



Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
VOLUME LVI.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MARITIME BAPTIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLV.

Vol. IX., No. 49

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1898.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King

—The other day in Carleton a boy ten years of age was handling a revolver when it was accidentally discharged and the bullet from it struck a little brother, three years of age, near the eye. The wound caused proved to be but slight, but it seems almost a miracle that it was not fatal. It goes for the saying that pistols are much too dangerous playthings for boys. It is equally evident that there are in this country a great many more small fire-arms than the people can have any legitimate use for.

—Mr. MOODY is at present at his old home in Northfield, Mass., getting some much needed rest after his long and exhausting campaign in Chicago. The evangelist has lately visited Providence, R. I., to confer with the pastors and other brethren there with a view to conducting a series of services in that city. Preparations are to be made during the present month for the campaign which it appears is to be conducted upon quite a large scale. Mr. Moody is to be assisted by Mr. Sankey and several other workers, and it is arranged that four or five meetings shall be in progress at the same time in different parts of the city.

—WORSHIPERS in Toronto churches on Thanksgiving day were much disturbed, it is said, by the noise made by the frequent passing of the electric cars. This, of course, did not dispose of the church-going people to regard the proposal for Sunday cars with greater favor. The noise complained of is said not to be inseparable from the trolley system, and if so the anxiety of the Toronto Street Car Company to secure the privilege of running Sunday cars will probably cause this objectionable feature to disappear. There has been talk that the Sunday car question would be submitted again to the people at the approaching municipal election, but this does not now appear likely.

—The Baptist churches of St. John and Fairville have arranged to unite in a series of special services, giving at least one week to each church. But on Friday evenings each church is to hold its own service. There is to be also a general exchange of pulpits among the pastors on Sunday mornings during the continuance of the special services. This week, beginning with Tuesday evening, services will be held at Main street and at the Tabernacle, the other pastors and churches uniting with pastors Gordon and Ingram and their people in the work. It is hoped that the result of these meetings may be to unite the churches more closely in sympathy and work, and a special blessing to each particular church.

—DR. PARKER, of London, preaching in Liverpool not long since said: "The great difficulty I find as a public teacher is that people will do so many little things and do them all at once. People read seven books at the same time and forget them all. It is typical of the time. You play the flute a little, and you grow orchids a little, and you go down to the news-room and chat a little with anyone who is fool enough to talk with you, and then you come home and are tired—and I am glad of it. For God sake, man, get hold of one thing. When I got up this morning I said, 'Now I am going to Liverpool.' Well, but—with a characteristic perspiration of an objector: 'Aren't you going to read the newspaper?' 'Perhaps, perhaps.' 'Aren't you going to attend to your correspondence?' 'Some of it, some of it.' 'Aren't you going to see Mr. Smith?' 'Probably not, probably not.' And last of all, said Dr. Parker in his own person, a man comes to see and says he won't detain me more than a couple of hours. But I get to Liverpool all right, because I set out to do it. You set out to do something and get somewhere and then you will. If not you won't."

—OCTOBER and November were remarkably fine months for this latitude, but with the advent of December things began to take on a much more wintry aspect. The first snow of the season in St. John fell on Friday night. The day had been warm and rainy, but with the evening there came a lower temperature and the rain turned to sleet and snow. During the night it grew colder, the snow continued, and on Saturday morning the citizens awoke to the fact that while they slept winter had come—even as a thief in the night. The snow had drifted too much to make good sleighing, but the conditions for sleighing were not at all bad and they were improved to the utmost by many happy juveniles. Many people, too, woke to the fact that overshoots had become a necessity, and it is safe to say that it had been many a day since St. John merchants had done so flourishing business in that line of goods. The

could snap lasted through Saturday and Sunday, and with Sunday came a snow storm, which, however turned to rain at night, but Monday morning brought colder weather again, and as we write, the appearance of things is decidedly wintry.

—EVERYBODY knows that the sun is a very important centre and source of heat to the solar system, but not everyone is able to form any intelligible idea of the amount of heat which the grand luminary is constantly throwing off. We can understand that, if all the coal in our world were set on fire at once and supplied with unlimited oxygen, the combustion would be considerable, and the heat produced rather immense. But if we are to believe the scientists, the result of such conflagration would be a mere spark in comparison with what is constantly going on in the sun. It would not, Sir Robert Ball recently told an audience in London, equal the amount of heat lost by the sun in the thousandth part of a second. According to Sir Robert Ball, sun spots are not really spots or anything upon the surface of the fiery orb, but immense rifts in an external envelope of the sun. The light and heat we receive do not come from the inside of the sun. The internal parts, though probably as brilliant as the most glaring electric light, by comparison with the unutterable brilliancy of the bright clouds on the surface, might be called dark. The clouds themselves are the source of light and heat. It was evident, the lecturer said, that the material of them was incandescent carbon. In the ball of flaming matter which is called the sun, clouds of carbon are continually rising to the surface, and these remain to glow with inconceivable intensity.

PASSING EVENTS.

IN the great collegiate foot-ball games in the United States, which have just come off, Yale has beaten Harvard and has in turn been beaten by Princeton. These intercollegiate matches have come to be great events. The amount of them would seem to occupy a large amount or space in the daily papers and in the eye of the general public than all the doings of the colleges for the whole year besides. Foot-ball is no doubt a fine game, and a good deal may be said in praise of it. It cultivates strength, activity, alertness, courage, and, if fairly played, self discipline and other many qualities. But sometimes it is not so played and then the result is to cultivate qualities which are quite the reverse of many. Even the fair play of foot-ball is rough enough to be dangerous to limb and life. The breaking of a limb is not, of course, the worst thing that can happen to a young man, but it is a sad thing to sacrifice life through sport, or even to make a man a cripple for life. But the dangerousness of the game is not its worst feature, at least as it is being played in these great university matches. It is evident that foot ball must monopolize a great deal too much of the energy of the students in attendance at these institutions. Besides it is notorious that these great matches give occasion to a great amount of gambling. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the sentiment gathers strength, that in the interests of education and morality, these intercollegiate contests ought to be abandoned.

THE South Carolina Dispensary Law, as the anti-saloon legislation, introduced during the present year in that state, is called, as a matter of course has to encounter all the opposition which the liquor forces can bring to bear against it. It has been confidently asserted that the law had been declared unconstitutional. A decision to that effect was indeed given by a Judge Hanson who is spoken of as having been "the liquor dealer's oracle from the first." But another member of the South Carolina judiciary, Judge Wallace, has more recently reviewed Judge Hanson's decision and given a contrary opinion. The latter had declared that "the government of the state has no right to engage in the traffic of any known article of merchandise and trade no right to devote the money raised by taxation from the people to these purposes which are not governmental." Judge Wallace contends that the power of the General Assembly is absolute in respect to such matters in the absence of constitutional provisions and notes other instances in which the state carries on trade for the sake of revenue. He further says: "Even if the power of the General Assembly to enact the Dispensary Law could be derived only from its police power it would have ample authority to restrict the sale or traffic

in liquor. It appears upon the face of the Dispensary Act as it stands upon the Statute book that the purpose and primary object of those who passed it was to diminish the sale and consumption of liquor and to decrease the evils which are believed to result from the liquor traffic, for the public good. And I feel bound to say from my own observation that the act seems to be accomplishing that beneficial object."

THE present political condition in Italy is one of great disturbance. Signor Giolitti, the Prime Minister, has found it necessary to resign. The immediate cause of this crisis appears to be the bank scandals in which a number of leading politicians, including several members of the late cabinet, are implicated. The character of Signor Giolitti is not above suspicion in this matter. The verdict of the committee of investigation is one of not proven; for while they report that they did not find evidence to connect Signor Giolitti with the frauds, they do not say that they found proof to the contrary. There was tremendous excitement in the Italian parliament when the report of the commission of investigation was read, and strong expressions of indignation both from the people in the galleries and from the deputies. The discredited ministry escaped personal violence only by leaving the chamber. Great confusion ensued and a rough and tumble fight among the members of parliament was brought to an end by turning off the lights. In this crisis King Humbert has called upon Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli to form a ministry. He is spoken of as a very able man who has for a long time been a prominent figure in public affairs. Zanardelli is not, however, entirely free from suspicion in reference to the bank scandals, and at present writing it is not quite certain that he will succeed in the task which he has undertaken. But the bank scandals are not the only troubles with which Italy is afflicted. Her semi-bankrupt condition constantly oppresses her and becomes a nightmare to every succeeding ministry. The supposed necessity of keeping up her position as a member of the triple alliance imposed financial burdens upon Italy which she is not able to bear, and the country is taxed to the very limit of endurance. Between the demand on the one hand for reduced taxation, and that on the other for more expensive armaments, the problem which the Italian prime minister has to work out is not an easy one. The revelations in connection with the present crisis are by no means reassuring, since they indicate that the public life of Italy's politicians does not conform to any very elevated standard of morality.

CANADIANS think they have reason to congratulate themselves that their country is not subject to those terrible seismic disturbances whereby in some countries, through the upheaval or settling of the earth, cities are overthrown with tremendous destruction of property and awful sacrifice of human life. But the experience which Montreal had last Monday morning was not a little startling, and demonstrates the possibility of earthquake shocks, even in Canada, taking on a violence sufficient to render them very unwelcome visitors. From the description of what took place in Montreal and the vicinity, it would appear that the disturbances which caused the earth to shake and tremble needed only to be a little more violent to cause many a lofty building in the city to come tumbling and crashing to the ground. It is not worth while, of course, to borrow trouble because of a mere possibility which all scientists we presume would say is not likely ever to be realized. During the last twenty years or so a dozen or more earthquake shocks have been experienced in Quebec province, some of them extending considerably beyond its bounds. Some of these were violent enough to cause alarm, but perhaps none more so than that which has just occurred. The shock was sudden and short, lasting only a few seconds. Little real damage was done, but the phenomenon caused not a little consternation among Montreal's good citizens. Factories, school houses and other large buildings were speedily vacated by their inmates. At the court of Queen's Bench, which was in session, the panic was not less than elsewhere. The windows of the court-room shook and rattled as if they would break into thousands of pieces. The massive iron posts trembled like reeds, the floor shook as though the strain upon it was too heavy to bear. So great was the noise made by the shaking that the witness on the stand could not be heard speaking. Large pieces of falling plaster added to the din

and terror of the scene. His Honor, Judge Wurtel, who was presiding, sprang from his seat and ran for safety into his private room; the jury, regardless of the duty they had been sworn to reform, made madly for the door, leaving their hats and coats behind them. A general and very undignified stampede followed, and even the policeman who had a prisoner in his custody ran with the rest, leaving his charge to take care of himself. It seems plain that Judge Wurtel should arraign the earthquake for contempt of court. "In the City Hall," we are told, "the employes rushed out of their offices into the corridors with consternation on their countenances. Massive walls shook, big iron safes rocked, and everything in the building took upon itself more or less the appearance of a ship at sea." After all, besides causing the ruin of some crockery, shaken from the shelves, breaking some windows, and badly frightening a good many people the earthquake did but little damage. It occurred about noon on Monday and appears to have extended through the province and to have been felt in some of the adjoining states. Sir William Dawson who is a high authority in such matters is reported as saying in reference to the cause of the shock, that it was no doubt the result of a settlement or giving way in the rocks along the junction of the Laurentian and Silurian formations. He judges that the disturbance came from a great depth and nearly vertically.

THE subject at present attaining special attention in the United States is that of tariff reform. The tariff bill upon which the Democratic members of the ways and means committee of Congress have been at work, having been completed and made public, has become an absorbing topic of discussion. The changes in the tariff which the bill proposes are numerous and important. While the bill is not a radical free trade measure, it certainly implies an entire repudiation of the Harrison-McKinley policy, and if it shall become law will mark a decided movement of the United States toward freer trade relations with the world. The proposed measure is of very considerable interest to the people of Canada, since, if adopted, the result will be to make a better market in the United States for several products of the Dominion. Among the Canadian products which the new tariff bill places on the free list are coal, wool, lumber, salt, iron ore, eggs, fresh fish, fish for bait, fish skins, fruits, plants, trees, shrunken, lo mineral water, paper stock, fibres, rags, waste, shavings and woods suitable only for the manufacture of paper. Such an addition to the free list could not but be of very considerable benefit to Canada. Then the reductions of the tariff rates which the bill provides for on a number of articles will be to the advantage of this country. Thus the duty on lime which under the McKinley tariff is six cents per hundred pounds, it is proposed to make ten per cent. ad valorem, which it is said would amount to a reduction of three or four cents per cask. Free-stone, granite and other building stones (except marble) are placed at twenty per cent. instead of forty per cent. as at present. The duty on grindstones remains as before at \$1.75 per ton. Gypsum ground is placed at 10 per cent. and calcined at 15 per cent. instead of \$1 and \$1.75 per ton respectively as at present. Plaster rock remains free. The duty on live animals is placed at 20 per cent., which would mean a considerable reduction in the case of low priced animals. Potatoes are placed at 10 cents per bushel and barley at 20 per cent., instead of 25 and 30 cents per bushel respectively as at present. The bill places buckwheat, corn, oat meal, oats, oatmeal, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour under a uniform duty of 20 per cent. on present rates; and it is provided that all these are to be admitted free from countries which impose no duties upon them when imported from the United States. This might be expected to lead to reciprocity in these articles between that country and Canada. On many lines of manufactured goods the bill provides for very considerable reductions. Upon glass it is estimated to be about one-half, on iron and steel manufactures from one-half to three-quarters, and upon woollens from one-third to one-half. The new bill will, of course, encounter strenuous opposition from the thorough-going protectionist element which is still very powerful in Congress and in the country. Democrats will not probably be a unit in the support of all its provisions. Amendments in its passing through Congress are to be expected. The Springfield Re-

publican, which is a moderate but firm supporter of Mr. Cleveland and his policy, regards the bill as going perhaps rather too far for the first step in the direction of free trade. It says: "The bill will meet with the hearty endorsement of the more radical reformers. It is a radical measure, but it walks so closely along the line of probable safety that conservatism will not be disposed squarely to repudiate it."

Church Council.

In response to the invitation of the 1st Yarmouth church an ecclesiastical council came together in the vestry of the church on Tuesday, the 28th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider certain charges preferred by the said church against Rev. G. E. Day, D. D., affecting his standing as a Christian minister and his membership in the church. The council was composed of the following churches through their representatives: Temple, Milton, Hebron, Digby, Germain St., St. John, Wolfville, 1st Halifax, 1st Yarmouth.

The Foreign Missionary Board, the Home Missionary Board, and the Board of Governors of Acadia College, were also represented by the following brethren: Rev. A. Cohoon for the H. M. Board and Board of Governors, and Rev. J. W. Manning for the Foreign Missionary Board.

The council was organized by calling Hon. Dr. Parker to the presidency, and by electing Rev. G. O. Gates secretary. After a long, painful and prayerful investigation the finding of the council sustained the charges made against Dr. Day, and unanimously passed the following recommendation to the church:

Resolved, That in view of all the facts brought out in the charges, that this council recommend the 1st Yarmouth Baptist church to withdraw fellowship from Rev. Dr. Day as a Christian minister and as a member of the church.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 29th of November, being the regular conference meeting of the church, the advice of the council was acted upon, and by unanimous vote of the church, fellowship was withdrawn from Dr. Day as a Christian minister and as a member of this church.

On behalf of the church, C. W. SANDERS, Church Clerk.

[We publish the above with deep regret, and with equally deep regret, no doubt, it will be received by many readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR. While feeling keenly for Dr. Day—who had been for so many years honorably connected with our Baptist ministry—and for his family, in this matter, we feel sure that the Yarmouth church and the council called by it, have been actuated by a sincere and painful sense of duty. In the absence of any official information in reference to the charges preferred, or the proceedings of the council, further remarks in this connection on our part would seem unnecessary.]

W. B. M. U.

MOVED FOR THE YEAR.
"Lord what will I do with thee?"

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. Baker, 211 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PLEASE THANK YOUR CONTRIBUTORS.
For the workers at Hallowell and the new converts there.

Westport, W. B. M. U.
As we were unable to hold a meeting on "Crusade Day," it was decided to have a Thank Offering service in aid of foreign mission work on Thanksgiving day. Envelopes were sent to each sister of the Westport church, containing a request for attendance at the meeting, and to be returned, with a "text of Scripture or some thought that would be helpful to others," with a thank offering for the merces of the year.

Mrs. Payson, our president, opened the meeting by reading the 90th Psalm. An interesting programme followed, consisting of a letter from our County Secretary, Mrs. A. T. Dykeman; music; Monthly Missionary Letter, by Miss Gray; Recitations, Readings, Remarks, by the Vice-President; a letter from our pastor's wife (now in Wolfville); and lastly, the opening of the envelopes and reading the contents, which were very varied and inspiring.

The exercises of the afternoon could not fail to awaken a deeper interest in mission work, and may all who attended consecrate themselves anew to the Master's service.
Westport, Nov. 28.

(NOTE.—The society in Westport contributes more, proportionally, than any other society in Digby Co. Ed.)

CRUSADE DAY IN BILLOUTON.
The W. M. A. Society of this church held a praise meeting on the afternoon of Oct. 11th. Seven names were added to our list of members, and the meeting was one of interest. The public meet-

ing was largely attended, and the way in which the numbers were received showed how much the programme was enjoyed by the audience. The collection amounted to seven dollars and fifty-seven cents. We feel encouraged in this good work. SAC OF SOCIETY.

NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

W. B. M. U.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the W. B. M. U. was held in the Mission Rooms, St. John, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 13, president in the chair. Meeting opened by Scripture reading, Ps. 90, and prayer by Mrs. Allwood. Minutes of the previous meeting confirmed executive present: Mrs. Manning, Mrs. J. J. Baker, Mrs. J. F. Masters, Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, Mrs. Alfred Seely, Mrs. M. E. Cowan, Mrs. L. A. Long, Mrs. Martell, Mrs. W. Camp and Mrs. Charles Pearce were invited to a seat.

The quarterly statement of the treasurer was then submitted, after which the following correspondence was reported and duly considered. Letters from Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Wright, Miss MacNeil and Miss Clarke (missionary elect).

The work for the year was freely talked over and many suggestions given, all of which would note the cause of missions. On motion resolved to have Mrs. Manning's paper, "Young People and Missions," published in leaflet form. Mrs. Camp strongly advocates our making "extras" towards last year's deficit. If every sister in the Union were moved by the Spirit of God to do just what she can there would be a mighty ingathering of the tithes, and the promised blessing would follow the efforts, not only at home but would be richly experienced by our missionaries who are so faithfully scattering the precious gospel seed. Con Sec.

—If one person undertakes to supply the women and girls of India with Bibles, and was able to distribute 20,000 a day, year in and year out, it would take over seventeen years to supply them all.—Missionary Review.

—At a missionary meeting in Paris a poor blind woman put 27 francs into the plate. "You cannot afford so much," said one. "Yes, sir, I can," she answered. "Upon pressed to explain, she said, 'I am blind, and I said to my fellow-street-workers, 'Ho! much money do you spend in the year for oil for your lamps when it is too dark to work nights?' They replied, 'Twenty-seven francs.' So," said the poor woman, "I found I save so much in this year because I am blind and do not need a lamp, and I give it to send light to the dark heathen lands."—Missionary Review.

—Isabella Bird Bishop, after having visited Japan, China and India, writes: "I am a convert to mind as through seeing missions and the need of them. Some years ago I took an interest whatever is the condition of the heathen. I had heard much ridicule cast upon Christian missions, and perhaps had imbibed some of the unallowable spirit. But the missionaries, by their lives and character, and by the work they are doing wherever I have seen them, have produced in my mind such a change and such enthusiasm, as I might almost express it, in favor of Christian missions, that I cannot go anywhere without speaking about them, and trying to influence others in their favor—who may be as indifferent as I was before I went to heathen countries."

W. B. M. U. Receipts.
RECEIPTS FROM NOV. 14 TO NOV. 28.
West Onslow, F. M. \$10.20, H. M. \$1.40, G. L. M. \$1, annual Reports, 40c; Freeport, F. M. \$6.26, H. M. \$1; 1st Salisbury, F. M. \$3.75; 1st Salisbury Sunday school, F. M. \$1.25; Sussex, F. M. \$7, Reports, 30c; Anselma Freeman, Amherst, F. M. \$5; Fredericton, F. M. \$10; Berwick Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$14.31; Salmon Creek, proceeds public meeting, F. M. \$11; Hallowell, F. M. \$16; River Robert, F. M. \$17.60; Carleton, F. M. \$14.50; Onegono, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$7.60; St. Stephen (Union St.), F. M. \$10.50; Amherst (toward offering for traveling proceeds), F. M. \$5; North Westport Mission Band, F. M. \$8; Mahone Bay, proceeds missionary meeting, H. M. \$7.50; North Brookfield, F. M. \$5; North Brookfield Mission Band, proceeds concert and Mile Boxes, \$11; Tryon, F. M. \$1.50; Charlottetown, F. M. \$1; Springfield Mission Band, F. M. \$3; Sackville, F. M. \$7.67, H. M. \$1.

MARY SMITH, Treas.
Amherst, N. S., P. O. Box 513.

Can dyspepsia be cured? Yes! K. D. O. is a positive cure, "a safe cure," "a complete cure," "a marvelous cure," "the best cure," "a thorough cure," and a guaranteed cure. See testimonials.

Misrael's Lament cures garget in cows.

Can dyspepsia be cured? Yes! K. D. O. is a positive cure, "a safe cure," "a complete cure," "a marvelous cure," "the best cure," "a thorough cure," and a guaranteed cure. See testimonials.

Misrael's Lament cures garget in cows.

Can dyspepsia be cured? Yes! K. D. O. is a positive cure, "a safe cure," "a complete cure," "a marvelous cure," "the best cure," "a thorough cure," and a guaranteed cure. See testimonials.

CO., JOHN.

ERS.

ours, nor better as are continually have a line of health whenever

all diseases of LIVER, KID- It is made by Physicians, and

PHYSICIAN, and

BOTTLE.

HE, CONSTIPATION, needs like roses.

TS.

without it. It hands and the free from spot, 25 CENTS.

S BITES OF IN-LANDS OR LIPS. HES, BLACK-CHES, &c., &c. ENTS.

ES, it makes no disease has been

ER BOX.

suffering from

ESS, IRREGU-

whatever cause, these Pledgets, h living. PRICE

nt of them, send

we will forward

our Goods the for prices.

ONS,

N.

IRST

Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

T. N. S.

now on the Road.

ould See Them?

FOR RUBBERS,

ES, Etc.

MEMBER

ding Tissue.

Labor-Saving Invention

Five Perfect Satisfaction

ENTS

OR CLOSURES.

or the coarsest Woolen

lines, Fish Netting, Lace,

tooth, Kid Gloves or Car-

ings done quickly, neatly

use of superior or thread.

Flattening or Hems on

as, it is superior, quicker

of stitching.

on receipt of 15 cents

BER STORE,

AGENTS,

Saint John, N. B.

ton and Eliza L.

others whom it

ARTHER, of the City

and County of Saint

John, do hereby certify

that the within and

above is a true and

correct copy of the

minutes of the meeting

of the W. B. M. U. held

at Saint John, N. B.,

on the 13th day of

November, 1898.

M. A. PARTNER.