

# Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LVI.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLV.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

Printed by G. W. DAY, North Side King St.

—THE *Daily Record*, St. John's new paper, made its appearance on Tuesday evening, November 14. The proprietors are E. S. Carter & Company, and Mr. Edward S. Carter is the managing editor. The *Record* is new, makes a good appearance and bears evidence of being under enterprising management. Its stand on political matters is declared to be independent.

—We publish in our obituary column this week notice of the death of Mr. A. J. Denton, which took place in Colorado on the 16th inst. Mr. Denton was well known in Nova Scotia as an enterprising and successful teacher and one who took a strong and active interest in our denominational work. For some years pulmonary disease has been preying upon his strength. He made a long and courageous fight for life, but the struggle is now over. Our brother leaves a widow—the sister of Rev. G. O. Gates of St. John—and one young son in Colorado. We tender our sympathy to the afflicted friends.

—CONSIDERING the frequent appearance of cranks having murderous design upon the lives of prominent persons in the United States, it seems to be but a measure of common prudence that the person at President Cleveland should be protected from danger from such a source. Since the assassination of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Benjamin T. Rhodes, a detective of the Washington police force, has acted as body guard to the President. He follows the President's carriage on horse back in Washington, and never takes his eyes from Mr. Cleveland until he reaches his home or office.

—THE story that the expedition of Dr. Nansen, who set out for the Arctic regions some weeks ago, had met with disaster is now contradicted. The brave Norwegian and his party are declared to have been safe at last accounts. Dr. Nansen's hope is to reach the pole. His plan is with a staunch ship, provisioned for one or two years, to sail from the Siberian coast northward as far as possible, and allow his vessel to become encircled in the ice-floes. Then to be carried by the force of the sea currents northward across the pole and southerly to the coast of Greenland. While we can all wish the bold Norwegian a successful journey and a safe return, not many of us will be anxious to seek with him the path to glory by way of the North Pole.

—It will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of the H. M. Board, which appears in another column, that the Board is finding itself greatly straitened in reference to its work for lack of funds. We feel sure that our churches and their pastors generally will feel very unwilling that there should be any abatement in this work which is of so great importance to us as a denomination. We certainly cannot afford to slack our hands in this department of our work. Let the churches consider what the secretary of the H. M. Board writes, the wants which require to be met, the earnest appeals to which it seems no favorable response can now be given; and let such generous assurances be given to the Board that it may be enabled to go confidently forward with its undertakings, so that the record of this year's work may not show less attempted and accomplished in this department than in previous years.

—A SOCIABLE of a very enjoyable character was held by the German St. church in its vestry on Thursday evening. A goodly number of the church and congregation were present. Most of the Baptist pastors and their wives were present by invitation, but one or two were hindered by other engagements. After some time had been pleasantly spent in social intercourse, Pastor Gates called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Pastor Ingram, short and interesting addresses were listened to from Pastors Carey, Martell and Baker. Rev. J. H. Bessie being present, also spoke, referring briefly to his experience in India and expressing his great disappointment that it had been necessary on account of Mrs. Bessie's broken health to relinquish the work in which he had hoped to spend his life and strength. Some of the pastors spoke of the desirability of the Baptist churches of the city being more closely united in sympathy and cordial co-operation in Christian work. This idea which we have before commended as worthy of attention, is obtaining consideration. We understand that it is proposed before long to commence a series of religious work night services in which our several churches in the city shall unite their forces. We trust that much good may come from such united action. After the speeches came cake and coffee and further social converse.

## PASSING EVENTS.

A FIENDISH deed of anarchoism, committed recently in the city of Barcelona, Spain, has attracted the horrid attention of the civilized world. An opera house was crowded with the elite of the city, when, in the midst of the performance, two bombs were thrown from the gallery. One of them fell into a lady's lap and refled gently to the floor, doing no harm; the other exploded with terrible effect, killing some fifteen people and wounding, fatally or seriously, as many more. The unexploded bomb was found to be precisely similar to that used, not many months ago, by the Anarchist, Pallas, in his attempt upon the life of Gen. Camper. Pallas boasted before his execution that his death would be avenged. At first all efforts to discover the perpetrators of the late outrage appeared to be unavailing, but more recent despatches announce that the wretches have been discovered and are now in custody. It is said that a plot was arranged by several anarchists, each of whom was to carry a bomb to the theatre and station himself in a different part of the gallery. One of their number was to put out the lights, and at this signal the bombs were to be thrown. But this man failed to find the metre, and one of their number, growing impatient of waiting, threw the bomb. The bomb thrower will probably receive that summary justice which their awful crime merits. The occurrence has, of course, caused great alarm in Spanish cities. In other European countries, too, strict watch is being kept upon the anarchists. In Southern France several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Barcelona outrage.

THE great tidal wave which some weeks ago swept over the "sea islands" along the Atlantic coast of the Southern United States, wrought terrible devastation and consequent suffering to the people who inhabited the islands. The number of these islands is said to be about 70, with a population of 30,000. The people are, for the most part, negroes. A thousand of them are said to have perished in the storm, and the survivors are left without shelter and destitute of the means of living. The surface of the islands is said to be not more than a foot and a half above sea level, and the great tidal wave driven with cyclonic force, swept over them with terrible effect. In the old days, before the war, these islands were devoted to the culture of cotton and rice and many residents of cities on the main land had summer houses on them. Since the war the islands have been broken up into small farms of six to twenty acres. The soil is fertile, and the negroes here seem to have been living in greater comfort than anywhere else in the South. But now the homes of all these people have been utterly swept away. The cotton, corn and rice which they had toiled to raise during the summer rotted before their eyes, and when the starving people tried to feed upon the roots, terrible sickness followed. Congress was asked for \$50,000 to help these destitute negroes rebuild their homes and to live until a new crop can be raised; but Congress has adjourned without taking any action in the matter. This neglect or indifference has called forth some indignant protests. Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Washington, hopes that the dreams of congressmen may be haunted with the giant forms of sick and dying men. "How indignant would we be," she writes, "if these men were starving in the Crimea, if Russia refused to help them! It would not take a week to send ships loaded with food and clothing from the wharves of Boston and New York bound for the Black Sea."

PROBABLY never in the history of St. John has a citizen been welcomed home with such enthusiastic demonstrations as attended Mr. John V. Ellis's return from Fredericton and from thirty days imprisonment in York County jail, on Monday evening, Nov. 13. All that bonfires, band music, a torch-light procession, congratulatory addresses, a public meeting that filled to overflowing the largest available building in the city, and the hearty cheering of a multitude of people, great and small, could be, was done to convey to Mr. Ellis an expression of the popular good-will and approval. Of course the initiative in this demonstration was taken by the personal and political friends of Mr. Ellis, and it is not necessary to suppose that all who embraced the opportunity of expressing their friendship for the lately imprisoned editor and their delight at his

liberation from prison, were prepared fully to endorse his criticism of Judge Tuck's action in the Queens County matter, or entirely to approve the course pursued by the editor of the *Globe* in connection with the contempt case. At the same time the reception given Mr. Ellis on Monday evening was not merely an enthusiastic expression of personal and political friendship. In harmony with the public sentiment which has found expression through the public press all over the Dominion, it indicates that popular feeling in this matter is strongly with Mr. Ellis. Whether or not Justice Tuck in the Queens County election case acted in accordance with his judicial functions, and whether or not the editor of the *Globe* in his remarks upon the matter transgressed the grounds of just and legitimate criticism, are no doubt important considerations; but these are not the points with which public opinion has chiefly concerned itself in connection with the contempt case. The public has seen that, admitting the action of Judge Tuck in the matter to have been entirely in harmony with the functions of his office, the effect of that action was to confirm a political transaction for which there is no honorable defence. Granting, too, that the criticism of the Judge by Mr. Ellis was hasty and unwarrantable, it has been felt that, if it was without justification, there was at least strong temptation in the circumstances. But apart from these considerations the people have felt that if the editor of the *Globe* was guilty of an offence against the dignity of the Supreme Court of the province, he was entitled to other kind of treatment than that which he has received. Mr. Ellis is a man justly esteemed for his private worth and public spirit, one who has always upheld the majesty of the law and has taught others so to do. In all that tends to intelligent, law-abiding and honorable citizenship in the community in which he has long lived, he has been a forceful factor. That such a man, without the benefit of trial by a jury of his peers, should, for alleged contempt of court, be condemned to pay a heavy fine, with still more heavy costs, and to be imprisoned in the common jail for thirty days—these are things which the people of this country find it difficult to recognize as being right and fitting or in the interest of justice and liberty. The editor of the *Globe* has no selfish personal reasons to regret the course taken in the case by the judges. He has lost no friends. He is not a disgraced man in the eyes of the public. On the contrary he has been made for the time being the most popular man in Canada. It is not likely, however, that any other editor in the province will have fame thrust on him by similar means under similar circumstances.

THE Hawaiian business is again to the fore in the United States and is the subject of animated and somewhat heated discussion in the newspapers. It will be remembered that toward the close of President Harrison's term of office a revolution occurred in Hawaii. The government was overthrown, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a provisional government was formed which received the recognition of Mr. Stevens, the United States representative in Hawaii. About the time of the formation of the new government, which was said to represent the will of the Hawaiian people, a body of troops was landed from the U. S. warship *Boston*, for the purpose, as was said, of affording protection to United States citizens and their property in Honolulu. Then a delegation was sent to Washington to ask for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. This received the favorable consideration of Mr. Harrison's administration, and a treaty providing for annexation was submitted to the Senate for ratification. But before that body had taken action in the matter Mr. Cleveland came into office, and the treaty was withdrawn for further consideration by the government. Mr. Cleveland was appointed by President Cleveland as a special commissioner to visit Hawaii, enquire into the events which had led up to the request for annexation, and report to his government. This has been done, and from a published letter of Secretary Gresham to the President, it appears that Mr. Blount's report is quite at variance with the representations made by Mr. Stevens. It is now charged that the revolution was not the work of the people of Hawaii, but of a comparatively small number of people, mostly of United States origin, that the purpose and result of landing United States troops in Honolulu was not merely to protect the citizens of that country, but to aid the revolutionists by overawing

the native government and causing the Queen to retire, which she did, under protest, "until such times as the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me and the authority which I claim." It is further stated that annexation to the United States is not at present the wish of the people of Hawaii. Accepting these declarations as facts, Mr. Gresham intimates that in this matter a great wrong has been done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States, and advises the President that it is the duty of his government to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani in her dominions. "Our government," he says, "was the first to recognize the independence of the islands, and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud." The views of Secretary Gresham are presumably shared by the President, and may be taken to indicate his policy toward Hawaii. That the course proposed is dictated by a sense of right and a desire to do justice can scarcely be doubted. Nevertheless it meets with strong opposition both from Mr. Cleveland's political enemies and within his own party. The jingo sentiment of the country of course feels itself outraged by what it regards as a weak and childish policy. But there are some influential papers, generally expressing moderate views, and very friendly to Mr. Cleveland, which, while admitting that the course of Minister Stevens was unjustifiable, are still very decided in the opinion that it is not the duty of the United States to reinstate Liliuokalani upon her throne. It is said that if the present government in Hawaii exists by the will of a minority, it is a minority which represents the intelligence, the enterprise and wealth of the islands; that the Queen was disolute and autocratic and her administration unconstitutional and corrupt; that a United States protectorate is far more in the interests of the country than the restoration of the monarchy, and that to reinstate Liliuokalani would likely provoke rebellion and bloodshed. Whether or not these considerations are entitled to much weight, there can be no doubt that President Cleveland's policy in respect to Hawaii is very unpopular in the United States.

—THE Baptist churches in St. John will unite, as usual, in the annual Thanksgiving service on Tuesday. The service will be held with the Tabernacle church. Rev. J. J. Baker, of Leinster St., will be the preacher.

—In a paragraph in our last issue referring to the Mount Allison College building now in course of construction, it was stated that Mr. H. H. Motl, of St. John, is the architect. We are informed that the statement should have been: The architects are Messrs. J. C. Dunsmuir and H. H. Motl. The correction is cheerfully made.

—THERE are many pathways to destination open to enterprising people in the present age. As an example of this a certain Professor Garner has been winning fame by discovering, as he avers, that the monkey has a language and learning to converse with them. The professor has of late been pursuing his linguistic studies under favorable circumstances in central Africa and reports that his labors have been attended with very gratifying results. We shall next hear that some enterprising university has decided to establish a chair for the study of the Simian language and literature, though whether Professor Garner or one of his ancestral Simians would have the best claim to the distinction of occupying such a chair may be a difficult question to decide.

—NOWHITHERING the endorsement which the International system of Sunday lesson received by the St. Louis convention, it appears quite evident that leading Sunday-school workers are by no means unanimous in thinking that the excellence of this system is such as to leave no room for improvement. The *Watchman* notes that the Sunday-school lesson conference held in Boston eighteen months ago expressed the opinion that the time had come for the introduction of graded instead of uniform lessons, and also declared its hearty approval of the "Blakeslee Lessons" as embodying this general principle. The *Watchman* also says that the failure of the International Lesson Committee to provide for an alternate course of lessons, and the urgent demand in many quarters for such a course, has led to a call for a business meeting of the Bible Study Union, signed by many leading biblical scholars and ministers, to be held in New York, on the 23rd inst. This movement, in behalf of improved methods of Bible study, has, up to the present time, been largely an individual enterprise. It is intended that the coming meeting in New York City shall put it on a well-organized basis, and give it the assistance of a large and representative committee from various denominations.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR:  
"Lord what will Thou have me to do."  
Contributors to this column will please address  
Mrs. Baker, 211 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

### Union Prayer Meeting.

The Aid Societies of St. John and Fairville held their monthly prayer meeting in Portland on Thursday afternoon, the sixteenth. The Holy Spirit was present, filling each heart with love for Christ and hope of a better day. Only one regret was felt—that so few of the sisters in these seven churches avail themselves of this privilege of drawing near to one another and near to God. Shall we not unite once a month in prayer and fellowship? The December meeting will be held in Brussels St. church.

Paper prepared by Mrs. Phillips, Fredericton, and read at an associational gathering:  
*Dear Sisters*—The subject which I have been requested to present to you is "The needs of our six Telugu Stations." I do not hope to be able to give, in the few minutes at my command, any just conception of these needs, so great and urgent are they. This matter was placed before us in a very solemn, forcible manner, in the "appeal" from our missionaries four years ago, and again in the "statement of Needs" published by them two years later. Never did I read anything outside the Bible that so moved me. There was so much of terrible earnestness, of deep pathos and agonizing entreaty as to force upon the reader the conviction that they were inspired by the Holy Spirit. The truth—the actual condition of the perishing Telugus, seemed to rest upon the writers with tremendous power. Anything I can say is as nothing compared to what our missionaries have told us; nevertheless I have pleaded with my Heavenly Father for a word that might reach at least one heart present and move to action.

Chicacoole, the largest of our Telugu stations, has a population of 570,000; Bobbili, 280,000; Bimilipatam, 105,000; Visianagram, 285,000; Parla Kimedy, 280,000; and Palconda, 200,000. Total inhabitants, 1,780,000—covering a territory of 5,466 square miles. "To break the bread of life" to this mass of heathen humanity we find at present six mission families and three ladies—say nine missionaries. This gives to each an average congregation or number of parishioners of 189,000, on an area of 600 square miles. Is not this enough to show the needs? Might I not stop here? But let us see how it is in our own province. I have no means of knowing the exact number of Protestant ministers, but I think 400 a reasonable estimate—400 on the care of 875 souls, on an average, to each minister, and they have the aid of the officers of the church, the officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school, and in some cases, Young People's Society—all working together for the conversion of those of the 875 who are not already saved. Yet, even in New Brunswick there is gospel destitution!

What help have our missionaries each with 189,000 souls depending upon them for a knowledge of Christ? A few natives who have been rescued from the mass of idolaters, and who need constant care, training, patience and Christian forbearance. What is the condition of these people whom our missionaries are trying to evangelize? For twenty centuries they have been ignorant of the one true God, and of necessity are becoming more degraded with each successive generation. Caste fetters are tightening, superstition growing darker, intellects weaker, and the ability to receive gospel light lessening in the same ratio. Oh! there is need of scores of men and women in Telugu land to tell them of Jesus and His love. But for a little we will turn our attention to the women alone. Dr. Pierson says, "they are unwelcomed at birth, unsought in childhood, uncherished in widowhood, unprotected in old age, and unlamented when dead." What can be done to change these conditions, to bring a little sunshine into the sad dark lives of these women? The answer must come from women—from us. God says the responsibility of rescuing these women upon us, because we can reach them as men cannot. A crown of life is precious, but oh, how its value will be enhanced if it sparkle with the jewels of these saved souls. Mr. Higgins has pleaded at different times that two ladies be sent to their assistance this autumn. The prayer topic given the Aid Societies for May was, "That the two lady missionaries for whom Bro. Higgins has asked may be ready to go to India next Autumn." At the last

quarterly meeting of the Executive Board "it was resolved to appeal to the sisters of our churches that special prayer be made to God that He will call forth these laborers for the foreign field, and put it into the hearts of our sisters to increase their offerings so that the request of Bro. Higgins may be promptly met." What has been our response to these appeals for prayer and money? Are these sisters likely to go to Telugu this Fall? We most devoutly hope they are. In view of the increasing interest in foreign missions it was decided at the last annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. to raise \$7,000 for this object during the ensuing year, and estimates were made accordingly. Thus far, however, the receipts have been far less than the expenditure. Shall we fail to meet our obligations to us increasing the embarrassment of the F. M. B. and adding to the burdens of our missionaries? No, this must not be. There is still time for the lesser and the greater offerings to flow into the treasury. How many sisters present can contribute \$25? How many societies represented here will raise an extra \$25 to constitute its president, or some other sister, a life member? We know of two or three societies, in small churches too, that raise a life membership every year above the regular subscriptions. Perhaps it will not be convenient for any to do these things. Was it convenient—we speak it reverently—for the Son of God to leave the bosom of the Father to effect our ransom? He did it, and now He invites us to be co-workers, partners with Him (what delightful privilege! what supreme honor! in effecting the ransom of these our Telugu sisters. If we cannot give dollars we are not excused from giving cents. A blade of grass and a kernel of grain are pitiful trifles, but the myriads that are harvested year by year prove sufficient to preserve in vigor animal and human life. My mite is trifling, but with yours and the offering of each and every saved Baptist sister in the Maritime Provinces, a sum will result sufficient to send to India reinforcements that will enjoy our missionaries and be instrumental in saving many priceless souls. Shall we deny that mite, and refuse to give the Lord of His own? God does not save or bless in masses, He saves individuals. He blesses personally. He calls His children by name. The roll is being called here this afternoon. "How much owest thou thy Lord" is the question put to each one of us. If we decide it is ourselves we owe the Lord for this work or our money influence, prayers, sympathy, or all combined, let the response be cheerful, prompt and hearty. It is what we give for Christ's sake—the self-denial it costs that counts. As a rule our interest in persons is in proportion to our knowledge of those persons. We want to get acquainted with these sisters of India, to read everything available concerning their condition, their habits, their degradation, the injustice and oppression to which they are subjected. We need to think and talk much concerning them. The more we know of their sufferings and needs the more we will pray for them, and it will not be cold formal petitions we will offer, but from hearts full of grateful love to God for His unspeakable gift, and of sympathy for those who have not so much as heard of Jesus, we will plead for their salvation. It is such a comfort that we need not wait for the return of certain times to pray, nor use a set phraseology, nor assume a given posture. "When God inclines the heart to pray, He hath an ear to hear." When the hands are busy with household or other duties the wire of faith may flash the request to the Father whose ear is never heavy that it cannot hear. May God reveal to each and all of us His will and our individual duty, and give us grace to do it or His sake.

Report of W. B. M. U. for quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1893.

	P. M.	C. M.	Total
Received from Nova Scotia	\$714	\$20	\$734 00
Mission Bands	8 00	0 00	8 00
Sunday schools	5 00	0 00	5 00
New Brunswick	388 50	16 00	404 50
Mission Bands	18 00	0 00	18 00
S. B. Islands	27 50	2 75	30 25
Sale of retrospectives	0 00	8 85	8 85
Collections and donations	0 00	116 25	116 25
			\$962 75

Dr. J. W. Manning, Treas. F. M. B. \$1475 00  
A. Collins, Treas. M. H. M. 125 00  
H. B. Shupe, Treas. N. F. S. 50 00  
J. Richards, Treas. G. I. M. 50 00  
Drafts and postage 1 00  
\$1600 00

MARY BROWN,  
Treas. W. B. M. U.

A Sure Cure for Biliousness.  
Mr. M. Rooney, a well known Halifax Merchant, writes: "I am using Hawker's Liver Pills and can recommend them as a sure cure for Biliousness." What Mr. Rooney says is endorsed by thousands who have tried these pills. Once tried they are always sought for when the trouble recurs. They are easy to take, exceedingly mild in their action and effective in a marked degree.