Messenger and Visitor.

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Vol. XI., No. 40 SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.

—It is a saying of Phillips Brooks that "when God builds around some life a narrow wall and bids it work its seventy years in that small circuit, if the wall which surrounds it is really of His building, it is because there its concentrated strength can work its best result."

—"Picnic piety" is the rather felicitous phrase someone uses to describe the spiritual complexion of certain people whose religious activities find their chief exercise in attending conventions at which the listening to addresses on religious subjects may be combined with the enjoyment of an inexpensive holiday.

—We would remind our Young People's Unions that there is nothing like taking time by the forelock in respect to the S. L. C., or other courses of study in which they may purpose to engage this year. The pastors, or those, whoever they may be, who are to take the lead in this work, should see to it that arrangements are completed and study begun without unnecessary delay, in order that a good honest, profitable year's work may be accomplished.

—As an encouragement to ministers who sometimes find themselves called to preach to small congregatians, it is told that John Newton once preached in an English village when only a handful were present, but among the number was Scott's the commentator. The sermon turned his thoughts toward the truth, and the christian influences of Scott's, Bible may be traced to that sermon. The world is hearing still the echoes of the discourse which Newton preached that day.

—At an Exposition recently held at St. Louis, a Frenchman entertained a delighted crowd by balancing a wagon wheel or half a dozen chairs or a stack of glass tumblers upon his chin while he went through the performance of kneeling, lying down or climbing a stair-way; and the *Central Baptist* thinks he must have caught the idea of doing this from those theologians who can spend a lifetime in splitting hairs, or from the cities who call attention to themselves by balancing an imaginary dot of a dead language upon the sharp point of their critical pens.

—The young Duke of Marlborough is at present in this country and was last week in Montreal. According to the portrait given of him in the *Witness*—we mean the pen picture not the cut—the Duke is a modest and somewhat delicate looking young man of 24, who is withal sensible in his modesty and not lacking in mental force. He has light hair, blue eyes and a sensitive mouth which expresses the earnestness or badinage of the moment, and his charm is in his frankness. He is simple, natural, cordial. He has been graduated from Cambridge University, has recently made his maiden speech in the House of Lords and declares his faith in the future of that venerable institution. This interesting young nobleman is to be married sometime to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, a daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt and heiress, it is said, to $10,000,000. But it is said also that it is a love match and that the wealth of the young woman and title of the young man were not the determing factors in bringing about the engagement.

—From all accounts received it seems certain that the harvest of the present year in Manitoba and the North-west has been an exceptionally good one, but when we are told of a man having 250 acres of wheat which *averaged* 50 bushels to the acre, we are obliged to believe that some one is lying—under a misapprehension. But making all necessary allowance for the eccentricities of exuberant imaginations, the harvest no doubt is excellent, and it will have a beneficial effect upon the country, since it will improve the condition of the people now there, and will also encourage emigration. Already, it is said, the effect in that respect is apparent, as many of the men who went out to help the farmers of the Northwest to gather their harvest are remaining with the purpose of taking up land and making themselves permanent homes in the country. Principal Grant, of Kingston, who has lately returned from a visit to the prairie province is reported as saying, in answer to the question, "What are your latest impressions as to Manitoba"?

"As to Manitoba. I have visited it several times since 1872 and on each occasion saw a decided improvement; but at no time were the people in such good spirits as they are at present. Every country has its own difficulties, and the people of Manitoba are just now learning how to overcome the difficulties connected with the climate, the soil and other conditions of the province. The crop is enormous and of excellent quality, both as regards cereals and roots, and a very large business is growing up in connection with mixed farming of all kinds."

—A great forest fire occurred last week in the province of Quebec between St. Celestine and Doucet's Landing. The fire, which it is said originated in the burning of brush by farmers clearing land, began to rage on Monday, being driven by a strong wind, and continued until Thursday when rain occurred. Besides the destruction of much valuable forest property, the buildings of many settlers with all that they contained have been consumed and it is stated that hundreds have been rendered homeless. The area overrun by the flames is one of 35 miles in extent, the fire travelling from north to south from the inland forest to the St. Lawrence river. Happily no lives have been lost in the conflagration, but many families have been stripped of everything and in their homeless condition are in immediate need of help.

—The Peary rescuing party has returned having been successful in its quest which appears to be rather more than can be said of the expedition that Lieut. Peary himself commanded. The "Kite" has brought Peary and his two companions, Lee and Henson, back to civilization and to the more genial atmosphere of the temperate zone. Lieut. Peary has proved himself a brave explorer, capable of enduring hunger and hardship in the wild, inhospitable wastes of the artic regions. But it does not appear that his expedition has been attended by results of a really valuable character. Of course he did not reach the pole, and he seems to have failed to achieve in the way of exploration what he might have reasonably expected to accomplish under favorable conditions. This appears to have been owing largely to his failure to find a store of provisions which he had buried at a certain point on his former expedition. This involved a change of plans and much privation. His dogs nearly all died of hunger and disease and his companions—one of them especially—fell sick. The "Kite" reached Peary's headquarters on Aug. 3 and started to return on Sept. 1. They spent the intervening time exploring in the interests of the Greenland scientific expedition. Messrs. Dibbitsch, Salisbury Dyche, LeBoutillier and Walsh, who were on board, surveyed many miles of unknown coasts. They also discovered two large meteorites, which they brought home, and another weighing forty tons which it was impossible to take away. They also found it impossible to bring home Peary's house. Many specimens of deer, walrus, and northern animals; birds, flowers and lichens were secured, but the captures were not as extensive as had been expected, owing to the time for exploring being cut short in the hurry to return.

—September 20th was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of Garibaldi into Rome, which event meant the end of the temporal power of the popes, the unification of Italy and the freedom of religion. This significant anniversary has been celebrated by the Italian people with an enthusiasm which makes it evident that they have no disposition to allow themselves again to be placed under the wheels of that ecclesiastical despotism from which they have happily escaped. A part of the celebration consisted in the unveiling of a splendid monument to Garibaldi on Mount Janiculum, in the presence of King Humbert and the members of the royal family, the court dignitaries, cabinet ministers, veteran Garibaldians and 50,000 people. Premier Crispi delivered an address in which he eulogized Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi as the saviors of Rome from foreign tyranny. He declared that there was no truth in the allegation that these *fetes* were intended to be offensive to the Pope, who, as the head of the church, needed no artillery to secure his existence. If Christianity could conquer the world without the aid of arms, it was difficult to understand why the Vatican should desire a civil principality in which to exercise its functions. In no state, he declared, had the church so much liberty as in Italy, and Catholics ought to be grateful for this to those who had striven to unify Italy by making Rome its capital. But while the laws guaranteed to the clergy protection of life and property and the enjoyment of all the rights of other citizens, obedience to the laws and submission to to the civil authority would be required of them as of others; if they should violate the laws or vituperate the country their punishment would be prompt and inexorable.

Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Fraser and Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley visited the Boys' Industrial home Wednesday and were shown through the institution. They admired the work done by the boys in the different lines and made short addresses, encouraging them to continue their studies.

A Glimpse of one Side of Chinese Civilisation.

Editor of Messenger and Visitor.

Believing that something from China would interest your readers I will venture to write you something relative to the recent riots that have taken place here, and at some future time if agreeable, will write of our work here in seeking to evangelize the people. Being a "son of Acadia" and a native of Nova Scotia, I take a deep interest in all that is going on in the Provinces, and especially in the contents of your valuable paper, which so admirably touches the pulse of Baptist life there.

Paradoxical as it may seem *war* tests the civilization of any country. China and Japan have just been put to the test. Japan revealed herself nobly, even beyond the expectation of those who knew her best. But China! who shall tell of her shame? Not she herself for she knows it not. It is safe to say that the greater part of her people at this very hour believe that the "barbarians" were beaten and driven from her shores. Many do not even know that Japan was the enemy. They simply know that China was at war with some foreign people. The official class of China, has flooded the country with falsehoods, which speak of the undaunted courage and prowess of her generals and soldiers, the craven cowardice of her foes, and the awful slaughter and annihilation which overtook them. These people accept these statements for the truth and distrust any contrary evidence. Those foreigners who have talked much of China's civilization can hide their heads with mortification because she has so clearly blighted and falsified the flowery adjectives that they have employed to describe her advancement; but her own people realize not the shame and humiliation that is hers.

Much has been said in print as to the probable effect that the war may have in opening up China to the influence of western ideas and civilization. Be not too quick to believe that China will 'right about face' so easily. Her hatred of everything foreign has been proved time and again, and the present awakening has not been rude enough to open her eyes. The real China is asleep to the results of the war and so will be as she always has been. To-day she would blot every advancement out and go back to the good old times if she had all the say about. Her heart hungers not for advancement or light. China despite her clothes and, in many ways, polished manners is still savage.

Recent riots are exhibiting her in her true light. Nothing but fear has kept her from long ago shedding the blood of all the men, women and children who have come to her shores. Just now she seems fully intent on butchering or driving every foreigner out of the land. When this carnage of blood and destruction of property will cease depends solely on the foreign governments whose citizens are being coolly murdered here. Far to the west this work began in Sy Chuen province, and is now spreading all over the empire. So universal was the uprising there that nothing but a premedilated plot can account for it. One hundred and fifty missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been driven from the province and their property destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost but the Viceroy of the province and some of the under officials were not to blame for this, for they did what they could by proclamation and otherwise to urge the mobs to violence. They stated that the foreigners were capturing little children and killing them. Bones were stolen from the graves of paupers and exhibited as having been found on the premises of the missionaries. One of the magistrates exhibited a boy as having been found in a tin box under the chapel of the Canadian Mission. It was stated that the boy, though alive, was not able to speak but could write a few characters telling how the foreigners had drugged him and put him away there for future use. The missionaries were invited to go and see the boy, and a sort of investigation was held as though it were actually true. Now if the Chinese officials believed these things where would their enlightment (?) place them but on the list of savages; for be it remembered they are the highest product of Chinese education and civilization. If they did not believe these things where would their diabolical attempt place them but alike in heart and feeling with the same class of inhuman beings. More than two months have passed since the missionaries were driven out, and nothing has been done to punish the guilty parties. Meanwhile the native christians there are being mercilessly persecuted for their acceptance of the foreign doctrine, and mobs elsewhere emboldened by the delay of justice. Now, if reports are true, the foreign ministers at Pekin have *agreed* to a *native* commission to inquire into the outrage, the Viceroy before mentioned being one of the commission. Were a comedy being enacted people might enjoy the farce, but when it is tragedy what must be the feelings of true men and women.

A recent result of this dilly-dallying policy has found expression in one of the most villainous and fiendish slaughters that will be found on the pages of today's history. The news of the butchery at Hwa Sang, some one hundred miles north-west of Foo Chow, has doubtless already reached you. The sixteen persons who suffered death and cruel mutilation there, with one exception, were defenceless women and innocent children. Eleven of that number are dead, four of the bodies being burned past recognition. Two more may die and the others will carry scars on their bodies, and the picture of that horrible massacre of Aug. 1st in their minds to their dying day. These all with one exception were British subjects. The British consul at Foo Chow, notwithstanding this, apparently at peace with himself and all the world, would take himself off for a three day's vacation and is only deterred and goaded into slow action by the cries, entreaties, and indignation of the foreign community at Foo Chow. The Emperor at Pekin agrees to send a contingent of Chinese soldiers (?) to escort the consul up to Hwa Sang, where he is to inquire into the cause of the outrage. While this is going on the murderers are escaping and the soldiers who were sent by the resident magistrate to guard the place have plundered and carried off the remaining property of the missionaries. What did the Chinese officials do to protect life and property there? A short time ago the magistrate at Ku Cheng was appealed to to protect the rice fields, pelonging to native christians of these same missionaries, from the destroying hand of this same band of villians. Two men were sent to prevent the gang from reaping the harvest of these honest toilers, and when this force was found insufficient and the magistrate again urged to send efficient aid, he said he *could not*, which meant in plain English that he *would not*. It is said that the governor of the province was also urged to do something in the matter, though this has not been verified. He however must have known of the trouble. At this very moment the officials who have to do with this affair are more than likely employing their time manufacturing lies to hoodwink the British consul. What right have such beings to the liberties accorded them by western nations?

Confirmation of riots near Canton are already at hand. A Roman Catholic mission was attacked and a poor little native girl, an inmate of the Orphan Asylum was brutally murdered. No lives were lost to the missionaries, but many of the mobs were shot down and fear of the missionaries' rifles prevented further destruction. In another place a hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was attacked, but no lives were lost owing to the bravery of the native assistants. Soldiers sent to guard the place became frightened, and hid away under the hospital beds leaving the assistants to defend the place. About one thousand dollars worth of damage was done and the mob retired. The latest papers bring rumors of rioting in the north of China. The German missionaries of the Basel Mission, of whom there are many in this province of Kwang Tung, have all been ordered to send their families to Hong Kong for safety; and to prepare themselves to defend their property. This seems to be the bare beginning of trouble in China. There is no telling what we may hear of further outrage to-morrow.

While this is going on no single hint has been given of any adequate attempt, on the part of the officials in the region of the riots, to put a stop to this inhuman work. Nay rather it is well known that they are glad to see it go on and secretly or openly lend their aid to the mobs. Should not these officials be the first to receive severe and prompt punishment? Heretofore they have escaped without any severe punishment, even when they have been plainly implicated in such riots. Degraded from office because of their guilt, and as soon as the affair has blown over called perhaps to a higher position as a reward for their deeds of violence against the hated foreigner. Such has been the kind of punishment they have received. If money is to be raised to pay for property destroyed, or for the blood of victims, no better opportunity is afforded to squeeze the people, who perhaps have had no hand in the affair, and pocket large sums of money themselves. The lives of a few wretched ignorant coolies, who are the unsuspecting tools of these silk-gowned savages, are the most adequate atonement that has ever been made for such offences against the rights and lives of foreigners. Who in the light of these facts has the hardihood to say that the leader of China's millions will soon receive with open hands western ideas and civilization? Who dare say that they love justice or are amenable to reason? What claim has China to any of the rights and privileges of civilized nations when she thus continuously and outrageously abuses them? What is the duty of foreign governments to right the wrongs of this present hour if it is not to have their soldiers shoulder the rifle and unsheathe the sword and never stop until the Chinese government and people shall have learned, to protect the lives and property of those who come to reside amongst them, and to fear and respect the power of the governments with whom they have made solemn treaty obligations. Either there must be a radical change of the principles and policies of China's despotic rulers, or else their blood must answer for these foul deeds, or they be driven from their seats of authority. Which it shall be it seems to me should be settled *at once* by the foreign governments, whose citizens are being foully murdered here.

Aug. 17. Word has just reached us of the murder of two Catholic priests at a place called Chin Chin about one hundred miles from Swatow. I might mention that our own principal station for work among the Hakka people is but twenty-five miles distant from the scene of the murder.

Yours very truly,
A Geo. E. Whiteman.

Swatow, China.

Correction.—Principal Oakes wishes us to say that the contribution of S. P. Benjamin, Wolfville, to the Manual Training school was $10 instead of $5 as given in the Messenger and Visitor last week. In this case the slip was the scribe's—not the compositor's.

Studies on the Holy Spirit.

III.

In the interesting narrative recorded in Acts 8: 4–8, 14–17, three facts appear:

1. A genuine work of grace had taken place in Samaria embracing conviction of sin, repentance, and faith in Christ.

2. The converts were baptized in the name of Jesus.

3. The promise of Jesus to his disciples that they were not to be left orphans, but that the comforter should come to them; the promise given by Peter at Pentecost, that the Holy Spirit would be given to all the called of God even though they were afar off, was fulfilled to them, some days after, in response to prayer and the laying on of the Apostle's hands.

From these facts three conclusions may be drawn:

1. Any people of whatever race and name who believe in Christ and obey him in baptism may receive the "endowment of power."

2. To appropriate the Holy Spirit in the sense promised by Christ, is as distinct an act of faith on the part of the christian, as the act of faith by which he appropriated the sacrificial work of Christ in the first instance, to take away his sins and give him peace.

3. The two acts of faith: The acceptance of Christ, and the acceptance of the Holy Spirit are separate in time, and produce distinctly separate results.

We find by the declaration of thoughtful witnesses that the order of events outlined above has been verified in experience. In Dr. A. J. Gordan's last precious book, "The Ministry of the Spirit," he states plainly, that, though the Paraclete was given once for all at Pentecost, "It does not follow that every believer has received this baptism. God's gift is one thing; our appropriation of that gift is quite another thing. Our relation to the second and third persons of the God-head is exactly parallel in this respect. . . . . It is the duty and privilege of believers to receive the Holy Spirit by a conscious, definite act of appropriating faith, just as they received Jesus." C. G. Finney, the mighty New York Evangelist of the first half of this century, in his fascinating autobiography, witnesses to the same truth. After he was converted and was sitting in quiet meditation in his office, marvelling at the mercy and compassion of Christ in saving him, he had an experience best related in his own words: "Suddenly I received a mighty baptism of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Ghost descended upon me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. No words can express the wonderful love that was shed abroad in my heart. I wept aloud with joy and love." These two quotations are but samples of hundreds that may be gathered from the lives of christian men and women. It is true that the humblest believer may be "filled with the spirit" in a special sense—*when he asks for it.*

Lee.

W. B. M. U.

MOTTO FOR THE YEAR:
We are laborers together with Him.'

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

PRAYER TOPIC FOR OCTOBER.

That the power of the Holy Spirit may accompany the Message of our President to the W. M. A. S. this month.

For our sick ones on the Home and Foreign Field.—John 11. 3, Mark 6: 56.

Crusade Day, October 9th.

Crusade Day is rapidly approaching and we hope much preparation is being made for effective work and many prayers offered that the blessing of the Lord may accompany the effort.

All the Tithes.

A small blackboard had been placed near the front of the platform, and on it was written—

"ALL THE TITHES."

The minister read only part of one verse for the lesson, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse." He spoke with unusual earnestness, emphasizing the fact that we can find a much richer and fuller meaning in the Old Testament by studying it in the light of the New. Tithing to the Jew may have meant giving one tenth of his worldly possessions to the Lord, but it must mean infinitely more than that to us. Money is only *one* of the resources of the rich and complex life of the present day. Here the minister turned to the blackboard, crayon in hand, "I will write down a partial list of the resources of the Christian to-day. First, *money*. I shall not say anything about that to-night.

Second, *time*. If we tithe our time, it means that we devote about one hour and a half each day to definite work for the Master. In a church of 100 members, if each one gave a tenth of his time, it would be equivalent to ten persons devoting all their time to Christian work.

Then there's *hospitality*. We open our homes to entertain for society's sake, for friendship's sake, for the sake of business. If we tithe our hospitality, we will entertain at least one guest in ten for the Master's sake.

Conversation. Perhaps the greatest factor for good or evil in the world is the spoken word. We talk of everything—of business, of politics, sometimes of our neighbors; but if we tithe our conversation, we must devote some of it to earnest Christian service. I do not mean that it must be in the way always of direct testimony, or always in personal appeal to the unsaved, but natural, sincere conversation on the most important of all subjects would be the means of reaching and influencing many many lives.

Another force, comparatively little used in the service of Christ, is the *writing of letters* of personal interest and sympathy for the sake of keeping others in the right way. We write so many letters from the motive of self-interest. If we would tithe our *correspondence*, how many might we strengthen, how many might we save!

One other resource is *association*. Naturally we seek congenial association, companionship for the sake of personal pleasure that is, our own pleasure. If we tithe our association for the Lord, we must associate sometimes purely for the pleasure and profit of somebody else.

Reading this wonderful command in the light of Christian teachings, we find that "all the tithes" means not only the tithes of all men, but all the tithes of each individual person.

A general meeting of the W. M. A. societies in connection with New Brunswick convention met at the Public Hall, at Harvey, Sept 15th, '95. Meeting opened with singing, "Come thou Fount, etc," reading of 2nd Psalm by Mrs. Titus, after which prayer was offered by Mrs. Bleakney. The secretary of the Harvey W. M. A. S. read an interesting letter from the Prov. Sec'y, Mrs. Cox. Great regret was expressed that she could not be one of our number. Music, "To the work." Reports were then received. 1st Hillsboro' Baptist church sent a very encouraging report from their society. The membership numbered 35, with regular attendance and good results. 1st Salisbury church also reported good results and regular meetings. They number only sixteen, but they felt that God's blessing rested on their work. Albert church reported that meetings, though held regularly, were not as large as formerly, owing perhaps more to the removal of the members, than from lack of interest. Report from the Harvey church, was then received. It is a matter of great regret that though they have everything to make a successful society, yet it exists in name only. There are ninety-two members of the church, (ladies), some of whom are non-residents, yet the contributors are only 14. Amount collected during year $16.76. Report from St. Martins stated that though only three years old, had gained in membership 13, numbering 20 at present. Meeting was then addressed by Revds. J. W. Manning and W. J. Thompson, after which the meeting was closed with singing and prayer. Collection amounted to $2.35.

Mrs J. B. McAlpine,
Sec'y Harvey W. M. A. S.

Kingston, N. S.

The monthly meetings of this Aid Society has been sustained during the past year. The membership numbers twenty-five. To the hearts of many of these the work of missions is very dear. In compliance with the wish of the society a public meeting was held in the church, Friday, Aug. 30th. On this occasion we were favored with a very interesting address by Mrs. Burditt, a returned missionary. Appropriate music was furnished by the choir. Also an address by the president of the society and readings by the Mission Band. A very interesting and enjoyable evening was spent. All feeling a desire to labor more earnestly in the Master's vineyard.

J. B. Eaton, Sec'y.

The Women's Missionary Aid Societies of Hants County will hold a County Convention in Avonport on Friday, Oct. 4th, in the church. First session to be held in the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, for devotional exercises and hearing reports from the societies, reading of papers, etc. In the evening there will be a public platform missionary meeting, when papers relative to the various phases of mission work, and addresses will be given by the following workers: Mrs W. W. Rus of Scotch Village, Mrs. E. A. Brancroft of Walton, Mrs. Hutchinson of Wolfville, Miss Ida Lockhart of Lockhartville, Miss Annie Heanigar and Miss Mary McLellan of Noel, Miss F. M. Shand of Windsor will be the soloist. A collection for mission work will be taken in the evening. Those purposing to attend will forward their names to Miss Eliza Shaw.

R. Nalder, Co. Sec. for Hants.

The Missionary Review of the World for October is a number of deep and varied interest. It is opened by the Editor-in Chief, Dr. Pierson, with "The Romance of the Hova Bible," rightly reasoned one of the miracles of Missions and relating to the wonderful history of Christianity in Madagascar. "The Gospel in Russia," by a resident in the Czar's domains, presents an inside view of the difficulties and persecutions and prospects of Russian work in that Empire. The illustrated article this month is one on "Modern Christian Missions in Arabia," by Gen. F. T. Haig. It presents an interesting and able statement of the incentives, difficulties, and successes of work in that neglected peninsula. Persia is represented in the Field of Survey and in two articles, one on the "Jews in Persia," by Rev. S. G. Wilson, and the other on "The Nestorian Church," by S. H. Shedd. Other articles of interest are "The Diversity of Operations in the Mission Field," by Dr. D. L. Leonard," "Criticisms on the Endeavor Convention," by James M. Gray, and "The Latest Blow to the African Slave Power," by Rev. James Johnston. The International Department takes up among other things, Missions and Massacres in the East. The Field of Survey deals with North Africa, Egypt, Persia, and Turkey; and the Editorial and General Intelligence Department contains as usual pithy, pertinent, and powerful notes and comments on subjects of present interest. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York. $2.50 a year.