

Messenger and Visitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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The Watchmen seems to us to put the case very moderately when it says: "The fact is coming out with tolerable distinctness, that the members of labor organizations are in danger of exchanging one 'tyranny' for another. They revolt from Pullman and come under the dominion of Debs. And the rule of the latter is not apt to be much more wise or tolerant than that of the former."

CHIEF of Police Clark simply did his duty the other day when he ordered the arrest of a man from the States who proposed to secure the chair's protection for a gambling concern in the city by an offer of 20 per cent. of the profits. It was doing duty, however, in the face of a temptation which it is fair to conclude from the bold manner in which it was presented had proved effective elsewhere. The man will probably leave the country the wiser for a wholesome taste of Canadian justice.

It is told that the Presbyterian minister of Eclefechan, the birth place of Thomas Carlyle, having been called to account for not having sent in to the synod the usual report as to the moral and religious condition of his charge, declared that there was neither religion nor morality in the district. It is to be supposed that the minister spoke in his haste, as did the psalmist of old when his soul was vexed; but possibly his short and unflattering report was quite as near the truth as some others which are longer and on the surface more "gratifying."

The grand "industrial armies" of which we were hearing so much a few months ago as they marched on to Washington, have accomplished nothing but to demonstrate that reforms are not to be effected by methods of that sort. Deserted by their leaders—"Generals" Coxy, Killy and Frye—the misguided men made application to Congress for aid, but Congress had no money for such an extraordinary purpose, and could only commend the men to the superintendent of charities. This strange movement has come to an ignominious conclusion, and in this, at least, it has not been the unexpected that has happened.

SOME parts of the United States have suffered severely of late by continued dry weather accompanied by extreme heat, but we do not hear much of the operations of rain makers, whose claims of being able to cause rain upon the earth by the use of explosive substances ignited in mid-air are becoming much discredited. A writer in the *Scientific Monthly* argues as other scientific men have previously done, that explosions in the air cannot produce the conditions which cause rain, that is either an increase of vapor or a lowering of temperature. He also thinks that there is no evidence to show where the smallest local shower has been produced by artificial means.

It is much to be regretted that so large a number of our churches fail to send delegates or in any way report themselves and their work to the associations with which they are nominally connected. Such a failure, it is to be feared, must be taken to indicate a low state of the cause in these churches. If the associations should appoint committees whose duty it would be to enquire into the condition of the churches which do not report and the reason why they are not heard from, the result might be good. Possibly some of the associations have done so, but in the absence of such committees, if the moderator and clerk of the association should undertake the work, their efforts might result in encouragement to these weak churches and in a report to the association at its next meeting which would be both interesting and valuable.

There is talk of a union between Chicago University and the Columbian University of Washington. The proposal for union is said to come from the latter and also to have the support of Mr. Rockefeller. The Columbian was founded in 1821 and carries on an educational work of considerable extent and importance. It has property in lands, buildings and invested funds estimated at \$750,000, and its students number about 1,000. Of these more than one half are in the law department, and for professional study in this line the location of the university in Washington affords special advantages. It is intimated that Mr. Rockefeller had thought of putting some of his money into Columbian before he was induced to provide the financial bone and sinew for the great school at Chicago. If Mr. Rockefeller's already immense fortune is being increased as rapidly as is reported, it will be difficult for him to

impoverish himself by giving, and if he sees fit to place both Chicago and Columbian in the very front rank, so far as money can accomplish it, of American universities there seems to be no reason why he should not enjoy the honor of doing so.

In an article on our second page Dr. Saunders handles the dogma of Baptist Regeneration without gloves. We may explain that the article is one which appeared in the *Gleaner* in the course of a public correspondence between Dr. Saunders and Rev. Mr. Parkinson, Episcopalian minister. The correspondence, if we are correctly informed, grew out of circumstances connected with the death and burial of a child at Gibson, near Fredericton. The mother of the child was an Episcopalian, but Mr. Parkinson was unable in accordance with the regulations of his church to permit the burial to take place in consecrated ground, because the child had died unbaptized. Dr. Saunders was accordingly called upon to conduct the funeral services.

The cheapness of breadstuffs these hard times is on the whole a cause for gratitude, though it is not a condition of things over which the wheat growers of the great west can be expected to grow jubilant. It seems remarkable that the price of Indian corn has not kept pace with the downward tendency of wheat. On the contrary corn commands at present about the same price that it did ten years ago when a bushel of wheat sold for about twice its present price. According to reports wheat is being sold in the State of Indiana at a smaller price per bushel than corn, and as the feeding value of wheat is allowed to be double that of the coarser grain the farmers are feeding the wheat to their hogs and marketing their corn, thus reversing the usual order of things.

The *New York Evangelist* tells the following in reference to a Swedish girl who came to Iowa some fifteen years ago direct from Sweden, where her father was a loom-maker:

"She was without money, and as she knew more about weaving than about anything else, she tried to get weaving to do. But she had no loom, and could not find anyone to make one for her. Undaunted by this obstacle, she borrowed an axe, saw and auger, and set to work to make her own loom. She made her own reeds, warped bars and harness; she made every part of the loom herself; and when it was completed it worked perfectly. It is a neat, thoroughly made loom, on which its owner has woven thousands of yards of cloth and carpets, besides towels, table-spreads, and several shawls. Its owner has built a neat little house from the proceeds of her work on the loom. She has spun and dyed her own wools, and has given an excellent illustration of what a woman can do if she will."

MANY will remember the blue glass cross which was so prevalent some fifteen or twenty years ago, but its day was soon over. The fact is recalled by the recent death of Gen. Augustus James Pleasanton, the apostle of the blue glass gospel. Concerning Gen. Pleasanton and his fad the *Springfield Republican* says:

"He devoted a great deal of time to scientific research, and being struck with the connection between blue sky and vegetable growth, he developed the theory that the blue rays of the spectrum are peculiarly stimulating to life. He experimented first with grapes raised in a hot house in which every eighth window pane was blue, and his remarkable success attracted much attention. Afterward he applied the same treatment to pigs and cows and was so favored by fortune that there was a general mania for blue glass windows for invalids, and some of the cures reported remind one of the mind-healing of later times. His scheme was patented in 1871, and his lectures were printed in 1876. Very consistently he printed the book in blue letters on a colored ground."

There is said to be much suffering and death among the people of Persia in a section of the country in the vicinity of Bagdad, owing to the loss of their crops by the overflow of the Tigris some months ago, and by fevers caused by the stagnant waters left by the floods in the low places of the country. The people of this country, comparing their condition with those of other lands, have certainly great reason for thankfulness, partly because the country is not subject to those great catastrophes which frequently visit other parts of the world, and also because, when a great calamity does occur, the generous spirit, born of Christian charity, the habit of organized benevolence and the easy means of communication between the most distant places, make it impossible that one community shall suffer long and deeply for the things which other communities can supply. But where there

are no railroads and steam boat systems and no spirit of Christian charity to prompt the effort to relieve the wants and sufferings of stricken communities, these great disasters are followed by consequences which are terrible to contemplate. Taking then the present life only into view, while we rejoice that our lots are cast in a Christian land, we must feel impelled to do what we can to extend the blessings of Christianity and a Christian civilization to all other peoples.

In answer to the challenge of the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of which mention is made in an editorial article on our fourth page, Archbishop Corrigan of New York has written to that paper:

I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by his Excellency, Mgr. Satolli, both in the spirit and the letter. More than this no Catholic can refuse to accept them. As to the fear of consequences, I have yet, thank God, to learn what fear is in the discharge of duty. Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions and under all circumstances.

The last sentence in the Archbishop's note reads like a saving clause and inevitably suggests the position of the man who "favored the law but was agin its enforcement." The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says that it awaits with interest the practical interpretation to be put upon this part of the archbishop's reply. The public, too, will watch with interest to see whether or not the archbishop really means to accept the challenge of the liquor dealers.

The fruitfulness of the Canadian French people of Quebec as shown by the extraordinary number of large families to be found in that province has been the occasion of frequent remark. Since the law introduced by ex-Premier Mercier a few years ago was passed giving to each father of twelve or more living children the grant of 100 acres of government land, it is said that 1742 have received the grant, in accordance with the provisions of the act. It is quite possible, too, that there are many others entitled to receive the grant, but who have not applied for it. A Massachusetts paper compares this with the condition of things in that state, which has a population larger than the Province of Quebec, but according to its last census the number of families having twelve living children is only 374, or less than one fourth as many as those of Quebec. In the great majority, too, of the large families of Massachusetts the parents are foreign born, and many of them, no doubt, are French-Canadians who have emigrated from Quebec. The number of native born women in Massachusetts who are mothers of twelve or more living children is, according to the census, only seventy-six. The French-Canadian stock and the old native New England stock seem to be at the opposite extremes in regard to the matter of fecundity. The former certainly needed no inducement to obey the command to multiply and replenish the earth. But with the children of the Puritans the case is otherwise.

REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, of Chicago, attended the recent B. Y. P. U. convention in Toronto and writes concerning it to the *Christian Standard* among other things the following: "There was nothing foolish in the way the convention stood for truth as Baptists see it. Nobody felt that the truth for which we stand was anything to make fun over. . . . There was an air of earnestness about the convention which impressed all that we were standing for great truths and sought to maintain them in a dignified manner becoming a people of good sense. Especially was this characteristic of the addresses. The constant plea was for a higher type of Christian life, better work in our prayer meetings, more intelligent action along missionary lines. The notion that all that Baptists stand for is immersion—altogether too common—would have died a natural death at Toronto. I don't think that 'immersion' was argued in a single address; but loyalty to the truth was the constant watch-word. We can afford to stand right there." The *Standard's* correspondent quotes Alderman Shaw, who escorted the journalistic party of the convention about the city, as saying: "We wanted to do much more for you, but you Baptists are so independent that you will not suffer any civic money to be spent on you." "This is what he referred to. The city council were planning to give the convention a great set-out, taking the whole delegation on a pleasure jaunt.

Delightful as it would have been, the Baptists of Toronto kindly refused the courtesy on the ground that they could not consent to have public money spent on them. This with the fact that the Jarvis St. Baptist church recently sent \$400 to the city treasury for taxes on their property—a thing which they were not under obligations to do—leads me to say, Bravo! Toronto Baptists!"

As will be seen by an advertisement which appears in this issue of the *Messenger and Visitor*, St. Martin's Seminary is to resume its work in September. Owing to the financial embarrassments there has been uncertainty in regard to this matter, but we understand that those who have the business in hand are very hopeful that the necessary financial requirements will be met, and that the school will be able to go on under more favorable conditions. If such a school in this province is recognized—as we think it should be—as important and necessary to the best interests of the denomination, there should not be any great difficulty in raising the \$6,000 or \$7,000 now required, and also paying off after a time the balance of debt which will remain. In reference to Rev. Mr. McIntyre who now undertakes the onerous duties of the principality, it is unnecessary to say to the readers of the *Messenger and Visitor* that his ability and scholarship are such as should inspire confidence, and that without doubt he will do his utmost to promote the interests of the school. It is unfortunate of course that so short a time now remains in which to canvass the country in the interests of the school and to accomplish other necessary work preparatory to the opening in September. But no doubt a large number of those who studied at the Seminary last year will be glad of the opportunity to return and complete their course of study, and if the friends of the school throughout the province will do what they can in its interest, it may be able to open with a very good number of students in attendance.

PASSING EVENTS.

CESARIO Santo, the murderer of President Carnot has had his trial by judge and jury, and has been sentenced to die by the guillotine. During the examination Santo persistently declared that he alone was responsible for the taking of the President's life and exhibited a good deal of sentiment in thwarting all the efforts of his examiners to implicate other anarchists in the crime. There was a profound sensation when the judge held up the dagger, with the blood stains still upon it, and asked the prisoner if this were the weapon with which the deed was done, Santo unflinchingly acknowledged that it was the same. When asked if he had felt no remorse for what he had done, he replied that he had felt none whatever. In spite of the detestation and horror which Santo's crime excites, one cannot but feel pity for the chief magistrate of France, he was sacrificing his own life in a noble cause and performing an act which should win for him the gratitude of the world. If Santo is sane his crime was a terrible one and his sentence is just; but his courage and unselfish devotion are certainly worthy of a great and holy cause.

There have been reports of disaster to the Wellman expedition which a few months ago left the United States in search for the North Pole. The journey was to be made by way of Spitzbergen. According to Mr. Wellman's programme he would reach the edge of the permanent ice pack in 31° north latitude about the middle of May, where the party would disembark and travel northward by boats and dog-teams at the rate of ten miles a day, reaching the Pole about July 15th. In another period of sixty days they would return to their vessel at Dane's Island, and thence to more temperate regions, the heroes of an exploit that should make their names immortal. But that which often happens to the best laid plans of mice and men has happened in this case, it seems, according to the following despatch which the Royal Geographical Society has received from Baron Nordenskjöld:

The steamer *Bayvald Jazi*, which conveyed the Wellman expedition to the polar regions, has been crushed in the ice near Walden Island. Six men who were with the expedition have returned to Norway. The other members of the party continued northwards on the ice, but it is evidently impossible for them to penetrate far, and the expedition is likely to return, very much exhausted to the Swedish houses at Mosselbay. The houses are excellent but the provisions they contain will not be sufficient. In August and September there will probably be no ice between Enyl and Loofjod, and Mosselbay will then be accessible. I think a relief expedition is desirable.

The *London Times*, commenting on the foregoing, says that Baron Nordenskjöld's opinion deserves the most serious attention. It is too late, it remarks, to express an opinion upon the foolhardiness of the expedition. Mosselbay may be best by ice early in the season, and it is to be hoped that the party will get safely out of their rash adventure. Doubtless Mr. Wellman's countrymen will not delay in taking steps to prevent the possibility of a lamentable catastrophe.

THE causes of the war which has broken out between China and Japan appear not to be very clearly ascertainable here. The jealousy with which the two nations have long regarded each other has been intensified by their mutual relations with the kingdom of Corea, over which China has for centuries exercised, or at least claimed, some sort of lordship. But Japan's commercial interests in Corea have of late become much greater than China's and she claims the right to protect those interests as well as Japanese citizens residents in Corea; moreover it appears that by a treaty signed between China and Japan in 1885, it was stipulated that in case of any serious disturbance in Corea, the two powers were at liberty to send troops to that country to restore order. On the breaking out of a rebellion recently the king of Corea appealed to China for help and Chinese troops have been sent accordingly. Japan appears to have favored the cause of the insurgents, and presented the action of China in coming to the assistance of the Korean monarch. The result has been collision both on land and sea between the rival powers in which, according to the reports received, victory has rested principally on the side of Japan. A large transport ship, flying the British flag, and carrying a thousand Chinese soldiers, with English officers, bound for a Korean port, was attacked and destroyed by a Japanese war ship. Most of those on board, including several Englishmen, perished. As this occurred before there had been any declaration of war, it was clearly in violation of the laws of warfare observed by civilized nations, and an outrage upon the British flag. The Japanese government has apologized for the occurrence on the ground that the commander of the Japanese ship acted in ignorance of the facts. Whether Japan's apology under the circumstances will be regarded as sufficient remains to be seen.

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR.
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR JULY.
For our mission workers at home and abroad.

Until further notice is given, contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, Carleton, N. B.

Our sister, Mrs. Mary Cogswell, of Bridgetown has the honor of being the first one to become a life member of both foreign and home missions. Lake George Society some years ago made her a life member of the W. B. M. U. by contributing \$25 to the foreign mission, and now Mrs. Cogswell makes herself a life member by giving \$25 to home missions; this is devoted to the North-west mission, and I only wish there were a large number of others who would do likewise. Our sister's husband is laid aside from active service and their income is not very large, so it must mean sacrifice to offer this gift to the Lord; but such shall not lose their reward. We are very anxious to close this year without a deficit. I do hope every society and every individual member has this matter on her heart and will do her duty and see that all the money that can be raised is sent in as soon as possible. The need is very great. In addition to our other work we will have Miss Clark's outfit and passage money to provide. This should be done by special gifts. Who will help?

The annual meeting of the Aid societies of Lunenburg county, N. B., has grown to be a settled fact, and the meetings are looked forward to as

times of spiritual growth and refreshing. The meeting this year was held in New Germany on Wednesday, July 12th. At 2.30 the first meeting was called to order by the cor. secretary, and a delightful season of prayer followed Miss Violette's earnest words on Is. 43: 18, "I will work and who shall let it." This promise holds good in spite of all our discouragements of every kind at home and on the foreign field.

Reports from the different societies were next in order, and were among the most encouraging we have listened to for many a day, each society showing an increase over the amount raised last year.

Another good feature was that the majority of these reports were *verbal* so that of course the formality of the written ones was lost. If all our sisters would practice these verbal reports we would soon gain confidence, and our meetings would gain in power.

The secretary of the Aid at Bridgewater gave us a thought in the following remark which we will pass on for those who read. It was this:

"I have often thought that if I was a missionary and knew that every month a band of sisters in the home land was praying for me, it would be an immense source of help, but if, on the other hand, I thought they did not care sufficiently for the work to give one hour a month to pray for it and me, I would feel terribly discouraged."

Perhaps it is just as well our missionaries cannot see the small numbers at some of these monthly meetings. Even that is not the highest motive for attendance, but it is a good one.

New Germany Aid was fourteen years old, and vigorous as ever.

Many of the sisters spoke of the help received from our little monthly visitor, *Tidings*.

The Secretary from N. West A. Society spoke of one of their members, who had expressed regret that all her yearly offering had not been filled in; she was ill and expected soon to be with Christ, but before she went hoped to be able to pay up all.

One of our sisters being obliged to leave early, her paper on "What is needed to make the A. Society more effective," was listened to next.

An address of welcome, in strong, loving words, was given the delegates by Mrs. Raymond, and responded to by Miss Violette.

We were pleased to note that the Cor. Sec'y is succeeding in her plan to have all the A. Societies in her county hold their annual meeting in July. How much better if every county would do this.

The prov. secretary spoke of the appeal from the committee on home missions, and before the afternoon session closed almost every society in Lunenburg county had pledged themselves to try and raise the extra three dollars for home missions.

The evening session saw a still larger number out than in the afternoon, though that was very large. This meeting was presided over by Mrs. Brown of Bridgewater. The prov. secretary led in a responsive reading at the suggestion of Miss Violette, and we recommended this plan. A capital reading was given by Mrs. Verge, a paper on the life of Judson from Miss Heciman; earnest words from the cor. secretary on our home work were followed by another paper (unfortunately the name has escaped us), and then addresses were given by Miss Johnston, Rev. Mr. Raymond and other pastors who had remained over from the district meeting of the day before.

Baptist missionary music was interspersed, and helped greatly. A collection of \$7.50 was taken.

A letter from Mrs. Churchill this morning tells us that she has been hard at work. Had been present at the County Conventions of Cumberland and Colchester, besides holding meetings at Springhill and River Hebert, Oxford, Wallace River and DeBert are on her programme for the near future.

We are sure that our societies will have a rich blessing in listening to our sister. Indeed, from letters received, we may say they have had a blessing; and if it can be managed without too much fatigue, we hope that many more will be able to have a visit from her.

Overcoat Found.

An overcoat found in the tomb case at St. John, and supposed to belong to one of the delegates from Toronto, will be sent to the owner by applying with description of coat to:

Rev. T. S. MacGregor,
Hantsport, N. S.

Minard's Lintment the Best Hair Restorer.