

# Messenger and Visitor

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLIII.  
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The Gruden's Concordance which we send post paid to any one sending us the names of two new subscribers and three dollars is the unabridged edition of that standard work. It is 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.

The Baptist laymen of Chicago have pledged themselves to raise \$120,000 for city missions. Of this amount \$100,000 is to be set apart as a permanent fund, \$10,000 to be used for current expenses of church extension work, and the \$10,000 remaining will be applied to the establishing of a central mission station.

By the Year Book lately published of the Congregationalist body in Canada, it appears that there are in that communion in British North America, 328 churches, reporting 10,689 members, and 11,900 Sunday-school scholars. The increase in the last ten years has been fifty per cent., which has been principally in the western part of the Dominion.

These are the words of a distinguished man who watches with care the signs of the times. They were addressed to students, but they apply to all. Personal power and moral righteousness are being recognized, not merely as beautiful ornaments, but as positive forces for all that is enduring and valuable.

There is a dawning hope, the Review of Reviews thinks, of the conversion of millions, and, through them, hope also for the children of poverty. The list of American millionaires who, like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Sage, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Enoch Pratt, have chosen in their life-time to practice the gospel of wealth, is growing at a most encouraging rate.

Many of our friends have already rallied to our help. As a result of two days work in Fredericton and Gibson, I received pledges to the amount of \$424. Part of this sum had been obtained before my last week's note was written.

I find that the 14th of December is the date on which the \$15,000 subscription list must be completed. At the most we can visit but few of our people within this short period. Shall our work stop? Shall our fine building be sold? It is with you to decide.

**PASSING EVENTS.**  
THE CONGREGATION WORSHIPPING IN THE French Baptist church, Montreal, was recently disturbed by students of Laval (Roman Catholic) University, who, to the number of 200, marched into the building and interrupted the service. The police were called in and arrested two students who were subsequently soundly lectured by the Recorder and forced to give bonds for good behaviour.

THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION into the Bale des Chateaux affair have not yet been given to the public, though it is said the judges who compose the commission are working industriously and it is expected their report will very shortly be presented to the Lieut. Governor.

AMONG THE MANY EMINENT WOMEN present at the Boston Convention, were Miss Frances E. Willard, president of both Unions—the World's and the National; Lady Henry Somerset, who is described as "gifted and gracious, a lady in all the length and breadth of the term"; Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, who thrilled the packed audience to which she spoke on behalf of her rescue work in New York; "Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, who is famous for her Bible readings on both sides the water; Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the travelling secretary of the Union, who has literally carried the white ribbon around the world and organized branches in every clime; Mother Thompson, the revered founder of the order; Tel Sono from Japan, and Mrs. Layah Barakhat of Mt. Lebanon, Asia—these, together with the imposing array of superintendents of departments, and State presidents and the other officials, made a company of women with which any one might be proud to claim affiliation.

A GRAND EVENT WAS THE MEETING of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Boston. "The city has not witnessed in many years," says one of our Boston exchanges, "except in the heat of an extraordinary political campaign, an example of the enthusiasm of numbers and ideas such as that of the past week in the dual convention of the World's and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union." At every meeting, we are told, every door of Tremont Temple was besieged by a great crowd of people extending at times into the middle of the street.

strengthening of Christ's church—all good people will not only give their hearty sympathy but their active co-operation.

NO DOUBT THERE WILL BE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION as to the value and wisdom of some of the aims and methods of reform advocated at the meetings in Boston. It is just possible, perhaps, that in some things the women make mistakes. For "to err is human," and women, we suspect, are somewhat human after all. But it is impossible not to be impressed in the presence of this august body. We feel impelled to take off our hat in the profoundest respect for the women of the W. C. T. U.; and that not merely because they are women, but because they have talent, knowledge, devotion, enthusiasm, and above all, faith in God. Their confidence in the goodness of their cause and in the favor of Heaven, their courage and their assurance of final victory are sublime. A reform movement that antagonizes a real evil, and, with singleness of purpose, makes its appeal to God and righteousness, cannot fail of success.

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possession, with a wonderful command of language, with apt illustration, and with tender appeal, she pressed home the duty of exemplifying the Christianity of Christ for which the world is sighing to-day.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK HAS AN EXCELLENT LAW in reference to election expenses. It provides that every candidate shall file an itemized statement, showing in detail all the moneys expended by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election, and that such statement shall give the names of the various persons who received such moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed. If such a law were enforced it might be expected to put an end to corrupt practices in connection with elections, if anything would. The trouble with the law in New York is that it is shamefully evaded or violated by those in highest authority. The New York Post, after setting forth the requirements of the law, as given above, says:

It cannot be denied that all the sworn statements fail, in a greater or less degree, to meet these requirements. They mention a few small sums for 'circulars' or 'pasters' and then conceal the real purposes for which the greater part of the money was used by simply naming the lump sum which they have turned over to the campaign committee. There ought to be some kind of an organization formed for the purpose of testing before the courts the legality of these statements.

DESPITE OCCASIONAL DESPATCHES announcing movements of bodies of Russian troops, supposed to indicate an expectation of approaching hostilities, there seems to be nothing which immediately menaces the peace of Europe. Lord Salisbury, of England, Premier di Rudini, of Italy, and the Emperor of Austria have recently spoken most reassuringly in reference to the continuation of peaceful relations among the powers. It is also believed that the present condition of things in Russia, on the whole, favorable to peace. The famine in that country has revealed the fact that, through the petulations of officials, not only have the village magazines in which the Czar supposed there was an ample reserve of corn, been exhausted, but the military granaries have also been depleted in the effort of the corrupt officials to conceal the exhaustion of the village supplies.

AS TO THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN BRAZIL there is little reliable information beyond that given in our last issue. According to despatches which come by way of Rio de Janeiro and Washington, and which are subject to the inspection of de Fonseca's government, there is little or no trouble in the country except in the southern province of Rio Grande do Sul, and even there nothing very serious. According to despatches which come by way of Valparaiso and London, the whole country is in a state of ferment, and revolution is triumphant in Rio Grande do Sul. The truth may be supposed to be somewhere between the two. It is probably much more serious than de Fonseca wishes the world to believe; and, on the other hand, a good deal less

serious than it is reported by parties who have an interest in depressing Brazilian securities.

THE "UNRECONSTRUCTED" MORMONS, that is to say those who are unwilling to accept the situation which is involved in the United States' laws against polygamy, are reported to be making their way to new colonies in Mexico. The enforcement of the laws and the confiscation of certain valuable property have convinced the "saints" that while they hold to their polygamous practices they cannot hold property in the United States. While the leaders have bowed to the inevitable and have decided to respect and obey the laws of the country, many of their followers cling to the old creed and the old practice, and so move on to a country where the Mormon conscience can find a larger liberty.

### Romanists Hear the Gospel.

AN EX-PRIEST!—Religious services will be held in the French Baptist church, Oratoire, on Mance st., near St. Catherine, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, commencing at eight o'clock. The Rev. N. G. Goyre, ex-priest, from St. John's, P. Q., will speak at these services and give his reasons for leaving the Roman Catholic church. The public is cordially invited to attend. Exercises in French.

The above notice appeared in one of our evening papers this week. Doubtless your daily papers have informed you that the French students from the Laval and Victoria Universities created considerable disturbance the first evening, and at one time threatened very serious consequences, so that so far as preaching the Gospel was concerned very little was accomplished at the first meeting.

Be it said, to the credit of the dignity of the Rev. A. L. Therrien and the members of his church, and also to the credit of the police of Montreal, peace was maintained, and on the two following evenings religious services were held as quietly as in any place of worship, although the streets were full of people.

It is estimated that there were over 200 Roman Catholics present each evening—among the number some of our most respectable citizens. They listened with great attention to the story of ex-priest Goyre's relation of his doubts and experiences in connection with his severance from the church of Rome and thus from his family and many friends.

Your readers will readily see the great opportunity given to help any Romanist desiring light, and I need not inform you that Gospel truths were freely preached at the same time.

The Rev. T. Ladeur gave a short address at the commencement of the meeting each evening, and in his most telling manner laid bare the inconsistencies of the doctrine and life of the church of Rome.

We have felt for some time that the seed sown had taken root in many minds. We certainly need no better proof of it than the numbers who assembled at these meetings—the congregation being limited to the capacity of the building. Pastor Therrien expects full houses with many Romanists present on Sunday. Will the brethren in the Maritime Provinces offer special prayer that Mr. Therrien may be guided in the holding of these meetings to the salvation of many Romanists in the city of Montreal.

We are sending to every Baptist church in the Maritime Provinces copies of the president's Open Letter to the Baptists of Canada, giving information concerning our work, preparatory to your collection for our mission on the first Sunday in December. Failing the pastor's correct address we have sent them to the church clerk. If any church fails to receive these by the 22nd November, or if any one requires more copies, please make application to the undersigned.

### W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR.  
"Be not weary in well-doing."

PRAYER TOPIC FOR NOVEMBER:  
"That the workers both at home and in the foreign field may realize as never before our great need of the power of the Holy Spirit; and that in answer to believing prayer (Luke 11: 9-13) He may descend upon us all!"

(Missionary Review.)

SAYS The Mission Field: "In India a single church, whose members have a total income of \$1,800, gives annually \$400 of that sum for religious objects, a quarter of which is set apart for the support of a native missionary in another district."

The London Medical Missionary Association has for its object the education of physicians, as well as the founding and support of medical missions, whether independent or otherwise. The income last year was \$11,600. In the entire foreign field are found 139 medical missionaries holding British diplomas—an increase of fourteen in a year. China alone is blessed with 104 devoted men and women, who, like their Master before them, give themselves to healing the sick.

The American Baptist Missionary Union gives the following statistics for its African missions, which are confined to Congo, for the year ending March 31st, 1891: Missions, 47; stations, 10; unordained native preachers, 10; self-supporting churches, 1; not self-supporting churches, 5; church members, 454; Sunday-school scholars, 291; day schools, 20; native teachers, 14; day school pupils, 770; value of mission property, \$47,430; total expenditures, \$62,536.

In the year 1855 there were in British India 430 schools, both government and missionary, having 20,000 pupils, chiefly boys. By the recent census it appears that there are 130,000 schools of all grades, and over 4,000,000 pupils, a goodly percentage of these pupils being girls. Marvellous as this growth is, we have only to remember the enormous population of India to see that there is a vast work yet to be done; for though there are 4,000,000 pupils in the schools, this is but one and one fourth per cent. of the population.

A LARGE proportion of the money expended in behalf of Maravian missions is contributed by the benevolent of Great Britain and elsewhere, who are not members of that body. Thus ever since 1818 the London Association for Aid of Maravian Missions has been gathering funds, and the amount collected last year amounted to \$14,330, and legacies were received amounting to \$5,100, while but \$24,000 were derived by the brethren's congregations, etc., in Europe and the United States. The total expended upon the missions in 1890 was \$100,715.

THE ANTI-FORIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.—To help dispel the native misapprehensions regarding what is done in mission schools and hospitals, it is now stated that British and other missionary bodies are being urged to adopt rules for the guidance of their members in China. It is a common native belief that the eyes and other organs of the dead are taken by Europeans for the purpose of making certain medicines. For the sake of children are supposed to be stolen and killed. The kernel of this rumor proceeds from the fact that missionary bodies, especially the French sisters, take in the little waifs and strays of Chinese cities and give them shelter and education. In order to overcome, if possible, the ignorance and prejudice on foot that all missionaries—principally those superintending hospitals, schools, and founding institutions—should, on a death occurring, communicate with a local officer to make an inquiry, and likewise allow the institutions to be open at any time to the inspection of Chinese officials. When the scheme is submitted to the missionary societies there is no doubt that they will readily adopt it. Certain representative missionary committees have suggested the plan and discussed it with the consuls. When it is put into practical form, it will tend to remove the fanatical notions that there is anything to screen in connection with the institutions which have rendered invaluable aid to thousands of dying Chinese orphans and homeless little ones.

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