

# Messenger and Bizitan.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

"There is probably," says Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, "such a thing as genius, though ninety-nine hundredths of it is doubtless the name which lay people give to results which others have earned by hard work in those hours when the lay people themselves were either sleeping or wishing that they could gain it without toiling for it."

Disasters floods are reported from districts of Austria and Germany. A heavy snow fall, lasting for three days, was followed by a thaw with the result that in Vienna the streets were a network of fallen wires, hindering traffic and entirely disorganizing the telephone service. There have been floods in the Alpine districts of the Tyrol and in Bohemia with avalanches and landslides on the railways. It is feared that many lives have been lost. From Berlin there are reports of extensive floods in the west and south of Germany. The Rhine, Moselle, Saar, Maine and Neckar were all overflowed, causing the submergence of a wide district of country and great destruction of property. Loss of life is also reported by the falling of a railway bridge with a train.

This series of services conducted by Evangelist Gale in Sussex were brought to a close on Sunday last. The community has been strongly and very generally moved during these services and by those who have seen something of the work, we are informed that it appears to be a very genuine one. It has resulted in a marked revival of religious life of the churches and between 500 and 400 persons have signified their desire to lead a Christian life. It is said that the country for many miles around has been affected by the revival and some persons have driven as far as twenty miles to be present at the services. Meetings are to be continued for a time in the different churches with the purpose of carrying on the good work. Mr. Gale goes now to New Glasgow to conduct a series of services there. He is assisted by Mr. Bryant.

Last week's *Congregationalist* is a magnificent issue of 64 pages. In itself and its fore-runner or progenitor, the *Recorder*, the paper has seen eighty years of history. The *Recorder* was started in 1816 by Nathaniel Willis, and according to his claim, it was the first religious newspaper ever published. Among the notable articles which occupy the 64 pages of the paper's latest issue may be mentioned the following: Four score years of Political Progress, by Prof. Albert Bonwell Hays; Fifty years of Congregational History, by Bishop John H. Hunt, LL.D.; Eighty years of Temperance Reform, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.; Advances in Education in Our Century, by Hon. John A. Eaton; Eighty years of Congregational History, by William W. Walker, D. D.; Eighty years of the Paper's Life, editorial. The *Congregationalist* has a fine equipment and an able staff. Its position is well up in the front rank of religious journals. The paper has a noble record that it may maintain that ability and continue to enjoy that success through which it has reached its present distinguished position.

Warrior on the topic How to help our pastor, the *Congregationalist* mentions as one way of so doing that differences of opinion are not allowed to obstruct mutual fidelity. "Those who do not agree with the pastor nevertheless credit him with the best aims and the noblest spirit. They will cooperate with him loyally, even when they are not as confident as results as he. In a certain church the pastor desired a change of policy and method in respect to an important department of work. He constituted a leader in the church who felt strongly that the change must be mischievous. But after a thorough discussion he said to his pastor, 'I see that you have studied this matter carefully, and co-operate with you in the best way you will be wise and safe and are very desirous of having it made. I disagree with you entirely at present. But in such a matter it is right for you to have your way, and I will do my best to co-operate with you and make the change a success. If it fails you will be convinced, as I shall if it succeeds.' When this man's spirit exists in a church, what can hinder its usefulness in spite of any mistake by the way?"

"When a man or woman passes seventy years of age," says the *Medical Review*, "great care should be given to the conditions surrounding him or her for the prolonging of life. The vital forces are greatly enfeebled at that period of life, and the powers of resistance in consequence of age are the weakest. A man of three score years and ten, and over, is like an old machine that by proper care given to its condition has been kept running many years, and is still able to do work, but its wheels and axles and pistons are much worn and are rusty, and if it should be pushed, even to a small extent, it breaks down and cannot be repaired, for every part of it is shattered. But if worked carefully and intelligently by a person who understands its condition and knows its capabilities, it can be kept in action a much longer time than would be possible if a careless engineer controlled it. In these last times, however, it is generally not worked intelligently, but the scores of an old machine. But this is not true as regards our old men and women. It is desirable to hold on to them as long as possible, and if we can succeed in prolonging their lives for ten years, or more, it will greatly enhance our happiness."

The Sunday School Trust well says: "There is no one so great in any realm of thought or achievement but he is indebted to some of the least of those whom he has met. The King may discover a truth in the peasant's cottage which he cannot find in the palace. Few if any of the great books in the world can be counted absolutely spontaneous. For first incitement or inspiration the author can usually look back to someone else. A certain famous singer recently received great applause for his performance, but few of the audience knew how much of their enthusiasm was due to the fact that her son's charm came largely from the flute obligato that accompanied it. She was called and called to bow acknowledgment to oft-repeated applause. The flutist sat down to receive no apparent recognition. All our achievements are thus indebted for much of their effectiveness to the obligato which our fellows play from behind or near us. We do not know how much even our own senses owe to one another. Good hearing often helps the near-sighted man out. He thinks he sees better than he really sees, because of what he hears; and the man of defective hearing thinks he hears more than he really hears, because of what he sees. Mutual indebtedness is the order of things. There is no possibility of anyone paying back to his neighbor all that he has received from them. The world does not owe any man a living so much as he owes a living to the world."

## PASSING EVENTS

The work of preparing a Blue Book on the Venezuelan Boundary Case, committed by the British Government to the eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, has been completed. The English papers seem to agree in pronouncing the case, as thus presented, a very satisfactory one from a British standpoint. The Blue Book will be laid before the United States Commission, but of course without recognizing that body as having any authority to settle the dispute or in any way pledging the British Government to accept its findings. The feeling in England, however, as indicated by the press, is in favor of arbitrating the dispute unless it is settled by mutual agreement of the two countries chiefly interested. The following is a summary of the position of Great Britain:

- First.—Long prior to and as the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly on the coast.
- Second.—The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home De Guayana.
- Third.—During the whole period from 1648 to 1796 the Dutch had uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line and the River Corantine to Barima.
- Fourth.—During the same period they had explored the upper parts of nearly all the rivers and made many settlements in adjacent districts.
- Fifth.—Prior to 1723 there was no settlement of Spaniards except Santo Home De Guayana.
- Sixth.—Between 1724 and 1796 Capshin missions were established southward of the Orinoco and gradually extended eastward toward the Dutch territory, the further point occupied by the Spaniards being Tumeroe, founded about 1788.
- Seventh.—Before 1796 the Dutch had settled far up the Cayana, a Dutch post was established near the Yurany and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cayana.
- Eighth.—Except for the settlement of Santo Home De Guayana and three missions the Spanish exercised no authority in the territory now in dispute.
- Ninth.—Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch.
- Tenth.—After 1796 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch, all the rights whereby nations usually indicate a claim to the territory.
- Eleventh.—Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after the latter had declared her independence, at any time had possession of or dominion over the territory in question.
- Twelfth.—Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown a desire to make fair arrangements with Venezuela in regard to the boundary.
- Thirteenth.—The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo is based on contentions. In no wise supported by facts and cannot be justified on any reasonable ground.
- The foregoing thus establishes Great Britain in her strict right to be entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cayana, Yurany, Pomaroon, Waini and Barima.

The question as to the propriety of according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents continues to be quite an exciting topic of discussion in the neighboring republic. The sober sense of the United States seems no more disposed to endorse the hasty action of Congress in this matter and the offensive speeches of Congressmen in reference to Spain than it is to approve the bellicose action of Congress and the President in the Venezuelan affair. It seems quite certain that the Cuban insurgents, carrying on a merely guerrilla warfare, without any organized government, defined territory, sea ports, etc., are not in a position to claim belligerent rights. For the United States Government to give such recognition would not benefit the insurgents; but would be injurious to the interests of United States citizens, since they in case of loss by action of the Cubans, would have no redress from the Spanish Government. Recognition of the Cubans as belligerents would seem to serve his purpose, unless it be to embolden the country in hostilities with Spain and in this way to bring about the independence of Cuba or its annexation to the United States. The statement in respect to the barbarously cruel conduct shown by the Spanish General Weyler in the Cuban rebellion of ten years ago, made by Mr. Sherman and other U. S. senators in the debate on the resolutions favoring the recognition of belligerency, have been declared by the Spanish Minister at Washington to be based on anonymous or wholly untrustworthy information. During the last week speeches of a very different temper have been made in Congress by Senator Hale, of Maine, and others, whose speeches have done something to induce a calmer condition of public feeling in Spain. It seems probable that any action will be taken by the United States Executive in the line indicated by the resolutions of Congress.

A dispatch was recently published from Ottawa, complaining of the action being taken by the United States Senate in the matter of the award to Canadian sealers as provided for in the Paris arbitration. It will be remembered that Secretary Graham had agreed with Lord Pannepote on \$425,000 as a sum to be paid to the Canadian sealers on account of the damages they had sustained through the interference of the United States government with their business. This proposition the U. S. Senate rejected, and it was accordingly arranged to submit the matter to arbitration. But it is said the Senate is insisting on such provision in connection with the matter as are out of harmony with both the spirit and letter of what was provided for by the Paris Commission. If this is true it will, of course, make it impossible for the British and Canadian governments to assent that the question of damages sustained by the sealers shall be arbitrated under such provisions. It seems as if almost anything might be expected from the American Senate these days. But if Congress intends to prevent this matter being referred to arbitration in accordance with the Paris provisions, the United States would better cease to recommend arbitration to other nations as a means of settling their disputes. The Springfield *Republican* alluding to the matter says: "This is another case of the bullying temper of the Senate. It would be a national disgrace if any such heavy or arrogant rejection of a Congress should fall to appropriate money for paying the assessed damages. The conditions which make international arbitration possible would be swept away, and by the nation which particularly boasts of its adherence to that great policy of peace. The senator or senators who resist a settlement in this case would deserve to be drummed out of office like an ass dead to all sense of the decency which should obtain among civilized people."

TWO important Government measures were introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature on Saturday last. One of these provides for the borrowing by the province of \$400,000 to be used in the construction of steel bridges. The other is entitled—A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. We have not yet seen a copy of this Bill, but what we presume is a good synopsis—taken from Monday's *Telegraph*—appears on our eighth page. We have not space at command in this issue to discuss the proposed legislation at any length. It would certainly seem most desirable that a measure of so much importance should have been introduced earlier in the session in order that the sentiment of the province in regard to it might have had fully opportunity for expression. The Bill appears to have some good features and others which, to say the least, are doubtful. It places the licensing of the liquor business directly under the control of the Government, a large proportion of the license duties going into the provincial treasury, and makes it a matter of self-interest for the liquor men to be on good terms with the Government. The Bill also seems to deal very tenderly with the hotels. The result of one of its provisions was to allow one of its provisions to be used in promoting drinking at hotels, especially on Sundays,

since their guests may be served with liquor at meals or in their rooms at any time. Then what about the constitutionality of the Bill? As Premier Blair and Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the law clerk of the House, contended, the power given to a majority by the recent amendment to the present law was probably ultra vires and therefore, unwise legislation from a temperance standpoint, how is it with the similar provision in the present Bill, in this feature supposed to serve the cause of temperance or the liquor interest? The Bill on the whole may prove much more effective for restricting the evils of the liquor business than the law it is intended to supersede, but the fact is, we think, not so clearly apparent as to cause the promoters of temperance reform to be eager for its enactment without a careful examination of all its provisions.

The Italian Cabinet has been reconstructed with the Marquis Di Rudinì at its head. The attempted conquest of Abyssinia, it appears, was in the line of King Humbert's ambition and in accordance with the personal view of the ex-Premier Crispi, who, however, accepted responsibility for the enterprise. The King is determined that the power of Italy shall be maintained in Abyssinia, but the policy of the Government is for the present, at least, to act on the defensive. The reports of the recent disasters to the Italian arms appear to have been somewhat exaggerated, but at least the results are bad enough and far from encouraging King Humbert to pursue his design of conquest. The effect of the Abyssinian affair on Italy's position as a member of the Triple Alliance is freely discussed. In this connection it may be noted that according to London correspondents of American newspapers—whose reports may be received for what they worth—the movement of a British-Egyptian military force up the Nile to Dongola is regarded as a move adapted and intended to strengthen the Italians in Abyssinia. It seems more likely that the expedition is sent simply on account of the necessity of depending upon Egypt from an attack of the dervishes, which, in view of their present excited condition, is not regarded as improbable. That such a movement should be managed in the London correspondents' imagination into a scheme of the British and Italian Governments to unite their military forces for the reconquest of the Sudan and the partitioning of it to the exclusion of France, is nothing astonishing.

A good deal is appearing in the papers in reference to the withdrawal or dismissal—whichever it may be—of Ballington Booth from the Salvation Army. The one thing that is certain is that the event was the result of a difference of opinion or of will between the Commandant and his father, the General. Such differences are of course likely to occur and all the more when the strong family ties which so far have helped to hold the leading officers of the Army together shall cease to operate. It is now said that the difficulty in this case had its origin in a question of the disposition of certain funds raised from the sale of the *War Cry*, which General Booth desired to appropriate for the use of the Army in England but which Ballington Booth was unwilling to pass over, because, as he claimed, it had been raised on the understanding that it was expressly for a superannuated or disabled soldier in the United States. Ballington Booth and his wife are undertaking independent work in the United States, but it does not appear that their secession will probably greatly affect the work of the regular Army.

A TORONTO despatch states that a scheme is being discussed which looks to the building of a railway bridge to connect Windsor, Ont. and Detroit. It is stated that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines have been invited by the Michigan Central to unite in the enterprise. At the present time the transportation of trains across the river is accomplished by means of great ferry boats, of which the Michigan Central has three and the C. P. R. and G. T. R. two in each. The estimated cost of the bridge is in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The Michigan Central is said to have plans already prepared for a bridge and proposes to build it on its own account if the Canadian lines fail to co-operate. The scheme is said to be encountering opposition from the Lake Carrier's Association, who will ask the Canadian Marine Commission to aid them in inducing the Dominion Government to interfere to prevent the construction of the bridge.

It is stated that the Government of Canada has been officially advised that the Colonial Conference on the Pacific Cable Scheme will meet in London about April 14, and that Sir McKean-Bowell and Sanford Fleming will probably be the Canadian delegates. It is also said that the claims of Australia and New Zealand for the landing place of the Cable are met by a proposal to cut two tie lines from Norfolk Island,

one branch running direct to Brisbane and the other to some point of the New Zealand of New Zealand. South Australia has been apprehensive that the construction of the cable might injure the land line. To meet this it is said there will be a proposal to maintain a revenue from that line at the average level of the past five years.

Foreign Missions.

In his last letter to his own church, just before his departure Dr. Gordon said: "Forget not that your first and principal business as a disciple of Christ is to give the gospel to those who have it not. He who is not a missionary Christian will be a missing Christian when the great day comes for bestowing the rewards of glory. Therefore—do your duty daily, that the Lord would have you do in connection with the work of carrying the news of salvation to the perishing millions. Search carefully whether He has first consecrated you to the work, if you have the youth and fitness required for the work. Or, if you cannot go in person, inquire diligently what blood mortgage there is upon your property in the interest of foreign missions—how much you owe to the heathen, because of what you owe to Christ for redeeming you with His precious blood. I warn you that it will go hard with you when your Lord comes to reckon with you, if he finds your wealth invested in a consecrated gift. Therefore I counsel you to seek the special grace and anointing of the Holy Spirit, that He may work in you that consecration of heart and life on which so much depends."

Miss Alfred Baynes, of the English Baptist Missionary Society, "While sitting in my office last week the door opened and a very rough looking man entered and laid down £20, (\$300) with the words, 'Mr. Baynes, I have saved this for the Congo, but I am sorry to be forgetting the words of the Lord Jesus, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' You know who I am, I came last year; I'm a London seaman.' He did remember him, for he brought me £20 last year for the Congo. Only a few days ago a young woman brought me £20, saying she was sorry she could not give more. She was a domestic servant and had to support her mother, and she had taken for two years to save this amount."

The Foreign Mission Board of these provinces are very anxious about the future of the work intrusted to them. As an order is necessary, it is imperative to stand still to fall. We must "go forward." Will the pastors and S. S. superintendents and B. Y. P. U's remember the 29th of March. Plan for it and make the day a real Foreign Mission day. If every Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. would give us an offering we might add to our staff of workers on the field. We want at least \$1000 above our ordinary income this year to help us out. Oh, why cannot our B. Y. P. U's address themselves to the work of undertaking the support of a missionary? A worthy young brother is ready to "go far hence unto the Gentiles." How fitting that those who cannot go should send him who wants to go. Will our young brethren think of this? Here is something definite to work for and upon which to focus the energy and zeal of young life. If there were 200 churches, men or women, who should contribute \$5 each, another \$1000 would be raised, or 1000 \$1 offerings—would help us fill the vacancies on our staff of workers—and add thereto. Remember an offering from every church and from every member of the church. Let us all do something and do it promptly. Brethren our first business. Yours in the work

J. W. MARSHING, Sec. Treas.

## W. B. M. U.

NOTE FOR THE TRAIL  
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this column will please send Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John West, N. B.

### PRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Miss Wright, the native preacher, teachers, and leaders in Ontario. For the officers of the W. B. M. U., that wisdom from on High be given them to peace and direct the work.

Will our sisters of the W. M. A. S. do all in their power to use the Mission Exercise which has been prepared and sent out all our Sabbath Schools? It is very easily gotten up. The dialogue, by Mrs. I. C. Archibald, describing Chicago, is most interesting. If you cannot hold the services on the 29th of March, take an evening during the week and in this way have a special offering to help send out new missionaries. One thousand dollars could be raised in this way with very little effort. A few exercises are still left, if you wish any send at once.

Our readers will be greatly interested in the account of this most remarkable meeting held at Newton Centre.

A Miss Anster—  
The Baptist church at Newton Centre never witnessed such a gathering of women as met within its walls Wednesday, Feb. 28th, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. The great audience attending the church was in striking contrast to the little group of eleven who met in a small side room Feb. 28, 1871, to plant the God given seed which was to grow, through His blessing into an mighty tree. The day of sunshine from the hand of the Lord, was a welcome from loving hearts, the presence of the host of devoted women, and the hallowed memories of days and friends gone from us, made this day to be remembered in the history of the society. The programme was worthy of the occasion, beginning with graceful greetings from Mrs. James S. Dickerson, who is claimed by Boston as well as Chicago. Letters of congratulation were read from Rev. W. A. Clarke, D. D. of Hamilton, N. Y., pastor of the church at Newton Centre twenty-five years ago; from Miss Sarah C. Durlin, of Providence, the president of the society; from Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., of New York City, and from Mrs. Estlin, Dickerson, of Chicago, one of the original company of eleven.

There were brief addresses, bright and to the point, by Mrs. H. G. Safford, Mrs. Emma Cummings Park and Mrs. Mary Reynolds. Delightful songs, as furnished by young ladies, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Shannon, and by Mrs. Daniel White, of Newton Centre. Mrs. Walter C. Brooks read an original poem, and then came reminiscences from those who had been at the foundation were laid, "five and twenty years ago."

We wish that there were space for the paper presented by Mrs. Alva Horvy, who could speak of pre-historic days; of the time when there was no woman's society. While Mrs. Horvy carefully refrained from mentioning her own important part in the organization, hundreds of women present knew her quiet, faithful, invaluable service from the beginning until now, and she was received with a hearty "haushaus salute." A hush came over the great assembly as Mrs. Horvy, in closing, spoke of the one who stood at the head of this society for nineteen years. A portrait of Mrs. Colby was on the platform, and those who looked into that saintly face, and listened to the true and touching tribute from one who had worked by her side, could almost feel the touch of the vanished hand and hear the accents of the voice that is still. In the silence that followed, one of the girls from the Home for the Children of Missionaries, always Mrs. Colby's special care, brought an offering of beautiful roses, and placed them reverently over the picture while our sweet singers sang softly those appropriate words, "Still, still with Thee."

After further moments of deepest interest from Mrs. Joshua Lincoln, a consistent member of the Society, and Managers, and from Miss Mary E. Clarke, the efficient treasurer of the society since 1872, the meeting closed with an exercise by the Mission Mission Band, and the collection of slips attesting the amount of the silver collections from the various circles. Unsurprisingly few had completed the collections, but about \$1,500 had been reported.

A reception and supper followed. The entertainment committee, with marvellous success, served more than eight hundred people, about twice as many as they had expected.

Rev. Alva Horvy, D. D., the wise counsellor and kind friend of the society, presided over the evening meeting. After reading and prayer by the secretary of the Missionary Union, Dr. Woods of Boston, gave the address on "A Stone Out of a Mountain." Then followed an address by Hon. Charles L. Colby, of New York, which can never be forgotten by those who heard it. Mr. Colby had come to the meeting of the Society so dear to his mother, planning to hasten back to New York that same evening. Standing by that mother's picture, among her many friends, he poured forth an unrivaled offering of love and praise. Not one false chord was struck as he recalled the childhood when he put into the hand of the one he loved best his bouquet of flowers—"dandelions, clover, timothy and red-top"—and led us on through the years, filling every soul with a new sense of the power and beauty of such womanhood. He seemed almost to hear her voice calling to him to sing her favorite hymn, "Majestic sweetness sits enthroned upon the Saviour's brow. Every heart was in harmony, and we seemed to stand for those brief moments almost in the border land. As he closed this address of rare eloquence and poetic beauty, with a thrilling reference to Clara Barton and the Red Cross Army, an involuntary sobbing address came from the throats of people who had listened spellbound.

With these last words on his lips, tender, strong, manly words, the Master came and led him from the company of friends who loved him, from the home which his father had helped to build, into the presence of that mother and father in the home beyond. The call came so suddenly, so quietly, that the meeting was hardly interrupted. Most of the present supposed that he had fainted, but the speakers who were to come after him, Rev. B. A. Greene, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Everett D. Burr, of Boston, went bravely and calmly on in order that there might be no excitement or alarm. Dr. Murrell pronounced this benediction, and with this sad, impressive, yet most beautiful translation, the day ended.