING PRAISES.
BY PASTOR J. CLARK, ANTIGONISH.
Sing praises! sing praises! O worship the Lord!
Come, swell the glad chorus with grateful accord;
His praises are sounded by numberless throngs.
From childhood's sweet lipsings to seraphim's songs.
The voice of creation, with music sublime,
Fills up with His praises the fullness of time;
Almighty, all-gracious, thrice holy is He,
And pauseless and perfect His praises should be.
The woodland's sweet songsters pour forth their glad lays,
His praises; the zephyrs all whisper His praise;
The deep rolling thunders, with tempest and flame,
In grand intonations sound forth His great name.
The brooklets and streamlets flow onward in song,
The broad rolling rivers the music prolong;
The surges of ocean that break on the shore,
With rhythmic grandeur their Maker adore.
The seasons keep time to the footsteps of God;
The nations are ruled by His sceptre and rod;
The forces of nature His government own,
The earth is His footstool, and heaven is His throne.
The moon in her beauty, pale empress of night,
The sun in His glory refulgently bright,
Yon planets which ever in harmony move,
His majestic mirror, His faithfulness prove.
O mortals! sing praises, with heart and with voice;
With Nature, with angels be glad and rejoice;
Unite in the anthem which never shall end,
To God your Creator, Redeemer, and Friend.
Sing praises! Sing praises! Ye children of men!
Make mountain and valley re-echo again;
Your psalms of thanksgiving with gladness upraise,
Till earth, like a temple, resound with His praise.

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."
The work of the last annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. has for the most part been given to our readers. As the president's address and some of the reports are with the printer for the annual report, we cannot place them in this column. We are pleased to say the annual report will soon be ready for distribution, and all who wish can procure a copy.
It may not be amiss to briefly glance at our obligations for the present year. With the experience, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," it is not a bold venture to launch out into the deeper waters of faith—thus placing upon us greater responsibilities. We have a band of 4,000 workers.
Last year we were able to pay the pledged \$1,730 for Foreign missions to the treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board, \$728.18 additional were contributed: Home Missions, \$399.58; North-west Mission, \$175; Grand Ligne, \$153.60. For this year's work we have pledged ourselves to raise \$5,000 for Foreign Missions, and \$1,000 for Home Missions, \$600 of which will be spent upon Maritime Home work, and the remainder equally divided between the North-west and Grand Ligne Missions. This may seem like a gigantic undertaking, contrasting it with what has been done in the past. But sisters, as we remember those soul stirring word pictures of Mrs. A. Schibald and Mr. McClurkin showing the intense degradation of many of the eastern women, and what the absence of blessings experienced in a Christian home means, this is not so much after all. To send the gospel to these people we must have the means. We can recount our own blessings brought to us by the same gospel. It is not presuming for this band of 4,000 (not to mention the 25,000 sisters in our churches not yet identified in this work) to pledge \$5,000 for sending the Word of Life to the heathen.
Will this not cripple our Home work? some one asks. Emphatically, we say no. The two are one. The one interest helps the other. In working for the Foreign field, a deeper interest must show itself in the Home work. And this serves as a deposit from which we draw a heavy interest.
Secretary Coburn tells us in his last report 150 churches received help from

the Home Mission Board; 76 brethren have been engaged in ministering to these churches, some of them giving only part of their time to the mission work, the remainder being spent with the self-supporting churches of the groups.
It is not a difficult task to look for needs in this line, or to draw vivid word pictures presenting the meaning of so many places entering winter quarters. There are little churches all over our provinces where student missionaries have spent their summer vacation. Interests have been awakened, and all workers quickened. But here are the autumn winds and storms—hindrances of various character coming as a mighty chill, and have a wonderful effect in discouraging the little flocks. Would that the W. B. M. U. were in a position to employ three general missionaries in giving the necessary help to these churches.
It affords no small amount of satisfaction to see that there are now strong churches coming up from their numbers. Ten years ago Dartmouth, New Glasgow, Kentville and Fairville were receiving aid from the Home Missionary Board; now they are contributing generously for the support of others. This is casting bread upon the waters and gathering it again.
Then comes Grand Ligne with its worthy appeal. In no school is more rigid economy practiced or a greater work carried on: Those who listened to Rev. G. N. and Mrs. Mansé will, we trust, be ready to respond to this call.
The W. M. A. Society of Sackville, N. B., is setting a good example by sending a box of bedding. Who will do likewise? A little here and a little there will do much to lighten the burden, and we may find it indeed more blessed to give than to receive. We are also pleased to know that some of our Sunday-schools have been studying the history of the Grande Ligne Mission, and have sent in their contributions. This is good, and we hope to hear of many more doing so.
Not least in our catalogue is the North-west and Manitoba Mission. The teeming thousands are coming in from all countries, many of whom are not seeking the bread which perisheth not. Sisters, these calls are begun. Readily we respond, not because all the barriers are cleared from the way, or the silver and gold so easily gathered. No, we see for the workers hard work and some sacrifices too. But to tarry and look at these would be like Lot's wife as she looked back. "The Lord is our helper whom shall we fear." Shall we not take the words of the Lord as He spoke to Joshua: "Be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do all the commandment... Then thou shalt have good success." Especially remembering our motto, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."
Baptist Congress.
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 11, 12 AND 13, 1890, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—Proposed Basis of Christian Union: Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D.; Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D.
THURSDAY EVENING.—Municipal Government: Rev. Francis Beahm, Boston; Rev. Leighton Williams, New York.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.—International and Independent Systems of S. S. Lessons: Rev. G. A. Wood, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Newport, R. I.; Prof. S. Burnham, D. D., Hamilton, N. Y.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Race Problem of the South: Prof. J. C. Long, D. D., Chester, Pa.; Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Philadelphia.
THURSDAY MORNING.—Enlarged Church Work in Cities: Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Philadelphia; Rev. A. G. Lawson, D. D., Boston; Rev. John Hainstock, D. D., Brookline.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—Divine Immanence in Recent Theology: Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., Boston.
Orient Pearls at Random Strung.
The battle of our life is brief,
The alarm, the struggle, the relief,
Then sleep we side by side.
—Longfellow.
Sorrow is not the shadow of a mountain of wrath, but the shadow of a cloud which brings blessing and hides light, which the sun of love drew forth, and the rainbow of promise consecrates.
Our graces, like evergreens, grow most in the low vale of affliction, even as the stars are the most luminous and lovely when nearest the horizon.
Truth is like a torch; the more it is shaken, the more it shines.
Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in health, is short lived, and apt to have ague fits.