

Messenger and Visitor.

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—REV. G. R. WHITE, in our Denominational News column, notes the gracious results to the churches of the recent revival of religion which has been experienced in Yarmouth. These results are most gratifying. Many of our churches are finding cause this year for thankfulness and encouragement. May all the churches share in the blessing.

—THE *Methodist Times*, London, is quoted by *Zion's Herald* as saying that "the only missionary societies that are conspicuously flourishing in India to-day are the Methodist Episcopal church of America, the American Baptists and the Salvation Army. And these three are equally conspicuous by the fact that they have not entered into friendly relations with the Anglo-Indian Society."

—HERE is a little story which will do to point a moral or illustrate a sermon. We quote it from that excellent paper, *Zion's Herald*: "A worthy missionary to New Zealand was in the habit of dispensing blankets among the Maoris who attended his meetings. Noticing that one native came too frequently for these comfortable blankets, he mentioned the fact. 'No more blankets,' responded the Maori; 'well then, no more hallelujah.' And he departed not to return."

—THE contribution to the W. B. M. U. column this week is from a source new to most of our readers. We have much pleasure in introducing Mrs. York, who has been spending the winter in St. John with her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) J. J. Baker. It is hardly necessary to say that Mrs. York is known and appreciated for her work's sake in literary as well as in religious circles. We hope that the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR may be enriched with other fruits of her mind and pen.

—A MAN who lives in Syracuse, N.Y., and is a prominent member of Centenary Methodist Episcopal of that city, has found a better use for his spare dime than to spend them for cigars as he was once wont to do. The money that he used to pay for his four daily cigars he now invests in four New Testaments, which he gives away. When a young man from another city called to tell this Syracuse brother that one of his Testaments had been the means of his conversion, the giver must have felt that he was getting dividends from his investment of somewhat greater value than tobacco smoke.

—MANY of our readers will be interested in the sermon on the subject of baptism which we reproduce on our second page from the *Canadian Baptist*. The presentation of the subject is scriptural, simple, practical—one of the best popular presentations that we remember to have seen. The preacher is the scholarly and highly esteemed pastor of the church at Woodstock, Ontario, and his congregation one of the most intelligent among the Baptist congregations of that province. The Editor of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR has a pleasant recollection of a brotherly reception accorded him in Pastor Dudson's pleasant home, when visiting Woodstock a few years ago.

—THE appointment by President Cleveland of a Mr. Risley minister to Denmark, is pretty severely criticised by some of the United States papers that support the present administration. Rather ugly charges have been preferred against Mr. Risley. He is accused, not only of having been a member of a disloyal society at the time of the Civil War, thirty years ago, but also of having embezzled the funds of the society which were entrusted to his keeping. Risley has denied the charges made against him, but it appears he has not disproved them or brought his accusers to book for them in such a way as to establish his integrity.

—GIVE and it shall be given to you again. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." It is the missionary church or denomination which sends its forces abroad for the blessing of others that becomes great and numerous. "Less than eighty years ago," says the *Central Baptist*, "there were 30,000 missionary Baptists in the United States, now there are over 3,000,000. In the same time the Anti-Mission Baptists have grown from 40,000 to only 45,000. It is safe to say that if all the members in our professedly missionary churches had been faithful to their trusts, our increase would have been much larger. We may take a closer view of the subject. Those churches which are to-day most prosperous and which increase most rapidly are those in which there is most of missionary activity."

Baby's croup is cured by Hackmore.

PASSING EVENTS.

THE Court of Arbitration in the Behring Sea case, which is now in session in Paris, is open to the public, and as a matter of course, the report of its proceedings will be read by many in Great Britain and America with great interest. The cases of the two parties to the arbitration, as presented by their commissioners to the court, have been published in fourteen stout volumes and laid before the British Houses of Parliament and the American Senate. The American presentation fills six volumes and the British eight. The American claim to exclusive rights in the seal fisheries of Behring Sea is based on alleged undisputed rights asserted by Russia in those waters, previous to the purchase from her of Alaska and adjacent islands by the United States; since it is claimed that whatever rights Russia possessed in those waters were then transferred. Another claim, and that on which it would appear the United States now chiefly relies, is that the seals, because they breed chiefly upon islands owned by the United States, become the property of that nation, and that no other nation has a right to take them even upon the high seas which, in other respects, are acknowledged to be neutral territory. Great Britain claims that Behring Sea, being an open sea, all nations have a common right to take seal or whatever other wild life may abound in its waters. Besides, the claim of Russia in 1821 to such exclusive rights in Behring Sea was disputed by Great Britain and the United States, and was withdrawn in 1824. To the assertion of the United States that its action in protecting the seals from indiscriminate slaughter is in the interest of an industry of great value to the world at large, it is replied that Great Britain is favorably disposed to equitable international arrangements for the protection of seal life in these waters. To judge from the general tone of the press on both sides the Atlantic, the case which the United States has presented to the court is not considered by any means a strong one. It is well known that several leading newspapers in the United States have all along expressed little sympathy with the claims put forth by their government. On the other hand the apprehension is expressed in England that the decision of the court of arbitration will be unfavorable to Great Britain, because France and Russia, which are both represented in the court, are unfriendly powers. It seems reasonable, however, to suppose that the arbitrators will be governed by their views of the merits of the case submitted to them, rather than by national prejudices.

THE Gothenburg system of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic is so called because it originated in the town of Gothenburg, Sweden. It is said to have been adopted widely in Sweden and Norway, and to give greater satisfaction than any other plan that has been tried in those countries. The following account is given of the Gothenburg system by the *Golden Rule*: "In each locality a company is formed, to which is given a monopoly of the retail sale of spirituous liquors. This company can retain only such profits as will pay six per cent. interest on its paid-up stock. The remaining profits are spent for the public good, for educational, charitable and governmental purposes. Employees are salaried and do not urge on the drinking. Local option is given and prohibition reigns in some localities, chiefly rural." In addition to the fact that the profits of the traffic above six per cent. go to the public, the following are among the advantages claimed for the Gothenburg system: By giving the trade into a few hands, it is placed under better police supervision, and as those who promote it have no personal interest in enlarging sales beyond what is necessary to yield a six per cent. profit, there is much less temptation to violate the provisions of the law. Thus the selling to minors and on Sundays is prevented and other important restrictions are effected. Effective regulations respecting the quality of the liquor sold are rendered possible. It is asserted that the statistics of the four principal cities where the system has been introduced shows a falling off of about fifty per cent. in the use of ardent spirits, an advance of about seventy-five per cent. in the price, and a reduction of the alcoholic strength of the liquor. The objections to the Gothenburg system are serious and so obvious that they will readily occur to any one who has done much thinking on the question of temperance reform. It is open to the objections which attach to

all license systems in that it gives the sanction of law to a business which even under the proposed restrictions is still a deadly evil. It makes the saloon a state institution. It proposes conditions under which the popular conscience instead of becoming more sensitive to the evils of the drinking habit would be likely to become more apathetic, since the business would enjoy the protection and endorsement of government, and state and municipal treasuries would profit in proportion as the traffic was increased. It is stated indeed that in the practical working of the system such results have appeared. The upper classes are well satisfied with the system that they wish to make no further efforts toward the entire prohibition of the drink evil. In many cases, too, we are told the system has been administered with regard to the profits to the state, the lessening of taxation, the public gain through new buildings, and charities, and municipal improvements, rather than with regard to the lessening of drunkenness.

IT is one thing to admire a man for his masterful ability, it is quite another to submit to have his spot upon our necks. It is not to be supposed that the German people generally are longing to feel again the iron hand of Prince Bismarck in their political affairs, but this does not prevent them from feeling admiration for the great man and his career. His forced retirement from public affairs and the treatment which he has since received at the hands of his Emperor, together with his falling health, have no doubt stimulated the sympathy of the people for the ex-chancellor. Besides, the management of national affairs under the autocratic influence of Emperor William has not been of such a nature as to conciliate popular prejudice and to inspire unbounded confidence in the stability and wisdom of the imperial policy. On April 1st there occurred at Fredericksruhe a demonstration of popular enthusiasm in favor of Bismarck, which is said to have been so exceptional as to surprise even those who had arranged the celebration. Such demonstrations, however, have probably no political significance, and though they are expressions of admiration for a great man whose day is past and of sympathy with him in his present afflictions, they are not to be interpreted as a desire to reinstate him in his former position of power.

IN CONNECTION WITH PETITIONS presented to the legislature of this province in reference to alleged irregularities in the administration of the school law, and especially specifying the case of the Bathurst schools, a long and exciting discussion has taken place in the House. The debate was finally brought to an end at 4.15 o'clock on Friday morning, when a resolution moved by Premier Blair was adopted. By the terms of this resolution it is provided that one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of the County Court shall proceed to Bathurst to inquire into, and fully and thoroughly investigate any alleged infractions of the law or regulations on the part of teachers or trustees in each of the school districts of Bathurst town and Bathurst village. The commissioner is also empowered to inquire into all matters of complaint which shall be laid before him, taking evidence upon all such matters under oath and reporting the evidence so taken to the Board of Education, to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

A STORY which will be regarded with some degree of suspicion until confirmed, is related by the *Toronto Mail* on the authority of a Mr. W. Emerson, of Alberta, who reports that he found, about ninety miles north-east of Medicine Hat and within three-fourths of a mile of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, what he believes to be the remains of an ancient city. The site is between two wooded hills, well adapted to afford protection from storms and blizzards. Remains of the buildings, which were of well-cut sandstone, can still be seen. Many of the walls rise to a height of thirty feet, and are three feet thick at the base. The discoverer, who is able to converse in many of the Indian dialects, made enquiries of the neighboring tribes, but was unable to elicit any information that would throw light upon the matter. It is curious, as the *Mail* remarks, if such a ruin exists, that the government surveyors, who are supposed to have gone over this section, failed to make the discovery which Mr. Emerson now announces.

Physicians in cholera districts state that where there is no indigestion there will be no cholera. K. D. C. will cure your indigestion and make you cholera-proof.

Ontario Letter.

The town of Woodstock was literally besieged on the 8th of March. Nine hundred young people from the north, south, east and west of the province, gathered in the homes of the people of the two Baptist churches, and in the spacious auditorium of the First church. Great was the enthusiasm, intense was the interest; and both increased with every session. Rev. E. W. Dudson, pastor of the church in which the convention met, gave an earnest address of welcome, to which Mr. Welton, of Toronto, replied.

In the course of the first afternoon a telegram came from Amherst, N. S., which read: "The young Baptist host of Maritime Canada send greetings and God-speed." (Signed) F. H. MACDONALD.

A committee was appointed to draft a fraternal reply.

The report of the Board of Managers was presented by Mr. Copp, of Hamilton. The report showed that there are 153 unions, reporting a membership of 5,598, and that there are 255 churches that do not report young people's societies.

Mr. Thomas Urquhart, a young Toronto lawyer, is the president of the Provincial Union, and gave the president's address. He spoke of the growth attained during the past year, but declared that the future is full of greater promise. He exhorted the members of the convention to yet more earnest individual effort, and pointed them to the fruitful fields lying close about their own doors. The address appealed strongly for a vigorous forward movement during the coming year.

Dr. Rand, Chancellor of McMaster University, was introduced, and invited the convention to visit the collegiate department which is situated in the town.

A praise service was then held, led by Dr. Smith, a young man under appointment as a medical missionary.

Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Guelph, spoke on "Unqualified Obedience." An open conference on "Important things every society should have and do," brought out the necessity of spiritual power, harmony, efficient committees, and sociability.

Then came a conference on "The Young Christian's Obligations." This was divided into sub-topics—"The Home," "The Church," "Business," and "Personal Work"—each of which was discussed by a different person.

A GREAT THROG came together Thursday evening, that crowded the large building to overflowing. The election of officers resulted in the following choices: President, Thomas Urquhart, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, H. L. Hill, Guelph; C. S. Kerr, Woodstock; F. C. Foukes, Oshawa; Recording Secretary, H. E. Copp, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Stark, Toronto; Treasurer, R. D. Warren, Georgetown.

"A Striking Comparison: 1887-1892 on the Religion Field," was presented by Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, the foreign mission secretary. In concluding he presented Miss Priest, Mr. J. E. Chute and Dr. Smith, who will shortly go to the Telugu field.

Rev. Wallace H. Butrick, of Albany, N. Y., spoke on "Hidden Wonders of the Bible." The antiquity of the book, which carries us back to the beginning of science, history and religion; its record of literature; its revelation of human nature; its teachings on sociology; were all enlarged upon. The Bible as a revelation of Jesus Christ, who is as far beyond this generation as He was beyond the generation of His own day, was emphasized. How shall we treat this book? Read it with reverence, freshness, intelligently, obediently, experimentally.

GOOD FRIDAY being a public holiday, many came in from adjacent towns, swelling the attendance to even greater proportions than on the preceding day. An early prayer meeting was held from 6.30 to 7.30 a.m., and a praise service from 9 to 9.15.

Mr. S. J. Moore, of Toronto, was to have spoken on "Voluntary Ignorance." Being ill, his notes were forwarded and read by the president.

A valuable conference was held for forty minutes on the needs and methods of "Small Societies in Weak Churches." "The New Life" was divided into two topics: 1. "The Sign and Seal," by Miss Chapman, of Stratford. 2. "The Helps and Guards," by Miss Guard, of Chatham.

Miss E. L. Goble, of Goble's Corners, led an open conference on "Mission Work: its Needs and our Duty." The work among the 30,000 Indians of the Dominion was specially noted.

Mr. L. Therrien, of Montreal, gave a stirring address on Grande Ligne work, in French Canada.

Rev. P. K. Dayfoot took charge of the Question Box, and briefly replied to a list of queries concerning various features of the society.

The afternoon session began with an address on Woman's Work in India, by Miss Kate McLaurin, daughter of Rev. Dr. John McLaurin, of Bangalore, India.

This was appropriately followed by a paper on "Giving," by Mr. L. Woolverton, of Grimsby.

Practical Difficulties of the Local Society, was discussed by Mr. Hoffman, of Thomsville.

Everyone was glad to see President John H. Chapman, who discussed the features of the R. Y. P. U. These he defined as the power for inspiring, for training, for keeping the youth from sinful ways. He defended the separate organization on the ground that Baptist principles still need emphasizing; and he pictured the splendid sight of a Young People's federation, extending from Texas to Manitoba and from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

It was quite fitting, that at the close of this address, a telegram should be read from Dr. Cranfill, president of the Texas unions, conveying greetings from the South.

Rev. O. G. Langford, of Grimsby, discussed the "Conditions of Growth." These he defined as spiritual activity, Bible study and fellowship with the Spirit.

THE THROG was so great at the final session on Friday evening that an overflow meeting was held in the Central Methodist church. The speeches at the main gathering were repeated at the second meeting, so that both assemblies had the same programme. Before the meeting began, telegrams of greeting were received from Rev. L. L. Henson, Mr. F. H. Field and Rev. J. J. Baker, representing the Baptist young people of Maryland, New York, and New Brunswick.

The first speaker was Rev. Prof. Trotter, of Toronto. His subject was "Bible Study." This, he said, is the seed, the food, the sanctifying influence of the Christian life. A fundamental defect of to-day is the ignorance of church members about the details of the Bible. This book should be studied thoroughly, systematically, devotionally.

Rev. F. T. Tapscott, of Hamilton, spoke on "Hard work on Home Mission Fields."

Mr. Chapman was again introduced and again enthusiastically received as he came to speak of "Uncommon Christians." These are the Christians who make their personal power felt wherever they go; who are as truly Christian all through the week as on Sunday; who are eager to persuade others to be saved; who are governed by Christian rules and regulations; who are consecrated givers; who are regular attendants at every means of grace; upon whose shoulders are laid the burdens of all the various enterprises of the church.

The last address was on the "Relation of the Young People's Society of the Present to the Church of the Future," and it was discussed by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, of Toronto. From the enthusiasm evidenced by the convention he predicted that during the coming years would be felt a fulness of Christian vigor such as has never been seen in days gone by. The church, growing out of the Young People's Society, will be distinguished by submission to Christ, by compassion for the perishing, by evangelical activity, and by methods serious and dignified.

Then, with thanks to the good people of the town, who had so kindly entertained us, we closed a convention that, for enthusiasm and spiritual power, far surpassed all that the most hopeful could have expected.

F. K. D. Woodstock, March 30.

The stories in *Worthington's Magazine* for April are, as usual, as varied in their subjects as they are excellent in literary style, and the poetry is both choice in diction and elevated in thought. The Department matter of *Worthington's Magazine* for April is well chosen and attractive. The special articles, stories for young people and little children, the original puzzles for those who find relaxation instead of weariness in this form of brain-work, are all such as any publisher might feel a worthy pride in presenting to his readers.

W. B. M. U.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR.
"As the Father has sent Me, even so I send you."—John 20: 21.

PRAYER FOR APRIL.
"That the Lord will raise up to all our societies consecrated women to attend to the home part of our mission work."

It must be the awakening of the influence from some mining story read, perhaps, in childhood, that has brought to me thoughts of the miner. I know no other reason why I should be thinking of him now. But I see him digging, digging, day after day, week after week, with nothing bright in his life but the star of hope. And my thoughts go from the gold mines of California or Australia to the gold mines of the human heart; and I think, with sorrow, of the millions of mines from which the gold has never been taken. In only a few countries is found the costly metal, but a precious vein lies buried in every heart. Still the miners are few. The dress is unbecoming to most of us. The dangers to the life are so great, and there is so much digging for a little gold, that the business is unattractive, and we hesitate to follow it. Gold! gold! who will dig for gold?

Life can give no permanent joy except in work for the Master. Social pleasures, entirely independent of Christian service, leave a sting. Loves and friendships, uncemented by Christian fellowship, bring sorrow. Life's burdens, borne for self alone are intolerable. Strength and vitality, expended solely upon worldly interests, prey upon the life painfully and dangerously. There is no rest, there is no peace, there is no gladness, there is no hope, but in Jesus. Then

"Take my life, and let it be consecrated, Lord, to Thee."
The time is short. Our Lord cometh. A glad gospel is waiting to be preached. A sorrowful world is waiting to be blessed. Our souls are waiting to expand to that fulness of love and joy that can be known only to the consecrated.

The new cathedral walls had slowly grown in grandeur and immensity. The lengthened aisles led far away, where dimly fell the light on font and altar. Stations, rare in art, and pregnant with the deepest mystery, to prayerful silence the beholder awoke.

The wondrous work was finished, save a part within a deep recess: A statue there. The Master fair would please. Then some one said (A workman without fancy, "Let me, I pray, Within that dark recess a statue rear, That I may add my part to work so great.")

And none gave heed to him, the day by day The statue grew. But, as the sunbeams fell Down the long and narrow aisle, there came The master—bearing that the work was done— And found no workman within the walls, Nor yet without, that seemed so beautiful. For to that dark recess the long rays reached At close of day, and bathed the sculptor's work In glittering sun-glit.

Thus, O thus say we In darkest corners work for our dear Lord! The poor the service we may render Him, How great the achievement if His blessing fall Upon our effort! And when all is over, As wearily we turn us from the toil, A glory may our humble work receive— The crowning glory of His radiant smile.

EVA ROSE YORK.

W. B. M. U. RECEIPTS.
From March 22 to April 4: Andover, one share in building fund, \$10; Centreville, F. M. \$8, H. M. \$7; Great Village, F. M. \$4.75, H. M. \$1.25; Baysville, F. M. \$10; Bedford, F. M. \$5; Clinch's Mills, Mrs. C. F. Clinch (mita box), F. M. \$2.30; Tola G. Clinch (mita box), F. M. 64 cts.; Aylesford, F. M. \$10; Gaspereaux, F. M. \$10.45, H. M. \$5.50, G. L. M. \$1; Mashone Bay (Mission Band), toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$4.50; Upper Newcastle Bridge, F. M. \$3; McKenna Corner, F. M. \$3; Kingsboro (East Point), F. M. \$8; East Mountain, F. M. \$2; H. M. \$1.10; Tryon, F. M. \$10; Acadia Mines, F. M. \$4.50; McDonald's Corner, F. M. \$16.50; Alexandria, F. M. \$12.75, H. M. \$1.25; Germantown, F. M. \$5; Dartmouth, H. M. \$12.25; Lockport, F. M. \$8; Amherst, H. M. \$3; Brookville (Harris Co.), F. M. \$10.

MARY SMITH, Treas.

CORRECTION.—In the last annual report of the W. B. M. U., page 70, we read: "New Society, P. E. I.—\$4, Road, F. M. \$10, H. M. \$5.50—total \$15.50." This is a mistake; there is no such society. The money should be credited to St. Peter's Road Society.

The April number of the *Cottage Hearth* presents an unusual number of bright stories, interesting articles, and special departments on the varied interests of home life. A capital story, "An Easter Rese," by Emma H. Nasson, appears in the Young People's Department. The departments in the *Cottage Hearth* are directed by editors chosen for their peculiar ability for the special work under their charge. This number contains especially handsome illustrations. (W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston, \$1.50 a year.)

A well known Berlin physician states: "A healthy stomach is cholera-proof." K. D. C. will restore your stomach to healthy action and fortify you against cholera.