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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

The Baptist Ministers' Association of Toronto has had the single tax movement up for discussion again. According to a despatch to the Montreal Witness the result showed a strong preponderance in its favor. Even those who opposed it based their objections chiefly on the difficulties in carrying it out. — The Independent has counted up \$5,000,000 spent by the different denominations in the United States last year for Home Missions. — It is stated that last year the Bible had a larger sale in Italy than any other book. This is in remarkable and pleasing contrast with the condition of things in that country a score or so of years since, when the sale of the Bible was prohibited by the stern behest of the papacy. The condition of things in Italy, religiously, socially and politically, is far from being all that could be desired, but there is hope for a country whose people read the Bible. — The dedication of the Wesley Memorial Church at Moncton, took place last Sunday. Before the dedication ceremony was performed Mr. G. R. Sangster handed a deed of the church and parsonage to the trustees of the Methodist church, to which that body responded with a resolution to Mr. and Mrs. Sangster on behalf of the congregation. — A remarkably clear sky last Sunday evening afforded every advantage for observing the total eclipse of the moon, which, of course, possessed all the interest which belongs to such a phenomenon. — It appears to us that it would be a decided advantage to the people of this city to adopt standard time, but the city council does not see the matter in that light.

The first instalment of a very interesting serial story will be found on the sixth page of this issue. It is a good time now to subscribe for the Messenger and Visitor, as new subscribers not only get the story but also get the paper from date to the beginning of 1893 for \$1.50. We hope our agents will be active and send us as many new names as possible to begin with the new story.

Dr. Parks, the venerable ex-president of Andover Theological Seminary, appears to entertain a good deal of respect for Baptist principles as the following, which a Methuen correspondent writes to the Watchman, indicates: "I rode over to Andover yesterday, and called upon Prof. Parks, who said to me that the Baptists have the most expressive and binding creed in the world, in their baptism, embodying as it does the great doctrines of death, burial and resurrection. He said that it seemed to him a great mistake for men to become so broad as to lose their distinctive character as Baptists. Their principles had cost too much of sacrifice and suffering to be easily put aside now to please others."

— "C. H. W." writing for the Examiner an account of the Massachusetts State Convention recently held at Lowell, makes special mention of the "obituary achievements" of Dr. Bowers: "It would be the making of many a man," says "C. H. W.," "if he could get to me the genial and clever pen of Dr. Bowers, about ten years before he dies. We are all believing, nowadays, in the flowers before the funeral. How would it do, in order to get appreciation for these many brethren of undiscovers greatness, to introduce the feature of annual obitographies; taking the ministers, say in blocks of five, or ten, and doing them up in the sweet, sympathetic, imaginative style that charms us so much? I raise the question whether the solution of the short parastate evil, and the twin sister in badness, named candidating, may not lie in this direction. Whoever dies among us, we all unitedly and annually exclaim, 'long live Dr. Bowers!'"

— Mr. Spurgeon is reported to have said that he had seen a number of different accounts of his plan of preparing sermons, but he never recognized any of them as true. It is quite possible that he would not recognize the following, which we clip from an exchange:

Spurgeon never composes his sermons until late in the week. One Saturday night he shut himself into his study, chose his text and strove to work out his plan. But the wheels of thought drove so hard that he began to rain. The sermon would not come. Despairing of success that night he retired, but on awaking he was confronted with the same awful state of affairs, the gravity of which only men who have had a similar experience can realize. "Church services were only three or four hours distant. He had his text, but not a shadow of a plan was in sight. In his extremity he appealed to his wife to help him out. "What is your text?" she asked. He read her, and at once she proceeded to state the plan first, secondly, and so on. "You've hit it exactly," cried Spurgeon in his astonishment. "Where did you get it?" "Why you sat up in bed in the middle of the night and got it off yourself," was her reply.

We are glad to have pastors and others send us items of interest for the paper, but too frequently those who send us communications neglect to give their names. We must have the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith and to avoid imposition.

For about a century now the Christians of England and America have been sending missionaries to India and other heathen lands for the purpose of evangelizing the peoples of those countries, and now the Christians of India are sending representatives to England and America to arouse the public sentiment of these Christian countries with the purpose of putting an end to the opium traffic, which, under the patronage of the British government, has so long been carried on with terrible consequences to the people of those countries. Two of these envoys from Heasthend to Christendom are now, or lately were, in the United States. Their names are given as Hira Lal Kumar and K. Ram Chandra, the former being a resident of Calcutta, the latter of Madras. These Hindu gentlemen are said to bring recommendations from well-known missionaries in India. More than four thousand tons of opium, it is stated, are annually produced in India, and under the sanction of the British government. Of this, about one-fourth is consumed in India, while the remaining three-fourths go to China. The degrading and damning effects of this traffic, both physical and moral, are terrible to contemplate. How long shall the shame and the disgrace of it continue to rest upon the name of England?

PASSING EVENTS.

HON. SAMUEL CHIPMAN DIED AT HIS HOME IN CORNWALLIS, NOV. 10th, in the 102nd year of his age. On Oct. 18th he celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birth. To very few is it given to live so long, and to a still smaller number is it given to preserve the mental and physical faculties and to engage in the active duties of life for such a length of years. Mr. Chipman was for many years quite a prominent figure in the political affairs of his province, and was the contemporary of distinguished men who have long since passed away. His father, Wm. A. Chipman, had represented Kings County in the legislature, and when he retired in 1827, Samuel Chipman succeeded him, winning his election by a majority of over 1,000. From that date up to 1870, with the exception of two terms, Mr. Chipman represented the county either in the assembly or in the legislative council. He was a member of Mr. Howe's government in 1855, and held the office of financial secretary. On his retirement from political life in 1870; being then 80 years of age, he was appointed registrar of deeds for Kings County, and continued to perform the duties of the office for eighteen years, when the failure of his sight made it necessary for him to lay down his pen and retire from public duties. Mr. Chipman was a man whose integrity, we believe, was never questioned. His public life was honorable and his private life without stain. In politics he was a Liberal. Religiously he was connected with the Baptist denomination, though he did not become a member of the church until he had far outlived the ordinary limit of human life. About seven years ago he was baptized by his pastor, Rev. S. B. Kempton, and was received into the fellowship of the 1st Cornwallis church. In 1813 Mr. Chipman connected himself with a Masonic lodge in Halifax, and it is said that he was at the time of his death the oldest Mason in the world. The funeral took place on Thursday last. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kempton, whose address befitting the occasion. A great number were present from all the surrounding country as well as from Halifax and other places. A large number of Masons present formed in procession and the services at the grave were with Masonic ceremonies.

THE MONTREAL STAR STATES THAT THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE of that city has come to the conclusion that it is time to put a stop to the numerous lotteries that are run in the city, and, at a meeting of the executive, evidence was submitted showing the enormous extent to which these operations had extended in the past year. The information received against two lotteries in the city had been laid before the Attorney general, who is requested to act, and, if he does not, the Citizens' League will move in the matter. It is certainly high time that a determined movement was made against the lottery business which has so long exercised its unlawful and demoralizing influence in the province of Quebec, and

we heartily wish success to the efforts of the Citizens' League. It seems to be a notable illustration of the demoralization of public sentiment due to the lottery that, on the same page of the Star on which the item above referred to is found, there appears a large and conspicuous advertisement of a lottery company in which \$32,740 are offered in prizes as an inducement to invest in a lottery ticket. It is much to be regretted that a Canadian journal, so respectable and influential as the Star, should be willing to sell its columns to promote anything so disgraceful and degrading as is the lottery business of Quebec, which is all the more worthy of condemnation because much of it is carried on in the name of religion and in the interests of what is called "The Church."

THERE WAS A NOTABLE MEETING IN Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Thursday last, of what the Boston Post calls "the great Amazonia Army" of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The women of the union would no doubt prefer the more appropriate and euphemistic title of "The White ribboned Host." "The decorations of flags and bunting in the hall," says the Post, "were quite striking, but the monster petition of a million signatures in 40 different languages, 250,000 of which were brought from England by Lady Henry Somerset, saking the nations of the world to abolish the opium and liquor traffic, caught every eye as it hung in festoons from the balconies." On the platform were Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. Hall, of Sheffield, England, Lady Somerset, Miss Tel Sono, of Japan, and other distinguished workers in the good cause. After the singing "The Rock of Ages," there were addresses from Lady Somerset, of England, and Miss Tel Sono, who is spoken of as "the Japanese lawyer." Miss Willard proposed Lady Somerset for president, but she declined on the ground that her country was not forward enough in temperance work to deserve the honor. The choice of the convention then naturally fell on Miss Willard, who accordingly becomes the first president of the World's W. C. T. U. Lady Somerset was elected first vice president, Miss Ann Gordon, secretary, and Miss Ella M. P. Williams, of Montreal, treasurer. The platform of the union is quite comprehensive, as the following preamble to the pledge adopted will show:

In the love of God and humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and works will, with God's blessing, prove helpful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons, the protection of the home by the outlawing of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity, the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration, the enfranchisement of the women of all nations and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration, which shall banish war from the world.

PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THIS CONTINENT AND IN ENGLAND is at present strongly attracted to Brazil. It was hardly to be expected that the course of Republican government could run smoothly in a country where imperialism and Roman Catholicism had so long borne sway, and where there is so low a degree of popular intelligence. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that what amounts to a coup d'etat has occurred, and that a revolution is threatened. President Fonseca has abandoned constitutional methods, at least for the present, and assumed dictatorial powers, having dissolved the Congress, established a censorship over the telegraphic despatches, and put Rio de Janeiro, his capital, under martial law. It is not easy to learn just what has led up to the present situation or what is the feeling generally throughout the country toward Fonseca and his government. He has been credited in the past with a good measure of wisdom, moderation and ability, and it may be that he is, in the interests of liberty and good government; but the despatches from Brazil are so conflicting that it is impossible to tell how far his present policy is likely to receive the support of the country. On the one hand it is declared that the whole country is on the brink of revolution, and on the other, that the insurrectionary spirit is confined to one province, Rio Grande do Sul. For some time past, it is known, the relations between the president and congress have not been harmonious. The president has not approved the financial policy pursued by congress. Recommendations of the president and his cabinet have been rejected by congress and certain measures passed by the latter have been vetoed. One of these was an act regulating pro-

ceedings in case of the impeachment of the president, but the measure was passed in spite of the veto. Then the congress was dissolved and martial law proclaimed. Dr. Fonseca charges that there was a conspiracy on the part of the imperialists to restore the empire and that his course was taken to circumvent their plotting, and at the request of the army and navy. From the latest despatches received, it appears that there is actual revolt in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. There has been fighting with loss to Dr. Fonseca's troops. It is declared, however, that the president is showing great energy in his efforts to crush the revolt. He is marching troops and preparing his warships for an attack on the revolutionists.

THE RECENTLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF Chile is Admiral Jorge Montt. He was the leading spirit in the late successful revolt against Balmaceda, and commander of the Congressional fleet. He has proved himself a brave and able leader in war, and there is good hope that his government will be salutary. It is said that he was not ambitious to be president, but has accepted the office in the interests of peace and in compliance with the popular will. He will, it is declared, pursue a conciliatory policy and recommend an amnesty to all political offenders. Senator Silva has been elected president of the Senate, and Senator Luco president of the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen, with President Montt, constitute the provisional Junta. Matters appear to be gradually settling into a constitutional and peaceful condition, but a late despatch from Santiago shows that it is not altogether plain sailing for the Junta. It says: "The cabinet appointed by the Junta have tendered their resignation. This act of the liberal deputies has failed to elect councillors of state in accordance with an agreement they had previously entered into with the ministers. A mixed cabinet will be formed to carry out a non-political programme."

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN Great Britain and the United States to refer the Behring Sea case to arbitration. This announcement took the public by surprise, since it was made by Solicitor general Taft in the course of his argument in the Sayward case, now before the Supreme Court at Washington. It was stated by the Solicitor general, and Attorney general Miller, a member of President Harrison's cabinet, confirmed the statement, that the matters to be submitted to arbitration included the question of damages to owners of vessels which had been seized in Behring Sea. This, of course, covers the point at issue in the Sayward case; and the announcement that arbitration had been agreed upon, had, therefore, the appearance of a plea for a stay of proceedings. Whether the court will reserve its decision in view of the fact that arbitration has been agreed upon, or whether it will continue its work without reference to the prospective action of that tribunal, has not been made known. It is stated that some of the details as to matter and method of arbitration have yet to be settled, and it is necessary that the agreement shall be confirmed by the U. S. Senate before matters can finally be submitted. It is intimated in a late despatch from Washington that President Harrison is anxious to hasten matters, that he has grown impatient of Mr. Blaine's delay, and that he is likely to take personal charge of negotiations.

The Treasury for Pastor and People for November, is a rich contribution to theological literature. The portrait of Dr. Edward Judson, the worthy son of a noted missionary, is the frontispiece. His sermon on "Rank in the Kingdom of Heaven," is fresh and striking, and his biography by Dr. Middleitch is a truthful tribute to the man and to his work. The sermon by the Rev. John McNeill, "The Scottish Spurgeon," on "Conversion and the Way to It," is a fair specimen of the great preacher's style. Dr. A. Maclaren furnishes a Christmas sermon. Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, discusses "Biblical Archaeology and the Higher Criticism," and President Paton answers the question, "What is Truth?" The Leading Thoughts of seven sermons by first-class preachers will supply many seed thoughts. A pen photograph of Dr. S. H. Cox, by Dr. Cuyler, will attract much attention. Yearly subscriptions, \$3.50; obsequies, \$2. Single copies, 25 cents. — B. Treat, publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

Literary Notes. "The best brief history of the Franco-German war of 1870, from the pen of the man most fully qualified to write its record," is what the London Standard says of the volume of Count von Moltke's Memoirs just published by Harper & Brothers. The Treasury for Pastor and People for November, is a rich contribution to theological literature. The portrait of Dr. Edward Judson, the worthy son of a noted missionary, is the frontispiece. His sermon on "Rank in the Kingdom of Heaven," is fresh and striking, and his biography by Dr. Middleitch is a truthful tribute to the man and to his work. The sermon by the Rev. John McNeill, "The Scottish Spurgeon," on "Conversion and the Way to It," is a fair specimen of the great preacher's style. Dr. A. Maclaren furnishes a Christmas sermon. Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, discusses "Biblical Archaeology and the Higher Criticism," and President Paton answers the question, "What is Truth?" The Leading Thoughts of seven sermons by first-class preachers will supply many seed thoughts. A pen photograph of Dr. S. H. Cox, by Dr. Cuyler, will attract much attention. Yearly subscriptions, \$3.50; obsequies, \$2. Single copies, 25 cents. — B. Treat, publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

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!"

Letter from Mrs. Churchill.
Dear Sisters,—The missionary year just closed has had in it, for your sister at Bobbili, more work and less suffering than the previous one, but has been such the same in visible results, that is in converts gathered into the church. The remaining two boys in the boarding department were baptized during the year. Both gave satisfactory evidence of conversion, but both were very dull in regard to learning, so neither is in the boarding department now. One I have taken into the house to learn matinee work, and thus be able to earn his living and give a tenth to the Lord's work, I hope, instead of being the starving beggar he was when I took him in a year ago. The other has returned to Jeypore of his own accord, and will be a farmer I expect. We have taken another boy from the Jeypore field. His name is Adannah. He is at present studying borya with Baga Van Bahara at Tekkall. His teacher reports him to be a very intelligent, smart boy. Our other boy boarder, Sungana, attended Samulcotts Seminary last year, where he won for himself a good name, especially in Bible study. He has gone back now for another year. One of my girl boarders, Godavery, who had done well in our school, having passed the 5th standard, was married in January to David, of Chicacool.

Chinnamah and Winnamah are still attending school, the latter doing especially well. Chinnie has been in the boarding department part of the year, the rest of the time I have supported her myself. I have lately taken into the department a young Eurasian girl six years old, Mabel Beatrice Held. She is beginning to learn well. Her sister Rosie, 11 years old, I have taken to support myself, until she is old enough to get into school. These two children were fatherless and the mother out to service where she could not have her children, so she placed them with a drunken Catholic who had befriended her when she first came to Bobbili without food or friends. The only outlook before them if brought up there was ruin to both body and soul, and as the mother was willing to give them to me, I felt I ought to take them in His name, and do what I could for their salvation, and to train them for His glory. My little native girl Dora is growing finely. The first of this year the two daughters of our preacher Nurlich asked to join the church. The elder one was received and baptized, as she gave good evidence of a change of heart since a recent severe illness. The other was requested to wait awhile. Besides these three from my school already mentioned, two others have been baptized on the Bobbili field during the year—one an Eurasian young man whom we received with fear and trembling because so many of his class turn out so unworthily, but we hardly dared refuse his earnest request; the other is the wife of our preacher at Kotapund, Satya badi Putnack. Over her we rejoiced truly, for it had been a case of a divided head to the household in religious matters. More than two years ago she, thinking she was dying of cholera, called in the Lutheran missionary there, and was poured to prevent her dying unbaptized. Since then she has shown a very unteachable spirit until the past few months. Now we hope they will work together harmoniously and to the same end.

My girls' school in town continues prosperous. The educational year closed, with 65 on the rolls, March 31st. We have not received the report of the director of public education since the last inspection in March, but out of 85 girls' schools the previous year in the Presidency, two received this need of praise, the highest given, "Very good," and one of these was the Canadian Mission (Girls' School, Bobbili). This was its secular standing of course. As to its religious standing in the minds of the Hindus, I will quote what the head master of the Rajah's School, Bobbili, said at our public examination and prize giving in March. Miss Govindurazulu, the acting inspectress, had urged the native gentlemen present to take more interest in the school, to send their daughters regularly and urge their fellow countrymen to send theirs, so in his speech he said: "If Mrs. Churchill would put less religious teaching into her school we Hindus would more gladly send our daughters,

but religion is the first and last thing in the school and it is mixed with everything in the school." I told him at the close that our religion was the best thing that we had to give to the children, and why should we withhold the greater and only give them the less. He was the first Hindu to send his daughter to the school after I re-opened it on my return to India, and sends her and his new child-wife regularly up to the present time, except when they go away visiting relations in other towns. During our absence from Bobbili the mother of one of my pupils died. We had often visited and told her the way of salvation, and when near her death she said to Stamma before all of her friends that she was trusting in Jesus only for salvation, and would never again mention the name of one of their idols; and Stamma believes we shall meet her among the redeemed. C. Chinnamah, who has given me so much pleasure, was married by her people to a heathen man while we were away, but she, I believe, will stand firm, by the help of the Lord, and bring others with her to the better land. Now, a word about my Bible women. Stamma has been my helper so long, both as teacher and Bible woman, that you all know her and will be glad to know that she is doing her work right along; I believe she is growing in grace and in anxiety for souls. Mary, the wife of Saavama, has been with him at Samulcotts Seminary since the past year; she has now returned and resumed her work in the school, and during my absence she went with Stamma most every evening after school to tell the women of Jesus in a part of the town I had apportioned out to them. Neila returned to Bobbili in October, and from that time till we went to the hill, she and I went out regularly in the afternoons, so far as it was possible, talking to the women of the town. These were joyful days to me, "just to tell the story," and I expect to continue this right along as soon as I get things into running order again. During my absence she took one of the boarders and spent the afternoons in talking to the women in the part of the town I had apportioned to her. I do praise the Lord for sending her back to me and to the work here. The Lord has also given me something to do during the year in helping my Hinduo sisters in their times of anguish. Several have sent for me, and by His blessing I have not lost a case yet. Yesterday when I arose in the morning, and opened the door on to the veranda, there stood the mother of one of my former pupils and two of her elder brothers. As soon as they saw me they bowed down themselves and besought me to come and help her. They urged me to come and thus gain the favor of the gods. They had taken her away from my school and married her against my will and her's about two years ago, when she was not more than eleven or twelve years old, and now they came very humbly when they needed help that none of them could give and besought my pity and help. I told them that I too loved Uppiva, she had been my little girl, and I would come immediately. I asked the Lord to help me, and her life was spared, and I had a good opportunity of again talking to her and many of the women of that street about Jesus and His love, for at such times every one runs to see what is being done. Coming home, I was deeply impressed to ask my sisters of the Union to send to the women and girls of Bobbili a young lady with strong nerves and a medical education. If these could be combined with some successful knowledge of school teaching, and a love for it in the lady you send, your mission here would be well reinforced, according to the needs of the field as I see them. With these qualifications we would also expect the more important and higher ones, consecration to the Lord and a great love for His work in whatever sphere it would present itself to them. And now, my dear sisters, as I told you in days past of my great sorrow when it came upon me, so I must not hide from you the great joy that has come into my heart this year, in the conversion and baptism of our only child, Bessie, in May. I knew the Lord would keep that which we had committed to His hand when we left her in the home land and returned to our work, and now I want you to help me to praise Him for bringing her thus early in His fold.

M. F. CHURCHILL.

One of the most interesting articles in the November magazine is Frank B. Sanborn's, "The Home and Haunts of Lowell," in the New England Magazine. Mr. Sanborn was for many years an intimate friend of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Lowell, and possesses a knowledge of the men which those who read their books can never attain. The personal element in this article is charming. The illustrations from pencil and pen and ink sketches made on the spot by Sears Gallagher and William Goodrich Deal add to the attraction of the article.

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