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# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LIV.

Published Weekly by the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLIII.

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We are pleased to be able to offer to our subscribers advantageous clubbing rates for HARBURY MAGAZINE and HARBURY YOUNG PEOPLE with the MESSENGER and VISITOR. The MAGAZINE is too well known to require description. The YOUNG PEOPLE is a finely illustrated weekly—one of the best of its class. The regular yearly subscription to the MAGAZINE is \$4.00, to the YOUNG PEOPLE \$3.00. To new subscribers to the MESSENGER and VISITOR we will send one paper from date and the MAGAZINE for \$1.50 in advance, or the paper and the YOUNG PEOPLE for \$3.00 in advance. To those renewing their subscriptions we will send the MESSENGER and VISITOR and the MAGAZINE for \$4.75, or the paper and the YOUNG PEOPLE for \$3.25. Those who have already paid their subscriptions to the MESSENGER and VISITOR for 1892 can have the MAGAZINE by sending us \$3.25, and the YOUNG PEOPLE by sending us \$1.75, additional.

—The Sun of this city, which has been among the most enterprising and ably conducted of our exchanges, has become an eight page paper. We wish it prosperity in its enlarged form. —The Clarendon St. church, Boston, of which Dr. A. J. Gordon is pastor, seems entitled to be called a foreign missionary church. It is stated that it supports eight or ten missionaries, and last year contributed \$8,000 to foreign missions. —The statement was made at the late Buffalo Convention that the Karees of Burma gave more money to missionaries last year than the great state of Pennsylvania.

—We have just received a communication from a very good brother who says he "prays God to make us useful in spite of our mistakes." Sincerely and humbly, we hope, we say Amen to his prayer. And, seeing that all things are possible with God, we pray that He will also make useful the dear brother who never makes any mistakes.

—"O WOMAN, great is thy faith. Be it unto thee ever as thou wilt," were words which met every eye inscribed upon a banner displayed in Tremont Temple, at the recent W. C. T. U. Convention. Whatever question there may be about the value to the world of woman's suffrage, for which some are so anxiously contending, there can be no question about the value of the faith of Christian women.

—It is stated by the Chicago Tribune that two-thirds of the youth who apply for admission to the government military schools at West Point and Annapolis are rejected because of the cigarette habit and its demoralizing results. This should be considered by the youth who contemplate the use of tobacco as a means of making a man of himself. Is it wise to discount the force of one's manhood for the sake of conformity to a fashionable habit which in practice not only an injury to oneself but also a serious trespass upon the rights of others?

—MR. HAROLD FREDERIC, who recently contributed a series of articles to the New York Times in reference to the Jews in Russia, has charged that the sympathies of the U. S. diplomatic and consular representatives at St. Petersburg were with the persecution of the Hebrews there, and, in answer to expressions of incredulity on the part of the state department, has offered to furnish satisfactory proofs of his allegations, if that department is anxious to get at the facts. Mr. Frederic asserts that up to September last, U. S. representatives sided with Russian Jew-baiters, and used their position to inspire statements in the press about the unhappy Hebrews that were as unfounded as they were cruel.

—THE BAPTIST says: "A young Jewess, now a Christian, wanted to read church history to find out how and when Christians came to be so different from Christ." This anecdote is suggestive. Let every Christian, by a supreme and prolonged effort, withdraw the mind from all other sources, and concentrate his thoughts upon Christ as the only true standard, and the experience of the Jewess will be repeated. How unlike the Master are the servants! How unlike the Father are the children! Instead of comparing themselves among themselves, and measuring themselves by themselves, judged by Paul as unwise, every Christian should constantly keep his life and character contrasted with the Divine model; beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, we are changed into the same image from glory to glory as by the Spirit of the Lord.

—ON Wednesday last, at Lancaster, St. John, the death occurred of Mrs. DeMill, widow of the late Nathan S. DeMill, and daughter of the late Elisha Budd, of Yarmouth. She was the mother of Mr. A. H. DeMill, of this city, also of the late distinguished Prof. James DeMill, and the late Rev. Elisha Budd DeMill, who will be remembered by many of our older readers as a man of eminent gifts, and whose brilliant career was cut short at an early age by death.

—Some of our friends have helped to increase the circulation of the MESSENGER and VISITOR, and have at the same time secured for themselves a good and very useful book. The Cruden's Concordance, which we will send post paid to any one sending us two new names with three dollars, is the unabridged edition of that work; indispensable for Sunday-school teachers and all students of the Bible. Remember, too, that new subscribers will receive the paper from date until the end of 1892 for \$1.50.

—DR. PENTECOST continues his evangelistic work in India, and with very considerable results, as would appear from reports. His success in reaching the more highly educated natives is shown by a report of his meetings at Poona, where, for two weeks, a very large theatre was crowded to the doors with English speaking natives, listening to Dr. Pentecost's preaching. He has written the Christian Union that he expects to spend the present month in Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, going thence to Burmah, and closing his winter's campaign with six weeks at Calcutta.

—The famous London preacher, Rev. John McNeill, has been giving some addresses descriptive of his recent visit to America. While in New York he preached for Dr. John Hall:

After the service a gentleman came up to him and said, "John, d'ye ken me?" and shortly afterward up came three others, who scooped him in a similar language. These he had just discovered to have been former school-fellows of his, when up came the school-master of the whole of them. They all shook hands with this last named gentleman very cordially, though may be there was a little hypocrisy in it after all. They said they were glad to see him, but some of them had painful memories respecting the individual—the pain was gone, but the memory remained.

—PROF. SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, was lately received into the 1st Baptist church, Ithaca, N. Y., in allusion to which the Chicago Standard's New York correspondent says:

Prof. Schurman stands in the very front rank of the Cornell faculty, and is recognized throughout the country as a brilliant teacher and a scholar and writer of marked ability. His lectures at Cornell have made him one of the most popular of all the men connected with the university, and his interest in public affairs have made him widely known throughout the state. His published volumes have given him a high place in the world of philosophy and letters. When a boy Prof. Schurman was baptized into the fellowship of a church in Canada; for a time he was a member of Dr. Landel's church in London while studying in that city. During his residence in Ithaca he has been an attendant on the services in the Baptist church, but owing to the religious unrest which for a time he experienced he did not enter into church fellowship. The relationship into which he has now entered gives joy to our brethren there, and promise of his helpfulness in all our interests in the state and in the country.

### PASSING EVENTS.

THE INTEREST IN THE GAME OF FOOTBALL does not grow less among the colleges. Annually there is the record of killed and wounded in the matches of the great Universities. In these provinces the zeal for this sport seems to keep pace at least with the zeal for study. The recent match between the clubs of Acadia and Dalhousie was witnessed by a large number of people and excited much interest. Accidents were not wanting, broken ribs and noses being considered mere trifles in such a lofty contest. The brilliant football player is the hero of the day. Dalhousie gave its club a reception in recognition of their illustrious service, and the papers referred to the immortal fifteen as "the men whom Dalhousie delights to honor." How strange it all appears to those who attended college years ago, when the pursuit of knowledge was the way to glory. But these are the days of advance! Athletic sports are their place, and they should be kept in it. It is a cause of greater satisfaction than any success at football could be, that we have now a good gymnasium at Wolfville, where a competent teacher gives regular instruction in exercises which develop all the powers of the body under conditions which incur no peril and very little expense, and that study is not thereby interfered with or promoted. And the benefits of this training are not restricted to a selected fifteen, but are assured to all the students.

THE END OF THE BRIGGS CASE, it seems is not yet. The prosecuting committee for the New York Presbytery have taken an appeal, not to the synod, but to the General Assembly—a course of procedure which it seems is permitted by the Presbyterian system, and which is, certainly, to be commended, under the circumstances, as likely to avoid much delay in reaching the final decision. Six grounds of appeal are recited, and under each are several specifications of error. Among the most important and vital allegations of error, are the following: The admission and consideration by the Presbytery of a paper by Dr. Briggs which purported to be objections to the efficiency of the charges and specifications in form or legal effect, but which "was in fact and is, as denominated by Dr. Briggs, 'a response to the charges and specifications.'" The irregularity of Dr. Briggs' testimony before the Presbytery is also charged on the ground that he was not a sworn witness. It is also charged that the declarations made by Dr. Briggs touching his loyalty to the Holy Scriptures and the Westminster standards, and his disclaimer of interpretations put on some of his words, were in no sense a retraction of the words contained in the inaugural.

THE POLITICAL EVENT OF THE PAST WEEK in England has been the meeting of the great Conservative Conference at Birmingham. The results of the conference seem to justify the remark of an exchange, that "the Conservatives of England are no longer conservative." In reference to the question of "diseestablishment," however, they are still true to their name and their record. Two resolutions were adopted on this subject, proposed respectively by Mr. Pennant and Mr. Boscawen. Mr. Pennant's resolution was:

That the proposal to disestablish and disendow the church by, in the first instance, confining its operation to the four dioceses in Wales, is an insidious proposition, as well as unjust and injurious to the best interests of the country, and ought to receive the determined opposition of the whole of the Unionist party.

The resolution of Mr. Boscawen was as follows:

That, in view of the fact that the disestablishment and disendowment of the church in Wales has been made a principle item in the Gladstonian programme, this Conference pledges itself to resist to the utmost this proposal, both on account of the great injury which would be inflicted on religion in Wales by such a step, and also because it would most seriously weaken the position of the church in England.

The liberal, or perhaps rather radical, tendency of the convention appeared in its discussion of other subjects. A resolution was adopted favoring the serious consideration by Parliament of the claims of women to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation. Mrs. Millicent Barrett Fawcett, the well-known author, addressed the conference in support of this resolution. The claims of "labor" also obtained favorable consideration. The following resolution on the subject was adopted: "That, in the opinion of this conference, the attitude of the Conservative party toward bona fide unionist labor candidates should be one of sympathy and encouragement." A resolution was also adopted looking to the establishment of a Labor Department by the government, to be presided over by a Minister of the Crown, to be termed the Labor Minister; and a resolution in commendation of the principle of assisting local authorities in Great Britain to acquire land, for the purpose of facilitating the creation of small rural holdings, was adopted without debate. But when the endorsement of the conference was asked for the government's scheme of local government in Ireland, the opposition encountered was so great that the resolution on the subject was prudently withdrawn. Of special interest to Canadians and other colonists is the following resolution offered by Col. Howard Vincent, and adopted by the conference:

That the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League, favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire, will be of the highest collective and individual advantage; and further, that the provisions of the treaties imposing limitations upon the full developments of trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated.

The adoption of this must be taken to show that the doctrine of a "preferential tariff" for the British Empire entails a considerable amount of sympathy within the Conservative party of Great Britain, but there is no evidence that it is regarded by Lord Salisbury and his government as, at present, a matter of practical politics. In reference to the scheme of a "preferential tariff," the Times says: "It is impossible to discuss it without proof, of which none is likely

to come, that the great colonies will cooperate on terms not involving the duties on food supplies." The Morning Post, another government organ, says the question will remain an open one, but the St. James's Gazette warns the government that the revolt against one-sided free trade is more real among the workmen than the premier imagines. The Pall Mall Gazette says there is no chance for the question while it is in the hands of the protectionist gang.

THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA are evidently far from being in a satisfactory condition. The world was given to understand that the refusal of German bankers to negotiate the Russian loan had not affected that country injuriously, as the funds required had been readily subscribed in France. The Rothschilds, however, declined, in this instance, to come to the help of the persecutor of their fellow-religionists, and though the French government had done what it could, to advance the interests of Russia, only a part of the money required has been obtained. It is reported that a second attempt on the part of the Russian Finance Minister has also failed, and that this time the German government, instead of simply declining to indicate what the bankers ought to do, definitely intimated that the guarantee offered by Russia did not suffice to justify official approval of German credit being mentioned in the loans. The action of the German government and German bankers will, it is believed, greatly diminish Russia's chances of obtaining money abroad, and, therefore, enhance the probability of continued peace. A statement contained in the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg in reference to the Imperial finances is regarded in Berlin as an attempt to minimize the dangers of the present situation in Russia. The statement is, briefly, to the effect that Russia has plenty of money for present needs, and also plenty of grain, now that the export of wheat has been prohibited by official proclamation. This is hardly to be credited in the face of the reports that constantly reach us respecting the terrible ravages of famine and plague going on within the Czar's dominions. The government's optimistic views do not seem to be shared by all Russians. We are told that Count Tolstoy, the famous Russian social reformer, contends, from his own personal calculations, that the stock of grain will not be sufficient, and that if the government's statement, that there is enough to feed the people until the next harvest, shall be falsified, it will lead to a revolution, in which Tolstoy declares he will aid. He advises the purchase of corn in America in time to protect the country from famine and the terrible social disturbances which would be certain to attend such a condition.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF BRAZIL, a new chapter may be said to have opened by the resignation of da Fonseca, who became president under the constitution, when the imperial rule of Dom Pedro came to an end, and who, a short time since, in defiance to the constitution, took upon himself dictatorial powers. As to the break between da Fonseca and his congress, its causes and results, our readers have already been made acquainted, so far as the available sources of information and our limited space have permitted. Whether da Fonseca's intentions in his exercise of unconstitutional authority were patriotic or otherwise cannot, for the present, be clearly determined. Whether, had he been in the enjoyment of his full health and strength, he would have been able to carry out his purposes more successfully is also a question; but when, to the inherent difficulties of the situation, was added the fact that he is the victim of wasting and incurable disease, his failure was inevitable. The overthrow of Dom Pedro's government and the establishment of the Republic came about in deference to the forces represented in the army and navy of Brazil, rather than in obedience to the popular will. It was in the army and navy, too, that da Fonseca put his trust for support in the exercise of dictatorial powers. This hope has been disappointed. The army and navy, it would appear, have decided, in view of all the contingencies of the situation, not to follow the fortunes of the dictator, and his government has therefore suffered sudden collapse. Just before his enforced resignation da Fonseca had issued a proclamation naming February 29 as the day for holding general elections, and May 3 as that for the assembling of the new congress. The proclamation pointed out that the constitution had been so amended (by mere executive authority evidently) that both in regard to the

veto function and otherwise, the power of the executive had been greatly increased, while the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government were curtailed. This was too much for those on whom da Fonseca's hopes for success depended, and when it became evident that the support of the army and navy could not be depended on, he resigned in favor of Floriano Peixotto, the vice-president. The result for the present, therefore, is, as we understand it, a return to the constitutional situation which was overthrown by da Fonseca's coupe d'etat. How long this situation will continue it is impossible to predict. Brazil forms at the present a very interesting study. It is an immense country, with vast and varied resources to a great extent undeveloped. It is quite probable that it will come to take an influential position among the nations of the world. Those who like to trace the results of history and feel an interest in studying the process of national evolution, cannot fail to be interested in observing what is now going on in Brazil.

### Young People's Department.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—In compliance with your request in the MESSENGER and VISITOR, I have been authorized by the Yarmouth County Baptist Quarterly Meeting to write you a few facts in connection with organization of our young people for Christian work in this county: (1) We have organized on the basis of the Chicago Union, and adopted their local constitution. (2) The three town churches have had societies of young people for a year or more, but since Convention have all adopted the Chicago local constitution. (3) We have formed a town union (this takes in our F. C. B. brethren). This union meets once in two months for religious and social intercourse; this is simply a local or town union, which does not in any way interfere with county organizations on Baptist grounds, as laid down by Chicago Union. (4) We have recommended through our quarterly meeting all the churches in the county to organize where possible, and supplied them with sample copies of constitution, etc. (5) We have discussed the importance of organizing the young people before our Baptist Sunday-school convention. (6) The "Young People's Union" is taken by the majority of the members of our town unions. The matter is being discussed in the country churches, but no societies have been formed up to date. Our three town unions are well stocked with literature, and doing good work, but not as much as we hoped they would do. But perhaps we expected too much from them in the start. We had a circular prepared some time ago to scatter throughout the country; the enclosed is a copy. It was our purpose to carry the matter of organization to the Association in June, but since the appointment of committees by Convention it may be proper to wait marching orders from committee. Considering all these facts, Yarmouth claims to be the banner county in the organization of our young people on distinctively Baptist lines, the importance of which we believe will be seen in the next future. We rejoice to know that many societies organized on other lines have of late accepted the Chicago local constitution.

G. R. WHITE,  
On behalf of Yar. Co. Baptist  
Quarterly Meeting.  
W. B. M. U.  
NOTED FOR THE YEAR:  
"Be not weary in well-doing."

The words that keep ringing in my ears all day long since Nov. 15th, when we studied that marvellous prayer of Christ's for His disciples, are these: "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." For what purpose? To carry on the work our Master began. "To seek and save that which is lost."

During the past few months the necessity of having our young people throughout the land organized into Mission Bands has been felt as never before. At our last annual meeting this seemed the weak spot, and so we determined, by God's help, to concentrate our efforts upon this department of our work. We want to extend and make more efficient the Bands that now exist, and have one organized in every church, either in connection with the Sabbath-school or as a separate organization. There is a grand work to be done here. Many of our young ladies in town and country are asking themselves, "What can I do for Jesus?" Here, my dear sister, lies your work. Open your eyes and behold the field already white with the harvest, waiting for your hand to stretch forth the sickle and reap the golden grain. Gather in the children. Teach them about mission work. If you do not know much yourself, commence at once to learn and teach as you acquire the knowledge.

A returned missionary writes from her own experience: "In organizing children into Mission Bands we should have the very highest

purpose, and it should be three-fold. First, to teach what the Bible declares concerning the salvation of the world, and that they are commanded by our Saviour to help in hastening that day. Second, to bring the children personally to give their hearts to the Saviour. Here is an opportunity as good as any you may ever have, perhaps, to obey a part of your Lord's last command, "Reach the Gospel to every creature." Third, to give them such instruction concerning heathen countries and people and home mission work that they will feel a warm personal interest, that the help they render may be not only from a sense of duty but from love for the perishing."

Let me add that they also receive instruction in systematic giving, so that they may become intelligent and faithful workers from principle. Help the children to earn money to carry on this great work. We need pray no longer for "open doors or enlarged opportunities"—that prayer has been answered. So also has our cry for "more laborers"; over a score are preparing themselves for the foreign mission work. We must pray for money, and work as well as pray. You have heard of the new stations opened at Palcoada and Kimecy, 25 and 42 miles north east of Chicouco. The prospects are encouraging on this field, but buildings must be erected for the missionaries to live in before the work can be successfully carried on, so \$6,000 is required to put up comfortable and healthy apartments for those we have sent out. We purpose asking the Mission Bands to aid this year in, providing this money. Our treasurer has printed cards containing the following:

Palcoada and Kimecy Mission Buildings.  
In Shares of \$100 each.  
For Baptist Mission Bands and Sabbath-Schools of the Maritime Provinces.  
Capital, \$6,000.  
The Mission Band or Sabbath-school of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby agree to take \_\_\_\_\_ shares of said stock. (signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Secy.

Two or three cards will be sent to any Band or Sabbath-school who will apply to Mrs. B. Smith, Amherst. One card is to be filled out and returned to the treasurer, the other is kept. How many will invest in this business? It will yield you good interest, as work done for Jesus always does.

Let me tell you how one band is trying to raise money; it may encourage and stimulate some others. This band is in connection with the Sabbath-school, Nickel banks called the "Sarpis," which hold \$500, were purchased at a small cost. After stating the great need of money, an offer was made to any person who would take a bank and try faithfully to get it filled before the last Sabbath in December, that they should have the bank for their own. Only ten cents can be put in. The bank cannot be opened until the \$500 is complete; the last ten cents opens the bank and there lie the fifty spinning pieces. A large number have been taken, one in almost every home and three in some. A little printed card goes with the bank, containing:

The bearer \_\_\_\_\_ is authorized to ask for shares of \$100 for missions in connection with the \_\_\_\_\_ Sabbath-school. (signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (Teacher's name)

Various means are being employed in order to fill these banks. Some children are doing without some article of food, as butter or sugar, and their parents pay them so much a week. Others are working hard after school and get paid for it, etc. The teacher keeps the name of each one who has a bank and marks each Sabbath how much they contain. Mission Band Sunday they will be opened, and we will see how much has been gained. Something like this could be done in smaller schools with great success. We are pleased to know that lessons on missions are to be published in the Link, prepared by our old friend, Sister Belle, whose bright talks with the children so many have learned to love.

Much more might be said, but conscience whispers, only one column is devoted to the W. B. M. U.

"Laborers wanted"—The ripening grain will soon be ready for the reaper's cry. The Lord of the harvest calls again. Who among us shall first reply? Who will delay? Is it I? —J. M. U.

The Master calls, but the servants wait! "Who will stand while I stand?"—Who will not set aside before the tool? For the winter's rule some answering by? Who will delay? Is it I? —J. M. U.

—A SERIES of articles on William Carey is now being published in the Chicago Standard. The writer is the Rev. A. C. Chute, of Austin, Ill., one of the many good men whom we have given to enrich our brethren in the United States. These well-written articles are shortly to be published in the form of a small book, of 60 or 70 pages, which will, no doubt, form an interesting and valuable sketch of the life of the pioneer of Baptist missions in India. The book will be sold cheap—ten and twenty cents, we believe. If any of our readers wish to have the book they could no doubt obtain it through Mr. G. A. McDonald of the Baptist Book Room, Halifax.