

# Messenger and Visitor.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

A London despatch of Oct. 26, says: "The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has so far recovered his health as to be able to start to-day for Mentone. He crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, and stood the passage, which was a rough one, very well."—Mr. Ira D. Sankey has sailed for Scotland, where he will help Mr. Moody in case the latter should tarry there this winter. In case Mr. Moody should go round the world, as he wants to do, Mr. Sankey will accompany him.

—On our second page will be found an account of Bishop Brooks' ordination, by Dr. W. S. McKenzie, who was a classmate of the Bishop's at Harvard years ago. On the same page a paper on "The Origin and Development of Sunday-schools," by Rev. Addison F. Browne, of Tusket, will repay reading.

—MONSIEUR O'BRIEN, who is described as "domestic prelate to the Pope," and who is, or was lately, on a visit to Montreal, is credited with saying that "he is quite certain the Pope has no idea of leaving Rome, and that he certainly would not leave until he was driven out." Of course he will not leave, and there are no indications that he will be forced to do so. In all probability the "Holy Father" will be permitted for an indefinite period to reside at Rome, imagining himself a prisoner, a hostage, a martyr, or indulging any such pious fancies as he may please.

—The last issue of the *Canadian Baptist* says:

The number of students in the Arts department of McMaster University having the ministry in view is twenty-nine, instead of thirteen, as stated in our last issue. The Freshman class numbers in all twenty-one, and the Sophomore class eighteen. We understand that there is an excellent spirit of study and a fine *esprit de corps* in both departments of the university.

As the statement in our last issue in respect to the number of ministerial students in the Arts department of the university was made upon the authority of the *Baptist*, we call attention to the correction. It is certainly as remarkable as it is gratifying that the number of undergraduates having the ministry in view is so large.

—"A church devoted to the service of God is an irresistible force in any community." So said Dr. E. G. Robinson in a recent address before the New York Baptist ministers' conference. The words are well worth pondering. The church, if it deserves the name, is not merely a spectacle or a respectability. If it is devoted to God, then God is in it, to give it blessing and power. It throbs with divine life and inspiration. It has power over men. No godless man can come within the circle of its influence and not be made conscious of that power. He may not in all cases yield. The evil heart that is in him may be stirred up to a fierce resistance against the divine spirit. But he will be conscious that a divine power is in the church. Many a stout heart shall quail and yield in the presence of the Majesty which such a church reveals. The church is a force, a conscious, spiritual force. It has its agonies and its exultations. It has its seasons of travail and also its times of re-joyicing, when it mingles its joy with that of the angels of God over souls born into the Heavenly Kingdom.

—THE NOVA SCOTIA NON DENOMINATIONAL Sabbath-school Association met at Halifax in the First Baptist church on Tuesday, the 27th of October, and closed on Thursday evening. Mr. Longard, of Halifax, was chosen president. Mr. Reynolds, general agent of Sunday-school of the United States, and the Rev. Mr. Lucas, agent for the N. B. Sunday-school Association, were present. G. D. King, Esq., and John Grierson were prominent in the work of the Association. The congregations in the evenings were large, in the mornings and afternoons they were small. About 130 delegates were present. E. D. King gave, with the assistance of the blackboard, a resume of Bible history. Rev. Dr. Brecken treated the audience to an animated account of his travels in Bible lands. He had on the platform men and women dressed in the costumes of various nations of the east. Besides this help he had a number of objects, such as the sling, the plant of which the crown of thorns was woven, to illustrate his lecture. Mr. John Grierson discussed on a model teachers' meeting. The Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Windsor, taught a full house the lesson of the coming Sunday. Mrs. Gee dealt with mothers' influence. Rev. Dyon Hague, of St. Paul's, Halifax, lectured on systematic Bible study. J. Parsons, Esq., did his work well. W. T. Kennedy, of the High School, Halifax, enlightened

the audience on normal teaching. Dr. Burns and others took part in the exercises. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Lucas, of N. B., had a fatherly care of all the doings of the body. They were both free lances and added much to the interest of all the meetings. Baptists were prominent in the Association. A. A. Pineo and Geo. Wallace, of Wolfville, W. C. Bill, Revs. W. B. Bradshaw, S. B. Kempton and others had a part in the animated and profitable doings of this body. Sunday-school work is certainly helped very much by the Associations.

### PASSING EVENTS.

IT IS PROBABLY A LONG TIME since there were so many people in and around King Square, as were gathered there last Friday afternoon. The occasion which brought so many together was the handing over to the city of the Fred Young monument, which has been erected on the eastern side of the Square and just opposite the Court House, in honor of the memory of the young man who, just a year ago, sacrificed his life in a brave attempt to rescue a young lad from drowning in Courtney Bay. As a work of art the monument reflects much credit on the designer, whose idea, so far as we can judge, has been well wrought out. It occupies a commanding position and is an ornament to the square and the city. The taking over of the monument was marked by impressive and appropriate ceremonies. Rev. George Bruce, of St. David's Presbyterian church, of whose congregation Fred Young was a member, delivering the principal oration.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ROYAL COMMISSION in the *Bale des Chalours* matter will bring its investigations to a close about the middle of this week. The investigation does not appear to have brought to light very much that was not known before. That the \$100,000 which Pacaud received was to all intents and purposes "a steal" from the government treasury was clear from the first. Mr. Pacaud's evidence before the commission shows how much of the money went to others and how much was retained by himself. No evidence has been adduced to implicate Premier Mercier in the affair, though the same can scarcely be said of all his colleagues in the government. It is not probable, however, that the result of the commission will be either to elevate or lower Mr. Mercier's reputation as a politician. If despatches, received as we go to press, are to be trusted, the Mercier government is on the eve of dissolution. We forbear further comment until the report of the commission shall have been heard.

THE WORK OF RE-CONSTRUCTION CANNOT but be for Premier Abbott beset with great difficulties. The complications of the problem with which he is at present wrestling are such as would have severely taxed the resources of Sir John Macdonald himself, and if Mr. Abbott shall succeed in bringing the governmental ship through the stormy waters in which it is now laboring, he will certainly have proved himself to be a tactician of no mean order, and have demonstrated his ability to lead his party. It is generally understood that Mr. Chapleau has for some time had his eye turned longingly toward the department of Railways and Canals, and he has thought the present time opportune, it seems, to make a demand for promotion. Failing this, he is reported to have sent in his resignation as Secretary of State, with the implied intention, it would seem, of playing the part of the leader of an independent French party in parliament. It is boasted by Mr. Chapleau's friends that he could control nearly the whole conservative French contingent. But even if he could command the votes of half a dozen followers, he would probably be able to bring about the defeat of the government. Whether this would advance the personal ambitions and interests of Mr. Chapleau is another matter and one which he will no doubt carefully consider before taking the decisive step. The conservative party outside of Quebec, and especially in Ontario, does not seem at all disposed to recognize Mr. Chapleau's title to a more influential department than that over which he has presided, and there are, no doubt, not a few who think that, in view of recent revelations in connection with his department, the appropriate thing for Mr. Chapleau would be to step down and out of the cabinet altogether. It is reported that the portfolio of Railways and Canals is likely to go to Mr. Ouimet, and if Mr. Chapleau's game of bluff fails to secure for him the results desired, it is not unlikely that he will consider discretion the better part of valor and remain in the position to which his leader

had assigned him. Or, to quote the *Montreal Witness*' way of putting it: "Once it is made plain to him that he cannot obtain what he wants by roaring and tossing his mane, he will tuck his tail between his legs and settle down quietly to whatever is given him. In the meantime his lionlike aspect attracts public attention and gratifies his vanity."

MATTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE are not at present so harmonious as could be desired. In fact the situation is considered decidedly threatening. Minister Egan, sent by the present administration to represent the United States at the Chilean capital was not, it seems, a highly acceptable person to the Chilean government. He was an Irishman of cloudy reputation, whose appointment is alleged to have been the purchase of Irish support to the Harrison party in the election of 1888. During the late civil war in Chile, Minister Egan was charged by the congressional party with unduly favoring Balmaceda. When this party became victorious, it retained its unfriendly feeling toward the United States government, and the popular feeling, no doubt, found expression in the attack which was made by a mob, in the streets of Valparaiso, on some sailors of the crew of the United States ship *Baltimore*. The sailors were roughly handled, several were wounded and one killed. The United States government in a courteous note to Chile, has demanded reparation. Chile's answer is curt and unsatisfactory, and has caused a good deal of surprise and excitement at Washington and throughout the country. The Chilean authorities appear to have intended to recall to Mr. Blaine's memory his methods of diplomacy in dealing with Italy's demand for reparation in connection with New Orleans incident. It is not to be supposed, however, that Chile will persist in a diplomatic position involving discourtesy and injustice toward the United States. She certainly could not afford to go to war with so powerful an enemy. The great influence of English investors who have vast financial interests at stake in Chile, will no doubt be brought to bear to prevent any rupture of friendly relations between the two republics, and it is probable that an amicable settlement of the difficulty will be reached.

THERE IS A MOVEMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK to secure the repeal of the law excluding the representatives of the press from executions, and prohibiting public reports of the same. The daily press will, generally, it is believed, lend its aid to secure the repeal, and the New York Sun has made a canvass of the candidates for the state legislature and professes to have found a large majority of them opposed to the law. We quite agree with the *Examiner*, however, when it says: "It is our opinion that the law is just and satisfactory." The publication of the details of criminal executions, so frequently horrible in the extreme, is but a pandering to a depraved taste which grows by what it feeds upon. A custom so utterly demoralizing in its influence every civilized government should feel itself called upon to prohibit. It is true that the pages of the daily papers are defiled, and thereby also the minds and hearts of their readers are defiled, by things as bad as the most horrible details of the hangman's bungling. But if all that is loathsome and horrible cannot be excluded from the pages of the public press, that is no reason why prohibition should not obtain where it is so practicable as it is in the case of criminal executions.

A SCHEME IS TAKING SHAPE IN BOSTON which means the application of certain sociological doctrines to the practical conditions which the modern city presents, and an attempt to reach and to elevate a class of people which is to be found in the poorer sections of the city. A week or two since, some fifty gentlemen of Boston and adjacent cities—ministers and others—who are especially interested in the application of the principles of Christianity to the social as well as the spiritual needs of the masses, met, at the invitation of Prof. W. J. Tucker, of Andover, to discuss the project of the establishment of "a kind of university settlement" in the poorer quarters of the city. The scheme, we are told, "is an outgrowth in part of the work which has been going on of late at Andover, in the department of social economics, and will furnish a field for the activity of Andover graduates and students from other institutions who desire to live and work in the neighborhood where social destitution and want abound." The meeting referred to was very unanimous and enthusiastic. Leading clergymen in different denomina-

tions expressed their sympathy with the movement, and a committee was appointed to perfect the plan of organization. A house is to be taken, probably near the juncture of Washington and Dover-streets, and the head of the house will be Mr. Robert A. Woods, who is a social lecturer at Andover this year on social topics. He is said to have had the best of special training in sociology. The aim of the undertaking, we are told, is religious, "but the method is educational rather than evangelistic." The following is proposed as the working programme:

1. Careful social analysis of the neighborhood.
2. Personal contact with the people for all purposes of sympathy and help.
3. Co-operation with all forces which act directly or indirectly for the elevation of the neighborhood, and with the general social agencies of the city.
4. Investigation of abuses, with appeal to proper parties for remedy.
5. Organization of clubs for social improvement among working men, boys, etc.
6. Classes in elementary and advanced subjects.
7. Direct religious work as occasion may offer, when it may be fitly carried out without interfering with the churches.

We cannot but hail with pleasure and hope such a contribution, on the part of earnest and educated Christian men, toward the solution of the great social problem of the cities. The progress of this undertaking will be watched with interest. If it meets with success in Boston, it will thereby be shown what can be done in other cities.

IT WILL CERTAINLY ADD GREATLY TO THE COMFORT OF travel by rail if Mr. Edison shall fulfill his promise and provide an electric motor which shall be able to take the place of the smoky and noisy steam engine on long lines of railway. Mr. Edison, we are told, not only asserts his ability to do this, but also with the electric power to secure a much higher rate of speed than is attainable with the steam engine. With the introduction of the new system, Mr. Edison declares that a rate of one hundred miles an hour will be more easily attainable than fifty or sixty with the steam locomotive. In fact, the limit of speed is only that of the endurance of the machinery and the strength of the tracks. The invention is in the hands of the Edison General Electric Company, and, it is said, negotiations are now in progress for the application of the system to one of the long lines of railway.

THE MAN WHOM THE PARNELLITES HAVE chosen as their leader is John E. Redmond. He is thirty-five years of age, a man of some education, tall and handsome, and a fine speaker. He first became prominently known through the success of a mission to Australia, undertaken in connection with his brother, and resulting in the collection of £10,000 for the Parnellite funds. He married an Australian lady whom he met on the trip. Redmond has some qualifications for leadership. He is a bold and energetic man, but violent in speech and impudent in action. It is hardly to be supposed that he can for any length of time hold together the members of his faction. He has resigned his seat for North Wexford in order to contest Cork, made vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell. He is opposed in the McCarthyite interest by Martin Flanagan, a local butter merchant. The Conservatives also are reported to have a man in the field. The election takes place on Friday next. Redmond's chances of being elected are probably not very great. It is reported that if he fails of election, the Parnellite members will all resign their seats in Parliament. This, if true, would seem to mean an abandonment of constitutional methods and a recurrence to dynamite tactics on the part of the Parnellites.

THE HOPE THAT PARNELL'S DEATH would put an end to the strife between the Irish political factions does not appear to be in process of realization. On the contrary, the fight waxed fiercer. Great excitement was caused in Dublin a week ago by what was supposed to be an attempt to wreck the building and kill the editors of the *National Press*, a McCarthyite organ, but is since reported, whether rightly or wrongly we do not know, to have been an explosion of natural gas. And during the past week the fight waxed fiercer. Accounts of fierce fights in Cork, between Parnellites and McCarthyites, in which the rival factions fought each other with shillalabs, with shovels, pikes, brickbats, stones and whatever weapon or missile came to hand. Many a head was broken and many a brave Irish lad was sent, sorely wounded, to the hospital. The results of the fights would have been still more serious but for the interference of the mounted constabulary,

who rode between the two lines of combatants, striking right and left with the flat of their sabres and driving back the fighters. An Irishman would seem never to be so thoroughly at home as when swinging his blackthorn in the thick of a free fight, and Home Rule itself would be but a poor compensation for the loss of his ancient privilege of plying his shillalab on his neighbor's head.

LATER ADVICES FROM JAPAN confirm the reports as to the disastrous character of the earthquake which occurred on Wednesday last. The towns of Nagoya Gifu and Ojaki were destroyed, all the public buildings and most of the smaller structures being thrown down. In Nagoya, one of the finest cities in the empire, fire broke out and completed the work of destruction. The telegraph wires have been thrown down, so that full details of the catastrophe were not to be had. The loss of life is believed to be very considerable. One despatch estimates it at 3,000, and another places the number as high as 10,000.

THE ISSUE WHICH THE MINISTRY OF SIR HENRY PARKES, in New South Wales, met its fate, was an eight hour provision in a bill which prescribed regulations for mining. It is said that the colleagues of Sir Henry would have granted the concessions demanded, but that he himself resolutely opposed them. The defeat of the New South Wales government not only marks a victory for the labor party in that colony, but it will be hailed by labor organizations in other countries as a presage of victory for them. Not least remarkable among the developments of recent years is the organization in all civilized countries of the forces of the working men. It is already a force which commands respect and with which the politician is compelled carefully to reckon. Without doubt this movement will go on developing and marshalling its forces with increasing skill and determination. It is highly probable that in the English parliament, within a few years, the working men will be represented by men from their own ranks.

### 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."

Items from Some of the Aid Societies in N. B.  
*Charleston, St. John.*—Our society has taken up the work for this year with enthusiasm. We have planned extra work in connection with both Home and Foreign Missions, and will endeavor to make this a "red letter" year in the history of the society. E. A. Ford, Sec.  
Mrs. Archibald organized two mission bands in September, one in Miramichi, the other in Ludlow. She has also visited many societies and had interesting meetings.

*Fredericton, St. John.*—Can report a good degree of interest. Our monthly meetings are well sustained, and we find them a source of knowledge and strength. We have missions prominently placed before the Sunday-school. Our boys and girls remember with pleasure the visits of some of our missionaries within the past two years. Nearly every member of the school is contributing, at least, one cent per week for the building fund at Paledonda, in addition to their weekly offering for the running expenses of the school. We trust these efforts may be blessed by the Lord, not only in aiding the cause of God in a heathen land, but that the missionary training may strengthen the character of those participating in the work.

The Provincial Secretary, accompanied by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U., spent an enjoyable afternoon, Sept. 23, with the Aid Society in Sackville. Much of the time was occupied in talking over methods for carrying on Mission Band work. The united opinion was, that in every possible case it is advisable to have missions a part of the regular work of the Sunday-school. Pastor Warren and Mrs. Warren gave some excellent suggestions. A committee of three young ladies was appointed to confer with the superintendent of the school, and with him furnish material for interesting the members of the school in the cause of missions, and make plans for regular work. Judging from the number of young ladies present that afternoon, all of whom are members of the Sunday-school, grand work will be done this year. Their record in the past shows they have not been behind hand in this good cause.

The Provincial Secretary, accompanied by the County Secretary for Queens, addressed a public meeting at Mill Cove, Sunday, p. m., October 18th, in interest of the W. M. A. S. Rev. M. F. King, pastor of the church, occupied the chair. The estimates for this year were placed before the sisters of the church, and an appeal was made to them for their united co-operation. In many of our churches a half dozen or more form an Aid Society. Sometimes they meet in the regular meeting, but more frequently they do not. They are particularly about the payment of the two cents per week, and there the interest ends. That is good as far as it goes, but it is not keeping back part of the price? We want every sister in our churches to feel she is included in the commission, and willingly obey the call. Some time was also given toward enlisting the sympathy and interest on the part of the Sunday-school in behalf of the building fund for Paledonda, urging them to do this for Christ's sake. The weekly visit of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR brings a fund of information concerning our interests in the Telugu Mission, as also our home department. We hope it finds its way in every home in Mill Cove.

After the meeting followed the drive to Cambridge, a distance of six miles. As we entered the Narrows it was sun-set, the varied tinted clouds, the golden and red brown foliage, the hills and the valleys, all showing a glorious reflection on the waters of the Washademoak, presenting a scene not to be described by word or pen, but by the artist's brush. Truly such a scene showed forth the handiwork of the Creator. "His works shall praise Him." In the evening the Baptist meeting-house was well filled, Pastor King in the chair. After the usual opening exercises the Provincial Secretary spent a half hour in talking on the interests of our Telugu mission. A response was given here by the Secretary-treasurer of the Sunday-school, Dr. M. C. McDonald, guaranteeing that Paledonda should receive aid from this school. Mission work is not a novelty in the Cambridge church. The monthly missionary meeting is well sustained, the W. M. A. S. is at work, and a monthly offering for missions is made by the Sunday-school. Next day a few calls were made, and in the evening we held a meeting in the school house at Jemseg—the meeting-house being under repair. Here Pastor Watmore occupied the chair. After the Provincial Secretary's talk and some earnest remarks by the County Secretary and Rev. Mr. Watmore, many of the boys and girls came forward for mite boxes. This is as if the N. B. boys and girls will readily work for the new building at Paledonda, as soon as the information is placed before them.

Our next meeting was at McDonald's Corner, Tuesday, p. m., the Co. Secy. in the chair. After we addressed ourselves particularly to the sisters and members of the school, encouraging and interesting remarks were made by Revs. A. B. McDonald and M. F. King, which added strength to the meeting. On account of the disagreeable weather our meeting was not so well attended as we hoped, and we were obliged to defer further work until later, when the county secretary will visit the remaining societies. Twenty-one years ago Miss Norris (Mrs. W. F. Armstrong) visited this section of country, and organized six Aid Societies. With one or two exceptions they all have made steady progress. Those that were dormant for a time are active again. At present there are nine societies in the county, with a living county secretary as their leader—one who is not afraid of work. We also have pastors in this county who manifest their interest and sympathy in such a way, the sisters are encouraged to go forward in their work for Christ. During our short visit among these churches we found many warm-hearted, earnest Christian sisters. Foremost are two who cannot say, "Take the hands and feet as swift messengers for Thy love." They serve by patiently, cheerfully waiting, accepting God's way, believing this is a part of the "all things which are working together for good." By their example they are saying, "As Thou wilt; I would not choose." "Take my all, consecrate it, Lord, to Thee."

One of our pressing needs for growth in mission interests in New Brunswick is a larger number of County Secretaries. At present we have but four. Westmorland, Mrs. Lavers, Sackville; Albert, Mrs. Lewis, Hillsboro; Queens, Mrs. Chas. Pearce; Victoria, Miss Manser, Andover. Who will volunteer to undertake the work in York, in Kings and other counties where, as yet, no one is secured? Are there not sisters who will enquire of the Lord concerning this matter; and, as they may be led by the Spirit to see they are chosen, the Provincial Secretary for N. B. will be glad to hear from them.

Sisters of N. B., let us double our diligence and be faithful in our day and generation.