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The report on Temperance adopted by the Methodist General Conference, now in session in Toronto, contained the following statement of "Methodist Principles on this subject:

1. That the liquor traffic for beverage purposes is immoral, and that it is the duty of the civil government to prohibit it.
2. That total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the imperative duty of every individual.
3. That the liquor traffic is antagonistic to every interest of the church and state.
4. We condemn license features of all statutes by which money is accepted for the legal protection of an immoral traffic.
5. That government—Dominion, Provincial or Municipal—that accepts money from liquor licenses becomes a partner in business justly declared to be an enemy of God and man.
6. That we protest against this unholy alliance.
7. That the only proper attitude of the Christian to the liquor traffic is that of relentless hostility, and that all members of the Methodist Church who possess the elective franchise should use their influence to secure the nomination of municipal and parliamentary candidates known to favor and support prohibition, and to use their votes as a solemn trust to elect such candidates, thus promoting the rescue of our country from the guilt and dishonor which has been brought upon it by a criminal complicity with the traffic.

The report also says: We adopt the declaration of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, "that the pronounced and stupendous need of the hour to meet this enemy of everything American and Christian is an aroused church, consecrated to the extermination of the traffic." Civic righteousness demands the extirpation of a traffic so fruitful of corruption in every department of civil government, and the time has come when all good citizens should unite for harmonious and aggressive action at the ballot-box to secure this end. The following is in reference to the Plebiscite: We urge our people everywhere, to exercise their influence in all possible and proper ways, to roll up such a majority as will remove all doubt as to the wishes of the people of Canada in regard to this question. The bar room is the creature of license; license is the creature of legislatures, the legislature is the creature of the people. Let the people vote prohibition and the license system will perish. . . . It is the duty of Christian electors in this crisis hour of our history to so fix the policy which must be adopted by the government of Canada after September 29, by giving such an overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition that all succeeding governments during the twentieth century will not dare or even attempt to change the policy of prohibition.

An Empress Assassinated. The news of the assassination, on September 10, of the Empress of Austria, has been received throughout the civilized world with horror. The terrible event occurred at Geneva, as the Empress, attended by a maid of honor only, was passing from her hotel to the steamer. The crime was directly or indirectly the outcome of the murderous designs of the anarchists. The man who committed the deed declares himself an anarchist and glories in his bloody deed. He is said to be an Italian. Whether he killed the Empress in obedience to the command of his superiors, or whether it was of his own impulse, born of the desire to strike a blow that would terrify the rulers of Europe and bring bitter grief to at least one royal family, does not as yet clearly appear. The sympathy of the world has been called orth strongly toward the aged ruler, Francis Joseph, of Austria, whose able and liberal rule over a somewhat turbulent nation has won for him an honorable

place among European sovereigns. This is not the first heavy blow in the way of family affliction to fall upon him. A few years ago, his son, and heir to the throne, a young man of unusual ability, met a tragic death, either by his own hand, as was given out, or, as is perhaps more generally believed, by the hand of one whom he had deeply wronged. The Empress had never been active in politics and there seemed no reason, so far as her character or her conduct was concerned, why she should have been chosen as a victim for the cowardly dagger of the assassin. This deed of utter malice, following the murders of President Carnot, of France, and Senor Canovas, of Spain, will probably prompt the governments of Europe to unite in adopting more rigorous measure for the suppression of the anarchists and their murderous schemes.

Mr. Chamberlain in America. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain now visiting the United States, permits himself considerable freedom of speech in reference to affairs of international interest. He declares it to be his desire, which he says is also the almost unanimous desire of Englishmen, that there may be the most cordial co-operation between Great Britain and the United States. In an interview at Danvers, Mass., Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said that England was ready to meet America more than half way, and that it remained for the latter to determine how close the relations between the two countries should become. Some of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances indicate that he regards it as certain that, as a result of the war just closed, the United States have entered upon a course of territorial expansion. "You cannot thwart your own destiny," he is reported as saying, "and it is evident to any student of your development that the nation is bound to reach out." He compares the position of the United States in the islands conquered from Spain to the position of Britain in Egypt. As to that he said, "We are bound to put down rebellion and we shall stay there until we do."

The St. John Exhibition. The exhibition which, during the past week, has been in progress in St. John, is, no doubt, all things considered, the best which has been held. The industrial and other exhibits of the main building and machinery hall compare favorably with those of other years. Special mention may be made in this connection of the products of the Nappan Experimental Farm, which are set forth in an attractive and instructive form on the first floor of the main building. The exhibit of stuffed fish, the aquarium in which live fish—principally trout and salmon—are to be seen, the Natural History exhibit, showing a variety of native woods, plants, insects, etc., are also objects of special interest. The exhibit of stuffed wild animals, which is very full and artistically arranged, is adapted to give a vivid impression of the attractions which New Brunswick holds out to the sportsman. In Agricultural Hall, the exhibition of fruit is very creditable, considering that it represents chiefly the product of this province, which has hardly become known as yet as a fruit growing country, but there is very little fruit from Nova Scotia, the presence of which, in other years, has added much to the fullness and attractiveness of the exhibition in that line. The exhibits in other lines of agricultural products is very full and excellent. The grain exhibits, especially, are much fuller than those of other years. Live stock is well represented, the exhibits embracing a large variety, and as a whole the show in that line is allowed to be the best that has been held. The poultry show,

which this year occupies a new building by itself, deserves special mention. In variety and excellence of its exhibits, it is without doubt the best show of poultry ever made in these provinces. The exhibition has been visited by a number of gentlemen prominent in political affairs of the Province and the Dominion. Addresses delivered by Sir Charles Tupper and Premier Emmerson on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition were heard with much interest. They were also present, among others, Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, of the Dominion Government; Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia; Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Farris, Richard and Labillois, of the New Brunswick Government; Senator King, of Chipman, and Senator Ferguson, of Charlottetown. The latter has exhibits of live stock and fruit. The presence of Lieut. Governor McClelan, and a visit and an address from Governor Powers, of Maine, added interest to the proceedings of Friday. The weather for the most part has been favorable and the attendance is regarded as satisfactory, being, up to present writing, somewhat in excess of the attendance during the corresponding period of last year.

New Books.

Ideas From Nature, Talks with Students, by Professor Elder, D. Sc., of Colby University. Published by the American Baptist Publication Society, pp. 202.

The topics discussed in this interesting volume are Design, Objections to the Doctrine of Design, Energy, Natural Law and Miracle, and Nature a Manifestation of God. This is a suggestive list of subjects, and the reader will find that they are treated in an interesting and convincing manner. The tendency on the part of a class of writers has been of late to discredit the old argument from Design. It is here stated with fresh force in view of the recent discoveries of science. The candid critic must admit that it will still command attention and compel acknowledgement of its genuine value. The modern doctrine of Evolution is examined with great fairness. The discussion of the subject must be helpful to many readers. The tendency in these days to veil indifference to religion under the plea of agnosticism is recognized and dealt with considerably and with kindness. The conception of the chapter on Nature as a Manifestation of God is fine, and leads to larger and nobler views of the Creator and His works. The spirit pervading the book is admirable. The scientific training of the author has made a lucid and pleasing style natural to him. Many short sentences might be quoted that are seeds of thought, each of which might stand as a heading of a full chapter. The volume ought to find a large circulation among Sabbath School teachers and the more thoughtful of the young people in our congregations. Ministers might learn from it that there is no ground for alarm on account of any opposition between science and religion.

Rev. William Donald, D. D.

There has lately been placed on our table a pamphlet of some 84 pages embodying a sketch of the life and character of the late Rev. William Donald, D. D., sometime pastor of St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) church, of St. John. The sketch, which has been prepared for private circulation, is from the pen of Mr. W. K. Reynolds, a member of the New Brunswick Historical Society. It is a well written and worthy tribute to the memory of a man who for some 22 years (1849-1871) occupied a prominent and influential position in connection with the religious and social life of the city. As a frontispiece, we find a picture of Dr. Donald, which makes it easy to believe that he was a man who had many friends. Broad-chested and broad-browed, his large sunny face telling of a warm heart and a genial soul. Dr. Donald looks the man that his biographer assures us he was—a man who made hosts of friends but no enemies. There is much in the sketch before us to make it of interest not only to those who were personally acquainted with its subject, but to all who value information respecting those whose earnest lives and faithful labors have been important factors in the history of the community.