

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LIV.

Published Weekly by the Maritime Baptist Publishing Company.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME XLIII.

VOL. VII., No. 1.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1891.

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

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We have a few words to say just now. Please look at the figures on your labels. If you read these correctly they will tell you exactly how your account stands with this office. Most of our constituents can do this; but a few hundreds of our people do not take the trouble to examine these labels, and so have to ask for this necessary information, or what is more to be regretted, they do not know how much they are in arrears. We do not wish to send out dunning circulars, and yet we will be obliged to do so unless some of our subscribers remember us, as they have not done for a few years past. There are quite a number who will find '85 on their labels. This indicates that they owe for six years, or from Jan. 1, 1885. Now unless we hear from these immediately, we shall be obliged to drop their names and take measures for getting a settlement.

We hope none of our patrons will mistake the leniency of the present management of the MESSENGER and VISITOR for a neglect of business, or a disregard of business principles, as this supposition, if true, would soon destroy our ability for useful work. No enterprise of this kind can live without prompt financial returns. All but a few hundred of our subscribers understand this, and are doing their best to respond to this sentiment. These few negligent ones we are most anxious to convert to a genuine belief of this fact. Most of our pastors are agents, and while they may not like to go from house to house to get arrears to the MESSENGER and VISITOR, yet they will always gladly remit to us when the money is handed in to them. A hint to the wise is sufficient. We are much encouraged in our work by an increase in our mailing list, the loyalty of our constituency, and the improvements we are able to make in our paper. Our recent Supplement is an indication of the coming good things we shall give our readers, and we expect the full and hearty support of the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, has returned from the West Indies and expressed himself as satisfied with the results of his mission. Mr. Spurgeon writes that he is slowly recovering. Late advices from Uganda in Central Africa, state that peace has been established throughout the country. Protestants have opened their new church, the services being attended by great crowds. Many natives accepted the Christian faith and were baptized. The communication from Mrs. Bradshaw, which appeared in the MESSENGER and VISITOR some weeks since, has called forth a letter which appears elsewhere in this issue from Rev. Dr. Bill, who writes in vindication of the character of the late Jacob Bradshaw. London had a great fire on the 30th ult., destroying property to the value of \$2,000,000 according to despatches. We are glad to see that Bro. A. E. Ingram is able to be out again.

Rev. J. H. Hughes is our agent in Massachusetts to solicit new subscribers for this paper, and to collect from old ones. His address is 25 Lillian Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

The sermon by Mr. Goucher on our second page was preached before the Convention in Yarmouth and recommended for publication in the MESSENGER and VISITOR, as were also two other sermons which have not yet reached this office.

A NOTE from Mrs. I. C. Archibald informs us of the safe arrival of her husband in Durango, Colorado, on the 23rd December. "He is neither well nor strong," Mrs. A. says; "but we are thankful for present mercies, and hope for a steady improvement in health. We have yet to prove this climate; it is now very pleasant, and not much like Canadian cold."

The BAPTIST YEAR BOOK for 1890 is being sent out to the clerks of the churches as fast as they are received from the bindery. They are for gratuitous distribution among the church members; the clerks will please hand them round without delay. The book contains 224 pages and a variety of matter connected with a year's history of the 389 churches and 498 Sunday schools. The records of convention at Yarmouth, and minutes of the eight associations, together with reports of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Acadia College, etc., and the financial statements, take up most of the pages. But there is besides much information, including Baptist statistics of the world, that every Baptist should possess. The book is for sale (price 20 cents) at the Baptist Book Room, Halifax, and at this office.

The new Baptist church at Sackville, N. B., was dedicated on Sunday last. Rev. Dr. Hopper occupied the pulpit in the morning, preaching from Ps. 145: 4. In the afternoon Professor Kierstead preached on the Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ. In the evening Rev. D. A. Steele preached from Ps. 46: 5: "God is in the midst of her." The sermons are spoken of as being all vigorous and thoughtful. The collections taken amounted to \$800, and the church dedicated is entirely free of debt.

The pastor of the Carleton church informs us that the number of baptisms in that church during the last ten years is 105, instead of 56 as given in the table printed in our last issue, twenty-five of this number having been baptized during the present pastorate. Forty names have been added to the roll since 1888 by baptism and letter, fourteen of these during the past year. We are glad to make the correction, but are unable to state whether the error occurred in compiling the table or whether it existed in the statistical tables from which the compilation was made.

Rev. E. W. Kelly, formerly pastor at Windsor, N. S., and subsequently at Leinster street, St. John, now missionary at Manlay, Upper Burma, writes a friend that the Judson Memorial Chapel, erected on the site where Dr. Judson was imprisoned, has been dedicated. Over fifty missionaries and about six hundred native Christians were present. What an overturning has taken place since those dark days when Mrs. Judson and her husband suffered so much for the Word of the Lord! What a stimulus to Christian faithfulness! Mr. Kelly expects to return for a season of rest in 1892. He went to Burma in 1882.

We publish in this issue a form of petition for prohibition, to be presented to the churches for the signatures of members and adherents, in order that it may then be presented to the Senate of Canada. A circular containing instructions in reference to the signing and forwarding of the petitions will also be found in the same column. The accompanying letter of Rev. Mr. Fraser will give all necessary information. Mr. Coburn's note also calls attention to the same matter. It is unnecessary for us to add anything more except to say that we hope the work of circulating the petitions will be promptly and vigorously taken up in order that an adequate expression of the convictions and wishes of the churches in regard to prohibition may be presented to parliament. We presume that Rev. J. E. Goucher, Truro, will be the proper person to receive and forward the petitions after they have been signed.

The good people of Woodstock, Ontario, seem to have thought the millennium was beginning to dawn on Christmas day, when, in old St. Paul's Episcopal church, the rector, Rural Dean Wade, invited Dr. McMullin, of the Presbyterian church, to address the congregation, and Dr. McMullin responded, preaching from the text, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulders, and His name shall be called Wonderful," etc. A Woodstock paper refers to the occurrence at some length and closes with saying:

We congratulate Dean Wade and Dr. McMullin on the object lesson of this Christmas day in old St. Paul's. In it they are typical of the union of hearts and of aims, which is the most hopeful sign in the life of the church to-day, when Christianity is being put to the severest test by those who assail its foundations and question its power to grapple with the problems and evils of modern life.

Our much esteemed brother, Rev. Isaiah Wallace, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace, is spending a few weeks in St. John, seeking rest and recuperation. We are glad to learn from Bro. Wallace that he feels his strength to be returning in a measure, and hopes before long to be able to resume his beloved ministry in the gospel. It is a very real affliction for one so active in disposition, and with whom the desire to preach Christ is so absorbing a passion, to be laid aside from his labors. But we believe that our brother needs a rest, and that he will be wise not to undertake much work during the present winter, but to husband his strength for future efforts. None of our ministers has labored more zealously and successfully, and none is more widely and justly esteemed by his brethren. His praise is in all the churches, and we feel sure that the Baptists of these provinces, remembering the many years of faithful and unselfish service which Bro. Wallace has given to the cause, will gladly make it possible for him to rest as long as he may need to do so, without feeling any uneasiness as to

his support. [Since writing the above we learn that by invitation, Bro. Wallace has gone for a week or two to St. Martins to labor with the church in that place as his strength may permit.]

THE NORTH-WEST.—On November 26, as we learn from the North-west Baptist, a meeting was held at Ningsa for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church at that place. Delegates from different parts of the country were present. A church of members was organized, and some six or seven others are expected soon to be added to the number. The motion to organize was moved by Dr. Shaffner and seconded by Mr. I. E. Bill, who is a son of Deacon Bill, of Billtown, N. S. Both of these young men are Nova Scotians. They joined the church at Ningsa, and it is gratifying to see them taking a firm stand in the support of religious truth and Baptist principles in their new home in the West. The N. W. Baptist further says:

"The new chapel erected this year by the Ningsa Baptists, has just been plastered and is now neat and comfortable. The entire cost of lots and building is about \$800, and the subscriptions, including a \$500 loan from the Ladies' Mission Board, amounts to \$965, leaving a balance of \$165 to be provided for. Perhaps some of our brothers who see this may so doing the courage of the faithful few here, as they may feel like giving them some help, if so, just send it to Mr. J. Fisher Ningsa, and the same will be thankfully acknowledged. The people's mind in this district have been stirred in regard to New Testament teaching, and we hope that good will be the result, and that God's word may be honored and obeyed."

## ESSING EVENTS.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE BELLEFLORE AFFAIR, referred to in our last issue, has resulted in the arrest of Alex. Cameron on a charge of wilfully murdering George Williams. Four other men, named Calligan, Young, Arsenault and Guitard have been arrested on a charge of complicity in the crime. The prisoners have been lodged in the House jail.

THE INSTANT WHO RECOLLECTS A COLDER DECEMBER than that of 1890 needs to be pretty well up in years. We do not seem to have heard anything this winter from those people who have been telling us late years that the Gulf Stream has surely changed its course, and that the rigorous old winters with which our fathers were familiar had become for the country altogether a thing of the past. In England and on the Continent, as well as in America, the cold has been extraordinary. A mail driver between Dor and Canterbury is reported to have been frozen to death as he sat in his cage. Much suffering has been experienced among the poor of London on account of the rigor of the weather. From Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other cities of Europe come accounts of unusually severe weather. Seven persons are reported to have died in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON has resigned the presidency and general management of the Grand Trunk Railway and other roads connected with the Grand Trunk, and will be succeeded in them all by Mr. L. J. Seagram. Sir Joseph has been twenty-nine years in this country and in connection with the Grand Trunk, of which, for nearly seventeen years, he has been General Manager. In 1861, when he entered the company, the mileage of the Grand Trunk system was 1,090 and its earnings \$766,579. To-day its mileage is 4,007 and its earnings \$3,165,000—an increase of four fold. Mr. Seagram, who succeeds Sir Joseph Hickson in the management, has had an extended railroad career in this country and in England. Since 1874 he has been connected with the G. T. R. as traffic manager, vice-president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and director of the companies allied to the Grand Trunk, and forming part of its system.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN THESE MARITIME PROVINCES has had to part with several of its veteran ministers during the past year. In 1877, three members of the New Brunswick Conference celebrated together the fiftieth year of their service in the ministry. These were Dr. Pickard, Dr. Jost and Mr. Smallwood, and these three have died during the year just ended. Just at the close of the year Dr. McMurtry, who entered the ministry 56 years ago, also passed away. Dr. McMurtry had rendered long and valuable service to the church, in which he held several important positions, as chairman and secretary of the Conference, as editor of the Wesleyan and book steward from 1862 to 1872, and as a member and chairman of the Board of Governors of the Maritime College. The Sun, from which the above facts are gathered, remarks that "the links are now few that

connect with the present time the beginning of Methodism in British North America." But there are those still who have associated with John Wesley's contemporaries and helpers.

A RECENT DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON says that Mr. Carlisle has introduced in the Senate a resolution which provides for the appointment of three commissioners by the president to meet a like number of commissioners to be appointed by Canada, to consider all questions affecting the commercial relations of the two countries under existing conditions, and to agree upon and recommend to their respective governments such legislation as will settle all differences and controversies between the two countries, and to promote the growth of trade between them. Sir John Thompson has pointed out that Mr. Carlisle's resolution proceeds upon a misconception, since the Canadian government would have no power to appoint such a commission which could be authorized only by the imperial government. If, however, Mr. Carlisle's resolution should receive the endorsement of Congress, and the Dominion government should desire to have a joint commission, it is not probable that the imperial government would refuse to make the necessary appointment.

THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES for 1890 has been issued, from which it appears that the whole number of convicts in the five penitentiaries of Canada is 1,251. These are distributed as follows: Kingston, 586; St. Vincent Paul, 342; Dorchester, 174; Manitoba, 73, and British Columbia, 76. It is certainly a matter for serious regret that there should be so many persons who, by their acts, have shown themselves enemies of society in a country where civil liberty and social privileges abound, and where there are so many opportunities for earning an honest living. But on the other hand there is cause for gratification, and especially in view of the increase of population, in the fact that the present number of convicts shows a considerable decrease as compared with some past years, being 45 less than in 1889 and 67 less than in 1879. It speaks well for the general high character of the women of Canada that of the total number of convicts only 22 are women. It is singular, too, that 21 of these are found in the Kingston penitentiary. The report shows the great desirability of means for separating more effectually the younger convicts from those who are older and more hardened. In the Kingston institution 60 per cent. of the inmates are under 30 years of age. At Dorchester there are several who are mere lads. Any reformatory measures for the benefit of the more youthful offenders are almost in vain unless they can be classified and imprisoned separately from those of more confirmed criminal propensities. The cost of maintenance per head varies from \$224.70 in the Maritime Provinces to \$191.94 in Manitoba. It is not apparent to us why it should cost more than twice as much to maintain a prisoner in the prairie province as in this part of the Dominion.

THE MONTREAL STAR lately contained, in an editorial paragraph, a statement to the effect that an air ship, the invention of a Chicago man, was shortly to be launched at that city. The intention, according to the Star, seems to be to establish a line of air ships between Chicago and Philadelphia. It is further stated that a company has been formed with a capital of twenty million dollars to construct and operate machines to navigate the air at the rate of two hundred miles an hour. The uniform failure of all attempts at aerial navigation hitherto will make the public very skeptical as to the success of this new scheme.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ANOTHER INDIAN WAR ON its hands. It seems impossible for us to get any very clear idea of the situation. But at least some bloody battles have been fought and more bloodshed is imminent. The policy pursued by those in charge of Indian affairs previous to the outbreak, and the methods of warfare employed against the Indians, have come in for severe criticism at the hands of some of the newspapers. The Montreal Star is particularly outspoken, and says, "The United States Indian policy may be briefly stated—starve them into rebellion, then shoot them like vermin." For ourselves, we are not disposed to regard the Indian question from a merely poetic or sentimental point of view. We have no idea that every Indian is born and bred a hero. There are bad Indians as well as bad white men. We are unwilling, moreover, to concede to the Indian the right to perpetuate savagery and idleness upon this continent, and to occupy as hunting grounds

vast regions needed for more useful purposes. But we believe that the Indian has a right to expect the faithful observance of all treaties made with him, and the honest fulfillment of all promises given to him by the whites. We believe, moreover, that as a savage the Indian should receive not only just but generous treatment and wise guardianship at the hands of a people that boasts of its high civilization and culture. It is because of the disregard of these simple principles that this war has taken place, which we must therefore regard as wholly unnecessary and unjust.

THE DEATH OF KINGLAKE, the historian, is announced, at the age of 70. His fame is connected principally with his history of the Crimean War. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He represented Bridgewater in the Liberal interest in the House of Commons from 1857 to 1868.

IRISH AFFAIRS, AS A MATTER OF COURSE, continue to attract much attention; but a review of the past week presents little that is new in the situation. The expected interview between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Wm. O'Brien took place at Boulogne, and Mr. Parnell has returned to London. Little dependence can be placed in the telegraphic reports of this meeting, as Mr. O'Brien has warned the public of their untrustworthy character. There is any impression, however, whether with any foundation or not, that Parnell will consent to a nominal retirement from the leadership in favor of O'Brien. As O'Brien is under sentence of six months imprisonment, which will likely begin as soon as he steps foot in Great Britain, his leadership during that period could scarcely be of a very active character, and the control of the party would be practically in Parnell's hands. The feud between the Irish bishops and the Parnellites broke out fiercely, at Cork, the other day, on the occasion of the installation of mayor Morgan, a prominent Parnellite. The trouble manifested itself when the Parnellites were informed that the customary installation services at the Catholic cathedral must be abandoned; and the refusal of Bishop Callaghan to receive mayor Morgan caused great indignation. Mr. Stooly, Parnell's defeated candidate for Kilkenny, proposes to petition for a new election, on the ground of undue interference on the part of the priests, and his solicitor is busy in collecting any evidence which can be used for setting aside the poll.

A DISCUSSION INTERESTING TO GREEK SCHOLARS is referred to by the Dublin correspondent of the Montreal Star, as having taken place recently in the Royal Irish Academy. A number of Greek manuscripts, found in Egypt, and the oldest in the world, were brought before the meeting by Rev. Prof. McHaffy, of Trinity College. The manuscripts are the discovery of Mr. Finders Patric, an antiquarian, who had turned his attention to the Fayoum Oasis in the Libyan desert. There he came across a cemetery and exhumed some mummies of the Ptolemaic epoch. One of these was observed to be cracked, the slit being filled up with paper and glazed within and without. The layers of papyrus, on being removed, were found to be written all over, mostly in Greek. They consist of wills and testaments of Greeks living in Egypt in those remote days, private letters, accounts and bills of various kinds, receipts, etc., and were evidently waste paper used in shrouding up and making mummy cases. These manuscripts are said to be, with the exception of inscriptions on stone, the oldest Greek writings extant. They are of a deeply interesting character, throwing wonderful light upon the life of the Greeks dwelling in Egypt in those ancient times. Their genuineness is considered indisputable by so eminent orientalist as Prof. Sayce and the authorities of the British Museum. Instruments from these famous manuscripts are promised to be published in *Hermathena*, the Dublin University Journal, and, no doubt, will be read with great interest by Greek scholars all over the world.

FROM THE PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS, and especially that form of it which attacks the lungs, it may be taken for granted that there are many persons in this country who are feeling a life and death interest in knowing what is the real value of Dr. Koch's discovery, concerning which so much has been heard of late. The conclusion that it is likely to prove highly valuable would seem to be justified by the reports which have appeared concerning the remedy and the results which have attended Dr. Koch's methods of treatment. Able physicians from many parts of the world have been engaged, during the past few weeks, in

studying these methods and watching the results of the treatment at Berlin. And now, in many other cities both in Europe and America, Dr. Koch's remedy is being put to the test of practical application. As yet the treatment is upon trial, and physicians feel that it is impossible to pronounce any positive judgment as to its value. But so far as we have seen there is no dispute that Dr. Koch has proceeded upon scientific principles, and the experiments so far justify the expectation that the treatment is likely to prove effective at least in some forms of tuberculosis. In the form known as lupus, which attacks the skin and seems to be more prevalent in Europe than in this country, the best results of the treatment have been obtained, complete cures, according to the reports, having been effected. There does not seem to be any ground to hope, and Dr. Koch has never encouraged the belief, that consumption in its more advanced stages could be cured by injections of the lymph; but he believes that, if the disease is taken in its earliest stage, a cure may be effected, and that, even if the disease has advanced somewhat beyond the first stage, the disease may do far yield to the treatment that its progress will be arrested. It is of the utmost importance, accordingly, to determine whether or not the germ of the disease is present. And persons who suspect their lungs to be in an unsound condition would, therefore, do well to secure a thorough examination in order to determine whether or not the bacilli of tuberculosis are present in the system, as everything depends for the successful treatment of the disease on taking it in time.

## W. B. M. U.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

To the Aid Societies of the Baptist Churches in N. B.

With great pleasure I convey to you report of some progress in our work. The efforts of Miss Annie Fisher, Carleton Co. secretary, have not been without success. A society has lately been organized by her at Union Corner. The society at Benton has been visited and encouraged, and in several other churches the matter of organizing is under consideration. Thus the blessing of God ever goes with the followers of Jesus who work "in His name."

In Westmorland and Albert counties some touring has been done. In September we had union meetings at Sackville and Point de Bute with good results. At the latter place a number from Sackville were present, among whom were returned delegates from our annual meeting at Yarmouth, who, in the most enthusiastic way, rehearsed what was there said and done, to the pleasure and profit of those present. The meeting was unusually large, the weather fine and driving pleasant. The visitors returned at a late hour, feeling much inclined to go again when the opportunity offered. The Sackville meeting was very largely attended by young ladies, as well as more elderly workers, and eleven new names were added to the society. A number of addresses were given, and every phase of our work considered. Grandeligne Mission lies near the hearts of our Sackville sisters, and I fancy the comfort of that much loved institution will be enhanced by the ready supply of furnishings for the personal comfort of its students, contributed that day for a box which, no doubt, has by this time reached its destination.

The "Missionary Week" of October was devoted to Albert County. I was glad to be able to meet with a large number of sisters in Salem and German town. At both places the earnestness and sympathy expressed for the cause by those present was food for thought, as we journeyed over the long miles from German town, the gathering darkness hiding from view the grandness of mountain and bay, before the shutter drive from Salem, late in the evening the sublime scenery of hill and valley.

At Hillsboro, too, we had a reunion with old acquaintances at our regular October meeting. Later in the month we attended a public meeting in Liverpool Hall—Albert Society, being in the meeting. Readings were given on missionary topics, music, reports of annual meetings, and address in behalf of our work for women and children who are in spiritual darkness on our "Foggy Land." Similar meetings and reunions of co-workers would wonderfully add vigor and strength to societies in all our counties. Cannot the trial be made?

The annual reports were forwarded to all societies on my list, but should any be overlooked, please notify four secretaries, Dorchester. A. R. EMERY.