

Messenger and Bizite

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

—Rev. H. F. LAFAMME, writing from Winchester, Ont., informs us that Mrs. Lafamme, who spent five weeks in a hospital in Montreal last fall, and underwent a very severe operation there, has spent the winter at Mr. Lafamme's home in Winchester, slowly gaining strength and making progress toward what her physician pronounces to be permanent recovery. "We are hopeful," Mr. Lafamme writes, "of returning to India this fall and are praying that several new families may go back with us from Ontario and the Maritime provinces, to dig with us in the rich mine, deep and dark, of the Telugu land."

—Rev. Dr. CAREY on his return from Nova Scotia, called to say that he was delighted with his visit. He lectured on St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, to an appreciative audience in Annapolis, on the 17th inst., and next evening at Grandville Ferry, on John Bunyan's Life and Labors. It was very pleasant to meet the friends whom he had addressed for four consecutive winters before he went to England. Dr. Carey says that Rev. G. J. Coulter White and family, live in the affections of their people and are exercising a wide-spread influence for good. Pastor White preaches at Grandville Ferry in the morning, at Annapolis in the afternoon and at Round Hill in the evening. May the good seed he is sowing so diligently bring forth thirty, sixty, a hundred, rich sheaves of Christian experience to the glory of God.

—A meeting was held on Thursday evening last in St. David's (Presbyterian) church, St. John, with the purpose of stimulating practical sympathy on behalf of the suffering Armenians. The meeting was not so well attended as the importance of the subject and the ability of the speakers announced to address the meeting would have led one to anticipate. The meeting was called by the Evangelical Alliance. Sir Leonard Tilley presided. Very appropriate resolutions were moved, and the general subject in its various phases was discussed in interesting and excellent speeches by Rev. G. O. Gates, Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. J. A. Gordon, H. A. McKewen, Esq., and Mayor Robertson. Revs. Messrs. De Soyres and Teasdale sent their regrets that other engagements made it impossible to attend. Rev. Dr. Macrae, President of the Alliance, and Rev. Dr. Daniel also took part in the meeting. Secretary Williams of the Y. M. C. A. is treasurer of the funds being raised in the city for the help of the Armenians.

—At a recent meeting in Philade Iphia, Geo. May Powell, speaking on the "Economics of Intoxicants," said that "the intoxicant trade, more than all other causes combined, was at the bottom of the 'hard times' now vexing capital and labor. He said no matter which side of silver and tariff questions was taken, the gross amount involved in them both together was not a quarter of the retail intoxicant trade of our country. Analysis of United States customs and internal revenue returns on malt, fermented and distilled liquor, showed \$900,000,000 to be a pretty fair figure. But this represents only the approximate pure liquor. Hardly a quarter of the liquor retailed, however, is pure. Therefore, if you throw out 200 million on the above pure liquor total, leaving it 700 million, and multiply it by four, we have a grand total of between two and three billion! This offer if put in legitimate channels of operations of our merchants and manufacturers, would set commercial and industrial interests of labor and capital moving to the tune of plenty of work and good pay. These facts and philosophies apply to the affairs of all who buy and sell, or earn or pay wages in honest business. When Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade see these things in their true light they will drive the liquor traffic from their organizations as the great robbers and pirates on all their equitable interests. It is folly to answer this by saying that bad business keeps money circulating, and so prevents instead of creates hard times. Its circulation is destructive of healthy business."

—We have received from our esteemed brother, Rev. E. J. Grant, another communication touching the position of the Massachusetts and Visitation in reference to the subjects of bribery, corruption and temperance reform. To publish this letter would make a reply on our part necessary and would but prolong a discussion, which we cannot suppose our readers regard as especially edifying. Mr. Grant thinks that if, instead of saying the paper "never touches these subjects," he had said it "very seldom touches them," his statement would have been correct. We can only say that we are quite willing that our readers should

interrogate their memories and form their own judgments in respect to this matter. We certainly think that the attitude maintained by the Massachusetts and Visitation towards these particular subjects and the interest which it has constantly shown in all moral reforms would justify a somewhat more generous recognition of its service in the good cause than Mr. Grant feels able to accord. But we can quite understand his feeling—engaged as he is in a special warfare against these evils—that organized Christianity is not, either through the religious press or other agencies, bringing to bear against them all the power that it could and should employ. It is the aim of this paper to promote all things which make for the best interests of its readers, and certainly evidence is not lacking that its efforts are appreciated. The kindly recognition received, especially of late, from many valued friends of the paper encourages us to do our best to be worthy of their good opinions. And while we are fully conscious that there is plenty of room for improvement, we shall hope by the friendly aid and counsel of Bro. Grant and of others who will lend a helping hand to make the paper more and more efficient as a promoter of every good cause.

—"It is better," says Phillips Brooks in his sermon on "Help from the Hills," "it is better to be restless and unsatisfied than to find rest and satisfaction in anything lower than the highest. But we need not be restless nor unsatisfied. There is a rest in expectation, a satisfaction in the assurance that the highest belongs to us, though we may have not reached it yet. That rest in expectation we may all have now if we believe in God and know we are his children. Every taste of Him that we have ever had becomes a prophecy of His perfect giving of Himself to us. It is as when a pool lies far up in the dry rocks and hears the tide and knows that her refreshment and re-plenishing is coming. How patient she is! The other pools nearer the shore catch the sea first and she hears them leaping and laughing, but she waits patiently. She knows the tide will not come back till it has reached her. And by and by the blessed moment comes. The last ridge of rock is over-washed. The stream pours in; at first a trickling thread sent only at the supreme effort of the largest wave; but by and by the great sea in its fullness is given the waiting pool itself and she is satisfied. So it will certainly be with us if we wait for the Lord, however He delays, and refuse to let ourselves be satisfied with any supply but Him."

—At the meeting of the New Brunswick Prohibition Association held a few weeks ago in Fredericton, Mr. J. R. Woodburn was appointed Vice-President for the County of St. John. In response to the call of Mr. Woodburn a meeting was held in St. John on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing a County Association. In the absence of Mr. Woodburn, through illness, Mr. W. Frank Hatheway was called to the chair. The following Constitution was adopted:

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the St. John County Prohibition Association Auxiliary to the New Brunswick Association.

Article 2. Its object is to aid in the movement for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada by legislative enactment.

Article 3. All persons that are in agreement with its principles and aims and with its plan of political action may become members. Each member is required to pay into its funds not less than \$1.00 annually. The money raised from membership fees and from other sources to be used for the purposes of the association.

Article 4. The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and one vice-president from each parish, town, city and county. The officers shall be the executive committee of the association, three of whom, one being the president or vice-president, shall constitute a quorum. The officers shall be elected annually at the first regular meeting in October. The officers shall perform such duties as usually devolve upon such officers in similar organizations. The executive shall have the general management of the work of the association and shall call special meetings when necessary.

Article 5. The association shall hold regular annual meetings. The officers of the association were then appointed as follows: Pres., W. Frank Hatheway; Vice-Pres., W. D. Baskin; Sec'y, Robt. Erving; Treas., J. Willard Smith. The Liquor Bill which was then before the Legislature naturally occupied the attention of the meeting. The sentiments of the speakers were generally unfavorable to the measure and a resolution protesting against the Legislature carrying it into effect was adopted. The meeting adjourned to meet the following Tuesday evening.

Minard's Liniment for sale every where

PASSING EVENTS

THE Liquor License Bill which we noted last week as being before the N. B. Legislature has been passed, and, as it comes immediately into force, is now the law of the province. Two or three amendments of some importance were made to the Bill. The privileges which it had been proposed to give to hotels to sell on Sundays to their guests in their rooms and at meals was withdrawn. By another amendment it is provided that one-third, instead of one-half, the fines collected under the law are to go into the provincial treasury and the balance to the municipalities. A license fee of \$800 is imposed on breweries, one-half of which goes to the province. So far as we have been able to observe the new law is not received with great favor in any quarter. Disapproval of some of its provisions has been expressed by representatives of the liquor business in this city, but it does not appear that any very strenuous opposition was offered to the bill from that quarter or that liquor men generally regard the law as, on the whole, very decidedly inimical to their interests. Temperance people are certainly not enthusiastic over the measure, although they recognize in it some valuable features, if only the law shall be enforced. One of the most valuable provisions of the new law is the barrier which it sets up against the introduction of saloons or licensed taverns in city wards or in parishes where none existed at the time the law was passed. The effect of the law in St. John will be to lessen somewhat the number of licensed places other than large hotels, fixing the maximum number at seventy-five. It also increases the license fees for wholesale licenses from \$300 to \$500; for retail licenses, other than hotel, from \$150 to \$300, and for hotels to \$400. The penalties for violation, especially for selling on Sunday, are also much heavier. The provision that a majority of the ratepayers in any ward or parish may, as the result of an election, prevent the granting of licenses in that ward or parish is valuable in itself, and as the Attorney General and other legal authorities have declared that this is doubtful, the question of constitutionality would probably have to be settled by the courts before this feature of the law could become effective. The Act is probably received with somewhat less favor in St. John than elsewhere, for the reason that it takes from the city authorities powers which they have long possessed and also because it provides that a large proportion of the license fees and fines derived from the liquor business in the city shall go into the provincial treasury instead of the city treasury. The value of the law as a restrictive measure will of course depend on the enforcement of it. If its full potential force shall be brought to bear upon the liquor business that evil trade will feel it keenly. But the same might have been said under the law which the Act just passed supersedes. If the present law is to render any real service to the cause of temperance reform, it is imperatively necessary that the Commissioners, and especially the Inspectors under the Act, shall be men of the most strictly incorruptible character, men who will do their whole duty in the enforcement of the law.

THE London correspondents of American newspapers have had a good deal to talk during the past few months of transactions between the British and French Governments with respect to territory in Asia. It has been made to appear that the advantage of these transactions was very largely on the side of France, indicating as was supposed an eager desire on the part of Britain to cultivate friendly relations with her neighbors across the channel. From the following sentences contained in a speech recently delivered by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, it would appear that the newspaper reports above alluded to were not prepared with a great regard for truth than is usually found in such literature. Mr. Goschen said: "Three objects have been secured by our negotiations with France in Siam. One has been that we have secured the protection of British political and commercial interests in a country contiguous to British India, and already a flourishing arena of British trade. Secondly—and I call your attention to this—the putting away of a petty and vexatious source of irritation between ourselves and France which, as two great eastern powers, have got better things to do than to quarrel over a few square miles of disputed territory on a distant river. We have got rid of that, and thirdly, and by means of a territorial guarantee of the core and centre of the kingdom of Siam, we have

given to Siam that security and freedom from apprehension which are essential for her peaceful development and for her future. It is a mistake to suppose that Siam's rights have been abrogated or impaired by the agreement over any part of her existing dominions. They remain as they were. No new right has been created either in favor of England or France. There has been no partition and no creation of new or rival spheres of influence. What has been done is the erection of a genuine instead of a fictitious barrier state between England and France in the far east and the removal from the reach of either of what might have been a temptation and always was a peril. In the newly guaranteed watershed of the Menam, Siam will be able to develop her considerable resources and improve her administration in that which is the most populous, the most productive and the wealthiest part of her dominions."

THE Dominion House of Commons reached a vote on the second reading of the Remedial Bill on Friday morning, after a continuous session of 39 hours. Mr. Laurier's amendment for the six months' hiatus was defeated by a vote of 91 to 115, a majority of 24. In this division 15 Conservative members, including Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, voted with Mr. Laurier, and 7 Liberals voted against him. On the motion that the bill be read a second time 112 members voted yes and 94 nay, giving the government a majority of 18. The vote on the Bill, regarded according to provinces, was as follows:

	For.	Agnt.
Ontario.....	30	51
Quebec.....	31	30
New Brunswick.....	13	3
Nova Scotia.....	16	5
P. E. Island.....	2	4
Manitoba.....	4	1
British Columbia.....	6	1
Northwest Territories.....	4	...
Total.....	112	94

Dr. Weldon of Albert has the distinction of being the only Conservative member outside of Ontario who voted against the Bill. The Government has commissioned Mr. Dieckel, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. Desjardins, Minister of Militia, to go to Winnipeg to hold a Conference with the Manitoba Government with a view to securing a settlement of the school question by the province. These gentlemen are to be accompanied by Winnipeg by Sir Donald Smith. The Manitoba Legislature stands adjourned until April 16, in order that it may be prepared to take action in reference to the results of the Conference if necessary. It had been supposed in some quarters that the Government, having secured from Parliament an affirmation of the principle of the Bill, would not push it to a third reading. But Sir Charles Tupper has assured the House that, pending the negotiations at Winnipeg, the Government will utilize all the time at its disposal to make progress with the Bill, so that it may become law in the event of the negotiations with Manitoba being without result. Mr. McCarthy has attacked the Bill as being unconstitutional, on the ground that it is not on the lines of the Remedial Order which the Government issued to Manitoba, and has moved that the Bill be referred to the Supreme Court for decision on that point.

THE declared intention of the British Government to send an armed force from Cairo in the direction of the Sudan has been the leading topic of discussion in European politics during the past week. In England the announcement has not been received with enthusiasm. "If the movement means anything more than a precautionary defensive measure to secure Upper Egypt against a possible or probable invasion of the dervishes the Government has not taken the public into its confidence in the matter. Apparently public sentiment in England is averse to an aggressive policy involving a war of conquest in the Sudan. Whatever the expedition to Dongola may mean, it evidently does not look toward England's speedy evacuation of Egypt, but quite in the opposite direction. It therefore stirs the jealousy of France and arouses emphatic remonstrance. France is displeased, but Italy, Austria and Germany are happy over the matter, especially Italy which recognizes the movement as an intentionally friendly one toward herself, as it is expected the Anglo-Egyptian demonstration on the Upper Nile will relieve the pressure on Italy's position in Abyssinia. Germany also is pleased, because what helps Italy helps the Triple Alliance. If this movement of Lord Salisbury's means that England will not permit the Dred-bud to be dissolved it has important bearings, especially as regards the position of France. With Great Britain supporting and re-

ceiving support from the Triple Alliance France will be powerless to interfere with whatever plans England may have as to Egypt, unless indeed Russia shall make common cause with France, which she is hardly likely to do. A late despatch from Cairo announces that the Khalifa has declared a holy war against Egypt, calling upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enrol themselves under the green banner. It is asserted that Osman Digna will quit Kassala and join the dervish forces around Dongola. If this is true, it would appear that the sending of an expedition to Dongola was not without justification, unless we are to suppose that it is this movement of the Anglo-Egyptian force that has provoked the wrath of the Khalifa.

IN experiments of photography by means of the X rays results are said to have been obtained by a New York physician, Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, which appear to indicate that Professor Roentgen's discovery may be capable of wider and more important application in therapeutics than had been supposed possible. Dr. Bleyer announces that he has taken photographs which show distinctly the cavities in the lungs of a patient suffering from tuberculosis. By similar means he has been able to locate a tumor in the throat below the larynx, which may be removed by an operation. Experiments made by Edison are said to indicate that it may yet be possible to see into the body of a patient and discern the nature of his disease. Mr. Edison is reported as saying that by the use of a fluorescent screen he had been able to see objects through all sorts of substances except bone and metal. The fluorescent screen is composed of two layers of mica between which are spread tiny crystals of platino-cyanide of barium. It is the property of phosphorescence in this eye, we are told, that makes it possible for the eye to see rays of light that otherwise would be invisible. Mr. Edison says that he held an eight-inch block of pine, the screen being fastened to the bottom of an empty pasteboard box covered with black paper. In the top of the box, above the screen, a hole was cut for the eye. When the eye was applied to this hole close to the tube, and the block placed behind the box, the movements of Mr. Edison's hand, held back of the block, were plainly visible.

THE Watchman of last week gave to its readers an illustrated historical article on Tremont Temple, written by Rev. Dr. Lorimer. The new Temple, which has cost about half a million dollars, is approaching completion. It is expected that it will be ready for occupation in April. Dr. Lorimer does not conceal the fact that the undertaking is causing himself and those who are laboring with him much anxiety. If he had not believed in bringing to pass the impossible, he says, he would not have continued at his post. If \$250,000 are raised by the time the building is ready for occupation those who have the enterprise in hand will breathe freely for the next generation. Dr. Lorimer thinks, will be able to pay off the remaining indebtedness, seeing that there will be quite a large income from the parish of the building that will be rented. The church will have raised about \$80,000 and Dr. Lorimer is hoping that some rich friend of the cause will relieve their anxiety by a \$100,000 contribution. We hope that "good brother or sister" whom the doctor is looking for may soon put in an appearance.

PERSONAL

Rev. R. M. Hunt, who has recently completed eight years of honorable service as pastor of the Jamaica Plain church, is we believe, to be settled, the senior Baptist Pastor of Boston. General sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Marsh (formerly Miss Kate McNeill) in India, whose mother's death is recorded in our obituary column this week. This, we believe, is the third break which has occurred in the family circle since our sister bade farewell to her friends at home. May the divine grace sustain her in these sad bereavements. We desire to extend to our brother, Rev. S. A. McNeill and the other members of the family our sympathy in their affliction.

Rev. L. W. Corey has resigned the pastorate of the Fairville church to accept a call to Kenosha, Wis. The latter is the church of which Mr. Corey was formerly pastor and he has yielded to earnest solicitation on the part of his friends there to return. We understand that the prospects presented to him for work and usefulness in Kenosha are very attractive. Mr. Corey will close his labors here about the first of May. Our brother has been richly blessed in his ministry in Fairville, and we know of no one who does not deeply regret that he is to cease to work here. The church we hope will be able without unnecessary delay to secure a worthy successor to Mr. Corey.

The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference on Monday voted in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates to the general conference.

W. B. M. U.

NOTE FOR THE YEAR:
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this column will please send Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B. FRANKLIN STREET FROM 12-12-96.
For Miss Wright, the salt water preachers, teachers, and preachers in Chocoma. For the officers of the W. B. M. U. that witness from on High be given them to place and direct the work.

Will all the sisters please remember March 29th, as a day of special prayer for God's blessing on our Mission work. That power from on High may come upon workers at home and on the foreign field. All the sermons preached or money contributed will avail but little except the prayers and aims come together before God. We are not praying earnestly enough. May the Lord lay upon each heart the burden of this work that untidily we may plead for His blessing.

I thought perhaps you would like to hear of our county meeting, held in connection with the quarterly meeting at the Narrows, March 18th, 2:30 p. m. There was a crowded house. The music was furnished by the church choir. Mrs. C. W. Pierce occupied the chair. Meeting opened by singing.
"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journey run.
Introductory sermon from Matt. 28, 19: 30, by Bro. Geo. B. Baker. There are thirteen working societies in Queens. Eight reported by delegate, two by letter. The six "Aids" organized by Miss Norris are in this section of Queens, James, Mill Cove, Narrows, McDonald's Corner, Lower Cambridge, Lower Wickham. The first five reported and all are working. Many "charter members" were present and the memory of Miss Norris cherished. Mrs. Pierce, Co-Sec., has done much to encourage these societies. Mrs. M. McDonald, (Sr.), is secretary of the Narrows, has been its only secretary for twenty-five years. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Pierce, followed by the Pror. Sec. for N. B. Meeting closed by singing "The morning light is breaking," and we departed resolved to do more for the cause of Christ.
M. S. Cox.
Cumberland Bay.

Bridgetown.
March, 1896, being the seventh anniversary of the reorganization of the W. M. A. S. of Bridgetown, a fifteen cent tea was given by one of our esteemed sisters, Mrs. Thos. F. ster, at her pleasant home. Although the night was disagreeable, quite a number of the sisters, each with an invited guest, availed themselves of the privilege. After a very enjoyable tea, an interesting programme was successfully carried out. Amount raised by tea, \$5.50. Object, Foreign Missions. Our usual Home Mission collection was also taken. When we re-organized, our Society numbered six, all holding office. Now we have over forty names on our membership list. During these seven years our Society has seen changes, several sisters going from our midst to new homes and to other fields of usefulness. Among these we would mention our first president, Mrs. W. H. Warren. The death angel has entered the homes of others, and left hearts sad and lonely, but has kindly spared each sister, leaving us still an unbroken band of "workers together with Him." We have had our regular monthly meetings, and have been many times spiritually refreshed and strengthened by meeting together. Beside our dues a Home Mission collection is taken at each meeting. We have taken up lines of special work. Crusade day has been recognized; our pastor's wife made a life member. So in these and in other ways as a Society have been striving to assist in the Master's work; but in view of the appalling facts that come to us day by day, how small our greatest efforts seem. But amidst seeming discouragements come these words, "If God be for us, who can be against us."
"Let us each be up and doing
With a heart for any foe;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

The following is from an address recently delivered in Bombay by an educated Hindu who is not a Christian:
"Cast your eyes around, and take a survey of the nations abroad! What has made England great? Christianity! What has made the other nations of Europe great? Christianity! What has started our present religious Somajis all over India? Contact with Christian missionaries! Who began female education in Bombay? The good old Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of beloved and honored memory, Christians again! Christianity has not only been the saviour of man's soul, but the regenerator of man's habitations on earth.

It is said that the heathen have not learned how to avoid contributing to the cause of religion. They know no better than to carry money with them to the place of worship, and to cast it in liberally even without solicitation. It is said that no heathen ever hides his face by a hymn or prayer book while the baskets are being passed, or closes his eyes in pious meditation; nor while others are giving is he "dodging."—Baptist Missionary Magazine.